## Amusements.


AMBROSE PARK, South Brooklyn—3—8:15—Buffalo Bill's Wild West.
AMERICAN ROOF GARDEN—8—Vaudeville.
ATLANTIC GARDEN, 50 to 54 Bowery—Every evening.—Concert and Vaudeville.
CASINO—8:15—The Passing Show—8 to 1—Roof Garden, Vaudeville.
EDEN MUSEE—11 to 11—World in Wax.
ELDORADO—5—Gilmore's Band. 8:30—Grand Ballets and Vaudeville.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—8:15—The Mikado.
HUBER'S 14TH-ST. MUSEUM—Living Pictures, Vaudeville.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—8—Vaudeville.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—1 to 6 and 8 to 11—Mammoth Scenograph of the World's Fair.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN—8 to 12—Vaudeville.
MANHATTAN BEACH—Afternoon and Evening—Sousa Concert and Hagenbeck's Trained Animals.


## Index to Advertisements.


| | Page. | Col. | | Page. | Col. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Amusements | 9 | 6 | Lectures & Meetings | 9 | 6 |
| Announcements | 10 | 5 | Legal Notices | 8 | 4 |
| Bankers and Brokers | 9 | 5 | Marriage & Deaths | 7 | 6 |
| Business Chances | 5 | 5 | Miscellaneous | 8 | 4 |
| Business Notices | 6 | 1 | Miscellaneous | 5 | 4 |
| Dividend Notices | 9 | 4-5 | Miscellaneous | 10 | 5-6 |
| Dressmaking | 5 | 5 | Ocean Steamers | 8 | 4-5 |
| Domestic Situations Wanted | 5 | 6-7 | Proposals | 8 | 4 |
| European Advts | 4 | 5 | Real Estate | 9 | 6 |
| Excursions | 4 | 6 | Railroads | 8 | 5-6 |
| Financial | 9 | 3-4 | Sales by Auction | 9 | 5 |
| Financial Meetings | 9 | 5 | Special Notices | 7 | 6 |
| For Sale | 5 | 4 | School Agencies | 8 | 3 |
| Help Wanted | 5 | 5 | Steamboats | 9 | 5 |
| Horses and Carriages | 5 | 4 | Summer Resorts | 8 | 3-4 |
| Instruction | 8 | 1-3 | Teachers | 8 | 3 |
| Law Schools | 8 | 1 | Work Wanted | 5 | 6 |


## Business Notices.

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# New-York Daily Tribune

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

MONDAY, JULY 30, 1894.


# TEN PAGES.

### THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.—The Chinese warship Tsao-Khan was captured by a Japanese vessel after a fight in which the former lost 100 men killed and wounded; nearly 1,700 were lost with the troopship Kow-Shung. ==== Archduke William of Austria was thrown from his horse, receiving injuries from which he died in a few hours. ==== There are dissensions in the German Ministry over the policy to be pursued against the Anarchists and Social Democrats. ==== Cardinal Ledochowski is dead.

Domestic.—The bodies of three missing children were found in the closet of a car at Hartford. ==== Archbishop Corrigan presided at the festivities at the Catholic Summer School near Plattsburg, and laid the cornerstone of the Administration Building. ==== Three men were killed by a boiler explosion near Shenandoah, Penn. ==== A fire at Belle Plain, Iowa, caused a loss of $450,000. ==== The Rev. Dr. Behrends, of Brooklyn, preached at Chautauqua. ==== Twelve lives are known to have been lost at Phillips, Wis., which was burned by forest fires.

City and Suburban.—Ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt in an interview urged the necessity of harmony among Republicans, and commented on some recent developments in Democratic politics. ==== A fire in Fulton-st. caused damage to the extent of about $100,000. ==== A number of deaths and prostrations from the heat were reported.

The Weather.—Forecast for to-day: Local rain, cooler; southwest winds. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 99 degrees; lowest, 76; average, 85½.

***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.***

How far the people of China are still sunk in superstition is shown by an incident reported by our Secretary of Legation as having taken place in Canton. A native soothsayer, it appears, proclaimed that the plague which has been causing so great mortality in that region would abate after the "spring solstice." The natives thereupon resolved to hoax and placate the gods of sickness at the same time; so they resorted to the expedient of extemporizing a New Year's day, and held an elaborate celebration on May 5, with the purpose of accelerating the movements of the earth and the solar system generally.

The railroads centring in Chicago have begun to put in their claims for property destroyed and damaged by the strikers. The total bill promises to be a big one. The Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad alone estimates its loses at $449,691, including $401,691 for freight cars burned and injured. The responsibility of the city for the destructive work of the mob is scarcely open to question, and important precedents established elsewhere justify the payment of these claims. Mayor Hopkins's well-known principles may lead him to resist payment, but if the railroads are compelled to go to law the courts will not be governed by the Hopkins code.

