Amusements.

AMBROSE PARK, South Brooklyn—3—8:15—Buffalo Bill's Wild West.
AMERICAN THEATRE ROOF GARDEN—8:15—Vaudeville.
ATLANTIC GARDEN, 50 to 54 Bowery—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—Living Pictures and Vaudeville.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—2:15—8:15—The Mikado.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—2—8—Vaudeville.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—11 a. m. to 5 p. m., and 8 to 11—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—Evening—Lalla Rookh and Grand Fireworks.

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THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.—It is estimated that China will have 60,000 troops in Corea before the end of September, England will hold Japan responsible for the sinking of the Kow-Shing. ═══ It is thought that the matches between the Vigilant and Britannia are off, Mr. Gould and the Prince of Wales having disagreed as to the conditions; the Britannia won Emperor William's challenge shield without opposition. ═══ Grand Duchess Xenia, daughter of the Czar, and her husband, were injured by being thrown from their carriage while driving from their wedding dinner on August 6. ═══ The trial of thirty Anarchists continued in Paris.

Congress.—Both branches in session. ═══ Senate: Mr. Hill's resolution that the tariff conferees report an agreement or disagreement stirred up a lively debate, but went over without action. ═══ House: The Senate amendments to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill were taken up. ═══ The Tariff Conference Committee was not able to reach a decision.

Domestic.—The Constitutional Convention decided to hold sessions hereafter on Saturdays and Mondays. ═══ Eleven lives were lost in a wreck on the Rock Island Railroad; the disaster was the work of wreckers. ═══ The race for the Goelet Cups was sailed by yachts of the New-York Club fleet over the Block Island course; the Emerald won the cup for schooners and the Navahoe that for sloops. ═══ The Rev. Egerton R. Young and others addressed the Northfield Conference on the subject of foreign missions. ═══ The New-York baseball team was defeated at Baltimore.

City and Suburban.—The George Bliss County Committe met and invited Anti-Machine Republicans to enroll with it. ═══ President Reinhart of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company resigned. ═══ One man was killed and three others were slightly burned in a fire. ═══ The Boston baseball nine defeated Brooklyn 12 to 6. ═══ Stocks dull and rather heavy, but declines generally insignificant. The market is simply stagnant and while Congress is in session there is not likely to be any change in conditions.

The Weather.—Forecast for to-day: Fair. Temperature yesterday: Lowest, 64 degrees; highest, 80; average, 71.

An appalling story of a railroad wreck comes from Nebraska, and the worst of it is that there is unmistakable evidence that the horror was caused by tampering with the track. The miscreants are believed to be men who had a grievance against the company and took this means of revenge, causing the death of not less than eleven innocent persons in the most awful manner. Can any punishment be too severe for the authors of this horrible tragedy? In California the penalty for train-wrecking is death. Without going to such an extreme, is it not time for some other States to revise their laws on this subject, and impose penalties calculated to have a deterrent effect on men tempted to commit such crimes?

Courageous Mrs. Sallade is not making her crusade single-handed, after all. The bold stand she has taken against disreputable resorts in her neighborhood has brought her a number of influential allies, some of them well-known people, who were apparently willing to submit to the nuisances until she took the initiative in suppressing them. These people have now all joined hands and will seek the aid of the Parkhurst Society. Naturally they are chary of soliciting the help of the sworn guardians of law and order in the city. The progress of the movement started by Mrs. Sallade will arouse general interest. If it meets the success it deserves, it will show once more what a few determined citizens can accomplish when they have a grievance and are in dead earnest.

The Constitutional Convention has wisely decided to devote more time to its duties in order to complete its work within the prescribed limit—that is, by September 15. Heretofore there have been no sessions on Mondays and Saturdays, and so the delegates have been able to go home every week. Under the new rule, however, the convention will be in session every day. This is deemed absolutely necessary by the leaders of the majority, and they so impressed their views upon the delegates in general that the rule was adopted without a negative vote. There are only five weeks between now and September 15. In view of the amount of work to be done, it is obvious that the Convention has not a moment to lose if its task is to be finished up in a thorough and complete manner.

