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A Tale of Six States.

Count Wisconsin now among the doubtful States, although MCKINLEY carried it four years ago by 106,000 plurality. It has been a doubtful State before. In 1892 a Democratic candidate won the electoral votes of Wisconsin by 6,500 plurality. His name was CLEVELAND. In that same election Illinois was also a doubtful State. CLEVELAND carried it by 27,000. Likewise Indiana. CLEVELAND carried it by 6,500. Likewise New Jersey. CLEVELAND carried New Jersey by 15,000. Also Connecticut. CLEVELAND carried it by 5,300. Also New York, which had gone Republican four years before. CLEVELAND carried New York in 1892 by 45,000. These six States that went Democratic for CLEVELAND in 1892 possess, in combination, under the present apportionment, not less than 118 electoral votes, and these 113 electoral votes will determine the election.

The Glorious Privilege of Business Men.

The Hon. J. FRANK HANLY is the Republican candidate for Governor of Indiana. According to the Indianapolis Sentinel, a Democratic organ, "the feeling is general—and particularly it is so among business men—that Mr. HANLY will not do at all. They are afraid of him—they have no faith in his reliability." Naturally, we don't accept this Democratic view of a Republican candidate as good evidence or any evidence against him. For all we know about him, the Hon. J. FRANK HANLY may be the safest and best candidate in the world and the business men of Indiana may swear by him and hang his portrait on their outer walls. If, however, they are afraid of him and distrust him, he is a thoroughly modern candidate and complies with the contemporary conditions of political omniscience.

Business men are "played out," so far as any influence upon politics is concerned. They are a taboed and outlawed class. Not only that, but business itself has become a sort of crime to be punished, or at least a suspicious and dangerous occupation, which it is the duty of the Government to pry into and interfere with.

In 1896 and 1900 the Democrats threw over business and the business man. It is not yet certain that this proscribed class will be restored to some share of favor with the Democracy. Democratic platforms haven't ceased spotting her rhetoric. The sentimental and socialistic policy has not yet yielded to the good sense and prudence which are necessary in business as they have come to be rare in politics.

In 1896 and 1900 business and the business men, read out and kicked out of the Democratic party, found shelter in the Republican party. That shelter has been taken away. The romantic, the spectacular, the militant, has driven the prosaic to the rear. A sober-sided citizen looks out of place in a glittering and dramatically effective parade.

It is the business of the Government to meddle with business; that seems to be the present Republican policy. Perhaps business men have no right to complain. A penetrating, masterful and omniscient mind, such as is now at the helm of things, must have its way and diffuse a new spirit through business as through other branches of human activity.

A candidate queried or condemned by business men has the essential qualifications. If Mr. HANLY of Indiana possesses that distinction, he is fortunate. He is to be congratulated upon having won the opposition of a discredited and despised class. He knows how to be popular. He studies the right model.

Yet, however impotent in Republican and Democratic politics business men may be, and with whatever bitterness their business may be pursued by enlightened statesmen and platform makers, they have one high duty and consolation, which nothing can take away. They are still permitted to send checks to the campaign treasurers.

Tibet and the Transvaal.

Nothing has appeared in the history of England's present expedition to Tibet which shows a deliberate and preconceived purpose to annex that country or to acquire supremacy over it by military conquest. Had that been her object, the original expedition might have comprised a stronger force than 300 native Indian troops, under command of an officer whose rank is only that of Colonel.

We may therefore assume that England has encountered in Tibet a surprise party similar in character to that into which she plunged in South Africa, with the difference that PAUL KRUGER conferred with the political mission which preceded hostilities there, while the Tibetsans received Col. YOUNG HUSBAND at the point of the knife and the muzzle of the rifle. It took Colenso and the Modder River and Spion Kop to convince England that the Boers were better fighters than "KRIK RABBIT" thought they were. It now looks as if a similar experi-

ence may show England that the demerits of the "roof of the world" would rather do business with her by long distance telephone.

Should England persist, as seemingly now she must, in a campaign of punishment and perhaps subjugation of the Tibetsans, and should the Tibetsans maintain an attitude of objection to either or both of those processes, it is quite possible that England may repeat her South African experience. While her opponents are of a less formidable type in the present instance and have not that full equipment of modern arms with which the Boers were supplied, their numbers are greater. The entire population of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State, and their immediate allies from Natal and Cape Colony, was not more than 7 or 8 per cent. of the estimated population of Tibet. Approached from the south, the only route open to British movement, the country is, moreover, an exceedingly difficult fighting ground for British troops. If both sides are determined, England may find herself with a large contract on her hands.

