Amusements.

AMERICAN THEATRE—2—8—Pinafore.
BROADWAY THEATRE—2—8:15—El Capitan.
BROADWAY AND 26TH-ST.—Eidoloscope.
DALY'S THEATRE—2:15—8:15—Kellar.
EDEN MUSEE—8—Waxworks and Concert.
GARRICK THEATRE—2—8:30—Thoroughbred.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—8—Vaudeville.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Grand Cycle Carnival.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN—8:15 to 12—Vaudeville.
MANHATTAN BEACH—Rice's Evangeline and Pain's Fireworks.
OLYMPIA—2—8:15—Fregoli.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville.
TERRACE GARDEN—8—Waldmeister.
14TH STREET THEATRE—2—8—The Sunshine of Paradise Alley.

to Advertisements.

	Page.	Col.		Page.	Col.
Amusements	8	6	Lost and Found	9	5
Bankers and Brokers	11	6	Marriages and Deaths	7	6
Board and Rooms	9	5	Miscellaneous	10	5
Business Chances	10	5	New Publications	8	2-3
Business Notices	6	1	Ocean Steamers	8	4-5
Dividend Notices	11	6	Railroads	18	5-6
Country Board	9	5	Real Estate	9	6
Dom. Sits Wanted	10	5-6	School Agencies	8	4
Excursions	8	5	Special Notices	7	6
European Advts	5	3-6	Steamboats	18	5
Financial	11	4-6	Summer Resorts	9	1-6
Financial Meetings	11	6	Summer Resort Guides	9	5
Help Wanted	10	5	Teachers	8	4
Hotels	8	6	The Turf	8	6
Horses and Carriages	10	4	Work Wanted	10	5-6
Instruction	8	5-6			

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New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1896.

EIGHTEEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—A dispatch from Massowah, Africa, announces that General Baratieri has been found not guilty of the charges preferred against him. ==== The fourth and final sitting of the Congress of the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire closed in London. ==== It is reported from Vienna that the Austrian representative in Washington will henceforth be an Ambassador.

DOMESTIC.—The National Republican Committee continued in session hearing contests and making up the temporary roll of the Republican Convention. ==== The Venezuelan Boundary Commission held a meeting in Washington, at which important information relating to the dispute was received. ==== President Cleveland appointed the members of the Commission which is to investigate the condition of the fur-seal herds in Behring Sea. ==== Diplomas were conferred upon the members of the graduating class at West Point. ==== Ex-Judge Isaac H. Maynard died suddenly in Albany. ==== Class-day exercises were held at Brown University.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.—Two letters written by Mrs. Fleming to Ferdinand Wilckes were read at the trial to show a motive for the crime with which the defendant is charged. ==== The trial of Police Commissioner Parker was continued before Mayor Strong, Commissioner Grant being one of the witnesses. ==== Dr. Arthur Beach, of Brooklyn, died. ==== Winners at Gravesend: Eldolon, Glenmoyne, Winged Foot, Shakespeare II, Zanone, Red Cloud. ==== Brooklyn beat Cleveland at baseball by a score of 4 to 3. ==== Pittsburg beat New-York, 6 to 3. ==== Stocks and bonds were strong and higher.

THE WEATHER.—Forecast for to-day: Fair, with stationary temperature. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 81 degrees; lowest, 65; average, 73½.

Buyers of The Tribune will confer a favor by reporting to the Business Office of this paper, 154 Nassau St., every case of failure of a train boy or newsdealer to have The Tribune on sale.

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That the petty courts are frequently used as agencies of extortion may be one of the open secrets brought to the attention of the public by the investigation into the administration of Justice of the Peace Rhodes, of New-Utrecht, and the methods of the "Systematic Collection Agency." Many an honest man has been made to pay money which he did not owe because he could not afford to dance attendance on courts that are run as if they were attachments of collection agencies instead of public tribunals of justice. The "law's delay" has no more flagrant exemplification than they offer at times when a debtor, fighting against injustice, finds his case postponed week after week until he wearies of appearing for trial, only to have judgment given against him the moment he fails to answer. Properly administered, these petty courts are a feature of our judicial system whose value can scarcely be overestimated, and their righteousness and dignity ought to be in inverse ratio to the position they occupy in the public eye.

