Amusements.

AMERICAN ROOF GARDEN—Vaudeville.
CASINO—8—The Sphinx; Roof Garden—Vaudeville.
EDEN MUSEE—Concert.
GARDEN THEATRE—8:15—Trilby.
KOSTER & BIAL'S ROOF GARDEN—Vaudeville.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN—8:15—Vaudeville.
MANHATTAN BEACH—Day and Evening—Midsummer Merry Making.
POLO GROUNDS—4—Baseball.
STANDARD THEATRE—Dorothy.
TERRACE GARDEN—8—Mikado.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 8, 1895.

FOURTEEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—The latest advices from China confirm the first reports of the massacre; at Ku-Cheng soldiers sent to protect the mission plundered the building. ==== Justin McCarthy issued a manifesto badly scoring Timothy Healy and the pseudo-Nationalists. ==== General Lopez y Dominguez has consented to become Governor-General of Cuba; Captain-General Campos will continue to direct the military operations. ==== In the races off Cowes the Yampa won in the schooner match; the other winners were the Audrey and the Britannia.

DOMESTIC.—The free-silver men were defeated in the Iowa Democratic State Convention; W. F. Babb was nominated for Governor. ==== Ex-Senator A. J. McLaurin was nominated by the Democratic Convention at Jackson for Governor of Mississippi. ==== The white miners at Spring Valley, Ill., declared the war on the negroes off and resolved to return to work. ==== Miss Elizabeth Flagler surrendered herself at Washington to await the action of the Grand Jury, on the charge of homicide. ==== The Regatta Committee of the New-York Yacht Club decided not to allow the Vigilant's protest against the Defender in the race of July 22, and also denied that there was any ground for Mr. Willard's charge that the rules of racing were violated on Tuesday. ==== Ex-Justice William Strong, of the United States Supreme Court, is dying at Lake Mohonk, N. Y. ==== John Hodge, Past Grand Master of Masons of this State, died at Lockport.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.—The Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America began its silver jubilee. After organizing at Columbus Hall, Monsignor Satolli celebrated mass at the Cathedral, and Archbishop Ryan, of Philadelphia, preached the sermon; stirring address in the afternoon by President Cleary, of the Union; popular meeting at Carnegie Hall in the evening, with speeches by Mayor Strong and Commissioner Roosevelt, Archbishop Corrigan and others. ==== Severe electrical storms and a heavy rainfall caused much damage in and around the city; one man was killed near Rockaway Beach, Long Island. ==== The funeral of Ebenezer K. Wright, president of the National Park Bank, was held at Trinity Church. ==== Tests were made at Sandy Hook of the new gun-lift battery. ==== The Giants defeated the Washington team by a score of 9 to 3. ==== Winners at Brighton Beach: Harry Alonzo, Lorrania, Mistral, Palmerston, Our Jack and Kinglet. ==== The stock market was dull and unsettled.

THE WEATHER.—Forecast for to-day: Slightly warmer, with showers in the afternoon. Temperature yesterday: Lowest, 73 degrees; highest, 87 degrees.

The strength of the temperance sentiment among the Roman Catholics of the country may no doubt be fairly gauged by the numbers and enthusiasm of the delegates and others attending the convention of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union which opened in this city yesterday. The Union has some 70,000 members, and the present convention is a notable gathering. Several high dignitaries in the church are taking part in it, and the public meeting last evening enlisted the active interest of Mayor Strong, Commissioner Roosevelt and other well-known citizens. The holding of this convention at the time when the Excise law is being so rigidly enforced here naturally furnishes material for the pointing of many morals.

A timely pamphlet has been issued by General Rodenbough, Chief of the Bureau of Elections, giving instructions in reference to the use of the blanket ballot, of which the people of this State will get their first practical knowledge at the November election. The change from the multiplicity of ballots heretofore delivered to voters will be a welcome one, and it will not take them long to get accustomed to the new system. The present Ballot law is by no means a perfect piece of legislation, but the substitution of one ballot for a dozen, more or less, is an undoubted improvement upon the only sort of ballot reform which David B. Hill and Roswell P. Flower would permit.