Should the present complication develop a necessity for a considerable enlargement of the expeditionary force, England will be faced with ever increasing difficulties in troop transportation and maintenance. In measured miles, the distance from railhead in India to Lhasa is about one-third the distance from Cape Town to Pretoria. As a route for a military expedition in force the South African trip is a summering in comparison with the Darjeeling-Lhasa journey.

Goldwin Smith on the Changes in Our Constitution. There is no British subject, with the possible exception of the Right Hon. JAMES BRYCE, who is better qualified to enlighten his countrymen with regard to the actual and prospective working of the Constitution of the United States than is Prof. GOLDWIN SMITH. Nor have we any doubt that the article which he contributes to the June number of the Monthly Review on the innovations which time has wrought on the American Constitution will receive on both sides of the Atlantic the careful attention that it deserves.

Mr. GOLDWIN SMITH lays due stress on the completeness with which the contemplated method of choosing a Chief Magistrate has been brushed aside; on the extent to which the House of Representatives has ceased to be a deliberative body; and upon the species of subordination which that body, although properly designed to be the chief seat of legislative authority, has of late tended toward the Senate. He is also keenly alive to the grave consequences threatened by the inequalities of representation inseparable from the Constitutional provision that all States, small or great, shall have the same number of United States Senators, and that the number of the Presidential electors chosen by each State shall be equal to the aggregate number of its Senators and Representatives. He does not overstate the truth when he says that since the admission of Nevada to the Union our Federal Senate and our electoral colleges exhibit anomalies as striking as were those which disgraced the House of Commons of the United Kingdom before the Reform Act of 1832. He might have added that the gross disproportion between the political power vested in an individual citizen of Nevada and that which is possessed by an individual citizen of New York differs essentially from the inequality which in England formerly existed between a voter in a "rotten borough" and a voter in a great urban constituency, because in the former case it is constitutionally incurable; for the fifth article of our Federal organic law declares that "no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate."

It seems to us that, with regard to the future of the United States, a somewhat too gloomy horizon is drawn by Prof. GOLDWIN SMITH. His pessimistic deductions are based mainly on the fact, not only that our Federal organic law shares the rigidity characteristic of all written constitutions, but that, in this instance, emendation is exceptionally difficult. After quoting from BACON the aphorism, "If time, of course, alter all things to the worse, and wisdom and counsel shall not alter them to the better, what shall be the end?" he asks: How, in the case of the United States, are wisdom and counsel to be brought into play? He answers the question by reminding us that "if either party attempted to amend the Constitution, the other party would try at once to raise a storm. The modes of Constitutional amendment are excessively cumbersome and difficult; so that to carry an amendment of any importance it took the momentum of civil war."

It is possible that Prof. GOLDWIN SMITH, like all English, and like almost all American students of our Constitutional history, exaggerates the necessity of definite "amendments," and fails to recognize the enormous extent to which our Federal organic law has been modified through the application, not only of the doctrine of "implied" powers, but also of the far more startling and pregnant doctrine of "resultant" powers. Not that the assertion of the latter doctrine ought to startle us; for we owe the suggestion of the name, as well as of the thing, to ALEXANDER HAMILTON. There is, as he intimated, a sense in which our Federal or National Government must be regarded as one of original and inherent powers—powers that come to it from the very nature of all Governments; from necessity and usage in government, when reduced from theory to practice. All functions essential to the life and processes of a nation must be conceded to our Federal Government. It must be allowed to perform every national governmental function which any other national sovereign government can perform, from which it is not expressly debarred by the provisions of the Constitution. Prof. TIEDMAN, in his book "The Unwritten Constitution of the United States," mentions, as cases illustrating the employment of original rather than delegated powers—of what HAMILTON called "resulting powers"—

the Louisiana Purchase and the Legal Tender Law. The power to buy the Louisiana Territory and to make paper a legal tender was not delegated nor fairly implied. The right to perform those acts was claimed, exercised and allowed, because our Federal and National Government is recognized as a Government; and, as such, is in possession of sovereign and original powers touching these subjects. Indeed, some would go further and say that according to the late decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Insular cases, even the express prohibitions of the Constitution do not restrain our Federal or National Government from the exercise of sovereign national powers.

