The World

JOSEPH PULITZER

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Whom the gods would destroy they first put under the domination of men like T. B. REED and M. S. QUAY.

In answer to Mr. CANNON's statement that there will be no deficiency, Mr. REED is urging the Republicans to drop the River and Harbor Bill.

When the Senate of the United States shall cease to be a deliberative body it will have cast aside the chief reason for its creation and its continuance.

"When the Republican party sets out to do a thing it usually does it," says a Boston organ. Yes, it set out to spend the Surplus and has very quickly succeeded.

THE WORLD has shown that protection does protect when applied to gambling-houses. It is now in order for the authorities to show that punishment punishes.

"Castles in the Air are the noblest architecture," said THOREAU: "all you need to do is to put foundations under them!" The foundation is already built for a Garden in the Air on Fifth avenue. Let the people call for the superstructure.

"Give us the vote of the negro," say the Republican leaders to the Southern whites, "and you may give him education, employment, restraint, guidance—oppression, if you like. All that we ask is 'continuous victory,' the new name for a dynasty."

Why should the corporation known as the City of New York seek to escape the provisions of the Weekly Payment law? This corporation is simply the business agency of the people. The people certainly do not want to keep their servants out of their pay after it has been earned. Does anybody else, except the salary-shavers?

So Mr. REED is aweary! He has felt the effects of the hot weather and the inability to count a quorum to that extent that his Arbitrariness is fatigued. He can't count a quorum because the noses are not there to count. He has, therefore, ordered the Sergeant-at-Arms to find some more noses. He wants the refreshment of passing laws. The absentees will no doubt bite them back. They know what it means to incur the displeasure of the new Man from Maine.

THE LAST OF THE BARONS.

The account which THE WORLD published yesterday of Mr. BLAINE's relations to the Administration is very interesting. Whether the feeling between the President and the Secretary will result in an open breach and a resignation depends wholly upon Mr. BLAINE. He is the master of the situation. He is now the Secretary of State of an Administration which does not dare to turn him out.

It was inevitable that Mr. BLAINE and Mr. HARRISON should not get on together. The difference in their mental statures alone made mutual sympathy impossible. It could have been readily foretold that the large and acute leader of years' standing would very soon radically disagree with the small and pragmatical President. Moreover, Mr. HARRISON has hated Mr. BLAINE from the day of his nomination, and, after the fashion of small natures, he has done his utmost to suppress the larger man and to drive him out of the Cabinet.

Mr. BLAINE will go out when it suits his purposes. He is evidently once more to be reckoned with as an extremely active force in politics. He may, however, be overestimating the character of his party. Since Mr. BLAINE's retirement into the State Department Mr. HARRISON averages pretty well with the other leaders. Mr. BLAINE's ideas are too large for his party. He is the last of the Barons who once led the forces, and the party has had a great moral and intellectual shrinkage in recent years.

A BAD PRECEDENT.

There is a class of Republicans who regard the Revised Statutes with all the veneration due to the Constitution. They find that Federal supervisors of elections and deputy marshals may now be stationed at the polls throughout the country, and they therefore argue that the pending Force Bill is constitutional. Most people, we are thankful to say, know better than that, but not many recollect that the extension of the existing comparatively mild Force Act obtained its place in the statutes by trickery and deception.

This act was inserted in the Sundry Civil Appropriations Bill in 1872 on motion of Senator KELLOGG, of Louisiana, of odious memory. The bill then went back to the House, and the Democrats refused to permit it to go to a conference committee until it was agreed that the amendment, which they claimed to be unconstitutional, should be dropped. Finally, in order to secure the passage of this important appropriation bill, the Republican leaders promised to drop the amendment, whereupon the Democrats permitted the bill to go to a conference. They were tricked and deceived, for, the bill being once in conference, the Republicans had their own way and reported it back with the amendment still in.

Half a dozen Republicans protested against this bit of flagrant dishonesty, and Judge KELLEY in denouncing the trick said that it came within the "category of acts for which I have more than a score of times sentenced men, theretofore respected in the community in which they lived, to solitary confinement and penal servitude."

This is the manner in which the present law, in all its length and breadth, came into being. It is as bright and shining a precedent as a term in the penitentiary for sneak-thieving.

FROM SURPLUS TO DEFICIT.

