## Amusements.

ABBEY'S THEATRE—2-8:15—Cinderella.
AMERICAN THEATRE ROOF GARDEN—8—Vaudeville.
AMBROSE PARK, South Brooklyn—3-8:15—Buffalo Bill's Wild West.
ATLANTIC GARDEN, 52 and 54 Bowery—Concert and Vaudeville.
BIJOU THEATRE—2-8:15—The Skating Rink.
BROADWAY THEATRE—2-8:15—Tabasco.
CASINO—2-8:15—The Passing Show.—Roof Garden—8—Vaudeville.
COLUMBUS THEATRE—2-8:15—The Phoenix.
EDEN MUSEE—11 a. m. to 11 p. m.—World in Wax.
FINE ARTS BUILDING, 215 West 57th-st.—9 a. m. to 6 p. m.—Group Exhibition.
GARDEN THEATRE—2-8:15—1492.
HOYT'S MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—2:15-8:30—Lady Gladys.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—2-8—Vaudeville.
LYCEUM THEATRE—2-8:30—The Amazons.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—8—Sousa's Band.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN—8—Vaudeville.
POLO GROUNDS—4—Baseball.
PROCTOR'S—10 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.—Vaudeville.
STANDARD THEATRE—2:15-8:15—Sam'l of Posen.
TERRACE GARDEN MUSIC HALL—8:15—Vaudeville.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—8—Vaudeville.
14TH STREET THEATRE—2-8—Tennessee's Pardner.

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## Business Notices.

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# New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1894.


# TWELVE PAGES.

## THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.—Lord Salisbury spoke in London on the labor question and attacked Sir William Harcourt's budget. ═══ The United States has made a claim on Spain for reimbursement of a large sum improperly collected as duties in Cuba. ═══ Ex-President Ezeta, of Salvador, is in Panama; his brother, General Ezeta, is aboard the Bennington. ═══ Dr. Lieber, leader of the German clerical party, has resigned from the Reichstag and will retire to private life.

Congress.—Both branches in session. ═══ Senate: Discussion of the agricultural schedule of the Tariff bill continued under the five-minute rule; several paragraphs were disposed of. ═══ House: The Indian Appropriation bill was considered in Committee of the Whole.

Domestic.—President Cleveland has signed the New-York and New-Jersey Bridge bill. ═══ Fifteen Coxeyites were drowned in the Platte River, near Brighton, Col. ═══ Coal trains were moved on Ohio railroads under protection of the military. ═══ Secretary Lamont witnessed the closing exercises at West Point. ═══ At the Naval Academy Secretary Herbert delivered the diplomas to the graduating class. ═══ The Constitutional Convention received a number of petitions protesting against State appropriations for sectarian purposes.

City and Suburban.—The investigation by the Lexow Committee brought forth more witnesses who testified to police blackmail and intimidation, implicating especially Captain Price and his ward man. ═══ John Jacob Astor announced his decision not to build a stable in Madison-ave. ═══ Ex-Governor A. B. Cornell and Esther Elizabeth, daughter of the late George Covert, of Ithaca, were married. ═══ The new Rapid Transit Commission chose Alexander E. Orr chairman and John H. Inman commissioner to fill a vacancy. ═══ Dr. Meyer was sentenced to imprisonment for life and taken to Sing Sing. ═══ Further testimony showing the condition of affairs in the Ward's Island insane asylums was given. ═══ Edward B. Kreicher, a wealthy resident of Staten Island, committed suicide. ═══ Winners at Morris Park: La Misere, St. Maxim, Sabilla, John Cooper, Atropine, California. ═══ The New-York baseball team defeated Chicago, 3 to 0; Brooklyn won from Pittsburg, 2 to 1. ═══ Stocks dull and irregular, closing strong, although final changes were divided. Exports of gold were $3,000,000, including $500,000 from Boston, and for the week they were $6,150,000.

The Weather.—Forecast for to-day: Fair, warmer. Temperature yesterday: Lowest, 53 degrees; highest, 76; average, 63¼.

