Amusements.

AMBROSE PARK, South Brooklyn—3—8:15—Buffalo Bill's Wild West.
AMERICAN THEATRE—8—Roof Garden and Vaudeville.
ATLANTIC GARDEN, 50 to 54 Bowery—10 a. m. to 10 p. m.—Concert and Vaudeville.
BROADWAY THEATRE—8:15—Tabasco.
CASINO—2—8—The Passing Show.
ELDORADO—5 to 7—Concert—8:30—Benamela.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—2—8:15—The Mikado.
GARDEN THEATRE—2—8:15—1492.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—2—8—Vaudeville.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—8—Saengerfest.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN—8—Vaudeville.
MANHATTAN BEACH—9 a. m. to 10 p. m.—Hagenbeck's Trained Animals.
STANDARD THEATRE—2:15—8:15—Sam'l of Posen.
TERRACE GARDEN MUSIC HALL—8:15—Vaudeville.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1894.

FOURTEEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.—Mines were discovered by the Russian police under the tracks of a railroad on which the Czar purposed soon to travel. ═══ Nineteen thousand Japanese troops have been landed in Corea. ═══ The Hungarian House of Magnates passed the Civil Marriage bill in its entirety. ═══ Archbishop Taché, of St. Boniface, in the Canadian Northwest, is dead.

Congress.—Both houses in session. ═══ Senate: Discussion of the income tax was continued; no vote was reached. ═══ House: The Anti-Option bill was passed by a vote of 150 to 87.

Domestic.—Mrs. Halliday was sentenced to be executed in the week beginning August 6. ═══ In the trial of "Bat" Shea, at Troy, several witnesses swore that they saw the prisoner fire three shots at Robert Ross. ═══ The State militia control the situation in Jefferson County, Penn.; the miners generally are returning to work. ═══ Further testimony was heard by the Elmira Reformatory Investigating Committee. ═══ Class Day exercises were held at Harvard.

City and Suburban.—The new State Club was formally opened in the presence of a large and enthusiastic assemblage. ═══ Further evidence of police blackmail of reputable merchants was brought out at the investigation of the Lexow Committee. ═══ An unknown man committed suicide by jumping from the Brooklyn Bridge. ═══ The great Saengerfest was begun with a torchlight procession in which 10,000 singers took part. ═══ Winners at Sheepshead Bay: Hugh Penny, Harry Reed, Ferrier, Picknicker, The Bluffer, Will Fonso. ═══ The Brooklyn baseball team defeated New-York 7 to 0. ═══ Stocks slightly more active, but distinctly weak in tone and figures. Exceptionally Sugar Refining and Chicago Gas closed higher, but in the general list final changes were declines of nearly 1 per cent on an average.

The Weather.—Forecast for to-day: Fair. Temperature yesterday: Lowest, 74 degrees; highest, 96; average, 82¾.

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.

The retirement of Professor Thomas C. Mendenhall, Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, is regrettable, especially when the circumstances which have brought it about are considered. It is understood that Professor Mendenhall is displeased with Secretary Carlisle's interference with the bureau, which has gone so far in the dismissal of experts and the putting of inefficient men in their places that it is no longer possible to conduct the bureau on a scientific basis. This, if true, is discreditable to the head of the Treasury Department. It is to be hoped that Professor Mendenhall, for his own sake, will make all the facts public.

Signs that the Constitutional Convention means to expedite its work are welcome. President Choate has had a conference with the chairmen of committees, and it is understood that a large majority of them are opposed to the plan of transferring the convention to Saratoga and also to adjourning over the week in which the Fourth of July occurs. The Saratoga proposition is unqualifiedly bad. The delegates to the convention are not met for pleasure; they have a large amount of serious business to transact, and should stay where they can do it best. Albany is undoubtedly that place. The allurements of Saratoga should not tempt the convention unduly.

The testimony in the police investigation yesterday was of the same general character as that given on Thursday, showing the extent to which the system of blackmail on business men has been carried by the police. One of the witnesses made a highly interesting additional statement. He was Edwin H. Sayer, of No. 56 Hudson-st., who first told how his firm began to pay tribute to the police in 1891, the amount being $50 a year. Then he described a conversation with the ward man who acted as collector, who said that the captain got only a percentage of the money collected, that it went higher than the Inspector, Superintendent and Commissioners, to the "grand boss of all of 'em." This is the first testimony connecting Croker with the system of levying toll on vice and crime and honest business. It was just two weeks ago yesterday that Croker, foreseeing what was coming, resolved to leave the country.

