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CASINO—8—Nadjy.
EDEN MUSEE—Wax Tableaux.
ERASTINA, S. I.—Buffalo Bill.
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—8:30—The Keepsake.
MADISON-AVE. AND 59TH-ST.—Day and Evening—Jerusalem and the Crucifixion.
MANHATTAN BEACH—8—Fire of London.
POLO GROUNDS—4—Baseball.
SEA BEACH PALACE—5—Blondin.
ST. GEORGE—8—Nero, or The Fall of Rome.
TERRACE GARDEN—8—Opera.
WALLACK'S—8:15—Prince Methusalem.
4TH-AVE. AND 19TH-ST.—Gettysburg.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

THURSDAY, JULY 26, 1888.

TEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.—The Parnellites have drafted a series of amendments to the Parnell Commission bill. ==== Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone celebrated their golden wedding yesterday. ==== John Dillon is to be released on a habeas corpus. ==== Conspirators plotting the death of Prince Ferdinand. ==== Commonor James J. O'Kelly was arrested in London yesterday, charged with making seditious speeches in Ireland. ==== A banquet in honor of American authors was given in London last night.

Congress.—Both branches in session: The House continues to transact business without a quorum. ==== Amendments were made to the Army Appropriation bill. ==== In the Senate Mr. Cullom introduced a resolution authorizing the Interstate Commerce Commission to investigate Canada's aggressive railroad policy in the Northwest.

Domestic.—General Sheridan continued to improve; he was allowed to sit up. ==== General Harrison received several hundred visitors from Illinois and witnessed a game of baseball. ==== Ives and Stayner left Cincinnati; their case has been fixed for the last week in September. ==== A statement was made by the negroes driven out of Crittenden County, Arkansas. ==== Ex-Senator Warner Miller made an address before the National Association of Paper Manufacturers on the necessity of the tariff. ==== Another Bohemian Anarchist was captured in Chicago. ==== Benjamin Dutton, who shot two persons near Dryden, N. Y., afterward killed himself.

City and Suburban.—Enthusiastic speeches made at a Harrison and Morton banner-raising at Broadway and Eighth-st. ==== A skeleton brought home from the Bull Run battlefield by members of the 71st Regiment. ==== The committee of Congress appointed to investigate the immigration evil began its session and examined representatives of several steamship lines. ==== Details were given about Courtlandt Palmer's dying hours; his body to be cremated. ==== The Republican County Committee indorsed the party's platform and candidates and called the primaries to elect delegates to the State Convention. ==== The fall of a gallery in a printer's shop at White and Elm sts. caused the death of a girl who was employed there. ==== Members of District Assembly No. 49 discussed the trouble in their organization. ==== New-York defeated Boston at the Polo Grounds and secured second place in the League race. ==== Stocks strong and higher early, later declined, and closed quiet at about the lowest figures.

The Weather.—Indications for to-day: Slightly warmer and fair. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 88 degrees; lowest, 70 degrees; average, 77 5-8 degrees.

Persons leaving town for the season, and summer travellers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE *mailed to them, postpaid, for 90 cents per month, the address being changed as often as desired.* THE DAILY TRIBUNE *will be sent to any address in Europe at $1 50 per month, which includes the ocean postage.*

Under ordinary circumstances, as they exist in Europe, there would seem to be matter enough in the Roman newspaper, "Riforma," of yesterday to create an international episode. Simultaneously the "Riforma" tells the United States that the agitation against Italian immigration supposed to be going on here is based upon unanswerable hatred of Italians, and that Italy will not allow the matter quietly to drop, and publishes a royal decree changing two New-York Italian editors into Cavaliers of the Order of the Crown.

Ives and Stayner are supposed to be on their way to this city, but where they will turn up next is not easy telling. To the humors of their case was added yesterday the attempt of a Cincinnati hotel-keeper to collect over $500 from Ives for an unpaid board bill. A Deputy-Sheriff seized upon the mysterious traveller's gripsack, but found in it only a scanty supply of body linen. Meanwhile, Albert Netter, of fragrant memory in Wall Street, who has become bondsman for Ives and Stayner, has begun proceedings against his two friends and Christopher Meyer, who were his partners in the operations in Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton stock, to recover $50,000.