*Persons going out of town for the summer, either to the summer resorts or their country homes, can have The Daily and Sunday Tribune mailed to them for $1.00 per month, or $2.50 for three months. Travellers in Europe can receive The Tribune during their absence for $1.65 per month, foreign postage paid, or $4.45 for three months. The address of the paper will be changed as often as desired.*

"One of the most atrocious that ever came to my knowledge," was Recorder Smyth's comment on the crime of Dr. Meyer when the latter was arraigned before him for sentence yesterday. The Recorder did not hesitate to say that the evidence warranted a verdict of murder in the first degree, as it clearly did, and he pronounced the verdict rendered illogical, although conscientious. Dr. Meyer goes to the State prison for life, and apparently there will be no further efforts made in his behalf. If ever a man deserved the extreme penalty of the law it is he. A compromise verdict such as was given in his case can only be accepted as one degree better than a disagreement.

There will be no stable built at Madison-ave. and Sixty-fifth-st. This announcement is made in a letter written at the instance of the trustees of the Astor estate to the counsel of the synagogue which endeavored by applying first to the courts and then to the Legislature to prevent the erection of the proposed building. Mr. John Jacob Astor, having won his case all around, is disposed to be magnanimous, and has done a graceful thing in abandoning his original intention. The objections to the stable were doubtless well founded. The demands of good neighborhood have now been met, and the owners of property in the region affected will, we presume, make haste to express their gratitude at the satisfactory issue of an unpleasant controversy.

The proposal to do away with State commissions appears to be meeting with considerable favor among the members of the Constitutional Convention. That some changes on this head are desirable is a fact patent to all who have studied the subject. The number of appointive officers has been increased needlessly in recent years, and some of them have terms of such length that they are in no sense amenable at times to the Governor in office. Consistent control of State affairs under such an arrangement is manifestly impossible.

Another specimen of the men who make up the Tammany organization in this city was before the Lexow Committee yesterday. He is Port Warden Louis Munzinger, the treasurer of the Pequod Club and the first lieutenant of Police Commissioner Sheehan. Munzinger was a most unwilling witness, and, if his own statements be believed, does not possess such a faculty as memory. It was perfectly plain that he was lying in many of his statements, and he did it in the most brazen fashion. The committee made known its purpose of dealing harshly with him unless he turns over a new leaf on taking the stand again. Men of his stamp need to be handled without gloves.

The Rapid Transit Commission organized yesterday by electing Mr. A. E. Orr as chairman. Mr. Orr is a member of the Commission by virtue of holding the office of president of the Chamber of Commerce. As he is a resident of Brooklyn, his personal interest in the rapid-transit question cannot be as great as that of his colleagues, but at the same time he is in a position to consider it impartially, and there is no doubt that he will give it close and intelligent attention. Mr. Orr, being a member ex-officio, resigned as an individual Commissioner, and his place was filled by the election of Mr. John H. Inman, whose experience as a member of the former Commission should be of value to the present one. The public expects much of the new Commission, and will look for tangible results from its work in the near future.

## ANARCHY AT THE MINES.

There seems to be some reason for believing that the reign of violence in the mining regions has culminated, and that from this time the supremacy of law will be gradually re-established. But if this proves to be the case, the restoration of order will be due to a conviction on the part of the rioters that the forces of civilization were tardily gathering to oppose and suppress them rather than to a realization of the enormities of which they have been guilty and a voluntary abandonment of their purposes. During this week in eight States crimes have been committed in the name and pretended interest of organized labor. They varied in kind and magnitude, but they were all alike in the spirit which they evinced. They included several atrocious murders, but where mere pillage was the only achievement of the mob its temper was unmistakably murderous. And, furthermore, passion seems nowhere to have been so hot as to banish calculation. That is in one sense the gravest and most ominous aspect of the case. From a condition of frenzy a return to saneness and remorse may be hopefully anticipated. The highest penalty of the law is reserved for those who violate it with deliberation. Justice is always tempered with mercy for individuals who are suddenly betrayed by a tremendous impulse. But it is impossible to enter a general plea of momentary madness in mitigation of the bloody work of the last few weeks. In most instances it has been not only coolly planned and carried out, but justified as a necessity and even claimed as a virtue.