The opening of the clubhouse of the recently established State Club is an event of interest and importance to all the Republicans of New-York, from Long Island to Lake Erie. The club is organized on the most liberal basis, with the purpose of making it the common home and headquarters of the Republicans of the entire State. It is handsomely and conveniently housed at No. 29 East Twenty-second-st. The formal opening last evening was the occasion of a notable rally, at which ringing speeches were made by Congressmen Ray and Wever, of this State; Wilson, of Washington; Grosvenor, of Ohio, and other loyal Republicans. The establishment of this club is the realization of an idea long entertained by devoted members of the party, and any Republican desiring to do so may become a member on the payment of $10 annually.

AN ANNIVERSARY.

It was two years ago this morning that the Democratic National Convention after an all-night session nominated Grover Cleveland for President of the United States. The windows of heaven had been open all night outside, and there were times when the gates of the other place seemed slightly ajar on the inside. Outside thunder had belched, inside oratory had gushed. Only one speech of all the outpouring is now remembered, and that was the one in which Bourke Cockran all at once blazed out upon the convention and the country as one of the few great orators of his time. And the point in that speech which was most widely applauded and subsequently most frequently quoted was when he described Mr. Cleveland, whose nomination was already a foregone conclusion, as a man of great popularity throughout the country every day in the year but one, and that one was Election Day. It was a well-turned period, and in the attendant circumstances, in the sudden whirl with which he turned the tables upon a hostile audience and fairly extorted their applause for their own discomfiture, showed the genius of a consummate artist. And now—strange, isn't it?—Mr. Cockran has lived to see the absolute converse of the proposition he announced so impressively demonstrated before the country. Mr. Cleveland's popularity was confined to the one day which the orator made an exception. He was popular, uncommonly popular, if votes are any indication of popularity, on Election Day, and—well, we will not say it—but how popular has he been on any day since?

The bid for votes had already been made in the platform adopted. It contained offers for the support of all the floating factions in the country. It was a scoopnet to catch all shades of opposition to the Republicans and every wandering group of dissatisfied persons who had no idea of what they wanted or how they wanted it except that they wanted some sort of change. Whatever any of these people clamored for they either got in the form of positive indorsement or thought they obtained in some muddle of ambiguous phrases. No one was satisfied with the entire platform any more than the same people are with the pending tariff, but everybody got something in the platform as everybody has in the tariff, and they swallowed the one as they are getting ready to do the other. With all this catering to factions and spreading of nets to catch the dissatisfied it was not believed by any considerable number of the delegates after the nomination had been made that the ticket had any hope of success. The days ran along into weeks and the prospect was unchanged. The Tammany men and Anti-Cleveland men did not bestir themselves, but said the Mugwumps who nominated the ticket might elect it if they could. As for Cleveland, they wanted none of him. But a few weeks before the election Mr. Cleveland invited certain Tammany leaders with whom he had hardly been on speaking terms, to dine with him. They dined, and by common report they negotiated and traded. Terms of bargain never published. Things looked brighter for the ticket. Then subscriptions poured in. The Sugar Trust came down handsomely. Every corporation that could be touched by Tammany emptied its contribution into the Treasury at the Hoffman House; under Mr. William C. Whitney's persuasive manipulation Mr. Van Alen paid a heavy initiation fee into the field of diplomacy, and Mr. E. C. Benedict put more money into Connecticut, according to Democratic authority, than the State Committee could find use for.

So went into the Presidency Mr. Grover Cleveland, and with him a Democratic Congress. That being done, a great many people—some of whom had voted for him—began to think it over. The whole country fell into a reflective mood. A great many people stopped business in order to meditate on the situation and the outlook. It suddenly occurred to them that this party had not been intrusted with control of the Government before in more than thirty years, and when they remembered what happened to the country the last time it had a Democratic President and Congress they grew serious. They began curtailing business enterprises, diminishing production, closing manufactories and shops and taking in sail at all points. And now, at the end of sixteen months of Democratic administration and attempts at legislation, the distress of the country is greater than at any time since the Democratic party stepped down in 1861. The party is engaged in a hopeless endeavor to pay the debts incurred during the last few weeks of the Presidential campaign and give to each contributor the consideration promised. These contributions elected President Cleveland and this Congress. Were they worth while? Was it worth while, on the whole, two years ago to sit up all that stormy night under a leaky roof to nominate Grover Cleveland at 3 o'clock in the morning?