Our readers can to-day favorably study the practical and beneficent operation of protection in the report, printed elsewhere, of the meeting of the American Paper Manufacturers' Association at Saratoga. Plain statements of fact, like those made by ex-Senator Miller and the secretary of the association's tariff committee, are the best weapons with which to meet the sophistries of the Free Traders. Under protection the paper industry in eight years has advanced from No. 21 in the census classification of manufacturing industries to No. 14. It has nearly doubled in value, and now represents an invested capital of $80,000,000, employs 40,000 persons, to whom it pays wages aggregating $18,500,000 a year. At the same time, thanks to American ingenuity and enterprise, the cost of manufacture has in some cases been reduced 50 per cent, while such allied industries as the manufacture of soda ash and alum have been established.

As usual in such cases, nobody in particular is to blame for the accident at White and Elm sts. yesterday afternoon. In an old building, long ago diverted from the use for which it was constructed, an improvised gallery, heavily weighted with machinery and printers' materials, fell and simultaneously the floor gave way beneath it. The gallery's supports rested on the floor whose beams, not designed to bear such a strain, were also compelled to support hanging shelves loaded with iron pipes in the story below. The death of one woman and the injury of others proclaim loudly that somebody blundered; but the Superintendent of the Bureau of Inspection of Buildings draws a distinction between a building used as the old armory was and a warehouse, and in consequence finds that it was outside of his jurisdiction. Such distinctions are generally created by accidents. The weight on the floors of warehouses is generally a dead weight. Machinery not only presses downward, but its motion tends to dislocate and disintegrate its support. Yet Superintendent D'Oench tells a TRIBUNE reporter that his bureau does not require a manufacturer to report the strain to which he subjects his building while it does require such a report of a warehouseman. Here again is opportunity for an application of "crowner's quest law."

DEMOCRATS SHIRKING RESPONSIBILITY.

Greatly worried are the Democratic "Times" and "Herald" and "World," because the Republicans seem likely to refrain from keeping Congress in session half as many months as the Democrats have already spent over their Mills bill, in order to pass another bill. These organs of the party in power scout the idea that the responsibility of government has been by the people intrusted to one party rather than another, and insist that the Republicans are just as much bound as the Democrats to be ready with an affirmative proposition for the reduction of revenue, after indecent employment of the rules in the House by the Democratic majority has for months prevented the submission of any such plan by Republicans, in the body which is constitutionally required to initiate revenue bills. So these Democrats already long to shirk the responsibility which their victory involves.

But Democratic ranting and raving will not alter the facts, and will not crowd sensible Senators into a false position. Before they decide they will consider certain plain points. For instance:

1. A Tariff bill sent to the Senate for consideration at the end of July, after seven months has been spent over it in the House, rightly demands more deliberate and prolonged attention than can possibly be given it after that date in midsummer.

2. The persistent and outrageous refusal of the House Committee to hear representatives of great industries affected by the House bill, and particularly its refusal to hear representatives of the working people, when secret hearings were granted to agents of the Sugar Trust and other offensive and burdensome monopolies, demands on the part of the Senate a more fair and impartial hearing before any action is taken, especially on the provisions of the House bill.

3. The deliberate refusal by a caucus majority in the House to permit any amendments to be considered, save those favored by its "Dark Lantern" Committee in secret consultation with trusts and monopolies, makes it a matter of duty that there should be ample time and opportunity in the Senate for a consideration of amendments affecting a great number of different industries.

4. The action of the Democratic caucus in the House, and the indorsement of the Mills bill in the Democratic National platform, have served formal notice upon the Senate that no different Tariff bill can be passed this year until after the Presidential election. The Senate has therefore no reason for framing a different bill, unless it be a desire to make political capital. Will the public look with favor upon a prolonged debate and delay this summer, in order to pass a bill merely for buncombe?

5. The best and simplest issue for submission to the people is the one upon which the Democratic majority in the House asks a verdict: Shall there be a change of tariff in the direction of free trade, beginning with free wool and free lumber, and free iron for cotton ties, only 40 per cent duties on woollens, but 100 per cent on rice and 68 per cent on sugar?

When the people have voted on the issue thus raised Congress will have definite instructions as to the mode of reducing the revenue, and can then obey the people's will. Meanwhile, it can take time to hear from the home industries chiefly affected by the measure proposed, and especially from the workingmen whose wages are at stake and not from trusts and monopolies only.

INDICTED BY HIMSELF.