The last Sunday of July must go on record as the hottest day of the season, the mercury on the street touching 100 degrees. Saturday was hot, but yesterday was hotter. Fortunately not much exertion was necessary on the part of most people during the day of rest, and the city and its environs were favored also throughout the day with a breeze, which, if not cooling, at least tended to reduce the discomfort. Then in the evening came a refreshing rain, not too copious, indeed, with a considerable decline in temperature. The backbone of this severe hot spell appears to have been broken, a lower range of the thermometer and further rains being predicted for to-day.

Doubt is entertained with reason regarding the nonchalant utterances of some of those in interest that the tariff conferrees will be able to reach a definite decision on the large number of matters in dispute in the course of a few days. On some essential points the House and Senate are diametrically in opposition; for example, on the question of ad valorem and specific duties. Chairman Wilson says that the provision of ad valorem duties is a vital Democratic principle—just as much so as free raw materials. Which side will yield and how long will it take to reach a decision? Then the Senate amendments number more than 600, and according to specific assurances given by the Democrats, these must be adjusted in full and free conference, of course with the Republican conferrees present. At this distance it does not look as if an agreement could be come at in a hurry, notwithstanding the assurances of interested Democrats to the contrary.

A favorite declamation a few years ago was the story told in verse of a happy bride who, on her wedding day, disappeared most mysteriously, only to be discovered years afterward in a trunk in which she had hidden and been fastened by a spring lock that she could not release. A close parallel to this pathetic narrative is found in the report from Hartford this morning, of the finding of three little children who suddenly and strangely disappeared last Thursday. A search of the railway cars in the city resulted in the discovery of their dead bodies in a small closet in a caboose, the circumstances indicating that they had run in there in play, when the door closed and locked them fast. The entire city became interested in their fate, when in fact they were lying dead within a stone's throw of their home. In the checkered history of life from day to day which the newspapers record, a sadder story is not often told.

### THE DANGER AND ITS CAUSE.

At the rate of nearly $1,000,000 daily gold is going abroad. The life blood of the Nation's circulation and of all commerce and business is oozing out. It is not strange that the financial world hesitates. While Congress wastes all its time in an effort to pass a bill which would only exhaust the Treasury, the little opportunity left for saving the Treasury from disaster is rapidly passing. These are not the words of an alarmist. The most sagacious bankers know that they are only too true. There is a point, which may be reached sooner than politicians suppose, at which it will be impracticable for the present Administration to borrow gold with any bonds it has power to offer. The last sale of bonds would have completely failed, but for a few bank presidents, who are very far from disposed to repeat their patriotic experiment. Confidence in the financial conduct of the Government has greatly diminished since that time. The revenue bill which is expected to pass does not appear to substantial men a safe provision for the necessities of the Treasury.

Washington takes a different view of it, of course. Calculating on imports as large as in 1893, with altered duties, and on a full consumption of sugar and whiskey and a ready collection of an offensive income tax, Washington figures out a large surplus. But practical men know that the country is no longer in condition to buy foreign goods at the rate of 1893, or to consume as much sugar or whiskey as in that year. This single fact, against which Washington obstinately shuts its eyes, may cut off as much as a quarter of the expected revenue. It is childish to reckon on increased purchases of foreign goods because of their cheapness, when the condition of the people is such that they are compelled to reduce their purchases. Moreover, it is folly to suppose that as much sugar will be consumed at 6½ cents per pound as has been consumed at 5 cents, or as much whiskey at $1.30 as was consumed at $1.10 per gallon. But there is a further fact that a large part of the expected revenue from sugar and whiskey will be abstracted on its way to the Treasury by two great trusts.

With all these facts in mind, practical men see that the revenue may easily fall more than a quarter below Congressional expectations, and that will mean a large deficit for the coming fiscal year. No calculation based on the income tax is worth anything, because payment will doubtless be resisted in the courts, at least for a year or more. Thus it is more than probable that, if the pending bill passes, the Treasury may be unable to meet its obligations the very first year. Since practical business men know this, they begin to ask whether Government will be able to pay gold on demand even if it tries. The bonds authorized by law, the only kind the Treasury has power to issue, promise payment in "coin" but not in gold, and if the gold reserves should be exhausted by demands for redemption of notes or by exports, such bonds would become payable, principal and interest, in silver only.