The statement of Messrs. Sage and Gould on the subject of the Mayor's demands in respect of rapid-transit facilities is the reverse of encouraging. On the contrary, it is only another demonstration of how little is to be hoped from the elevated railway company, now that the decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court has delivered the city bound and helpless into the hands of that corporation. That it might be profitable to consult the approbation of the public seems never to occur to the elevated company. But should corporations be wisdomless as well as soulless? Dire necessity may seem to be playing into the hands of Messrs. Sage and Gould now, but who shall tell how long this status of affairs will continue? Practically, we have heard the first rather than the last word on the subject of motive power, and in this age of startling discoveries who is to say that we may not be most suddenly and unexpectedly emancipated from the thraldom in which we seem to be held? The rapid-transit problem is not one to be settled with reference to the next few years only, and long-headed men might be expected to look a little beyond the limit which Messrs. Sage and Gould have set to their ambitions.

It might be a little troublesome for any one who has climbed a short distance up the legal tree to understand how the president of the Nassau Trolley Company in Brooklyn hoped to benefit by throwing the blame for the unfortunate accident of last Sunday on the motorman. It is a pretty old maxim in law that the principal is responsible for the negligence of the agent, and White might be proved a "light-headed motorman" ten times over without shifting the responsibility for the occurrence from the shoulders of the company. The sympathy of the public is not to be gained by any such tactics, and there can be no doubt that anything, even the piling of Pelion on Ossa in the matter of claims for damages, will be surveyed with complacency by the people so they be convinced that the result will be to make the companies, which so frequently have their lives in their hands, sensible of the vastness and solemnity of their trust.

GOVERNOR MORTON'S FALL.

The gossip that comes from St. Louis concerning Governor Morton for second place on the ticket suggests only melancholy reflections to his friends. At the time Mr. Morton was nominated for Governor the honest and earnest Republicans of the State, now called in derision by Mr. Platt and his following the "better element," had hopes, notwithstanding his close relations with Mr. Platt, that he would, when elected, administer State affairs in the interest of good government and honest, clean politics. To that cause, which was then uppermost in the public mind, he was thoroughly committed; and there was no reason to suppose that he would betray it even to suit the purposes of Mr. Platt. Nor did his supporters dream that he would consent to use his office, and be used himself, for the advancement of Mr. Platt's schemes of personal aggrandizement. The "better element," which, after all, constitutes the majority of Republican voters in the State, gave him their confidence and support, though it would hardly be true to say that it was not without serious misgivings on the part of some who knew quite intimately both the gentlemen, and were not unaware of passages in their history in which the domineering insolence of Mr. Platt had been too great to be withstood by the amiable and somewhat pliable disposition of Mr. Morton.

That Governor Morton did in one or two instances during his first year's administration refuse to obey the dictation of Mr. Platt, and actually render useful service to the cause of honest politics and good government, cannot be denied. For that service The Tribune hastened to give him cordial and unstinted praise. As well to sustain his hands, as to award him just credit. But that he failed also to meet the expectations of Republicans who looked for clean and wholesome administration of the Executive departments within his control is also, unfortunately, true. We do not need to name the appointments which brought discouragement to honest Republicans and disgrace to the public service, nor to refer to the manner in which his appointees have endeavored for factional purposes to override the Constitution. These things are fresh in memory, and the Governor's friends recall them only with sadness. It is also necessary to be said that the Governor's Administration during his second year has been almost irredeemably bad. Its only defence is that it has been not his own work, but that of Mr. Platt. The effect upon his own popularity is easily seen in what has happened during the last two or three months relative to his own candidacy at St. Louis.

A few months ago the disposition of a large majority of New-York Republicans to pay him the compliment at the close of his public career of a vote of the entire delegation to the National Convention for President of the United States was quite manifest and cordial. But the fact need not be disguised that there never was any serious purpose on the part of New-York Republicans of carrying the matter further than a complimentary vote. Mr. Depew, who will make the nominating speech at St. Louis next week, has never been under any illusion upon this point. Nor has Mr. Platt. It would be a reflection upon the intelligence of either of them to suppose that either had the remotest idea that the Governor could be nominated. That neither of them has taken any pains to dispel the illusion from the Governor's own mind is due to Mr. Depew's excessive amiability, and to Mr. Platt's—well, Mr. Platt's motive is not far to seek. Even if there had been in the minds of New-York Republicans any serious intention of pressing Governor Morton's nomination, it has been entirely dissipated by the events of the last two or three months, in which the Governor has shown such abject subserviency to Mr. Platt's schemes and purposes, at the same time that Mr. Platt has been adding to his own disrepute by the most vicious attacks upon the character and standing of the candidate who is now almost certain to receive the nomination for President.