It seems to "The New-York World" that the Democratic party cannot be fairly held responsible for President Cleveland's jail delivery. The appointment of criminals and disreputable scoundrels in large number to places of trust is not denied. It is not denied that Civil Service pledges and professions have been insolently disregarded. But it is claimed that the party as a whole is in no way responsible. Well, in that case the responsibility all falls upon the President, who is a candidate for re-election. In that case the selection of infamous or disreputable creatures did not happen because he was cheated or overpressed by his party, but it is evidence of his personal preference and fondness for vile characters. This does not seem to THE TRIBUNE a charitable view of the case nor altogether a just view. The facts submitted on Monday, gathered mainly from Democratic sources, proved that the President did in many cases appoint bad men whose vile character was made known to him, but possibly because he chose to believe representations of Democratic leaders, or to yield to their persuasions or demands, while in other cases disclosure of the bad character of persons appointed made the President very angry at those who had deceived him.

Thus the evidence corresponds with a reasonable and charitable view that the President is a man of mixed motives, not always nor wholly bad; capable of honorable aspirations, but not morally strong enough to resist the importunities or threats of party leaders or the promptings of his own selfish ambition. Generally he wanted to keep up the reputation of his Administration. But in particular cases, one after another, he yielded or was deceived, and so the record of the Administration has become disgraceful. That is the more honest and also the more charitable view.

But that means an indictment of the party rather than of the President. If the President was importuned, or threatened, or deceived, it was by leaders who represented and directed the party in States and cities and towns. Every part of the responsibility which can be honestly shifted from him must fall upon the active and controlling men of the party, who signed recommendations and brought to bear powerful influence in behalf of incompetents, rascals and jail-birds. The President can be relieved of any share of the blame only by admitting that the indebtedness of the party organization to the criminal classes is so great, and its sympathy with those classes so strong, that it has forced infamous persons upon its own Administration.

"But it will not do to indict an entire party," says "The World." It will always do, good neighbor, to tell the truth. This indictment is framed, not by THE TRIBUNE, but by the party itself. Its own acts have fastened the guilt upon its leaders and representative men. Its own journals have supplied the testimony. Moreover, this Democratic party comes before the bar of the people as a hardened offender. It has been convicted of the greatest crimes already, and has no decent reputation left to oppose an indictment. The Democratic party was guilty of the crime of defending human slavery and infamous fugitive slave laws. The same party was convicted of sympathy with treason, and if some leaders aided armies of rebellion by deeds of infamy at the North, the party as a whole then sustained them and now honors their memory. What else means the elevation of the Copperhead Fuller to the Chief Justiceship, and the selection of other Copperheads for many places of honor? It has been convicted of falseness to pledges of public faith and efforts for repudiation. It has been convicted by its own most recent acts of attachment to free trade and hostility to the American policy of protection. Another indictment against such an offender causes no surprise.

THE TEMPERANCE VOTE IN NEW-YORK.

The third-party prohibition people are making an active campaign in this State. But are they going to induce level-headed temperance people to join them? We think not. To-day finds David B. Hill in the field for renomination as the open and avowed candidate of the liquor interest. He has earned this bad distinction by his efficient labors in behalf of the saloons. In 1887, and again this year, he wantonly killed the High-License bill. Naturally enough, therefore, the rum power stands by him in his canvass for another term. Rum knows it can depend upon Hill and Hill knows he can depend upon rum. He can count upon the rumsellers' votes and they can count upon his vetoes.

Now temperance men with heads on their shoulders understand this: and they also understand that a vote for the third-party ticket will be a vote for Hill, or if he is not renominated, for some other Democrat who can be depended upon to play the part of a stumbling-block in the path of temperance reform. Hill may not be able to carry the convention, but it is certain that no Democrat can be named to succeed him who is not satisfactory to the saloons. And so long as saloon Governors sit in the Executive Chamber it is useless for the Legislature to enact measures having for their object the wholesome supervision and restraint of the liquor traffic. What, then, in the circumstances is the plain duty of practical temperance men? It is their duty to sustain the Republicans of New-York, who have proved through their representatives in the Legislature that their party can be depended upon faithfully to promote the legislation which intelligent temperance people have at heart. The Legislature of 1888 was Republican in both its branches: and it not only passed the excellent High-License bill, but also a resolution submitting a prohibition constitutional amendment to the popular vote and several other measures of related import. It is on this excellent affirmative record that the Republican party will go to the people this fall and confidently ask for the support of all those who desire to conserve the highest interests of the State.