"Presidential lobbying" is a phrase that fits the facts. The facts are notorious. They are effectively and convincingly summed up in a dispatch printed to-day from our Washington correspondent. It is a humiliating chronicle for Americans to consider. Grover Cleveland has made a new record, and established a precedent that is evil, and only evil. He has overstepped the constitutional limitations surrounding his great office, and attempted to bend legislation to his own will by the exercise of his personal influence.

It is a pity that the truth about Captain Devery's illness cannot be ascertained. The Police Commissioners on Thursday rescinded their resolution of the previous day directing a committee of the Board of Police Surgeons to make an examination of Devery to determine whether Surgeon Nammack had reported correctly on the case. It is said that their reason for doing this was the fear that "professional courtesy" might induce the committee to uphold Nammack's report no matter what the facts might be. This is a nice state of things. Is it "professional courtesy" that impels police officers of high and low degree to perjure themselves "like gentlemen" in order to get brother officers out of a scrape? Such "professional courtesy" is entitled to no respect. Devery's condition ought to be ascertained by physicians who command the confidence of the community.

A VICTORY PROBABLE.

The people were unfortunate with their corn crop this year, but raised a magnificent crop from the votes they cast in November and in April. The defeat of the Democratic tariff revolution will be worth to the country many times the entire value of a corn crop, however large it might have been. Plainly the votes of the people made the so-called conservative Senators resolute, and so saved the country from the blind and bungling change of tariff which the House proposed. The corn crop at its best may have been worth a thousand millions. But a difference of a third in the employment and wages of the working people means more than three thousand millions yearly.

Congress is nearly ready to accept the defeat of any tariff bill as better than any tariff bill it can pass. When Mr. Gorman and his associates of the Senate offered free sugar, the House had to consult its master at the other end of the avenue, and it was soon evident that free sugar formed no part of any bill that the President would accept. It seems to be his pleasure to hide as far as he can his interference with the action of the two houses, but everybody understands that the House conferrees do only what he wishes. It is explained that he never really meant to assent to the free iron and taxed coal bill proposed and accepted on Wednesday. But the President is credited, none the less, with the sudden collapse of this latest form of compromise, and he has done a good many things less worthy of honor.

When the Senate conferrees offered free sugar they probably knew that the President would refuse, but it gave the Senators a good opportunity of going on the record as willing to surrender the whole sugar duty, if in other things the two houses could agree. As the President had rejected free iron ore and taxed coal, he was left to stand as the defender of the coal syndicate and the sugar monopoly.

The latest advices indicate that the bill may be killed to-day. With a clear majority against it on the motion to go into executive session for the purpose of gaining time, the Senate appears to be about ready to put an end to all tariff agitation. There are some who suppose that the failure of the general Tariff bill would at once be followed by the passage of special bills relating to sugar, coal and iron ore. But the House has bungled throughout so miserably that there is little reason to expect it will act firmly or sensibly on special bills. The threat that an extra session may be called, if Congress adjourns without passing any tariff bill, is not very impressive, in view of the fact that at this time in the year a quorum of Democrats cannot be kept together in either house for twenty-four hours.

The Free Traders have been crowded into a most humiliating position. Offered free coal and free iron ore with free sugar, they were forced to refuse, not merely because the President objected on behalf of coal interests, but because a bill so framed could not yield enough revenue to meet necessary expenditures of the Government. It is the more disgraceful to the House, because the measure thus modified would be almost precisely that which the House sent to the Senate, justly pronounced by both parties at that time as a tariff for deficit. The proposal brings out clearly the fact that a heavy duty on sugar, disagreeable and costly as it is to the people, is the price they must pay for an important reduction in duties for the protection of home manufactures.

What may be done overnight in such a Congress nobody will venture to predict, but there appears to be a brighter prospect for American industries than they have seen at any time since the election of Mr. Cleveland in November, 1892. Compromises are always possible, but seem to be at last too late. The Free Traders have tried, and it looks very much as if they had been beaten by the votes of the people.

WASHINGTON ANOMALIES.

When Mr. Wilson reported the first disagreement to the House he aroused great enthusiasm by proclaiming warfare upon the Sugar Trust. He declared that whatever the fate of the general tariff might be, the House ought not to consent to adjournment until it had passed a bill putting sugar on the free list. The House took fire at his words. There was tumultuous applause on the Democratic side, the members waving handkerchiefs and cheering repeatedly.