RAIDING NEW-YORK.

One of the most powerful passages in Senator Hill's speech is that in which he describes the South as in the saddle raiding the Empire State, and especially the city of New-York. From his point of view the assault upon the industries of this State and the wealth of this town indicates base ingratitude, because it is aimed against a prosperous community which has been friendly to the Southern people. New-York during recent years has been the main stronghold of the Democratic party in the North. Senator Hill describes it as opposed to force bills, carpet-bag government, Federal Election laws and interference in State affairs, and in many ways as the champion of Southern interests. But no sooner is the Democratic party restored to power in the Nation than New-York is singled out for a destructive and wanton attack from those whom it has befriended! The Senator cannot restrain his indignation over the ingratitude and treachery as well as folly involved in this assault by party friends upon what has been a stronghold of Democracy.

The Tribune, it is needless to add, has not been in sympathy with Senator Hill's political methods in this State, nor with Democratic rule in this town; nor does it share his views respecting the Federal Election laws and so-called Force bill; but it considers the logic of this passage unassailable. With the exception of Hancock, New-York has furnished every Democratic candidate for the Presidency since the close of the War. New-York has been the Democratic stronghold in the North; Tammany has been the most powerful ally of the Solid South; and the money contributed to the campaign funds of the party has been largely drawn from wealthy Democrats of this town, where importing business centres and where many of the trusts, whose interests have been protected by the Senate Bill of Sale, have their headquarters. The South, having made use of the Democracy of New-York precisely as it was wont to employ Northern Doughface Democracy before the Civil War, now turns about and mercilessly and treacherously attacks this great State and the metropolis of the Nation. It does this deliberately, and confidently expects the President to support it, like another Buchanan or Pierce, in its raiding operations against his own State.

It is an object-lesson in sectionalism which will not be forgotten. Senator Hill warns the Senate that the imposition of the income tax "will drive New-York, New-Jersey and Connecticut into the Republican column, there to remain permanently." That is an ominous prediction for Democratic leaders to consider, when they assume the responsibility of enacting the iniquitous Tariff bill with its Socialist income tax. "Permanently" is a word that implies much, for without New-York, New-Jersey and Connecticut, what hope can the Populist converts, who are now "driving the Democratic party with reckless and headlong speed into the abyss of political ruin," ever have of regaining power when they lose it?

Raiding the Empire State and the city of New-York! It is a phrase for every one to remember. Let all good citizens derive inspiration from it and join hand and heart in making this State Republican by a great majority this fall; and this town, where every business interest has been blackmailed by Democracy and every haunt of vice and criminal trade levied upon for tribute, let them make it Republican also. And they can do it! They can do anything this year, anywhere in the North, with public conscience aroused as it is now, and popular wrath fairly flaming against the debauched, demoralized Populist-Democracy.

A NEW DISQUALIFICATION FOR THE MAYORALTY.

When candidates are put up for Mayor this fall they must be either men who voted the last time for Gilroy and the year before for Flower, or men who voted against Gilroy and Flower, or men who neglected a citizen's duty altogether. From which class ought Anti-Tammany candidates to be chosen?

Are the great majority of the voters who must defeat Tammany, if it is to be defeated—the Republicans, who cast nearly one hundred thousand votes against it the last time—to be told that they can expect no help this year in an effort to overthrow Tammany unless they choose a candidate who voted the Tammany ticket the last time? Is it to be a positive disability for a man as candidate for Mayor this year that he did not vote for Mr. Gilroy for Mayor two years ago, or that he did not vote for Mr. Flower for Governor three years ago?

Are we to begin the fight by setting aside as ineligible—in fact, by ostracizing—everybody that was clear-sighted and courageous enough, the last time, to oppose what we are now all seeking to overthrow? Are the one hundred thousand Republican voters to be told that their chance for support in redeeming this city from Tammany lies in abandoning their own best men, and in selecting as the candidate some one who helped to fasten Tammany rule upon us either by an active vote for the present Mayor and Governor, or by neglecting to vote altogether?