It is in the presence of such difficulties that Congress persists in a dangerous tariff agitation, while foreigners withdraw their gold from this country. When Europe takes gold coin instead of wheat at 54½ cents, or cotton at 7 cents, there is no room to doubt as to the motive. Those who look at the stock market for evidence of foreign withdrawals forget that many hundred millions are loaned or invested in this country in other ways, in manufacturing concerns, land and cattle concerns, and particularly in mortgages on Western and other real estate. They forget that legislation against creditors by Populist lawmakers in many States has caused foreclosures on loans amounting to many hundred millions, and that the money thus collected or paid by debtors to avoid foreclosure must amount in the aggregate to several times the gold reserve in the Treasury. If foreign creditors are led by foolishness in Congress and in the Treasury department to withdraw what funds they can from this country, it is unhappily obvious that the Treasury reserve will not last long.

### UNSCIENTIFIC NAVAL POLICY.

The new Navy, even with every available cruiser in commission, is hardly equal to current requirements. The Corean complications have impressed the department with the necessity for strengthening the fleet in Chinese waters, and orders have been sent to Behring Sea to detach the Concord and Petrel from service there. These gunboats are needed where they now are, and the fur seal fisheries cannot be adequately protected without them; and it will be September before they are hunted up, coaled and available for service in Corean waters. The Baltimore and Monocacy with the two gunboats will make a respectable squadron; but meanwhile Hawaii and Samoa, where American cruisers ought also to be stationed, are neglected. On the Atlantic seaboard the fleet is employed so actively that it has been considered necessary to send the Columbia to Bluefields almost as soon as she was commissioned and ready for service.

The inference ought not to be hastily drawn from these facts that it is necessary to increase the number of cruisers and gunboats in the Navy. The department is compelled to respond to many superfluous calls upon its resources from the State Department, and is constantly making displays of activity, which could safely be dispensed with if American diplomacy were ordered on more definite and practical lines. The cruise of the Columbia is an apt illustration, not of the requirements of the naval service, but of the incompetence and fussiness of Secretary Gresham. The Marblehead was already at Bluefields and a second ship was not needed there, especially when the State Department had no other policy to enforce than neutrality between the Nicaraguans and Chief Clarence's African-Indians. The town is unimportant; the Indian population is only a few thousands, and American interests in the Reservation are inconsiderable. The presence of two warships there, one of them the fastest cruiser in commission, is wholly unnecessary. There are delicate diplomatic policies to be carried out by the State Department, but a naval demonstration is not needed.

The concentration of a large squadron in Corean waters is probably as superfluous an undertaking as the naval demonstration in Rio a few months ago. Great Britain does not employ its fleets in that way, but is content to have a moderate naval force in waters where neutrality alone is to be maintained toward belligerents. The Navy Department in Washington ought to resist the temptation to make undue use of the fleet. Not only are there too many fools' errands for naval commanders, but there is also an increasing tendency to make sensational displays of energy and force in certain quarters where the United States Government is not called upon to exert any great influence. Americans have really very little at stake in Corea, and the maintenance of an expensive fleet there is not justified by any commercial or diplomatic interests of any real magnitude.

The Navy Department has the same problem to work out which the War Department has satisfactorily solved. That is to dispose of its resources at all times in such a way as to leave no important point unguarded, and to facilitate the rapid concentration of fleets in sudden emergencies. The Army is scientifically distributed among garrison posts where the presence of troops is permanently necessary, and it can be massed with facility when circumstances require. The Navy Department has not yet succeeded in distributing its forces so as to have the Pacific seaboard as well guarded as the Atlantic; nor has it learned how to make the best use of its vessels, nor to have each one where it is wanted and in service for which it is adapted. There is constant hurry and scurry, and there are wasteful and costly methods of maintenance; but there is no scientific attempt to manage the Navy on symmetrical lines of policy and with due regard for economy and practical utility.

### UNWISE THREATS.

It is not strange perhaps that the Democratic and Mugwump newspapers should indulge in manifestations of delight over the utterances of two or three well-known Republicans of this city who rushed into print last week with comments on the action of the Republican State Committee, which showed the effects of heat and, in the opinion of many discreet persons, would have appeared to better advantage had they been kept standing a few days on ice. The Democratic and Mugwump factions find so little comfort in the general outlook that Republicans of calm and philosophic temper do not begrudge them this small crumb. They appear to dwell with especial satisfaction upon the outgivings, apparently deliberate and formal if not, strictly speaking, official, of General C. H. T. Collis and the Hon. Edwin Einstein. These two conspicuous and earnest Republicans have hastened into print to say that in their judgment the action of the State Committee in declining to comply with the somewhat arrogant and imperious demand of the George Bliss Committee that it should have sole recognition and absolute authority, and that an edict of extermination should be issued against all other organizations, was so unwise and hateful, so prejudicial to party discipline, and so exasperating to the temper of Republicans generally, that the party will lose thousands—Mr. Einstein puts it in round numbers, we believe at 100,000—of votes in the coming election, and the result will be disastrous. If this be true the Democrats and their Mugwump allies certainly do have cause for encouragement.

