Amusements.

AMERICAN THEATRE—8—The Prodigal Daughter.
BIJOU THEATRE—8:15—A Texas Steer.
BROADWAY THEATRE—8—Panjandrum.
CASINO—8:15—Adonis.
COLUMBUS THEATRE—8—Herrmann.
DALY'S THEATRE—8—Kellar.
EMPIRE THEATRE—8:15—The Girl I Left Behind Me.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—8:15—The Henrietta.
GARDEN THEATRE—8—Robin Hood.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—8:15—The Bohemian Girl.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE—Press Club Fair.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—8:15—Hoss and Hoss.
HOYT'S MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—8:30—A Trip to Chinatown.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—8—Vaudeville.
PALMER'S THEATRE—8—"1492."
POLO GROUNDS—4—Baseball.
STANDARD THEATRE—8:15—No. 3 A.
STAR THEATRE—8:15—A Mad Bargain.
TERRACE GARDEN—8—Fra Diavolo.
14TH STREET THEATRE—8—Blue Jeans.
57TH STREET MUSIC HALL—8:15—Materna.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1893.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.—Lord Salisbury addressed an enthusiastic audience in Belfast on the Home Rule bill; he urged the Ulstermen not to resort to violence. ==== Sir Charles Russell continued his argument before the Behring Sea Tribunal of Arbitration. ==== The Miners' Congress in Brussels voted for the eight-hour day and for an international strike to compel its establishment.

Domestic.—In the Presbyterian General Assembly Dr. Birch spoke for the Prosecuting Committee, and Dr. Briggs began his reply. ==== The Infanta Eulalie and her party went on an excursion to Mount Vernon, and afterward gave a reception to the Diplomatic Corps and attended a ball at the British Ambassador's house. ==== The Maine State Building was dedicated at the World's Fair; Chairman Massey, of the Judiciary Committee of the World's Fair, resigned from the Commission. ==== Dartmouth won in the athletic contests of the New-England Intercollegiate Association at Worcester, Mass. ==== The Board of Stewards of the Grand Trotting Circuit announced the dates of the summer meeting.

City and Suburban.—Arrangements were completed for receiving and entertaining the Infanta Eulalie. ==== Fire in the tobacco factory of D. & M. Buchner, in Mulberry-st., destroyed stock valued at $200,000. ==== Depositors in the National Bank of Deposit held a noisy meeting and decided to place the affairs of the concern in the hands of a Board of Trustees. ==== Otto Kempner denounced Democratic boss rule in New-York State. ==== The commission appointed to investigate the Custom House began its work. ==== Winners at Gravesend: Discount, Bowers, Othmar, Harvest, Joe Kelly and Clarus. ==== Brooklyn defeated Washington at baseball. ==== Stocks dull and rather heavy, although they closed at a rally from their lowest points; General Electric lost 2 1-2 per cent; Money on call was easy at about 2 per cent.

The Weather.—Forecast for to-day: Fair; southwest winds. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 74 degrees; lowest, 59; average, 65.

The lynching of a murderer in Michigan is a most shocking and disgraceful affair. Such a wanton defiance of law and order leaves no room for doubt as to the duty of the officials charged with the execution of the laws of the State. Apparently there will be little difficulty in identifying the leaders of the mob and the men who took an active part in the lynching, and they should be brought to justice.

One sequel to the Buffalo sneak-bill business was recorded yesterday when Mayor Bishop officially announced that there was no good ground for the charges of malfeasance in office made against Controller Gavin at the time the bill was rushed through empowering Gavin to name the Police Commissioners of Buffalo. Gavin is Sheehan's lieutenant, and his vindication (as he doubtless regards it) leaves Sheehan triumphant in his raid upon the city. Still the future cannot look altogether bright to him. There is a strong anti-Sheehan feeling in Buffalo, and it is growing stronger. If conserved and organized it will soon become formidable.

No special notice was taken yesterday of the tenth anniversary of the opening of the Brooklyn Bridge, which occurred on May 24, 1883, under circumstances altogether favorable. The Bridge has demonstrated its necessity, and it has been a powerful factor in the growth of Brooklyn, while its detrimental influence upon the adjacent ferries was only small and temporary. It is not improbable that the structure would have been more wisely managed if it had been under the control of private owners instead of the control of the two cities, and there is no doubt whatever that an immense improvement in the conduct of Bridge affairs might still be made without producing a general conviction that the millennium had arrived. But nevertheless, though constantly and justly criticised for what it lacks, the Bridge is valued highly for what it is.