Though it is startling to find that so many American citizens are capable of committing such crimes and of defending them, reflection suggests some definite causes for the horrible perversion of ideas which has made them possible. The last National campaign was waged by Democrats and their victory was won under a banner which was inscribed with a monstrous falsehood; and the leaders of that party were not ashamed to give their creed an even more detestable meaning than its phraseology compelled it to carry. Mr. Cleveland begged the voters, and especially the wage-earners, to believe, in the face of facts which overwhelmingly refuted his pretences, that they were afflicted and oppressed, trampled beneath an iron heel, and sinking into bondage and beggary. He told them that the supporters of a protective tariff were promoting a gigantic robbery of the many for the benefit of the few, that its beneficiaries were receivers of stolen goods, and selfish, remorseless plunderers of their fellow-men. "Thou shalt not steal," was his audacious answer to the arguments of those who upheld an economic policy which had produced marvellous National prosperity. Repeating in equally suggestive if more guarded language an earlier invitation to reprisals by "oppressed poverty and toil, which, exasperated by injustice and discontent, attacks with wild disorder the citadel of rule," he pointed to Homestead, where "scenes are enacted in the very abiding-place of high protection that mock the hopes of toil and attest the tender mercy the workingman receives from those made selfish and sordid by unjust governmental favoritism." It may be unfair to assume that Mr. Cleveland is capable of appreciating the full meaning of the words which he combines so laboriously. He certainly did not foresee in July, 1892, when he talked about "governmental favoritism" to the owners of the Homestead mills, that he would find it advisable to reduce enormously under peculiar circumstances the fine officially assessed upon them for supplying the Government with defective armor plates. But he knew that he wanted votes, and he had an instinct that an appeal to communistic passions would procure them.

Other leaders of his party imitated his example. "Anything to win!" was their battle cry. There was not a group of fanatics in the country with which they hesitated to affiliate. No fallacy was so grotesque or creed so dangerous as to exclude its exponents from the embraces of Democracy. If their offers of compromise were rejected, they cheerfully made an unconditional surrender. If their alleged principles could not be conveniently secreted, they abandoned them. Wherever evil propensities promised to control votes they utilized them. They inflamed the prejudiced, manipulated the credulous, fortified the ignorant in their folly and so gathered together a composite mob which was expected to be, and in fact was, a good enough party until after election. It is not strange that thousands of laboring men, first misled and then betrayed by such conspirators, should now put into action the heresies which they were encouraged to adopt and promulgate in 1892. But an understanding of the temptations to which they have been subjected and compassion for the victims of such leadership cannot lead to toleration of their crimes. An unappeasable hatred of the methods which they are employing to accomplish their objects is obligatory on every honest citizen of the United States, and if necessary that hatred will have to be expressed in an enlistment of all the forces which lawful authority can summon to its service. If the Anarchists of the mining regions will not yield either to reason or to fear they must be crushed. Their malignant and bloody warfare against civilization has lasted far too long already.

## TWO INVESTIGATIONS.

Two investigations are in progress. One at Washington, the other in this city. The one in this city seems to be "investigating to find out." Not much was expected of it when it began its labors. It seemed to halt and hesitate at the threshold of inquiry as if not knowing where precisely to begin. Men who had spent much time and breath denouncing abuses and demanding reforms were unable to furnish testimony or give the investigators information as to the line upon which they should begin their work. Political cynics sneered at the proceeding as only another effort to hoodwink the people with an empty pretence of investigation; the average citizen who had settled down in hopelessness under abuses that seemed impossible to correct or even to expose gave it little heed; and the tax-consumers, bribe-takers and lawbreakers, the men with "pulls," the go-betweens, panders to vice and protectors of crime, only smiled contemptuously at the suggestion that their sources of ill-gotten gain might be endangered. But the Lexow Committee presently began to feel its way and get down to its work. There is no doubt now in the mind of any intelligent citizen that it is bent on a thorough and searching investigation of the abuses under which this Tammany-ridden town has suffered for years. The corrupt politicians have ceased scoffing, and the lawbreakers have become thoughtful and anxious. The Lexow Committee is actually investigating, and there is no question but that it means business.

In marked contrast are the proceedings of the Gray Committee of the United States Senate, which was appointed to investigate the Sugar scandal. The ostensible purpose of that committee was to make inquiry concerning the influences which had been brought to bear upon the Finance Committee of the Senate in making up the sugar schedules of the pending Tariff bill, and also to ascertain whether any Senators had engaged in speculations in Sugar stock during the pendency of the bill. It had been charged that the Finance Committee were influenced in their action upon the sugar schedules by the fact that the Sugar Trust had contributed a very large sum of money to the Democratic campaign fund of 1892 with an express understanding that the interests of the Trust should be regarded in any changes which might be made in the tariff in the event of Democratic success. That was rather an interesting and important subject for investigation. It was also charged that certain Senators had taken corrupt advantage of their official knowledge of the transactions of the committee and its probable action on the sugar schedules to speculate in Sugar Trust stock. That, too, was a quite interesting and important matter for the committee to look into. One line of inquiry related to a scandal involving every Democrat in Congress who should vote to carry out a corrupt bargain made by the Democratic National Committee; the other looked to probing a scandal touching individual Senators.

