Amusements.

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

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20 West 14th-st., near 5th-ave.
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157 4th-ave., corner 14th-st.
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243 West 125th-st.
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New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1894.

FOURTEEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.—Abdul Aziz, the new Sultan of Morocco, is preparing to march upon Fez, where his uncle disputes his title to the throne. ═══ Property valued at more than $1,000,000 was destroyed by fire in Panama. ═══ The insurrection in Corea is growing more serious; it is reported that the King has fled to Japan. ═══ Admiral Erben and Captain Mahan were guests at the anniversary banquet of Trinity House in London. ═══ Baron Giovanni Nicotera, a well-known Italian statesman, died in Rome.

Congress.—Both houses in session. ═══ Senate: Mr. Sherman and several others made vigorous attacks on the wool schedule of the Tariff bill; H. O. Havemeyer was again before the investigating committee. ═══ House: Discussion of the Indian Appropriation bill was continued, Mr. Reed making an interesting speech.

Domestic.—Strikers who disobeyed Judge Taft's injunction were arrested in Ohio. ═══ The American Railway Union and the Knights of Labor effected a coalition. ═══ The Northern Pacific investigation was resumed in Milwaukee. ═══ The Naval War College was opened at Newport, R. I. ═══ The Kansas Populists, in their State Convention, at Topeka, renominated Governor Lewelling by acclamation.

City and Suburban.—Further evidence of blackmail and extortion, implicating Police Captain Murphy, was brought out at the investigation of the Lexow Committee. ═══ Considerable sensational testimony was given in the trial of Erastus Wiman. ═══ Abner Bartlett died. ═══ The commencement exercises of Columbia College were held. ═══ A friend of Richard Croker says that the ex-chieftain told him a few days before he sailed that he was in good health and intended to stay in New-York all summer. ═══ The Rev. Dr. John R. Paxton talked about his health and about current affairs. ═══ Winners at Morris Park: Ed. Kearney, La Misere, Connoisseur, Banquet, The Coon, Hammie. ═══ The New-York baseball team won from Louisville, 7 to 5; Broklyn won from Cincinnati, 11 to 5. ═══ The president of the Park Board announced that work by the day was not to be stopped, as the resolution adopted on June 6 provided. ═══ Stocks dull, but extremely strong, and railway shares on small transactions advanced more than the industrials, excepting Chicago Gas, although the industrials furnished the bulk of the business. The closing was practically at the top prices.

The Weather.—Forecast for to-day: Fair. Temperature yesterday: Lowest, 61 degrees; highest, 76; average, 65⅝.

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.

Mr. William Astor Chanler's friends will be glad that he has finally concluded that he has "no call," as they say down East, to hunt for things which he never lost in the interior of Africa, and that the thing which he did lose, his health, is more likely to be found in Carlsbad. He has displayed a plucky and venturesome spirit, as the trophies on the walls of the Knickerbocker Club prove, but other qualities are necessary to make a successful explorer.

It is a healthy sign of the times that the official conscience seems to be a little less callous than usual just now. The wisdom of appropriating $1,000,000 to be expended in day labor in the parks may perhaps be open to question, but there is no doubt that the public is inclined to look with suspicion upon any attempt to take advantage of the Appropriation act for the purpose of feeding fat the old company of contractors. The Park Commissioners came to the conclusion yesterday that their resolution of June 6, which squinted at the diversion of what remains of the $1,000,000 from the uses for which it was originally appropriated, was to be understood in a Pickwickian sense. But for the sake of the integrity of the record, it might be well to reconsider that resolution instead of trying to interpret it as meaning nothing.

It appears that it is the sheep that is to be sacrificed to the uncontrollable desire of the Democratic party to reform the tariff so as to make it one for revenue only. Of course this is as it should be. "It was the rabbit began it," said the poacher when caught with the corpus delicti in his gamebag. The wicked sheep has no friends in the South, so let him bear away the sins of the Administration into the wilderness. Sugar must be protected, and also rice; but sugar and rice never bit anybody.