Assemblyman Otto Kempner had excellent opportunities to study the last Legislature from the inside, and he is doing his fellow-citizens an important service by his relentless exposure of what he saw and heard in the course of the session. Much of what he says is, of course, familiar to all who keep in touch with public affairs in the State, but still his testimony, being obtained at first hand and not by hearsay, is of high value. He characterizes Murphy, Croker and Sheehan in fitting terms, and points out how completely the majority in the Legislature acted as their dummies. Furthermore, he calls upon honest Democrats to organize at once for the purpose of smashing the Tammany machine. The response to this appeal ought not to be feeble.

The Geary Anti-Chinese law has been before the Federal courts in this city again, and the fact that it cannot be enforced is now on record in due and official form. One Ny Look, a Chinese, was arraigned yesterday on the charge that he had failed to register. Although he had no defence to offer, Judge Lacombe, after ordering his deportation, discharged him from the custody of United States Marshal Jacobus until such time as provision for carrying out the law is made by the proper authorities. Ny Look thereupon departed in the cab in which he was brought to court, no whit the worse for the proceedings in which he was the central figure. Of this singular case it may at least be said that it offers a useful lesson on the subject of foolish legislation.

NO HUMBUG INVESTIGATION.

After many days of negotiation among themselves, the three Democratic partisans appointed by Secretary Carlisle to conduct an investigation into the administration of the New-York Custom House have managed to get together and organize. No one seems to know precisely what these Democratic "investigators" are after, though the careful exclusion of a representative of the Republican party from the committee furnishes a suggestive commentary on their general purpose. The effect of this commentary is heightened by the rumors, denied by one member of the committee only to be given out again by another, that there are to be "secret sessions," and that the investigation will be open only so far "as is compatible with the public interests." The committee acts under the authority of Secretary Carlisle. Since Mr. Carlisle's appearance as an executive officer of the Government he has developed the quality of secretiveness in a curious degree. He has not admitted the public to a knowledge of what he thinks there is about Republican direction of the Custom House to call for an investigation, nor has he indicated why he selected three Democrats, conspicuous for nothing but for their factionalism and partisanship, to make it. Their peculiar methods of procedure, however, justify the suggestion that if this is a scheme to fill the ears of the Government with the scandalous tales of people with grudges and sore spots, and if such persons are to be permitted to pour in upon these investigators whatever their alleged grievances may suggest, and if their backstairs gossip is to be accepted as evidence against Republican officials, subjected to no process of examination by those who may be accused, and finally presented at Washington as proof and condemnation, in a general conspiracy to oust Republican agents, inspectors and clerks, it would be better to abandon the undertaking without delay.

And in view of the uncertainty that seems to exist in the minds of these Democratic partisan investigators as to whether their proceedings are to be conducted openly or behind closed doors, it is proper to say that in so far as their investigation is not at all times and in every respect open and above board, it is, to say the best of it, suspicious and offensive. Mr. Fairchild, who is chairman of the committee, says now that it will be open. But it was he who said a day or two ago that it would be open only so far as might be "compatible with the public interests." Mr. Fairchild will see the point of the remark that there is no "public interest" with which honorable methods and straightforward procedure are not "compatible." We are a long way past the age when an unofficial and irresponsible junta of partisans could go to work in star chamber to blacken men's reputations, and call it a business done in the public interest. Republicans are firm believers in investigations. They wanted an investigation, it will be remembered, a few weeks ago into the character and conduct of a United States Senator whom the official records of Mr. Carlisle's own department declare to be an embezzler. Republicans thought that there was a fine opportunity for an investigation, but the defaulting Senator happened to be a Democrat, and it was found to be wholly impossible to induce the Democratic majority of the Senate to consent to an investigation. This incident illustrates one difference between the Republican and the Democratic party.

Now, if there is anything to investigate at the Custom House, we want this committee, partisan and irresponsible as it is, to go right ahead and investigate it. But they must do their work openly, fairly, fully, honestly. They must not trifle with the good name of men who value their reputation as highly as any member of the committee values his. They must not try to play hypocritical pranks in factional or partisan interest. They must not attempt to make catch-penny phrases about the "public interest" a shield for any cowardly work. If they try to do that they will surely get into trouble.

A DEFENDER OF ANTI-HOME RULE.