But when Senator Gorman as a final concession offered to put sugar on the free list, Mr. Wilson and his fellow-conferrees from the House drew back in consternation and declined to continue the negotiations. The Senate was conceding what Mr. Wilson was clamoring for in the House on July 19, but he would not take as a gift what he then declared must be fought for, even if Congress had to remain in session until March.

The House had voted originally for free sugar. The same House went wild with enthusiasm three weeks ago when Mr. Wilson opened fire upon the Sugar Trust. But when free sugar was offered as a final compromise, the leader of the House obeyed the President's orders and stood out for taxed sugar and the Trust schedule.

There has been nothing so anomalous as this struggle over sugar in the annals of National legislation. The Senate in the end occupied the House's ground while the House had retreated to the Senate's position. The two houses changed sides on the sugar question without any approach to sincerity or conviction. These tactical manoeuvres, so discreditable to each side, were the natural result of Executive meddling with legislative functions. The President in his letter to Mr. Wilson surrendered the position of the House on the sugar question and defended the Senate schedule; and then denounced the Democratic Senators for abandoning the principles of the party. He has degraded his high office by negotiating and dickering with both houses and attempting to force an agreement on the lines of his own letter. His dictation has been resented by both houses, and he will be held responsible on each side for what now appears to be the impending collapse of tariff legislation.

The Constitution empowers the President to sign or veto measures, but it does not arm him with legislative functions. Even if he had not taken an attorneyship for the Sugar Trust in this crisis, his conduct in intervening in controversies between the houses and in employing the resources of his office in forcing his own ideas upon the conferrees would be wholly indefensible.

THE HARMONIZERS' TRIUMPH.

We cordially congratulate our Democratic contemporary "The New-York Times" on the magnificent success which has attended its efforts to harmonize the five-and-twenty factions of its party. We have not withheld our admiration for the energy and zeal it has manifested and the ability with which it has conducted its great campaign. Nothing that could be brought to bear upon the enterprise it had in hand, that the resources of a great newspaper could furnish in the way of type, headlines, extensive correspondence and constant editorial attention has been spared. Not only have the Saratoga piazzas—those centres of political information and spouting wells of statesmanship—been exhausted, but from every hamlet between Greenport and Buffalo, wherever a political payroll has a signer or a heeler a home, it has pumped into its columns exhortations to harmony, garnished with expressions of profound admiration for the great work of "The Times." Such labors were certainly entitled to the guerdon of success.

When, therefore, we read in Friday's "Times" that the party by its State Committee had taken in the very largest type at the head of two columns "A Step in the Right Direction," it seemed to us a great encouragement to good men and good newspapers to persist in the pursuit of political righteousness in the face of difficulties that seem insurmountable. For when our contemporary entered upon its crusade it did not seem possible to bring the factions of Democracy together into what they call in stump speeches a "solid phalanx." For the differences were very wide. But our contemporary, seeing with the clear eye of journalism that the one thing to which no Democratic newspaper was paying any attention was the need of harmony in the party and that a great field of usefulness was open to the newspaper which should seize upon that opportunity, jumped into the breach, so to speak, with both feet, and began getting together from all quarters the testimony of leading Democratic statesmen as to the importance of burying differences and harmonizing the party, to which it added its own daily adjuration that it was the one thing needful to save Democracy from disaster.

These appeals have had their effect. Indeed, how could they be resisted? The Democratic State Committee at its meeting at Saratoga on Thursday evening gave evidence of having been profoundly impressed not only with the gravity of the situation but with the arguments that had been brought forward to induce them to lay aside every consideration except the absolute necessity for harmonious action. With great unanimity and an apparent determination to put forth one supreme effort to unify the party and bring together into a solid phalanx the three Great Divisions in the party named by Governor Flower, to wit, the Cleveland Democrats, the Hill Democrats and Roswell Flower, they resolved that six days' notice should be given of the primaries. This is an unexpected concession. Less than three years ago the party divided into the two factions of Snap and Anti-Snap over the question whether sufficient notice had been given in the call of a State Convention. It was held to be the most important issue that had come up in the councils of the party since the death of General Jackson. And now, in answer to the appeals of "The Times," the very men who took the Snap side of that great issue have in the most magnanimous and self-sacrificing manner yielded the point they then insisted upon and conceded six days' notice for the primaries. It is a great triumph, not only for the harmonizers, but for political Reform generally. Again we congratulate our contemporary.

