The Sun.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1897.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

The Last Day of Registration.

To-day is the last day of registration. No citizen whose name is not on the registry rolls to-night can vote at the momentous election on the 2d of November.

Every Republican, every opponent of Bryanism, if his opposition is sincere, will qualify himself to make it effective at the polls on the 2d of next month. If the purpose is earnest in him he needs no exhortation, nothing except that his attention should be called to the fact that this is the last chance to qualify himself for voting, if he has not done so already.

The conspiracy to divide the Republican vote by means of the candidacy of LOW, and hence give over the Greater New York to the mercies of Bryanism, spurs every loyal Republican to resistance to such treachery, and makes it imperative that all those who would defend the security of property and the stability of society should be qualified to vote for Gen. TRACY.

Gen. TRACY's election is inevitable if there is Republican unity for him, and the conservative community can fill up, five times over, any gap the treacherous Low diversion makes in the Republican ranks.

Elimination.

There is a mathematical process employed on Morningside Heights and elsewhere which may be applied, simply and profitably, to the canvass of Mr. SETH LOW.

For what did SETH LOW stand three months ago? We are taking him according to the estimate of his supporters at that time. He stood as a unifying force for good government, as a representative of the idea of non-partisanship and direct responsibility to the voters, as a promoter of the absolute separation of municipal politics from State and national politics, as a destroyer of deals and all other machine methods, and as a disinterested patriot reluctantly willing to sacrifice his personal inclinations for the public good, and to serve his fellow citizens in the fear of GOD.

Now eliminate.

1. The unifying force dropped out of sight the moment Mr. Low discovered that he failed to unify. He has publicly confessed that that consideration weighed nothing with him from the time when he became convinced that it did not count for his own candidacy. When reproached with infidelity to his earlier professions in this respect, he has offered this amazing plea: "*I did not feel called upon to say in June what I might do at some later time.*"

2. Non-partisanship and direct responsibility to the voters disappeared the instant the Citizens' Union itself became a partisan concern, using as the foundation of a new Low party machine the signatures of citizens fraudulently obtained on the strength of the unifying force idea, already eliminated by operation number one.

3. The separation of municipal affairs from State politics vanished like the mist of the morning when Mr. Low's party set up candidates for the Legislature in order to strike a blow at the Republican organization in the Empire State and to extend the Low machine to Albany.

4. The destruction of deals has not been heard of since the completion of the shameless deal between the manager of SETH LOW's campaign and the representative of HENRY GEORGE's interests.

5. The disinterested patriot, reluctant to emerge from the classic shades of Columbia except in obedience to a direct call from Heaven and "JIM" REYNOLDS, was eliminated when the people of New York discovered that SETH LOW was so hungry for this office of Mayor that he was willing to sacrifice everything, including self-respect and the dignity of Columbia University, in order to have his name go to the polls.

Such is the change which successive eliminations have worked. What remains? SETH LOW remains, an Ego. It is a case of Ego and nothing else; an Ego presenting itself as a candidate on a platform upheld solely by the one-legged vowel.

Some British Attacks on Mr. Goldwin Smith.

We regret to see the London *National Review* quoting with approval some impressions of Canada published by an "English Visitor" in the *St. James's Gazette*. On the strength of a short sojourn in the Dominion, this anonymous person asserts that "Mr. GOLDWIN SMITH stands alone as a consistent advocate of the erasure of Canada from the map; and he is only a resident, without following or influence, except that commanded by social position and intellectual eminence." The *Review* adds that, instead of the Canadians contemplating the advantage of merging their identity in that of the United States, there is rather an alarming wave of anti-American feeling sweeping over the Dominion. We do not believe that for the latter averment there is any solid ground, and we know that there is no man alive on either side of the border who is a wiser and truer friend of both Canadians and Americans than is Mr. GOLDWIN SMITH. He has the interests of both peoples at heart, and the fact that he sees those interests to be inextricably intertwined reflects credit upon his sagacity. It is incredible that the great mass of the Canadians should not recognize the generosity and single-mindedness with which he has devoted many years of his life to the cause of continental union.

It is true, as the *National Review* observes, that Mr. GOLDWIN SMITH might have played a very great part in Canada had he chosen to support the Conservative party in that country or to advocate Imperial Federation. Had he been a self-seeking person, that is, no doubt, the line he would have taken. He believed, however, that the interests of his fellow Canadians pointed in another direction, and that a high degree of prosperity was attainable by them only through intimate relations with the great neighboring republic. Had commercial union or a régime of unrestricted reciprocity been practicable, probably he would have welcomed it, as, at least, a means to an end, as an agency likely to demonstrate a community of interests and to bring about a unity of sentiment. But Mr. GOLDWIN SMITH was too familiar with the drift of feeling and opinion in the United States not to perceive, at an early date, that such a partial and provisional solution of the problem was out of the question. He recognized that the Congress at Washington would never again give the Canadians the inestimable advantage of free access to our markets, and invest them with all the commercial privileges reserved for the States which constitute our Union, unless the Canadians, on their part, would accept the responsibilities of Statehood. That is a patent, insuperable fact which could not be ignored by an intelligent man, desirous of serving his compatriots in his day and generation. He has, therefore, forborne to waste his time in promoting overtures for unrestricted reciprocity, which, as he knew, were doomed to be rejected, but, on the contrary, he has addressed himself to the one practicable purpose, that, namely, of convincing the Canadians that they would be incomparably better off as citizens of the American republic than as subjects of a European monarchy. If he has failed to convince them, so much the worse for the Canadians.