"The Rochester Union" enjoys the bad eminence of being about the only leading Democratic newspaper in the State which sides with Lieutenant-Governor Sheehan in his disgraceful raid against the rights of Buffalo. In the course of an article on the recent address put forth by the minority members of the Legislature it upholds Sheehan. It speaks of the Sheehan bill which was rushed through on the last night of the session as "a bill in strict accordance with the contemplation and direction of the Constitution."

Now this characterization of the Sheehan bill in question is preposterously incorrect. What was its purpose? It deprived the Mayor of Buffalo of the power to appoint the Police and Excise Commissioners of that city, and vested the right in the Controller of Buffalo. But no charge had been made against the Mayor; no attempt was made in either the Senate or the Assembly to show that there was any public sentiment back of the measure; no opportunity was afforded to parties interested to file petitions or remonstrances relating to it. In a word, the bill was a mere vulgar political job, and to argue that legislation of that sort is "in strict accordance with the contemplation and direction of the Constitution" is to insinuate that the men who drew up that instrument instead of being public-spirited statesmen were arrant knaves. The Constitution of New-York contemplate and direct that the lawmaking power of the Commonwealth shall be wielded for the sole and openly avowed object of enabling the boss of a faction to "get even" with those of another faction? Out upon such nonsense! The preamble of the Constitution reads: "We, the People of the State of New-York, grateful to Almighty God for our Freedom, in order to secure its blessings do establish this Constitution." The Sheehan bill was not drawn in conformance with this preamble. In the language of the street, "the people" weren't in it. Instead of aiming to do something to secure the blessings of freedom for the people of Buffalo, it was designed to strengthen Sheehan at their expense.

We are inclined to think that the Lieutenant-Governor will hardly be grateful to "The Union" for its defence of his notorious bill. For the more it is talked about the worse it must be for him in the estimation of reputable men.

TOO MANY SCANDALS.

The Commissioners of Charities of Kings County have been conducting an investigation in the Insane Asylum at Flatbush respecting the death of Mrs. Adair, an aged patient. A Coroner's jury having charged the authorities of the institution with culpable negligence in this case, it was necessary to vindicate the management by allowing the doctors and nurses to testify that the patient broke her own ribs by falling out of bed, and that it was easy for her to do this as the bones of old people are extremely brittle. There was greater difficulty in explaining how it came about that death was officially attributed to senile exhaustion, and that a post-mortem examination was needed in order to disclose the fractured ribs; but we doubt not that the Commissioners will take a charitable view of this discrepancy when they announce their conclusions. The management of the county institutions at St. Johnland and Flatbush is constantly under official investigation from one cause or another, but the scandals continue without abatement or reform. No useful purpose is ever accomplished by these half-hearted, skin-deep, perfunctory investigations.

Without reference to the merits of the Adair case, it may be stated with confidence that the mismanagement of the institutions in Kings County for insane patients and paupers has been tainted with jobbery, politics and scandal for many years. St. Johnland has been from the outset a cesspool of extravagance, incompetence and fraud. Nearly every experiment made there under the guise of scientific sanitation and improved method has been a costly failure. Heating systems have not heated the buildings; drain-pipes have not drained; and nearly every appliance, from the storage reservoir to the stand-pipe, has been a miscalculated failure. When Mayor Boody recently described the St. Johnland purchase as "a gigantic blunder" he expressed a conservative opinion. The opening of the institutions there has not had the effect of relieving the overcrowded wards at Flatbush, where the pressure of swarms of patients is greater than ever before. Nor has any practical reform been accomplished in return for the extravagant outlay for the land, buildings and cost of maintenance. Both clusters of institutions are under the rankest kind of political control. Taxpayers are unnecessarily burdened in providing for the requirements of the insane and pauper classes, and the Commissioners are constantly employed in covering up and disinfecting scandals.

Is there no remedy for the abuses of political management and wasteful extravagance? We think there is one, and only one. These institutions ought to be turned over to the State. Kings County, while maintaining at heavy cost its own institutions for insane persons and paupers, pays about $150,000 a year to the State treasury for the same general purpose. Fifty-six out of sixty counties have relegated the care of these classes of public patients to the State. Kings is one of the four which are taxed for the State charges and in addition have their separate establishments. Under State management St. Johnland and Flatbush would cost the taxpayers a fraction of what is now expended; and there would be more humane treatment of the inmates and fewer scandals like the Adair case. Politicians with "pulls" for obtaining fat contracts will suffer by the change, but the interests of taxpayers and the public pensioners will profit by it. In view of the constant recurrence of scandals of one kind or another in the county institutions, it is a reform imperatively demanded by public morals.

