THE Y. P. S. C. E. CONVENTION.

DELEGATES SETTLING DOWN TO THEIR REGULAR WORK.

TWO OPEN PARLIAMENTS HELD—MANY SPEAKERS URGE THE DUTIES OF GOOD CITIZENSHIP—PRIZES FOR THE PROMOTION OF WORK IN THAT DIRECTION.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Cleveland, July 13.—The 20,000 strangers attending the Christian Endeavor convention were out of bed this morning long before the foghorn on the lake shore had a thought of clearing its deep cavernous throat. Hall and tent were the objective points of all the members of the great organization, after having attended early prayer-meetings in different parts of the city. As early as 7:30 they began singing their way into the immense hall and tent. Music filled the air continually, and as the crowd increased the volume of song grew. Secretary Baer, after announcing that the Rev. M. L. Haines, of Indianapolis, would be the chairman of the Singerfest Hall meeting, which once more contained an audience of 10,000, named the following committees:

Business—J. W. Baer, chairman, Boston; A. B. Christy, Albuquerque, N. M.; Ralph Brown, Portland, Ore.; John Jostin, Denver, Col.; Dr. F. Hurst, Utica, N. Y.; W. H. Knapp, Rochester, Minn.; H. H. Spooner, Chicago.

Resolutions—The Rev. Dr. W. H. McMillan, chairman, Allegheny City, Penn.; Judge S. K. Kirkpatrick, Kokomo, Ind.; Canon J. B. Richardson, London, Ont.; S. E. Holland, Saginaw, Mich.; the Rev. R. E. Dunlap, Seattle, Wash.; Burke Estesbard, Los Angeles, Cal.; W. G. Bell, Albuquerque, N. M.

The open parliament was then begun. This was on "The Pledge." R. V. Hunter, of Indiana, conducted the parliament. The Rev. Dr. Smith Baker, of Boston, delivered an address on "Christian Citizenship." He said it was the paramount duty of every Christian to take a part in politics, to understand clearly the political questions of the day, to vote regularly and intelligently, to attend the caucuses, and to help settle every important problem affecting the interests of the people.

It was the hottest day of the summer, and the big tent seemed to be the centre of the hot wave. Ten thousand enthusiastic Endeavorers sweltered in the heat and listened to the proceedings.

Edwin D. Wheelock, of Boston, conducted an open parliament on "Good Citizenship." "Votes are sold," he said, "to the highest bidder, from the Senate to the ward heeler, and the result is that anarchy threatens. No government can live under such circumstances. The entire Nation is groaning for redemption from such a condition, and that redemption can only come through Jesus Christ." New-York delegates recounted the death of Robert Ross in the Troy election riots, and called him a martyr to the cause of good citizenship.

A fitting sequel to the parliament was an address on "Good Citizenship" by the Rev. E. B. Chappell, of St. Louis.

The presentation to societies of diplomas awarded by the United Society of Christian Endeavor for the best work reported in promoting good citizenship and the circulation of good literature formed a striking feature. There were twenty-five of the diplomas awarded to societies in Denver, Col.; Shenandoah, Iowa; Pittsburg, Penn.; Boston, Cleveland, Fairview, Ind.; Greenwich, Conn.; Saxe City, Iowa; Indianapolis, Kansas City, 2; Philadelphia, 2; Detroit, Wichita, Kan.; Truro, Nova Scotia; Wilmington, Del.; Troy, N. Y.; Montreal, 2; Toronto, Syracuse, New-York City, Halifax, N. S., and Chicago.

Good literature diplomas were awarded to Middletown, Ohio; Paola, Kan.; Kansas City, Fortertown, Ireland; Montreal, Quebec; Worcester, Mass.; Central Falls, R. I.; Brighton, Mass.; Allentown, Penn.; Forest, Ont.; Ballerat, Australia; Spokane, Wash.; Berwin, Penn.; Chicago, Big Flats, N. Y.; London, Ont.; Hammondtown, N. J.; Muscatine, Iowa; Frankford, Ind.; Kingston, Ont.; Monticello, N. Y.; Baltimore, Toronto, Honesdale, Penn.

In the afternoon at 2:30 committees met in various parts of the city. Many speeches were made and considerable business was transacted.

A delegation of Endeavorers from Canada appeared at the front entrance of the Old Stone Church this morning carrying their flag, which is red in color and adorned with the Union Jack in one corner. The flag did not suit the taste of a special constable, who accosted the leader and informed him in no courteous tone that carrying the red flag was not permitted in this country. The leader of the party tried to explain, but his explanation was not heeded, and he was peremptorily ordered to take down the flag. To avoid trouble, the banner was finally lowered and placed in the pocket of one of the party.

