The Sun.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1897.

The Issue of the Year.

The following interesting correspondence between the Chairman of the New York Democratic State Committee and one of the three Democratic State Committeemen in Erie county happened to be printed in yesterday's SUN:

"BUFFALO, May 21.

"*Elliot Danforth, 256 Broadway, New York:*

"Is it true, as stated in despatches, that you favor repudiating at the fall elections the principles of the Democratic party as enunciated at the last Democratic National Convention, held in Chicago July 7, 1896? Answer for publication. NORMAN E. MACK."

"NEW YORK, May 21.

"*Norman E. Mack, Buffalo, N. Y.:*

"Have not seen the despatches to which you refer. I do not favor repudiating at the fall elections the principles of the Democratic party as enunciated at the last Democratic National Convention.

"ELLIOT DANFORTH."

Interest is thereby renewed in a statement of Mr. DANFORTH'S concerning the same important subject printed in the *Evening Post* of Aug. 25:

"I made a trip through the State lately and found that many of those who were loudest for a demand for an indorsement of the Chicago platform care more for what I might call Bryanism than for free silver. That is, they like BRYAN and what he represents generally, and are not particularly devoted to the free-silver cause. These men look up to BRYAN as the great champion of Democracy, the strongest man in the party, and they believe in him more than in any financial doctrine."

This may enlighten the National Democrats offering to vote for Tammany's candidate provided silver isn't mentioned in the platform. Silver or no silver, there remains Bryanism or the Chicago platform, indestructible before 1900 without the convocation of the Democratic party in national convention and the platform's formal repudiation by the body that made it.

Another opinion of Mr. DANFORTH'S in the same interview contained instruction for the New York city advocates of "municipal issues" only. "I suppose," said Mr. DANFORTH, "that most of the county conventions in the interior of the State will indorse the Chicago platform; but the leaders up there tell me that they recognize the great importance of Democratic success in Greater New York this year, and will not do anything to prevent it. Those leaders were willing to let the Greater New York members of the State Committee arrange the programme."

For the coming election in the Greater New York the Democratic leaders in New York State, and Tammany Hall and the Citizens' Union in New York city, are in harmony for "municipal issues only," and for the same purpose. In no other way can they defeat the party opposed to Bryanism, the Republican party, of the St. Louis platform for honest money and social order.

The great issue is that of the St. Louis platform against the Chicago platform. Republican politicians who think of slurring it for local profit are guilty of treachery to the party on which the entire conservative sentiment of the country relies for the country's salvation.

The Men Behind the Guns.

In the current number of the *Journal of the Military Service Institution*, Lieut. H. C. CARBAUGH presents an exceedingly able argument for the increase of the artillery force, to insure adequate coast defence.

The system of seaboard protection we have adopted includes more than 500 high-power guns, 1,000 mortars and 360 rapid-fire rifles, to be grouped at over 110 different points in about twenty-five harbors and aided by 6,000 submarine mines. To furnish only one relief for working these guns and mortars, in time of war, would require 29,000 men; and if we should be content, in time of peace, with three capable gunners for each gun and mortar, 10,000 would still be required. But Lieut. CARBAUGH says that 7,500 artillerymen might be able to take proper care of the ordnance material and create a defence organization, although to provide fewer would be trifling with the subject. Even 7,500 enlisted artillerymen, with extra pay for qualification as gunners, would not produce more than 4,000 skilled men.

A force of 7,500, organized into ten regiments, would give 110 seacoast batteries, besides the ten field batteries now maintained; and this needed addition to our strength could be had, says Lieut. CARBAUGH, for only about $1,000,000 a year additional. There would then be a full regiment for Boston and the coast north; one for Newport and the eastern end of Long Island Sound; two regiments for New York; two divided between Philadelphia, Wilmington, Baltimore, Washington, and Hampton Roads; two for the South Atlantic and Gulf coasts; two for the Pacific.

By doubling the amount of money, the infantry could also be increased, and could receive its much desired three-battalion organization, while the great lack of the National Guard in field artillery could be supplied. The militia, having complete control of the field guns and ammunition thus furnished by the Federal Government, could become experts in their use and a great source of reliance in war; whereas, if they should attempt to become heavy artillery, they would not have the control of the seacoast guns, and would work them perhaps only once or twice a year. When we observe the prolonged special training required for the efficient handling of modern high-power guns and their accompaniments, and also "the great value of a well-aimed shot at a critical moment," the need of reliance on regulars instead of on citizen soldiers in this matter is apparent. The miss that, by a very slight error in laying the gun, lets the hostile ship run by, may be a fatal miss; and even the expense of practice, in which a single shot from a 12-inch rifle costs about $500, suggests that it should be laid out on professional artillerymen rather than on those who can drill so rarely.

Lieut. CARBAUGH also strongly urges unity of command in defending a harbor, this command properly belonging to an artillery officer, who may have from six to twelve different points of defence to supervise. In his demand for unification he would transfer also the charge of the submarine mines to the artillery, and that of the searchlights, range finders, electric and steam plants, and the apparatus for communicating between points.

