The Sun.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1900.

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.

A Short Talk on Business.

The Bryanites are making themselves out to be very indignant at Senator HANNA, who knows something about business, for saying that there are no trusts. But what HANNA said is true.

The trust was the first form in which modern capitalistic consolidation took its first great step forward. In a trust several firms acting in unison surrendered each the control of its own business to a central body of directors, who should distribute the profits according to an apportionment agreed upon. This scheme of combination was greatly simplified when a company was organized to buy outright a number of firms engaged in any business; and that is the plan of every so-called trust to-day. They are simply companies with branches in more or less places, such as are run by various individuals controlling comparatively insignificant amounts of money. Between the great trusts and the grocer who buys out his next-door rival, there is absolutely no difference in principle.

The American people have never been known as business fools. When they find a method for adjusting more surely their manufactures to the needs of the market, and for greater economy in manufacturing, they put it in operation. That is the trust. They are partnerships of the commonest kind, differing only from thoroughly old-fashioned partnerships in having usually partners by the thousand, namely, the trust shareholders, as against a score or so of partners by whom the various concerns were owned and managed before their consolidation.

We respectfully invite those who have imagined some special evil to be in trusts to consider these two things:

I. Trusts are but great partnerships after all.

II. According to the Hon. JOHN B. STANCHFIELD, Bryanite candidate for Governor of New York, "these aggregations of capital represent the unification of every important industry in the land." It is against every important industry in the land, therefore, that Democratic candidates are stirring up fanatical hostility.

Stanchfield the Expansionist.

Cumulative evidence is at hand that Mr. JOHN B. STANCHFIELD, the Democratic nominee for Governor, is lacking alike in the ordinary perceptions of common sense and moral principle, to a degree rarely seen in a candidate for high office. We present to-day facts which must so increase the ridiculousness of his canvass in the eyes of self-respecting people, that a normal self-respect in Mr. STANCHFIELD would compel him to withdraw as a candidate.

Indisputable evidence has hitherto been afforded that Mr. STANCHFIELD a year ago, when there was no thought of his candidacy in his mind, declared himself as an expansionist of the most unlimited and uncompromising character. The proof was in the shape of a speech delivered at the Amherst alumni dinner in this city on Feb. 16, 1899. It was duly reported in THE SUN and in the *New York Times* on the day following the dinner. When it was reprinted after Mr. STANCHFIELD became the Democratic nominee upon a platform declaring hostility to all that he had previously said on the subject, Mr. STANCHFIELD declared successively:

I. That he had not been quoted correctly in the matter.

II. That the only accurate copy of his speech was in the possession of his stenographer at his home in Elmira, to whom he had dictated it before delivering it; and that he had learned the speech by heart.

III. That no original report of the speech was ever made and that those who "quoted his words at this late day must have wonderful memories."

IV. That he found, after all, that the speech was an impromptu one, not prepared in advance and committed to memory as he had previously stated; and,

V. That he had experienced no change of heart between the time of his Amherst speech and his nomination for Governor, and that his present opinions upon expansion were in conformity with those of the Democratic party.

All these, of course, are simply a series of evasions or misrepresentations, each member of the series contradicting the previous one. A criminal lawyer of average ability would have known better than to talk in this way; and Mr STANCHFIELD is seen to possess very curious notions of public and private honor. He knew perfectly well that he *was* quoted correctly in the Amherst dinner speech; that he did *not* have at his home in Elmira any manuscript copy of his address from which he had committed the oration to memory; and that the speech was reported at the time, instead of recalled from some ones' memory a year afterward.

What must be said, therefore, of his declaration that his present opinions are in entire conformity with those of his party, when on a formal political occasion, namely the famous Jefferson Birthday dinner of the Democratic Club, held at the Metropolitan Opera House here on April 13, 1899, Mr. STANCHFIELD reiterated his expansionist opinions in even stronger terms than he had used at the Amherst dinner two months before and showed that these opinions were not of a mushroom growth, but were those of deep-seated conviction and the result of prolonged study? THE SUN of the day following the dinner reports Mr. STANCHFIELD as speaking as follows concerning the much-debated questions of our new colonial territory:

"In striking analogy to the situation with which we are confronted to-day was JEFFERSON circumstanced at the time of the Louisiana purchase. The Federalists of his time contended with bitter animosity that sufficient unto the then population of the United States was the Union, as it then existed. Undeterred by the clamor of the minority, JEFFERSON consummated the purchase of so much landed territory as more than doubled our territorial extent. When the ratification of the purchase came before Congress the Federalists made use of the contention that the acquirement of additional territory was a violation of the Constitution. To this we find JEFFERSON writing to his Attorney-General in 1803: 'I quote it for your consideration, observing that the less there is said about any Constitutional difficulty the better, and that it will be desirable for Congress to do what is necessary in silence. I find but one opinion as to the necessity of shutting up the Constitution for some time.' JEFFERSON was inclined by the arbitrary use of his majority in Congress to smother any objections that might be raised in theory or in letter to the ratification of his purchase. He relied upon the strong underlying sentiment of the people to uphold his act as being for their good and the ultimate advancement of the nation. While Congress was in session we find him writing: 'Whatever Congress shall think it necessary to do should be done with as little debate as possible, and particularly as respects the Constitutional question.' If I read aright the political and governmental teachings of JEFFERSON, no thought can be traced home to his maturer years that did not reflect his hope and expectation that the United States would become one of the great Powers of the world. We are an aggressive, combative people. We assert the proposition that the Anglo-Saxon stock are by their industry and indomitable perseverance the chosen ones to sway the affairs of men. The war with Spain, begun in the name of humanity, waged to redress the wrongs of centuries inflicted upon a people at the doorway of our Southern Gulf, has resulted in the glorious triumph of civilization. To the legitimate fruits of that victory we are entitled by law, both human and divine. There must be neither hesitation nor faltering until those lands that are of right a part of our Union are fastened to us in bands of enduring brass."

All the speeches at the Jefferson Birthday dinner were reported in detail in the city newspapers on the day following. Mr. STANCHFIELD spoke late in the evening and his speech was not printed as fully as were the others. The papers that did report him agreed in so doing with THE SUN. The substance of his speech is the same in all the accounts, the words being slightly changed. We print extracts from the speech given in the *Times* and in the *Journal:*

From the New York Journal.

"JEFFERSON not only believed in the destiny of the republic, but he was an advocate of force, where diplomacy would not accomplish the desired results. While as Chief Magistrate he conducted no wars for aggrandizement, yet his correspondence teems with reference to the results that would accrue to us in territorial accessions by means of war.

"'It has come to be a fad with those who oppose enlarging our boundaries to assert that territorial acquirement is hostile to the teachings of JEFFERSON. But if I read aright the political and governmental teachings of JEFFERSON, no thought can be traced home to his maturer years that did not reflect his hope and expectation that the United States would become one of the great Powers of the world.'"

From the New York Times.

"'It has come to be a fad with those who oppose enlarging our boundaries,' said Mr. STANCHFIELD, 'to assert that territorial acquirements is hostile to the spirit of WASHINGTON'S Farewell Address and to the teachings of JEFFERSON. To this contention a moment will suffice. It may safely be urged as sound doctrine that no man, be he never so eminent, advising the affairs of a nation of seven millions can speak with certainty as to what would be an advantageous line of policy seventy-five years later for a people of seventy millions.

"'A standing army larger than is proportionate to the ordinary requirements of the Government is always a menace. It is also for police purposes and the unexpected emergencies of government a necessity. Against this contingent evil and the inexpediency of foreign political alliances WASHINGTON chiefly inveighs. But, if I read aright the political and governmental teachings of JEFFERSON, no thought can be traced home to his maturer years that did not reflect his hope and expectation that the United States would become one of the great Powers of the world.

"'We are an aggressive, combative people. We assert the proposition that the Anglo Saxon stock are by their industry and indomitable perseverance the chosen ones to sway the affairs of men.

"'The war with Spain begun in the name of humanity, waged to redress the wrongs of centuries inflicted upon a people at the doorway of our Southern Gulf, has resulted in the glorious triumph of civilization. To the legitimate fruits of that victory we are entitled by law both human and divine. There must be neither hesitation nor faltering until those lands that are of right a part of our Union are fastened to us in bands of enduring brass.

"'Two results have come to us from this war. First, the cruel and inhuman government of Spain has been destroyed upon this hemisphere. Second, the last vestige of sectional prejudice has passed away. The man of the North with his brother of the South have joined in the conflict, and together have won the victory. In a century our history has been one of growth in people, wealth and territory. Why tarry we here? Is not the duty superimposed upon us to protect the weak and the oppressed in any land or clime? Wherever the torch of civilization is fired, there does liberty accompanied by Christianity blossom and flower.'"

Comment is needless upon the beliefs and doctrines which Mr. STANCHFIELD here inculcated, and the extraordinary position in which he who promulgated them now finds himself as a companion candidate on the Kansas City platform with WILLIAM J. BRYAN. Mr. STANCHFIELD and Mr. BRYAN are to make great speeches in this city on Oct. 18 from the same platform in the Madison Square Garden. Mr. BRYAN will talk for two hours about the evils of imperialism. What will Mr. STANCHFIELD say to the expectant throng? And what do the people of New York think of such an aspirant for the chair of their chief executive?

Let the South Look Ahead, Not Behind.

We print elsewhere on this page a letter from a correspondent who describes himself as one of "many Southerners in New York," in which complaint is made of us for suggesting that riotous brutality against negroes in New York may be the consequence of the inflammation of people's minds by the disfranchisement of negroes in the South, or that "some other devilish agency has been at work." This, our correspondent, Mr. ROLAND HALL, interprets as "a spasmodic attempt," on the part of THE SUN, "to do or say something unkind" "beyond its usual lines of fair treatment."