What has the Gray Committee done? Has it acted as though it was really in earnest; as though it actually desired to ascertain all the facts in the case? No intelligent, unprejudiced person outside of Congress thinks so. Its initial step in closing its doors and making its inquisition secret and mysterious did not give promise of earnestness or sincerity, and it must be said that it has done nothing since to change the general impression that the purpose of the investigation is not to find out but to whitewash. The only thing it has done in which it has seemed to be in downright earnest is to take steps to have two newspaper correspondents who made the scandal public punished for contempt in refusing to give the names of their informants. In the view of the committee, apparently, the only offence committed is in making the story public. The important thing is not to find out the truth of the story, but to punish those who told it. Meantime it is no credit to the committee that one Senator has been exposed in Sugar speculation. The poor, bewildered man stumbled into a confession himself before the committee had a chance to find a way out for him. So that the net results of the labors of the Gray Committee to date are: two correspondents threatened with indictment for telling, and one Senator tangled up in his own explanation because he didn't wait for the committee to take care of him. And this committee is worrying along day after day with apparently but one anxiety, and that is not to find out anything. The contrast between the two investigations is marked and significant.

## THE NEW CRUISER.

The preliminary trial of the Minneapolis has convinced the contractors that her speed will exceed that of the Columbia. The results were more satisfactory in horse power and in speed than those of the corresponding trial of the sister ship. If the contractors' estimates are approximately accurate, there is a gain of three-quarters of a knot, and a reasonable prospect that the Columbia's official record of 22.8 knots on her four hours' trial will be beaten in July. It is almost superfluous to add that the machinery worked without flaw, and that not even a journal nor a bearing was overheated. American shipbuilding of the highest class has emerged from the experimental stage so far as the problems of steam engineering are concerned. Armor plates may be defective in battleships and the batteries may not be scientifically arranged in the first instance; but the most difficult work in marine engineering can be executed without error in calculations and without flaw in the preliminary trial.

The class to which the Minneapolis and the Columbia belong is at once the most original and the most useful of all the types adopted in the construction of the new Navy. They are commerce destroyers of unsurpassed coal endurance and speed, which in war time will hold at their mercy a merchant fleet under a hostile flag; and they are also cruisers which can be economically operated with a single screw and are pre-eminently adapted for ordinary service in time of peace. The new Navy has to meet these two requirements. It must be a formidable weapon of defence and offence in an unforeseen emergency, and it must also be available for routine work at all times. There are probably no other ships in the Navy which serve both purposes with equal efficiency. They are the most comfortable ships for ordinary service at home or abroad; they can be coaled for long cruises and then run at reduced speed at low cost; and they are also capable of making the quickest possible time whenever an emergency arises, such as an escape of an Itata or a hasty summons to Bluefields with every available ship at Rio. There could hardly be more serviceable vessels for the ordinary requirements of the Navy in time of peace; and certainly there could not be more formidable ships for warfare with maritime Europe. Operating on the high seas, they would be secure against torpedo attack, and with their speed and coal endurance they could destroy every merchant ship that might be sighted.

The United States Navy does not need to be as strong in battleships and torpedo craft as the British or other European navies. Naval defences are required as safeguards, so that a hostile demonstration by a foreign fleet will not be made against an unprotected seaboard. Battleships, coast-defence vessels with high-power guns and a torpedo flotilla are all essential to the Navy on this account, but it is not necessary to have these branches of modern warfare unduly developed. These are safeguards which need not be multiplied from any ill-advised policy of equalling or surpassing European fleets. The American Navy should be essentially defensive, and at the same time sufficiently menacing to prevent the outbreak of war. This is where the commerce destroyer comes in with tremendous potential force. The United States with a dozen ships like the Columbia and the Minneapolis would be reasonably secure against the possibilities of war with Great Britain or any maritime nation having a large commerce. The destructive energies of such a fleet of 23-knot Alabamas would suffice to maintain peace with the most aggressive maritime Power in Europe.

For all these reasons it is to be hoped that the Minneapolis in her approaching trial will break even the Columbia's record for speed, and that the performance of both ships when in commission will be so satisfactory from every point of view that Congress will authorize the construction of additional vessels of the same general type. They are the best all-around ships in the Navy, having the largest potential force as destroying agents in war time, and at the same time being the most useful and economical vessels for the ordinary requirements of cruising and foreign station service in time of peace. Americans are not building fleets for European conditions, but for their own needs. They have been eminently practical so far as they have gone in the work of creating a common-sense, yet formidable, modern Navy.