We believe, however, the truth to be that Mr. SMITH has a large and influential following among the clear-headed and far-sighted inhabitants of the Dominion. We also believe that the value of his services in the cause of continental union will, one day, be gratefully acknowledged by the historians of Canada.

The Refuge Is Tracy.

The nomination of Mr. CHARLES W. DAYTON on the George ticket unquestionably adds great strength to that movement. It makes clear the mistake of any frightened citizens who may be contemplating voting for VAN WYCK of Tammany as the surest way of preventing GEORGE's election. All the strength that DAYTON brings to GEORGE he takes from VAN WYCK.

The man for anti-George men to support is BENJAMIN F. TRACY, the Republican candidate of a permanent, splendidly organized and victorious party. Republicans or Democrats seriously interested in the good government of the nation represented by the St. Louis platform, and in the good government of New York city guaranteed by the career and character of Gen. TRACY himself, may vote the Republican ticket with the conviction that it is the best on its own merits, and with the confidence that through it is the way to GEORGE's defeat.

Insult to American Sentiment.

The selfish, disintegrating, un-American sentiment that animates the Low movement was exuded copiously in the extraordinary words of Mr. LOW at his Brooklyn meeting on Thursday night. With the entire American people watching the New York election intently as the most important of the year to the nation at large, with the Hon. JOHN M. THURSTON of Nebraska, Chairman of the National Republican Committee; JOSEPH B. FORAKER, Senator from Ohio, and CORNELIUS N. BLISS, a Cabinet officer in Washington, respectfully and earnestly reporting to the New York electorate the vast interest felt in their decision this fall by Republicans outside of New York's borders, Mr. LOW sneers at these statesmen, and thus describes their conduct:

"Now, if you think of it for one moment, the American colonies revolted from Great Britain in 1776 substantially for this reason, because Great Britain was administering the colonies from an outside point of view, with reference to English and British interests, and not with reference to the interests of the colonies themselves.

"Now, when the people of the cities elect their officers with reference to doing something somewhere else, with reference to strengthening an organization for national purposes, they are doing for themselves precisely what Great Britain did when it tried to govern the American colonies, not in their own interests, but in the interest of Great Britain, and precisely what Spain has done for centuries in governing Cuba for the benefit of Spain, instead of for the benefit of the people of Cuba."

WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN, that hot-headed revolutionist who in the bitterness of his fanaticism gave to the eastern end of the United States the name of "the enemy's country," has now a companion in disloyalty—SETH LOW. Between BRYAN and LOW, worshipping BRYAN and flattering LOW as his second choice for Mayor, standing on the Bryan platform and indorsing Low candidates, is the politician who once said: "As for this sham republic, I care not how soon it is overthrown," HENRY GEORGE.

Consider the Mugwump LOW's shameful likening of the interest of other States in the election in New York city to England's tyranny over the American colonies, and then turn to the heart-stirring speech of Senator THURSTON in behalf of the Republican ticket in the Bowery last Wednesday:

"I read in the paper this morning that I was an interloper. I regret this. I have been in the habit of making my country reach from sea to sea. I have been in the habit of believing that every American, no matter where he was, was my brother. Fellow citizens, I have a right to be here to-night to speak for the Republican party. Only last fall out in the great West where I live they said to me: 'This is the West. This country is great. We of the West are great enough to stand by ourselves. We should be independent of New York.' I come here to New York now and I find a class of citizens saying 'This is New York; this is the metropolis; this is the greatest city in the land; this city is able to stand by itself. This city should be free from the West. We should cut loose from it.' I say to these people, as I said to my own people in my State last year: 'My State has one star in the flag. New York has one star in the flag, and we are bound in an inseparable union. Your country is my country.'"

Upon the year succeeding every Presidential election, said Senator THURSTON further, the enemy of the victorious party seeks to reëstablish its national strength by retrieving itself in the several minor contests, and "always upon the proposition that there is no politics in a municipal election."

The national sentiment holds the United States, in spite of its enormous territory and multiplied governments, together in one powerful and everywhere loyal union. In a country like this questions of national importance cannot be wholly driven out or suppressed in any election, however insignificant. If they are particularly grave, they can be ignored under extraordinary circumstances only, and always with the element of peril. Sneered at and even vilified as it has been by Mr. SETH LOW, for his comparison of its manifestation in New York to foreign despotism was nothing less than disloyal vilification, the national interest in law and order demands the fervent reaffirmation and support of every patriotic citizen of the Greater New York.