PROTECTION AND MONOPOLIES.

"Now THE TRIBUNE abandons Protection," sundry Democratic journals announce with a pretence of joy, because THE TRIBUNE has said that there is reason to doubt whether duties should be maintained on refined sugar, cordage and twine, lead and some other products which are monopolized by trusts, and that it might be found wise to abolish duties on such articles. But would that be in any measure an abandonment of the protective policy?

On the contrary, THE TRIBUNE has many times insisted that every such combination for the purpose of monopolizing the production or fixing the price of any article is hostile to the protective tariff, and ought to be treated as an enemy of the National policy. The reason is so obvious that it cannot be mistaken, except by those who are wilfully blind to the purposes and the merits of the protective system.

The object of Protection is to promote the development of domestic manufactures. A necessary consequence of that development is to bring about sharper competition between domestic manufacturers. All defences of the protective policy are upon the ground that this development of home manufactures, through the competition between producers, must inevitably secure cheaper goods for consumers. It may be broadly declared that the National policy of Protection, which is in its nature a restriction of foreign competition, would not in any case be justified or upheld by a majority of the people of this country were it not believed that competition between home producers, encouraged by protective duties, would secure reasonable prices for American consumers.

Thus the freedom of home competition, for the purpose of securing the benefits of the protective policy to the people who support it, becomes an essential part of that policy. It cannot be abandoned or neglected without endangering the National system itself. Any combination for the purpose of restricting the production or artificially enhancing the price of any product of protected industry is of necessity hostile to the protective policy. It is a more dangerous foe than any foreign manufacturer, or combination of foreign manufacturers. The first and highest duty of all sincere friends of Protection is to break up every such device which seeks to defeat competition between domestic producers. Further, it may be broadly declared that the system of Protection would not itself be sustained by the people were it not reasonably assumed that home competition between the protected manufacturers would be free, and would secure to all the people the benefits which the protective system is designed to secure.

It is therefore a grave question whether any protective duty ought to be continued when manufacturers who are defended by it against foreign competition conspire for the purpose of limiting domestic production or fixing prices for American consumers. This is not a question to be settled in all cases alike by any Procrustean rule, because the welfare of the consumers is always first to be considered. In some cases it may be that the overthrow of the domestic industry would burden them more than they could be benefited by the destruction of a temporary monopoly. But it may be laid down as an essential feature of the protective policy that it has no sympathy with and will not defend nor tolerate any conspiracy to defeat its purposes by restricting domestic competition or by fixing prices for home consumers.

SYLVESTER PENNOYER.

A temporary—would that it were permanent—subsidence of Sylvester Pennoyer brings to a weary world a sensation of relief. By an inscrutable Providence and a Populist upheaval Sylvester a few years ago became Governor of Oregon. Since then he has been frequently in eruption. The general effect upon the public mind has been to revive the memory of that peaceful primeval time described by Bryant in "Thanatopsis," when the Oregon rolled and "heard no sound save his own dashings," and to excite an unutterable longing for its return. Sylvester's latest regurgitations have been upon the subject of the Chinese Exclusion act, and the failure of the Administration to enforce it. For the almond-eyed Mongolian is as offensive to Sylvester as a "gold bug" or a "monopolist," and as there are many of them in the realm which rejoices in his rule, he believes it to be the duty of the Federal Government to drop everything else and drive them out. When a few weeks ago Secretary Gresham courteously informed him that the President apprehended there might be disturbances when the act went into effect, and expressed the hope that Sylvester would take measures to preserve the peace, the latter broke out with a red-hot reply telling the President to mind his own business. To let the public know that he was a "biger man than Old" Cleveland and had the courage of his convictions he gave out the reply to the newspapers. It seemed to reflect the Populist idea of the amenities of public life and the proprieties of official intercourse. The popular jury immediately rendered a verdict without leaving their seats that Sylvester was a flamboyant blackguard.