That is the whole question involved in the present hue and cry against the Republicans because they have the audacity to propose Republican candidates. The real outcome of the amazing protest against a straight Republican nomination is that nobody must be put up now as an Anti-Tammany candidate excepting some man who was so wrong the last time that he voted for Gilroy and Flower. That is made the essential qualification. To have voted then as almost every fair-minded and well-informed patriot wants to vote now is to be disqualified! What lunacy—or what dishonesty!

THE DEMOCRATIC ROUT.

The income tax is the vital point of the entire revenue bill for most of the Democrats in Congress. That it is not Democratic, that it has never been favored by Democratic conventions or votes, that it was savagely denounced by the Democratic party when it was imposed as a necessity during the War, and by leaders as prudent as Mr. Tilden resisted to the end as outrageous and unconstitutional, that it is a glaring violation of the principle, once dear to the Democratic party, which demands equal rights for all, rich or poor, only proves how far the Democrats of to-day have descended from Democratic principles. For years it has been charged that the Democratic party had become infected with Populist heresies. The income tax in the Democratic revenue bill of 1894 is a confession that the charge was true.

This one indecent and unjust measure has become the main object of most Democrats in Congress, for which they fight more desperately than for any other part of the revenue bill. In fact, the entire measure has been twisted out of all respectable shape, and made contemptible in the eyes of intelligent Democrats, for the express purpose of forcing this same income tax upon the country. The motive is as indecent as the measure. These Congressmen discovered from the elections of 1893 that they were doomed to destruction as a party and in most of the districts and States unless they could radically change their position. The only chance which many of them could see for personal safety was in an appeal to the property-hating and Socialistic notions which formed the basis of the Populist movement, and they set themselves to make that appeal, regardless of the fate of their party, as rats desert a sinking ship.

Most of them are perfectly aware that the tax is not necessary, for ample revenue has been collected under the present law, and could be collected under a tariff for revenue only. They know that it would be found an almost impossible tax to collect, and therefore almost worthless as a reliance for a Treasury in trouble. They know that it does not encourage thrift nor provide larger help in accumulated capital for productive industries. They know that it would not improve, but would inevitably debauch the public morals. But they think it would catch votes for them in certain districts or States, and therefore care nothing for its public influence. This is in the last degree dishonorable. The men who barter off public welfare for private advantage are morally just as guilty and as base as he who sells his vote in Congress for a vulgar bribe in cash.

But the men who set themselves to push the income tax for their private gain, regardless of the party, soon found that they were destroying their political associates in Eastern and Northern States. It was base ingratitude for those who had looked to New-York, New-Jersey and Connecticut more than thirty years for aid in every emergency, yet their desperation made them capable of even this indecency. Democrats of the East were told that they must look out for themselves; that Western and Southern Democrats would have to fight for self-preservation, and could hope to succeed only by abandoning Democratic principles and betraying Democratic interests. They were ready for any change in the bill whatever, no matter how corrupt or shameless, which would save for them their one chance of pleasing the Populist voters. Save himself whoever can, was their motto.

When men are in that state of mind the most odious of trusts finds it easy to buy or to befool them. So they were told that the bill would be beaten beyond a question unless they allowed the Whiskey and Sugar rings to fix the bill as they pleased. Of course they consented; such men were ripe for consent to anything, however rotten, if it promised help to them. The Sugar Ring has been bartering with all the other rings and monopolies, and the willing tools of corruption vote exactly as it orders every time. Their care for personal honor vanished when they set themselves to barter off the principles of their party for Populist votes.

AN INVITATION FROM THE SOUTH.

A convention of influential citizens of Southern States, residents of Northern cities who were reared in the South, and Northern men who are interested in Southern enterprises met in New-York on Thursday. They assembled to give and hear accounts of the rich and varied resources of the South, the need of men and money to develop them and the opportunities there offered to capital and energy, and to concert measures for promoting the welfare of both sections by co-operation. No doubt exists as to the richness of the field waiting to be cultivated in the South. When every deduction has been made for the pardonable fervor of those who describe the fertility of its soil, the variety and extent of its mineral deposits and its forest wealth, the fact remains that Nature has been wonderfully lavish in that region, and that man has only just begun to utilize her gifts. We are in hearty sympathy with every public-spirited effort to establish closer relations of honor and advantage between all parts of the country, and especially to terminate the social and industrial estrangement from which the South has been perhaps the chief sufferer, but which, nevertheless, has been unfortunate for every State. We regret, therefore, to learn that the Southern delegates to this convention were disappointed at the absence of many Northern capitalists whom they had expected to meet.