It would be useful to his fellow countrymen if some day Prof. GOLDWIN SMITH would show them how largely—in addition to our written Federal organic law—usage has given us an unwritten constitution. Prof. J. A. WOODBURN of Indiana University has lately pointed out many instances of practices and precedents which have been established in the United States by custom alone, but which have come to have all the force of constitutional law. It is, for example, the law of the unwritten constitution that no State has a right of its own motion to secede from the Union; that Presidential electors have no right to exercise discretion in voting for Presidential candidates, but must vote for their party nominee; that a member of the Federal House of Representatives must reside in the district from which he is chosen; that both the House of Representatives and the Senate shall conduct their business by the committee system, the members of the committee in the Senate being elective, while in the House they are appointed by the Speaker; and that a party caucus may determine the course of party action in a Legislature, whereupon an obligation rests on the individual members who participate in the caucus to obey the caucus decision. The last named usage is, of course, a feature of our system of party government. It may be said that all our regulations governing our party conventions constitute unwritten law. The conclusion reached by Prof. WOODBURN is that while our Federal or National Government is one of a written constitution, this fact has by no means made it inflexibly rigid, nor prevented it from expanding by construction and usage; that while on paper it is limited in its functions, yet in matters essentially national it may exercise such original and inherent powers as belong to any sovereign nation. Thus has representative government been enabled to operate over an expanded area.

Let the Bells Toll. The Herald makes the suggestion that on Monday afternoon, between the hours of 1 and 2, all the churches in New York toll their bells with funeral solemnity. So great a calamity as that which befell this town last Wednesday is unprecedented in its history. The dead of a great battle are not more than the victims of the Sloum disaster. And this terrible loss has fallen on a part of this community which exemplifies the best qualities of moral character and of citizenship which are to be found in New York or in this country.

Sympathy is expressed in subscriptions of money for the afflicted families, and certainly any material need among them ought to be and will be supplied; but, generally, the suffering of these afflicted people is not financial. The large sum of money, in the aggregate, found on the bodies of the dead of the disaster of Wednesday were not the victims of cruel poverty. The district from which they came is remarkable for its high average of thrift. An offer of money to many of the afflicted families would be resented; though, doubtless, among so great a multitude there is purely material suffering which mere pecuniary aid could and should relieve. Even to bury their dead—a large expense under the funeral customs of society—must be need of kindly help.

The sympathy expressed by the tolling of all the church bells of the town, and the manifestation it will afford that the loss which crushes the hearts of the afflicted district touches also the hearts of the whole people of New York, will be, however, more congruous with the mourning in those many East Side homes.

Pure sentiment? Yes; but what else is there of any real worth in life?

The Alabama Republicans. There are several interesting side issues involved in the Chicago convention, and among them is the fate of the Republican party in Alabama.

The total negro vote in that State is 2,500. The total Republican vote for Governor in 1902 was 29,221. Of the 2,500 negro voters a considerable number in the past has voted the Democratic ticket. Among these last, for instance, is Mr. AD. WIMBES, who not only voted the Democratic ticket, but voted for the Constitutional amendment which disfranchised his race in the State.

In view of the relative unimportance of the negro vote, a Republican convention held in Birmingham at which there were no negro delegates. The overwhelming majority of the Republican voters being white men, the machinery and administration of the party were put into the hands of white men. But President ROOSEVELT's Administration changed all that. Federal officeholders, like Mr. BINGHAM, the United States Collector at Birmingham, were dismissed from the Government service. They had taken part in the Birmingham convention, and this convention had only passed by a narrow majority and after a two days' wrangle, during which much hostility to the Administration was developed, a resolution indorsing Mr. ROOSEVELT.

The Republican party of Alabama was thereupon reorganized from Washington. With the postmasters as a nucleus, another group was formed having the full indorsement of the Administration. This group is popularly known as the "Black and Tan," and the Democratic negro, WIMBES, became one of its master

spirits. Both the groups—one representing less than 2,500 and the other representing upward of 30,000 Republican votes—are at Chicago by their representatives, and in the contested Fourth district case the seats have been given to the "Black and Tan" delegates, with indications that the work of disrupting the really fine white Republican organization in Alabama, which was begun after the Birmingham convention, will be continued to the end.