Mr. CANNON has come to the rescue of his party against Senator ALLISON's exposures. The Senator, being Chairman of the Appropriations Committee, made an official statement which revealed the fact that at the end of the current fiscal year there will be a deficiency of $43,000,000. As a matter of fact, it is evident that the deficiency will be much greater, and that the Republican leaders are fully aware of the danger which they are facing is shown by their preparation to appropriate the trust funds belonging to creditors of the National banks and the money that ought to be charged to the Sinking Fund, and by Speaker REED's refusal to pass any more public-buildings bills.

Mr. CANNON, however, presumably in obedience to the orders of the man whom he has followed all the session, says that Mr. ALLISON is mistaken and that there will be no deficiency. In order to reach this result he guesses that $5,000,000 will be deducted from the Sundry Civil and the Fortifications bills, and deducts the Deficiency bills on the ground that they do not cover expenditures properly chargeable to the current year. He also guesses that $20,000,000 of other appropriations will not be drawn upon this year. Even with all this the appropriations reach $400,000,000, and are then forced down to $350,000,000 by wiping out the annual contribution to the Sinking Fund.

This will hardly do. We may permit Mr. CANNON to make his $5,000,000 guess, but he knows very well that the deficiency appropriations must not only be paid out of this year's income, but that they are among the first obligations that the Government will meet.

The truth is that the estimated deficiency of $43,000,000 is very far below the fact, and that even the suspension of the Sinking Fund, which is a deliberate violation of the Government's agreement, and the appropriation of the redemption fund will not bring the Treasury out even. Mr. CANNON has made a special plea the absurdity of which must be apparent to him, for he is a frank man, and therefore one of the very poorest instruments for Mr. REED's purposes.

FOR VOTES ONLY.

An evening journal takes the quite needless trouble to demolish—and does it most effectually—the assumption that the Force Bill "would improve the condition of the negroes."

The negro was not considered in the framing of the bill, except as a Republican chattel. Speaker REED, in his *Review* article, frankly stated that the States could do with the negro as they pleased in their own elections, or as an individual. What he insisted upon and what the bill seeks to accomplish is the registration, counting and certification of the adult male negroes as Republican voters in Congressional and Presidential elections. Mr. REIDEN's manifesto to editors emphasizes the same point. What becomes of the negro during the rest of the year the REEDS and QUAYS do not concern themselves about.

The bill is simply a device for corralling and counting the negroes as the political serfs of the Republican party, for National uses only.

SPORTS AND SHOWS.

A morning newspaper anxiously inquires as to the reasons for the financial failure of baseball this season. The reason is not far to find, but it is unnecessary to look for it in the peculiar business methods of the managers of the various competing clubs, or to measure off the financial peculiarities of the League against those of the Brotherhood.

There is only one successful appeal which a showman in the line of sports can make to a community, and that is to their local pride or their patriotism. If a paying crowd of fellow-citizens is to be induced to attend competitive games the contest must be between yachts of their own and another country, or between baseball nines of their own and another community. Last Summer and this the most interesting yacht races occurred in American waters in the history of that noble sport, but very few people knew of them. The waters of the bay are crowded with craft, however, at an International contest.

It is true that baseball games are still played between clubs of rival cities, but the local interest is not centred in a single nine, which really makes all the difference in the world. Games are worthless as shows without this incentive. Probably nine-tenths of the people who used to throng the Polo Grounds knew absolutely nothing of the fine points of the game, while not one hundredth part of those who went down the bay to see the International races knew the stern of a yacht from the stem, or a sloop from a schooner, while fewer still could say which of two racers was ahead on windward work.

And yet we are not without our love for sports. We average well in that respect with other nations. But the people who know and love sports oftener prefer to participate than to pay.

THE WORM HAS TURNED.

From time immemorial coquettish girls have sought to soothe the wounds of jilted lovers by offering to "be a sister" to them.

How much or how little this means depends something upon the fellow, but much more upon the girl. Ordinarily it signifies that the victim may continue to buy his adored one ice-cream, to fetch and carry for her, to take her to all the rides and picnics when she has no other escort, and generally to make himself useful, as the "Want" advertisements say.

That this fails to satisfy the longings of a young man in love the dear creatures do not in the least mind. If the persistent and slavish suitor seeks to mitigate his servitude by claiming a kiss or any of the other little endearments which a real brother often receives, he is warned that this is not the kind of a brotherhood to which he has been appointed.