In the little difficulty that has arisen between the Vigilant and the Defender, the weight of opinion among yachtsmen seems to lie with the former, and the new yacht is severely blamed for the tactics she employed on Tuesday, although the Regatta Committee sustains the Defender. Mr. Willard acted magnanimously in withdrawing the Vigilant from the other races of the week, instead of entering a formal protest, since, according to the statement made by him yesterday, a protest, if sustained, might prevent the Defender from contending with the Dunraven yacht in the cup contests. The rule to which Mr. Willard refers plainly shows the existence of such a possibility, since he had already filed a protest against the Defender's conduct at Sandy Hook. We believe Lord Dunraven to be too sincere and straightforward a sportsman to take advantage of such a technicality. Still a double disqualification of the Defender might have involved a National calamity, which Mr. Willard has at least done his part toward preventing.

It is good news indeed that strong opposition is being made in the Ontario-Wayne District to the renomination of Senator Raines. This is the district long represented by Mr. Saxton, whom Raines succeeded when Mr. Saxton was promoted to the Lieutenant-Governorship. If tradition counts for anything, the district is clearly entitled to a clean, strong, upright and incorruptible man—a man of the Saxton stamp—as its representative in the Senate. Last winter Mr. Raines was merely a servile tool of Thomas C. Platt, and made himself especially offensive by his attacks on Mayor Strong's administration. He deserves no consideration from his constituents. The opposition to Raines has centred itself around Frank H. Hamlin, whose manly appeal for support will commend him heartily to the Republican voters. Raines has had the Ontario caucuses called at an untimely season, and all the Platt influence is being exerted in his behalf. It will not be successful, however, if the Republicans of the district appreciate the responsibility resting upon them and do their duty. Raines should be sent to keep company with Coggeshall and Donaldson.

REFORM IN NATURALIZATION.

The provision of the new Constitution of this State, that no one can vote who has not been a citizen for at least ninety days, works well. It has been generally commended since the time when it was proposed in the convention, but the first experience of its operation greatly strengthens the assurance of its utility, and it is not improbable that it may be reckoned hereafter one of the most important parts of the organic law. All the incidents of the naturalization period which ended yesterday for this year illustrate by contrast the abominations of the old system. In former years aliens were rushed before the officials in great numbers almost up to the day of election, and emerged with the rights of natives after a process so brief and in character so indecent as to constitute a deep reproach to the civilization which held itself in such light esteem. The radical evil of the law was that it played into the hands of conscienceless political leaders, who wanted to control votes by any and every means, and cared absolutely nothing about the quality of the applicants recruited by them. During the brief interval between naturalization and election it was easy to keep a close grip upon the new citizens and to arrange every detail of their progress to the polls. Tammany was extremely expert and reckless in the management of this disgraceful business, and annually brought into possession of privileges which they could not appreciate and were certain to abuse a horde of ignorant and debased allies.

If the matter had not been intrinsically so serious, the scenes enacted in State courts on days when the naturalization mill was running at its full capacity would have been as funny as any invention of Dickens. The political drill-masters, the court attendants, and too often the judges themselves, regarded the proceedings as largely jocular. A certain process of law had to be performed, in order that these candidates for the franchise might be turned into voters, and the thing to do was to put the business through as expeditiously as possible. If it developed mirthful incidents which relieved the monotony, that was something to be grateful for. The immigrant who proved his knowledge of our institutions by declaring that the United States was a Democrat and George Washington its last President was quite as well informed as thousands who got their papers without the slightest protest. It was a hideous spectacle to any one able and willing to realize what it really meant; but year after year it was presented to public view, and too many of the officials who took part in it never seemed to be ashamed of their complicity. One Judge was accustomed to boast of his naturalization feats, and claimed to hold the record for speed in turning out worthless American citizens.

The new constitutional provision has stopped this outrageous abuse. The period of three months is too long to permit a close surveillance of alien recruits for a political party, and to warrant confidence in their "voting right" on Election Day. And so the naturalization bureaus have gone out of business, the heelers who used to disfigure and misuse the courts are otherwise occupied, the proceedings are conducted with intelligence, care and decorum, some indication of fitness for citizenship is required, and as a result the number of applicants is greatly reduced. This has been the experience of the first year under the new restriction, and there is no reason to doubt that it will be the uniform experience of years to come. Thus without a struggle and without the least injustice to anybody, a practical reform of immense value has been accomplished. We trust that it may be enlarged and perfected as time goes on by the application of still more rigid tests of character and capacity, under the influence of a higher conception of the benefits and responsibilities of American citizenship.