Now, one of the besetting weaknesses of the people of the Southern States has always been their supersensitiveness touching any discussion of their affairs. During the days of slavery it was displayed to a morbid extent and the Civil War provoked by them was the consequence. For fifty years, and more particularly for the twenty years before that desperate resort, they kept this country in a turmoil over slavery, through their efforts to extend their "peculiar institution," as they euphemistically called that barbarously uneconomical system. When Mrs. Stowe wrote her famous novel of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" they treated the story as a seditious political document, though it was wholly within the bounds of unassailable art, and they poured vain and absurd insults on the people of the free States as "mud sills" and the like; but those States were not disturbed by such license of speech, and were content to let their deserts vindicate them.

Now, thirty-five years after the Civil War and when slavery has been abolished for a generation, the negro question is still pushed forward and used in the States of the old slave Confederacy as a means of keeping them politically solid against the rest of the Union. In 1896 there was no danger of the triumph of destructive Bryanism, except as it came from those old slave States and there is none from it now in any other quarter. Whatever the policy proclaimed, they vote solidly and there is in them no political discussion, no political division, except on this everlasting and utterly tiresome and irrelevant negro question. If it was a question of the means to be employed in the deportation of the negroes from those States as an intolerable part of their population it would be respectable; but they do not want to get rid of the negroes, for the black men constitute a laboring population essential to their prosperity. They neither attract nor seek to invite any other labor, and would resist any widespread emigration of the negroes with scarcely less violence than they now assail their political rights under the Constitution. And naturally enough. The Southern States have prospered under freedom as they never did under slavery. Their cotton crop this year is more than double what it was in the palmiest days of slavery, and in every respect of production and wealth they are now far ahead.

This proves that emancipation has been of great benefit to the South. Slave labor was costly, wasteful, ineffective, and slavery did more harm morally and materially to the free than to the enslaved. Emancipation put the Southern States in line with the enlightenment and the progress of the civilized world; relieved them from an incubus. Meanwhile, as the advancing development of the old slave States under freedom has demonstrated, the negroes have adapted themselves to their new situation with unexampled self-restraint. Slave labor was suddenly transformed into free labor, yet the social and industrial machinery was not stopped or retarded by friction. Complaints were made in the period of political transformation, of the days of Reconstruction, and much assault was directed against "carpet baggers." But, in general, the practical fruits in law of that period were valuable rather than deleterious; and this country in all its parts is now and always has been a country of "carpet baggers." New York is full of "carpet baggers," from the Southern States, or from elsewhere, and we are glad to have them here and they can exercise here all their rights as American citizens without interference or criticism. Even at the election of 1884, when, as JEFFERSON DAVIS says in his history of the secession movement, the issue was the continuance or cessation of the war for the Union, thousands of "Southern people" who had sought a residence in New York voted without restraint on the Southern side. At that time, and before and since that time there has never been a period, even of the bitterest agitation, when Southern "carpet baggers" have not held office and important office in New York. This is a free country and under the Constitution citizens of it have full liberty to move from one State to another and continue to exercise their political privileges.

The people of this Republic outside of the old secession Confederacy, without regard to their political affiliations, are tired of the endless soreness and morbid sensitiveness of the "Southern people"—more especially as they are expressed in a stubborn and stupid political solidity which has no regard for the welfare of the vast body of the Union outside of their own narrow bounds. People of the more Northern States do not call themselves "Northern people" and put on a distinct political complexion because of the accident or choice of their geographical residence. They are Americans and as such their preferences are for their whole country, whose general advancement, as their intelligence comprehends, is for the advantage of every part. To that broad patriotism and enlightenment is opposed alone the provincial, sectional notion that the "Southern people" are a peculiar variety of Americans, with peculiar interests to be subserved and of a singular tone and disposition which must be tenderly treated by the rest.

The American people are tired of the perpetual Chauvinism of the "Southern people." They have more important things to think about, in the national development and the protection of the national financial security, and they want to listen to reason and not prejudice. We are tired of the incessant outcry of a superior and majority race that it cannot survive if Constitutional political liberty shall remain to an inferior minority; that political equality will carry with it a social equality which exists nowhere in the world, as a consequence. The "Southern people," that is, the people who happen to live in the Southern States, have usurped a share of the attention of the Union and imposed on it a terrible sacrifice during the last fifty years altogether disproportionate to their relative importance. We want to go ahead and work out our national destiny without further disturbance from them; for at present they constitute a brake on the national progress. If they do not want free negroes to do their labor—and they can have only free negroes, now that slavery is abolished—the world is open for them to seek a supply of white labor, as it has been and is open to the rest of the Union. But what do they do? They join in attacking the financial security of the whole Republic and of every man in it, themselves included, because of this pestilent negro question, which they hug to their breasts by persisting in their preference for negro labor.