Another name, the ninth, was yesterday added to the list of police captains whom the investigation by the Lexow Committee has marked for public execration. Captain Murphy, of the West One-hundredth-st. station, was charged directly with accepting money in return for the privilege of violating the law. Of course all these men will have an opportunity of denying the truthfulness of the testimony given against them, and no doubt they will be grateful, sooner or later, that under the ruling of the committee they have not been permitted to rush in and exculpate themselves in the style of Roesch. They should all seek seclusion while preparing their cases, as Croker has done. Nothing brings peace of mind like a voyage to Europe. It is plain enough that the city's morals would not suffer were they to tear themselves away from their duties for a space.

GOOD FOR GENERAL COLLIS!

The sturdy straight-Republicanism of General Collis and the persistence with which on Monday night he held Colonel George Bliss's County Committee to the consideration of his resolution committing that organization to the policy of nominating a straight Republican county ticket this fall saved the committee from making a serious blunder. The sincerity and earnestness of General Collis's Republicanism and the uncompromising character of his hostility to all factions of the Democratic party cannot be questioned. He has shown his faith by his works. Two or three Republicans in each election district manifesting the same zeal and exhibiting the same courage which he showed at the last election would be of greater service in preventing Democratic frauds than thousands of dollars in money contributions. No man in the party is better entitled to a hearing on the subject of straight nominations. His resolution met the question squarely and promptly, and it was, as we have said, a fortunate thing for Colonel Bliss's committee that he did not quietly submit to its being laid on the table under what turned out to be a misapprehension, or to its being amended by Colonel Bliss in such a way as to leave the county ticket below Mayor open, to be made up by deals and bargains with Democratic factions.

For nothing is more certain than that the action of the Republican County Committee at the Cooper Union meeting demanding a straight ticket expressed not only the deliberate convictions of the ardent and enthusiastic young Republicans there assembled, but the settled determination as well of the overwhelming majority of Republicans in this county, whatever their enrolment. No doubt there are men more or less prominent and active on Colonel Bliss's committee who would prefer decidedly to have the whole question of a ticket left open, as it would furnish the opportunity for dealing with Democratic factions by methods with which they are familiar. It would have suited them had the vote by which General Collis's resolution was tabled been permitted to stand. Next to that Colonel Bliss's amendment, which left the ticket below Mayor open, would have been most satisfactory, as there would then have been a very considerable field for the peculiar operations with which they are familiar. It was doubtless in their interest that the Colonel offered the amendment, and it was not strange that he should exhibit disappointment at its defeat. He may well console himself, however, with the reflection that it is the first and only instance in which he has not carried his point and maintained his claim to the position of absolute "Boss." And he ought to be grateful to General Collis for saving the committee from a fatal blunder.

The nomination of a straight Republican ticket this fall means that the Republican party of this county believes in itself; in its own honesty of purpose and sincerity of conviction; in its own ability to administer the affairs of this city and county as wisely and well as for more than thirty years it administered the affairs of the Nation, and that it has, moreover, no confidence whatever in the party which has made such wretched work in city, State and Nation, or in any division, subdivision or faction of it. The Republican party is doing business in its own name, under its own sign, and is not open to propositions of copartnership or joint deals or blind pools or any other device or trick of Tammany, Anti-Tammany, Snapper, Anti-Snapper or Mugwump. But it has a cordial welcome for all good citizens who are looking for an opportunity to put their votes against Tammany misrule where they will do most good.

THE MOROCCAN QUESTION.

The trouble about the succession to the Moorish throne, which may become serious and even involve European Powers, arises from several causes. One is that the late Sultan had several wives who bore him children. The imperial family is thus divided into jealous factions. This son claims the throne because he is the eldest son of the first wife; that because he is the son of the favorite wife; the other because he was Muley Hassan's personal choice. Another cause is the absence of any fixed law of succession, such as most monarchies possess. Generally the Sultan names his own successor; but as this is done by word of mouth, disputes and denials innumerable arise. Still another is the character of the Empire itself, which is not homogeneous, but composed of three or four semi-independent provinces, and populated by several different and strongly antagonistic races. Fez is the chief capital, but Morocco and Mequinez and Wazan are its rivals, each with strong claims to supremacy; not to mention Tangier, in some respects the most important of all. And each of these was at one time an independent capital. Then there are the Berbers pulling one way, the Arabs another, the Moors yet another, besides half a dozen minor tribes and peoples. "The throne of the Emperors of Morocco," it has been said, "is their horse, and their pavilion is the sky"; which practically means that he who would wear the crown must win it and hold it by the old rule of force.