We regard this subject as one of the most pressing of those that will come before Congress at the next session. The article by Capt. ARTHUR WILLIAMS on "Readiness for War," preceding Lieut. CARBAUGH'S, explains in general the need of a larger army, and also well deserves perusal by Congressmen. It should be remembered that any added artillerymen will be available for that enforcement of national laws which is sometimes required, as at Chicago and elsewhere a few years ago. But the great point is that we are at last mounting the new guns and mortars by scores and hundreds, all along our coasts, and we need the men to handle them.

If.

A new hope has thus sprung up suddenly in the mind of a Democratic journal of Connecticut, the Hartford *Times*:

"If SETH LOW is elected Mayor of New York this fall he may be the people's man for the Presidency in 1900."

It would look queer, indeed, if a puritanically stern movement to separate municipal affairs from national affairs should turn out to be in fact but a part of a national campaign.

It would be still more wonderful if the Republican party in the midst of its contest with an incendiary radicalism should be disrupted and wrecked by another Cleveland, as the Democracy was wrecked by GROVER.

Silver Republicans and Gold Democrats.

The Silver Republicans of Colorado held their State Convention last week. Senator TELLER is the leader in that State of this party, which comprises the majority of those who were Republicans up to 1896, while Senator WOLCOTT is the leader of the minority, called McKinley Republicans. Efforts were made by the latter to induce the former to co-operate with them in State elections, but the efforts met with absolute failure. The Colorado Silver Republicans are determined, as their resolutions say, "to oppose affiliation with any organization which does not stand with us upon the questions of bimetallism, which we regard as of controlling and paramount political importance." They "especially oppose affiliation with the present Republican Administration, because it declared in its platform of 1896 that it is opposed to the free coinage of silver."

A candidate for Supreme Court Justice was nominated. "We recognize," says the platform, "that a judicial convention should be, as far as practicable, divorced from politics, yet we desire to place ourselves on record as being unqualifiedly in favor of the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the will or consent of any nation or country on earth." The nominee for Justice of the Supreme Court "has ever been an earnest advocate of the free coinage of silver."

The Gold Democrats are respectfully requested to observe that the Colorado Silver Republicans insist upon carrying national issues into State and local elections. When national issues are to be decided at a national election these Silver Republicans do not consent to become an inglorious and useless third party, or fourth, fifth or sixth party, but vote with the party which agrees with them as to the silver question, which they regard as the chief political question to be decided. Senator TELLER and his friends are strong protectionists, but the Democratic programme of a tariff for revenue, the income tax, and even the disorderly and sinister parts of the Chicago platform could not keep them from voting the Democratic ticket. They threw away details. The Democrats agreed with them as to the main thing. That was enough.

Both in national and State and local politics the Silver Republicans ought to be a lesson to Gold Democrats.

The One Hundred Dollar Limit.

Mr. DINGLEY'S newspaper in Maine, the *Lewiston Evening Journal*, discusses the tourists' personal effects clause in an article apparently written by the responsible author of the new tariff.

It is evident that some apprehension exists on the part of the makers of the tariff as to popular judgment concerning the one hundred dollar limit, both as a revenue producer and as a protective agent. It was an experiment, a new experiment, and perhaps the most doubtful experiment in the act of 1897.

Mr. DINGLEY, or rather Mr. DINGLEY'S newspaper, remarks that this provision of the tariff yielded "nearly $50,000 revenue in August," and that "the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury says that unquestionably it indirectly produces much more revenue by diminishing the amount of merchandise brought in by tourists, and thereby making so much more demand for the same merchandise from merchants who pay the regular duty."

This seems like an assertion of the protective intent of the clause, and yet the *Lewiston Journal* pretends to say that "there is no question of protection involved. It is simply one of equal rights and equal obligations." This statement is thus explained:

"It will be remembered that the Treasury agents reported that $40,000,000 of merchandise, comprised largely of silks, gloves, luxuries, and clothing, were brought in free of duty by tourists last year, under the free provision of the old tariff. In many cases milliners and other importers made a business of going to Europe several times a year to bring back stocks free of duty as personal effects, while the mass of people who cannot afford to go to Europe paid the proper duty on all they bought. The free-trade papers have been criticising the new tariff for cutting off this discrimination in favor of the wealthy, on the ground that it disturbed tourists to be obliged to disclose what merchandise they have in their trunks. Will some of these critics tell us why an ASTOR should be permitted to bring in sixty trunks filled with goods free of duty, when people who can't go to Europe are obliged to pay duty on similar goods which they consume?"

Whatever may be the reply of free-trade critics to Mr. DINGLEY'S questions about the sixty trunks of the supposititious Mr. ASTOR, we beg leave to call the attention of that sincere and earnest advocate of protection to another aspect of the matter.