The interest in the great international convention seems to be growing day after day, and when to-night 22,000 people had crowded into the tent and hall many hundreds and possibly thousands were turned away, because neither tent nor hall was of india-rubber. One of the features of to-night's meeting was the presentation of a banner to the Cleveland committee of '94 by the Canadian Endeavorers. The first address in the hall was by the Rev. Dr. William J. Tucker, of Hanover, N. H. His subject was "The Claims of an Educated Life." The only drawback to the address was the speaker's voice, which was not suited to so enormous a hall. The Rev. John Potts, of Toronto, Ont., made up in voice what was lacking in his predecessor. His address on "Christ, the Worker," a model for all Endeavorers, was a masterly one, and could be heard in the remotest corner of the immense auditorium.

Treasurer William Shaw presided at the tent-meeting, where an audience of 12,000 shouted, prayed, sang and listened to the proceedings. Bishop B. W. Arnett, of Wilberforce, Ohio, was on the programme for the first address, but it was not possible for the Bishop to reach the city, and his place was taken by the Rev. Dr. W. D. Johnson, of Atlanta, Ga. The address was brief and spirited, the subject being "The Negro and the Endeavorer." The second address was by the Rev. Dr. Joseph K. Dixon, of Philadelphia, his subject being "The Common Sense in Church Life and Work." It was one of the most eloquent addresses of the series of meetings thus far.

THE BACKSTAIRS TARIFF CONFERENCE.

A PURELY DEMOCRATIC DELAY.

From The Brooklyn Standard-Union.

The Conference Committee does not have any use for Republicans, and, therefore, the country will note that the present delay is entirely and absolutely attributed to the Democratic party. The House Committee has not such a thing on it as a Northern Democrat.

NO NORTHERN STATE PROPERLY REPRESENTED.

From The Buffalo Commercial.

Now, of the eight men who are to decide upon the matter that chiefly and vitally concerns the Northern States of the Union, but one, Voorhees, comes from that part of the country. Neither New-England, the Empire State, the Middle States nor the great Northwest has a single representative among the men who are to give the Tariff bill its permanent form.

THEY ARE FIGHTING IN SECRET.

From The Baltimore American.

The reason for these secret and partisan conferences, and for the delay in making a report on the Tariff bill, is very generally known. The Democrats are all at sea as to the kind of Tariff bill they want, or intend to inflict, on the country, and they do not wish to have the Republicans present to listen to their disputes.

WILL THE HOUSE HAVE TO YIELD?

From The Springfield Union.

It is admitted that there must be a good deal of a surrender on one side or the other, and that side is not likely to be the Senate.

THE SENATE RING IN CONTROL.

From The Pittsburg Dispatch.

Appeals to the House to remedy the scandals of the Gorman Tariff bill only serve to bring into still greater prominence the disagreeable truth that the tainted Senate combine rules the situation, provided Tariff legislation of any sort is to be passed at this session.

IN THE HANDS OF THEIR ENEMIES.

From The Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

There is not much hope that the sectionalism of the Tariff bill as it stands will be remedied by the Conference Committee. The South is in charge and will persist in the assault on Northern industries. The fate of the bill when reported to the House is another question. There might be a bitter fight—possibly a prolonged one. But at present the great majority of the industries of the country are in the hands of their enemies.

PROMINENT ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

ASTOR—Congressman Charles H. Grosvenor, of Ohio. BREVOORT—The Marchioness of Adda, of Paris. FIFTH AVENUE—Chief-Justice Melville W. Fuller, of the United States Supreme Court; General MacAdaras, of Paris, and John E. Hudson, of Boston. GILSEY—Ex-Controller Frank Campbell, of Bath, N. Y. MURRAY HILL—Judge Charles B. Andrews and ex-Congressman Carlos French, of Connecticut. VICTORIA—Count de la Mortera, of Havana. WINDSOR—Governor Roswell P. Flower.

BREAD AND MILK A BAD SIGN.

From The Pittsburg Dispatch.

Washington, July 12.—Senator Hill was asked by an acquaintance to-day for the latest news of the Tariff bill conference.

"I am just back," he replied, "and I have not any news. You tell me the latest."

"The only thing I know is that the conferrees have just lunched," was the reply.

"What did they have for lunch?" the Senator asked.

"I saw two pitchers of milk and some hot corn muffins on the tray."

Mr. Hill shook his head and looked grave. "I don't like the sign," he said. "They must be very far apart. Men who are in agreement and making progress never send for sweet milk and corn bread. You keep your eye on that lunch tray. It's a faithful barometer, and when you see it carrying a decanter and a box of cigars, you may bet that an agreement has been reached or is not far off."

DISCUSSING NATURE STUDY.

SUPERINTENDENT SCOTT'S ADDRESS AT ASBURY PARK—THE CONVENTION CLOSED.