The wrecking of the Republican party in that State has been a sore disappointment to many people in the South, both of Northern and Southern antecedents. The new party born at Birmingham was a vital and aggressive force. In the changed industrial conditions, in the influx of Western and Eastern men, and in the disgust and distrust of the Democracy produced in the minds of conservative Democrats with vested interests at stake by the Bryanite free silver spree—all these forces there was promise of an opposition party in Alabama which would put a meaning and a life into political contention in the State that could not be otherwise than healthful and beneficial. Even Democrats, although recognizing it as fraught with ultimate danger to their own party supremacy, welcomed the new party organization as an advent as a portent of a return to saner conditions.

Therefore there was general regret in Alabama that Mr. ROOSEVELT's political advisers saw in the spirit of disapproval of the President's course which was manifested at Birmingham an element of opposition which must be crushed, and the hope which some of them entertained that the Chicago convention would not endorse the crushing scheme hardily in the way of being justified. Speakers; and that a party caucus may determine the course of party action in a Legislature, whereupon an obligation rests on the individual members who participate in the caucus to obey the caucus decision. The last named usage is, of course, a feature of our system of party government. It may be said that all our regulations governing our party conventions constitute unwritten law. The conclusion reached by Prof. WOODBURN is that while our Federal or National Government is one of a written constitution, this fact has by no means made it inflexibly rigid, nor prevented it from expanding by construction and usage; that while on paper it is limited in its functions, yet in matters essentially national it may exercise such original and inherent powers as belong to any sovereign nation. Thus has representative government been enabled to operate over an expanded area.

The Nuisance in the Trolley Car. If Alderman DOWNING has his way, and his way is practicable, the greatest nuisance of an open street car will be abated. That nuisance is not the "end hog," but the fellow who stands between the seats, as everybody knows. Alderman DOWNING's resolution, introduced last Tuesday imposes a penalty of fifty dollars fine and three months in the lock-up on the open car aisle man. He gets one warning first; his attention is just once respectfully invited to the circumstance that he is a nuisance, and then, if he doesn't get out of sight, why, call the nearest cop.

The man who stands in the aisle, shutting off with his offensive and, maybe, corpulent, person the light, the cooling breeze and all the comfort which people get on open cars to seek hasn't a friend. Everybody in the car looks on him with loathing.

But suppose Alderman DOWNING has his way and his ordinance is passed? Suppose you are in a hurry, suppose it rains, suppose there is no possibility of getting up or down town unless you can get between the seats of the open car? How would you like being fined fifty dollars and sent to jail for three months because you yielded to the necessity?

Wait for another car? Suppose car after car passes and no better chance offers; that you can't get in any unless you stand in the objectionable position? But why not compel the railroad to run cars enough to provide everybody with a seat and then compel people to keep off a car of which the seats are filled? At the hours when the nuisance of the standing aisle man appears the street cars are usually run as closely together as is possible for movement and for safety. If the railroads drove people from their cars, in the rain, for instance, there might be a riot. At any rate, there would be indignation and letters to THE SUN protesting against the outrage.

The question of the aisle nuisance, therefore, has two sides to it—like questions generally. What is the remedy? Multiply the means of transportation? That the city of New York has undertaken to do at great cost by building subways. But in the underground cars there will be standers also, so great and rapid is the increase in travel. Then more roads must be built. The whole island of Manhattan must be honeycombed with sub-railroads. Even when that has been done, overcrowding of the conveyances is likely to continue in this island, long and narrow, where the majority of the inhabitants wait for the down town or get up town during the same few hours of morning and night.

Alderman DOWNING's spirit is right. We all hate the fellow who stands in the aisle, and hate ourselves for making ourselves nuisances of the same sort. But the Alderman's judgment is not so sound. In his righteous wrath he forgets to take account of the compulsion of necessity which is put on the inhabitants of the long and narrow island of Manhattan.

There are some queer chaps in the Republican party. The Hon. CHARLES WARREN FAIRBANKS sees a Fairbanks boom in 1906. The Hon. LESLIE M. SHAW sees a Shaw-and-hurrah-for-high-living-expenses boom in 1908. Do those enthusiasts know Mr. ROOSEVELT's favorite quotation? "They reckon ill who leave me out."

As the hour draws nearer, our heart goes out to the Hon. JOHN L. WEBSTER of Nebraska, the Hon. LIVE STROCK SPRINGER of Colorado and everybody else who is insulating himself from the lightning at Chicago. What a nervous situation! FAIRBANKS is a natural non-conductor, and, besides, he slips around on "snoakers"; but he is a tall piece of timber and we tremble for him.