If the personal effects clause was ordained simply on the principle of "equal rights and equal obligations," that is, simply to prevent citizens who go to Europe from buying clothing and knick-knacks a little more cheaply than those citizens can buy them who stay at home, why was there any exemption from duty on such articles? Why was there fixed at $100 a limit inside of which the citizen who can go to Europe is permitted to enjoy this advantage over his fellow citizen who stays at home? A considerable number of returning travellers, perhaps even a majority of all Americans who go abroad for recreation, do not bring back in purchases as much as one hundred dollars' worth of dutiable merchandise. Why should they be permitted to escape duty even on less than one hundred dollars' worth, if the principle of equal rights and equal obligations is to apply all around?

The man who brings home clothing of foreign make to the value of $50, under Mr. DINGLEY'S exemption clause, possesses what is in principle precisely the same unequal right, and what is relatively the same pecuniary advantage over the American who would buy that amount of foreign-made clothing if he could go abroad, as the hypothetical ASTOR, with the sixty trunks, possesses over his fellow citizen who "consumes similar goods," but cannot afford to go to Europe with sixty trunks.

On the other hand, if the personal effects clause is primarily a revenue producer, it can hardly be regarded as an illustrious success. August is one of the greatest months for returning travel, and yet the new provision yielded less than $50,000; and this sum, it must be remembered, includes all such duties as would have been paid on the docks even under any preceding tariff. Four or five hundred thousand dollars annually would be a liberal estimate of the direct revenue from the new system. As to indirect revenue, that is impossible to compute; but we may be sure that, because a returning American is deterred by the $100 limit from purchasing and bringing home a certain article of utility or beauty, it does not follow necessarily that he will buy it after his return at a price including the duty.

This tax, so inquisitorial in its enforcement even with the most courteous treatment of the travellers on the part of the Custom House authorities, is not likely to yield to the Government much more than a quarter of a million dollars a year. If we are not mistaken, Mr. DINGLEY'S committee originally estimated the revenue from this source at $20,000,000.

Where Fools Rush In.

At last year's election in this city 312,846 votes were cast for State officers, divided thus:

Straight Republican	146,668
Straight Bryanite	139,865
Straight Socialist	10,644
Straight National Democrat	7,716
Straight Prohibitionist	765
Split tickets, independent, blank, defective, and scattering	7,688
Total	312,846

Only 7,688 voters in New York last year did otherwise than put a cross mark within one or other of the circles on the ballot to indicate their preferences. In other words about 97½ per cent. of the electors voted straight tickets and 2½ per cent. voted split, irregular, or independent tickets, or voted in violation or ignorance of the law and did not have their votes counted.

Under the present ballot system the so-called "regular party organizations" enjoy a decided advantage. The candidates nominated by them have the benefits of all the official machinery of candidature. The election of independent nominees upon an independent ticket is, practically, impossible. The law requires that the ballot shall be so arranged that at the right of the last column for regular party nominations, the several tickets of the names of the candidates independently nominated shall be printed in one or more columns having above each the political or other name selected to designate each, and the circle, and also the device or emblem to represent the several independent bodies making nominations. The voter is instructed to designate by a cross mark in the large blank circle his desire to vote for each and every candidate of a party ticket or by a cross mark in a blank before the name of each candidate his choice of particular candidates. To vote a split ticket, or for candidates of different parties, the voter would have to make a cross mark before the name of each candidate for whom he votes. If the ticket marked in the circle does not contain the names of candidates for all the offices for which the elector wants to vote, he may vote for candidates for the offices so omitted by making a cross mark before the names of candidates for such offices on another ticket, or by writing the names, if they are not printed upon the ballot.

It is, therefore, about forty-nine times easier to vote for a regular party than it is to vote for an independent candidate, and, as the results of the last election showed conclusively, there are forty-nine times as many voters desirous of voting and willing to vote a straight-out party ticket as there are independents, "scratchers," and miscellaneous and promiscuous voters.

Candidates for the following offices are to be voted for by the electors of this town on the second day of November next:

"A Judge of the Court of Appeals, a Mayor, Sheriff, County Clerk, District Attorney, four Coroners, Register, two Supreme Court Justices, Comptroller, President of the Municipal Council, President of the Borough, two City Court Judges, members of the Council, Aldermen, a Justice of the Municipal Court of the Eleventh Judicial district, Justices of the Municipal Courts of the First and Second Judicial districts of the Borough of the Bronx, and thirty-five Assemblymen."

The Citizens' Union is not a political organization. It has no status as such. It cannot nominate candidates for any office except by a petition. It has never run a candidate for any office. It is destitute of any of the political machinery of elections, and its "symbol," a rattle, a goose's bill, or a donkey's head, has yet to be decided upon by the committee of thirteen which has assumed charge of the Low canvass.