Asbury Park, N. J., July 13 (Special).—The closing day's sessions of the National Educational Association in the beach auditorium equalled, in point of interest and attendance, any of the meetings held this week. The morning session opened with a discussion by Dr. Edwin A. Brooks, Superintendent of Schools of Philadelphia, on a subject which was to have been treated by A. P. Marble, Superintendent of Schools, Worcester, Mass.—"Professional Obligations and Duties of the Teacher." In the absence of Professor Marble, Dr. Brooks elaborated his discussion into a paper bearing on the theme, which was received by the vast audience with much favor.

He was followed by Charles B. Scott, Superintendent of Nature Study, of St. Paul, who read a paper on "Laboratory Methods in Elementary Schools," of which the following is a partial abstract:

The child is characterized from the day of his birth by almost incessant doing and by his marvelous powers of learning. Too often when the formal education of the child begins nature and the methods of nature are abandoned. Too often his senses, those gates through which all genuine knowledge of this world must come, instead of being stimulated and directed, are almost ignored.

By laboratory methods we mean the method of nature, using, and by using developing, the senses and powers of the child; personal investigation and demonstration by each individual pupil, instead of merely accepting or appropriating the statement of book or teacher. It is learning by doing, education by self-activity. The laboratory method is best illustrated and finds its simplest and best application in the study of natural sciences or "nature study."

The necessary expense of the work is very slight and need deter no one. It requires no laboratory and very little equipment. The laboratory is the workshop of nature. The best equipment is the seeing eye and the hearing ear. It correlates with, and greatly aids, the other work of the school, particularly language and literature, drawing and geography. The necessity for laboratory work in all grades becomes more evident when we realize that probably 60 per cent of the pupils in our schools never go beyond the sixth year in school. What pupils stand more in need of the habits of self-reliance and individuality which result from individual observation, individual investigation, individual expression, individual thinking, or of those sympathies and tastes, that interest in and love for higher and better things, which comes from the loving, sympathetic, right study of nature?

Our laboratory must be the natural environment of the child, that which is nearest, most common, most a part of his everyday experience. In the ultimate analysis our methods depend entirely on the child and his nature and needs.

Before all else the child must be interested and must be kept interested.

The child must see and do and tell and think for himself.

The work must be an integral part of the child's life, connected with and connecting, on the one hand, his life and work in school, and on the other hand his life out of school and amid the environment of nature.

The teacher must approach nature from the standpoint most interesting and most educative to the child, that of action and life and function. Through the study of function the child will better understand structure. From structure and plan he can naturally pass to comparison and classification.

This subject was discussed by R. E. Denfield, Superintendent of Schools, of Duluth, Minn., in a masterly manner, highly entertaining to his listeners. Then came a paper on "The Higher Uses of Nature Study," by Miss N. Cropsey, assistant superintendent of schools, of Indianapolis.

Henry Sabin, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, of Des Moines, Iowa, spoke upon "Horace Mann's Country School." He considered the education of the country boy of as much importance as that of the college youth, endowed with his inheritance of millions. The danger of education to-day was that there was too much philosophy and science about it. If one wanted to interest the people one must talk common-sense.

Superintendent Orville T. Bright, of Illinois, followed with an able discussion of the paper presented.

This afternoon the following department meetings were in session: Kindergarten, elementary, normal, art, music and business education.

In the evening the new auditorium was the scene of an imposing spectacle, when the members of eight different departments, together with the general sessions, filled the great temple to overflowing. At 8 p. m. prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. I. H. Stokes. Professor Richard G. Moulton, of Cambridge, Eng., delivered an address on the study of literature, and held the attention of the great audience for over an hour.

THE TRIBUNE FRESH-AIR FUND.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Previously acknowledged	$10,031 43
H	100 00
David Moffatt	5 00
"An interested person"	10 00
Mrs. C. P., Lake Hopatcong	5 00
M. L. P., Lake Hopatcong	5 00
W. A. B., jr.	15 00
"St. Lawrence"	10 00
S. G. A., H. and M.	5 00
Half proceeds of a sacred concert given at Saratoga, N. Y., by the Master Car Builders and Master Mechanics' associations at their June convention	87 12
Total, July 13, 1894	$10,273 55

POLITICAL ODDS AND ENDS.

HELD FOR "NATURALIZING" ITALIANS.

Thomas Fay, jr., of Port Washington, L. I., son of a wealthy contractor, was taken to Brooklyn early yesterday morning by Deputy-United States Marshal De Mott, on a charge of aiding Italians to secure bogus naturalization papers. His father accompanied him, and they induced the marshal to take the prisoner to the house of United States Commissioner Bellows, instead of to Raymond Street Jail. The Commissioner was roused from bed at 2 a. m., and in his dressing-gown and slippers he arraigned the prisoner and fixed his bail at $1,000. His father gave a bond for his appearance, and they slept at a hotel.