One of the reasons for their non-attendance was not suggested in the convention. In fact if everything which was said there had been exactly true, there would be no such reason as we have in mind for the apparent indifference of some whose presence and interest had been relied on. If the conditions described by the Secretary of the Interior, who happened to be in the city and was invited to address the convention, actually prevailed in all parts of the South, or even generally, capital would not wait for a pressing invitation to embark in Southern enterprises and no special inducements to immigration would be necessary. Said the Hon. Hoke Smith: "To-day there are no disturbing questions in the South. Not a thing ruffles the surface of that happy land." This is rhetoric; the truth is that there are disturbing questions which ruffle the surface of that happy land, or ought to if they do not, and which at least ruffle the temper of Northern men who go there.

Northern men of the sort wanted and needed in the South have an instinctive and ineradicable preference for free speech and fair elections. Mr. Smith is a citizen of Georgia, one of the richest and most prosperous States in the South, and he must know that there is no such thing as a fair election in Georgia. The State of Alabama has enormous natural resources for the development of which an influx of money and settlers from beyond her borders is ardently desired; but the supporters of the oligarchy which has long usurped all political power there, which retained its control last year by a colossal swindle and will attempt, probably in vain, to do the same thing at the coming election, have hitherto furnished Northern men with conclusive reasons for declining to accept such invitations as they have just received. So it has been with all the Southern States in the past, and so it is with a majority of them to-day. Men holding different political opinions from those in control and authority there do not now generally expect to be shot down or driven out in consequence, but they do expect to suffer in various ways if they declare their opinions, and to be counted out when they vote them. "Men from the North and East who come down to us," said Mr. Smith, "will find the hand of friendship outstretched to them." So they will, we do not doubt, in many Southern communities, but in many others they will be socially ostracized. Southern men usually express the most cordial and hospitable sentiments when they are away from home, but every now and then a General Rosser or a Reverend Mr. Cave electrifies his audience by contrasting Southern chivalry with Northern scum.

We rejoice to believe that the long era of political intolerance, social prejudice and fraudulent elections is drawing to an end, that the Rossers and Caves are becoming more scarce and more obscure from year to year, and that the number of those whose rancor and ignorance have given such men a vocation is rapidly diminishing. But it must be said, to the discredit of the South and the disadvantage of the whole country, that Southern representatives at industrial conventions still have before them a harder task than that of proving that their States are rich in undeveloped resources.

Some overzealous persons in Brooklyn are trying to put Mayor Schieren into a hole. Mr. Schieren does not seem at all alarmed. No Mayor can satisfy everybody in all the details of his administration. Mr. Schieren is giving excellent satisfaction generally, and need not be at all disturbed by the dogs who are barking at his heels.

There is evidently enough work here for the Lexow Committee to keep it busy for many months.

So important has the tea-growing industry in Hindostan become as a factor of Anglo-Indian prosperity that the British Government views with concern every attempt made by foreign nations to introduce the cultivation of the tea plant. According to the reports just submitted to Parliament by the Government, it foresees a competitor in the United States, and does not disguise its apprehension at the remarkable signs of development of the tea-growing industry in Florida and South Carolina. The tea grown there is described by the experts consulted by the English authorities as equal to the best high-grade English breakfast tea and as superior to many qualities of the Indian tea; and it is feared in England that our Southern States may eventually produce not only all the tea consumed on this continent, but deal a crushing blow to the tea plantations of India, China and Japan, as well.

Patrick Divver isn't running as if his life depended on it to get before the Lexow Committee.

The French Chambers vote a sum of only $400,000 for their African military service, which, with England and Germany as her competitors in territorial annexation, does not seem much. It might be enough to keep the conquered Kingdoms of Dahomey and Abomey in order, but it will require more than French economy to make it meet all the requirements of the Republic in the Dark Continent.

The Englishmen admire the appearance of the Vigilant. We think that later they will admire her racing qualities.

We are glad to see that President Cleveland's health is improved. We do not believe, however, that his conscience is any less troublesome. A man couldn't very well forgive himself for letting misguided people vote this country into so much misfortune.

