Amusements.

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BROADWAY THEATRE—8—Panjandrum.
CASINO—8—Adonis.
COLUMBUS THEATRE—8—Tangled Up.
DALY'S THEATRE—8—Kellar.
EMPIRE THEATRE—8:15—The Girl I Left Behind Me.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—8:15—The Isle of Champagne.
GARDEN THEATRE—8—Robin Hood.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—8:15—Lucia.
HERRMANN'S THEATRE—8:20—Herrmann.
HOYT'S MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—8:30—A Trip to Chinatown.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—2:30—8—Vaudeville.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—8:30—Vaudeville.
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New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

MONDAY, JUNE 12, 1893.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.—An official German statement says that Austria's improved relations with Russia are attributed to Chancellor von Caprivi's influence at St. Petersburg, and that Austria does not think there is need for Germany to increase her army. ═══ James Gorden Bennett is much better. ═══ Ragotsky won the Grand Prix du Paris.

Domestic.—Thirty pieces of the priceless laces forming the World's Fair exhibit of Queen Margherita, of Italy, are missing. ═══ The Infanta attended church in Chicago and afterward went for a drive on Mr. Chatfield-Taylor's four-in-hand coach. ═══ Funereal services were held over the bodies of many of the victims of the Washington disaster; of the injured nearly all are reported as doing well. ═══ Monsignor Satolli celebrated high mass at the Church of the Sacred Heart in Trenton; later he attended a reception at the Catholic Club. ═══ Baccalaureate sermons were preached by President Patton, at Princeton; the Rev. Dr. David H. Greer, of New-York, at Cornell, and by other ministers at other places.

City and Suburban.—Indications that the great deal between Tammany and the Manhattan Elevated Railway has been broken off. ═══ The Duke of Veragua and his party returned to this city. ═══ Canon Barry, of Windsor, Eng., delivered the baccalaureate sermon to the Columbia College graduating class. ═══ A loss of $150,000 was caused by a stubborn fire in an East-Side storage warehouse.

The Weather.—Forecast for to-day: Fair and cooler. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 96 degrees, lowest, 74; average, 83 1-4.

For the first time the Exposition at Chicago was opened yesterday with a clear legal right—that is, with a decision by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States in favor of this course. It was the most successful Sunday yet known, a large crowd being in attendance, but yet perfect order reigned and most of the people departed early for their homes. The final decision in the case is not to be anticipated, but it may be said that the few commonsense words uttered by Justice Fuller on Saturday disclose a disposition to treat the matter in a broad-minded way. The question before the court is a legal question, and the decision will of course be based on legal grounds.

The defenders of economy as represented in the words and acts of Congressman Holman are having a hard time of it just now. They are compelled to "buck against" an array of facts which will not yield to their assault. There is no doubt that Holmanism—the word bids fair to be a permanent addition to our vocabulary—is responsible for the policy which has compelled the using for storage and other purposes of buildings in Washington totally unfit for such use. This policy has produced a result that arrests the attention of the entire country. The watch-dog policy is well enough in its way, but it is high time to call a decided halt.

All patriotic New-Yorkers will be glad that a movement is under way, which has in it the elements of success, for the erection in Central Park of a statue of William Cullen Bryant. Bryant was doubtless at the time of his death New-York's foremost citizen, and it seems strange that he has not been honored in this way before; not so strange, however, when it is remembered that no memorial of Washington Irving has yet been erected in the city with which he was so closely identified. The plan for honoring the author of "Thanatopsis" will be sure of hearty approval, and no obstacle should be thrown in its way. We do not believe that any will be. The Park Commissioners, at all events, ought to have no hesitation in setting apart a site, as they will be asked to do within a day or two.

The article elsewhere printed regarding the relations between Tammany Hall and the Manhattan Railway Company will be sure to command wide attention. It would certainly seem that there are plausible reasons for believing that the bargain between the two allies has been broken, and that the resignation of four members of the Rapid Transit Commission is only a symptom of the rupture that has taken place. The existing situation is extremely significant, and future development will be awaited with deep interest. Of course, if Tammany Hall thinks it has got as much as can serve it from the Manhattan concern, it will cast it overboard with as little concern as a squeezed lemon.