The army at Fez is siding with the prince designated by Muley Hassan as his successor. But that army cannot make and unmake emperors, as did that of Rome. It numbers only about 15,000 men. Should Mequinez or Wazan or Morocco City revolt, it would be powerless. Should the wild Riffs again raise the standard of insurrection, it could not subdue them. And that all these tribes and provinces will quietly accept the rule of the boy Abdul Aziz and his foreign and unbelieving mother is beyond reasonable expectation. Rebellion, if extensive, would mean anarchy, and anarchy, doubtless, would mean European intervention; which would be a delicate matter to manage, not with respect to Morocco, but with respect to rivalries between the Powers. Several of them covet Morocco, and Morocco is well worth coveting. It is worth a dozen Algerias and Tunises. It has a fine climate, fertile soil, vast mines of gold, silver, tin, iron, copper, nickel, salt, marble and other minerals, and luxuriant primeval forests of oak, pine and cedar. Spain, of course, has the best natural right to the country on grounds both of tradition and propinquity; and fully expects to get it. She already has, moreover, a vast stretch of coast beyond Morocco, from Cape Bojador to Cape Blanco. But then Great Britain has a bit of coast between this Spanish possession and Morocco; and also a general habit of grabbing wherever she can. And France has Algeria, bordering on Morocco at the east, and indeed nearly the whole western end of the Sahara, bordering on Morocco at the south. The rivalry between these three will therefore be keen, as their intrigues at Fez and Tangier are now active and incessant. That very rivalry may be, for the present, the salvation of Morocco's independence. But sooner or later this "sick man of Africa" must altogether collapse, and then we shall see a pretty scramble for his estate.

MR. HAVEMEYER'S TESTIMONY.

Mr. Havemeyer is an astute witness who endeavors to force a balance in the relations of the Sugar Trust to political parties. In his testimony before the Gray Committee on Tuesday he denied that the Trust was a Democratic organization, and asserted that both parties were under financial obligations to it. He admitted that the refiners' combination had contributed to the campaign fund of the Democratic party in New-York, but declared that the Republican party in Massachusetts had received similar assistance. "It is my impression," he said, "that wherever there is a dominant party, wherever the majority is very large, that is the party that gets the contribution, because that is the party which controls the local matters." When Senator Allen asked if the Sugar Trust is Democratic in a Democratic State and Republican in a Republican State, Mr. Havemeyer replied: "As far as local matters are concerned I think that is about it." Senator Allen at once suggested that the committee ought to have a precise statement of the Trust's campaign subscriptions during the last two years, and Mr. Havemeyer promised to consult counsel. Yesterday he declined, on advice of counsel, to make such a statement, and the committee excused him.

We wish that the committee might have insisted upon having the books produced and the facts disclosed in detail. If this had been done, it would have appeared that there was a large balance of Trust money, we are confident, to be charged against the Democratic party, independently of the private subscriptions made by the refiners toward Mr. Cleveland's re-election. Mr. Depew on the eve of the election of 1892 took the right ground when he asserted that the Republican party would meet the Democrats more than half way in any legislation which would stop abuses in the raising and distribution of money by campaign committees. If it could be shown that both political parties have been equally at fault in receiving financial aid from a powerful Trust which is dependent to a large degree upon tariff legislation, the strongest possible argument would be supplied for a radical reform of methods in conducting National and Congressional campaigns. That would be a movement in the right direction, and it would have The Tribune's heartiest approval. But we entertain no doubt that a complete transcript of the Trust's political accounts with the campaign committees during the last two years would disclose only nominal subscriptions on the Republican side. The interests of the Trust have lain with the success of the Democratic party, to which Mr. Havemeyer belongs, and the refiners' money has been very largely invested on that side.