This tantalizing subterfuge has at last awakened the frenzy of a despairing lover. A few days ago, at Asbury Park, a young Romeo who sighed to an unresponsive Juliet, and received the reply that she "would be a sister to him," fired three shots at the would-be compromiser and then tried in vain to make his own quietus. This should be a warning to all young women not to try and temper their no with any tantalizing conditions. It is impossible for a young woman to be a sister to a youth who loves her. What he wants is "some other fellow's sister."

It is a curious objection which some victim of his own ingenuity has raised concerning Mr. SOLEY's appointment as Assistant Secretary of the Navy. Mr. SOLEY has been actually Assistant Secretary under Mr. CHANDLER, Mr. WHITNEY and Mr. TRACY. The objection that he resigned his office in the Navy to become a civilian an hour before his appointment, in order to comply with the statutes, and therefore violated the spirit of the law requiring the appointment to be made from civil life, is not valid. Congress sought to exclude officers of the Navy from the office, but Mr. SOLEY's rank was merely relative, like that of a professor at West Point. His duties were those of a civilian and he is the man of all others fitted to be Assistant Secretary. If the office had been created four years ago Mr. WHITNEY would certainly have named him. It is due to Mr. SOLEY, more than to any other man, that the existing needs of the Navy are so clearly understood by Congress and the country.

History has been repeating itself quickly in London. A cablegram says that "the House of Lords Committee has killed the Oxford street Underground Railway scheme, owing, it is believed, to the influence of many aristocratic persons who opposed it because they were not permitted to become financially interested in the enterprise." It is added that "the failure of the scheme is unquestionably a great public injury, as the facilities contemplated are imperatively demanded by the increased traffic." This is a repetition of the action of T. C. PLATT and his legislative henchmen on the Rapid-Transit Bill for this city. They killed it because they could not control it, and its failure is "unquestionably a great public injury." There is this difference, however: the injured Londoners cannot "get back" at the obstructive Lords, but New Yorkers can and will punish Boss PLATT.

The friends of Postmaster-General WANAMAKER in Congress are still doing their utmost to secure the adoption of a postal telegraph system. The business of telegraphy may be safely assumed by the Government when it can conduct it on business principles. When the Civil Service is thoroughly reformed and public employment is based on efficiency and honesty, then Congress may properly consider the expediency of adding the telegraph lines to the postal service. At present the main result of adopting the Postmaster-General's suggestion would be the creation of thousands of new places for party agents and to throw distrust upon the system. Rather than turn the telegraph over to the "boys" the country had better stand the corporations a little longer.

A stipendiary organ of the President sneeringly says of the report that Secretary BLAINE's self-respect and his views on the tariff policy of his party in Congress may induce him to retire from the Cabinet—"few die and none resign." The other and older organ in this city has not even alluded to Mr. BLAINE's most significant letter to Senator FRYE. Times have changed, indeed, since 1884 and 1888, when the "Real Leader" of the Republican party is thus whistled down the wind.

It is apparent that the Republican party proposes to stand by all its rascals who are "under fire." Not only does the party in Pennsylvania insist on being led by QUAY after it has been demonstrated that he appropriated money from the State Treasury, but the Ohio Republicans admit that they prefer the leadership of a man who has been convicted of instigating and using a forged paper for the ruin of his political enemies.

The London *Times* appears to have some news which President HARRISON is keeping from Congress. It says: "The United States Government displayed the dignity and good sense to be expected from it by reverting to its Behring Sea policy of 1888." The policy of 1888 was Secretary BAYARD's. Has the Administration reverted to that or its substantial equivalent? The country would like to know.

Oklahoma is indeed a godsend to President HARRISON in providing offices for hungry Hoosiers of his party. Ten Indiana men have already been appointed to offices in the new Territory, in direct violation of the Republican platform, which says that all Territorial appointments should be made from residents. As a pledge-breaker BENJAMIN HARRISON can take the medal.

What does the city of New York do for the entertainment and profit of its working people at night? What might it not do for them with a superb Summer Garden such as THE WORLD advocates above the Forty-second Street Reservoir!

Where the Credit Belongs.

[From the New York Marine Journal.]

It should be well known to the readers of the *Marine Journal* that the American Shipping League were the framers of the tonnage bill, which has since undergone some slight changes at the suggestion of Congressman Farquhar and Senator Frye, the persons having the bill in charge in Congress. Four years ago last month the Shipping League organized in the city of Washington. Those present at the first meeting were Capt. Ambrose Snow, New York; Wm. M. Burwell, Louisiana; Andrew Wheeler, Pennsylvania; H. T. Gause, Delaware; J. R. G. Pitkin, Louisiana; A. Vanderbilt, New York; S. W. Carey, New Jersey; R. C. Wood, Louisiana; Charles S. Hill, District of Columbia; Capt. G. C. Goss, Maine, and George L. Norton, New York. From this little coterie of earnest workers has grown a membership in the League of over 100,000, with officers consisting of influential men in every State and Territory of the Union.