The Borden trial has been in progress a full week, but in spite of the array of testimony presented in behalf of the State, which is well summed up by our staff correspondent in the letter printed to-day, the mystery surrounding the double murder at Fall River last August is as dense as ever. A number of circumstances have been disclosed which, taken together, put Lizzie Borden in a somewhat bad light before the jury, but the prisoner's counsel have been remarkably successful in tangling up the witnesses and inducing them to contradict themselves. No positive inference can be drawn from the evidence thus far as to the guilt of Miss Borden; nor, despite the expedition displayed by court and lawyers, can anything definite be said regarding the time which the trial will occupy.

THREATENED STRIKES.

Is the dismal and costly experience of last year to be repeated in the iron and coal regions? Are a hundred thousand homes or more to be pinched, desolated or broken up in a desperate but unavailing struggle against the tendencies of business which make cheaper production inevitable? The Amalgamated Association during the last week has been fixing upon the rate of wages it will demand for the coming year. The exact nature of its demands is yet unknown, but there seems to be much reason to believe that they are such as employers will not be disposed to grant in the existing condition of business. At the same time the stove moulders are contemplating a strike, and serious contests are expected in various branches which turn out finished products. Moreover, it is stated that the miners' association has decided to make a determined struggle for the eight-hour day, which, unless the agreement regarding wages is more liberal than can be expected, may result in a prolonged strike.

There is one consideration which applies to all branches of industry alike, and which all are prone to overlook. The conditions have changed entirely since a year ago. Then production was increasing rapidly, but not more rapidly than the demand for products. All the hands that could be found were needed. All products that could be turned out were in quick demand at much higher prices than those now obtainable. There was every prospect that this improvement would indefinitely continue, so that if any manufacturer found himself a little at a disadvantage for some months he could be reasonably sure that the steadily expanding market would soon relieve him of his surplus. But now the production is no longer expanding in that fashion, and there is good reason to expect such a change of duty as will admit many millions' worth for foreign products in place of American. Some of the largest concerns in the country have failed, and others have stopped to wait events. A large number of hands formerly employed are searching for work. Prices are on the whole the lowest ever known.

The workingmen know already that these are results of a decision of the people last November, and that they have only begun to see the fruits of that decision. It is most natural that they wish to escape as much of the consequences for themselves as possible. But the situation makes it inevitable that they share the loss with employers. Already many works cannot be kept in operation unless at a lower scale of wages than was paid with profit a year ago. Others will not be kept in operation at all, facing all uncertainties and risks of the coming change, unless the cost of production can be reduced. When the change comes, no one can determine until after some experience how far it will affect production in particular branches, but there is reason to believe that the wage-earners in the iron and coal regions will have to choose between no wages at all or lower wages in almost every branch because of the great number of hands who are likely to be left unemployed.

These conditions seem to justify exceedingly conservative and moderate action by the workers' associations in their own interests. The more they demand under such circumstances the greater loss they are likely to bring upon themselves through inability of many works to continue operations. This is not one of those cases in which there may be great dispute and extensive misrepresentation about the markets. Causes that are perfectly well known have begun to bring about exactly the shrinkage in demand for American labor which was foreseen when the people were considering their decision last year. The iron and steel workers at some points thought proper to vote for the party of change, as was their right, but it is also their right to bear their share of the consequences, and their duty to help make the results as little disastrous as possible to other workers. This can be done only by uniting in a reduction of the cost of manufacture, so that the great competition which is to be expected may close fewer works in this country.

THE LEGISLATURE AND THE TAXATION LAWS.

It is rather difficult to determine which chapter of the record made by the last Legislature of this State was the worst. The record, as a whole, was flagrantly disgraceful, attesting that the Democratic majority was lamentably deficient in character, brains and industry. If the farmers of New-York were asked to pass upon this question of comparative worthlessness, they would probably say that the Legislature of 1893 achieved its greatest and most inexcusable failure in its treatment of the subject of taxation reform.

Governor Flower's annual message of last January contained this paragraph:

> The subject of taxation is likely to occupy considerable attention of the Legislature during the coming session, and no subject is worthier of your profound and disinterested consideration. The Legislature at its last session appointed a joint committee of Senate and Assembly to investigate present methods of taxation and to suggest needed reforms, and also, by another provision, authorized the Governor to designate two persons to examine the tax laws of other States and to report proposed legislation relating to the assessment and collection of taxes. The efforts of these two agencies should accomplish some practical good.