If an earnest reformer could feel that it was impossible to expect either one of the great political parties to work for temperance, then he would act the part of wisdom in turning to a third party. But he is confronted with no such contingency at this time in this State of ours. Judging it by its fruits, the Republican party is the party of temperance reform. To apply the same test to the Democracy is to convict it of being the unswerving champion of the saloons. Nevertheless, a few months ago a prominent delegate rose in his place in the National Convention of the third-party Prohibitionists, and declared that the immediate object of their organization was the destruction of the Republican party. Are the common-sense temperance men of New-York in a mood to enlist for the destruction of the party which lately made such a resolute fight for temperance? If not, they will give the third-party movement no encouragement. If not, they will vote the Republican ticket.

ROSSA COMES OUT STRONG.

A great many Democrats are deserting their party on the tariff question, but O'Donovan Rossa remains faithful to the cause of Reform. In 1884 he voted and worked for Mr. Cleveland side by side with the Mugwumps, influencing so far as he could all the dynamite desperadoes associated with him in his despicable calling. Through the hospitable columns of "The Herald" he now proclaims his intention of supporting the Democratic candidates, although warned by many of his correspondents that "the Irish race in this country cannot consistently swallow the nominations." He is moved to do this because as a Free Trader he is "tired of hearing the Irish people talk about a protective tariff," and does not think it fair that "Celtic prejudices against Great Britain should be made a pretext for Anglomaniac snobs who flourish by protection to continue to wax wealthy at the expense of the poor man." Our Mugwump friends the enemy ought not to be deterred by his dynamite record from receiving their professional associate with open arms. On the main question of "tariff reform" he may be considered by them as sound to the core, and should be welcomed as a man and a brother. "The Independents are anti-protection," wrote Mr. Curtis about the time of Mr. Blaine's nomination. The dynamite demagogue, too, is anti-protection.

O'Donovan Rossa's support of the free-trade cause is not the result of any bargain made by the Mills committee. There is a whiskey trust and there is a sugar trust, each Democratic, but there is no dynamite trust. The only industry with which Rossa has been identified is not touched by the Tariff bill. Dynamite has not been placed on the free list. The market for this industry is not affected by current legislation, but is left, as a free-trade Congressman would say, to the unimpeded action of demand and supply. Rossa has taken the stand he has, not in consequence of any private understanding with Mr. Mills, like that which influenced the wooden-screw Democrat from Connecticut, but solely as a matter of principle. He does not believe in protection for the sake of protection. It is "the condition that confronts him," and he comes out strongly for Cleveland and free trade, and against those "Anglomaniac snobs," the American manufacturers. Moreover, he has a very poor opinion of "Irish Republicans who are patriots for revenue only." "They are," he adds with fine irony, "what is (sic) known as professional Irishmen." The Mugwump editors will be relieved to learn that their dynamite ally is neither a "patriot for revenue only" nor a "professional Irishman." He is simply a high-minded Free Trader like themselves, influenced by Adam Smith and Richard Cobden, and votes for Mr. Cleveland as a matter of principle every time. As an anti-protectionist he is on their side, where he belongs; and his dynamite gang are with him, ready any day either to vote against American industries, or, if it be necessary, to blow up the tariff altogether.

HOW TO GROW GREAT MEN.

Under this heading Professor E. A. Freeman discusses, in "The Universal Review," the statement of Mr. Lowell that it is the first duty of nations to produce great men. "The Spectator" began the discussion, and Mr. Freeman considers its observations as well as Mr. Lowell's. Of course the question is full of difficulties. In the first place, it has to be determined what is meant by great men. In the second place, the settlement, not only of the duties, but of the first duty, of nations, is obviously anything but easy. Mr. Lowell's statement does not appear to be a self-evident truth. On the contrary, it rather challenges question. For, taking the conventional meaning of the term "great men," it amounts to this: That the first duty of nations is to produce the conditions most favorable to the development of those individuals whose special prowess is brought out in critical circumstances. This, of course, is tantamount to saying that nations ought always to be involved in great difficulties of one kind or another; and that looks very like a reduction to absurdity. Professor Freeman finds Mr. Lowell's position quite hopeless, and fairly gives up the attempt to reconcile it with human experience. No doubt if we knew just what Mr. Lowell had in his mind when he spoke of great men it would be easier to gauge the truth or error of his hypothesis. In a general way he seems to hold that this country, though producing great men in the past, has ceased to do so; and he thinks it ought, in some not clearly defined way, to resume the production.