Finally, as to the particular point of Mr. ROLAND HALL that we were "unkind" in suggesting that the disfranchisement of the negroes in Southern States had something to do with inflaming vulgar race hostility against them up here. The concurrence in time of the two, together with the excitement of a political canvass, in which one party derives its main profit from opposition to the negroes, must suggest to every intelligent mind that the senseless and disgraceful exhibition was in some degree due to that provocation. If the South should start a political proscription of the Jews would not the inflammation soon extend to the North? Nothing is more easily inflamed than race hostility, and Mr. HALL can say nothing so contemptuous of its display in New York that it will offend us.

Of course, we have no unkind feeling to the South. No American has any such feeling. We hope and believe rather that with the restoration of a broad national spirit and of free political discussion the South will soon resume the enviable place it once held as a deservedly powerful factor in American politics and that—and it will be an inevitable consequence—casting aside all vain regrets, it will proceed to develop its incomparable resources of wealth with a completeness which will give it prime distinction as a prosperous and enlightened part of the great American nation.

A Scapegoat in Baseball.

Ruffianism on the ball field having increased so markedly of late, the men chiefly responsible for it, the so-called magnates, have concluded that some one must be punished, and have selected for that purpose, we are told, Mr. N. E. YOUNG, the Superintendent of Umpires. They assert that he has chosen poor umpires, and again that he has failed properly to discipline those he has chosen. Hence disorder.

All of which is bosh.

Rowdyism comes from the players' habit of disputing with the umpire, and the umpires commonly called good are no safer from assaults of this kind than umpires commonly called bad. For example, one of the club managers said the other day that a certain trouble would not have occurred if the game had been presided over by so good an umpire as EMSLIE. EMSLIE was the umpire whom DOYLE, of the New York Club, recently knocked down.

THE REAL SENTIMENT OF THE SOUTH.

The Views of a Citizen of Louisiana.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* In national politics there are to-day but two parties—Republicanism and Bryanism. Republicanism has become the representative of those principles that in the past gave us the grand heritage of American citizenship. It stands for the best interests of the citizen and of all classes of citizens. It stands for honest money and the world's best standard of values. It stands for individualism as against classism. It promotes home industries and domestic and foreign commerce. It emphasizes the policy of expansion so long upheld by the Democracy under Jefferson, Jackson and Polk. It has inaugurated a system of finance helpful to the people and safe to the State. It has restored commercial confidence, secured prosperity for our producers and remunerative compensation for all laborers.

Republicanism upholds the laws, the Constitution and the courts. It dares suppress riots and violence as its official duty and demands respect at home and abroad. It is pledged to extend the blessings of our institutions to our acquired possessions when peace is assured and resistance surrenders to authority.

Bryanism, of course, is not Democracy. Simply because Bryan captured the party nomination four years ago did not make him a Democrat, and when he dictated to the convention its platform this year he did not become a Democrat, but the party became Bryanatic, though Bryanism does not present a feature that in the past gave Democracy influence and supremacy.

Bryanism is the personal following of its expounder, and its "paramount issue" is Bryan.

Now, what are his qualifications for such leadership? Thinking men can only be led by a thinking man.

What is there in his history to show that he is a man of superior ability, high and steadfast purpose and elevation of character?

We know of him only as a talker, the utterer of specious platitudes and high-sounding generalities; as a maker of threats and promises upon contingencies utterly beyond his control.

Everywhere he incites class against class, workingmen in Chicago, farmers in West Virginia, the producer against the consumer, the "masses" against the "classes." To the mobs he promises the overthrow of the courts, to the bullion owner the boon of free silver, for the agitator he waves the red flag of "anti-trust and monopolies" and to the old maids in politics he shouts anti-imperialism. But can Bryan make good a promise or a threat in case of his election? Will he convene Congress in extra session to get authority to withdraw from the Philippines? And even if he does convene it will Congress give him that authority? Can he enforce free silver and repudiation and overthrow honest money and the best standard of values? Will he undo the things that have given the people such wondrous prosperity? Will he dare consummate the destruction of the courts and inaugurate riot and anarchy? Will he encourage labor agitation and strikes and unchecked destruction of private or public property?

Are these things to be wished or looked forward to after election? Under Bryan is there any certainty whatever? We, the free, independent voters of the South, must ask that you of the Northury Bryanism at the coming election. Here ring rule under the name of the Democratic party is in full control and returns the majorities. The material interests of the South are best conserved by Republican policy, and to support blindly a thing called Democratic simply from prejudice is not good politics. But the falsely designated Democratic machine must be reformed or overthrown before the lovers of our country can assert themselves and the Southern States line up in the ranks where they belong—Georgia, Louisiana, Texas, side by side with New York, Iowa and California, carrying our banner, our trade and our institutions to the world's end.