But there is reason to believe that these gentlemen were indulging in hyperbole. Both are endowed with lively imaginations and the gift of fluency. The representatives of the press knowing this, and that there is always an urgent demand on the part of the public for their views upon important questions at the earliest possible moment, are liable to extract them, particularly in such weather as we have had lately, before they are, as one might say, fully conceived. We do not understand that either of them proposes on his own part to abandon the Republican party, nor that either has named or can name a Republican who has threatened to do so in the event which they deplore. There are a great many voters in the Republican party in this city. There may be some among them who are not always cool and dispassionate in judgment or reasonable in conduct, but we do not believe there are one hundred thousand, or one thousand, or so much as one individual Republican, not even General Collis or Mr. Einstein, and certainly not Colonel George Bliss himself, who would think for a moment of deserting the party because Colonel Bliss is not made its dictator and his organization the sole fountain of authority and power. We should not like to say that these gentlemen have been "talking through their hats." It would not be polite; and our readers will bear us witness that during the entire progress of this local controversy, in which the Tribune has been freely charged with suppressing news, garbling facts, misrepresenting opponents, and various other high crimes and misdemeanors, we have not retorted with denunciation or been provoked to discourtesy. We are not sure indeed but that the very fact that we have brought only calmness and good temper to the discussion has aggravated our offence in the eyes of those earnest but not altogether reasonable Republicans who think we have no right to an opinion of our own on this question which differs from theirs. We do not say then that these gentlemen have been "talking though their hats." What we do say is that when they permit themselves to be quoted as predicting Republican defeat if the State Committee give the slightest recognition to any body of Republicans outside their own, when they do not threaten to leave the party themselves nor name any one who does, they are talking in a way that does not commend itself to the judgments of reasonable men.

We do not permit ourselves to believe for an instant that General Collis's warmth in this matter is due, as has been intimated, to the defeat of any aspirations he might have had to the office of Police Commissioner. We do not know that he had any. If he had, it was an honorable ambition, and we are free to say that The Tribune would have applauded his selection with no less cordiality than it did that of the equally meritorious Republican soldier who received it. That both he and Mr. Einstein should feel a lively interest in the success of the organization to which they belong is natural. For if memory serves us both of them figured prominently in the proceedings by which the movement was initiated. We do not now recall whether the resolution raising the Committee of Thirty was the work of Mr. Einstein or General Collis. We have an impression that the credit therefor was claimed for both. At any rate the honors of paternity may be divided between them. And, although Colonel George Bliss came so early to the front and became so soon its controlling spirit and directing mind—to such an extent that he presently began to talk in public about "me and the Committee"—it was quite natural and proper that the interest of Messrs. Collis and Einstein in the new organization should continue to be affectionate and paternal. We submit, however, that in the strictures upon the action of the State Committee in which they have lately indulged they have exceeded the bounds of a reasonable interest in the welfare of their offspring. We suspect that they were in too great a hurry. It is the mistake of impulsive natures. We should dislike to see either of them raise the standard of revolt, as they both seem to threaten. And yet if they are determined upon it there could hardly be a better time than now. For we are quite confident that great as is their influence and formidable as their combined following would be, it would not imperil Republican success this year.

Meanwhile the Republican party of the State, in passing upon the question of recognition, will hardly fail to take cognizance of the fact that the young Republicans in the Milholland organization are making no threats, but awaiting the event in perfect confidence that they will receive just treatment. Even if they should think themselves treated otherwise they will not sulk, or run away, or go over to the enemy. They will still be Republicans. They believe that they have a reason for being, and that their cause is just. And they do not believe that the Republican party of the State is made of such stuff that it will weaken in a just cause under the threats of any man or faction.

### SHUT THE GATES TO ANARCHISTS.

The Iowa Republicans in their State Convention adopted resolutions in favor of more rigorous laws for the restriction of immigration. They insisted, moreover, that the present laws were not enforced with sufficient thoroughness and energy. This is perfectly true. Our immigration laws are loosely and laxly administered by the Democrats who are now in office, and hordes of people who ought not to be admitted to the United States are allowed to enter. Our mob leaders, our mischievous agitators, our Anarchists, are chiefly of foreign birth. The honor, peace and safety of the Republic imperatively require that European mischief-makers shall be kept out of this country. France and other European countries are adopting laws of merciless severity against all Anarchists, and it is likely that great numbers of these wretches will be driven out of Europe and will try to seek refuge in America. Every one of them should be shut out.