Last week he broke out again with a roaring demand that Congress should make it its first business when it comes together to impeach the President for nullifying a law of the land. Unless this is done, he says, there's an end of free institutions and human liberty; a despotism of the rankest sort will be established, with a Czar reigning over us as President who will make and unmake laws at his own sweet will, and there will be a state of things which can only be described in the forceful vernacular of the disappointed candidate for a Georgia postoffice as "heltopay." In view of the fact that Sylvester and his party contributed more largely than even the Mugwump Contingent to Mr. Cleveland's election, the demand for his impeachment before he has been three months in office would seem to indicate that disappointment in the President pervades all classes and all the factions that supported him so harmoniously last fall. None of them except Sylvester, however, has gone so far as to demand his impeachment. Nor is it likely that Congress will make it its first business to respond to Sylvester's passionate appeal. Not even if he keeps it up all summer, and keeps all the wires that radiate from Oregon hot with his sulphurous outgivings. This he is liable to do. For he seems to break out in an interview every time he sees a Chinaman. He is like the Yellowstone geyseus that anybody can start into spouting by dropping a bar of soap into them. He has been quiet now for two or three days, but no one knows how long it will last. He may break out at any moment with threats to upset the foundations of the Government and rip the whole Republic straight across from Puget Sound to Chesapeake Bay, if he is not permitted to have his way about the Chinamen.

Sylvester easily takes the cake. Also the blue ribbon. The Populist craze has heaved up some remarkable specimens between South Carolina and Oregon, but Sylvester seems to be the most iridescent ass in the whole outfit. Not unlikely some traveller from the Orient crossing the Pacific this summer may descry when far from land two glowing peaks upon the low horizon. Should he innocently inquire, "Are those summits Mount Hood and Mount Rainier?" the well-informed mariner will briskly answer: "Bless you, no; them's the tops of Sylvester Pennoyer's ears."

There was plenty of ice formed last winter, but according to the secretary of one of the ice companies it was so thick that the cost of cutting it was greater than usual. Hence the price of ice will have to be kept at a high figure during the coming summer. We are at a loss which to admire the more—the logic or the audacity of this conclusion.

Trolley accidents multiply. Something must be done to diminish the number. The most obvious thing is to reduce the speed at which the trolley cars are run. It is self-evident that if it is not safe to run a horse-car faster than five or six miles an hour, it is extremely dangerous for a trolley car to spin along at a speed of eight or ten miles. This is not a problem for New-Yorkers to wrestle with directly, but our neighbors on all sides are finding the trolley a dangerous device to use in the public streets. Effective regulation is in order.

Yesterday was a day for memory and tears on the part of one more or less eminent citizen of this town. It was the tenth anniversary of the opening of the Brooklyn Bridge, and we feel sure that ex-Alderman and ex-Excise Commissioner Edward T. Fitzpatrick can never recall that event without a wave of sadness overflowing his soul. Besides, his soul has lately been wrung on another account, for in the May Day distribution of offices by Mayor Gilroy, Edward T. Fitzpatrick, despite his large expectations, got nothing. Ten years ago, when the Bridge was opened, Edward T. Fitzpatrick, then a member of the New-York Board of Aldermen, caused the attention of the civilized world to be concentrated on him for at least twenty four hours by his stern refusal to have any part or lot in the celebration, because, forsooth, the Board of Trustees, with malice aforethought and with the distinct purpose of lacerating the feelings of Edward T. Fitzpatrick, had selected the birthday of Queen Victoria as the time for opening the Bridge. Of course, Edward T. Fitzpatrick has never condoned the Bridge, and we dare say he has never set foot upon it. It is needless to add, therefore, that the tenth Bridge anniversary brought no solace to his wounded heart. In fact, judging by recent occurrences, nothing but a good fat office will ever make Edward T. Fitzpatrick smile again. We offer him the assurance of our distinguished commiseration.

They say that it will cost about $7,000 to tow the Spanish caravels from New-York to Chicago. Caravels come high, but we must have them. Besides, there will not be another Columbus celebration for a hundred years.

Dark-haired Spaniard from over the sea,
Infanta!
Democrats, Mugwumps, Populists we,
Of the Farmers' Alliance, the G. O. P.,
On numberless matters we can't agree—
The tariff, for instance, and Briggs, D. D.
But we're Spaniards all in our welcome to thee,
Infanta!

If the Democrats pass an income tax bill, they will speedily discover that they have passed an outgo tax bill.

It is clear that Illinois cannot join the road-reform procession too soon. "The Chicago Times" states that the country roads of that State "are almost without exception mere turnpike virginal soil, and when the weather is bad hub-deep with mud." And what is true of Illinois is true also of most of her sister States.

Milton Northrup, the Editor of "The Syracuse Courier," who was postmaster of Syracuse during President Cleveland's first term, has been reappointed to that office. "The Courier" might treat of the reappointment under the head of "Milton's Paradise Regained."