Now, it will be seen from this that the Legislature of 1893, in case it really desired to do something substantial for tax reform—and had the requisite ability—was furnished with ample knowledge upon which to proceed. It had the benefit of the labors of the joint Taxation Committee of 1892; it had the benefit of the labors of the Taxation Commission of 1892; it had the benefit of a recommendation of the Controller contained in his annual report; it also had the benefit of the labors of its own committees on taxation. But what did it do? What use did the Democratic Legislature make of its great, its unusual opportunities? The farmers and all the rest of the people in the State who are clamoring for taxation reform can answer these questions. They are aware that not one of the taxation reform measures which were introduced during the last session became a law. Not one! The Tax Commission of 1892, which cost the State $7,000, submitted a measure, but it was hardly considered at all in either house. The Tax Committee, which cost the State $12,000, submitted six tax bills, but they were all allowed to die in the committee to which they were referred. The recommendation of the Controller, looking to the imposition of a new graduated tax, was disregarded.

These facts are a demonstration of the inefficiency and untrustworthiness of the responsible majority, the Democratic Senators and Assemblymen of this notorious legislative body. For the most disreputable element of their party, the bosses and the rings, it did much. But it steadily betrayed the people's interest. The only persons at Albany who could trust it were persons who could not be trusted.

THE WHAT-IS-IT COMMISSION.

The Commission which, through the fantastic efforts of Mr. MacFarlane and the boorish brutality of Poindexter Dunn, is rapidly tangling the Administration of Mr. Cleveland in a scandal which will make the Custom House abuses they are ostensibly trying to uncover respectable by comparison is itself a mystery. It is unique, phenomenal. What is its origin, its mission, its authority, its functions? What is its official status? Under what law is it constituted? What are its instructions? What is its reason for being, and what is it driving at? These are the questions that naturally arise in the mind of any one who has attempted to keep track of its performances or divine the drift of its purpose. That it is partisan is evident enough. That it has none but partisan ends in view, and has only a muddled notion how to attain them, has been made plain by the feather-headed MacFarlane, while the utter brutality of its partisanship has been demonstrated by the loose-tongued Dunn.

Dunn was its pioneer. With promptness born of an Arkansas appetite for office he suddenly appeared at the Custom House and opened proceedings by sitting on a table, swinging his legs under it and talking to reporters, at a cost to the Government of $10 a day. Slowly followed Magone. Then with reluctance implying knowledge of the situation Fairchild came in, stayed briefly, went out, and has only flitted in and out at intervals since. To compensate for his absence, this remarkable body was reinforced by the voluble and vociferous MacFarlane, whose function, it was announced, was to conduct the examination of witnesses. So far as any one knew or could guess at the mission of this queer concern, it was to make inquiries concerning the truth of certain reports published in "The Dry Goods Chronicle" involving charges of fraud in appraisals. These reports included official documents from the files in the Appraiser's office. The disclosure they made was that Appraiser Cooper, having discovered what he considered evidence of fraud on the part of one of his subordinates, had endeavored to have him removed and been unsuccessful. This being the ostensible starting point of the inquiry, what did this funny trio set themselves about at the outset? Why, to finding out how the correspondence which gave them their only pretext for being became public, and they devoted a week to the interesting operation of examining and cross-examining witnesses on this point, and trying by all the methods of Tombs shysters to involve the Appraiser himself in contradictions and inconsistencies. The Appraiser got tired of their badgering and their insults and sent in his peremptory resignation. In his letter of resignation he raises one of the questions above stated. He calls these persons "an unofficial Commission."

To this the limber-lipped MacFarlane has replied in a published interview. He says: "We are an official Commission. We have full power to administer oaths, under Section 183 of the Revised Statutes of the United States." That seems conclusive. Let us see just what the authority is under which these persons are acting. Section 183 of the Revised Statutes is as follows:

> Any officer or clerk of any of the Departments lawfully detailed to investigate frauds or attempts to defraud on the Government, or any irregularity or misconduct of any officer or agent of the United States, shall have authority to administer an oath to any witness attempting to testify or depose in the course of such investigation.