We have far too many Anarchists in America already. The most vigilant watch and ward ought to be maintained lest any of these promoters of assassination should gain entrance here from Europe. These inciters of violence, these enemies of the human race, are far more menacing than cholera, the Black Death or any plague that has ever caused destruction. It is the duty of Congress to take action, and to require a more careful, zealous and vigilant enforcement of the present laws. We are in sore need also of the enactment of far more rigorous measures. America is already cursed with a pestilence of European Anarchists. The English Anarchist Mowbray ought never to have been allowed to land. Our ports must be sealed to all the ruffians, all the agitators, all the rabble and all the refuse of Europe. This is a time for extreme measures.

### WILL THE TRUSTS WIN?

The Democratic press with singular unanimity recognizes the fact that the German tariff is a Bill of Sale to the Trusts. Accordingly it is with few exceptions urging the President and the House to make a stand against it and not to betray the party by surrendering to the monopoly-ruled Senate, whose leading members on the Democratic side are openly charged with legislating for the benefit of Trusts and speculating secretly in Wall Street. Certainly this explicit declaration of the Democratic platform adopted at Chicago offers a strong warrant for the position taken by the press of that party:

> We recognize in the trusts and combinations which are designed to enable capital to secure more than its just share of the joint product of capital and labor a natural consequence of the prohibitive taxes which prevent the free competition which is the life of honest trade, but we believe their worst evils can be abated by law, and we demand the rigid enforcement of the laws made to prevent and control them, together with such further legislation in restraint of their abuses as experience may show to be necessary.

The Cleveland Administration has done nothing to enforce laws against trusts. The Democratic Congress now has in conference a tariff bill which has been largely framed in the interest of those combinations of capital which were denounced in the Chicago platform. The Trusts have been lobbying successfully since the first week in December. The Refiners' Trust, according to Senator Caffery, has dictated the sugar schedule, and forced the Louisiana Senators to accept it when they would have been satisfied with other terms. On three tie votes the Democratic Senators last week, with only two honorable exceptions, placed themselves on record as the servants of their masters, the monopolists, who helped by their campaign subscriptions in 1892 to overturn the Republican party and the McKinley Tariff.

This is the situation which the Democratic President and House have now to face. If they surrender to the Senate, they will overwhelm their party with humiliation and dishonor. They will repudiate the Democratic platform and join the Senate in a disreputable bargain with the Trusts. The President himself, if he sanctions in advance so disgraceful a dicker, will stultify and degrade himself, for in his second inaugural address he had these weighty words about the Trusts:

> The existence of immense aggregations of kindred enterprises and combinations of business interests, formed for the purpose of limiting production and fixing prices, is inconsistent with the fair field which ought to be open to every independent activity. Legitimate strife in business should not be superseded by an enforced concession to the demands of combinations that have the power to destroy; nor should the people to be served lose the benefit of cheapness which usually results from wholesome competition. These aggregations and combinations frequently constitute conspiracies against the interests of the people, and in all their phases they are unnatural and opposed to our American sense of fairness. To the extent that they can be reached and restrained by Federal power, the General Government should relieve our citizens from their interference and exactions.

If President Cleveland desires to preserve the respect of the American people he will live up to the level of that passage of the inaugural address, and not again degrade himself by suggesting a compromise with the Refiners' Trust, a "conspiracy against the people," as he did in his letter to Chairman Wilson. If he allows monopolists to master him, as they have reduced the Senate to humiliating servitude, and ends by signing the Gorman Bill of Sale, his reputation for courage and consistency will be as evanescent as the fictions of Ophelia's dreams.

### CONSECRATED AGAIN.

The esteemed "Augusta Chronicle" has been thrown into a sort of swoon by a recent evidence of Mr. Cleveland's honesty. Whether it is that the Georgia editor had previously been skeptical on that point, or that this latest manifestation was too sweet to be regarded with composure, we know not, and do not care to guess; but certain it is that "The Chronicle" is all of a tremble with wonder and delight. The story is a tender, simple, maudlin little thing, one of the kind that should be told with the lights turned down and an accompaniment of subdued caterwauling by the orchestra. However, the salient points are as follows:

When the bill to enable Utah to assume statehood had passed both houses of Congress and had gone to the President for his action, Delegate Rawlins had a happy thought. It occurred to him that he would procure a pen for the President to use in signing the act, and that afterward he would recover that pen and have it enshrined in the Capitol of the new State—put under glass, perhaps, as some people do with wax flowers and the like. Then the populace could go and look at it and break out into goose-flesh and reverent perspiration as they gazed. So he went and bought a beautiful silver pen, with a gold point, and laid it before the President on a satin cushion, telling him of the dear little plan he had concocted. The President was greatly moved by this proof of deep religious sentiment on the part of Delegate Rawlins. The rumbling thereof is said to have been audible to Private Secretary Thurber, perched on his three-legged stool in the adjoining room, and to have thrown him into an ecstasy that lasted several minutes. It was under these touching circumstances that Grover Cleveland promised and received the pen. When the time came, however, for signing the bill he used "the common wood penholder with an ordinary steel stub pen" which so endears him to the American people. We are told that "before the ink dried he remembered his promise," but, alas! it was too late. The deed was done, and even Mr. Cleveland could not undo it nor could he as the exemplar of a romantic and fastidious integrity deny it. He remembered George Washington, William Tell, Sir Galahad and the rest of them, and he gave Delegate Rawlins the "common wood penholder and the ordinary steel stub pen."

This touching idyl is, one would suppose, quite beautiful enough to stand alone; but it is as nothing to the rapture of the Georgia editor, who repeats and comments upon it, and bursts into a panegyric of almost unearthly melody. "What a scrupulously honest man is Grover Cleveland!" sings the enraptured editor as he twangs the lyre with eyes fixed on the central blue. "Mark how he resisted and triumphed over a natural inclination to fool Rawlins about the pen! He could have taken the gold pen and traced over the original signature; Rawlins would have been no wiser," sings the Georgian in fluttering piano, or, "if he had dipped the pen in the ink and the next morning dictated a note like the following to Delegate Rawlins: 'I approved the Utah bill last night, and hereby return the pen which you sent me to sign it with,' there would have been nothing in the note that was untrue, and the gentleman from Utah would have been blissful in his ignorance. But no!" screams the editor, as his passion rises, "Never! To frankly confess that after all that had been said and published about Delegate Rawlins's silver and gold pen he forgot to sign the bill with it, was the act of a man who would not even tell a lie by keeping silent; and the story of Grover Cleveland and the Utah pen must go down to history with George Washington and his little hatchet."

Where is Mizner, where is Thurber, and where the tuneful Dickinson in the presence of such ecstatic gush as this. We have Cleveland as the ruler of the storm, as the armed and serried gladiator, as St. George with his mailed hand upon the dragon's throat; but what are these compared with Cleveland as the hero, the patient, uncomplaining hero of this moral spasm? What are even the honeyed madrigals and sugary triolets of Vilas himself to this nursery song of arrowroot by the Georgia editor?

### MONEY AND BUSINESS.

At the end of July the situation is in no material respect better than it was some months ago. The outgo of gold at this time in the year tells of a distrust which is in itself a danger. That distrust has its reasons in the incapacity of Congress; in legislation threatening to prostrate industry; in the disastrous consequences of uncertainty lasting more than a year; in the lowest price ever recorded for wheat, the crop upon which Western farmers mainly rely for settlement of debts, and nearly the lowest ever known for cotton; in accounts of serious injury to corn; in discoveries of grave misconduct in Atchison, creating doubt about the fidelity of other railway returns, and in knowledge that labor troubles, which have affected business so greatly for three months, are likely to appear in other forms as reduction of wages becomes inevitable. The delay and the vicious purpose of Congress are the root of the evil, and other things are results or incidents.

Some encouraging symptoms appear, in part due to belief that differences between the Senate and the President may prevent any change of tariff. During the past week this has been shown in very heavy purchases of wool, 9,034,100 pounds at three Eastern markets, against 2,164,500 last year and 9,118,500 for the same weeks in 1892. Prices were so low that a failure of the Tariff bill was likely to cause a sharp rise, while the larger manufacturing concerns were confident that at the worst they would have a chance during the rest of the year to work up the wool into goods of some kind without much loss. The purchases are probably more than double the actual weekly consumption, which is larger than has been expected, however, because of the accumulation of orders deferred by strikes and railroad blockades. Dealers who have waited as long as they could now press impatiently for such goods as they must have for the fall trade, and the clothiers are so far behind in their preparations that a famine of goods results. In meeting such orders the mills have more to do than for months past, but there is no sign of improvement in orders looking beyond this season. In fact, samples of spring goods which some makers had offered at low figures have been withdrawn.