THE ILLINOIS RACE WAR.

While we are righteously enraged at the massacre of missionaries in China, let not the massacre of Americans in America be ignored. Doubtless the horrors of Spring Valley are not as bad as those of Ku-Cheng. But they have occurred in a land where a vastly higher degree of civilization exists and where a vastly higher standard of humanity is to be expected. Taking that fact into consideration, it is difficult to see how the State of Illinois can vaunt itself very greatly above the Province of Fo-Kien. In the one, as in the other, not only innocent men have been massacred, but women and children, too, with all the accessories of insult and outrage. Even the sick and helpless have not been spared by the brutal mob. If Mandarins and Viceroys have assented to the crimes in the one case, Mayor and police have done so in the other. If the Emperor of China is responsible for the wrongs done in his dominion, what shall be said of the Governor of Illinois?

This wholesale slaughter and pillage at Spring Valley has been called a "labor trouble." It is not. No question between labor and capital is at issue. It is a race war, or a piece of race aggression, pure and simple. Were it the former it would be bad enough. Being the latter, it is the most detestable kind of violence that can be perpetrated in this country. This Nation was cosmopolitan in its origin. It was founded upon the doctrine of equality. As one of the fruits of the greatest war of modern times it has put into its Constitution a declaration against discrimination between races in a matter of citizenship. Of all lands in the world it can least well allow such discriminations to be made. The Italians at Spring Valley have not merely assaulted a lot of negroes. They have assaulted a vital principle of the American Republic.

Even if there were any discrimination to be made between races, in this case it would have to be in favor of the negroes and against the Italians. The former are all American citizens, and "natural-born citizens" at that, and speak the National language of America. The latter speak a foreign tongue and are foreign-born: those who are citizens are naturalized, but many of them are not citizens at all. We do not believe in any discrimination between natural and naturalized citizens, excepting such as the Constitution itself makes. But if any should be made, it surely must be in favor of the former. And when the line is drawn between American citizens and unnaturalized aliens, there can be no doubt as to the side on which our sympathies and our preferences should be.

These considerations will probably have no weight with the clownish demagogue who at present defiles the Executive Chair of Illinois. Or if they do, they will incline him to the side of violence and disorder, which he loves, and against true Americanism, which he hates. But there are forces, even in Illinois, more potent than an Anarchist Governor, and more lasting.

MR. GLADSTONE ON ARMENIA.

The "Grand Old Man" has lost none of his grandeur. Cataracts have veiled his eyes, but his moral vision is undimmed. The burden of years has weakened his vocal chords, but his voice still rings clear and true upon the ears of the world. Nearly twenty years have passed since the civilized world was thrilled by the tremendous stress of his denunciations of Turkish deviltries in Bulgaria; twenty years of such arduous labor as falls to the lot of few. To-day he arraigns the same Government for its Armenian crimes, with equal passion and with equal eloquence. At an age when most who reach it are "sans everything," in "second childishness and mere oblivion," he is still the imperious, matchless voice of England's better self, crying aloud for righteousness in the wilderness of sordid gain. Opinions may differ as to the political discretion of his fiery utterances, and as to the proper course to be pursued in dealing with the great and urgent case in hand. There can be but one as to the justice of his wrath, the truthfulness of his blood-chilling characterizations, and the fidelity with which he expresses the utter abhorrence every right-minded man must feel for the awful deeds of the last year in Armenia.

In their bearing upon practical politics his words were intended to be non-partisan. They were involuntarily, however, a stern indictment of the last rather than of the present Government. When the atrocities he has denounced occurred, and when they were made known, the party of which he was once the leader was in power at Westminster. What it did, or did not do, to check them, to avenge them, and to make the repetition of them impossible, the world knows, and not with pride. Its conduct was weak, hesitating, vacillating. It dared not act, nor even speak, alone, but feebly protested, as some of its mouthpieces still do, that nothing could be done without a concert of the Powers. The Porte appreciated this and took advantage of it. There is no diplomat who understands the policy of procrastination better than the Oriental. The order of the day was, therefore, to wait, to temporize, to make excuses. The Rosebery Government was toppling to its fall; therefore wait. It fell, and a stopgap Ministry came in until a general election could be held; therefore keep on waiting and temporizing. Had the Radicals carried the day, there is little doubt that the same old policy would have been maintained at Constantinople. The Porte would have known it had nothing to fear from England. For, although the traditional Gladstonian policy was "to turn the Turks out, bag and baggage," there never was the slightest probability that Mr. Gladstone's successors would attempt to enforce it.