As between Mr. LOW and the Republicans of other States who have discussed the immense importance of the New York election, the true Americans are these citizens of Nebraska and Ohio, and the foreigner, the Britisher, is SETH LOW.

Austria's Complaint.

Through its Minister at Washington the Austrian Government has brought into question the conduct of Sheriff MARTIN in firing on the mob near Hazleton, several weeks ago. In that affair ten Austrian and Hungarian subjects are known to have been killed and eleven wounded, while the names of others in the hospitals indicate a possible Austrian allegiance.

Under such circumstances an inquiry into the facts by the Vienna Government has always been looked for, since otherwise it might seem indifferent to the protection of its subjects in any rights to which they may be entitled. But Secretary SHERMAN's letter to Governor HASTINGS, asking for information on the matter, conveys strange charges on Austria's part. These charges are that her subjects thus killed or wounded were "not in unlawful opposition to the authorities of Pennsylvania;" that they were "guilty of no acts of violence which might justify the measures taken against them;" that some of them were "fired upon without cause and while in retreat," and that the Sheriff of Luzerne county was "guilty of unwarranted and unlawful use of power."

These are grave accusations, and it may well surprise our Government to see them put in this declarative form. We could understand that Austria might represent these allegations as being found by her in a portion of the public press of the United States, or perhaps as made to her by the attorneys for some of her subjects; such representations, whether substantiated or not, would be ample ground for a request for information from our Government, in order that indemnity might be claimed, if justly due.

But the letter of Secretary SHERMAN indicates that these charges are made by Austria herself, as if she had examined the facts and come to a conclusion upon them. It may therefore be pointed out that it is a serious matter to interfere with executive processes in this country by declaring that a Sheriff, whose duty it is to disperse a mob and who formally warns the assemblage to disperse, is himself a lawbreaker for firing on it when it refuses to disperse. Is Austria prepared to take that ground, and to establish that precedent, for mobs in her own dominion, and for officers of the law called to deal with such assemblages? Whether she is or is not, we are not prepared so to do here.

Perhaps, however, in the official papers the allegations of Austria are put only as information that has reached her, rather than as conclusions which she has determined to maintain. If so, the information which Sheriff MARTIN and Gen. GOBIN will furnish may throw a new light on the subject for her.

To a Loyal Brooklyn Republican.

A much esteemed correspondent in Brooklyn, a true and loyal Republican in this and all other campaigns, sends to us this suggestion:

"You will pardon me, I trust, if I suggest that your vigorous logic be tempered a little with a persuasive tone."

How, good Brooklyn friend, can we "temper a little" the statement of the indisputable fact that Mr. Low is running for Mayor in October in square defiance of his pledge in June? Is it not true, and should it not of itself be "persuasive" with all honest and honorable men?

Is or is not the statement true that his candidacy tends to divide the Republican vote, which, if united, could beat down Bryanism? And being true, ought it not to be "persuasive" with all loyal Republicans and all enemies of Bryanism?

Is it not true that Republicans who desert their party when victory is within its reach if they remain faithful, are contributing to the success of Tammany and Bryanism, or at least increasing its probability, and therefore are guilty of—something we will not name, lest it be not "persuasive?"

Is it not at least unreasonable to desert a candidate so eminently fit and irreproachable as Gen. TRACY when his election by a united Republican vote is demonstrable to every intelligence, in order to support a candidate in no way equal to him in ability and public experience, who has no chance of election, as even Mayor STRONG has declared? Can THE SUN tell the truth without saying that the Low followers are either reckless or ignorant of the political statistics of the Greater New York? Where are the votes to come from to elect Mr. Low? We can estimate closely the proportions of the solid Republican vote from the returns of past elections, and in the present political divisions we know that it is enough to elect Gen. TRACY. What is the "persuasive" term with which to characterize the conduct of any Republican who deserts his party's ticket under such circumstances, at the risk of a Bryanite domination of New York?

If by soft words we could straighten out the logic of the fatuous Republicans in Brooklyn who are following the Low jack-o'-lantern, we would struggle with the dictionary to get the softest and the most persuasive in the language; but we can only declare the hard and ugly fact as it is, that Mr. SETH LOW and his followers are arrayed against the most vital interests of this community and this republic. They are doing their best to turn the whole over to the tender mercies of Bryanism. But they must see it for themselves, and the honest and loyal and intelligent citizens among them will see it very clearly before the 2d of next November.

Our Brooklyn friend suggests also that we should "write a series of editorials" to dispel the fears of the bugbear of "Bossism and Plattism" which he hears expressed. But nothing is so hard to dispel as pure illusion and delusion. Of course, there is no such thing as "Plattism." It is only a scarecrow devised by newspaper enemies of the Republican party, but if Republicans are actually fools enough to be frightened by the transparent humbug, how can THE SUN supply them with common sense?