OPEN THE RAILROAD BOOKS.

Isn't it about time for railway managers in this country—particularly the managers of Western railways—to look existing conditions fairly and squarely in the face? Not the physical and financial conditions of the properties they are handling—these, unfortunately for everybody interested in them, are so glaring that they cannot be evaded or concealed—but the conditions surrounding the managers themselves in their relations with their stockholders and with the general public. They can hardly help knowing that railway management stands discredited to-day, not only in this country, but wherever our railroad securities have found a market. The corruptions of politics and dishonest practices of professional politicians are always in evidence as texts for moralists and warnings to honest voters; but in juggling with figures and tangling of facts, in deceitful methods, intriguing practices, trickery, treachery and falsehood, it really looks as if many a modern railway manager could give the professional politicians a great many points. Is this a sweeping statement? Will some railway manager who feels his personal honor called in question by it rise up and dispute it? Let him reflect for a moment, before protesting against the association and the comparison, that the most pernicious activities of the professional politician are exercised in legislative lobbies, and ask himself who keeps him there, whose instrument he is, who plans his work and lays out his campaign. A good many professional politicians have been found out lately. Some of them are sagacious enough to see that they are discredited and their methods disapproved, and are stepping aside. It is a question whether the gentlemen who have so long been playing pitch and toss with other people's property, cheating each other and the public in the game, bedevilling accounts and rigging the stock market, have equal sagacity.

They are at the parting of the ways. The Atchison exposures revealed nothing that was new to railway managers, startling as they were to investors in railway securities. Though not susceptible of proof, it was known among railroad men five years ago that the Atchison people were handling long-haul traffic in competition with other roads, upon which there not only could not by any possibility be a profit, but for which, upon any reasonable adjustment of rates with connecting roads, the company could not get any return. It was believed that while an enormous traffic was built up, which appeared in the accounts of the company as having paid regular rates, a system of rebates had been agreed upon with shippers under which the entire amount was refunded, the process being concealed by some ingenious trick of bookkeeping in the company's offices. The company was passing through a process of reorganization, and had a large volume of new securities to be floated. The purpose of this remarkable business proceeding was "to make a record" upon which this could be done. The mystery about it has been how this could be done and kept up for four or five years without coming to the knowledge of the security-holders. It now appears that there was a convenient "surplus account."

These things are not done without the knowledge of officers of the company high above the traffic managers. If the statements made and not denied concerning the actual condition of the Atchison company have any foundation in truth, it is not alone the operating department, the traffic management or the accounting department that is responsible. There must be rottenness from top to bottom. And all men connected with railway management should understand that the time has passed when to protect the credit of any individual or corporation, or even—what is so much talked of—the credit of our securities abroad, these things should be covered up or evaded. It is idle for these railway managers to attempt longer to continue the methods and the policy by which they have brought discredit upon themselves and their corporations. They should come together, if possible, not as they did when they made the notorious "Gentlemen's Agreement," which they fell over each other in their haste to violate by resorting to circuitous processes and underhand attempts to circumvent each other, nor with any foolish notion that they can tide over the present crisis in their affairs until the revival of business and restored public confidence bring them again into smooth water and favoring winds, but with a concerted purpose to reform the whole system of railway management, to do away with mysteries and secrecy, take the public into their confidence by the frank and open disclosures to which the public is entitled, and act honestly with each other and all the world.

Absolute frankness now can do no harm. Nothing, indeed, can put the railway properties of the country in worse shape and worse credit than they are in now, except a continuance of the universal suspicion that attaches to the management. Let the books be opened, and, if necessary, every stockholder and bondholder have free access to them, and within six months all the railway securities of the country will be in better credit and have a more solid and substantial standing in the markets of the world than ever before since rails were laid. Is the proposition too radical? Is it impracticable? Is it not, at any rate, worth considering?

ADA REHAN.