The Trumpets and Fog-Horns.

[From the Providence Journal.]

The pictorial organs of the Harrison family, *Judge* and *Frank Leslie's Weekly*, are manifesting signs of antagonism to Secretary Blaine, which is as if Baby McKee should blow a hostile note on his tin trumpet from the piazza of the gift cottage against the lighthouse horn at Cape May. Mr. Blaine's call for reciprocity is filling the public ear just now.

Its Occupation Gone.

[From the Philadelphia Times.]

Why not adjourn Congress? The Treasury is looted and a deficit of $100,000,000 piled upon the taxpayers, and there's nothing more to grab unless the deficit is to be increased. Isn't $100,000,000 enough to saddle upon the people in one session?

PERSONAL AND PERTINENT.

Perhaps it has not occurred to Mr. Quay that he might buy a parrot.

If Blaine retires from the frogpond the tadpoles will have trouble to stir the waters.

Lumberman Alger may as well be informed that no man has ever won the Presidential race on a raft.

They are raising a sick-baby fund in Philadelphia, and our advice is to keep it out of Mr. Quay's reach.

There appears to be no hope that Speaker Reed will pair himself and retire to some boundless contiguity of shade.

Foraker's speech in favor of unity, with Foraker at the same time fumbling in his coat-tail pocket for a slungshot, was very touching.

Mlle. Clotilde Mejstrik is a female bull fighter of distinction in Portugal. The first four weeks she was in the business she killed four bulls.

It is believed in Pennsylvania that the man who struck Pattison will not be found in the person of Mr. Delamater, but quite the reverse.

Levi P. Morton is not saying much concerning the next Presidency, but it is understood that he is doing considerable thinking with his check-book.

It is on record that Russell Harrison, the able son of the President, approves of the gift cottage at Cape May. Now let all carping criticism cease. The thing is settled.

Major J. Horace De Lacy and Gen. Jubal A. Early should get together without further delay on the field of honor, if there can be a field of honor for a man who certifies to the Louisiana Lottery.

The fact that the Sweitzer-kase musical critics are to assemble at the seashore to lecture suggests the possibility that the music of the sea is not wholly satisfactory and is to be favored with a few needed points on tone, intonation, etc.

Secretary Blaine's letter to Senator Frye may be epitomized into the simple statement that before he will consent to swallow the Tariff bill he will see McKinley and his whole gang in Heligoland.

We do not wish to encourage strained relations, much less personal encounters, but has Mr. Muldoon thought of the crown of glory which awaits the gifted person who puts a head on Prof. John L. Sullivan?

Editor Rosewater, of the Omaha *Bee*, recalls the fact that he once drank beer with President Lincoln. It was during the battle of Fredericksburg. Rosewater was on duty at the War Department receiving despatches from the battle-field and Lincoln was there in his slippers, very pale and anxious about the result. Stanton, Seward and Capt. Fox were also present. At noon Mr. Stanton sent out and got a pitcher of beer and some crackers, and from this the party lunched, Mr. Lincoln drinking beer and munching crackers with the rest. It will be seen, therefore, that persons who work the growler have a distinguished precedent for it.

Alexandre Dumas has sent a curious letter to the Director of the Cluny Museum, presenting to the museum the sword of the Marquis de Pescaire, which had been left to him by Peaumont. The letter is as follows: "I had engaged to leave the sword after my death to the Cluny Museum. But I know the collectors, amateurs and directors of museums. In their fondness for a rarity they go so far as to wish for the death of those to whom it belongs, especially if they are the heirs. I do not wish to expose your conscience to a painful battle, for it would be sure to fight, perhaps successfully, for the possession of the weapon. I therefore offer you at once the sword of the vanquisher of Pavia and the vanquished of Ravenna. * * * And now, dear sir, as you can no longer see any reason why I should not live a very long time yet, let me assure you that while I live I shall always be your devoted friend, A. Dumas."

DOG-DAY DROLLERY.

Chicago Evening Post: Mosquito to bald-headed man—Can you oblige me with a light?