"Plattism" is simply a term coined by enemies of the Republican party expressive of their malignant hostility to it. That is all there is of it. No Brooklyn Republican, we assume, shares in that bitter hostility to his party.

Ballooning Across the Channel.

The feat of traversing the British Channel in a balloon, just performed by Mr. CHARLES POLLOCK, who started from Eastbourne and landed at Domart, fourteen miles northwest of Amiens, is interesting, but far from being novel.

The pioneer expedition of that sort was performed by BLANCHARD and JEFFRIES, as long ago as 1785, and the hazard of the undertaking seemed much greater in those early days of aerial navigation, when its appliances were so primitive. BLANCHARD was a French professional aeronaut, and Dr. JEFFRIES an American by birth, a graduate of Harvard, who had made his home in England, practicing medicine there. BLANCHARD had visited England in 1784, when Dr. JEFFRIES paid him a hundred guineas for a seat in his balloon on a voyage from London to a place somewhere in Kent. Dr. JEFFRIES also paid for the longer trip across the Channel, the cost being, it is said, $3,500, which suggests that ballooning was not a very cheap form of recreation in those days. The journey was made successfully on Jan. 7, from Dover to Calais, and the courageous Bostonian, after alighting, drove off with a post-chaise and six to the castle of Viscount DESANDROUIN, where his exploit was duly honored.

Just about a century later, on July 30, 1886, the well-known aeronaut, L'HOSTE, accompanied by the astronomer MANGOT crossed in a balloon from Cherbourg to London. In 1870 there had been a still longer trip, two French aeronauts being carried by high winds from Paris clear across the North Sea to the Lifjeld Mountains in Norway. But the reflection that perhaps most strikes one is the comparatively small advance of aeronautics during the 112 years between the exploit of Dr. JEFFRIES and this present one of the nephew of Baron POLLOCK. With a favoring wind, almost anything desired is possible, but the attempt to control and use contrary winds is still baffled. Save for that we should all have higher hopes of ANDREE's plucky voyage, while the day would not seem so distant when people who are victims of sea-sickness will follow Mr. POLLOCK's example of making the journey from England to France through the air.

Registration Under the New Conditions.

Under the changed political conditions brought about by the present voting law, it has been noticeable that in local elections there has been a tendency among citizens to delay registering until the last day of registration, though in national elections the largest registration is on the first day uniformly.

Moreover, the days now fixed for registration are not so favorable to an extensive enrollment as those under the old law, but they are more favorable to a large vote. Before 1896 the last days of registry were the Friday and Saturday preceding the week before election. In 1895, for instance, they were Oct. 25 and 26, election day being on Nov. 5, or only nine days later, including two Sundays; and such had been the rule for many years. This year the registration closes to-day at 10 P. M., fourteen working days and two Sundays before the voting.

It may be that these changed conditions are not so favorable as the old to a large registry, for the reason that one week more and the hottest week of the campaign is now carried on after the close of registration; but it has been demonstrated by experience that the percentage of decline in the vote polled from the registry is less than formerly. In the Mayoralty election of 1894, for instance, 34,000 registered citizens did not appear at the polls, but last year on a materially larger vote the number of such delinquents was only 18,000.

A large registry ought to be enrolled to-day. The proportionate falling off in the vote from the registration is not likely to be greater than it was last year, for the issue before the citizens will be the same and the gravity of the election not less.

Jerry and Henry.

The Hon. JERRY SIMPSON of Medicine Lodge, Kansas, has perhaps the nimblest mind in the whole Populist outfit, but just at present that mind is clogged with calamitous forebodings. It is not his dearest foe, the Hon. THOMAS BRACKETT REED, that now fills the Sockless SOCRATES with alarm, it is the whole landscape of the times to come. "What man," asks JERRY, "can fail to take a gloomy look into the future?" "I say," he continues, "and I think I am correct, that inside the next year this country will be in the throes of a panic, the like of which was never dreamed, even in the most vivid imagination."

Mr. SIMPSON's panic fears are part of his capital as a Populist statesman, but it is just to him to say that it is his purpose to do all that lies in his power to bring on a panic. He has announced his intention of coming to this town to take the stump for HENRY GEORGE, and he confidently predicts the election of that scourge of the unearned increment.

The hopes of most of the cranks and revolutionists are for HENRY GEORGE, whose election, by means of the disunifying force of the Low conspiracy against good government they regard as certain or probable. JERRY SIMPSON is not the only emissary whom Kansas Populism will send here to work for GEORGE and Socialism.

Read on both sides of this short perpendicular line:

"I think the Mayor of the city ought to be found in the City Hall, and neither on a race course in England *nor in the Senate chamber at Washington.*" —SETH LOW, Oct. 9.

"I was more than sorry to hear the distinguished name of my friend Gen. TRACY greeted before and greeted now with disrespect; for I want to say in the presence of this audience that no friend of mine in this campaign with my approval can say one word in disrespect of my friend without giving pain to me."—SETH LOW, Oct. 14.