Nothing is sacred nowadays. It is even proposed to place an elevator—or, as some Bostonians prefer to say, a lift—in the Bunker Hill Monument.

Most people of taste and refinement will object to the use by women of bicycles constructed on the same pattern as those ridden by the sterner sex. This is the latest fad in bicycling, a woman's wheel with the regulation diamond frame having just been put on the market here. Of course, in riding such a bicycle a woman is compelled to wear Turkish trousers, or something of that sort, and to mount from the axle step, just as a man does. It is claimed that these bicycles are lighter than those usually made for women, but this is true to only a limited extent, and practically the additional four or five or six pounds made necessary by the difference in construction are of no consequence in ordinary riding. In racing and in long-distance riding lightness is an essential factor; but women ride for health and pleasure—not to make records. Hence it cannot be successfully maintained that they are discriminated against by the bicycle-makers. The new fad is to be regretted because its inevitable tendency will be to increase the prejudice against women's riding which already exists in certain minds. Most women will not ride unless they can do so modestly and without making themselves conspicuous. This, of course, is very easy, and it is unfortunate that anything should arise to create the contrary view. Experienced lady riders assert that it is entirely safe to ride with a slight modification of the ordinary skirt, and that to enjoy the wheel thoroughly and get the best good out of it it is not necessary for women to make their apparel approximate that of men in any degree.

The roof-gardens should feel grateful to the weather.

The revelations of the Lexow Investigating Committee have begun to have an effect on the Constitutional Convention. At this rate Governor Flower cannot be long in reaching the conclusion that he erred in refusing to approve the bill appropriating $25,000 for the expenses of the investigation.

The offer of a college presidency to Chairman Wilson must open up a cheerful prospect for a man who tried statesmanship and made a failure of it.

In spite of all the measures that have been adopted by the civilized governments of the world during the past three or four decades to abolish the slave-trade as well as the institution of slavery, Portugal continues to carry on the infamous traffic in human flesh just as actively as ever. According to official reports just issued in London, not a single Portuguese steamer leaves the African ports of Benguela and Novo Redondo without its contingent of slaves, who are for the greater part captured in the inland of Angola and conveyed to the island of San Thomé for employment on the plantations there. It was the Portuguese who first introduced the slave trade into Africa, four centuries ago, and who are responsible for the terrible curse that has blighted the prosperity of the Dark Continent; and it would appear as if neither Christianity nor the progress of civilization and enlightenment has proved sufficient to induce them to abandon their inhumane treatment of the savages.

Justice Divver and Justice Roesch—arcades ambo—how long is the bench of our police and civil district courts to be polluted by their presence?

The note of alarm sounded by the organ of British shipbuilders over the proposed invasion of their field by an American firm serves a double purpose. It is a tribute to Yankee ingenuity and enterprise, and an acknowledgment that protection is needed to preserve a great British industry from the encroachments of foreign vandals.

The insecure situation of the Southern ham has been an important economic factor in that region since the introduction there of servile labor, the pig and the smoke-house, and all efforts to impart to it reasonable stability, so that it should be found when wanted pendent from the hook on which it had been hung, have been unavailing. It would be useless to describe the many expedients which have been tried to bring about this result. They have been manifold and ingenious, but all of them have been failures, and the ham has continued to disappear in an entirely inscrutable manner, leaving no trace of its existence. The phenomenon has been ascribed to various causes, but is generally thought to be the effect of sorcery, as it cannot, except in occasional instances, be traceable to any more definite agency. But a remedy has been found for this state of things by a Missouri farmer and pig-raiser living in a murderous district, who built his smoke-house out of the timbers which had composed a scaffold on which several neighboring criminals had been hanged. Not a ham has disappeared from the smoke-house so constructed, and it is thought that a remedy has been found applicable to the entire situation. There has never been any lack of murderers at the South, and scaffolds may multiply up to a normal and required standard now that so important an after use for them has been discovered. The complete security of the Southern ham would bring about for that section a period of unparalleled industrial and economic prosperity, and if in preparing material for it, the South were to hang all the members of her population who deserve it, it would clear away an obstacle to immigration and do lots of good all round.

PERSONAL.

"The Watchman," of Boston, says there is no truth in the rumor that the Rev. Dr. Hovey has practically resigned the presidency of the Newton Theological Seminary, while the real presidency is in the hands of the dean of the faculty.