The arrival of Miss Ada Rehan in New-York, after an absence of more than a year, is an inspiriting indication that the new dramatic season is about to open and that much pleasure is at hand for those who love the dramatic art. It will, furthermore, prove to many observers a reminder of the sterling achievements of that brilliant actress, and an augury of others that are yet to come. The name of Ada Rehan at this moment unquestionably is the brightest and the most auspicious upon the roll of American actresses. No other American actress of this period has shown herself possessed in an equal degree of personal distinction, intellectual character, technical equipment, versatility, and the power to charm. Many others are able and accomplished, each in a special field. Miss Rehan is unique, distinctive, and pre-eminent,—for she has succeeded in every line excepting that of high tragedy, which as yet she does not attempt, and she ranges with ease from the joyous levity of exuberant farce to the fine and fluent comedy of manners, and to the imagination and sensibility of the poetic drama. She has acted Tilburina with perfect success; she has excelled her contemporaries in Oriana, Julia, and Lady Teazle; she has made Shakespeare's shrewish Katherine a natural woman—which never before was done in our time; and she has made the contrasted characters of Rosalind and Viola completely, perhaps exclusively, her own. Nothing so good as her Viola has been seen since the best days of Adelaide Neilson. On both sides of the ocean her genius has been acknowledged and her powers and her rank allowed. To think of her, accordingly, is to think of excellent works thoroughly well done, of exceptional faculties, of substantial and indisputable worth, and of opulent and delightful promise.

It is also to think of one who has done honor to the American name. Far too often the native of our Republic, looking for excellence in the dramatic art, must look abroad. Many of the best performers who have at any time appeared in this country have been foreigners. It might prove difficult to name even a score of actors, of the first class, who were born, reared, and trained in America. Miss Rehan, however, is essentially American. She belongs to this land and to this time. She was, indeed, born in Ireland; but she came to New-York when a child, and here she was reared, here she adopted the profession of the stage, and here she has done her work and gained her renown. London may admire her ever so much; it does admire her greatly; but it cannot alienate her laurels from the land in which mainly her life has been passed and her fame established. She is the foremost American actress of the day; the country is proud of her and glad to welcome her, and the word of welcome should be spoken strongly and from the heart. To a considerable extent the public practice has been to honor with alacrity reputations made abroad, while giving but a slow assent to the merits and claims of artistic achievement at home. Feeling and frankness, however, are as valuable as reserve and caution, and it might be well more frequently to allow them a free way. With reference to Miss Rehan's position, at any rate, there is no doubt, and there need be no reticence of prudential comment. She has shown herself to be a comedy actress of the first order. By a part of our public she was recognized as such before any of her brilliant successes had been gained abroad, and by those admirers the fact that she returns with the signet of European fame will not now be much considered. To others it possesses an impressive significance. To all classes her coming is a pleasure, and by all her name will be spoken with affection and joy.

The riches of the ship is come on shore.

FRANCE AND BELGIUM AT ODDS.

While in Europe France and Belgium have managed to live in harmony with one another for more than half a century, there has been a constant succession of quarrels between the two during the short time that has elapsed since they became neighbors in Africa, and according to the latest dispatches a collision may occur at any moment between these two countries in the Soudan involving them in a war at home. Of all the disputes which have taken place, the most serious is the one now in progress, which originated in the rival claims of King Leopold and the French Government to the territory north of the 4th degree of latitude. France bases her demands upon the treaties of 1885 and 1887, by which, according to her, the Congo State, which is to all intents and purposes a Belgian colony, bound itself not to cross either this latitude or the Ubangui River. King Leopold contends that as France has never taken the trouble to develop or to explore the regions in question; that as Belgium has spent much money and lost many men in pacifying them, it has a better right than any other nation to hold them; and he also takes exception to the interpretation placed by the French Foreign Office upon the two treaties in question. Belgium is already in possession of the territory, has a large force there commanded by officers of the regular Belgian Army, and is hurrying reinforcements to the Soudan.

On the other hand, the French Government has just fitted out an expedition consisting of about 600 picked white soldiers under the command of the famous explorer, Captain Monteil, and about thirty officers, with the avowed object of forcing the Belgians to retire from this very district. A collision is therefore exceedingly probable, as both countries are fully alive to the advantages to be derived from the possession of the Soudan, which is practically the key of the whole African question—the Power that establishes itself most firmly in Central Africa being the one that in future ages will control the destinies of the Dark Continent. Should this expected collision in Africa between the regular forces of the Belgian and French armies lead, as it is feared, to reprisals and possibly to hostilities in Europe, the affair might possibly result in the outbreak of a European war, since Germany would certainly never stand quietly by and see Belgium attacked by France without coming to her assistance, being bound thereto not alone by treaties that are known to be in existence, but also by the conviction that Belgium in French hands would constitute a standing menace and danger to the German Empire.