Our Democratic clique leaders, however, cannot look and move backward. Their eyes are always fixed on visions of ante-bellum days and they are talking, as in a dream of carpet-baggers, of the solid South and "nigger supremacy," when they have only to turn their eyes to look ahead to see a picture of a united people, a consolidated citizenship, moving forward to peaceful victories and resplendent prosperity; henceforth no East, no West, no North, no South.

We are one people, and the unit of power rests in the individual. There can be no imperialism when all are equals in sovereignty; nor dangerous militarism where all armies are volunteer citizen soldiers.

Let us eliminate the dictator and the usurper. The one privilege left the independent voter is to cast his ballot against Bryanism.

SOUTH WEST, La., Sept. 20. OLD SOUTH.

A Conclusive Reason.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Will you kindly explain why I should vote for William McKinley and not for William J. Bryan? I am in doubt as to which to vote for. THOMAS W. MURRAY.

WHITESTONE, L. I., Sept. 22.

McKinley is for the preservation of the national monetary standard, with which the national reputation for honesty is inseparably bound. Bryan is for its overthrow by establishing the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1, under which the United States, not to mention private debtors, would pay out for every dollar of debt an amount of silver worth half as much as the present gold dollar. That transaction would be fraud.

Empress of Great Britain.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* There is a rumor afloat in England that it is the intention of the Government, on its return to power after the general election, to bring forward a proposal to make Queen Victoria Empress of Great Britain and the Colonies. L.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.

Complaints of Street Bonfires.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* The Commissioner of Highways might not only earn the gratitude of the residents of the neighborhoods affected, but might also save the city large sums of money required annually for patching and repaving portions of the Belgian block pavement that is ruined in spots where bonfires have burned on it. The West Side of this city below Twenty-third street suffers especially from the undisturbed operations of gangs of boys who are already collecting and storing boards, barrels, boxes, &c., for use on election night; nor do they wait until then, but are apt to start a bonfire on any afternoon or evening at this time of the year, when the air happens to be chilly. Of course, any resident of the street who interferes with these lawless pastimes becomes the target for all sorts of attacks from having his sidewalk and stoop befouled to breaking of his windows.

While there is an ordinance prohibiting bonfires in city streets, the Police Department does not as a rule enforce it. It seems to me that Commissioner Keating could properly request Chief Devery to issue such orders to the captains of the lower West Side precincts as would require them to see that this building of bonfires was effectually stopped. Besides, it would pay the Board of Underwriters to make such representations to the proper city officials as to insure the suppression of this form of rowdyism, which is dangerous both to property and life.

If you have space in your valuable paper to publish this you will confer a great favor on a TAXPAYER.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.

Risks of Officers and Men in Battle and From Disease.

From the Medical Record.

A careful analysis of the statistics of British mortality in the Boer war shows that of the British officers in South Africa 72.1 per thousand have been killed or have died from wounds and 30.6 per thousand have died from disease. Of the men 19 per thousand have been killed or died from wounds and 51.8 per thousand have died from disease.

The Emperor of China Has Cancer.

From the Medical Record.

Dr. Bachmann of Shanghai has recently stated in a letter to the *Gegenwart* that Emperor Kwang-su suffers from cancer of the throat and is unable to reign. The same view is taken by Dr. Deibère, a French physician, and by Dr. Sheng Lian Feng, both of whom have examined the Emperor.

"THE SUN" AND THE SOUTH.

Complaint Made of Our Treatment of the Southern States.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* The following appeared on your editorial page this morning: "The wave of brutality to negroes that has swept into the city of New York should be stopped with a high hand. * * * *People's minds have been inflamed by the disfranchisement of negroes in the South, or some other devilish agency has been at work.*"

The latter expression of THE SUN, even when viewed in the most charitable light, is manifestly unfair to that portion of our country known as "the South." There are many Southerners in New York. The writer is one of them, but he is an American citizen as well. So long as there is the slightest friction between the white and colored races south of the Mason and Dixon line, we expect to see the South made a target for bitter criticism on the part of the Northern press—to have the vials of wrath poured out upon us, no matter how aggravating the circumstances leading to the trouble may be. We have become quite resigned to these periodical outbursts on the part of our Northern brethren and take them as meekly as possible, feeling that some of the criticism is deserved and believing that our stern critics are honest in their belief that we deserve it all. But when THE SUN asserts that the recent race troubles in New York have been caused by the "disfranchisement of negroes in the South" we must lift a hand in protest.

We are quite willing to agree that "some other devilish agency has been at work"—it seems extremely likely—but THE SUN will confer a very great favor on at least one constant reader by explaining how the so-called disfranchisement of negroes in the South "inflames" the people's minds here to such an extent as to cause the outrages committed in New York during the past few weeks. Heretofore the South has received the benefit of the "inflamed" mind and the North has offered sympathy, protection, &c., to the oppressed race. THE SUN'S process of reasoning is a problem to the writer, and he is forced to the conclusion that THE SUN, in a spasmodic attempt to do or say something unkind, went beyond its usual lines of fair treatment. If we must, we will bear the full penalty of our own sins; but we beg to be excused from being made a scapegoat for like sins of New York on such a far-fetched argument. It would seem much better for New York editors to admit the true spirit prompting her recent race riots, take a dose of her own medicine and follow the advice she has so often given the South in preventing a recurrence. S. ROLAND HALL.