So that's the authority for the What-is-it Commission. Mr. Magone, are you "an officer or clerk of any of the Departments"? Are you, Mr. Poindexter Dunn? Or you, Mr. Fairchild? Or you, legal luminary of the Commission, Mr. MacFarlane? What office do you or any of you hold that qualifies you to act on this Commission, administering oaths, browbeating witnesses, and flirting your delegated puissance in the faces of the Government employes you are trying to find excuses for dismissing from the service? Are you special agents? If so, you are investigating a matter in which the branch of the service to which you belong is specially intrusted, and that is a gross indecency. If you are special agents you cannot be drawing $10 a day, for there's no warrant in law for it. You certainly are not clerks. What are you, gentlemen, anyway? We are aware that the President assumed the power to appoint a Commissioner to Hawaii and to give him "paramount authority" over the accredited representative of the Government, but is that assumption to be continued and made general? Tell us more about it, Mr. MacFarlane. Your reference to Section 183 mystifies instead of enlightening us.

AS TO A DEMOCRATIC SPLIT.

In its bearing on the factional disturbances that threaten to split the Democracy in this State and to bring about the nomination of two Democratic tickets in the fall election, the appointment of a man for Postmaster here who represents nothing and satisfies nobody is likely to have small effect. The regular Democracy occupies a purely defensive position. So far as State and municipal patronage goes, it has all there is, and simply aims to keep it. As for Federal patronage, its expectations are not great, and it will not be disappointed at any course the President may decide to pursue. If he chooses to consult with the New-York Senators and the leaders of Tammany and the Brooklyn machine, and to defer in his appointments to their wishes, his favor will be amiably received. If, on the other hand, he chooses to add to his vexations by assuming a warlike attitude toward the machine which guided the forces that elected him, they are prepared to endure what they will regard as persecutions with fortitude. They are ready, in a word, to have peace if with peace they can have everything else they want. They are equally ready to fight, if a fight is necessary to the maintenance of their supremacy.

But the Anti-Snappers are not in a position to be thus philosophic. As Mr. Fairchild represented to the President when he escorted a delegation of the martyrs into the presence of the leader for whose triumph they had fought and bled, their sacrifice was complete. They took their lives in their hands. They read themselves out of the Democratic party with no hope of being read in again, unless by Mr. Cleveland in the way of commissions to office. The realization of this hope has been long deferred and seems still remote. The opportunity of showing that he was as devoted to their interests as they had been to his was deliberately rejected when he appointed to the Postoffice in this city one who had been of them until Tammany crushed their organization, and who then deserted and made peace with the victors. The Anti-Snappers are in no position to let their fortunes depend wholly on the favor of the man whose greatness is the work of their devotion. They must fight or run away. There is no middle course for them. It is not to be doubted that they have a certain unselfish element among them, strong in the accepted faith of the Democracy and sincerely desiring to purify the agencies through which party sentiment is manifested and enforced. To the Anti-Snappers of the honester sort compromise is impossible, because their principles are the thing they will never surrender. To the Anti-Snappers of the baser sort compromise is equally impossible, because they can get nothing from their enemy. In a straightforward fight to the finish is the only hope of either element of the Anti-Snapper faction. Whatever they derive from Mr. Cleveland in the way of patronage is so much ammunition. With it they can make a better stand. With plenty of it they may reach the goal they aim at. But however it be given or withheld, they must fight or concede at once and for all the supremacy of Hill, Murphy and Tammany Hall.

The course of the Republican party in the probable event of a split Democratic ticket this fall is being watched with no little anxiety and hope by the two factions. Each may profitably understand that Republicans generally are able to detect in their works very little difference. When they get office they both seem to be animated by pretty much the same spirit of private gain and political intrigue. Neither faction hesitates to pass laws breaking down the safeguards of an honest ballot, if only its own particular partisans are likely to profit by the change. They made common cause in the Legislature of 1892 in their raids on Republican cities and villages, in their destruction of the non-partisan system of voting in this city, in the processes by which they grabbed the electoral machinery here and in half a dozen other large communities, in the taking and counting of a fraudulent census, and in all the other devices by which Democratic control of the Government in all its branches was sought to be perpetuated. There was no formal protest by Democrats as such, no organized revolt, against these colossal iniquities. There was, on the contrary, a sharing by both factions in the wrongs themselves and in the plunder they produced. Republicans are interested in the present quarrel of the Democratic factions precisely as those factions are interested in the probable course of Republicans. But interest and scrutiny are about all that the situation is worth just yet.