Binghamton Republican: A river may not be able to swear, but it knows when it is dammed.

New Orleans Picayune: As soon as the enumerators toe the mark census returns can be footed up.

Yonkers Statesman: There are a great many objectionable features about some photographic galleries.

Boston Transcript: The woman who was carried away by her emotions must necessarily have been a person of strong feelings.

Philadelphia Times: The thermometer just now stands high, but whether in the estimation of its fellow-citizens is quite another thing.

Terre Haute Express: The Health Officer of Chicago refuses to accept "heart failure" as a cause of death, but it still goes in the divorce courts.

Baltimore American: Philadelphia has presented a clock to the cruiser bearing her name. No one can deny that this is a timely and striking present.

Burlington Free Press: A learned writer declares that butter was unknown to the ancients. This makes it harder than ever to account for the flavor of some we have tasted.

Murat Halstead On the Force Bill.

[Letter to Cincinnati Commercial.]

Well, I am not in favor of it, and will try to say why without wasting words. I say put aside the sword; victories may be won without it. Aye, the victory has been won—that of the year 1888—which witnessed the election of a Republican President and Congress. The way to run the next Presidential campaign is not on the Lodge Bill—the principle of it however correct, the history behind it however monstrous—but upon the tariff, with its enlarged free list and the settlement of the silver question on sound principles that will give the country the needful facility in an abundance of gold-based money to complete the conditions of prosperity. And so would put upon the South—no longer half of the country, no more to wield a balance of power as a section potent as all the rest, but flanked and cornered—the pressure of increased prosperity and generous appropriations, that the minority caste of the minority section may be not only outgrown overbearingly, but overwhelmed by the stately march of events superior to their provincialism, and carrying them to the high places of greater ambition.

A Test for the Senate.

[From the Louisville Courier-Journal.]

If the American Senate allows itself to be intimidated by the despots in the House into changing its rules for the purpose of registering the decrees of Dictator Reed, it will forfeit a large share of the respect of the people, which it has contrived to retain in spite of recent delinquencies. With all its faults, the Senate is still a deliberative body, and it remains to be seen whether it will voluntarily surrender that character and accept a position like that of the French Parliament under the Bourbons, as a body fit only to register the decrees that are submitted to it.

Who Made Him Chairman?

[From the Philadelphia Press.]

The attempt of the New York World to revive the Foraker controversy will not succeed. Foraker is not an issue this year.

WHY SPAULDING'S BIG BOOST?

At a Bound He Passes Superiors and Gets a Real Plum.

[SPECIAL TO THE WORLD.]

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Oliver L. Spaulding, of Michigan, was nominated by the President to-day to be Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, vice George C. Tichenor, resigned. This nomination was something of a surprise to those who still believe in Civil-Service Reform.

To take a subordinate official and promote him, over the head of his chief, to a position almost as important as that of the Secretary himself, is not an every-day occurrence in politics, but it was done this time with a vengeance. Supervising Special Agent Tingle stood in the line of promotion for the position made vacant by the resignation of Col. Tichenor, but the President has not only disregarded Tingle's claims, but boosted one of Tingle's subordinates into the position. The investigation into the sugar frauds at the New York Custom-House occurred in the same year that Secretary Fairchild began a thorough investigation of the affairs of the Treasury Department. The Special Agent of the Department who did most of the investigating was T. A. Byrne, who has just been so ignominiously removed from the Government service. Agent Byrne found enough at the New York Custom-House to justify him, as he believed, in recommending the removal the several employees of the Government who were charged by Byrne with conspiring to favor certain importers and defraud the Government by the importation of sugar which had been classed much lower than it should have been. If all that was charged by Special Agent Byrne be true the Government was defrauded of millions upon millions of dollars by the process of low sugar tests. Whether Byrne's charges were true or false, Secretary Fairchild, after reading the report of the special agent carefully and thoroughly, issued an order which terminated the official existence of several of the employees. Among those who went was Dr. Sherer, the examining sugar chemist. He went, but he came back again. Soon after Appraiser Cooper became connected with the Harrison Administration those who were familiar with the story of Byrne's investigation were surprised to find that Cooper had recommended to the Department as chemist of the sugar room this very Dr. Sherer, who had been charged in that report with defrauding the Government. Protests continued to come in and Secretary Windom announced that he had appointed Sherer in ignorance of the real facts of the case, and that he would appoint a committee of investigation.