Indeed, as Mr. Havemeyer himself tells the story with cynical frankness, the refiners have in this State large interests which have required protection locally, and they have secured it by contributing regularly to the Democratic party while it was a majority party. They have also had everything at stake in Congressional legislation, and Mr. Havemeyer has been in Washington representing the Trust's interests in person and arranging the new sugar schedules. He has consulted secretly with leading Democratic Senators; he has had hot words with Senator Brice, and pronounced the policy of attacking the sugar refiners' interests "infamous as a party proceeding"; he has had repeated interviews with Senators Smith, Vest, Jones, Camden, Gorman and the Louisiana Senators; he has been closeted with them in their houses and in hotel and committee rooms; he has conferred twice with Secretary Carlisle about the sugar schedule and received a letter of introduction from him to Senator Mills; and he has established harmonious relations with all the leading Democratic Senators with a single exception—Senator Hill, who received him coldly. Mr. Havemeyer himself being the witness, he has brought tremendous pressure to bear upon the Democratic Senators to legislate in the interest of the Trust. The revised sugar schedules and the votes of the Senators attest his overwhelming success as a political lobbyist.

The plain truth is that the sugar schedule, as Senator Sherman has said, reveals the hand, not of a legislator nor of a lawyer, but of a well-informed manufacturer. It has been drawn up in such a way as to facilitate fraud in importations, to give the refiners far greater advantages than they enjoyed under the McKinley act, and to enrich them at the expense of the revenues of the country. The Trust, aided by the Louisiana Senators, has practically taken the Democratic combine by the throat and dictated a surrender under a menace of defeating the Tariff bill. This is the audacious game which has been played by the monopolists, who have been "contributing locally" to the Democratic party in States like New-York and New-Jersey, where it was in the majority, while making a pretence of "evening up" political support by nominal subscriptions in Massachusetts.

WRECKING THE GOVERNMENT.

Fighting over details of the Tariff bill, with its swarm of jobs and blackmailing bargains and gifts to trusts, members of Congress of both parties are prone to forget what the measure means as to revenue. The first thing to be kept in mind is that a very heavy reduction of duties on all dutiable imports is proposed in every bill which the Democrats have considered. Their comparisons are always with imports during the year ending June 30, 1893, when imports were larger than in any previous year in the whole history of the country. But dutiable imports in ten months of the current year have been 35 per cent less than in the same months of the previous year, owing to the prostration of industry, the impoverishment of the millions, and their inability to purchase as largely as usual of foreign products.

The average rate of duty on dutiable imports under the bill as it is now going through the Senate is not quite 40 per cent, with all the special favors to trusts and monopolies. As it stands, the bill, exclusive of sugar duties, would yield upon the imports of 1893 about $126,000,000. This estimate, though based on changes made since any official statement by the committee, corresponds strictly with the latest figures of the committee modified by more recent bargains. But this is on the basis of importations equal to those of 1893. On the importations of the current fiscal year, which are 35 per cent smaller as to dutiable articles, the same duties would yield only about $90,000,000. Under the present law the customs revenue has been only $123,000,000 in eleven months, against $189,000,000 the previous year.

This threatened sacrifice of $110,000,000 in customs revenue it is proposed to make up, primarily by an addition of $30,000,000 income tax, and $20,000,000 tax on spirits, and then by addition of $42,000,000 duties on sugar. If all these taxes were to yield all that anybody expects, with imports as much reduced as they have been this year, the revenue would be too small. But it is hoped that importations of dutiable articles will largely increase after the new and lower duties go into effect, thus increasing the revenue. This is not improbable, and yet such increase must be at the expense of American producers, and its immediate result must be to deprive them of occupation and means of livelihood in order that foreigners may be paid for producing similar goods. It ought to take only a moment's thought to convince Democratic reformers that to close American mills must eventually mean smaller purchases of foreign goods by Americans.

The addition of $42,000,000 duty on sugar must depend, first on the ability and willingness of the people to buy as much sugar, with an addition of 40 per cent to its former cost, as they bought last year when sugar cost abroad only 3 cents. There never yet has been an enhancement of 40 per cent in the price of any article of universal consumption at any time in the history of the country which has not resulted in an immediate and large decrease in its consumption. In all probability about a third of the consumption would at first be cut off. But the Government revenue would depend altogether upon the willingness of the Sugar Trust to bestow $42,000,000 upon the Treasury, by importing the sugar for next year after January 1 under the new duty, instead of pocketing that sum by importing the sugar before January 1 free of duty. The men who are confident that the Sugar Trust will generously give up its profits to the Government are interesting specimens.