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

London seems to have been somewhat fooled by New-York speculators. They have assured the Englishmen, who are fond of believing in President Cleveland, that his announcement of an extra session in September would not have been made if he had not secured enough votes to insure the repeal of the Silver law. In this comforting belief London has bought stocks. To these purchases, and not to any increased exports yet discoverable, must be mainly attributed the rapid fall in sterling exchange last week, and the cessation of gold shipments. Stocks advanced during the week an average of $1 64 for railroad stocks and $1 05 for trusts, and it is now hoped that loans of $20,000,000 by foreigners which are soon to mature in this market will be renewed. At the same time there has been some increase in exports of wheat and of cotton, though the exports of both were decidedly smaller than three weeks ago, and the aggregate of both last week was only about $5,500,000. The same causes which put stocks up have put exchange down, particularly a belief that the silver party will be powerless in the next Congress. It is unnecessary to say that if President Cleveland were sure of this he would not have deferred the session ninety days, nor would he have exhorted the people to influence their representatives.

For the present, the belief answers as well as the desired legislation. The Treasury gold rose to $90,495,508 free of certificates, and the Bank of England, having gained $17,000,000 gold in two weeks, lowered its rate of discount from 4 to 3 per cent. Money is closer here, however, because unprecedented shipments have been made to Chicago and other Western cities, amounting to $12,000,000, and exceeding all receipts from outside by $8,018,000 last week. This relief helped successful resistance to the runs on several Chicago banks, and the alarm there has subsided. Yet at almost every interior city there is much stringency, and business operations are considerably checked by the scantiness of accommodation obtainable. The contraction of credits has been enormous—probably much greater than the entire volume of money in circulation—and disastrous as it has been, for 322 firms failed last week, against 168 for the same week last year, it has served one good purpose in closing up some speculations. Chicago banks were at last compelled to call loans on wheat, and the fall in price to 63 cents, the lowest quotation ever made there, was attended by considerable buying for export. Here the price for June delivery fell to 70 3-4 cents, but rallied to 72 1-8 on Saturday, a decline for the week of less than 2 cents. The receipts at the West were about 2,000,000 bushels, and the exports from both coasts, flour included, 3,600,000 bushels, against 3,000,000 last year. May exports were but slightly less than a year ago, but the quantity in sight is still 89,000,000 bushels in this country and Canada, according to "Bradstreet's," against 42,000,000 bushels last year, and an average of 30,000,000 bushels at this date in previous years. Adding wheat in country elevators and farmers' hands, it is evident that a surplus of more than 100,000,000 bushels will be carried over, which renders the crop reports less important. Whatever else the Government report may mean, it certainly does not foreshadow a decrease of 75,000,000 bushels in yield of wheat, as does the estimate of Mr. Prime, and even the official report is not regarded with much confidence by those who remember the gloomy predictions a year ago, and the great yield which followed.

Corn ended last week at the opening price, and oats nearly 1 cent higher, but pork declined $1 75 per barrel for the week, and lard and hogs also declined a fraction. The cotton markets are a shade stronger. There were reports of serious injury, the Government report was not especially encouraging, the quantity which came into sight was less than 20,000 bales, against 33,000 the same week last year, while the exports were 54,000, against 44,000 last year, and the stock of American cotton in sight decreased 81,000 bales, against 58,000 last year. "The Financial Chronicle" estimates the increase of acreage at 7.29 per cent, and its report of condition is, on the whole, quite favorable. As its estimates have been remarkably verified by results in the past, they are worth considering more than the Government report, which makes the increase in acreage insignificant. An increase of 7.29 per cent implies a possibility of yield ranging from 1,000,000 to 1,250,000 bales greater than the yield last fall, provided the season favors.

It is worthy of note that the earnings of over 130 railroads were in May 9 per cent larger than last year, the gain in the last week being 12 1-2 per cent. The increase was not, as some may imagine, mainly on the roads centring at Chicago. Southern roads gained 7 per cent, the trunk lines 6.7 per cent, the Southwestern 9.5 per cent, the Central Western and the Eastern 10 per cent, and the Granger roads 16.5 per cent. Evidently it is not World's Fair business which has caused most of this gain. But the clearings, outside of New-York, which were large in May, have fallen off, and for the last two weeks have been nearly 4 per cent smaller than for the same weeks last year. There also appears a small decrease in imports, following the extraordinary increase so long maintained, for during the last two weeks the total at New-York has been 6 per cent less than last year. Exports for the same weeks were 12 per cent below last year's, in spite of improvement in some articles.