The Democrats of the country are turning to Judge PARKER because his opinions are known to be liberal and humane nature. Known by whom? Known how? Is the Hon. THEODORE WRIGHT of Philadelphia in telepathic communication with Esopus?

Incidental. Ladybug—The fireflies seem to be simply rolling in money. Tumblebug—Yes, I understand they have collected a great deal of insurance. The Stages of the Dandelion. The violet is fragrant, and beautiful the rose; But close to human nature The dandelion grows. In youth his clustered tangles With golden brilliance burn, And then, despite all hat dye To scanty silver turn. The three score ten of flowers Comes with retirement late, The daisy it exhibits A bald and shingling pate. McCLANDRUM WILSON.

GAZELLES and his other dearest foe believe, but he is the boy that gets the votes in Wisconsin.

We advise the Hon. JOSEPH G. CANNON to wear his oldest clothes and not to look any handsomer than he can help.

ULTRAMONTANISM OR THE AMERICAN SPIRIT?

A Letter From Goldwin Smith. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: The letter on the visit of Cardinal Satolli by a distinguished Roman Catholic priest which appeared in your columns the other day seemed to show that while Catholicism may have succeeded in crossing the Atlantic, Hildebrandine theory and Italian autocracy have not had the same success. It will be wonderful if they ever have it, considering their relation to the spirit and principles of society in the New World.

Before me lies the Syllabus, the last and most complete expression of Hildebrandine theory under Jesuit inspiration. As your readers may be aware, its form is that of condemnations of a series of heresies. Among the heresies condemned are such as these: It is free to every man to embrace and profess the religion which the light of reason leads him to believe.

The Church is not a true and perfect society entirely free, nor does its authority rest on its own proper and constant rights conferred on it by Divine Providence, but belongs to the civil power to which are the rights and limits of the Church within which her jurisdiction may be exercised.

The Church has not the power of applying force, or any temporal power, direct or indirect. The sacred ministers of the Church and the Roman Pontiff are to be excluded from all care of and dominion over temporal affairs.

In a conflict between the laws of either power, the civil law prevails. The Church ought to be separate from the State, and the State from the Church.

In our age it is no longer expedient that the Catholic religion should be regarded as the sole religion of the State to the exclusion of all other forms of worship. The last two articles denounce the free publication of opinion and the belief that "the Roman Pontiff can and ought to reconcile himself with progress, liberalism, and modern civilization." Defiance of the principles and gains of modern civilization is the prevailing spirit of the manifesto. It is difficult to see how a man imbued with such principles can be entirely at ease in his position as an American citizen.

The history of Montalembert, Lacordaire, and Lord Acton shows that anything liberal, however combined with thorough fidelity to the Catholic faith, is alien and hateful to the ultramontane who reigns at Rome. Your correspondent deplores the dismissal of Bishop Keane from his college bishopric. The wonder would have been if the Jesuits had allowed one so liberal as Bishop Keane to remain.

Ultramontanism is not only alien to the spirit and principles of American institutions and civilization; it is absolutely antagonistic to them. Of this your eminent correspondent appears to be partly aware. TORONTO, June 15. GOLDWIN SMITH.

MAJOR McLELLAN.

From the Kansas City Republic. The opportunity for Mayor McLeellan is one that seldom offers in politics. If that young man should take occasion to define his beliefs in a way to appeal to the Democracy, it is scarcely possible that the original and earnest party only thing would be the election, last November, the Republican pointed out that the phenomenal majority cast for McLeellan in New York would be the means of securing the Democratic party for the Presidential nomination, and that it was only necessary for him to make a clear record as Mayor to capture the nomination should he become a candidate for the Presidency.

As it happens, McLeellan is the best Mayor that New York has had in recent years. During the campaign made against him by the reform forces it was argued that his election would bring a return of corruption in every department of the city government and the triumph of vice in a flagrant form. But Mr. McLeellan promised that if elected he would give the seldom seen honest and economical administration, and he has kept his word. The fact is admitted by Republicans as readily as by Democrats. Better order prevails, and better management of the city is the hands of a farman's Mayor than was seen under any of the reform Mayors. Even after the election, Dr. Parkhurst, the preacher politician, stated in his refined way under the auspices of the Fairbanks boom that he would be "hell with the lid off," but McLeellan has kept the "lid" firmly down. The police force is more efficient, there is a more successful suppression of crime, and the taxpayers are better pleased than they have been in years.