Without warrant of authority, lawful or implied, these amateurs in impudence and foolishness propose to set up a ticket for the voters when, in fact, they have only the power under the law to set up a ticket in part, unless, indeed, they intend to embark in the field of State and national politics, their chief abhorrence and the objective point of their petulant hostility.

In the municipal election of 1890 their pioneers in political idiocy, the P. M. L., of sad memory, took a similar course, and by utterly confusing, complicating, and disarranging the plan of voting succeeded in defeating the candidates they favored! The P. M. L. ticket being, in part, blank and not a complete ticket, those who voted it disfranchised themselves unconsciously as to such offices as no nominations had been made for, and upon the allies of these amateurs, the Republicans, not upon their opponents, the Tammany Hall Democrats of that period, the burden of loss through "blank votes" fell most unjustly.

The Citizens' Union is a politically irresponsible affair. It has acquired no right to nominate candidates for any office and it is incapable for mechanical reasons, which the "Cits" probably do not understand, of nominating a full ticket. The Republican party of New York, which polled 284,000 votes within the enlarged New York at last year's election, will not turn over its opportunities and its supporters to this coterie of incapables and political hobbledeboys.

On the Southern Drill Grounds.

The squadron now exercising on the familiar naval drill grounds off Cape Henry and Cape Charles is the most powerful ever gathered under our flag.

The purpose aimed at has been to secure fighting strength rather than numbers, and accordingly all the unarmored cruisers and gunboats that might have been called upon, had the object been to make a show, have been left out of the programme. But with the battleships Iowa, Indiana, Massachusetts, Maine, and Texas, the armored cruisers New York and Brooklyn, and the monitor Puritan, Admiral SICARD has a very formidable armor-clad force at his disposal.

The instructions under which he is acting show that he is not only to practice squadron tactics, but to exercise his ships so that any drawbacks to their fighting efficiency may be discovered. The reported defects of the Indiana class in the methods of stowing and handling ammunition and of training and firing the battery are specially to be examined. Again, practice in getting the most effective fire without obscuring the enemy's ships by smoke is to be had, and the different dispositions of the guns of the battery and the different positions to be taken by the ships or the squadron, so as to secure the greatest offensive power, are to be noted.

Thus the work is directed to practical ends. And we may add that, apart from the immediate result of the drills, it is well to keep our most powerful fleet assembled, in fighting trim, and ready to act at the first warning.

The Water Squeezed Out.

Petition day and election day are quite different.

Last spring the Hon. WASHINGTON HESING began a canvass for Mayor of Chicago on the plan subsequently adopted by the Hon. SETH LOW.

Mr. HESING'S canvassers were as active as Mr. LOW'S have been. The candidate secured more than 130,000 signatures of men who were anxious to have him for Mayor.

That was petition day.

Election day came around, and when the returns were all in the Hon. WASHINGTON HESING had polled only 15,000 votes.

The Cleveland Mugwump newspapers outside of New York, like the *Baltimore Sun*, for example, give much glory to Mr. LOW'S announcement that with him as Mayor, the "interests of New York would be the paramount concern in the discharge of every duty."

How devoted Mr. Low would be to the interests of the city of which he was Mayor can be seen from his devotion to the interests of Columbia University, of which he was President. That venerated place was used by Mr. Low as a political primary hall and as a stepping stone to his advancement in public life.

THE SUN is more bitter in its opposition to Mr. Low than it is to Tammany.—*Duluth Evening Herald.*

Assuredly. The difference between Mr. Low and Tammany is that between an open enemy and a traitor in the camp.

There is peace in Warrensburg, Mo., at last, and the Goddess of Liberty on the staff of the new Courthouse there shows a smile sweet as the tender eye-dawn of aureorean love. The ball on the staff which the goddess amuses herself by holding used to be "a rich golden color," to the delight of the Republicans and the sorrow and wrath of the Democrats. The Republicans fleered and jeered until the Democrats couldn't stand it any longer. The members of the County Court "are all Democrats, and secret orders were given to supplant the golden ball with one of silver." The orders were obeyed. The unhallowed badge of the Money Power was removed, and now the end of the staff glistens with a ball of silver. The goddess grins radiantly. The Warrensburg Democrats sleep in peace, knowing that the people's metal is enthroned on the new Courthouse.

Mr. R. FULTON CUTTING'S request of Mr. Low to "accept promptly and write a letter calculated to instruct the Citizens' Union and all others," describes the situation with wonderful accuracy. Having, as the creator of the little nominating committee of twenty, set Mr. Low up as a candidate, he appeals to him to guide and instruct out of his own supreme wisdom: no platform.

So likewise the African fashions his little fetish of clay and then prays to it.

The Nebraska Fusionists, Populist, Democrat, and Silver Republican, have picked out the rooster as the symbol of their party and ticket, and not a three-legged rooster, either. There is so much unfitness in the world that perhaps it is hardly worth while to ask why the rooster was selected. It does not appear that the tripartite Nebraska party has or is likely to have any special reason for crowing. Perhaps the bird of dawning's injudicious habit of letting his voice loose at unseasonable hours of the night, under the impression that morning has come, may have thrown some discredit upon his reputation as a professional announcer and thereby recommended and endeared him to Mr. BRYAN, whose own vaticinations in regard to 25-cent wheat have not been indorsed by destiny.