The United States District-Attorney learned recently that a number of Italians had been naturalized on Long Island, when they had only been a short time in this country. An affidavit was filed in each case by a responsible citizen that the applicant had been in this country the necessary five years. Young Fay was found to be active in the matter, and evidence was secured that he had sworn that one Luigi Esporto had been in this country five years, when in fact he came recently. Warrants were issued by Commissioner Bellows for Fay, Esporto and two other Italians who had been similarly naturalized. Young Fay was found in his father's office, where he is a bookkeeper. Difficulty was met in finding the Italian, Esporto, and when he was discovered at his boarding place he jumped out of a window and escaped. Another effort to find him was made yesterday.

THE WOMAN WAS NOT ELECTED.

The election for trustees at South Orange last evening was a great surprise for the advocates of woman suffrage. Mrs. Elizabeth H. Wright, the only woman candidate in the School Board, failed of election by a large majority. There were some 300 votes cast, of which Mrs. Wright only secured 55. There was a large attendance of men at the polls, but the number of women was noticeably smaller than at previous elections. The following candidates were elected: Norman R. Burghardt, Edward F. Church, Henry A. Mandeville, Harmon H. Hart, Arthur C. Babson, Joseph H. Osborn, Louis Becker, E. L. Crowell and A. B. C. Salmon. There was no unusual excitement and the election was one of the quietest on record.

TO REAPPORTION KINGS COUNTY.

A call has been sent to a large number of prominent Republicans to co-operate with the chairmen of the Republican County and Executive committees, and the presidents of the Union League and Brooklyn Republican clubs, for a conference to consider the question of a new apportionment of the Senate and Assembly districts of Kings County by the Constitutional Convention. A joint meeting of the members of all these bodies should be held, it has been urged, to consider the subject before July 21. Jesse Johnson and Charles H. Morton, delegates to the Constitutional Convention, are active in the matter.

THE COMMITTEE WILL MEET ON JULY 24.

Various incorrect dates for the meeting of the Republican State Committee have been printed as from official sources. It may be positively said that the committee has been called to meet at the Fifth Avenue Hotel in this city on Tuesday, July 24.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE PROHIBITIONISTS.

Weirs, N. H., July 13.—The State Convention of the New-Hampshire Prohibitionists was held to-day. The Rev. Dr. D. C. Knowles, of Tilton, was nominated for Governor. Dr. Edgar L. Carr, of Pittsfield, and David Heald, of Milford, were nominated for Congress.

THE AMERICAN LINE REDUCES RATES.

The American Line Steamship Company has adopted heroic measures in meeting the cut rate steerage fares of the White Star Line, having announced yesterday that it will hereafter carry steerage passengers to England for $10 each, and give them the privilege of purchasing round-trip tickets for $15. These rates apply to Southampton, Liverpool, London and Belfast. The rate to Dublin will be $1 extra, and to Bristol $2 additional. To Havre, Amsterdam, Bremen and Rotterdam the fare will be $15, to which $2 25 will be added for passengers to Paris. The rate to Scandinavian ports will be the same as the Continental rate.

"The Royal"—Fisk, Clark & Flagg's new scarf—made of pure white silk, spun and constructed for washing without injuring fabric or appearance. . .

SAID TO BE A MURDERER.

A PRISONER CHARGED BY HIS WIFE WITH A FOUL CRIME.

CLEARING UP THE MYSTERY SURROUNDING A DEAD BODY FOUND ALMOST A MONTH AGO.

The police of Newark are investigating a case of alleged murder, and Henry Kohl, who lives at No. 279 Sixteenth-ave., who is in jail on a charge of beating his wife, Gretchen, is believed to be the perpetrator. His accuser is his wife. On June 16 the body of Jospeh Preinel, twenty-one, living at No. 480 South Eighteenth-st., Newark, was found in Shinder's Creek. The body when found was lying face down. On the shoulders was a large stone that weighed eighty pounds. In addition to this weight there were lying near the body five coupling pins or bits of railroad iron, whose combined weight was at least sixty pounds. The left eye was bruised and swollen. A strap, perhaps half an inch wide and a sixteenth of an inch in thickness, was buckled around the man's neck. This strap, it was subsequently learned, belonged to Kohl, who was a cousin of Preinel. The latter owned a gold watch, which was missing. Kohl quarrelled with his wife a few days afterward, and, as she charges, attempted to kill her and her child. She took refuge with her mother, Mrs. Willeitner, at the latter's home, No. 229 Camden-st., and has been there since then. She caused the arrest of her husband, and charged him with beating her. The strap taken from Preinel's neck was shown to Mrs. Kohl by a detective. She said it belonged to her husband, and that he wore it to support his trousers. The circumstances seemed so suspicious that Kohl was sent to jail without bail, and the case was investigated. Mrs. Kohl said yesterday:

"My husband had often asked Preinel's ten-year-old sister where Joseph kept his money. He learned that 'Joe' always concealed his money upon his person, sewing it upon his shirt and next to his bosom. He also learned that the boy had at least $400 with him at all times. And now as to what I know. My husband came home after midnight on the 15th of June. The right sleeve of his coat was torn completely off. His entire clothing was covered with mud, and he was laboring under much excitement. He told me that the clock was wrong, that it was 11 o'clock and not 1 o'clock. But I knew better. He told me that he had murdered his cousin 'Joe,' and said that he had taken the boy a lot of 'schnapps,' and had first got him drunk. Then he took him to the meadows, and when they reached Shinder's Creek he threw him into the water from the bridge and then put weights upon the body. He said he heard a train coming, and he ran away. He came right home and slept here. Then he went away in the morning and said he was going to go to Germany. His mother would give him money, he said. I was to follow him as soon as I could dispose of the furniture. But my husband came back and said a cousin in New-York had told him to go back to Newark, for his disappearance would lead to his being suspected of murder. So he came back, and again told me at different times how he had committed the crime.

"It was when I called him a murderer that he threatened to kill me and my baby. His conscience troubled him, and as soon as he heard that the detective had shown me the strap, he said, 'Don't say anything about the strap. Don't betray me.' He said he had been to a clairvoyant, who had told him that a woman with a child would betray him. He said the woman was me, and he would kill me. I have not the slightest doubt that my husband murdered his cousin."

SELECTIONS FROM THE MAIL.

CHARLESTON COLORED ORPHANAGE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: At no time in the history of the orphanage movement have we ever felt more gratified than now to know that the sympathy of the Northerners goes out to the helpless children because Jesus died for all. Five weeks ago I passed through a gloomy night which came to me, not knowing where to-morrow's bread was to come from, to feed the orphans in my charge. I at last attempted to go to bed at 12 o'clock, but could not lie in bed, therefore took my only comfort, the Bible, precious words. At 2 o'clock a fretful spell took me, and for one hour or more tears fell from my eyes. This chilly feeling remained on me two days. Later on the responsibility of the work came in my mind, by a deep impression on my heart, the work of caring for the orphans of this city—yet I remembered Job, Daniel, Noah, Paul, Stephen and others. I took fresh courage later on. The next morning I went to the market to get food for the children without a cent. However, the mail came with $25 from Mr. J. S. Fay, of Boston. I then took new courage and zeal, and shall never let come into my heart again the fear that the children will perish as long as God's people are in this world. Jesus never sits still when His people are in trouble. Just think! While I was mourning, He had started at the same hour $20, which reached me the very hour that I expected to give up.

The reason the appeal was so urgent, two months ago was that when we completed the repairs on the building there was a balance of $700 due the workmen. We at once petitioned the Council, but the chairman of Ways and Means being away delayed the action of the Council so that our petition will not come up until about August. The institution being in such a condition I could not get off to collect as heretofore. We trust that the readers of The Tribune will not feel discouraged in helping the poor colored orphans, as they understand the circumstances of the colored people better than we can tell them. In answer to a question asked, I would say that in three or four years, with proper help, we hope to get the farm in order so that we can feed and run the orphanage from it. We trust all the readers of The Tribune will do their part, and ask others to assist in this work. Send for circulars. REV. D. J. JENKINS,

President Colored Orphanage, No. 20 Franklin-st., Charleston, S. C., July 4, 1894.

THE RATIO AND THE MEASURE OF VALUE.

To the Editor of the Tribune.

Sir: It is with the greatest respect that I venture to differ from your views "About 'The True Ratio'" (June 15). You hold, if I rightly understand you, that there is a constant movement in favor of the use of paper representatives of coin instead of the coin itself, except when the latter is needed as a reserve; that for this purpose gold is obviously more convenient; that as the movement progresses silver will obviously be less required; that, thus, the use of paper and either or both forms of metal will constantly alter, and that therefore it is impossible to fix for any given year or country the ratio at which silver may be safely valued in comparison with gold.

The increasing use of paper representatives in place of the coin itself began, however, in the centuries preceding 1873, up to which date the ratio remained practically stable. Why did it not have the disturbing effect on the ratio before 1873 that you attribute to it now? If the demand given by the mints of the great Governments for the free coinage of gold and silver at a fixed ratio for legal-tender coins that existed prior to 1873 were restored, what reason is there to fear that the ratio would not be as stable as before?

From difficulties insuperable by man it is impossible to provide a measure of value for the world that will not vary relatively with commodities; but would it not be an improvement over the present to have only one measure of value for the world of commerce instead of, as now, two relatively varying measures, and a single measure that, because of the greatness of the united mass of its two representatives, would fluctuate more slowly relatively with commodities than now, when two separate masses are exposed to separate, ever-varying, relatively fluctuating demands?