THE LITTLE TARIFF GAME.

The House—We go you one white chip. The Wilson bill with the Income Tax.

The Senate—We raise the duties all around. Forty per cent on sugar with an eighth differential for the Trust.

The President—I see you and go one better. Make it a fifth instead of an eighth for the Trust.

The House—We raise you one red chip. Taxed sugar and free raw materials.

The Senate—We see that and offer free iron with a duty on coal for five years.

The House—It's your play, Mr. President. Better call.

The President—No. I raise it one blue chip. I insist upon free coal for the Whitney syndicate.

The House—One blue chip better. Not only free coal, but lower duties on woollens, glass and a lot of things

Senator Gorman—(Aside—These fellows are bluffing!)—I go the limit. I offer you free sugar.

Omnes—How many aces has Gorman got in his sleeve?

(The game waits.)

When the President attempts to bluff Senator Gorman he ought to find out in advance what is the limit of the game.

The conflict between the Crown and the Parliamentary majority in the Norwegian Legislature is already so acute that the refusal of the King to sanction the last two measures enacted can hardly increase the existing tension. Of the two measures in question, the one was intended to increase the inquisitorial powers of congressional committees by enacting fresh penalties against recalcitrant witnesses, the bill being aimed at those Government officials loyal to the King who had refused to reveal to the Storthing the confidential instructions which they had received from the sovereign; the other provided for a consular and diplomatic representation of Norway entirely distinct and independent from that of Sweden, after the first of next January. The Norwegian Legislature has now reached the termination of its mandate, and the general election which is about to take place in Norway will be fought entirely on the questions now at issue between Crown and Parliament.

In another crisis of Democratic politics a well known leader called for "the keen, bright sunlight of publicity." Now it is Senator Vest who shrilly demands that "the calcium light of truth be shed on the work of the conference." And it was another statesman who in the heat of political excitement telegraphed "Tell the truth."

The example set by the latter-day pilgrims who have been making an excursion in New-England and New-York in order to see with their own eyes various places of historic interest is worthy of imitation. There is no knowledge like first-hand knowledge. Take for instance the battle of Gettysburg. A good many of those who took part in that battle are still alive, and of these not a few have recorded in print their memories of the famous and decisive struggle. But no description, no series of maps or charts, no brilliant word-painting, can convey to the average mind the impression produced by an actual visit to the scene of the conflict under the direction of a capable guide. These modern pilgrims have been interested chiefly in matters connected with our Revolutionary history. If they have not acquired a fund of valuable information the fault is their own. They have enjoyed excellent opportunities. A "personally conducted" tour of this kind could scarcely fail to produce important returns in both pleasure and profit.

The House stood out for free sugar and free coal and iron. The Senate offered first free iron, and free coal in five years. Concession refused by order of the President. The Senate then proposed free sugar, and the House after receiving a tip from the White House again declined to compromise. Apparently nobody in the House now knows where he is at.

There is only one point on which the tariff conferrees seem able to agree—that is, to disagree.

Perhaps Li Hung Chang himself took off his yellow jacket, feeling that the time had come to throw off his coat, roll up his sleeves, and pitch in "for keeps" if he wanted to whip little Japan.

With the object of putting an end to the indiscriminate and wholesale slaughter of elephants in Africa, which threatens to result in the extinction of that animal within a very short space of time, the British Government is now in negotiation with the other Powers possessing interests in the Dark Continent to bring about the prohibition of the exportation from Africa of all tusks under ten pounds in weight. It is believed that when this is accomplished the natives will soon cease the slaughter of small and growing elephants, since they would thereby be wasting their powder to no purpose. At the present time they are killed regardless of their age or the size of their tusks, and the result is that a large proportion of the ivory that reaches the seacoast from the interior is so young as to be absolutely worthless for industrial purposes.

PERSONAL.

An American, John Hays Hammond, is the engineer of the British South African Company, and receives a salary of $60,000 a year.