The Unionists came in with a big majority, however, with Lord Salisbury at their head. Immediately the temper of Constantinople underwent a change, and it was announced that the Porte would at once make great reforms, both in Armenia and throughout the Empire. If that was not a case of cause and effect, it looked amazingly like it. True, the Conservative Unionists are supposed to be friends of Turkey. They are, however, the party of a vigorous and aggressive foreign policy. The Porte remembers well that it was a Conservative Government with Lord Salisbury as one of its leaders that negotiated the Treaty of Berlin, and thus gave England, individually and alone, authority to enforce reforms in Asia Minor. It has every reason to believe that the present Government, with that same leader, will not shrink from the duty then imposed. It is true, as we have hitherto explained, that the task will be a most delicate and difficult one, especially for the Unionists. The Radicals might have undertaken it without hesitation; for their creed is that England would be better off if she were rid of all her Asian Empire. But the Unionist party is essentially Imperial, and must have regard to the welfare of India and the perpetuation of British rule there.

That is the crux of the situation for the British Government. It must do something for Armenia, or the whole moral force of England will revolt against it; and Russia will come in and do the job and take Armenia for payment. Yet it must interfere in behalf of the Armenian Christians without the least appearance of racial or religious discrimination; and it must coerce the Head of Islam in the capital of the Mahometan world, without seeming to be a foe to Islam and without giving offence to the sixty million Mahometans of India. That is a task that might well have taxed the ability of the most astute statesman that ever sat in Downing Street. It is a task in which Lord Salisbury will need the aid and sympathy of every Englishman who loves the Empire and who loves humanity; and there is little doubt that the words of his venerable and illustrious rival are welcome to his ear, declaring that the matter is one that far transcends all party lines, and that in securing to Armenia the reforms which honor and justice demand, the Government will have the support of the entire British nation.

ONE OF THE PROPHETS.

Mr. Edward Atkinson gives the reins to his imagination in "The Engineering Magazine," discussing the signs of the times and the prosperity that is to come. His estimates are beautiful, as dreams always should be, and are more correct than most dreams, but it would hardly answer to accept his figures as statistics. For instance, much of his reasoning is based on a supposed consumption of 350 pounds of iron per capita, for which he states that he has the authority of Mr. Swank. But Mr. Swank's own official statement tells a different story. The production and the decrease of unsold stocks for the year ending June 30 amounted to 8,082,229 gross tons, or 18,104,000,000 pounds, and the importations in eleven months ending with May added enough to make 18,777,000,000 pounds; estimating imports in June, we may call the total consumption 18,842,000,000 pounds, or 272.54 pounds per capita for the population of January 1 as stated by the Treasury. Mr. Atkinson is quite right in disbelieving the census of 1890, but if a larger population were assumed, the consumption of iron per capita would be still less.

The first half of 1895, it is true, has shown a little larger consumption—about 282 pounds per capita. It is also true that old iron remanufactured meets a fraction of the current demand, but that does not in the least affect the consumption; whether a ton of iron is rerolled one time or twenty times it is after all only one ton of iron consumed. The estimate that 9,500,000 gross tons will be required this year is apparently extravagant; the largest consumption ever known in any half year would not make the aggregate for the year 1895 over 9,000,000 tons.

Mr. Atkinson also predicts that railroad construction will be accelerated during the next two years as much as it has been retarded in the last two. There are as yet no indications whatever to justify this prediction, though it may prove true. But there are weighty reasons for anticipating much decrease in railroad building for some years. The conduct of Populist legislatures and courts and executives makes a great difference. Capital is not hungry to put itself within range of confiscation. Apart from this, the earnings of railroads have not been large during the last year, and with short wheat and cotton crops are not likely to be very large for the coming year. It is true that a great corn crop will in a measure compensate for the deficiency in wheat. But the quantity of corn moved out of the county where it is grown ranges from 150,000,000 to 400,000,000 bushels, the latter from the largest crop ever raised, while as much as 250,000,000 bushels of wheat would probably be so moved even from a comparatively short crop. The output of wheat, taken from the counties where it is raised, is relatively much greater than of corn, and varies less with the size of the crop.