BROOKLYN, Sept. 5.

REPUBLICAN CHANCES IN MISSOURI.

An Ex-Confederate's Reasons for Believing McKinley and Roosevelt Will Carry the State.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* The statement in a recent issue of THE SUN that Missouri Republicans have hope of carrying the State in the coming election may not be understood by Missourians who have been out of the State some years. A native of that State whose Democracy runs back unbroken for forty years and who in the Civil War took up his father's rusty rifle, which he used when opportunity permitted to "bust up the Government," and whose kin and kith are still in the old State, in a number of counties, each prosperous in his business, writes this to THE SUN.

In a poll of thirty-eight voters of his kin, thirty-three will vote for McKinley and Roosevelt, and Flory, Republican candidate for Governor. Three will vote for Bryan and Stevenson and two will crawl under their haystacks, or hide in the loft of their barns and sulk on election day in the belief that nothing can save the country until some States' rights man of the school of John C. Calhoun shall occupy the White House.

Of the thirty-three who will vote the Republican national and State ticket, fourteen voted for McKinley and Hobart in 1896; thirteen for Palmer and Buckner, and six for Bryan and Sewall. Five went hunting and stayed out until a week after election.

When some of the kin who went out to "bust up the Government" (as expression in Missouri during the Civil War) returned to the State they found their property confiscated and they were disfranchised. For a short time Missouri was under Republican rule.

You may remember, all Missourians do, that when the right of franchise was finally restored to them, it was because a number of Republicans known as Liberal Republicans united with the Democrats who had not been disfranchised, and in this way the Democratic party returned to power in the State.

As the party fastened its tentacles upon the State it became as intolerant as it had charged the Federals with having been, and what was known as the Confederate element, a majority, became as obnoxious to some of the Democratic leaders, who went so far in 1896 when some of the ex-Confederates saw fit to vote for McKinley, as to read them out of the party. This was done in several instances. The Democratic office-holders and managers of whom ex-Governor Stone, now temporarily in New York, is one, had the audacity to attempt for ex-Confederates who were for McKinley, as the Federals had at the close of the war for the Johnny Reb, and certainly the provocation was not anything like as great.

The ex-Confederates have not forgotten this. This is only one fact that enters into the campaign in Missouri. There are others, both local and State, the chief of them the conduct of the present Governor of the State in connection with the street car strikes and riots in St. Louis.

From a canvass of the State by the kin referred to in this letter, and from personal knowledge, the writer assures THE SUN, that the Republicans of Missouri will have such allies in the present campaign as to warrant the belief that the Republican national and State ticket will be elected. F. H. B.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.

TAMMANYIZED "ANTI-IMPERIALISM."

A Complete and Amusing Exposure of the "Anti-Imperialist" Movement in New York.

From the Commercial Advertiser.

The Greater New York Association of Anti-Imperialist Clubs is giving out letters from more or less inconsequential persons avowing sympathy with its work. We are permitted to give out one of quite another character from City Magistrate Cornell:

THE GREATER NEW YORK ASSOCIATION OF ANTI-IMPERIALIST CLUBS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15, 1900.

R. C. Cornell, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: As you are aware from the statements in the newspapers, the Anti-Imperialistic League is not composed exclusively of Democrats, but contains within its membership many Republicans and Independents.

Its purpose is to check the strong current created by the present Administration, which tends to carry us away from the Constitution of the United States and the Declaration of Independence, and all other landmarks and safeguards, and to ultimately change us from a republic into a nation that is half imperialistic and half republican in its form of government. The inevitable result of such a state of affairs needs no argument. There is no exception in the history of nations to the rule that when a republic commences to govern colonies in a way antagonistic to its own institutions, the beginning of the end of that republic has come.

We therefore request you to aid us with the weight of your name and position by addressing two large audiences on this subject. Should this suggestion meet with your approbation, kindly give as early a response as possible. Yours very truly,

CLIFFORD W. HARTRIDGE,
Chairman of the Committee of Speakers for New York State.

MAGISTRATE CORNELL'S REPLY.

Clifford W. Hartridge, Esq., Chairman of the Committee of Speakers, &c.

DEAR SIR: I must decline your request to aid you "with the weight of my training and position by addressing two large audiences," for the simple reason that, while I am heartily opposed to imperialism in every form, yet whatever weight I have will be cast on the side of honest money and an untrammelled judiciary.

It seems to me that the anti-imperialistic movement comes at a wrong time. The good sense of the people is opposed to imperialism, I believe, and the trouble will cure itself.