The committee was appointed, with Oliver L. Spaulding at the head of the triumvirate, the other members being Special Agents Montgomery, of Boston, and Chance, of Philadelphia. The protests against Dr. Sherer subsided, awaiting the report of the Committee of Investigation. The Committee began its work last Winter. Winter passed into Spring, and Spring into Summer, but the Committee was still investigating, and Sherer was still drawing his pay and the sugar was coming in, and the sugar ring was making money. The report of the Ways and Means Committee and that of the Senate Finance Committee then made it almost that sugar was to come in duty free. The report of the Investigating Committee was promptly handed in and Dr. Sherer was "vindicated." His vindication practically amounts to a report from the Committee to the effect that sugar was being imported into New York at a classification far below that of any other neighboring port. That was well known before, and the Committee could hardly deny it, but they made the astounding statement that there was no sugar ring at the New York Custom-House. They also affirmed gravely, that Dr. Sherer was without guilt in the matter. This remarkable report was followed by the sudden removal of Special Agent Byrne and now by the sudden boost of Mr. Spaulding over the heads of all his superiors. It is said by those who were concerned in Mr. Spaulding's appointment, that the sugar ring is all powerful with the present Administration.

Mr. Spaulding was born in New Hampshire in 1835, removed to Michigan in 1855, and engaged in the practice of law at St. Johns, Mich., where he has since resided. He has been a Regent of the University of Michigan, Secretary of State, and Representative in Congress from that State. He served through the war of the rebellion, which he entered as captain, and after passing through the several grades of major, lieutenant-colonel and colonel, was brevetted brigadier-general for meritorious services. In 1883 he was made Chairman of a commission which visited the Sandwich Islands to investigate the workings of the reciprocity treaty with that country. He has had eight years' active experience in the customs service as special agent, and has repeatedly been intrusted with examinations requiring the exercise of sound judgment, as well as a thorough knowledge of customs laws and regulations. For some time past he has had charge of one of the most important special agency districts on the northern frontier.

PLUCKY MRS. PARKER.

A Wisconsin Woman Kills Single-Handed a Huge Bear.

[SPECIAL TO THE WORLD.]

SUPERIOR, Wis., July 17.—Mrs. Harriet Parker, who lives with her husband and little daughter at Dedham, fifteen miles down the Eastern road, had an exciting experience this morning. While her husband was absent, about 6.30 o'clock, she heard the little girl, who had gone out in the yard, scream, and a second later the little one came running into the house, saying that there was a big bear out there. Mrs. Parker took her husband's Winchester rifle and went out. The bear was within twenty feet of her when she fired, sending the bullet into the brute's head. The bear started for her and she fired again breaking the bear's back. A third bullet struck the animal in the head, killing it. The brute weighed 400 pounds and was very thin and savage.

When Mr. Parker got home the bear was skinned and the meat all dressed. Mrs. Parker is quite a huntress, having frequently accompanied her husband on his trips.

It Strikes the Popular Fancy.

[New York Letter to the Philadelphia Ledger.]

The suggestion in THE WORLD this morning that the old reservoir at Forty-second street and Fifth avenue, which is now rendered practically useless by the new Aqueduct, shall be made the basis of a great Air Garden for the people, appears to be eminently practical. It will be not to strike the popular fancy. The reservoir covers an area of about four acres, and if floored over and turned into a garden, with terraces leading to Bryant Park, it would make a unique and popular resort. A concert hall might also be erected on top of the reservoir as an attraction. It would seem as if the expense of this undertaking would be very slight indeed as compared with the great advantages the people would derive from the improvement. It would be one of the sights of the city, and might become as famous as the Hanging Gardens of Babylon.

A Revolutionary Measure.

[From the Baltimore Sun.]

No man who can rise above partisan feeling can read the extraordinary provisions of the Force Bill without the conviction that it undermines our whole system of popular sovereignty and throws the door wide open to practical despotism. It virtually amounts to a change in the Constitution, and a change effected against the will of the people. Under it party managers at Washington can carry elections without votes and can stifle protests with bayonets.

The Essence of Quayism.

[From the Pittsburg Post.]

The meaning of Quayism in the politics of Pennsylvania and the Union is made manifest and emphasized by what has occurred in Beaver Valley and Chester County. It is based on the doctrine that every man has his price, and given an ample supply of money any desired result can be secured. This is the condition, the policy and the practice of the Republican party of Pennsylvania under the blighting influence of Quayism.

IMPORTANT CAPITAL TOPICS.