What is the meaning of this revolting display of insincerity? It means that Mr. Low is engaged in a desperate effort to divide the Republican vote, and thinks he can now best succeed by atoning for the contemptible attack on Gen. TRACY which Gen. TRACY himself has already rebuked with such dignity.

The nomination of a citizens' ticket for the Assembly in New York proves the Citizens' Union to be in earnest.—*Boston Herald.*

Yes, in earnest to let its first principle of municipal issues only fall off into oblivion as soon as possible.

The movement to divide Alaska, setting off the Yukon basin and presumably all north of it as Lincoln Territory, is a natural consequence of the great importance of the gold fields. It has in its favor, first, the enormous size of Alaska, which is enough for two or three Territories, and, secondly and chiefly, the difficulty of communication between the narrow southeastern coast strip and the great Yukon region. The terrors of the journey through the passes have often been set forth, and the water trip around to St. Michael is a long one. Still, it is to be remembered that the new projects for railroad communication to the headwaters of the Yukon may weaken the arguments based on this latter consideration.

The chaff in the Low movement is being winnowed out rapidly.

First, the anti-boss candidate was nominated by a one-man-made committee of twenty, the creation of the Chairman of the Citizens' Union Committee of Organization, to whom every Citizens' Unionist had delegated his power of nomination. The rebellion of the virtuous against politicians has now reached the stage in which the undiluted non-partisan, JAMES B. REYNOLDS, has been replaced as manager of the Citizens' Union campaign by a case-hardened political factionist, Gen. ANSON G. MCCOOK.

The framework of this Citizens' Union is the anti-organization Republican faction, represented in New York by WILLIAM BROOKFIELD, and in Brooklyn by his counterparts.

The arrival of the Philadelphia at Mare Island for repairs marks the conclusion of the first step taken by our Government to make some needed changes in our naval strength in Hawaiian waters, without impairing it. The next step will be the sending out of the Baltimore to take the Philadelphia's place, and this will be done within a few days, one need being to transfer to her a part of the Philadelphia's crew. The Baltimore is the bigger vessel, and carries the heavier armament, so that the change is a net increase of strength.

Meanwhile we have at Honolulu the gunboats Bennington and Wheeling, while the Yorktown will join them from the Asiatic squadron within a few days. This force will be ample to protect all our interests until the Baltimore's arrival, and there is every reason to suppose that the latter will reach Honolulu long before the Naniwa gets back from Japan.

Henceforth Hawaii, as our mid-Pacific station, will always, we may trust, see our flag floating over a creditable naval force.

NEW YORK STATE TROOPS.

Their Zeal, Efficiency, and Discipline Commended by Capt. Burbank and Capt. Hardin.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—The War Department has reversed an order of Secretary Lamont prohibiting the publication of reports made by inspecting officers upon the condition of State National Guards. Secretary Alger believes that the officers and men should hear what is condemned as well as commended by the army officers observing the summer manœuvres.

The report on the New York National Guard, made by a board comprising Capt. Burbank of the Third Artillery, Col. Bates of the Second Infantry, and Capt. Hardin of the Seventh Infantry, just submitted, shows that the State forces now aggregate 15,000 men, of whom 337 are attached to the cavalry, 349 to the artillery, and the remainder to the infantry. The per cent. in camp this summer was 86.67. Capt. Burbank says that the whole guard, with its field officers of twenty-six men, could be concentrated at any point within the State limits in twenty-four hours if short previous notice were given, or in forty-eight hours if the call were unexpected. This is due, he says, to the extraordinary railroad facilities. In regard to armament, he says that orders from headquarters are now being carried out which will result in furnishing the infantry and cavalry with the new small arms. The armament of the cavalry and artillery is reported excellent. From observations of commands throughout the State Capt. Burbank says he is deeply impressed with the zeal and efficiency which characterize all the work done in the armories and the warm interest shown in the performance of all duties. The presence of recruits marred the drill to some extent, but in no organization was the drill bad.

Capt. Hardin says that no field exercises were carried out in camp. The personnel of the officers is described as excellent. All are studious and intelligent and thoroughly in earnest and anxious to learn all the details of the profession. The men are willing, he says, to do what they are told to do. They are not all educated men and are not sufficiently well drilled in the school of the soldier to make them readily prepared to command. The discipline, however, was good.