Now the special function of democracy is not what Mr. Lowell says. It is to secure the greatest happiness to the greatest number. If, and so far as, it fulfils this purpose, it does not tend to the abnormal elevation and development of individuals, but to the steady improvement and advance of the whole commonwealth. In carrying out this movement, however, it does afford opportunity for the manifestation of various forms of special capacity and greatness. A democratic nation blessed with settled peace and order, prosperous in its commerce and production, disciplined in submission to its own laws, certainly does not present as favorable conditions for certain kinds of notoriety as exist in an unsettled country, with weak laws, or with a despotic government. In the case of the United States, the ability to produce great men has been proved whenever the occurrence of a crisis created a strong demand for them. The Rebellion brought such men to the front promptly. When the war was over, the energy and special capacity which had been employed in the saving of the Union were directed to peaceful enterprises. Thenceforward these qualities or forces manifested, if less picturesquely, scarcely less usefully, in forwarding settlement, organizing transportation and distribution and pushing production to the highest possible mark. In a word, the demand of the time being for executive power, that power was supplied to the needed extent. The work to be done was arduous, serious, engrossing. It was not of a kind to be recorded in bulletins, to create enthusiasm, to incite partisan feeling. But it was work of the first importance, of the highest beneficence, and essentially the class of practical work which democracy lives in and by.

Great merchants, great manufacturers, great railroad managers and builders, great inventors, take, in such an age, the place of great statesmen and great soldiers, and while less effective from a spectacular point of view, it would be rash to assert that these are less deserving or of less consequence in any way to their generation. Democracy, moreover, while tending to supply popular needs above all other things, does not lose the ability to produce great men in any kind. Given the need and the men appear, and even more surely and seasonably than in States whose masses are forbidden to develop freely. If in poetry and literature there is a dearth of great names at present, all that can be said is that as regards the productions of the intellect the whole world seems to be in a sort of backwater just now. But even here democracy is justified, for though it can for the moment boast no overshadowing names in literature, it certainly is producing a larger quantity and better quality of literary work somewhat below the line of greatness than ever before. The great men of history have come as deliverers, champions, teachers and guides. But it is better not to need deliverance than to have a deliverer, no matter how great, and civilization grows better and more vigorously under prosperous and peaceful than under adverse circumstances, however thrilling and exciting the spectacle of the latter may be. Bismarck doubtless is a great man, but would it not be better for Germany and Europe if the conditions which engendered his greatness had never existed; if Germany had been free from the necessity of militarism, and if the democratic spirit had so mastered the continental nations as to clear the field of dynastic wars? The first duty of nations is not to produce great men, unless this duty is so liberally construed as to imply the elevation of the whole people to greatness, and that is the mission of democracy.

The Senate acted wisely in striking from the Naval Appropriation bill the House provision for a 7,500-ton armored cruiser. Two armored cruisers have already been authorized and the designs are largely experimental. It will be time enough to duplicate these designs when the costly ships are in the water and their utility has been demonstrated.

Somebody ought to make a personal call upon the Democratic editors of this town, Mugwumps included, and tell them that a man named Cleveland is running as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency. It is obvious that this fact has slipped from their minds. Several days have passed since THE TRIBUNE'S terrible presentment of the shameful record of the President's appointments and administration, and they have not dared to attempt any defence of their candidate. Have they forgotten that he is running for the Presidency? It seems to us that it is their duty as well as privilege as Cleveland organs to take up that record and find out what there is to say in favor of it. They published handsome tributes to his character and to his services to the free-trade cause on the day after he was nominated and a few days thereafter. But this was not enough. Why have they discontinued the practice of vindicating him from criticism from any quarter? Their silence in this crisis is more destructive to his reputation even than the criticism itself. It may be that they are doing their best in saying nothing when there is nothing that can be said in favor of their candidate, but it's a queer way of being an organ.

"We think," remarks "The Buffalo Courier," without a protesting word, "that David Bennett Hill will be the next Governor of New-York." And if he is nominated "The Courier" will doubtless support him. Hence we see why the star-eyed Goddess of Reform always looks so tired when she turns her eyes in the direction of Buffalo.

The Navy Department has allowed the fact to be published that it intends to strengthen the Pacific Squadron. This suggestion seems to be due to the action of the Chilians, who became so elated with their victory over Peru that they have assumed a lofty air and warned Americans not to provoke Chili too far. One of the New-York papers recently received at Valparaiso contained an article, which has been copied by the native papers, to the effect that one of the Chilian ironclads could blow New-York into the middle of next week. The Pacific Squadron now has ten vessels, and is larger than any other squadron on the coast, the European having only three vessels.

The real defendants in the case of Mrs. Levy are the directors of the Twenty-third street horse-car line, who are willing to kill somebody now and then for the sake of bigger dividends.