The Hon. PRYNNE COXE of Good Government Club C writes us that "the appearance of Mr. Low's letter will be the signal for a new era in municipal affairs." New eras in municipal affairs are announced with so much regularity that, for our part, we can await the signal for a new one with no remarkable quickening of the pulse, but we are concerned for the Hon. JEEMS BELLEROPHON REYNOLDS and the Hon. JOHN COLUMBUS CLARK. Not a wink of sleep will they get until the letter comes. They think too much. Such men are liable to get nervous.

A prophet somewhat pleonastically described by the *Philadelphia Press* as the Rev. Elder MERRELL said in his sermon last Sunday that "the signs of the time indicate that before the sun rises on Jan. 1, 1900, the great American nation will groan and writhe in the agony of revolution and the streets of all her great cities will be slippery with blood—a hundred drops of blood for each gem that flashes on the necks of the rich and pampered women, and ten days of blood for each tear that has washed the faces of the poor." There are other sentimental soothsayers, lay and clerical, who can equal Mr. MERRELL in this vein. It is as a statistician that he shows the most originality and power. He says that $1,400,000,000 was spent on intoxicating liquors last year. No wonder the revolution is coming, and coming before sunrise.

There is a far grander possibility for the cause of non-partisanship in municipal affairs than the success of the Citizens' Union. For the approaching election a much larger body than the Citizens' Union, Tammany Hall, is also for municipal non-partisanship, or "municipal issues only." If the Republicans are to have no candidate and desire to exalt non-partisanship, they will further the cause better by indorsing the candidate of Tammany Hall rather than Mr. Low. In 1896 the Democratic and Republican votes combined in the Greater New York were 520,000 out of 550,000. Before such a tremendous unification of voters whom the grace of non-partisanship has made "friends of good government," Mr. Low would withdraw under compulsion of the power that requires him to be a "unifying force."

In the matter of platforms the Republicans would find the Citizens' Union conglomeration about as socialistic as that of Tammany. There wouldn't be much choice in platforms.

The *Chicago Chronicle*, full of newly acquired Bryanism and harmony, advances the humorous proposition that "all differences of opinion between Democrats touching the currency question may be suspended while unitedly they rebuke the outrageous conduct of the Republican party in forcing their tariff nostrum upon the people." The Democrats might unitedly rebuke the Alien and Sedition laws or the United States Bank or the Yazoo frauds, but they can find more modern things to rebuke. The truth is that the so-called "Gold" or "National" Democrats, among whom the *Chronicle* was reckoned last year, make a great pother about the tariff, under the impression that they are doing something particularly "Democratic" thereby, and because they have no reason for not joining the Republican party unless they can prove that the tariff is a dreadful abyss which cuts them off from it. The real national Democrats, the Bryanites, on the other hand, don't care a plugged copper about the tariff, and can't be induced to grow black in the face about it. Besides, anybody who has sense enough to go in when it rains knows that the country wants the tariff let alone. Good times and no more monkeying with the tariff: that is what the country expects to have for some years yet. The persons who are trying to stir up the tariff and stir up the Democratic party about the tariff are the loneliest objects in all politics.

Judge N. W. FINLEY, who delivered the annual address before the Texas Bar Association this year, gave this recipe for destroying trusts:

"Let Congress make it a highly penal offence for any person to make, or cause to be made, an interstate shipment of any article which he knows to be the subject of a trust, and fix a like penalty upon the carrier of such interstate shipment when its trust character is known."

Highly penal is good, but not good enough. It is well known that octopuses guffaw at anti-trust laws. Put the octopuses where they can't laugh. Boil the shipper. Burn the railroad.

Our namesake in Nashville has tears in 's eyes, distraction in 's aspect, and heaves and roars terribly in hurling the remark that "every day it is becoming more and more manifest how great a criminal the gold standard has been to check for so long so rich and resourceful a country." The criminality of the gold standard has called forth many thunderous testimonies from many contemporary American philosophers of great name; and not its shallowest crime is this mirage of prosperity, which it is now hanging before the fevered eyes of the WEAVERS and the WARNERS, the BRYANS and the BLANDS. Who can tell what must be the intellectual struggles of a strenuous silver thinker like the Hon. ADONIRAM JUDSON WARNER, for example? He shades his eyes from the mirage. His Parian brow is ditched with agony. "The country *seems* prosperous," he murmurs. "The country *is* prosperous. But how can the country be prosperous while the accursed gold standard is grinding the faces of the poor? Therefore the country only looks prosperous. A deception, another crime of the goldbugs. Wait a year or two, brethren. Thank heaven, I don't despair. We shall have calamity to burn yet." And then the Sage looks in the direction of Mexico and smiles, while over his head a silver buzzard of heroic size capers and cavorts in the fields of air.