## THE TREASURY AT THE PAWNBROKER'S

More gold is taken for export, and the outward movement does not cease, as many predicted last week. The gold left in the Treasury falls lower every day, and yet it is officially announced that Secretary Carlisle has given no thought to the question whether a further issue of bonds may be needed. He believes, so these announcements run, that the general cash reserve will be sufficiently well maintained, and that the temporary decline in gold reserve makes no difference. There may be some further exports this month, he reasons, and the loss of $10,000,000 or $12,000,000 in July on account of heavy interest payments, but after that gold must return this way. If these hopeful utterances do not misrepresent the Secretary, he is taking the risk of serious disappointment.

In seven days of June the outgo from this port has been $4,633,000 in gold. Yet it was supposed that the German demand had ended early last week; the enormous reserve in foreign banks and the low rate of interest abroad indicated no demand for money there, and the reported buying of stocks here on London account encouraged people to believe that a turn in the tide had come. Stocks have been stronger this week. What foreign buying there was has continued. But gold still goes out in large amounts, and it cannot be said that the facts are as cheering as the official anticipations. A further loss of $4,000,000 a week in June would make the Treasury reserve dangerously low at the end of the fiscal year. Then must follow the large loss in July on account of interest payments, and while the cash reserve may be maintained there is no ground for confidence that the gold reserve will be in any way replenished.

Secretary Carlisle is probably calculating on an income to which he does not care to call public attention. It would not look well for the Administration to be counting upon a transfer of money from the pockets of the people, through a pretended increase in revenue, to the treasury of the Whiskey Trust. If the pending revenue bill should pass about July 1, or shortly after, it would necessarily be amended to take effect at least a month later, and in that month or more of delay the Whiskey Ring could have a large quantity of whiskey taken out of bond by payment of the present tax. Every gallon so released could afterward be sold at the advanced price which the higher tax would produce. As the Trust could gain 20 cents clear profit on every gallon for which it pays 90 cents tax before the bill takes effect, the Secretary probably has reason to expect that it will pay into the Treasury many millions in a single month as soon as the bill has been signed. If it should take out only half a year's consumption, 50,000,000 gallons of whiskey, the Government would thus be deprived of $10,000,000 of the intended revenue, and that sum, by the trickery of a Democratic law, would be transferred to the Treasury of an eminently Democratic monopoly, but the Government would get the immediate use of $45,000,000 paid into the Treasury. It would hardly be a profitable business for the Treasury to borrow $45,000,000 from the Trust, virtually paying $10,000,000 interest for the use of it half a year, or at the rate of 22 per cent yearly. An issue of $50,000,000 bonds at 3 per cent interest would look better, and save the Government much money. But that would not compensate the wealthy Democratic distillers for their contributions to campaign funds, nor would it enable distinguished Democrats in Congress and elsewhere to share the profits. In the light of recent performances in Sugar, it may be expected that this Trust also will have its way, and will be permitted to lend sundry millions to the Treasury for its immediate needs, taking about a pawnbroker's interest on the loan. This is a year of Reform.

The thing especially to be kept in mind is that this increase of revenue, be it large or small, will add nothing to the stock of gold in the Treasury. Meanwhile the outgo of gold may be expected to continue, whether from exports or from public apprehension and hoarding.

## THE TARIFF AND THE FARMERS.

How much the farmers of the United States have suffered already from tariff agitation no man can compute. Their direct loss has not been large. The McKinley bill still defends producers along the seaboard and the northern border, particularly in Northern New-York, against the heavy importations which used to take the life out of their markets before that measure was enacted. Mere anticipations of lower duties have not destroyed the markets for them, as for producers of wool, woollen and cotton goods, and many other manufactured products. But the indirect loss of the farmers, like their indirect gain through Protection, comes from the rising or falling prosperity of the millions who consume their products. The tariff agitation has made the last year the worst the country has ever known, at least for half a century, in most of the manufacturing industries. Want of employment for millions of workers, reduction of wages for almost all, have forced down consumption greatly, and the farmers have felt the consequences in the lowest prices ever known for farm products.