The stoppage of several large cotton mills will help to relieve the plethora of goods, and the recent reduction in prices of some have induced heavy sales, so that in certain qualities prices stiffen a little. But the takings of cotton by Northern spinners in eleven months have been about 620,000 bales, or 30 per cent less than a full supply, and for the past six months have been about the same as last year. The shoe business also finds more orders since the strike and blockade ceased, but still mainly for medium and cheap goods, and within a week there has been some abatement in the demand for women's light goods. Shipments from Boston in four weeks of July have been 281,130 cases, against 328,161 in 1892, a decrease of only 10 per cent. Recovery in the iron and steel manufacture is slower than was expected, and the narrowness of demand is disappointing. Prices do not materially change, though scarcity of coke still makes supplies of Bessemer iron short. The officially reported production in the first half of 1894, 2,717,983 tons, is smaller than in the first half of any other year since 1886, and smaller than in the last half of any year except the last, but stocks were somewhat reduced so that the consumption in the manufacture was 5,282,532 tons in twelve months, against 9,397,447 in the twelve months ending with June, 1892.

The reports of railroad earnings have been viewed with some distrust since the discovery that Atchison statements have been more than $11,000,000 out of the way, but "The Financial Chronicle" reports earnings of $12,940,221 in July, and a decrease of 24.6 per cent, but for the third week only 11.9 per cent, while "Dun's Review," giving United States roads separately, makes their decrease 26.5 for the month and 12.6 for the third week. Obviously traffic deferred by the blockade is just now swelling earnings. The decrease in payments through clearing-houses is 15.2 per cent for the week and 15.9 per cent for the month compared with last year, and 23.4 per cent compared with 1892. This is a smaller decrease than might have been expected, but it is still an open question whether the enlargement of business since the strike ended is more than the effect of deferred orders and shipments during the blockade. The export movement is smaller than a year ago, for four weeks of July about 15 per cent, and the imports, though larger than for some months past, are about 9 per cent less than last year. The decrease has been mainly in dutiable goods, and customs receipts have been $8,144,000, against $16,089,000 last year, while internal revenue receipts have sharply declined since Monday on account of doubts about the whiskey tax, and for the month have been $25,975,730, against $12,334,465 last year.

Net exports of gold were $5,277,788 for the week, and the Treasury reserve has been reduced to about $56,000,000. Further exports are expected this week, and the heavy internal revenue does not help the Treasury, being almost wholly in silver certificates. The banks rightly judge that it is not their business to sacrifice their customers because Congress plays the fool, and if Secretary Carlisle is coming hither to beg for another temporary advance, as some say, he is likely to be told that the proposed income tax and tariff do not inspire anybody with enthusiasm. Speculation is dull, sales of stocks having been only 704,000 shares, of which 314,055 were of Sugar only, and 436,225 of four trust stocks, 187,445 of the eight most active railroad stocks, and 90,362 of all others. Prices declined a fraction for both classes. Wheat delayed by the strike came in so largely at the West that receipts for four weeks have been 400,000 bushels larger than last year, but the exports from both coasts have been only 9,488,850 bushels, against 17,253,937 last year, and the price has fallen to 54½ cents, the monthly average being 57.78 cents, the lowest ever known. It is, of course, a blunder to say that cotton is selling at the lowest price on record, for in the last week in March and the first week in April, 1892, it sold at 6.69 cents, and the average in March was 6.85 cents, but this month it has been 7.12 cents. But with 8,000,000 bales expected and 1,948,750 bales of American cotton actually in sight, there is little reason to look for any important advance.

The Democratic attempt to loot the railway mail service by passing a bill in the House directing the re-employment of the clerks dismissed in the spring of 1889 is a good example of their tender regard for Civil Service Reform principles.

The last ditch in which the "tariff reformers" are fighting is filled with the slime and ooze of the Sugar Trust.

Times have changed since the remark made in court by a celebrated English judge to the effect that "to obtain a divorce is like walking over broken bottles, for you bleed at every step." In every country save Russia marriages are now dissolved with the utmost facility, cheapness and rapidity. According to information contained in a series of consular and domestic reports upon the subject just presented to the British Parliament, the publication by a wife of literary works without her husband's consent is considered as an adequate cause for divorce in Portugal. In England it has been decided that forcing a wife to wear thin shoes or refusing her permission to dance at a ball amounts to legal cruelty, entitling her to a judicial separation from her husband. In Germany, France and Rumania, insuperable aversion is considered as a sufficient ground for divorce, the Gallic courts moreover permitting the sundering of the ties of matrimony when either wife or husband has called the other "canaille" before the children, or has been guilty of misbehavior toward either mother-in-law. There is nothing, however, in the Old World to approach that decision of the courts of Indiana according to which cold feet and snoring constitute legal cruelty and a valid cause for the dissolution of marriage. While in Russia divorce is attended by almost insuperable difficulties, the laws of the land contain a queer provision forbidding people either to wed a fourth time or after they have passed their eightieth year. Consequently unions between May and December are rarer in the Czar's dominions than anywhere else in the world.