Talk and Doings of the Committees and Departments.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—A delegation of gentlemen interested in the manufacture of cotton chenilles was before a sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Finance to-day seeking a recommendation by the Committee of a return in the Senate bill to the duty imposed on cotton chenilles by the bill as it passed the House. Several gentlemen interested in modifications of the duties on iron and steel, spectacle frames and spectacle lenses, also visited the Committee but were not heard.

The Secretary of the Interior transmitted to Congress a letter from William McKusick, United States Indian Agent at the Sisseton Agency, South Dakota, stating that the Sisseton and Wappeton Indians of the Lake Traverse Reservation are in most destitute condition, the drought of last year having almost totally destroyed their crops, and asking that $5,000 be appropriated for the purchase of provisions to keep the Indians from starving.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: To be General Appraisers of Merchandise—J. Lewis Stackpole, of Massachusetts; Henderson W. Somerville, of Alabama; Ferdinand N. Shurtleff, of Oregon.

Treasury—Arthur L. Benedict, of New York, to be Assistant Surgeon in the Marine Hospital Service.

Interior—Eugene S. New, of North Dakota, to be Register of the Land Office at Bismarck, N. Dak.; Asa Fisher of North Dakota, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Bismarck, N. Dak.

Justice—Edward P. Seeds, of Iowa, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of New Mexico.

Postmasters in New York—John T. Andrews 2d, at Penn Yan; James H. Flagler, at Mayville; Eugene Vreeland, at Dundee; Nathan J. Milliken, at Canandaigua; James Thornton, at Wellsville; Gottlieb C. Christ, at Tonawanda; Lasurious H. King, at Port Byron; Jonas M. Preston, at De Ruyter.

New York—T. Clancy, Knightsville; W. R. Brock, South Kortright.

Under the provisions of the act making appropriations for this District of Columbia for the year ended June 30, 1888, President Harrison last August appointed Rudolph Herring, of New York; Samuel M. Gray, of Providence, R. I., and Frederic P. Stearns, of Massachusetts, a board of expert engineers to report plans for a system of sewers for Washington. Their report was transmitted to Congress to-day by the President. The Board suggests five different projects for collecting and disposing of the sewage of this city, the estimated cost of which ranges from $1,205,670 to $4,873,071. The Board lays great stress upon the necessity for the construction of a new system.

The Treasury Department is informed that First Lieut. John N. Rhoder, of the Revenue Marine Service, died at Algiers, La., Wednesday evening. Lieut. Rhodes had been in the service for seventeen years, and he received the thanks of Congress and the Secretary of the Treasury and was advanced by the President twenty-one numbers for particularly gallant conduct at the wreck of the steamer City of Columbus off Gay Head, Mass., in January, 1884.

A BISHOP'S GOLDEN JUBILEE.

Celebration of Bishop Degoesbriand's Half-Century of Work.

[SPECIAL TO THE WORLD.]

BURLINGTON, Vt., July 17.—The golden jubilee held here to-day was a fitting celebration of Bishop Degoesbriand's half-century of consecrated work as a priest of the Roman Catholic Church and Bishop of the Diocese of Burlington. A large number of dignitaries, priests and delegates were in attendance, and the ceremonies were most imposing. The stores along the principal streets of the city were decked in gay ribbons and bright bunting. A salute of fifty guns at 6 o'clock this morning marked the begining of the celebration. At 9 o'clock the reception of visiting delegates at the rooms of the Young Men's Catholic Union took place. Following the reception came the services at the Cathedral, where pontifical high mass was celebrated with impressive solemnity. As the organ began the overture the clergy entered from the sanctuary. The visiting priests took seats just within the chancel railing.