Capt. Burbank says in regard to discipline that the personnel of the Guard of the State may be classed as excellent. Close examinations, medical and otherwise, keep the organization free from undesirable elements, and in some organizations it would be hard to find their equal anywhere in respect to the moral, mental and physical attributes. A high standard of professional pride is evidenced in all quarters, and but for the limited condition of time a very high standard of efficiency would be attained. Capt. Burbank says:

"The development of the Guard in professional knowledge and general efficiency from year to year is so manifest as to be beyond question. It is confidently believed that in the near future a broader field for the application of professional attainments will be sought beyond the possibilities of the armory drill floor and the limited area allowed by the camp of instruction at Peekskill. As this spirit increases, which it is sure to do under the impulse of the desire for progress, a close association with the regular service would be desirable for practical instruction and aid in carrying on field operations. No State is so well fitted as New York for manœuvres on a large scale. The large number of the army stationed in and about it, the variety of its territory and exceptional facilities for rail or water transportation, give opportunity for such work unexcelled in this country. The practice march of the Sixty-fifth Regiment from Buffalo in August was a most positive success, not only from the technical results attained, but in the enjoyment of all concerned, and indicates strongly an advanced spirit which is being born."

Capt. Burbank says that no hospital corps has yet been organized and equipped. An experimental ambulance was attached to the hospital during the Peekskill camp. When the proper vehicle has been found it is proposed to furnish one to each brigade and keep one permanently at the State camp.

The signal corps is equipped with all of the paraphernalia in use by similar corps of the army. Of the capacity to perform any duties connected with this branch of work with celerity and accuracy there is no doubt.

STAND BY YOUR GUNS!

An Appeal of an Irish-American to Republicans.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* In this age of "yellow journalism" it is refreshing to peruse the columns of your patriotic journal.

It is indeed a "condition and not a theory" that confronts our citizens in the coming contest. The great principles for which we contended last fall are living issues to-day. There can be no mistaking the situation and no amount of pettifogging can separate them from it. It is well that the Republican party has nailed its colors to the mast and in no uncertain manner put before the people the issues at stake. The candidate, Gen. Tracy, has been wisely chosen, for he represents in a marked degree the principles, aims, purposes, and policies of the party. A man of untarnished and unsullied honor, a man with a distinguished career, military and civil, a jurist of national repute, and a practical man of affairs fully conversant with the details of national, State, and municipal government, he would make the greatest Mayor of the greatest city of the New World. There is no excuse for any Republican in this crisis to do otherwise than to loyally support him and the organization of which he is the choice.

The talk about "bossism" is the merest subterfuge. If such a term can be applied with any truth or justice, it can be aptly applied to a few self-constituted bosses (well meaning, no doubt), but misguided theorists, whose policy is "rule or ruin." With a candidate amenable to no party, with no fixed policies at stake, no issues defined, how can they appeal to any thinking man?

I am glad beyond expression that the Republican party has such a "boss" as the Hon. T. C. Platt in this grave crisis. An inveterate and invincible foe of repudiation, anarchy, and all the imported isms, he has not lowered by an inch the flag he planted at the masthead at St. Louis in 1896.

"Awake, Israel," be the watchword from now until the polls close! Let dissensions and internal bickerings cease. Let patriotism, municipal pride, party loyalty, and genuine Americanism be the motto of every good citizen, so that their verdict shall be of no uncertain sound for honest government!

While I dislike appeals to race prejudices, I cannot refrain from appealing to my own race, Irish-Americans, in this crisis. At all times they have displayed their patriotism and they are on the side of law and order. Again, I trust, they will bury by their votes those political hacks who have too long traded on their fair fame and name. It is their bounden duty to exercise their franchise as self-respecting, independent, and law-abiding citizens. Truly yours, EDWARD J. SULLIVAN.

164 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET, Oct. 11.

Col. Robert G. Ingersoll Speaks Out.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* In yesterday's New York *Evening Post* an article appeared in which it was stated that I am opposed to the election of Gen. Tracy. This is a mistake. I am in favor of the election of Gen. Tracy for three reasons: First, I believe him to be the best man. Second, he is a good square Republican. Third, I like him. Yours truly,

NEW YORK, Oct. 15. R. G. INGERSOLL.

To Grade the Pay of Post Office Sub-Station Keepers.

Postmaster Van Cott has approved of a plan, suggested by the First Assistant Postmaster-General, providing for the grading of the compensation of those in charge of Post Office substations in this city upon the basis of the amount of business transacted in each. The new plan will go into effect on Nov. 1, and under it those in charge of substations in which the sales amount to $2,000 or less will receive $100 per annum; $2,000 to $5,000, $200; $5,000 to $7,500, $300; $7,500 to $10,000, $400; $10,000 to $15,000, $500; $15,000 to $20,000, $600; $20,000 to $30,000, $700; $30,000 to $50,000, $800, and $50,000 and over, $900.

Purchase of a Strip of the Van Pelt Manor.

The Manhattan Mutual Coöperative Savings and Loan Association has purchased two and one-half blocks of the Van Pelt Manor in the New Utrecht district in Brooklyn, a total of 174 city building lots. The price was $60,900.

AMERICAN COMMON SENSE.

It Continues to Flash Upon the Greater New York, Illuminating the Situation.

From the Nashville Banner.