FRANCIS E. WOODRUFF.

Morristown, N. J., June 15, 1894.

NO SURRENDER TO POPULISTS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: An editorial in a recent issue of your valuable journal entitled "Silver and Republican Duty," attracted my attention particularly. The Western Republicans more than any others need that advice. My purpose in calling your attention to the article is to express the hope that more such may be written.

Why the Republican State Convention of Ohio should have deviated any in its declaration upon the silver question from the National platform of 1892 is inexplicable to me, except upon the presumption that it was deemed desirable to cater to the misguided voters clamoring for more silver, when at this time our Government is practically accepting voluntary contributions from its patriotic friends to aid in maintaining at a par with gold the silver already declared money, either in the form of coin or certificates.

We have prominent Republicans in Nebraska actually demanding that our State Convention shall make some new declaration favorable to silver. They are being—actually have been—frightened away from the true issue of tariff by the boisterous manoeuvrings of the dissatisfied Democrats and Populists. I may be wrong, but all efforts to have the Republican party leave its platform of 1892 appear suicidal. Everything, beginning with what we know to be right, descending, if you please, to what is purely policy, prompts the closest adherence to that platform.

As I understand it, when Republicans declare themselves favorable to bimetalism, they go as far as any party dare go that proposes to maintain National credit. J. N. CLARK.

Hastings, Neb., July 3, 1894.

HE WILL COMMUNE NO MORE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: There has been and continues in the press a good deal of discussion about the use of separate communion cups. If, as has apparently been scientifically demonstrated, the present usage is dangerous to health, to say nothing of its uncleanliness, it ought to be changed at once. God's laws of health and cleanliness are superior to, and sooner to be obeyed than, any church ordinances or customs. Beside it appears in ancient pictures of "The Lord's Supper" that each disciple had a cup. I, for one, shall not communicate again while the present method is maintained.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL COMMUNICANT.

Washington, D. C., July 6, 1894.

TO LOWER THE WHISKEY TAX.

DEMOCRATIC CONFERREES DECIDE TO MAKE IT $1—NO AGREEMENT ON SUGAR, COAL OR IRON.

Washington, July 13.—The discussion of the whiskey schedule at the afternoon session of the Democratic Conference Committee developed the fact that an agreement will be made on the basis of a $1 tax on the product and the probable extension of the bonded period to eight years as provided for by the Senate. It is understood that the Kentucky Senators will be satisfied with this, but that anything else will meet with their opposition. It is said that Mr. Voorhees, who has held out from the first for the increased tax provided for by the Senate, has reluctantly given his consent to the change. It is hardly thought likely that any serious effort will be made to reduce the tax below $1, as that would be clearly without the domain of the conference work. The agreement here referred to is all but completed and is said to only lack the formal action of the full conference.

There appears to be no solution in sight so far as sugar, coal and iron are concerned, and the deadlock seems to be worse than ever. It was said that the House conferrees to-day notified their colleagues that no headway could be made in the matter until they were ready to offer some modification of the rates now carried on these items in the Senate bill. The Senate conferrees, on the other hand, point out the position they are in, and say that it is utterly impossible for them to yield a point in any of these schedules. Meanwhile, the conferrees are hoping against hope that one side or the other will back down from the determined and apparently irrevocable stand which the opposing conferrees have taken.

It was reported to-night that a number of the great railway corporations that handle the coal that comes from the mines in the East have taken a hand in the struggle, and are urging the Senators who made the fight for a duty on coal to stand firm and resist to the last all efforts to put this article back to the free list, where it was found when the bill came from the House. It remains to be seen just how much influence this will have on the conferrees on the part of the Senate.

NEAR TO THE HUNDRED MARK.

THE MERCURY MADE A GALLANT EFFORT YESTERDAY—ELECTRICAL STORMS EXPECTED HERE TO-DAY.

The weather yesterday was unusually hot. Perry's thermometer indicated the following temperature, as compared with the corresponding day of last year:

	1893.	1894.		1893.	1894.
3 a. m.	75	76	3:30 p. m.	89	98
6 a. m.	75	75	6 p. m.	92	98
9 a. m.	81	81	9 p. m.	81	86
12 m.	85	87			

Flagstone and pavement were superheated, and seemed almost to blister the feet of sweltering wayfarers. Mr. Dunn, in his lofty lookout on top of the Equitable Insurance Building, enjoyed a more invigorating atmosphere, his thermometer recording a maximum temperature of 93 degrees, a minimum of 72 degrees and a mean of 82 degrees, as compared with 84 degrees, 67 degrees and 76 degrees on the corresponding day of last year. Fortunately, the humidity was comparatively low, being only 59 per cent at 8 a. m. and 37 per cent at 8 p. m., against 61 per cent and 62 per cent at the same hours on the corresponding day of last year. The predictions are that more comfortable weather will set in by this evening. Mr. Dunn says the day will open warm and fair, but that local electrical storms will develop early, and be followed by a cooler temperature.