Now comes Reform Democracy, and proposes to break down what scanty measure of direct protection it has been possible to give the agricultural interest. The farming schedule, now under consideration in the Senate, is framed by men who are honestly but most stupidly ignorant of the direct benefits which farmers along the northern border and on the seacoast have obtained through protective duties. The Reformers, like Mr. Vest, scout the idea that protection for farms has even been anything but a myth and a fraud. Their ignorance will seem amazing to the producers of New-Jersey and of Northern New-York, who know how they have suffered from the enormous importations of early products by sea, prior to the act of 1890, and how the cheap land and cheap labor of Canada's most fertile provinces have found their fattest markets in destroying the prosperity of farmers on this side of the border. But it is the supreme virtue of a Democratic Reformer to know nothing that conflicts with British theories of Free Trade, and the capacity for knowing nothing has been wonderfully developed in this Congress.

To the honor of the Republican statesmen who represent manufacturing States, it may be said that they have been as earnest and as able in defending protection for agriculture as their associates from the great farming States of the West. But the infamous Bill of Sale has the slavish support of Populists like Senators Allen and Kyle, who pretend to represent Farmers' Alliances, but have sold out to the Free Traders for paltry favors which give them personally a hope of re-election. The laboring oar in defence of the interests of farmers, not only along the seaboard and the northern border but elsewhere, has thus fallen to Republican Senators like Aldrich, of Rhode Island, and the Senators from Connecticut and Massachusetts and other manufacturing States, who have shown by their fidelity how clearly they understand the duty of securing equitable defence for all departments of American industry.

It was to be expected that they would fail. No power of reasoning, no array of facts, can convince men who have interest in Sugar stocks, or who have blindly pledged themselves to vote for anything the Sugar Trust and its instruments may dictate. Because the Democratic Senate is corrupt beyond all precedent in American history, and as shameless as it is corrupt, the farming interest has to expect heavy reduction of the duties by which it has been in a measure defended for four years, in addition to the abolition of all duty on wool, and the prostration of the manufactures which supply the home market for farmers' products. Their time will come, when they can vote again, and it is safe to predict that many who were indifferent and wanted to be carted to the voting places in 1890 and 1892 will go with a definite purpose in 1894 and 1896.

Flower has served Tammany as well as he could, and would have served it better if he had dared; its power of future service to him does not now seem worth the price of a ticket to a chowder party. So that for all his ko-toulings and flexible obeisances and fulfilments of its mandates he gets only the credit of them and not the second term, with its high and beckoning outlooks, which was the stake he was playing for.

Justice Green, of Buffalo, has decided that the Constitutional Convention acted entirely within its rights in investigating the election of a delegate whose seat was contested, and virtually says that Justice Mayham had no right to issue the injunction directed against the convention and restraining it from acting in the case referred to. Any other judicial decision would be absurd. The Constitutional Convention cannot be amenable to the courts in anything. It is supreme—the most august body that can assemble in the State. It is, of course, governed by the ordinary rules of deliberative assemblies, but in all other things it is logically and necessarily a law unto itself.

Mr. Seth Low has studied the problem of municipal government long and carefully and what he says regarding it is worthy of serious attention.

One who writes thereof with intelligence and apparent authority, says that the root of Colorado's business troubles and financial depression is in the early visit there of the lightning-rod man and the parlor-organ man, and the persuasive gnome of the nursery, with his alluring outfit of saplings and shrubs, and the ingratiatory and seducing goblin of the sewing machine. All these minions of itinerary trade fell like grasshoppers on the growing agricultural prosperity of the State, and blighted it. They sold the unsuspecting farmer their wares on credit at enormous prices, took mortgages on his land and crops and cattle, and ate him up with usurious interest, finally selling him out and turning him adrift as a Populist and political reformer, in favor of an income tax and a general redistribution of property. It is a poignant illustration of the ravage wrought by the lightning-rod man and his fellows, and might not unreasonably convey to their victims the lesson that wherever they appear in unsophisticated communities they should be dipped head downward, in the nearest horse-pond, and their multifarious wares confiscated, and, so far as possible, cremated. But, after all, a wiser precept might be distilled out of the bitter draught of their experience, namely, that it is a good thing to pay as you go, and rather remain at the mercy of the Thunder Gods than buy a lightning-rod on credit.

In case the recent sugar legislation is reversed, it would be only fair for the speculative Senators to round up their profits and cover them into the Treasury, to stiffen up the sinews of the Secretary when he makes out another schedule.