THE HARLEM SHIP CANAL.

"Expecting all things in an hour" is generally a mistake. Certainly it was and is in the case of the so-called Harlem River Ship Canal. Those who thought that immediately upon the recent formal opening of it that highway would be thronged with the commercial navies of the world are sorely disappointed. Weeks have passed, and there is little perceptible change in the navigation of the Harlem. A few more vessels come through from the Hudson than formerly, but not enough to be especially noticed; and they are small ones, such as canal boats, sloops and schooners. There has been a slight increase in volume, but the character of the traffic has not been changed.

That, however, is exactly what might have been expected, and doubtless was expected by those most familiar with the subject. For, in the first place, the canal is by no means completed. It is as yet only 10 feet deep, and at some points is uncomfortably narrow. Not until it is broad enough and deep enough to accommodate larger traffic safely will larger traffic seek its course. Moreover, some changes in the bridges that span it are required, and must be made before its full measure of usefulness can be attained. There is a bridge at Fourth-ave. so low that its draw must be opened for every vessel that wants to pass. But it is a temporary affair, and very soon will give way to a new one, so high that opening will not often be necessary. At the junction with the Hudson there is another low bridge, with a draw only 45 feet wide. Not only must it be opened for every vessel, but the narrowness of the passage makes ingress from the Hudson into the canal a delicate and perilous matter. A high-level bridge, with an opening at least twice as great as at present, is needed at that point.

Even when all these improvements are completed, the waterway will be a "ship canal" only in name. The fact is, it never was intended to be a ship canal. It would be folly to make it such. No one wants to send Atlantic liners up the Hudson, and all this canal ever was intended to do was to afford an outlet for Hudson River commerce to deep water at Port Morris, instead of in New-York Bay. Twenty years ago, when Mr. Charles Stoughton, the most persistent and devoted of all the promoters of the scheme, began his long campaign for the construction of the canal it was with the explicitly expressed aim of making Port Morris the commercial centre of New-York, instead of the lower part of Manhattan Island, Jersey City or Brooklyn. His idea was that ocean steamers could get to Port Morris by way of the Sound far more quickly and more safely than they could get to the Battery by way of Sandy Hook; that they would there find the best water-front and the best deep-water harbor in the whole metropolitan district, and that the vast fleets from the Erie Canal and the Hudson could meet them there far better by way of the Harlem than by making the long voyage around the Battery.

That was the plan at that time, and that, we take it, is the plan on which the work has thus far been carried toward completion. The vast cargoes that now come down the Hudson, of grain and hay and building material and what not, instead of going miles down the North River and around into the East River, through waters already sorely overcrowded, are to be sent through the canal to Port Morris. The latter will thus become the general distributing point for such of the freight as is intended for local consumption, for which the place is admirably designed. There is no reason why it should not also become the point at which foreign-bound freights will be transferred from the canal boat or the schooner to the Atlantic liner, and thus shift the commercial centre of the city to what is now nearly its geographical centre, and will one day be also its centre of population. That is the mission of the Harlem Ship Canal.

THE BROOKLYN MAYORALTY.

An imaginative writer has been discoursing in the news columns of "The Brooklyn Eagle" on Democratic Mayoralty prospects and possibilities in that city. His dissertation does well enough, perhaps, to fill up space in the dulness of the midsummer season, but no one with knowledge of the existing situation can attach importance to it. In the first place, he indulges in a little essay on the desirability of harmony in the party, and declares that "many of the "dominating spirits of the (McLaughlin) machine "have either been retired or have retired them-"selves in the consciousness of the fact that "their day of power is over." A bill of particulars on this point would be both interesting and important. Who are the "dominating spirits" who have been retired or have retired themselves? No light is thrown upon this question; and the writer a little later appears to doubt his own assertion, for he solemnly avers that "if "the party is to win, Hugh McLaughlin, James "Shevlin, John McCarty, John Delmar, Patrick "Henry McCarren and their associates, who "have for years controlled nominations, must "take back seats." But what evidence is there that any one of them will follow this advice? McLaughlin has on divers and sundry occasions gone through the motions of retiring from active control of the Ring, but every time he has "bobbed up serenely" in his old place as if nothing had happened. As for the others, not one of them will ever give up anything political so long as he has half a chance of holding on to it. They may keep quiet for a time, but as soon as the Democracy gets control again they will be found to be the power behind the throne.