A HOT DAY ALONG THE HUDSON.

Kingston, N. Y., July 13 (Special).—This has been the hottest day of the year here and along the Hudson. The mercury ranged from 97 to 101 degrees in the shade this afternoon in different parts of the city. Outdoor work in the harvest field and other industries was almost impossible. The drouth is growing serious in this region. All crops are suffering severely and many are already past hope.

CONVICTED OF CONSPIRACY.

A SET-BACK FOR ANARCHISTS IN PATERSON—A DISAGREEMENT IN THE CASE OF ROBERT SEIDEL.

The violent methods of strikers who depend upon terrorism to win their cause received a strong setback yesterday in the Passaic County Court at Paterson, N. J., where four men who took part in the strike of silk-dyers last March and April in that city were convicted of conspiracy to injure the business of Jacob Weidmann, proprietor of one of the largest shops. The men found guilty were Carl Starke, Herman Fishbacker, Andrew Holler and Hugo Schilling. Two others indicted with them, John Kuss and John Custer, were acquitted.

Starke, from the evidence, was the ringleader in the riots. He was the president of the local Dyers' Union, and presided at a meeting when it was voted to go to Weidmann's and "club out" the non-union men. This was done, and the mob of strikers swarmed over a large part of the town, armed with dyeing-sticks, driving out workmen, upsetting tubs of valuable silk, turning on the steam, and assaulting the workmen. On another day Starke pulled off a heavy leather belt which he wore, and with the brass buckle struck right and left at non-union men. Fishbacker, it was shown, had visited the home of a non-union dyer and threatened to kill him if he did not strike. Starke, by his own admission, had served five weeks in jail in Germany for assault, but another witness said that it was three years. Fishbacker had "done" fifteen months in Germany for assaulting his employer.

Judge Hopper in his charge said that it was for the jury to say whether men who had been in jail in Europe for violence were to be allowed to come to America, break into private property and drive out men who were willing to work.

The jury disagreed in the case of Robert Seidel, indicted for sending threatening letters to Mr. Weidmann and to William Strange, a silk mill owner. It is reported that they stood nine for conviction and three for acquittal. Prosecutor Gourley applied for a speedy trial to retry the case, which was granted, and he will move it early next week. It was in Seidel's beershop that Starke and the other Anarchistic strikers met, and where Charles A. Doebbler, who was convicted the other day of placing the bomb at Mr. Strange's house, wrote the threatening letters, which he alleged that Seidel and others dictated.

Sentences on all the convictions were deferred.

FOR A TROLLEY LINE TO PHILADELPHIA

INCORPORATION OF A TRACTION COMPANY WITH CAPITAL OF $10,000,000.

Trenton, N. J., July 13.—The New-York and Philadelphia Traction Company has been incorporated. The capitalization is $10,000,000. The incorporators named are ex-Mayor Frank McGowan and James P. Darrall, of Trenton, and Joseph H. Beall, of Bloomfield. Associated with them are D. K. Bayne, of New-York, and others. The company proposes to build 150 miles of track in New-Jersey, and connect New-York with Philadelphia by a trolley road. The route from New-York will be through Newark, thence by the most direct route to this city. Spurs will be built to connect the main line with Paterson, New-Brunswick, Rahway, Elizabeth and other cities.

The company has already secured two routes from this city to Philadelphia. One is down the east bank of the Delaware to Camden. The other is on the opposite bank, and entirely in Pennsylvania. The surveys for both routes have been made and work on this section will begin at once.

THE RESULTS AT ELMIRA.

Elmira, N. Y., July 13.—The only race completed to-day was the unfinished race of yesterday in the 2:30 class, trotting, which was won by Johnnie B. The 2:26 class pacing was not called. Summaries:

2:30 CLASS—TROTTING—PURSE $500. (Unfinished from yesterday.)

Johnnie B., by Handy B., dam by Artemus (Doubleday)	5	1	3	7	1
Tillie Macey	3	5	1	2	2
Gram C.	1	2	7	12	3
Lou Wilkes	2	6	9	1	7
Archie Sherman	4	3	2	3	9
Alamo	8	8	4	4	6
Tom Bailey	7	7	12	5	4
Green B.	11	9	11	8	11
Dan C.	9	11	13	6	10
Antecedent	12	4	5	11	5
Tom Edsall	6	12	10	10	8
Stanley	10	10	8	9	dr
Kay S.	13	13	6	6	dis

Time—2:27¼, 2:27¼, 2:27¼, 2:25¼, 2:28, 2:28.

2:24 CLASS—TROTTING—PURSE $500 (Unfinished).