The iron industry does not improve and continues much beclouded. The Amalgamated Association is understood to have decided upon demands which manufacturers think they cannot grant, and a long struggle about wages is possible. Some propose to embody in the wage agreement for the year a proviso that it shall be void if Congress reduces the tariff. Sales of wool at three principal markets were only 1,636,000 pounds, against 4,781,000 for the same week last year, and prices have declined 1 to 2 cents. The market for goods is not considered encouraging by manufacturers or agents, who think the delay in distributing goods during the last two months makes it more difficult than usual to determine what to do, and renders clothiers unready to consider the future. The sales last season were heavy, which means that stocks still carried by many dealers are larger than usual at this season, and tight money makes the load more burdensome. The dress-goods trade is dull, but cottons have improved, especially for the lower grades, but not as much for finer qualities.

The Democrats in this State are already counting upon controlling the next Legislature and passing the Personal Registration bill, which failed at the last session through the illness of Senator Bloodgood. We hope they will feel inclined to make this issue prominent in the coming campaign. The injustice of such a measure as the one requiring the rural voters to register in the same way that voters residing in cities have to do is self-evident, and voters up through the State will be glad of an opportunity to express their views upon the matter. By all means let the Democrats press this matter, and let the people of the State know just what they mean to do if they get the upper hand in the Legislature again.

Poindexter Dunn is on the high road to lasting notoriety. The $10 a day which he has been drawing from the Treasury while in this city will prove to have been hardly earned money.

Superintendent Byrnes has given orders to the police that "reckless and fast running" of bicycles must be stopped in this city. Besides mentioning bicycles and tricycles, he includes in his order "all other vehicles propelled by manumotive or pedomotive power." They must have a new dictionary-searcher up at Police Headquarters, but in spite of this "slinging of language" the Superintendent makes his meaning fairly clear. The order is a timely one and will put a stop to a practice that has become too prevalent. It is to be hoped that the police will keep a sharp lookout for "manumotive and pedomotive power" even if the city has to provide them with telescopes to enable them to recognize it when they see it.

Some shortsighted people are arguing against the building of any more bridges across the East River because they claim that such bridges will help Brooklyn and hurt New-York. Such an argument carried to a logical conclusion would prevent the running of any railroads or ferries whatever to New-York. While two separate cities, New-York and Brooklyn are virtually one, and they have a multitude of interests in common. There is no rivalry or antagonism between them. The welfare of one is the welfare of the other. The more bridges and means of communication between them the better.

PERSONAL.

At the commencement of Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio, on June 28, a special service will be held in memory of the late ex-President Hayes, who was a graduate of that institution. It will be under the auspices of the Alumni Association, and brief addresses will be made by members, including George M. Bryan, '42, the classmate and life-long friend of ex-President Hayes.

Miss Bascom, who has just won her degree of Ph. D. in geology from Johns Hopkins University, has had many offers to teach her specialty in schools and colleges, and has finally accepted a chair in a college in Columbus, Ohio. She has just returned to Baltimore from a scientific trip to the mountains of Virginia.

Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Dickinson, of Boston, after five years' absence, during which time they have twice circumnavigated the globe and travelled extensively throughout Australia, New-Zealand, Tasmania and the South Seas, returned to France on the last voyage of the Armand-Behic, of the Messageries Maritimes Line, and are now in Paris. They will probably spend some months in Europe before returning to the United States.

The venerable Robert C. Winthrop, whom Massachusetts considers her most distinguished citizen, is one of the summer cottagers at Nahant. Though he has recently passed his eighty-fourth birthday, he is still hale and hearty. Commenting on Mr. Winthrop's vigor, a Boston paper says: "The man who takes the hand of Mr. Winthrop to-day takes the hand that William Wordsworth grasped, that was shaken by Samuel Rogers, and that found its way with acceptance into the hands of the Duke of Wellington. Of what other American can the same be said?"

The Rev. Ira J. Chase, late Governor of Indiana, has had a variegated career in the forty-seven years of his life. He has been successively a school teacher, a soldier in an Illinois regiment during the war, a clergyman of the Disciples' Church in Illinois, Department Commander of the Grand Army in that State, Lieutenant-Governor of Indiana, succeeding to the governorship on the death of Governor Hovey, and frequently preaching while he held that office. He failed of election to succeed himself last autumn and began organizing banks under the direction of the now famous Zimri Dwiggins. His efforts in this direction have resulted in his indictment on charges of embezzlement and fraud. Should the result be a term of imprisonment, Mr. Chase will be at its expiration well prepared to lecture upon the transitoriness of human affairs and the ups and downs of a political career in Indiana.