The conservative thought of this country is strongly opposed to George, and would regard his election in the municipal contest in the great metropolis as an event which would presage a danger that would be far reaching. George is a dangerous man, not because he is a man of bad motives, but because he is able and bold and forceful in the advocacy of ideas which are fundamentally inimical to those sound principles of government and of social order which must be maintained if the truest interests of society are conserved. His success in politics would encourage many to hope for the success of radical theories which George does not himself entertain. While, with all his experimental theories, he would not give countenance to many revolutionary ideas, the advocates of the most positively dangerous notions of government would support him because he would break down certain time-honored bulwarks and give better opportunity to rankest forms of socialism.

From the Troy Daily Times.

A strictly municipal movement running candidates for the State Legislature! The reorganized and consolidated Mugwumps making deals! The escort of the ark of public morality striking hands with Henry George! Truly, Hypocrisy is not yet a barren parent, nor is a Low movement above the employment of methods usually attributed to low motives.

From the Lockport Journal.

The loyal Republicans of New York city are putting forth every effort possible to defeat Tammany Hall in the coming election, and would most likely succeed except for the factious opposition of Mugwumps inside the party led by Mr. Seth Low, a leader whose real animus is well understood when it is known that he is already secretly a candidate for Governor and possibly President. He takes this present rebellious and ruinous course, appreciating that with his traitorous political record no such coveted honors could possibly await him within the regular Republican party organization.

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A Republican victory in the New York election would be a strong bull factor in the general business situation. The fear that either Tammany or Henry George may carry the city has sent stocks down in the past few days, as the dread of Bryan's triumph did several times between his nomination and the election in 1896. The continued predominance of the Republicans in national affairs is necessary to the permanence and extension of the financial improvement, and a reverse in New York city would frighten business men, for a time at least, and check the growth in trade. This fear, it is well to remember, would affect Democratic business men as well as Republicans. In a broader sense, therefore, than is apt to be realized the election in New York is of general importance. The defeat of Tracy would encourage the Bryanites all over the country, arouse all the elements of disorder and discontent, which are always banded against the Republican party, and check for a time the expansion of industries and the advance in wages. This is why the campaign in New York is of national interest. This is also why the earnest and intelligent fight the Republicans are making to carry the city is applauded by the party all over the country.

From the Portland Oregonian.

Henry George is nominated upon a platform that distinctly accepts the Chicago platform of 1896 and reiterates every article of the infamous incendiary political creed known as Bryanism.

From the Newark Daily Advertiser.

In an election of such great importance and widespread interest as that which is about to be held in New York, it is impossible to confine the issues to local questions. The result will have a national significance. It will have a direct bearing on national politics in the Congressional elections next year, and on the Presidential election later. All over this broad land the success of Tammany or Henry George will be accepted as indicating a reaction from the verdict of last November and an indorsement of Bryanism.

People look for positive declarations and positive results. The election of Gen. Tracy on a platform which distinctly pronounces against the silver heresy will be a positive act. The election of Low on a platform that completely ignores the vital question would amount to a nullification of the verdict of last year. The success of Tammany or the election of George would give new life and energy to Bryanism. It would be to the silver men a sign that Bryanism had captured the stronghold of sound money. It would discourage the Administration and raise up new obstacles for it in Congress.

The Republican position is the logical one, and the truth of that will be brought home to many straying Republican voters and many Democratic voters in Greater New York before election day. The logic of the situation should, and probably will, make Gen. Tracy the first Mayor of Greater New York.

From the Daily Saratogian.

There is a general confidence throughout the State that hundreds of sensible voters will stampede to Gen. Tracy as election day draws near. Gen. Tracy is anti-Bryan from his heels to his head, and, in view of all the developments, the safest man in the field for the metropolis to place in the Mayor's chair. The deals that have been going on of late between the other candidates have opened the eyes of many people and redounded to the political benefit of the stalwart Republican candidate.

From the Youngstown Telegram.

Of all the candidates Gen. Tracy should be chosen. He not only represents the Republican party, but he stands for honest city government, honest money and an upright judiciary. His sterling character and his personal popularity make him a strong factor and but for the senseless opposition of the Citizens' Union would score a pronounced victory.

From the Lebanon News.

The Republican party could not in honor and justice to itself indorse the nominees of the Citizens' Union party, but the Hon. Seth Low can with credit to himself and benefit to his fellow men support Gen. Tracy. The path of duty for him in this case is plain and clear.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal.

It is idle to say that it is only a contention for the spoils of Greater New York. Henry George is no mere office seeker. He never has been. He is as honest a fanatic as ever brewed a revolution. His life is wrapped up in his radical views of social government. He cares nothing for the Mayoralty of New York except in so far as it may advance those views—the confiscation of private property in land; the confiscation of private property in railroads, telegraphs, and other corporations; flat money; free trade, not qualified by the requirements of public revenue, but secured through the absolute demolition of the Custom Houses; and all the "principles of the Chicago platform."

It is the old fight which Bryan made last year—the old fight and more—for, as we have said, silverism is only one of its aims. It is the marshalling of the idle, the vicious, the discontented, the unsuccessful and unfortunate into another crusade against the established order, on the theory that it is established only for the rich as against the poor.