But all this is comparatively unimportant in comparison with the actual discussion of candidates, to which "The Eagle" writer devotes considerable space. It is here that his genius flowers. In fact he lets himself loose, and puts neither bit nor bridle on the play of his exuberant fancy. What can be said of a man who affirms that "the tide of party sentiment appears "to be running so strongly in favor of Judge "William J. Gaynor that very many Democrats "believe that he could be nominated (for Mayor) "if he should signify a willingness to accept"? The idea of William J. Gaynor as the candidate of the Ring Democracy is calculated to make those acquainted with the events of the last two years in Brooklyn gasp and rub their eyes to see if they are really wide awake. The reasons why Justice Gaynor might not wish to relinquish his place on the bench, with more than twelve years yet to serve, are next set forth; and then the exploitation of his name winds up with this statement: "It is safe to say that if he should "accept the nomination for Mayor, it would only "be because he was in a measure forced to do "so, believing it to be his absolute duty to the "people of Brooklyn." Just think of McLaughlin and Shevlin and Delmar et al. "forcing" the nomination for Mayor on the reluctant and shrinking Judge! It cannot be forgotten so soon that Mr. Gaynor was a foremost leader in the movement which led to the election of Mayor Schieren by an unprecedented majority two years ago, and to the downfall of John Y. McKane and all that he represented in the politics of his section of Kings County. As well might one gravely assert that the Republican party is thinking of nominating Grover Cleveland for the Presidency, or Professor Wilson, or "General" Coxey.

After that it is useless to consider what the writer in "The Eagle" has to say regarding other possible candidates for Mayor on the Democratic side of the House. The truth is that the Democrats in Brooklyn are hopelessly divided. Within less than three weeks the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Democratic Party in Kings County—this is the style adopted by the reform or Shepard organization—put himself on record over his own signature to the effect that his organization would nominate its own candidates this fall from Mayor down, and would send its own delegates to the State Convention. His statement was as plain and positive as words could make it. That the Democratic tail will wag the Democratic dog in Brooklyn this year is most unlikely. It remains for the friends of good government, the great majority of whom are in the Republican party, to make the most of the present condition of affairs. The regular Democrats will doubtless put up a respectable figure-head. The reform Democrats will name a candidate of their own unless the Republicans nominate a man in whom all honest citizens can have confidence. By strict attention to their duty the Republican voters can keep the machinery of their party from being run for the benefit of spoilsmen, can earn and win a victory at the polls, and secure to Brooklyn the continuance of good government.

KANSAS IDEA OF A KISS.

We observe with a degree of pain that a Wichita (Kan.) man has got into trouble about a kiss. It is never pleasant to hear of a misunderstanding about a kiss. A kiss is such a harmless, necessary thing—the bestowing of it such a simple, innocent and pleasant form of recreation—that to have any sort of trouble follow it is discouraging, to say the least.

But in the Kansas case under consideration the sorrow that such things should be is rather swallowed up in wonder at certain details of development. The thing has, of course, got into the courts, or nothing would be known about it. Mrs. Wertz, who was kissed, is suing Mr. Pulliam, who did the kissing, for damages. Realizing, apparently, the utter absurdity of such a thing as damages having any possible connection with so benign a thing as a kiss, the lady's lawyer has fallen back on his legal base of supplies and put forward the astonishing plea that the defendant kissed the plaintiff in a "loud, boisterous, felonious, malicious and unseemly manner, "against the peace and dignity of the State of "Kansas."

We suppose that never before was any such ridiculous list of unwilling adjectives dragged together to shroud a thing under the guise of describing it. Barely one of them, we hold, could ever be applied to a kiss; a kiss may, we suppose, on occasion, be loud, though the subdued variety is, we believe, the kind that finds greatest popular favor. But even the loudest kiss is not a matter to disturb the peace of a big State like Kansas, or even to call out the Fire Department, and the adjective loud as used by the legal gentleman is almost as misleading as the others.