A SOUND THAT IS NEVER STILLED.

From The Chicago Tribune.

Amid the din of falling stocks, the bellowing of frantic bulls, and the growling of excited bears, the listening ear can still hear the regular, monotonous, ceaseless thud of Mr. Maxwell's axe.

THEY HAVE A DEEP-SEATED MISTRUST.

From The Albany Journal.

There would be no danger to the homes of "our land" if the people had confidence in the intentions of this Administration and its ability to handle financial questions. That confidence is lacking. This cannot be explained by saying that the prevailing disturbance and the failures which it is causing are due to causes quite beyond the ability of the Administration to control.

THE EARLIER THE BETTER.

From The Atlanta Constitution.

The President's call for an early extra session will be welcomed by the entire country. September would be a better date than October, and August would be better than September. Congress should get to work!

THERE WERE NO "POLITICS" IN IT.

From The Newark Advertiser.

Congress was told, as long ago as 1885, that Ford's Theatre, then the property of the United States Government, was dangerous and unsafe. If that building had been in the "deestrick" of some Congressman who had a vote to trade for a public building in some other Congressman's district it would have been taken care of long ago.

AN EXAMPLE FOR ALL REPUBLICANS.

From The Buffalo Commercial.

The Republicans of Ohio are united and filled with a spirit that makes victory sure. Their example is a capital one for the Republicans of all other States to follow.

TRIFLING WITH A GREAT OPPORTUNITY.

From The Rochester Chronicle.

The friendship of the Hawaiians for the United States has been wantonly sacrificed by a policy that is neither reasonable nor patriotic. If the islands are forced to call for the protection of some other power, President Cleveland must bear the odium. He has trifled with a great opportunity, making enemies and bringing disaster to the business of the islands.

THE INFANTA AT CHURCH.

CHICAGO SMITTEN WITH THE SPANISH PRINCESS.

HER COURAGEOUS JOURNEY TO THE FAIR ON SATURDAY—A DRIVE ON CHATFIELD-TAYLOR'S FOUR-IN-HAND.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Chicago, June 11.—The fact that the Princess Eulalie so persistently went out to the Fair in the severe storm of yesterday forenoon, and on a steam yacht at that, has pleased the Chicago people very much. They admire her pluck, and they are all hurrahing about it to-day. The downpour of rain at the hour of making the start from the pier, accompanied by the intensity of the lightning, gave an edge of daring to what would otherwise, even by itself, be a somewhat thrilling story. Nobody derides the Prince because he took to a closed carriage, but they do admire the Princess because, in spite of the circumstances, she did take to the yacht, in accordance with the plan outlined. The fact is, the Infanta has pleased Chicago very much indeed, and it is also true that she has been exceptionally pleased with all that has been done in her honor and with all that she has seen, and especially with the enthusiasm manifested by the people. Her interest in the World's Fair has quickened day by day since her first visit, and she now seeks Jackson Park with a sort of avidity, as if to satisfy a desire to see all that is to be seen. Indeed, the people look forward regretfully, now that the time of her departure is officially announced, to the hour when she shall say good-by, perhaps for all time to come, to Chicago. More royal weather than has been vouchsafed to her no Queen nor daughter of a Queen could desire. With the exception of the storm on Friday night and that of yesterday the atmospheric conditions have been absolutely perfect. But it is evident that she is not disturbed at all by these great dashes and flashes from the heavens; on the contrary, it would seem as if she really enjoyed them.

To-day has been one of glorious sunshine from dawn to twilight, with a prevailing temperature ranging between 50 and 58 degrees. Not a cloud has appeared anywhere in the sky. The wind has blown softly from the north. The smoke and smells have consequently drifted to the southward, leaving nothing whatever of unpleasantness behind. The Infanta arose no earlier than usual this morning, but was promptly at St. Mary's Church at 11 o'clock, where she was received at the door by Father Murphy, who bestowed the blessing of the Church upon her. She was then conducted to her seat, followed by the members of her party, and was a meek worshipper throughout the celebration of the mass. Archbishop Feehan was also present, as well as other dignitaries of the Church. After the service she returned to her hotel and, partaking of luncheon, rested during the afternoon.