If there is no certainty of getting any additional revenue by duties on sugar, neither is there any certainty that the Whiskey Trust will kindly defer taking whiskey out of bond until the new tax has gone into effect. The quantity in bond is now more than an entire year's consumption, and payment of the tax before the new law takes effect will yield a profit of 20 cents on every 90 cents tax so paid. Perhaps the Whiskey Monopoly will generously treat the Government to the extent of $20,000,000, and perhaps not. The income tax, it is notorious, will be resisted in the courts for years with all the ability which threatened corporations and capitalists can command, and whether they succeed or fail the collection of the tax will be deferred. Thus every reliance of the Democrats for revenue in place of the $70,000,000 or more which the new tariff would cut off, and the $35,000,000 or $40,000,000 besides which the continuing depression of trade would cut off, appears to have been wantonly thrown away by an ignorant and profligate Democratic Congress in gifts to the great monopolies.

POLITICS IN KENTUCKY.

When a Kentucky Democrat wants an office he wastes no time pretending that he has any doubt of his own fitness or availability, or that he has been dragged into public notice against his will, or has reluctantly consented to permit the use of his name or anything of the sort. He just says he wants the office and goes for it. The Lexington district is all ablaze at this moment with eruptions of oratory of the most lurid hue from three candidates for the Democratic nomination for Congress, including the present incumbent, the silver-tongued, slippery and somewhat notorious Breckinridge. Each is going it "on his own hook," and each has the sublimest confidence in himself. In other parts of the State other candidates for Congress and the various State offices to be filled at the next election are putting themselves forward with breezy frankness and a refreshing disregard of conventionalities. This is partly due, we presume, to the fact that as a rule a Democratic nomination is equivalent to an election, and all the canvassing and electioneering consequently must be done before the nominating conventions are held.

A specimen "card" is that of Charles W. Metcalf, which appears in several Kentucky newspapers, announcing that gentleman's candidacy for the office of Secretary of State. "I have no apology to make," he says, "except that I want the office"; and he adds, "I hope to be able to persuade you that the office wants me." He describes himself as "in religion and politics a Democratic Methodist by inheritance and conviction." He then sets forth his political creed, beginning with his belief that "the man who earns a dollar by the sweat of his brow has an inherited, God-given right to spend that dollar wheresoever he pleases without legislative restriction." He favors an income tax—whether for the Nation or only for Kentucky he does not say—and he believes "that our country is large enough and old enough to issue a piece of paper and call it a dollar, and that it will be accepted as a dollar in purchasing power wherever offered." This, we believe, is a very popular notion in Kentucky, and will, no doubt, greatly strengthen his candidacy.

These are the only articles in his creed. He is silent on the tariff, Civil Service Reform and Hawaii. As to the qualification considered most essential for a Democratic candidate in Kentucky—a war record—he frankly admits that he has none. "I was born too late," he says, "to join the Confederate Army, and I have never been religious enough to fight in the Salvation Army, and I am too busy to enlist in Coxey's army." With this he submits his claims to the action of the Democratic party. And it strikes us that the party might as well nominate him. He is probably as sound as the average Kentucky Democrat on all political questions; his candor is commendable, and his temper seems to be amiable. These last are qualities not common among Kentucky Democrats. Charles W. Metcalf is our candidate for the Democratic nomination for Secretary of State of Kentucky.

LAW MUST BE ENFORCED.

The long strike of coal-miners and coke-workers, embracing about 180,000 men but forcing at least as many more to lose a month of their time in idleness, has been an expensive one in many respects. In money the wage-earners have lost about $300,000 a day for two months, and half as much more for a month, or nearly $20,000,000. This is more than 20 cents a ton on all the bituminous coal mined in a year within the district affected by the strike, and the miners not only lost more than they could hope to gain for a year, but ended by accepting no definite settlement whatever. In Ohio the miners' organization refuses to assent to the arrangement, in Illinois part of the miners and part of the operators do the same, and in Pennsylvania part of the operators, while the whole arrangement is made conditional upon the mutual observance of the agreement by operators and miners both in the Pittsburg district. Certainly such slender results are not often considered worth the expenditure of $20,000,000 in money.