Populist Road Agents.

From the Boston Insurance News.

Two examiners from the Kansas Insurance Department, having credentials from McNall, presented themselves at the office of the Traders' Insurance Company in Chicago last week and announced their intention to make a thorough examination of the company's condition. The necessary papers were furnished them, and after spending fifteen hours in the "examination" they presented a bill for $400, which was paid.

The same game was worked on the Milwaukee Mechanics' by two of the same stripe, who desired to check off the company's list of mortgages. This was furnished them, and they put in a day and a half on the job—and a bill for $600, which was paid!

The *United States Review* tells of a Judge Foote, who, representing Webb McNall, lately visited Philadelphia "to examine the insurance companies" of that city. He spent two hours in one office talking politics, and then, after looking at the last printed annual statement, handed him by the President, presented his bill, $157, which was paid, and he departed for other pastures green.

This little game is a veritable Klondike for the McNall crowd, as it can be worked successfully on many other companies, in all probability.

Good Day Wages, but Long Days.

From the Louisville Evening Post.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—"Mister Secretary," said one of John Sherman's house servants to him yesterday morning, "I'se done read a powerful lot about dis yere Klondike and I reckons it m' duty to go up yonder."

"Why, Abraham?" queried the Secretary.

"Because, Mister Secretary, because I'se gittin' long in years. I'se chillun dependent on me, and it behooverates me for to make some money. Now, I knows I gits right smart wages from you, Mister Secretary, but I sees in de newspapers dis mornin' how dey pays $50 a day in de Klondike for wages."

"So I hear, Abraham; but you must remember that up in the Klondike the days are six months long."

When Abraham opened the door for me to-day I asked him if he were going to the Klondike. He replied with a vigorous shake of his head:

"No, indeedy; days am plenty long nuff right yere in Washington."

Took Bryan's Word and Is Sorry.

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

ANDERSON, Ind., Sept. 4.—Farmer James Shuman, living near Lapel, was in the city to-day looking up legal points to see if he had grounds for action against William Jennings Bryan. Last fall he was a silver man. He heard Bryan in Indianapolis and Anderson, and especially marked the warning to farmers that if silver went down, as he said it would if the Republicans were elected, wheat would also go down. The day after election he thought he had struck a good thing when gold men, the Shetterlys of Lapel, contracted for this year's wheat crop at 58 cents a bushel. He was called upon to deliver 500 bushels the day Madison county dealers paid $1. He is loser several hundred dollars, and thought he could recover off Bryan. He was greatly disappointed when he learned he could not.

The Republican Cause in New York City.

From the Cleveland World.

The old Republican flag should be "raised higher than ever in Greater New York."

From the Troy Budget (Rep.).

Seth Low has accepted the Citizens' Union nomination for Mayor of Greater New York. The Union was established mainly to break down the Republican organization, to smash its leaders, and to gratify the hatreds of the Unionists.

From the Troy Observer (Dem.).

The nomination of Seth Low by the Citizens' Committee of New York means a direct thrust at the Republican machine of that city.

A Color Scheme.

Wanderer—returned after several years—Well, well, I'm mighty glad to see you. How are you and how are all the good people?

Stayathome—Oh, we're all right and getting along as well as could be expected.

Wanderer—And how is the Widow Green?

Stayathome—She isn't so Green as she was.

Wanderer—What's the matter. She isn't gray, I hope.

Stayathome—No, she's Brown.

Wanderer—Brown?

Stayathome—Yes; married Samuel J. about five years ago, and she's been the Widow Brown for the last two years or such a matter.

Wanderer—You don't say?

Stayathome—Yes.

Wanderer—Well, by gosh, if she's willing to change color again, I'll ask her as sure's my name's Black.

The Waterproof Prince of Wales Admired.

From the London Daily News.

The Prince of Wales astonishes visitors at Marienbad by his indifference to rainy weather, and he is much admired for coming out in a downpour at 7:45 A. M., and taking a walk of an hour and a half. He drinks Kreuzbrunnen while walking, and sips it through a glass tube. He often speaks to English persons he knows. In the afternoon he undertakes excursions.

Congratulations.

From the Hazel Green Herald.

Married, at the home of the groom's father, A. P. Cooper, Dick Cooper to Jennie May. We wish them much joy and a happy life, as Dick says he has quit drinking and is going to try to make a living.

But Two Parties in the South.

From the Alexandria Gazette.

Under existing conditions there can be only two parties in the South, the Democratic and the Republican, and those who are not with the former must be with the latter.

For Chicago Fairy Boots.

From Truth.

"I wish a pair of rubbers."

"What displacement, Miss?"

"IN FEAR OF GOD."