The boys of Harrow School, England, are raising money to erect a monument over the grave of R. M. Ballantyne, the writer of boys' stories. Robert Louis Stevenson thinks it would be wiser to give the money to the novelist's family.

Mr. Theodore Stanton has been engaged in Paris during the last year in preparing a series of lectures on the Third French Republic, which are to be delivered before the Wisconsin State University. While in Madison Mr. Stanton will be the guest of President Adams.

The Queen of Greece is the only female admiral in the world. Some time ago the Czar of Russia, her cousin, appointed her an admiral in the Russian fleet.

Bishop Hugh Miller Thompson, Episcopal, of Mississippi, is reported as saying that lynchers are people "who save delay by simply resuming the natural sovereignty delegated by them to the courts."

"The Living Church" says that the real name of Swami Vivekananda, the Hindoo monk now in this country, is Novendra Nath Dutt. He is the son of a Calcutta lawyer and a graduate of Calcutta University.

James Williams, the last of the Wyandottes, at present living at North Fairfield, Huron County, Ohio, is now about ninety years old.

Professor William Roscher, of Leipsic, who has just died, was known in Europe as the father of the historical school of political economy. He was seventy-seven years of age and had been a professor for half a century. "Since Adam Smith," says a friendly critic, "no other writer on political economy had accomplished such far-reaching changes in economic life, yet Roscher remained the soul of modesty. He might be seen every pleasant afternoon in Leipsic walking on the broad circular promenade. He was a squatty, bandy-legged figure, with a slight stoop, and eyes which had peered through books until they seemed to have stuck fast far out in their sockets. He stepped along quickly, but evenly, holding a book in one hand, and occasionally rubbing his short, white side-whiskers with the other. Not a student who had attended his lectures escaped his sight. After his own countrymen, Americans and Englishmen were his favorites. He could read ten languages and could speak five, including Latin and Greek; but, of all his accomplishments with foreign tongues, his ability to speak English was the source of his greatest pride. He had gathered a vast deal of information as to the habits of life in the United States, although he had never crossed the Atlantic."

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

In a patch of five acres in Burnett County, Texas, are to be found nickel, gold, silver, lead, tin, and a large number of rare metals, such as cerium, lantharum, erbium, thorium and uranium.

He leaned gracefully against the mantel.
"Yes," he repeated, "I love your daughter."
The old man in the easy chair regarded him keenly.
"Can you support a family?" he asked, after a pause.
"That depends. How"—he looked the father of his beloved straight in the eye—"how many of you are there?"
Presently they came to the terms of an amicable understanding.—(Detroit Tribune.

All the Lexow Committee has to do is to press the buttons (of the police); the people will do the rest.

Cold, Not Iced Tea.—Those who do not like to use ice as prodigally as some do in beverages, and yet like "cold tea," will find that they can have it without the ice. If you have no ice at all, put the amount of tea required in a pitcher in the morning, and pour over it only enough water to cover it; let it stand for three or four hours, and you will find that all the flavor is extracted from the leaves. When you wish to serve, pour fresh water, as cold as can be obtained, upon the tea, and you will have a delightful glass of tea, with none of the bitterness of "boiled" tea about it, and sufficiently cold.—(Boston Post.

A New-England seminary for girls has adopted the following college cry: "Wha, who, wha, who, wha who, zippe riroar; Hi yi, ki yi, zip pom, love bomyah, bomyah, sip, zip, '94."

"How are you goin' to get your money for the Fourth?"
Ted—Why, by shootin' off firecrackers now.
"How does that help?"
Ted—The boarders pay me to stop makin' such a racket.—(Chicago Inter Ocean.

It takes an able Czar to live up to the Russian Imperial Crown. It is worth $6,000,000, whereas there have been czars that weren't worth $6.

It Was Too Kind to Her.—She—They say this photograph doesn't do me justice.
Her Younger Brother—Well, I wouldn't feel hurt if they do say so. Justice should always be tempered with mercy, anyway.—(Chicago Record.

Oxen have not appeared often in the part of life-savers. But a good peasant in the neighborhood of Flensburg, Germany, owes his life to an ox which he had purchased at the market in that town. Before starting for home the peasant had visited too many wine restaurants. Fortunately, however, some one had tied the rope which was wound about the horns of the beast to the owner's wrist. When just outside of the village he approached too close to the canal, tripped and fell headlong into the water. The ox, frightened at the plunge, tried to run away, and thus drew the drunken man to the bank and out of the water. A number of people saw the accident.