"The Athens (Ga.) Banner" remarks that "this is a Democratic Administration and should be run by Democrats right down to the lowest office." If "The Banner" keeps on talking in that strain people will begin to suspect after a while that it is not a truly good, practical Civil Service Reformer.

PERSONAL.

It is likely that Donna Ifadora Cousino, the wealthy Chilian business woman, will visit the World's Fair. She is known in newspaper literature as the "Countess of Monte Cristo," and is said to be the richest woman in the world, receiving a vast income from coal mines, vineyards, race horses and other sources of revenue.

The Emperor and Empress of Russia are expected at Moscow to-morrow, where the festivities in honor of His Majesty's accession to the throne are to be held on Saturday. On this day the Czar will lay the foundation stone of the monument to the memory of his father, which is to be erected in the Kremlin.

The sword which George Washington carried when he resigned his commission as commander-in-chief of the American forces is on exhibition at the World's Fair. The relic is the property of Miss Virginia Lewis, of Baltimore, the great-great-granddaughter of George Washington's only sister, Betty, who was the wife of Fielding Lewis, a member of General Washington's staff. The sword was bequeathed by him to their son George, who was also on his staff during the Revolution. The sword was bequeathed by Major-General Lewis to Samuel Lewis, his son; by him to his oldest son, Judge George Washington Lewis, who presided over Westmoreland County, Va.; by him to Captain Henry Howell Lewis, late of the United States Navy, who gave it to his daughter, the present owner.

Society in Newport will be augmented this season by the presence of the British Ambassador's family, who have taken a lease of Colonel Jerome Bonaparte's cottage. Sir Julian Pauncefote has been suffering somewhat this spring from a return of the rheumatic affection which last summer made necessary a stay at Carlsbad. The present attack, however, is by no means of so severe a nature as that of last year.

Mrs. Phoebe Hearst, widow of the wealthy California Senator, accompanied by her friend, Miss Nichols, arrived in Richmond, Va., recently on the steam yacht Vamoose, from Old Point Comfort. The two ladies spent several days sight-seeing in Richmond, when they went by rail to Washington.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

In his sermon on Sunday, Moderator Craig, of the Presbyterian General Assembly, is reported to have said: "God will keep up his end of the row if you give him a chance." We should say that this depends on how you pronounce the word "row."

It is believed, according to Mr. P. L. Simmonds, F. L. S., that there are five times as many insects as there are species of all other living things put together. The oak alone supports 450 species of insects, and 200 kinds make their home in the pine. Forty years ago Humboldt estimated that the number of species preserved in collections was between 150,000 and 170,000, but scientific men now say that there must be more than three-quarters of a million, without taking into account the parasite creatures. Of the 35,000 species in Europe, however, not more than 3,500 are noxious or destructive. There are more than 100,000 kinds of beetles.—(Scientific American.

The new South Carolina liquor law, which goes into effect in July, does not suit "The Charleston News and Courier"—which is perhaps to be regarded as the foremost newspaper of the State. It argues that the law would accomplish more for temperance if it were amended so as to allow the grape growers, wine makers and brewers to pursue their business, the line being drawn at whiskey.

OWED TO COMMENCEMENT.

O, the sweet commencement season,
With its rhyme an' with its reason,
With its black an' golden tresses,
An' its creamy, dreamy dresses!

O, the sweet commencement season,
With its pretty girls an' pleasin'!
With its ribbons an' its laces,
An' its sweet, expectant faces!

O, the sweet commencement season,
With its tenderness an' teasin'!
With its essays, framed completely
For the red lips readin' sweetly!

O, the sweet commencement season,
With its rhyme an' with its reason;
With its smiles, tears, kisses, laughter,
An' its bills for cash hereafter!
—(Atlanta Constitution.

President Angell, of the American Humane Society, calls upon the newspapers of the country to protest against the proposed "cowboy race." On or about June 25, 300 cowboys will start from Chadron, Neb., and will race on horseback to the World's Fair grounds, a distance of some 700 miles. Each man will be allowed two horses, and the first and second contestants to arrive will receive respectively prizes of $1,500 and $500. Such a race would be both barbarous and cruel; and it is to be hoped the condemnation of it will be so general as to lead to its abandonment.

Courage for Anything.—She—You are not afraid to ask papa, are you?
He—Afraid? The idea of you doubting my courage when I had the bravery to ask you!—(Indianapolis Journal.

In Georgia they are beginning to recognize a new class of veterans, those who have been fighting for an office.