Vidalia, br. m., by Vidalia Wilkes, dam by Voyster (Fowler)	1	2	1
Panstone, by Plumstone, dam by Pancoast (Phillips)	3	1	3
Billy B.	2	3	6
Lizzie Lanning	5	6	2
Caesar	4	5	4
Dunbar	6	4	5
Maggie Monroe	7	7	7
Burt G.	8	8	8
Senator K.	9		dis

Time—2:23¼, 2:23¼, 2:25¼.

FULFORD ACQUITTED OF EMBEZZLEMENT.

Indianapolis, July 13.—Edward Fulford, the champion wing shot of the world, was to-day acquitted by a jury of the charge of embezzlement from the Long Distance Telephone Company, of which he was a minor official.

PICTURESQUE BOSTON ADVERTISING.

From The Boston Herald.

Last week, a group of maidens clad in the very latest bathing costumes, and surrounded by all the cooling features of the sea beach, disported in a Washington-st. window, where perspiring passers-by gazed on their charms, and heartily wished they could step into their shoes and stockings. One young woman, wrapped in a bath robe, was extended on the shore, another held a big parasol over her head, while other bold minxes calmly amused themselves paddling in the water, preparatory to taking a "header," or sat themselves down in readiness for the advancing waves! It was a pictorial advertisement that went to the right spot, and the spectators took note of the fetching styles, and then went their way, determined to go and do likewise at the nearest fashionable resort.

OBITUARY.

GEORGE R. GRAHAM.

George R. Graham, the well-known journalist and founder of "Graham's Magazine," died at Memorial Hospital, Orange, a little after 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Death was due to congestion of the lungs, caused by long confinement in bed.

George R. Graham was born in Philadelphia in January, 1813, his father being a wealthy shipping merchant, whose fortune was afterward swept away by unfortunate investments, and who died when George was fifteen years old, leaving also a daughter, Mary, who became the wife of Colonel Harry Rockafeller. George received a good preparatory education, and was placed in the law office of Jared Ingersoll, a celebrated Philadelphia lawyer. The death of his father, however, compelled him to leave the law office, and he was taken on the farm of George Rex, in Montgomery County, Penn., where he remained until he was nineteen. In 1832 he went to Philadelphia, and apprenticed himself to a cabinet-maker. He worked twelve hours a day at the trade to support himself, and devoted six hours to studying law. In 1836 he was taken into the office of Judge Armstrong, at Philadelphia, and was admitted to the Bar three years later. A boyhood friend of Graham's was Charles J. Peterson, afterward the well-known publisher. Graham and Peterson purchased a small weekly literary publication called "The Casket," and ran it until 1840. William E. Burton was at that time conducting "The Gentleman's Magazine." It had about 4,500 subscribers, and Edgar Allen Poe was a young writer for it. Graham and Peterson bought out Burton, and soon afterward Graham acquired the sole proprietorship, and in January, 1841, the first number of "Graham's Magazine" appeared. The contributors included Edgar Allen Poe, William Cullen Bryant, Bayard Taylor, James Fenimore Cooper, N. P. Willis, Longfellow, Lowell, Saxe, Whipple, Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, Thomas Dunn English and other writers. The magazine obtained a wide circulation, and Mr. Graham enjoyed an income from it of $50,000 a year for a number of years. He became personally acquainted with the leading public men of the day, and counted among his personal friends Henry Clay, John C. Calhoun and Daniel Webster. He was Democratic in politics, and pro-slavery in his sympathies.

When Mrs. Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin" obtained such a wide celebrity in the North, Graham wrote and published in his magazine a bitter attack upon the book. It is said that this article was the ruin of the magazine and of his fortunes. In 1846, when he was in the full tide of prosperity, he purchased "The Daily North American" and "The United States Gazette," of Philadelphia, which he consolidated under the name of "The North American." He also furnished the capital for starting "The Evening Bulletin."

Mr. Graham was interested in the development of the mineral resources of Pennsylvania, and owned considerable land in the mountain regions. He lost a large amount of money in this way and in other directions, and finally, just before the war began, became financially embarrassed and had to part with his publications. In 1870 he had lost all he had owned, and soon afterward he settled in Newark and became assistant editor of "The Newark Daily Journal," doing literary work for other publications. His sight began to fail, and he was compelled in 1880 to give up all work and come for treatment to an eye infirmary in this city, where his sight was partly restored. Meanwhile the condition of Mr. Graham was called to the attention of George W. Childs and Anthony Drexel, both of whom had known him well, and they contributed enough to insure him a comfortable maintenance until his death. In 1887 he was sent to the Memorial Hospital, in Orange, to be treated for a bladder trouble, and he remained in that institution until he died.

Mr. Graham was married in 1839 and had no children, his wife dying about eighteen years ago. He was a man of serenity of temper and of kind and sympathetic disposition. In his old age his mem