The loss of the operators was partly made up by the enhanced price of large quantities of coal they had in hand and the limited quantity they were able to mine. Nevertheless, they doubtless sustained large losses, which will also indirectly affect the condition of the workingmen in the near future. They ought to know, but of course they do not or they would never have resorted to a great strike at such a time as this, that the ability of employers to carry on their business with vigor and hope in a time of general depression is of first importance to those whose livelihood depends upon that business. The effect of the strike upon many other industries cannot now be estimated, because it is impossible to say how far the business they lost through enforced idleness can now be recovered.

The greatest loss of the miners is that of public sympathy and disposition to look with some confidence to their organization. When the struggle began the feeling was almost unanimous in the States immediately affected that the miners had some reason to ask more satisfactory wages than they had temporarily accepted during and since the prostration of last year. Their condition was known to be most trying, and their organization appeared to be under the direction of men who sought relief solely through lawful and proper means. It is only just to say even now that the leading men of the miners' organization have repeatedly endeavored to prevent violence or destruction of property, and have evidently realized that the success of the organization would in the end depend upon their ability to restrain lawlessness among the men. It seems to have been the fact that the leaders of the organization were powerfully moved to assent to a compromise which was far short of the results they had sought, because they perceived that the prevalence of lawlessness and brutality was destroying all hope of any real or lasting success.

It remains for the authorities in every State which has been disturbed by this outbreak to take special care that the law shall be rigidly enforced against those persons who have been guilty of violence or injury to property. It will not do in any State to suffer an agreement between employers and employed to operate as an act of amnesty for those who have trampled under foot the laws. If Ohio ceases to protect the lives and welfare of its citizens who work for wages, by inflicting the full penalty of the law upon those who beat or murder them or deprive them of their freedom of labor, then it is time for the State of Ohio to look well to its system of self-government. Thus far the government in that State has shown a commendable firmness and determination to uphold the officers of law, while most disgraceful weakness or criminal sympathy with lawlessness has characterized the action of executive officers in some other States. But it is the business of good citizens of all parties at this juncture to insist that, no matter what agreement may have been made between employers and employed, those who have committed crimes and deprived others of their rights must suffer the full penalty of the laws they have broken.

The order of to-day is to fling to the breeze all the bunting which the patriotic citizen possesses, both at home and down town. June 14 is Flag Day, the anniversary of the formal adoption of the Stars and Stripes as the National banner of the United States by the Continental Congress in 1777. It was designated for an annual celebration four years ago by the Sons of the American Revolution, and the simple and inexpensive but attractive observance of the day has been growing in favor ever since, is now being generally urged by all patriotic societies, and is approved by the public at large. By order of Mayor Gilroy, the City Hall will set the example to-day of flying the American flag. It is hoped that citizens generally will join in the observance. The sentiment of freedom and National pride lives in the flag. Let it have a day of its own.

Does the Metropolitan Traction syndicate want the earth?

If the present proprietor of "The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser" would put a curb on the ambition of his editor to write about things he doesn't understand, and would keep him pinned down to neighborhood affairs, he would prevent a considerable trickling of crude misinformation and acidulated ignorance into Erie County. The editor needs either to be overhauled and newstocked with general intelligence, or dry-docked to sandpaper his liver and improve his temper.

A new use is to be made of the trolley in Brooklyn. On one of the lines a special car is to be used in carrying the mails. The fact that mail carriers have the right of way should not be used as an excuse for increasing the speed of the cars on this particular line. All the trolley cars in Brooklyn run quite fast enough already.

The Chamber of Commerce, which has adjourned for the summer, is to be congratulated upon having done a season's work of the greatest value to this city and to the whole country.

Defeat has its compensations even for Governor Pennoyer. He has lost everything for which he has been playing in his demagogue career in Oregon, but in his extremity he has gained a champion or at least an apologist in "The Springfield Republican," which says that The Tribune ought not to have called him a blackguard simply for telegraphing to Secretary Gresham: "I will attend to my business; let the President attend to his business." The demoralized Governor can now brace up, emboldened by the reflection in his dark hour that all is not lost when a sympathetic tear is dropped over his fate in the noble old commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Berlin Socialists have boycotted certain brands of bottled beer, a new departure in the conduct of that order hitherto tolerant of all brewages and more concerned about the matter of quantity than quality. Beer and Socialism, sliding into sleepy and imbecile phases of rhetorical anarchism, seem in some way to go together, and whatever else the sect choose to boycott, it would seem as if they ought to leave alone the fluid which originates and animates and inspires their principles.