According to the excellent Mugwump authority of "The Boston Herald," the President has not yet written a line of his letter of acceptance, though he has been thinking about it. If he has not yet selected a text for the document, we beg leave most respectfully to suggest to him the following:

"When we consider the patronage of this great office, the allurements of power, the temptation to retain public place once gained, and, more than all, the availability a party finds in an incumbent whom a horde of office-holders, with a zeal born of benefits received and fostered by the hope of favors yet to come, stand ready to aid with money and trained political service, we recognize in the eligibility of the President for re-election a most serious danger to that calm, deliberate and intelligent action which must characterize government by the people."

The President may verify our quotation by referring to the interesting political treatise from which it is taken—a letter addressed to William F. Vilas, D. P. Bestor and others, dated at Albany, August 18, 1884, and signed "Grover Cleveland."

"What is the difference," inquired the professor who filled the chair of Applied Synonyms, "between the adjective 'hearty' and the adjective 'cordial'?"

And the members of the class roared out in concert: "About as much difference as there is between revenue reform of the Cleveland-Mills variety and free trade."

"Young gentlemen," observed the professor, "your reply does you credit. It is as correct as it is felicitous."

Democratic newspapers that are accusing recent Republican Legislatures of this State of having neglected to provide for a State census ought to know better. By referring to the journal of the Senate and Assembly for 1885 they will discover that the Legislature of that year well and faithfully provided for a census in accordance with the mandate of the Constitution. Nevertheless no census was taken, but the blame lies at the door of Governor Hill, who, on strict partisan grounds not unconnected with "patronage," recklessly vetoed the census bill.

The destruction caused by a blast the other day suggests the necessity of more careful supervision of this sort of work within the city limits. In the rocky portions of the island blasting is a necessity; but it should be carried on with the utmost caution and under close inspection. In the case in question it is reported that "a hole twelve feet deep was drilled into the rock and filled with dynamite." It is not surprising that a multitude of windows were broken and other damage done. The wonder is that some people were not killed. That this was not the case was due to good luck, not to good management. The courts have held recently that a contractor is responsible for damages done by blasting, as of course he should be, and the contractor in this instance is prompt to acknowledge his responsibility. Usually contractors try to escape from it, and the people whose property is injured have to resort to the law to bring them to terms. The thing is an annoyance and a source of danger, and both of these elements ought to be reduced to a minimum.

"Prisoner," said the Montana Judge, "you have been convicted of murdering both your parents in cold blood, so I have no hesitation in saying that you ought to have been ashamed of yourself." It was the general impression in the courtroom that his Honor had put it rather mildly. His remark, in the drollness of its understatement, is vividly recalled on reading in "The New-York Times" (Dem.) that "the Administration of President Cleveland has not done all for the reform of the Civil Service that the friends of the reform expected." Not done "all," eh?

"The Rochester Union" refers to the Republican candidates as Benjamin and Levi, and by way of giving point to its cheap sneer, represents them as engaged in the "sheap clodings" business. Will "The World," which has taken such emphatic grounds against "a campaign of personalities" proceed to administer the necessary chastisement to its Rochester Democratic brother? We shall see.

This paragraph, extracted from an editorial article in "The New-York Times" (Dem.), needs to be taken in connection with a paragraph that appeared in the same paper last November:

Our information is that he (President Cleveland) declines to interfere in State politics, either for or against any of the aspirants to the Gubernatorial office, averring that his proper business is at Washington and that his faithful performance of it leaves him neither the leisure nor the inclination to take part in the State contest.

O, indeed? Your information is of that character, is it? Well, we presume that it wasn't just of that character on November 6, 1887, when you printed this:

When President Cleveland is informed that "The New-York Sun" has received with extravagant and double-leaded glee his letter commending Colonel Fellows's candidacy he will probably conclude that he has made a mistake. Without the slightest disrespect to the President of the United States, we beg to inform him that his impertinent letter will be disregarded with the utmost cheerfulness by every legal voter in the City of New-York.

In other words, "The Times's" information was that last November, when the pressure of politicians showed him that he must indorse Fellows or run the risk of defeat himself, he was guilty of an "impertinent" interference, but its information at this time, when he has got all he wants from the politicians, is that he is very busy and can't be bothered to repeat for Hill what he said then for Fellows. And "The Times" pats him on the back and hails him as a noble-minded, consistent, unselfish reformer! These things are very funny, aren't they?

PERSONAL.

Justice Gray, of the United States Supreme Court, is gunning and fishing in Canada.

Mr. Edwin Booth does not like Newport and will sell his cottage there.