A Wasted Lesson.—Teacher (who has been lecturing on the ballot)—Now, will some little boy tell me when the rich man and the poor man meet on the same level? When is there absolutely no distinction of rank between them?
Tommy—When they go in swimmin'.—(Indianapolis Journal.

PROMISE AND FULFILMENT.

HOW THE PRESIDENT USED TO TALK.

PURE DEMOCRACY AND NO FALSE LIGHTS.

When I consider all that we have to do as a party charged with the control of the Government I feel that our campaign, instead of being concluded, is but just begun. What shall our performance be of the contract we have made with our countrymen, and how well shall we justify the trust they have imposed upon us? . . . I thank God that, far above all doubts and misgivings and away beyond all difficulties, we may constantly see the lights of hope and safety. The light we see is the illumination from the principles of true, honest and pure Democracy—showing the way in all times of danger, and leading us to the fulfilment of political duty and the redemption of all our pledges. . . . Let us not be misled to our undoing by other lights of false Democracy, which may be kindled in broken faith and which, shining in hypocrisy, will, if followed, lure us to the rocks of failure and disgrace.—(Mr. Cleveland's speech at Villard dinner, November 17, 1892.

THE PEOPLE WILL PUNISH DECEIT AND TREACHERY.

If we have learned that an appeal to the patriotism of our countrymen, and an honest presentation of political principles to their intelligence and judgment, are not in vain, the thought must not escape us that, while our people will in the end repay with their support the political party which addresses their understanding and reason, instead of their prejudices and selfish interests, they will surely revenge themselves upon those who deceive or betray them.—(Mr. Cleveland's speech at Reform Club dinner, December 19, 1892.

DEMOCRACY BOUND BY PROMISES.

The people of the United States have decreed that on this day the control of their Government in its legislative and executive branches shall be given to a political party pledged in the most positive terms to the accomplishment of tariff reform. They have thus determined in favor of a more just and equitable system of Federal taxation. The agents they have chosen to carry out their purposes are bound by their promises, not less than by the command of their masters, to devote themselves unremittingly to this service.—(President Cleveland's second inaugural.

HOW THE PRESIDENT FULFILS PLEDGES.

A POPULIST SECRETARY OF STATE.

For Secretary of State, Walter Q. Gresham, whom the Populists desired to nominate for the Presidency.—(Nomination sent to the Senate, March 6, 1893.

THE POPULIST INCOME TAX RECOMMENDED.

The committee, after full consideration and to provide against a temporary deficiency which may exist before the business of the country adjusts itself to the new tariff schedules, have wisely embraced in their plan a few additional internal revenue taxes, including a small tax upon incomes derived from certain corporate investments.—(President Cleveland's message, December, 1893.

SENATOR HILL'S IDEA ABOUT IT.

DEMOCRATIC AND NOT POPULIST PROMISES MUST BE FULFILLED.

Prudence dictated that this Congress should not attempt to formulate new Democratic doctrines to which we have never been committed, but rather carry out the pledges we have already made. It is a wise party which does those things which it ought to do and has promised to do, and leaves undone those things which it ought not to do and has not promised to do. Perhaps I overestimate the importance of party platforms and appreciate too keenly the binding obligations of party pledges. I believe that it is the solemn duty of a political party to redeem the promises upon which it obtained power, and that repudiation thereof will sooner or later bring disaster upon it at the hands of a betrayed and indignant people. . . . For one, I protest against the repudiation of the promises of the Democratic party in order to adopt and carry out the promises of the Populist party.

A CRUSHING INDICTMENT.

THE THREE MAIN FACTS ABOUT SUGAR.

From The New-York Sun.

Naked and ugly, the main facts about the sugar schedule are these:

The Administration proposed it. The Secretary of the Treasury framed it. He asked a little more for the Trust than the Trust finally obtained. Then Mr. Carlisle announced the new sugar schedule to the country as one of the concessions necessary to be made in order to pass any sort of a Tariff bill.

A majority of Senators voted for it. Some of them denounced it, and yet voted for it. Some voted and kept their mouths shut tight. Some of them were gambling in sugar. Some of them have admitted that they were gambling in sugar. Some have denied