"The London News" says that the sculptor, Nikolaus Geiger, is putting the last touches to his statue of Barbarossa, which is to symbolize the ancient kingdom in the Kyffhauser monument, to be unveiled in 1896. The Barbarossa appears at the end of a vestibule in the style of an ancient castle, on the steps of the throne upon which he is sitting like the sleeping figures of the courtiers, with fabulous animals of the old mythic world. Barbarossa is represented at the moment of waking from his long sleep. In his right hand is his sword, his left hand strokes his long waving beard. Contrary to all other figures of the old hero, he is here represented as an actual Emperor, with the features of a noble man. The whole monument, hewn from the rock, will be about 30 feet high. The figure of the seated monarch is about 30 feet high.

Colonel F. C. Pierce, of Chicago, is engaged in compiling the genealogy of the Whitney family of Massachusetts. The emigrant ancestor settled there in 1635. He has thus far succeeded in securing the names of 30,000 descendants of the original emigrant.

The consular reports of Sheridan P. Read, United States Consul at Tien-Tsin, China, have been highly commended by the State Department at Washington as "very interesting and valuable." Mrs. Read has recently appeared as an author under the name of Sewall Read.

The degree of D. C. L., which is to be conferred upon Professor S. P. Langley, in England, is a deserved recognition of his distinguished services to science, and will be worthily worn. By his original researches, Professor Langley has become one of the greatest living authorities on the sun, and he possesses, besides, the power to express his thoughts in language that, while scientifically accurate, yet has literary charm. Americans will highly appreciate the honor thus paid to one of their fellow-citizens, in whose achievements they are entitled to take sincere pride.

The youngest sea captain in the coasting trade is believed to be Mark L. Gilbert, who runs the schooner Addie Wessels between Rockland, Me., and this city. He is only seventeen years old, but has followed the sea since he was ten years old, having been mate for his father for two years.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

According to a correspondent of "The New-York Observer," a Christian church in some parts of Japan cannot be established without the consent of the property-owners in the neighborhood. In fact, a church has the same status as a saloon has in a highly moral American village.

The wealthiest denomination in the United States, if we estimate denominational wealth according to the average value of the church edifices and sites, is the Jewish. The next is the Unitarian, the third is the Reformed (Dutch), and the fourth the Protestant Episcopal. The average value of the churches of Reformed Jews is $28,859; of the Unitarian, $24,725; of the Reformed (Dutch), $19,227, and of the Protestant Episcopal, $16,182. The Episcopal Church is, however, much more widely distributed than any of the other bodies named. The Jews are almost entirely in the cities, and the Reformed Jews also are largely so; but the Episcopalians are found not only in all the larger cities, but are represented in all the States and Territories. This fact adds to the significance of the high average value reported for its churches. Its ministers, like those of the Presbyterian Church, are well cared for. It makes no separate return for ministerial salaries; but by correspondence I have gathered these facts.—(The Forum.

The baptism of the York baby, in the drawing-room of White Lodge, by the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of Rochester, has aroused the criticism of strict Churchmen, who believe that baptism should be in the parish church. One Church paper says: "What is the use of bishops endeavoring to enforce Church discipline when they themselves break through it as though with a cart rope? How on earth are we to expect our country folk to bring their children to church for baptism if the bishops, without rhyme or reason, consent to christen Royalty in drawing-rooms? It is simply dreadful."

The Pope is said to have made an awkward and amusing mistake when Mr. J. G. S. Cox, editor of "The Tablet," London, was presented to him. Catching of the words of introduction only the announcement that his visitor was the editor of a celebrated English paper, the Pope, with a radiant smile, said: "Il Punch." The Pope is pardonable if he doesn't read all the religious papers sent to the Vatican.—(Boston Transcript.

Haymakers are at work in, not on, the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, between Hancock and Williamsport. They are cutting the grass under water on the bottom and sides of the canal. The growth is dense, and not only impedes boats, but keeps the water back from the levels. An ordinary harvesting mower, with closed wheels to prevent the grass from clogging them, is attached to the rear of a scow, drawn by a heavy team, and is managed by two men who ride on it. It is raised and lowered by means of a block and tackle. The cleats on the wheels are long and sharp, to give the machine a good grip on the miry bottom, and the machine cuts a wide swath, sending tons of long, floating grass to the surface.

"And what's your reason for increasing the servant's wages, pray?" her friend asked.

"Because my husband complained that my dress and millinery bills equalled the household expenses, and I want to show him they do not."—(Fliegende Blätter.