From the Tacoma Ledger.

The people who are objecting to Mr. Platt's "bossism" in New York believe, as he does, that the establishment of a protective tariff and a sound currency are essential to their own and the general prosperity. There can be no sentiment about that. It is a matter of business of the very first importance. But Mr. Platt takes the means—And they are entirely legitimate means—to make these principles dominant and permanent. They are taking the means to overthrow them and give the victory to their enemies, through their continued neglect of their duty as citizens and partisans. Those who will analyze carefully the opposition to Mr. Platt, and to political bosses generally, will find that it arises for the most part from no higher motive than envy—envy of a great influence fairly won from those who have themselves made no effort to gain it.

Politeness to Jag Customers.

From the Lewiston Evening Journal.

When a man comes to Lewiston and becomes intoxicated, but makes his way to the depot on his trip home, he is seldom arrested. More often the policeman at the depot assists him into the cars and finds him a seat.

BROOMS OUT AFTER GARDINER.

The Street Cleaning Department Will Sweep Him Up if He Says They Steal.

Col. Waring gave out this statement yesterday concerning the charge alleged to have been made in a public speech by Asa Bird Gardiner, Tammany candidate for District Attorney:

Col. Gardiner is reported to have said, in his To-hell-with-reform address (Oct. 13): "Gentlemen, when anybody speaks to you about clean streets under the reform administration, you tell them that I told you that they have been stealing about a million a year in cleaning the streets." My deputy, Capt. Gibson, who, as the purchasing officer, spends nearly all of the money that could be stolen in the business of this department, wrote the following to Major Gardiner:

"DEAR SIR: In to-day's issue of the New York *World* you are reported to have said that this department has been stealing a million a year on cleaning the streets. I merely wish to ask you if you are correctly quoted?"

Capt. Gibson now writes to me (Oct. 15):

"DEAR SIR: Yesterday, to save time, I sent my letter to Major Gardiner by messenger. The reply came back that Major Gardiner was too busy just then to reply. I afterward sent twice to his office with no better result, and this morning I sent again. I have yet to receive a written reply to my query, which, as Major Gardiner knows, I desire to make public with my own letter. My own responsibility for any possible stealing in the department prompts this action. Very truly yours, F. M. GIBSON."

The Chief Clerk, Thomas A. Doe, who verifies, and is responsible for the accuracy of all of our accounts; who knows the exact condition of all our transactions, and who is, therefore, implicated in this, writes:

"If the report of Col. Gardiner in the *World* is true, then Col. Gardiner is so many kinds of a liar that I hardly know where to begin in describing him. If he made the statements referring to this department, accredited to him, he is unqualifiedly a dangerous liar, a malicious liar, a vicious liar, an unmitigated liar, an ungentlemanly and profane liar, a discredit to the army, a discredit to the party which he pretends to represent, a discredit to humanity and to the civilized age in which he lives, a discredit to all instincts of an officer and gentleman which belong to the honored body of which he is a member, and were it not that I feel that I should take no action without your full approval, I should myself, because [as intimated above] I feel personally concerned in the matter and personally offended and insulted, and my integrity brought into question, state to him that he is a liar, in the very strongest language I could command. I should be glad to have your permission to act freely in the matter. Respectfully,

"THOMAS A. DOE, Chief Clerk."

The assistant superintendent, Cushing, says:

"Referring to certain remarks alleged to have been made in a speech last night by Col. Asa Bird Gardiner, as reported in this morning's *World*, in which he attacks this department, I have this to say: Some few months ago I met Col. Gardiner on a Broadway cable car. During our conversation, which was on various topics, I remarked that I supposed if Tammany Hall should come into power and control the Greater New York, that we, i. e., the present administration of the Street Cleaning Department, would have to get out. Col. Gardiner said he did not think so; that the department had been a great success. He was quite eulogistic about it. I cannot recall his exact words, but his opinion was so directly contrary to what he is reported to have said last night, that I was surprised when I read his speech this morning. Very truly yours, "H. C. CUSHING,

"Major U. S. A., Ret. Ass't Supt., D. S. C."

I am told that I should not meddle with politics, and it is well known that I do not need the caution. But if any man in a political speech or elsewhere undertakes to question the honesty with which I manage the Department of Street Cleaning, I shall meddle with him, every time.

GEORGE S. WARING, JR.

Major Gardiner has denied that he said $1,000,000 a year was stolen in the Street Cleaning Department; also that he said "To Hell with Reform" in the same speech. Both Major Gardiner and Capt. Gibson are retired officers of the Regular Army, and it was said yesterday that the latter would make an effort to have the Tammany candidate court-martialled for conduct unbecoming an officer.

RUSSIA IN COREA.

Japan's Influence Waning—The Russians Are There to Stay.

SEOUL, Corea, Sept. 8.—The report which has gained currency in America and Europe