Mr. Gladstone gave to a poor church the sum received for his recent contributions to "The Nineteenth Century."

Three sisters of the famous John Leech, of "Punch," having long supported themselves by teaching school, are now in age in actual want, and a subscription is being taken in England for their relief.

Mr. Poultney Bigelow, son of the former United States Minister to France, has been doing reporter's work for "The London Standard."

Professor Woodrow Wilson, recently elected to the chair of historical and political science at Wesleyan University, is well known as the author of an admirable treatise on "Congressional Government," based on the lines of Bagehot's celebrated work.

The second annual reunion of the "Association of the Descendants of George and Michael Harlan" will occur at Richmond, Wayne County, Indiana, on September 12.

Mme. Albani was introduced to the music-loving world of Europe by Mrs. Emily Crawford, the well-known journalist, and the two ladies have remained fast friends ever since.

Mr. Conybeare, whose suspension from the House of Commons the other day created no little excitement, is an English representative of the American genus crank. It is his proud distinction that he has probably asked more questions, introduced more bills, made more speeches and had more conversations with press correspondents than any other member in the same space of time.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

For many years the Canadian Pacific Railway has been trying to lure colonists into the Northwestern Provinces of Canada, but with little success. A large percentage of those who have gone out to these Provinces have come over to the United States. Englishmen who have been deluded into settling in the Northwest Territory frequently write indignant letters to the English papers. "When," says one of these colonists, "they advise people to go up to the Northwest, Manitoba or Hudson Bay District, they are simply sending people to their doom unless they have money to help themselves with."

In the absence of the hotel clerk, one of the attaches of the house at a summer resort was detailed to write out the bill of fare. Among the items given him by the steward was "chicken fried in batter." A broad grin lighted up the face of each guest who successively picked up the breakfast menu and read among other delicacies for the morning meal, "chicken fried and battered."—(Boston Commercial Bulletin.

New-York Boy—Ma, when will my whooping cough get better?

Mother—Oh, when the leaves begin to fall.

"Then, ma, let me go out now and shake the tree in front of our house!"

I have in mind a young man now working in a public office for a salary that is certainly less than $100 per month. He is a member of an old family and was possessed of considerable means. He married a well-connected young lady who was blessed with numerous relatives unblessed with worldly store. On the day of his wedding the young man, in a moment of blind generosity and sincere truthfulness, decided to his wife everything he owned. She thereupon assumed the reins, stood upon her legal rights, filled up their house with her relatives, cut off her husband's resources completely, and now he works for a living. He lives with his wife and they appear together in society, but, as he said to me one day: "It is pretty tough to have to walk down-town from such a handsome home as mine is for the want of car-fare some mornings, for I have been refused even that atom of the competence that I parted with so freely."—(A Physician in "St. Louis Globe-Democrat."

If you remark that the hot weather always makes you transpire profusely, the chances are that some one will take you up for an incorrect use of the word "transpire." But as a matter of fact, you will be using the word in strict accordance with Webster's definition of it. Men who know this are winning wagers on their knowledge every day.

The following problem in arithmetic—not algebra—may interest commercial readers:

B owes A $500, which he is unable to pay at once. But A is willing to give him a year to clear it off, on condition that B pay now a part of the principal of the debt and also the interest of the unpaid part for the year at the rate of 6 per cent per annum. B accepts these terms, and pays down $200 (part principal and interest). How much must B pay A at the end of the year in order to wipe out the indebtedness?

The cynical bachelor is at it again. Now he says he can prove by statistics that two wives elope to one husband, that three widows remarry to one widower, and that seven-tenths of the engagements which are broken are broken by women. Now let us hear from a cynical old maid on these and other questions.

In one of the huge volumes of the Social Science Convention, in the list of corresponding members we saw David Dudley Field, Rhode Island, New-York. On our calling the attention of the secretary of a large eleemosynary establishment in London to it, and saying "Rhode Island is not a part of New-York," he replied, "I suppose it is written so because it joins the great State of New-York." "But it does not. The important State of Connecticut, that held the Charter Oak, you know, lies between the two." "So it does! Bless my soul! What a country!"—(Christian Advocate.

It is well worth going to a popular summer resort to see the airy way in which a $5 young man can wear a $10 "blazer."

A youthful joker copied one of Keats's short poems and sent it to Chicago's leading literary weekly, with a note stating that it was his first effort. The editor returned it with the information that the poem was tolerably good for a boy, and after a few years' more practice he might write something good enough for publication.—(Norristown Herald.

BAREKNEED.