It is evident that the Democrats mean to make a desperate attempt at economy in Congress so as to go before the country on false pretences in the coming Congressional elections. They are cutting down appropriations with such severity as to make it certain that large deficiency appropriations will be needed in the next Congress. This is the cheapest sort of trick, which originated, we believe, with Mr. Holman and has come to be known as Holmanism. But the country is "onto it" and the voters can no longer be deceived by such transparent pretences.

New-York has no use for men of the stamp of Civil Justice Roesch. By his own admissions and confessions he has passed judgment upon himself. The sooner he steps down and out of the public gaze the better it will be for him. Can Tammany afford to stand sponsor for such creatures?

## PERSONAL.

The real name of Brother Joseph, who has succeeded Father Damien in the work among the lepers of Hawaii, is Ira P. Dutton, a native of Vermont. He adjudicated war claims in the border States after the Civil War.

The Municipal Order League, of Chicago, has secured the appointment of a woman, Mrs. Paul, as Inspector of the Bureau of Street and Alley Cleaning. In speaking of the appointment, one of the Chicago papers says: "Mrs. Paul has no friends at the City Hall to be looked after, no saloon acquaintance on the district or off it to distract her attention or absorb her time. She will not 'divvy' with contractors and then close her eyes to the gross non-performance of duty for which they draw pay from the city treasury. In a word, she has none of the reasons for neglect of duty which make the ordinary inspector of no more value to the community than a wooden Indian would be in the place."

The wife of Thomas Hardy, the novelist, is a woman of considerable artistic ability, and has ornamented one of the rooms of their Dorchester home with a frieze illustrating her husband's stories.

Among the well-known men who were born in Onondaga County, which has just celebrated its centennial, may be mentioned William C. Ruger, Charles Andrews and George F. Comstock, of the Court of Appeals; William J. Wallace, of the United States Circuit Court; Attorneys-General Daniel Pratt and Theodore E. Hancock, ex-Senator Frank Hiscock, James J. Belden, Francis Hendricks, Thomas G. Alvord, Dennis McCarthy, Carroll E. Smith, George N. Kennedy and the late General Slocum.

Professor Rosenthal, who has been for many years a Christian missionary in Abyssinia, is now in this country, telling how the missionaries in that country are persecuted. King Theodore was especially cruel to missionaries. They were first condemned to wear heavy bars of iron around their body, and were then tried. The trial began by reading the genealogy of the King, which claimed for him a blood relationship with Solomon and David, and the reading of which lasted four hours. During this reading the missionaries were compelled to stand unprotected in the burning sun.

# JOHN JACOB ASTOR RELENTS.

## HE DECIDES NOT TO BUILD THE STABLE IN MADISON-AVE.

### NOW THAT HE HAS WON HIS POINT IN EVERY INSTANCE, HE RESOLVES TO BE MAGNANIMOUS—NEIGHBORS AND MEMBERS OF THE HEBREW SYNAGOGUE HAPPY.

John Jacob Astor has decided not to build a stable on his lot at Sixty-fifth-st. and Madison-ave., despite the fact that he has won the battle in open court. The people who live in the neighborhood were greatly stirred up when it was announced that Mr. Astor intended to build a stable directly opposite the Church of the Congregation of B'nai Jeshurun; and the members of that synagogue indignantly protested. Finally the neighbors met at A. M. Palmer's house and passed resolutions calling on Mr. Astor not to defile the neighborhood and lower the value of property by building a stable. Mr. Astor's workmen, however, kept steadily on and the stable began to rise slowly. The synagogue offered to buy the lot, giving Mr. Astor $10,000 more than he had paid for it, but the price he set was too high. A temporary injunction was next secured, forbidding the building of the stable, but it was soon vacated. In the meanwhile a bill had been introduced and passed by the Legislature prohibiting the erection of a stable within 100 feet of a house of worship. The Governor, however, vetoed the bill, and Mr. Astor was victorious again. Yesterday, however, his attorneys, Lord, Day & Lord, No. 120 Broadway, gave out the following letter, written by Joseph H. Choate, his counsel, to Charles Strauss, attorney for the synagogue:

"Now that the court has denied the right of your clients—the congregation worshipping in the synagogue on Madison-ave.—to restrain by injunction the trustees under the will of William Astor from constructing a stable on their lot on the corner of Sixty-fifth-st., immediately adjoining, and Governor Flower having vetoed as unconstitutional the bill which was passed in the interest of your clients, forbidding the construction or use of any building as a stable within 100 feet of any place of worship, I am instructed by the trustees to inform you that at the earnest solicitation of Mr. John Jacob Astor, who desires to live on terms of peace and good will with his neighbors and fellow-citizens, they have concluded, in deference to the expressed wishes of your clients and other parties dwelling in the immediate neighborhood, to discontinue the construction of the projected stable for Mr. Astor on the lot in question, and to devote the lot to other uses.