Some men are proud of queer things. The Khan of Khelat boasts that since he has been in power he has killed about 3,000 men and women, an average of about one in five days.

"Is it true that your bride is very hard of hearing?"

"It is. Why, when I proposed to her I had to shout so loud that all the neighbors ran out and congratulated me."—(Tid-Bits.

Everybody has heard of a "Tonsorial Artist," and "Tonsorial Parlor" is a familiar sign; even "Tonsorial Studio" is not unheard of. But the Canadian wielder of the razor and the shears can give his New-York cousin a lesson in the making of signs. On the outside of a little low-lying old French house in Quebec appears the inscription, "Tonsorial and Capillary Artist."

Another Pleasure Gone.—"I don't know that these here scientific inventions do so much for the happiness of man as they air cracked up to," said the farmer-looking man, setting down his soda-water glass with a sigh.

"No?" ventured the drug clerk.

"No. F'rinstance, we used to pass the time away in the grocery store every winter argain' which was the mother of the chicken, the hen that laid the egg or the hen that hatched it. Nip an' tuck right along, sometimes one side gitt'n' the best of it an' sometimes the other. Then Sam Lyer, he gits one of them incubators and that busted the debatin' society. No man could argue fer a machine bein' a chicken's mother, of course, an' now we ain't got nothin' to argue on no more."—(Indianapolis Journal.

Japanese papers say that the oldest married couple in that country live in Sawada, in the province of Sado. The man is 133 years old and his wife 135. Of the family, numbering fourteen persons, the eldest daughter is 108 years od and the eldest son 105.

Big Reserve Officer John Rollings, who stood for a long time at Thirteenth and Chestnut sts., where his gigantic form won for him the playful nickname of "Baby," lies in the Hahnemann Hospital critically ill from a paralytic stroke, which he suffered yesterday, and it is feared that he will never again be fit for duty. Rollings is the biggest man on the police force, standing six feet eight and a half inches high, and weighing 339 pounds, and on account of his herculean size was persuaded once to join the New-York force, where he served for a year on the Broadway squad, and was known as the "Broadway Giant." He also served several years as a guard at the Capitol, in Washington. Some time ago he was knocked down and run over by an unmanageable horse, sustaining injuries which incapacitated him for street duty.—(Philadelphia Record.

REVISED DEMOCRACY.

THINGS PUT DIFFERENTLY.

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM ON TARIFF (1892).

We declare it to be a fundamental principle of the Democratic party that the Federal Government has no constitutional power to impose and collect tariff duties except for the purposes of revenue only, and we demand that the collection of such taxes shall be limited to the necessities of the Government when honestly and economically administered.

AMENDED SO AS TO READ (1894).

We declare it to be a fundamental principle of the Democratic party that the Federal Government has every constitutional power to impose and collect tariff duties for the benefit of Senators interested in special industries or speculating in Wall Street, and for the enrichment of Trusts contributing locally to Democratic campaign funds in Democratic States, or of syndicates and combinations controlled by the President's political and personal friends.

SAME PLATFORM ON TRUSTS (1892).

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 right 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.

AMENDED SO AS TO READ (1894).

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 convenient business agencies for securing Democratic campaign fund in Presidential years and for controlling the election of Democratic Senators, and we believe that the financial resources of the party can be vastly increased by the enactment of tariff schedules directly in the interest of Trusts, together with such further legislation in support of syndicates and corporations as experience may show to be necessary for making hard cash a controlling issue in Democratic elections.

MR. CLEVELAND AT LENOX LYCEUM (1892).

The movement begins with the corruption of the beneficiaries themselves. They are thereafter willing instruments for the corruption of others, instigated to activity by an obligation to aid the party which has favored them and stimulated by the expectation of further special benefit. This deal between a political part and private enterprise, by which governmental aid is promised in exchange for partisan support, is covered by a pretext of a care for the business interests of the country.

REVISED IN WILSON LETTER (1894).

While no tenderness should be entertained for Trusts, and while I am decidedly opposed to granting them, under the guise of tariff taxation, any opportunity to further their peculiar methods, I suggest that we ought not to be driven away from the Democratic principle and policy which lead to the taxation of sugar by the fear, quite likely exaggerated, that in carrying out this principle and policy we may indirectly and inordinately encourage a combination of sugar-refining interests. I know that in present conditions this is a delicate subject, and I appreciate