All this has attracted the attention of the country. George B. McLeellan has become one of the "big" men of the United States. It is not conceivable that he can best Mr. Roosevelt at the polls, but the great honor of a nomination at the hands of one of the great parties seems more likely at this writing to go to him than to Judge Parker.

The Rights of Labor. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Your editorial this morning on Free Labor sounds the keynote.

The time has come for the American public to place themselves squarely on record for all that Free Labor means. They will welcome the right. And from such an issue and campaign the Republican party should not shrink. NEW YORK, June 18. W. F. H.

He Doesn't Change the Name of the Nation. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Could you tell me by what authority Secretary Hay changes the name of "The United States of America" as he has done on the 19th? The Constitution says "We the people of the United States," and further on again says "All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States." Nowhere does it mention just plain America. Of course, with our energetic President to sanction such a change it is without doubt a proper one to make. BROOKLYN, June 17. R. E. KING.

Experience Made Her Calm. From the Kansas City Journal. At Coltonwood Falls the other day Levi T. Chase, aged 64, and Lucy J. Mercer, aged 60, stood up before the Probate Judge and were married. "Are you nervous?" she whispered to the groom as they took their places before the official, and the question was proper, for he had never been married before. But with the bride it was her fifth matrimonial experience, and she was calm.

An Afterthought. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: I think you are too severe on President Roosevelt, but you submit the best newspaper in the world. NARRAGANSETT PIER, June 17.

Incidental. Ladybug—The fireflies seem to be simply rolling in money. Tumblebug—Yes, I understand they have collected a great deal of insurance. The Stages of the Dandelion. The violet is fragrant, and beautiful the rose; But close to human nature The dandelion grows. In youth his clustered tangles With golden brilliance burn, And then, despite all hat dye To scanty silver turn. The three score ten of flowers Comes with retirement late, The daisy it exhibits A bald and shingling pate. McCLANDRUM WILSON.

THE SLOUM DISASTER.

Whether It Was of God or of Man Disputed by Many Correspondents.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: William C. Langdon, whose letter you print to-day with comment, evidently thinks the General Sloum disaster in vain. Surely this is a very shallow view. When we see the harvest of heroic deeds and generous pity which has sprung out of it, we must regret that it had its use in the Providential scheme for the betterment of mankind.

All that is highest and best in humanity depends, broadly speaking, for its awakening upon a shock or a reformation. Considerable and thinkable without danger, charity would be only a latent possibility without suffering, trust in the Wisdom which governs human destiny would be an unacquainted acquaintance if it were not for the calamities which we are pleased to call "life."

The calamities which come to us as individuals are designed, unquestionably, for the development of personal character. The calamities which come to nations—also need the stimulus of occasional tragedy to touch up their moral systems. The calamities of temporary sense are in their eternal significance. The lamentable occurrence of Wednesday was not a fault or a crime, but a sublime instance of the beneficent Providence which will realize as he feels the tears with which every eye of the newspaper reporter has been written. NEW YORK, June 17.

Political Corruption the Cause. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: I have read with keenest interest and greatest admiration your simple and clever reply to Mr. Langdon's letter concerning the General Sloum disaster, over which the whole country is in such a state of excitement. I am a person who, like myself, are not religious and more inclined than not to question the methods of that unseen Providence, or God, that whole article cannot fail to appeal most strongly to the minds of those who are not so much God for what is but the inevitable result of purely human weakness, or neglect of duty. It is so easy to shift responsibility in that way. Without doubt, this whole article is a masterpiece of logic and common sense. I am, however, a person who, like myself, are not religious and more inclined than not to question the methods of that unseen Providence, or God, that whole article cannot fail to appeal most strongly to the minds of those who are not so much God for what is but the inevitable result of purely human weakness, or neglect of duty. It is so easy to shift responsibility in that way. Without doubt, this whole article is a masterpiece of logic and common sense. I am, however, a person who, like myself, are not religious and more inclined than not to question the methods of that unseen Providence, or God, that whole article cannot fail to appeal most strongly to the minds of those who are not so much God for what is but the inevitable result of purely human weakness, or neglect of duty. It is so easy to shift responsibility in that way. Without doubt, this whole article is a masterpiece of logic and common sense. 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