At last the Police Board admits that Dr. Parkhurst's charges are true.

"Tariff reform," whether in sugar, iron or coal, has either a powerful trust or a syndicate of capitalists behind it, lusting after ill-gotten riches at the expense of the people.

Collectors of old coins and people who are over three-score years old may remember the old United States 1-cent piece bearing the motto "Millions for Defence; Not a Penny for Tribute," which was extensively circulated early in the present century. One of the principal incidents that led to the adoption of this legend—which seems singularly out of place on an American coin, especially just after the United States had achieved its independence of Great Britain—occurred 109 years ago to-day, when the United States merchant-ship Dauphin, of Philadelphia, was seized near the Straits of Gibraltar by a warship of Algiers and her crew and passengers were thrown into Mussulman bondage to await an exorbitant ransom. About the same time two American trading vessels Maria, of Boston, and Minerva, of New-York, also were seized in the Mediterranean and their people met a similar fate, making a total of 112 American citizens in danger of being sold into the slave marts of the East. At that time the United States was without a single ship of war or naval officers or navy yards. The cause of this unprotected condition of the country was the strong opposition to a permanent navy, as well as to a standing army, and Congress resorted to the plan of paying an annual tribute to the semi-barbarous powers of North Africa, so there would be no further molestation of our commerce in the Mediterranean. Twenty-two of the prisoners were ransomed by the Government for about $60,000, while the others died in captivity or were ransomed by their friends. In a short time the annual tribute from the United States amounted to over $1,000,000, when the "economists" in Congress realized that the tribute was far exceeding the cost of maintaining a navy. Then the cry "Millions for Defence; Not a Penny for Tribute" was raised and did not a little toward securing the appropriation for the first group of war vessels that made the United States Navy famous. These were the Constitution, United States, President, Constellation, Congress and Chesapeake.

When the cost of the Debs strike is reckoned up it will be seen that the American Railway Union is one of the most expensive concerts that ever engaged in business in this country.

July bids fair to go out of office and business with a display of heat entirely uncalled for, and while many, if not most, may perspire, few will mourn its departure.

### PERSONAL.

Mrs. John A. Logan has deferred her European trip until October, when she will go abroad for a stay of several months in order to confer with the sculptor Franklin Simmons, who has been awarded by Congress the making of the bronze statue and pedestal of the late General Logan, which is to be placed in Washington. Mrs. Logan will occupy much of her time while abroad in writing, as she has undertaken to accomplish considerable literary work during the next year.

Professor Joseph Hyrtl, the eminent anatomist and the last survivor of the famous group of scientific men who laid the foundations of the renowned Medical School of Vienna, has just died at his home near Vienna at the age of eighty-four. "As a teacher," says "The London Telegraph," "Hyrtl was almost unsurpassed. He was so gifted with eloquence that his lecture-room could only with difficulty accommodate the crowds of students of all nationalities who flocked to hear him. As an original investigator and scientist, Professor Hyrtl attracted the warm admiration of his contemporaries. He was the first German writer who published an independent treatise on topographical anatomy. His celebrated handbook on that subject appeared in 1847. With the publication of his 'Lehrbuch der Anatomie des Menschen,' of which the twentieth edition has appeared this year, a new era was opened in anatomical text-books. His books have been translated into all European tongues. Professor Hyrtl's celebrity as a linguist is well known. He had so completely mastered the tongue of Cicero that it became in his mouth a living language, and he was always prepared to give the fullest explanations in elegant Latin to all inquirers. His knowledge of the Greek classics also was amazing, and in 1861 he delivered before the Paris Academy a much-admired extemporaneous lecture in the French language. In his seventieth year he took up the study of Hebrew and Arabic with such success that three years later he was able to produce his remarkable work upon the anatomical ideas of the Jewish and Moorish physicians. Hyrtl was distinguished for his benevolence, and, considering the modest amount of his income, his benefactions were astonishing. He supported poor students and benevolent institutions in a generous fashion. He caused two orphan institutions to be erected in Mödling, near Vienna, to accommodate 200 orphans, and thus bestowed on Lower Austria a gift that cost him $30,000."

When her husband became Governor of Colorado Mrs. Waite deliberately snubbed Denver society. The wife of the retiring Executive tendered her an elaborate reception. Most of the guests afterward called upon her, and her card basket was filled with invitations to 5 o'clock teas. She never returned the calls, nor has she ever entertained.

E. W. Burr, of San Francisco, the originator and founder of the savings and loan system in California, has just died at the age of eighty-five.