It Depended.—With a view to giving a performance in the evening the manager of the travelling dramatic company was inspecting the building called by the enterprising Arizona proprietor an opera house. "Yes, it's large enough," he said, "and the lighting arrangements seem to be about right, but it hasn't exits enough. In case of a sudden alarm there would be a crush. Did you ever try to find out how long it takes to empty the hall?"
"You bet I have!" answered the proprietor. "A dog fight on the outside will empty the building in twenty-seven seconds by the watch."—(Chicago Tribune.

T. K. Fisher, of Santa Barbara, Cal., says that the Indian remedy for snake bite is a species of the plant euphorbia, which is indigenous in California and Arizona. The plant should be macerated in water and applied to the skin around the bite. Nevertheless, it is safe to say that whiskey, taken internally, will continue to be the popular American remedy for snake bite.

The End.—Fair Young Thing—What becomes of you bright young newspaper men when you have worn out all your talent?
Cholly Scribbs—Oh, by that time we have made a reputation and sell our stuff to the magazines.—(Indianapolis Journal.

DEMORALIZING THE PUBLIC BUSINESS.

From The Boston Journal.

Other experienced and capable chiefs of the Treasury Department have been notified that they must share the fate of Mr. Sturtevant. It is Secretary Carlisle's apparent purpose to make a clean sweep of the heads of divisions. This means necessarily a greater or less demoralization of the public business. It is not calculated to allay the popular disquietude.

ONE OF SEVERAL FORGOTTEN PLANKS.

From The Chicago Tribune.

The Democratic party appears to have no more use now for the State banking plank in its platform than it has for the Monroe Doctrine.

GETTING READY FOR THE BUZZARDS.

From The Galveston News (Dem.).

Let the Democratic party admit that it cannot reduce the robber tariff that it has declaimed against so long without robbing the people in some other way, and then come down with a graduated penalty on economy, enterprise and thrift, and its lifeless carcass goes to the buzzards without a funeral.

INTERESTS OF AN ENTIRELY DIFFERENT KIND.

From The Philadelphia Inquirer.

One of the men who now swear by President Cleveland is Senator Daniel W. Voorhees, of Indiana. Voorhees is one of the most conspicuous enemies of Civil Service Reform. His manipulation of Hoosier politics has many times scandalized the better class of Democrats, and he has once or twice assailed the President's alleged hobby on the floor of the Senate. He opposed Cleveland before the Chicago Convention, and would have gone into any combine which had any clear hope of defeating the latter's renomination. He was one of the first men in public life whom the President deemed it worth while to "conciliate." Why? Can any one tell? Was it in the interest of reform?

NO FORCE NEEDED ON EITHER SIDE.

From The Philadelphia Ledger.

The threat of the workmen to force their way into the Exposition grounds if the gates are not thrown open on Sundays, and the appeal of some religious bodies to the Government to use the military to close the gates if the directors of the Fair order them open, are both foolish and puerile. Whatever may be the decision it should be accepted by the other side with a good grace and abided by.

MUSIC AT THE FAIR.

GENESIS OF THE THOMAS TROUBLE.

PIANOFORTE MAKERS AND THE SYSTEM OF AWARDS—THE MUSICAL PROGRAMME.

There seems to be no improvement in the prospects for the department of the World's Fair in Chicago over which Mr. Thomas presides. Mr. Thomas has done nothing in relation to the official demand for his resignation and probably will not do anything unless compelled by circumstances. The situation, however, is exceedingly unpromising; concerts are given to empty chairs and rumors are afloat that the orchestra is two weeks in arrears for salary. It would be premature to pass judgment on the scheme of entertainments elaborated by the Bureau of Music, which, whatever else may be said of it, is at least entitled to a more thorough trial than it has yet received. What gives the subject a more than temporary interest is the possibility that the outcome of the enterprise may be the disruption of Mr. Thomas's orchestral undertaking in Chicago. The two seasons which Mr. Thomas has spent in the effort to create a high standard of musical appreciation in Chicago have been chiefly fruitful in disappointments. The guarantors have each season been compelled to pay a deficit amounting to over $50,000, and the attitude of the press and public has been very different from that to which Mr. Thomas is accustomed. The appointment of Mr. Thomas to the post of musical director to the Exhibition held out a promise of financial relief which was exceedingly welcome; and it need not be interpreted as a reflection on the patriotism and public spirit of those of the local directors who are also guarantors of the Chicago Orchestra if it is said that this promise may have been a factor in the support which the local directory gave to Mr. Thomas against the National Commission. Nothing is plainer than that the local directors were fighting, not only for the existence of the Chicago Orchestra, but also for the dignified scheme of concerts elaborated by the Bureau of Music.