(A romantic cliff on the shores of Buzzard's Bay, of which, with the neighboring beach and the surrounding waters, a fine painting has been executed by the marine artist, R. Swain Gifford. The name has been recently changed to "Nonquit," where General Sheridan awaits life or death, as the case may be. The following lines were written on the spot:)

Soft is the swell of the musical sea,
As ripple by ripple, and wave by wave,
It rises and falls on the sandy lea,
And the high, bold rocks its waters lave.

Nothing is heard but the rising tide,
And the winds that sweep o'er the bay's roug breast;
The distant ships o'er the white foam glide,
And the nearer ones at anchor rest.

Peaceful and calm is this beautiful scene,
The wave-washed spot on the sandy shore;
Myriads of ages shall intervene,
And these waves will dash as they dashed of yore.

The nations will live out their fitful life,
The swell of humanity rise and fall,
Oblivion brood o'er the world's wild strife,
Empires emerge from their weary thrall.

But these waves of the bay will still roll on,
These rocks resist with defiant will;
A thousand years will have come and gone,
But the sea shall ring out its brave notes still!

Truth, like the sea, can never die;
Its billows will dash on humanity's shore;
Its echoes from wave-top to wave-top reply,
And the tide of its waters shall cease—never more.
—(Springfield Union.

POLITICAL NOTES.

J. H. Wade, the richest man in the city of Cleveland, a friend of Senator Payne, and, after Mr. Payne, the most prominent Democrat in Northern Ohio, has come out for Harrison, Morton and protection. "Free trade," says he, "means National ruin." Mr. Wade is a director in the Cleveland Rolling Mills, and connected with railroad, banking and other large interests. He knows many other Democrats who will vote as he intends to. Ex-Mayor Stanford, of Corry, and J. W. Gephart, of Bellefonte, are among those in other cities who have announced the same purpose.

An appeal has been addressed to the National Republican Committee by E. F. Cragin, of Chicago, for a thorough canvass of the South by Northern orators this year, in order to show whether free speech will be allowed in that part of the country.

A log cabin was erected by the Appleton City (Mo.) Republican Club the other night, under the supervision of George H. Baugh, who in 1836 cast his first vote for Harrison.

"The Newport Mercury" points out to the Civil Service reformers that their cause would be advanced by abolishing the internal revenue system, thereby sending thousands of officeholders back into industrial pursuits, and robbing the President of part of his patronage. "The Mercury" falls into the error of supposing that the reformers really care for reform.

Perhaps the most "deadly parallel" of the day is that afforded by two adjacent columns of "The Omaha World," in which two editors of that paper discuss the tariff question from opposite points of view.

"The Memphis Appeal" is making it cheerful for Senator Harris, of Tennessee, by pungently reminding him of a pledge made six years ago, not to be a candidate for re-election, and charging him with leaving his seat to make a canvass at home, while the River and Harbor bill, in which Tennessee is much interested, was in jeopardy.

Should the Kansas Republicans renominate the present Governor of their State, John A. Martin, this year, great vigilance will be necessary to prevent the Democrats from winning by fraudulent tickets, inasmuch as the Bourbon candidate's name is the same, except for the middle letter.

The postmasters of Dekalb County, Ill., have been invited to contribute to Democratic campaign expenses by the chairman and secretary of the county committee, and the amounts expected from them are distinctly stated in the letters of request. It is not at all likely that Dekalb County is the only scene of these exactions for the benefit of Civil Service Reformer Cleveland.

The VIIth Alabama District, now represented in Congress by a Free Trade Democrat, W. P. Forney, is one of the Southern districts which the Republicans are hoping to carry this fall.

J. H. Stevenson, chairman of the Allegheny County (Penn.) Greenback-Labor Committee, announces his intention of voting for Harrison this year, and several hundred members of his party will, according to "The Pittsburg Commercial Gazette," follow him into the Republican camp.

It is hinted that the President may appoint Postmaster Meyers, of Harrisburg, Public Printer next November, if the Democratic ticket wins, as an encouragement to the anti-Randall wing of the party in Pennsylvania. How much worse a printer and partisan he is than Benedict no one ventures to say.

Bitter rivalry has arisen between Charles Jewett, chairman of the Democratic State Committee in Indiana, and S. P. Sheerin, Hoosier member of the National Committee, regarding the management of the campaign in that State.

The Republican cause is being actively championed in Washington Territory by Florence Mollineli, a young actress, who electrifies her audiences by speeches, interspersed with patriotic songs and recitations.