The Responsibility Now Resting on Seth Low and His Opportunity.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* If Mr. Seth Low is really "in fear of God," as he said in accepting the Citizens' Union nomination, how can he prove his sincerity except by keeping his word to the people that he would be a candidate only if he was demonstrated to be "a unifying force"? A man cannot act "in fear of God" if he acts under the impulse of his selfish ambitions merely. Nor is a man "a unifying force" when he insists on being a candidate, "be friends few or many," as he said also, in accepting the Citizens' Union nomination at Northeast Harbor. A pledge given in June and a contradictory threat flung out in September cannot both be "in fear of God." "God is not a man that He should lie."

If Seth Low would have men believe that in truth he walks "in fear of God," now is the time for him to show that his words were true and not an impious pretence. He has now an opportunity to serve his fellow citizens such as rarely comes to a man and thus to demonstrate that he fears God in the sincerity of his heart. When Bourke Cockran made his great speech at Madison Square Garden last year, spurning Bryanism, he was a noble example of a man acting "in fear of God." Thereby he excluded himself from personal political reward, but he served the good of his country and earned and received the crown of popular honor for his courage and devotion "in fear of God." He made himself in verity "a unifying force among the friends of good government." He seized a great opportunity to render a distinguished service to the American people, and because performed under the impulse of duty only, it has given him a higher place in the public regard than he ever before held, higher, probably, than any he had ever dreamed of holding. That is what the Bible means by acting "in fear of God."

When necessary political unity is made impossible by a candidate, his obvious duty "in fear of God" is to withdraw, so that there may be unity upon some other candidate. The one insuperable obstacle to unity "among the friends of good government" in the Greater New York is now demonstrated to be Seth Low himself. More than any other man in this community, therefore, it rests upon him to determine whether there shall be unity, and upon him first and most will rest the responsibility for the division and the overthrow of the friends of good government which his candidacy provokes.

It has often happened in our political experience, State and national, and in the experience of private associations and enterprises also, that vaulting ambitions have been sacrificed to such duty. When there is irreconcilable disagreement over a particular candidate for office, imperilling requisite unity, he can make himself "a unifying force" only by stepping aside in favor of a candidate on whom all can agree. The fondest ambitions of men of the greatest distinction in our political history and the history of our greatest private enterprises have been often sacrificed under the impulse of that large altruistic duty. It is an obligation which rests honorably on a gentleman; absolutely on the man who would walk "in fear of God."

Seth Low, it is said, will return to New York from Northeast Harbor in the course of a week or ten days, following the drift of travel which tends away from Mount Desert in September. When he reaches this city he will find that his Citizens' Union candidacy has destroyed all possibility of his being "a unifying force," and that if he persists in it he must run as a candidate who can get votes only by dividing "the friends of good government." It is not a mere matter of receiving an "indorsement" from the Republican party. Even with that there would be dissension fatal to his chances of election and to good government, for a large part of the Republicans would refuse to support his candidacy even if he were nominated by their convention. Mr. Low's managers have been steadily insulting the Republican party throughout his stay at Northeast Harbor, and are keeping up the insults still, so that cordial Republican support of him is out of the question. It is so certain that the sentiment of the great bulk of the Republicans is against him irreconcilably that his nomination by the Republican City Convention is utterly impossible. Mr. Low, therefore, cannot run except as the Citizens' Union candidate solely and against the Republican party, in other words, as a disunifying force. That situation will confront him when he gets back to New York, and he cannot escape from it.

Without his candidacy, and with the assistance of well-directed harmonizing influences coming from him, this disunion and this discord can be transformed into harmony, so that when the 29th of this month comes there shall be cordial and irresistible unity in the nomination and support of some other candidate. Only by withdrawing his candidacy can Mr. Low prove himself "a unifying force." By pursuing a course so obviously required by his pledge he will earn as much public honor and gratitude as he will earn and receive public contempt by sacrificing to his selfish ambitions the unity to which he promised to devote himself wholly. The crucial test of this man's character, accordingly, will come in a few days, and his standing in this community from this time forth, whether it is low or high, will be determined by the way he goes through it.

As to his election, nothing need be said, for it is impossible, under any circumstances; but by continuing as a candidate he may assure the election of the Tammany ticket. Tammany, from Croker down, is basing all its hopes on the candidacy of Seth Low, and with good reason.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8. MANHATTAN.

Why Colored People Don't Commit Suicide.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* In answer to "Another Inquirer" in to-day's issue, I would state colored persons have been known to commit suicide quite often, but it is not so frequently done as in other nationalities. The only reason I can state for the said condition of facts is that they are in fear of the portion of the Bible which says "no self-murderer shall enter the kingdom of heaven." Afro-Americans, as a rule, are implicit believers in every portion of the Bible.

Now, on what grounds does your correspondent base his statement relative to "saving of shoe leather by riding." Is he one who practices the method as explained in his answer? He is altogether wrong about "brand" new shoes. Colored people wear them to suit themselves, and have never published any special reason for the wearing of the same. A. H. W.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Your correspondent, "Another Inquirer," asks: "Why do we never hear of colored people committing suicide? Who has ever heard of one?"