For the others are certainly meant simply to befog the minds of the jurymen. We cannot conceive of any sane person bestowing a kiss boisterously; 'twere like breaking a butterfly on a Brooklyn trolley-car. As for a kiss ever being felonious or malicious, the thing is unthinkable. And when we come to the last descriptive word applied by this Kansas legal curiosity the mind simply revolts. A kiss is the very personification of seemliness. Other things may be seemly, but a kiss is seemliness itself, boiled down and reduced to a concrete and visible and audible form.

Although some things may point toward this lawyer's being old, we are inclined to think, on the contrary, that he is probably extremely young. Zeal for his newly chosen profession has run away with him and caused him to utter these most detestable slanders on the gentle kiss. When he is older he will know that his profession does not require any such sacrifice of him. When he loses the present case, as he certainly must, it will begin to open his eyes to this fact.

No deals to bring about the success of candidates for any other office, whether a judgeship or a place as Town Clerk, should be permitted to interfere with the expression of popular disapproval of Raines's betrayal of his party.

Mr. Bayard has a poor opinion of diplomacy, and "frankly" says so. Well, he knows something about it from personal experience, and doubtless bases his estimate on the measure of success he has achieved in London.

If the police of Flushing are mounted on bicycles, what will be the effect on the neighboring and unprogressive hamlet of College Point, where the wheel is regarded with so much disfavor that masculine school trustees will not permit feminine school teachers to use it on their way to and from their posts of duty?

The postage rates on books sent to absent members by the circulating libraries is eight cents a pound, which is from four to eight times too high, and the statute governing the case ought to be so amended. A considerable portion of the members of all libraries are out of their neighborhood during some portion of the year, sometimes for months together, and the transmission of books to them ought to be hedged round with as few obstacles as possible. The libraries do their share to extend in every way practicable the usefulness of these collections, and are well entitled to the co-operation of the Postoffice Department. Mr. Bardwell, at the head of the Brooklyn Library, points out that the books so sent could in all cases bear the stamp of the library sending them, which would be a safeguard against any abuse of the privilege. One postal rate on books sent by publishers and another on those from libraries does not seem either equitable or reasonable. Probably if the libraries of the country were to unite in the effort to have the rate reduced they would encounter no serious opposition, and there is no doubt that the change would be a beneficial one.

Telling testimony against ex-Charities Commissioner Gott and the late Commissioner Nolan, of Kings County, has been laid before the Assembly Investigating Committee. What is going to be done about it, Mr. District-Attorney Ridgway?

The careless maker of ice-cream, who uses poor materials and commingles them in unclean vessels, is doing too much business this summer. Suppress him!

The last census of Burmah was the most systematic and accurate ever taken, and shows a population, all told, of 8,088,014, including 3,000,000 in the territory conquered during the last decade and 330,000 in the Shan States. Of lower Burmah this is the third census, and of the northern portion the first. The whole province is about the size of Great Britain and Ireland, and the salutary rule which Britain maintains there is shown in the increase of the population, which has doubled since Lord Dalhousie's time, and increased one-quarter in the last ten years. One of the disclosures of this social inquest is that the Buddhism of the Burmans is all on the surface, and that they still cling to their primitive religion, which is that of Shamanism, or devil-worship. Buddhism, like Brahmanism, in its easy tolerance, absorbs the aboriginal faiths without interfering with them, not in Burmah alone, but everywhere it extends. Under its present rule, the country is protected from the political and social disorders which used to be frequently recurrent there, and enjoys a substantial measure of prosperity. Such worship of the devil as it may secretly conduct gives no scandal, and is in outward conformity with the Buddhistic practice and ritual, though under the teaching of the missionaries a good many are embracing Christianity, and some of the youth of the country are being sent abroad to be themselves educated for missionary work. British administration there shows to better advantage than in some of her Eastern dependencies, and has undoubtedly increased the prosperity and well-being of the Burmese people.

The lowest bid for building a new bridge over the Newtown Creek is $418,000, which is said to be fully $150,000 too much. If there is reason to believe that the bids were made large by a combination among bridge-builders, the matter should be carefully looked into before the award of the contract is completed.

PERSONAL.

Secretary of War Lamont arrived in Sorrento, Me., last night.

John A. King, president of the Fort Dearborn National Bank, in Chicago, and the owner of one of the finest homes in Ashland Boulevard, Chicago, was a path driver on the Erie Canal in his boyhood. He is a member of the Union League and Illinois clubs.