PERSONAL.

General R. A. Colston, who commanded "Stonewall" Jackson's brigade at Cedar Mountain, is now living in Washington in straitened circumstances. The local Confederate Veterans' Association has decided to help him.

There died in Baden, near Vienna, a few days ago Baron Adolph Duval de Dampierre, the descendant of one of the most famous families of Austria. He died in poverty, having spent the greater part of his life as a bookkeeper in a little store. The Dampierre Regiment of Vienna, named after one of his ancestors, has the right for all time to march through the Hofburg, the home of the Emperor, to the strains of music.

Charles M. Warner, of Syracuse, has announced his intention of erecting a monument in that city in memory of the soldiers of Onondaga County.

French journals announce the marriage of Mlle. d'Assailly and Count des Courtis, oldest son of the Marquis of that name. The bride is a granddaughter of General Lafayette.

John W. Hutchinson, the last survivor of the Hutchinson brothers, who became famous as singers many years ago, is now seventy-four years of age.

Apropos of the recent death of a grandnephew of Napoleon I, the Paris papers state that the relatives of the latter still living in Europe are the following persons: Lucien Napoleon, Prince of Canino, and better known under the name of Cardinal Bonaparte, grandson of Lucien, Napoleon's brother; Princess Gabrielle del Drago; Prince Napoleon Charles, with his two daughters, Marie, the wife of Lieutenant Gotti, of the Italian army, and Eugénie, born in 1872; Roland Napoleon, who has one daughter, and Princess Jeanne, Marquise de Villeneuve. Of the descendants of Jérôme, another brother of Napoleon I, there are Princes Louis and Victor, and Princess Laetitia, Duchess of Aosta, children of Prince Napoleon, who died at Rome March 19, 1891. Finally, the living descendants of Caroline, Napoleon's sister and Murat's wife, are Countesses Gaddi, Tavegal and Matevcci-Garini, grandnieces of Napoleon I, his great-grandniece, and Prince Pontecorvo, his great-grandnephew.

NOTES FROM LONDON.

THE PRIME MINISTER'S DINNER—TWO INCIDENTS AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE PARTY—NAVAL HONORS—MR. VALENTINE PRINSEP AS R. A.

London, June 2.

The dinner which the Prime Minister gave on the evening of the celebration of the Queen's Birthday was a remarkable one, and departed from the conventional custom. His guests were not all titled. The Prince of Wales dined with him, and one or two Peers were at the table whose peerage may be their chief claim to distinction. Heretofore it has been the rule that the Prime Minister on this anniversary should invite the most dignified members of his party; those of highest social standing, and those of most exalted rank. Lord Rosebery, an innovator in many things, has set aside this singular social canon, and set up one of his own. The dinner was evidently meant to be representative. It included representatives of the United States in the persons of the two naval officers, Admiral Erben and Captain Mahan, for whom London has been competing the last fortnight or so. The Archbishop of Canterbury was there as Head—next after the Queen—of the Church of England. Lord Kelvin, President of the Royal Society, and as such official head of the scientific world, was a guest. Mr. Huxley—it seems odd still to see him described as the Right Honorable T. H. Huxley—was there in virtue of a scientific and literary eminence which is independent of official or titular distinction. Sir Frederic Leighton came for Art; since there is popularly supposed to be some kind of connection between Art and the Royal Academy, of which Sir Frederic Leighton is President. The profession of medicine had a distinguished delegate in Dr. Russell Reynolds, President of the Royal College of Physicians, in succession to the late Sir Andrew Clark. Education and perhaps Literature may be said to have been represented by Mr. Acland, who is in effect Minister of Education. She, or they, had other missionaries in the Dean of Christ Church, in the Provost of Eton, and in the Head Master of Eton. Their presence had also a second meeting, and may be deemed a tribute of their host's affection for the public school and the college where he was educated. The loyalty of Eton men to Eton never fails. The ties of kinship were recognized in the invitation to Mr. Alfred de Rothschild and Lord Batterses, those of personal and political friendship in Lord Tweedmouth and Lord Houghton; and the claims of the Civil Service in Lord Welby who was perhaps, as Permanent Chief of the Treasury, when he was Sir Reginald Welby, the foremost of Civil Servants. And as Lord Houghton is Viceroy of Ireland, his invitation may be taken also as a recognition of the ever present and never forgotten claims of the distressful isle. There were other guests, but this imperfect list is quite enough to show that the guests who celebrated Her Majesty's Birthday in Berkeley Square were a company of unusual distinction and of genuine distinction; independently of any merely ornamental character or of the rank which some of them hold and some do not. Yet it is freely said that the Old Guard disapprove of this new departure. They disapprove of any new departure; if it leaves them stranded on the shore, they would not be likely for that reason to like it the better.