One reason why there is no record of suicides among colored people is a simple one. Suicides in the reports of the Health Department in this city, as elsewhere, are not classified separately. Why this is so I do not know, but if your correspondent will refer to any published report of the Board of Health he will find that the statistics of suicide, as officially collated, include the following details only: The sex, the age, nativity, the ancestry, and the method of demise of suicides. A computation made some years ago by an official of the Board of Health showed that at that time the number of suicides per one million of population was 212 among the white and 96 among the colored inhabitants. The white population of New York is, of course, overwhelmingly greater than the colored population, and the ratio of suicides among the white people is more than twice as great as it is among the colored people; but your correspondent is mistaken in stating that there are no suicides among colored people. There are not many—there are some. I ascribe the unwillingness of colored people, men or women, however desperate may be their circumstances and however serious their plight, to the same reason that prevents colored people from presenting themselves at the station houses for lodgment as needy and homeless. Colored people, it is well known, are very charitable to each other, and their kindly disposition to those of their own race (the necessities of which in a material way are few) precludes them from seeking free lodging and precludes them, too, from committing suicide, except in isolated cases.

Your correspondent who suggests that Cincinnati beer can be procured by going to Boston for it is a Boston man evidently! The best place to get Cincinnati beer is Cincinnati, and any man who would leave the city of New York to go to Boston for no other and better purpose than to get Cincinnati beer should be refused, in my opinion, admission to New York on his return, and should be compelled, notwithstanding the Constitutional inhibition against cruel and unusual punishments, to remain in Boston.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2. INQUIRER.

Yellow.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Why is it that "yellow" is a word or a color to signify bad luck or bad stuff? Isn't gold yellow and wheat, too, and what's the matter with them? Or may be that "yellow" business applies only to Populists, who, by the way, are calamity yellers. YELLOW JACK.

DOVER, Del.

RAPHAEL'S STATUE AT URBINO.

His Native Town After Three Hundred and Fifty Years Does Honor to the Painter.

From the London Daily News.

On Sunday, Aug. 22, a beautiful statue of Raphael was unveiled at Urbino. The monument is the work of the sculptor Pietro Belli of Turin. The figure of Raphael, which stands upon a massive granite pedestal, is represented in his working dress, and is a graceful and lifelike portrait of "the divine painter." He stands in the attitude of contemplating from afar the effect of one of his works. In his left hand he holds a palette, a paint brush being in his right. The pedestal is in the cinque cento style, the ornamentation somewhat resembling the decoration of the Ducal Palace at Venice. At the front and at the back of the pedestal are beautiful groups taken from the works of Raphael; the little angels from the pictures of the Madonna di Foligno, of the Baldacchino, and of the San Sisto. One group symbolizes painting and the other sculpture. Upon the dado of the pedestal are bas-reliefs, one of which represents Raphael at the Pontifical Court painting the portrait of Leo X. with two Cardinals. The other one represents him intent upon directing the decoration of the Loggie of the Vatican. On either side of the pedestal is seated a figure; to the right is a woman of Greek outline in the act of divesting herself of a mantle which enfolds her, who symbolizes the Renaissance of Art; to the left is a Genius of Michaelangeloesque pose, who holds on high a crown of laurel. Festoons of laurel on the dado bind together the coats of arms of the cities of Urbino, Perugia, Florence, Siena, and Rome. The medallions at the base reproduce from authentic documents the portraits of Bramante, Timoteo Viti, of Perugino, Giovanni da Udine, Pierino del Vaga, Francesco Perroni, Giulio Romano, and Marcantonio Raimondi. The statue of Raphael, together with those of the Renaissance and of the Genius of Art, as also the medallions, are all in bronze. The groups of angels, the ornamentations, and bas-reliefs are executed in Carrara marble.

How to Carry a Revolver.

From the Duluth Evening Herald.

A. S. Mason was before Judge Edson this morning, charged with carrying a concealed weapon. According to Mason's story, he was taking the weapon, a revolver, home to be cleaned. He started with it in his hand, but seeing Officer McLennan approaching, he thought he had better put it in his pocket, and did so. This was just what Mason should not have done, and it proved his undoing, and the officer took him in tow. Mason was very much mortified at being arrested, and was anxious to right himself in the eyes of the law.

"If you say so, Judge, I'll take this here gun and throw it in the lake," he remarked to the Court.

"What do you think I'd better fine you to make it even?" asked the Court.

"Well, don't strike me too hard, Judge, that's all I've got to say," replied the prisoner.

"Well, I'll suspend sentence this time," said the Court. "In future, when you have a revolver to take home, carry it in your hand, wear it on your watch chain or send it home on a dray."

Hurt No One and No One Hurt Him.

From the Galveston Daily News.

At the battle of Chickamauga I saw a fellow shooting straight up in the air and praying as lustily as ever one of Cromwell's roundheads