The Most Rev. Archbishop Williams, of Boston, was the highest dignitary present, and occupied a throne opposite Bishop Degoesbriand. The Rev. Father Gabriels, D. D., of Troy, acted as assistant, and Father Westerholt, of Cleveland, O., as first deacon of honor. The Rev. J. Bray, of Montreal, acted as second deacon of honor; the Rev. Thomas Gaffney, of Rutland, as deacon; the Rev. J. A. Boissonault, of St. Johnsbury, as sub-deacon; the Rev. D. J. O'Sullivan, of St. Joseph's College, as first master of ceremonies, and the Rev. Joseph Paquet, of Burlington, as second master of ceremonies. Bishop Healy, of Portland, Me., preached an eloquent sermon, taking as his text the words in the 142d Psalm: "I remember the days of old, I meditate on all thy works, I muse on the works of thy hands." The speaker reviewed the life of Bishop Degoesbriand from the time of his baptism in the Province of Brittany at Sturlaan; his childhood; then his entrance and career in the college at Quimper and at St. Sulpice, Paris; his ordination as priest in Paris on July 13, 1840; the work that he did in Ohio after coming to this country, and finally the faithful and fruitful labor performed by him since his appointment as Bishop. Bishop Degoesbriand read a cablegram from the Pope and Archbishop Williams gave the people his pontifical blessing. At 1 o'clock luncheon was served to the visiting priests at St. Mary's Hall. Archbishop Williams spoke briefly. He contrasted the condition of the diocese in 1833 and now, and told of his high esteem for the present Bishop. At 2 o'clock a banquet was served to the delegates at the Hotel Burlington and an hour and a half later the address and presentation at the Cathedral of the delegates occurred. At the close of the presentation Bishop Degoesbriand addressed the delegates and, after reviewing the years he had spent among them, thanked them warmly for their expression of love and esteem for him.

The Frozen Truth.

[From the Pittsburg Post.]

In conversation among Republicans of intelligence and candor in all parts of this State Quay's guilt is accepted as the frozen truth. Even the muzzled editors talk in this way when off duty in maintaining the policy of silence.

An Expensive Experiment.

[From the Philadelphia Record.]

It has turned out to be a very costly experiment electing a Republican Congress and a Republican President in the year of our Lord 1888.

Benjamin's Revolt.

I'm tired of being hidden beneath Grandfather's hat,
I'm weary of this badinage about Baby and the cat!
I'm sick of being depicted as a pigmy or a dwarf,
I'm growing very weary of the ancient Stalwart scoff.
I'm captain of the ship of State, I'm stiff about the neck,
I'm commodore upon the bridge, I'm ruler of the deck;
I learned in Indianapolis the way to boss the sea,
I'm enough of gossip about my clerk and me!
And I want it to be understood I'm a bigger man than him,
And the business now is carried on by
Big Ma,
Not
Jim!

It's true I'm not magnetic; I do not hail from Maine:
I never had a record as a great man to maintain.
It's true I was a Hoosier limb of law and would be still
If Jim had not declined to run, against his party's will!
It's true he is a Statesman with ideas large and clear,
But I won't make his appointments and he cannot get my ear!
I'll turn him down where er I can, I'll keep his glories dim;
I'll let the people know the President is
Ben,
Not
Jim!

ECHOES FROM THE PEOPLE.

Points and Suggestions from "The World's" Observant Readers.

To the Editor of The World:

Many things combine to make the Boston of the nineteenth century a remarkable city. It has been ascertained that Lief Ericson discovered it, landing at Cambridge, even when that classic site was a wilderness, in preference to any other spot on the whole Atlantic coast of North America. And the Cabots, as it appears, were also irresistibly drawn to the same magnetic rock, landing at Salem, while Boston, before it was Boston, was Nurumbega. All this has been conclusively shown by her great geographer and antiquary, Prof. Horsford, who could not perforce, allow the Norse and English discoverers to set foot on any less favored soil. If he were a Columbus enthusiast the learned Professor would undoubtedly make out that the Genoese's Island was somewhere in Boston Harbor. All this goes to show that Boston's embryotic past was glorious; her present dazzles the intellect of mankind, the future of this most renowned of cities was intended to have been still more transcendent. One of her most ambitious sons, somewhat prematurely styled "the immortal Bellamy," not planned to remodel it, and, indeed, the nation as well; and placed before the enraptured public a view of the Boston of the twentieth century, set in the midst of the ideal Utopia. He was the seer, prophet, founder, architect, artist, master-reformer, all in one, and was worshipped accordingly. Then Marie A. Shipley, reading his masterly work, "Looking Backward," detected in it a marvellous resemblance to the work of the prominent German Socialist and member of the Reichstag, August Bebel, whose book, entitled "Woman in the Past, Present and Future," embodies the entire practical structure of modern Socialism, which Edward Bellamy has appropriated. What use he has made of Herr Bebel's ideas will be shown in Mrs. Shipley's forthcoming book, "The True Author of 'Looking Backward,'" now being published by John B. Alden, of New York.

London, July 8. MRS. J. B. SHIPLEY.

Henry George Heard From.

To the Editor of The World:

Henry George writes the following from Australia: "The Maryborough saw-mills I was told could