There occurred at the Foreign Office on Saturday even what might be called in the diplomatic world an incident. The occasion was the party given in honor of the Queen's Birthday by Lady Kimberley, wife of the Minister of Foreign Affairs. The party was a very numerous one. Experts thought that never before had so many guests been collected in the spacious reception-rooms of the great building in Downing Street. The crush was tremendous. Perhaps the superior sex will form a better notion of it if I say that one well-known lady took up her position in the west gallery against the balustrade and declined to move. When asked why she would not make the grand tour about the quadrangle, she explained that her gown was trimmed with a quantity of very fine old lace, and that she did not care to sacrifice it. So there she stayed. As it happened, the spot she chose was near the door of the royal supper-room, which happens also to be the point where the royal procession is formed. This procession makes the tour which the lady with the lace gown declined to attempt. The royalties were many on this Saturday night and there was a long delay at the start—longer than the number of persons to be marshalled the way they should go would explain. The Ambassadors, Ministers, and other distinguished persons form part of the procession. It presently became known that a question of precedence had arisen. With the Prince of Wales was the well-known Maharajah of Kuch Behar,—he who was such a striking figure in London during the Queen's Jubilee. This Indian Prince, though, I believe, of no very exalted rank among the great sovereigns of the Peninsula of Hindostan, knows his value and desires it to be fully recognized by others. He signified his wish to take place in the procession next after the English royalties. The Master of Ceremonies was aware, no doubt, that the position was one to which this dusky potentate was not entitled. But he was aware also that Kuch Behar, as he is commonly called, is a favorite with the Royal family, and he thought he had better see what could be done. He approached the Russian Ambassador with the remark that perhaps he would not mind if Kuch Behar walked before him. "Indeed I should mind very much," replied M. de Staal. "Personally I would give way with pleasure, but as representative of the Emperor of Russia I must keep the place I am entitled to." One or two other Ambassadors were applied to with the same result;—indeed, if one objected the wish of the Indian could not be carried out, and on a question of etiquette the diplomatic body stick together like wax. It ended in the procession being formed without the ornamental presence of the Maharajah of Kuch Behar.

While these negotiations were proceeding, the head of the procession remained halted at the place indicated above, just before the junction of the two galleries. The Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the Princess Louise and others of the family stood in a group. All at once a well-known official of the royal household, in uniform, blazing with gold lace and orders, was seen making his way to the front. As he came near a friend who was standing with his back to the wall at the side of the royalties, this official remarked, in a voice rather louder than is supposed to be suited to royal ears: "It is no easy business to get all the Royalties and Ambassadors into their right places." He was, of course, quite unaware that he had come to the head of the waiting procession and was in the midst of the Royalties as he spoke. The Duke of Connaught turned round, laughing, and said, "Well, X, I suppose we are very much in the way, but we are doing the best we can." The Princess of Wales, who had heard, also turned to X with a smiling face and a word of gentle pleasantry. So did one or two others. X, I must say, stood fire well. He made his excuses, of course, but with dignity, and without appearing to be aware that he was in danger of being led to instant execution. Nor was he, nor did he suffer in the esteem of his royal masters either by his indiscretion or by his coolness. The only sufferer that evening was the Maharajah of Kuch Behar, who was left out of the royal proc