

should not be influenced by fear or favor, or by uninformed public sentiment. And if he finds that some of the complaining men, as well as those complained against, are deserving of censure or removal, he should take prompt action in their case, just as though no public remarks had been made about the probability of their being "fired" because they had presented their grievances.

Men should not be discharged for the reason that they had made charges against their Captain and Sergeant, unless it were proved that they had lied about them, but for inefficiency, insubordination, habitual profanity, failure to perform duty, or some conduct incompatible with their position.

The Mayor ought to act firmly and with full regard to the public welfare, and the people ought to support him in every official act performed with a true desire to promote peace and good order.

POLITICAL TURMOIL IN NEW YORK

As we have expected, the political machine of New York is receiving a mighty shaking up by the proposition to nominate Andrew D. White for governor. His irreproachable life and his manifest ability in the positions of public trust which he has filled raise him above personal calumny. This is a qualification for office which the Democrats of the State have not encountered for so long that the mere prospect of meeting such a man in the open field gives them a fit of the ague.

The Independents who this year have been dotting on the withdrawal of David B. Hill from the Democratic ticket, as an opportunity long hoped for to put forward a Democratic candidate which they could support, are nonplused, because they have repeatedly and unequivocally committed themselves to the style of political reform of which Mr. White is the boldest champion in the State. Moreover several of the foremost Independent organs, in their perfect assurance that the corruption in New York Republicanism was too rank for Mr. White's nomination to be possible, were reckless enough to compliment him personally in language which to say the least would be profoundly embarrassing to them in pursuing a campaign against him. They are therefore improving every opportunity to discourage his nomination, on the ground of their assumed regret that so good a man should sacrifice himself to a hopeless cause.

The Republican politicians are in a dilemma equally perplexing. The majority of the lesser organs were so sure that Mr. White, if he would only consent to the nomination, would go on the ticket with a boom from every quarter, that upon learning of his inclination in that direction their enthusiasm broke all bounds, and without consulting the greater oracles they flung out in burning type "Cornell against Tammany! Match him!" To their surprise and utter consternation, the great and wise organs of the party had not in the slightest degree partaken of their enthusiasm.

The *Mail and Express* simply vouchsafed a three line notice that ex-President White, of Cornell, was among the

candidates for Governor, while the great and only *Tribune* said nothing at all about it, save by an innuendo which conveyed to the understandings of the "inner circles" a very clear hint that Andrew D. White was not a person to be greatly desired for such an office.

Come to think about it, Mr. White had opposed the nomination of James G. Blaine for President in 1884, and in the political code of the *Tribune*, no Republican should oppose James G. Blaine and live.

Of course this has fallen like a wet blanket over the smaller fry, but their zeal was too fizzling hot to be subdued by any single obstacle. Their ensign had gone up to the mast-head and they refused to haul it down.

The fight within the party is still on. The Independents, in the absence of any personal campaign material with which to thwart the nomination, have turned their attention to this breach that has appeared in the Republican fortress, and are making it to appear as prodigious as possible, in their simulated esteem for Mr. White, to keep him out of what they would have him believe is a sure defeat, coupled with the dishonor of being the standard bearer of a ring of corruptionists.

If the issue was simply upon the question of who should be Governor of New York there would be no great interest in it outside of the State. But the next President of the United States has an interest at stake. The way New York goes in the coming State election the United States is liable to go in the next Presidential election. Moreover, the man who wins the governorship of New York, if he is a Republican, has not only a majority of chances for being the next Republican nominee for President, but likewise for being elected as such.

The dispute is now between Harrison and Blaine. If Blaine should find himself in the proper state of health to accept the nomination he would undoubtedly get it. But if he does not, and in the mean time Andrew D. White should be elected Governor of the pivotal State with a full majority, his chances for the Presidential nomination would be very great on the strength of his State success alone, and in his personal reputation there would certainly be nothing wanting. His name was discussed for the nomination in 1884 and would undoubtedly have carried his State against any other candidate had the other States fallen into line. But they did not, and so the nomination went to Mr. Blaine, "and thereby hangs a tale."

EFFECTS OF THE MCKINLEY LAW.

S. G. BROCK, of the Bureau of Statistics, is out as a champion of the McKinley bill. He says that it was claimed by the friends of the bill that it would reduce the revenue, that it would bring about larger importations free of duty, and above all that it would foster home industries. The opponents of the bill denied all this, except in the matter of home industries, which they contended might be fostered, but that it would be at the expense of the people.

The McKinley law has been in force

over ten months, and Mr. Brock brings forward the statistics for these months to show that the opponents of the bill were wrong, and its friends right. The monthly receipts from customs, as reported by the Treasury Department, for the ten months from October, 1890, to July, 1891, inclusive, aggregate \$168,755,985, while for the corresponding ten months of 1889-90 the aggregate was \$195,416,296. These figures show a decrease of over \$26,500,000. The duty on sugar was not removed until April 1, 1891, so that it cannot be said to affect the customs statistics as to that article to any great extent.

During ten months' operation of the new tariff law, the total value of the imports of merchandise was \$697,251,340. For the corresponding ten months of 1889-90 the total value of imports was \$676,329,209. This shows an increase of nearly \$21,000,000 in our imports under the McKinley law.

The value of imports free of duty for the ten months ending July, 1891, was \$329,339,774, or 47.43 per cent. of the total imports during that period. For the corresponding ten months of 1889-90, the total of imports free of duty was \$230,563,263, or 34.09 per cent. of the total imports. This shows an increase of nearly \$100,000,000 in the imports of merchandise admitted free of duty, by reason of the McKinley law, during the ten months of its operation.

The duty collected upon our imports for 1889-90 averaged \$3.62 per capita of the entire population. If the duties under the new law average for the whole year, as they have for the past four months, the per capita will be \$2.59 for the entire population. This would make the smallest per capita since 1863.

In a general summary by Mr. Brock of the effects of the McKinley bill, for the ten months since its enactment, it appears that our foreign commerce shows an increase of \$3,500,000 over the corresponding period of the prior year. Our imports of merchandise free of duty are greater by about \$100,000,000. Our imports of free merchandise have increased from 34.09 per cent. to 50.23 per cent. of the total value of imports. Our exports to foreign countries have increased \$32,512,992 over the corresponding period of 1889-90. By means of the reciprocity clause increased foreign markets have been made, and consequently increased exports. Mr. Brock's figures also show the per capita revenue reduced from \$3.62 to \$2.59. Free-traders will have some difficulty in getting around these figures.

A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE WORLD.

A BIRD'S-EYE view of the world as it presents itself today is not calculated to leave impressions of a reassuring kind. In Canada we see a very melancholy condition of political affairs. In fact, it is said that orders have been received from England to dissolve the present Canadian Parliament, because it does not represent the people. It is further said that Sir John Macdonald actually purchased his majority at his last election.

In bribery and corruption Canada now holds a front rank. The investigation at present in progress reveals