"It was the belief of the trustees that the construction of an ornamental building on the lot and its occupation by Mr. Astor as a stable during the winter months could in no possible way interfere with the comfort or convenience of the owners of adjoining and neighboring property. And when you commenced suit, and obtained an order from the court which stopped the construction of the building, they were advised that it was their duty, and a matter of great interest not only to themselves, but to all owners of real estate in this city, to maintain their right to use their own property in their own way, provided such use did not really interfere with the health, comfort or convenience of their neighbors.

"That object having been accomplished, Mr. Astor considers that there is no longer any reason why the trustees should not, even at a considerable sacrifice of their own convenience, give up the building of the stable to please their neighbors, and they have consented, at his request, to do so. You, of course, understand that Mr. Astor is not one of the trustees, and has no control of the property in question, but he has not felt at liberty, until the vetoing by Governor Flower of the bill referred to, to press upon the trustees his personal wishes in the matter.

## NOT MISS MARTINOT OR MRS. FIGMAN.

### SHE IS ONLY MRS. STINSON, IT APPEARS, BUT CREDITORS MUST BE KEPT AMUSED.

It appears, on a calmer and more dispassionate view of the case, that Miss Sadie Martinot is not married to Max Figman, in spite of the entry "Mr. Max Figman, Mrs. Figman," on the passenger list of the Normannia. The Normannia sailed on Thursday, and when these names appeared on the list it was assumed that Miss Martinot, who was known to be engaged to Mr. Figman, had been married to him. But Miss Martinot's acts are not to be judged at all by the known habits of other women, or even of other actresses, and it now appears that the assumption that she was married to Mr. Figman, though natural, was over-hasty. A. H. Hummel, Miss Martinot's lawyer, explained the affair in a different way yesterday.

In the first place, he said, she was still the wife of Fred Stinson. Mr. Stinson has brought a suit for divorce against her in Massachusetts, on the ground of desertion, but the decree has not yet been signed, and by the laws of the State it cannot be in the next three months or so. Miss Martinot is not defending the suit. Mr. Hummel says that the reason she allows herself to be called Mrs. Figman is to divert the unpleasant attentions of some of her judgment creditors. She has some valuable jewels and some money, but not so much as she is supposed to have, and the general impression that she has a good deal has given occasion for much annoyance. Miss Martinot is to star next season and Mr. Figman is to be her manager. Mr. Hummel also hinted that Mr. Figman was going to Europe as a sort of guardian for Miss Martinot, but that is not to be taken seriously. She is capable of taking care of herself, and nobody says she isn't.

### MRS. CLEVELAND REACHES GRAY GABLES.

Buzzard's Bay, Mass., June 8.—Mrs. Cleveland arrived at Gray Gables this morning, after an exceedingly pleasant sail from Greenwich in E. C. Benedict's steam yacht Oneida. The yacht dropped anchor off Monument Neck at 8:30 o'clock this morning. The sail up Buzzard's Bay was delightful. There was scarcely a ripple on the surface of the water, and a gentle southwesterly breeze was blowing. The party comprised Mrs. Cleveland, the Misses Cleveland, nurse, governess and Mr. Benedict and members of his family. They did not come ashore until 10 o'clock, when they landed at the Jefferson wharf, where the veteran actor, his children, grandchildren and many guests, with neighboring residents, were in waiting to receive Mrs. Cleveland. After luncheon was served at Mrs. Jefferson's, Mrs. Cleveland and party were driven to the village by Thomas Jefferson. At the postoffice Mrs. Cleveland received her mail, and the carriage was then turned about to the landing at General Taylor's villa, whence the party returned to Gray Gables in the Oneida's steam launch.

### SOROSIS HAS A PLEASANT MEETING.

The June conference of Sorosis is said by one of the officers who ought to know to be a "take." Instead of meeting at Sherry's and transacting the business of the club in a stately and formal manner, it is the usual custom to hie to the country and have "a good time." The meeting yesterday was held at the home of Mrs. Margaret T. Yardley, in East Orange. After a few feeble efforts, all pretence of