The time of the Princess is now entirely at her own command, and few are advised as to what is to take place until there is some tangible evidence on the outside of the hotel that she is soon to make her appearance. These evidences ordinarily consist of the hasty dashing into Monroe-st. of a platoon of mounted policemen, or gayly uniformed hussars, or the quiet coming forward of three handsomely-equipped landaus or other vehicles, which stop at the Monroe-st. entrance to the hotel. Their appearance is always the signal, of course, to all who have the time for a general rush to the sidewalk in order that a glimpse of the Princess may be obtained as she passes from the elevator through the doorway to her carriage. No attempt is made to conceal her from the view of the people, and few who are there and have a place of vantage fail to catch a glimpse of the Infanta. This afternoon about 5:50 o'clock H. Chatfield-Taylor's four-in-hand was driven up to the hotel entrance at a rapid gait, with Mr. Chatfield-Taylor himself on the box. Of course, something was in the wind. Nobody had known anything about it before, but Mr. Chatfield-Taylor's movements since last Tuesday have been almost identical with those of the Princess, and it being a pleasant afternoon expression was at once given with much confidence to the surmise that the Princess was going to take a drive in Mr. Chatfield-Taylor's four-in-hand. Much to the pleasure, it is needless to add, of Mr. Chatfield-Taylor himself, that is exactly what did come to pass.

The hour of departure from the hotel was fixed at 6 o'clock, but it was 6:15 before the Princess passed from her room to the corridor, and descending in the elevator to the lower floor, was conducted by Commander Davis to her place on the coach, which was on the top, on the front seat on the left side of Mr. Chatfield-Taylor, who held the reins. The rest of the royal party, with Commander Davis, his wife and daughter and Mrs. Chatfield-Taylor, snugly filled all the seats. At 6:20 o'clock Mr. Chatfield-Taylor cracked his whip and away the horses dashed, the assembled crowd meanwhile cheering themselves hoarse, and prolonging their shouts as far as they could see the Princess, because of the conspicuous place she occupied, which afforded such an excellent opportunity for all to see her. The objective point of the party was Washington Park, and in some snug place of refection within the inclosed grounds, a royal supper was provided.

The Infanta will to-morrow visit the Fair, going privately and moving about in accordance with her own wishes and after her own simple fashion. In the evening she will visit the Auditorium to witness "America." For Tuesday no definite plan is outlined, but it is not improbable that on that day she will make a final visit to the Fair grounds. On Wednesday forenoon she will leave by the Michigan Central Railway for Niagara Falls, remaining there one day, and thence proceeding to New-York City.

A LOAN EXHIBITION OF RARE INTEREST.

The loan exhibition which opens at the National Academy of Design on June 17 promises to be of exceptional interest. A committee of prominent art collectors has succeeded in bringing together an exceedingly important collection of paintings, tapestries, bronzes and bric-a-brac, the intrinsic value of which cannot be estimated. The famous Belmont collection, loaned in its entirety by its present owners, Perry Belmont, August Belmont and Oliver H. Belmont, will occupy two large galleries, where the public will have the only opportunity to see it before it is divided. There will also be selections from the valuable collections of Cornelius Vanderbilt, Henry G. Marquand, Samuel P. Avery, C. P. Huntington and others.

The celebrated Gibbs-Channing portrait of Washington, by Gilbert Stuart, is loaned by Samuel P. Avery. There will also be exhibited decorated Chinese porcelains from the collection of James A. Garland, and Chinese and Japanese works in bronze and iron from the collection of Heber R. Bishop. Louis C. Tiffany, Lockwood de Forrest, Henry Sampson and many others have contributed new and beautiful tapestries and porcelains, and there are several fine panels of foreign woods, inlaid with ivory and pearl, from Mr. De Forest.

MR. AND MRS. CLEVELAND'S PLANS.

Washington, June 11.—Mrs. Cleveland may decide to open the summer home at Buzzard's Bay within the next fortnight. Upon moving into the Woodley Road villa the President and Mrs. Cleveland had concluded to spend the entire summer there with the possible exception of August, when the cool breezes of the seaside home would hold greater attractions and afford the desired change before the resumption of the winter's social duties.

These plans, it is understood, have undergone a change, as Mrs. Cleveland is desirous of taking her little daughter to Buzzard's Bay before the advent of the intense heat in Washington. The days at the country place on Woodley Road are spent in enjoyable quiet by President and Mrs. Cleveland, who receive numerous