There died recently in Moscow a man who in the last twenty years gave $5,000,000 to charity. He was State Councillor Jermakoff, who came from a poor family. His first public act which excited general attention was the purchase of the freedom of all the serfs living in his native village. This cost him $120,000. He came to the rescue of the poor people time and time again when the harvests failed. His funeral was one of the largest ever seen in the old burial place of the Russian Czars, thousands of the poor of the capital following the philanthropist's body to the grave.

Mr. William H. McElroy is to deliver four lectures at Saratoga on August 12, 14, 15 and 16. The subjects of these four lectures are respectively "Random Recollections of Oliver Wendell Holmes," "Repartee as a Fine Art," "George William Curtis" and "Famous Men at Famous Dinners."

The Archduchess Stephanie, of Austria, has taken a house at Cowes for the regatta season. She is a great lover of display in dress, and it is said that the costume which she wore upon her first visit to the Queen, the other day, aroused the disapproval of Her Majesty. The Queen also objects to the Crown Princess—an empty title in her case—going about unattended by the usual attributes of royalty. The Archduchess intends to spend some time later in the season with her mother at Spa, the most delightful of Belgian watering places.

Perry H. Thompson, the "poor lock tender" of Cumberland, Md., who recently received $700,000 from an uncle, intends to open a factory for the manufacture of cheap stockings, in which about five hundred girls will be employed.

The death of ex-Governor Rice brings to mind the interesting fact that five Governors of Massachusetts were born in the year 1818—Rice, Butler, Boutwell, Talbot and Claflin. The senior ex-Governor to-day, in age as well as in date of service, is Mr. Boutwell, who held the Governorship in 1851-53, and is five weeks older than Mr. Claflin.

Abbé Tolstoï, the son of the famous Russian novelist, has met misfortune recently. He went to Rome a short time ago, and soon became one of the sights of the city. His photograph was in all the shop windows, and people stopped in the streets to look at the blond-bearded bearer of the great foreign name. He had visited the Italian capital to announce his conversion to the Roman Catholic Church, believing that he was called to aid in bringing about the union of the Greek and Catholic churches. But he was excommunicated by the Russian synod, and then the Vatican, from political reasons, ordered him to leave Rome. Tolstoï, however, returned to the capital secretly, and the Vatican, in order to try his sincerity, had him placed in the monastery at Grotta Ferrata. A few days ago, however, the Abbé apparently grew tired of his new surroundings, and escaped to Russia.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The fiend who takes delight in scattering tacks where bicycles will be likely to run over them and have the tires punctured has been at work again out on Long Island. Detection is practically impossible, since the operation can be done in a moment and, under the cover of darkness, with scarcely any danger of discovery. In some cases it is strongly suspected that the tacks are strewn in the interest of neighboring bicycle repairers. Owing to the ease with which this peculiarly malicious offence can be committed and the troublesome results entailed by it, it is obvious that the penalty for it should be made much more severe than at present, and every person found committing it should be promptly and summarily punished.

A Horse of Another Color.—"It is something," mused the poet, "to have an imagination that scorns the bondage of earth and soars untrammelled through the cerulean infinity."

He paused to jot the phrase "cerulean infinity" in his notebook, hoping to make use of it at some future time.

"But"—he gazed wistfully into the window of a cheap restaurant where the white-robed cook was industriously turning sinkers—"to have the price of a plate of ham and beans in your pockets is another thing."

He sighed meekly and once more mingled with the hurrying throng.—(Truth.

A movement is on foot to introduce in the Canadian public schools regular inspections by experts of the teeth of all pupils. The project is a trifle paternal in its character, but it is only a further development of the principle which governs compulsory vaccination in our own schools. In view of the dental degeneration of the American people, such an inspection is to be recommended on this side of the border.

THE MODERN MAID.

"I am a-weary, mother dear,
Enfeebled and o'erworn;
I cannot wield a broom, I fear,
Nor pull and husk the corn.

"'Twould jeopardize my health to make
The beds or can the fruit,
Or help you dust, or sew, or bake,
Ere I my strength recruit";

Thus spake the maiden, gave a cough,
To strengthen her appeal,
Then donned her bloomers and rode off
Ten miles upon her wheel.
—(Richmond Dispatch.

The "Home Salon" of Bishop Fallows, in Chicago, fools a great many old topers. His idea is to make the place as