Among all the "paramount" issues we hear about, the one that appeals to me most strongly is honest money for honest men. Yours very truly,

NEW YORK, Sept. 19. ROBERT C. CORNELL.

Mr. Clifford W. Hartridge, who conveys the edifying information that the "Anti-Imperialist League is not composed exclusively of Democrats," has not been conspicuous in the public eye since October, 1898, when he appeared at the Bar Association as the spokesman of Mr. Croker in the latter's assault upon Justice Daly. Mr. Hartridge took the floor in opposition to the Bar Association's condemnation of Croker's refusal to permit Justice Daly's renomination, and repeated there the arguments that Croker had made in the newspapers in defence of his course, the chief of which was that Justice Daly was guilty of the crime of ingratitude in not using his position on the bench as Croker wished him to. Mr. Hartridge was acting then as he is acting now, as a Croker agent. He is not an anti-imperialist, but a Bryanite and a Crokerite, working for the success of Tammany Hall. He is an impressive personage to be giving tongue about "landmarks and safeguards" of the Constitution!

ROSH HASHONAH.

Impressive Ceremonies Marked Yesterday the Incoming of the Jewish New Year.

Rosh Hashonah, the opening of the Jewish year 5661, was observed as usual yesterday. It is the greatest holiday in the Hebrew calendar and the beginning of a religious period which lasts ten days. Orthodox Jews throughout the country marked the occasion by attending services in the various synagogues and performing such religious exercises as they believe will soften the wrath of the Almighty and bring to naught the machinations of Satan. The Jewish New Year really commenced at sunset on Sunday, all days according to the Hebrew calendar beginning at sunset. The faithful all partook of some food that they had not partaken of at any time during the year. As fruits are plentiful in this country and are frequently eaten by Jews here, the unusual food selected yesterday most generally was honey, while a few ate olives instead.

From to-day on the ten holidays will be strictly observed. To the devout Jew the period is one of fear and dread and there will be no rejoicing. He believes that during the first two days Jehovah sits in judgment upon his acts of the past year. So to-day, like yesterday, the faithful are forbidden to work. This evening every Hebrew is supposed to go to a nearby body of water and cast off his sins, at the same time reciting a prayer called the Tashich, or "Throwing Away." It matters not whether he goes to a well or a river, he recites this prayer and shakes his garments, symbolically dropping his sins into the water. About New York the Brooklyn Bridge is quite generally resorted to for this purpose.

On the eve of the tenth day, the Day of Atonement, each family strives to fit its members for the fateful morrow. To do this they again go through the rites which are supposed to free the supplicants from sin. If the family is wealthy fowls are provided. Each male holds a male fowl while a prayer is recited asking that the fowl be accepted as a sacrifice for the human being. Then the offering is swung three times above the head and in this manner it is believed all the sins of the man are transferred to the fowl, which is then slaughtered. The poorer classes use small coin as a sacrifice.

It is during these ten days that the fate of each Hebrew is supposed to be written in the judgment book for the year just begun. The blowing of the shofar, or ram's horn, will be a feature of the tenth day's services as it was of yesterday's. At sunset on the Day of Atonement a long blast on the shofar announces that the religious festival has ended and that those who have not made peace with the Almighty will not have a chance to do so for another year.

HUGGING IN STREET CARS.

A Washington Woman Says the Habit Is Growing and Should Be Prohibited.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—A lady living on Columbia Heights and who evidently intends to do all she can toward stopping public and promiscuous hugging at the national capital, has written the District Commissioners a letter in which she earnestly calls their attention to the matter and begs that a law be enacted prohibiting such exhibitions. She says that the habit of young men and girls hugging in street cars, in theatres and public parks has grown to such an extent that it will corrupt the rising generation. She declares that it is almost impossible to take a car ride to any of the suburban resorts without seeing some young man trying to see how close he can hold his girl in his arms or how near to his lap she can sit. She says these things may be right and proper, but she fails to see it that way.

Such conduct if condoned and tolerated will cause sorrow to come to the hearts of many mothers," says the writer of the letter, "and I don't wonder that the Chinese Minister, Mr. Wu, was shocked when he saw young men embracing girls on the bay ride at Cape May. Such conduct, among what we consider our better class of society, should be frowned upon. Had Minister Wu taken a ride on any of our street cars after nightfall he would have witnessed equally as immoral sights right here in Washington."

In closing her letter the lady begs that the District Commissioners give the matter earnest consideration, and says that a law prohibiting such conduct in street cars is far more important than the law prohibiting expectorating in cars; that the latter can only soil the skirts of ladies, while the former can lead to the ruin of souls.

ADIRONDACK LANDS PURCHASED.

The State Forest Preserve Board Buys More Than 16,000 Acres.