It might help somewhat to an understanding of the situation and the incidents which led up to it if the relationship which exists between the act which precipitated the controversy and one of the other causes of discontent at Chicago were investigated. It seems to have escaped notice that there is measurably a connection between the protest of some of the foreign Commissioners against the system of awards and the origin of the row which was raised because of Mr. Thomas's employment of the services of Paderewski at the concerts on May 2 and 3. An effort has been made (and it has been quite successful among those not directly interested) to convey the impression that the Eastern pianoforte manufacturers withdrew their proposed exhibits because they were not able to secure all the space which they desired. This view was energetically exploited in the local newspapers, and the impression was created that the men who had withdrawn were grasping, selfish and unpatriotic persons who had entered into a conspiracy to injure the Exhibition. Concerning the real ground of the withdrawal a significant silence was maintained. It was because of this that the relationship which the question of awards bore to the question whether or not Paderewski should be permitted to play was not ventilated.

The fact is that one of the causes which provoked the withdrawal of so many of the piano manufacturers of the East is the same that has now evoked a protest from the foreign Commissioners, and given rise to hints that some of the foreign exhibits may yet be withdrawn. Many months ago the sense of the pianoforte industry of the country concerning awards at the Exhibition was learned by a thorough canvass. The result was a formal expression of opinion from 90 percentum of the firms that it would be for the best interests of all concerned if there were no awards in the pianoforte department. This action was notified to the officials of the Exhibition, but the influence of the remaining fraction among the manufacturers was greater than that of the petitioners. It was determined that there should be awards. Thereupon a committee of the New-York Pianoforte Manufacturers' Association went to Albany to discuss the situation with John Boyd Thacher, who is at the head of the Committee of Awards. They put in their protest, but came away empty-handed. Their cause of complaint now seemed twofold. It was not only that they had failed to carry the point on which they were at one with 90 percentum of the manufacturers in the United States, but they were also strongly against the system which Mr. Thacher had elaborated. Their objections, it seems, were not only to the so-called "one-man scheme," as opposed to the jury system, but also to the circumstance that the plan proposed would make the awards worthless, since under it there could scarcely be an exhibitor who would not carry home his little bronze metal after the Fair. There was to be no award for general excellence, but a medal for every feature of construction. Moreover, no advantage was to be gained by entering a product "hors concours," for the reason that the system of awards carried with it an official report which could be appealed to for advertising purposes. The Pianoforte Manufacturers' Association of New-York, after acquiring knowledge of the sentiment of the trade on the subject of awards, sent a letter to the Fair officials and the committee to Mr. Thacher, as already stated. That was the extent of its action as a body. Nothing was said about the association withdrawing as such, and the firms that went out did so each of its own accord.

Then followed the attempted boycott of the instruments of the seceders on the part of Director-General Davis at the request of the exhibiting firms. To explain the cause of the attitude assumed by the latter fully would be to open up a scandal that has been an unsavory topic of conversation ever since the Paris Exposition of 1867. It was to avoid a reopening of the quarrels of 1867, 1873 and 1876, which were filled with an amount of vituperation, criimination and recrimination almost without parallel in the history of industrial competition, that the manufacturers with almost complete unanimity requested that there be no awards in their department. It is notorious that there is anything but a fraternal feeling between the members of the New-York Association. They have sat down to dinner annually for a few years past, but they are no more ready to embrace each other now than they were before they effected an organization. Being suspicious of each other, it is not to be wondered at that they were equally if not more suspicious of the manufacturers of the West, who were in favor of awards. Belief in the disinterestedness of Chicago is not conspicuously strong in New-York and Boston. Chicago and Cincinnati have of late developed pianoforte building in rather an extraordinary fashion. Some of these Western manufacturers are investing large sums in advertising connected with the Fair. Houses have been rented and invitations sent to agents all over the country to come to Chicago and see the big show at the expense of these energetic manufacturers. They are in the enterprise in the hope of securing an advantage over their Eastern rivals, and naturally they are suspicious of the movements of the latter. It is probable that the opposition to Paderewski would never have assumed the dimensions which it did had it been believed that it would remain an isolated case. Only a few ingenuous persons have taken any stock in the philanthropic protestations which accompanied the offer of his services to the