ALBANY, Sept. 24.—The State Forest Preserve Board to-day purchased of William Harris the timber lands on the shore of Sacandaga Lake, which was formerly Round Lake and which lies close to Lake Placid. The tract is heavily covered with thick large timber growing near the water, being mainly spruce and hemlock. The transaction with Harris included 10,000 acres in all, and included also timber lands around Silver Lake, in Benzon township. The State pays $65,000 for the lands, or $6.50 per acre.

The Board also purchased three lots of 1,900 acres in the Lawrence Patent, which enables the State to consolidate its lands on that part of the Hudson River water shed in Hamilton county.

The Board also took of William McEchron of Glens Falls, 4,000 acres, the northeastern quarter of Township 19, near Blue Mountain Lake. The price was $10,000. This property contains Salmon Pond, one of the most beautiful lakes in the Adirondacks. The board also purchased several small scattered tracts at $1.50 per acre.

PRINCETON'S SEAL, TOO.

Said That It Is to Be Used as a Trade Mark on a Brand of Whiskey.

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 24.—It is announced that a Philadelphia distiller intends to use Princeton's seal, along with those of other universities, as a trade mark for a certain brand of whiskey. When interviewed this afternoon in regard to the stand that the Princeton authorities would take in the matter, President Patton said:

"I am sorry to know that the university seal is to be used in this way. The matter will undoubtedly be brought to the notice of the university trustees, who will take whatever action they think will be wise regarding the point in question. Whether there is or is not a remedy to prevent the use of the seal for this purpose I do not deem myself competent to say. I can easily see, however, that the question involves some very interesting legal inquiries. The university seal will, no doubt, still serve to authenticate any document to which it is attached, unless perchance we should be sued by the whiskey company for an infringement on patent rights."

CHANGES AT NEW YORK UNIVERSITY.

Appointments Made by the Executive Committee Yesterday.

The Executive Committee of New York University met yesterday at the office of William F. Havmeyer, 32 Nassau street, and several appointments were made. Jesse E. Pope was appointed associate professor of economics. Mr. Pope was graduated from the University of Minnesota in 1895, and since then has devoted his time to teaching and post-graduate work. He spent two years at Columbia and won a two years' fellowship in economics there.

Harry Faulls of Pottsville, Pa., master mechanic of the Reading Iron Company, was appointed chief mechanic of the new workshops in the mechanical and marine engineering department. These shops will be opened on Wednesday.

The university will begin its sixty-eighth year on Wednesday, with ten schools and a membership of about 2,000.

SCARCITY OF WATER IN BROOKLYN.

Denied That the Grand Jury Is Going to Investigate the Matter.

A statement was published in a Brooklyn paper yesterday that the Grand jury intended to investigate the scarcity of water and the many alarming statements that there was danger of a famine. An official of the office of District Attorney Clarke said that he was not aware of any such action being taken by the Grand Jury.

"The Grand Jury," he said, "will be busy until Friday, when it adjourns, with the regular work, and there is a good share of that to be attended to. I do not know of any plan to discuss the water problem. It may be, however, that some of the jurors who have been reading the papers may bring up the matter, but I doubt it, as there does not seem to be sufficient time to go into so difficult and prolonged an examination. It may be that some future Grand Jury will follow up the matter, but at present it seems to be all newspaper talk."

Lieut.-Gov. Woodruff Acting as Governor.

ALBANY, Sept. 24.—Lieut.-Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff was at the Executive Chamber today. In his capacity as acting Governor he disposed of unimportant routine business which had accumulated since Gov. Roosevelt left on his Western tour.

CONTRACTS VOID IF BRYAN WINS.

More Examples of the Blow His Canvass Aims at Industry.

THE SUN announced the other day that the clause "void if Bryan is elected" was getting into contracts now as the "payable in gold" clause did four years ago, and gave as an instance a contract for a large new plant entered into by the Nazareth (Pa.) Portland Cement Company. A similar clause was written on the bottom of a contract recently entered into between the New Haven Carriage Company and the J. Curley Company of Brooklyn. The contract specifies that the New Haven Carriage Company is to furnish the Curley company with a certain number of carriages at a certain price until Oct. 15, 1901, provided President McKinley is reelected. With the contract that Joseph M. Palmer of the Curley company received was the following letter from William Hooker Atwood, the treasurer of the New Haven Carriage Company:

We inclose herein agreements signed. You will notice that we have made an indorsement at the bottom. Will you please indorse this yourself. It is just as good policy for you to indorse it as it is for us, for you do not wish to be bound down by anything in case of such adverse circumstances as would occur in the event of Bryan's election.

The indorsement runs: "This agreement to be null and void in case William J. Bryan is elected President of the United States in November, 1900." Other large concerns are indorsing large contracts in this way, their managers well knowing that a long season of business depression would follow the success of the Democratic ticket. A large Philadelphia dry goods house in placing orders abroad insists that contracts be indorsed similarly.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 24.—The following letter, sent by one of the largest wholesale j