And now there is talk—and the emptiest of all talk—about the possibility that the supporters of McKinley may make terms with Platt by offering the second place on the ticket to Governor Morton. The suggestion is simply preposterous. The nomination of McKinley will be a disappointment to the friends of other candidates, who have carried on the campaign for their favorites with decency and discretion. For Mr. Platt—who has carried on a personal warfare against McKinley without dignity, discretion or decency—it will be more; it will be a complete overthrow. Any concession to him would put the party in a position where it would have to defend itself throughout the campaign from the attacks he has made upon the party itself, and the aspersions he has pronounced upon its candidate. Indeed, The Tribune, with pretty accurate knowledge of the feeling of the voters in this State, has no hesitation in saying that nothing would add so much strength to the ticket about to be nominated at St. Louis as Mr. Platt's open and avowed opposition to it. His usefulness to the Republican party except as its opponent has ceased. Unfortunately for Governor Morton, his two years' administration has connected him so closely with Mr. Platt that he, too, goes down with his Boss.

CONTROLLER AND COMMISSIONER.

There is a curious disinclination, especially among lawyers, to accept laws and constitutions as meaning what they say, and it has nowhere and never perhaps been more conspicuous than in this State during the last six months. There has been, for example, a protracted and determined effort on the part of the Excise Commissioner, with the co-operation of the Governor and others closely connected with the State Administration, to prove that the provision of the organic law relating to competitive examinations did not apply to the "confidential" agents of the excise machine. Mr. Aldridge had a similar tussle with the Constitution in the interest of the canal machine, and incidentally of the men appointed by him to assist in its manipulation. The language of the Constitution is perfectly explicit, and the courts have had no difficulty in ascertaining its meaning, but those who were intent on nullification could not be convinced that must signified must.

Similarly within a day or two it has been asserted on the one hand and denied on the other that there is a provision of the Consolidation act which forbids Mr. Fitch to be Controller and Greater New-York Commissioner at the same time. The provision cited as bearing on the case seems to be plain and strong enough to accomplish its purpose, but nevertheless we are informed on "high legal authority" that the Commissionership is not the kind of office which prevents a man who accepts it from retaining any other office of trust or emolument to which he may have previously been appointed. The Controller himself appears to be of that opinion, and says that the Court of Appeals is apparently of the same mind. It certainly looks exactly like the many familiar cases of imputing insignificance to words which purport to be full of meaning.

In this instance we are ready to say that we should regret an interpretation of the Consolidation act which forbade Controller Fitch to serve on the Greater New-York Commission. We do not need to assert that we dislike his politics, or to apologize for adding that his official conduct has occasionally appeared vexatious and unprofitable. But he is a man of undoubted ability, and as the chief financial officer of New-York he is specially qualified to grapple with some of the most important problems which the drafting of a charter for the consolidated city involves. We do not think it is good morals or good policy to stretch a point of organic law, but it would be regrettable if the Greater New-York Commission were deprived of the elements of strength which the Controller would contribute to it.

THE ACTION OF THE COMMITTEE.

Decisions by the Republican National Committee have dissipated into thin air another ghost story of the Presidential Trust. It was General Clarkson, now absent from the Convention on account of sickness, who had most to say about the tremendous importance to McKinley's chances of the predicted 150 contested seats. The seats were contested, according to programme. Perhaps it was a little unwise in the experienced managers to make known their intention to manufacture contests in so many cases at an early date. But the National Committee brushes aside manufactured and fraudulent contests with a refreshing promptness which, it is evident, General Clarkson did not expect, and which excites the sulphurous indignation of Mr. Platt. Its decisions have been so nearly unanimous, moreover, that there is not the faintest ground for hope that the committee will lend itself to any manufacturing of a tricky lot of delegates in order to defeat the leading candidate.

Sternness and severity in dealing with these questions are decidedly in order. Nearly all the contests which take up the time of the committee have behind them glaring or shameless frauds, on one side or the other. There was not the faintest vestige of decency in the claim of the Alabama people against whom the committee has decided, nor would that sort of claim have been presented if there had not been in previous conventions altogether too much leniency shown toward the wrangling factions at the South. In some cases the so-called regular delegation was the product of performances as indecent as any that Tammany Hall ever contrived, which means as indecent as those resorted to in this city by Mr. Platt and his instruments. Upon the decision against Addicks and his methods, by which the Republican party was cheated out of a Senator from Delaware, the future of the party in that State will probably depend. The factious fight in Kentucky, which also gave away a Senator fairly won by Republican votes, deserved an adverse decision equally emphatic and indignant.

In the Southern States, where Republicans have not numerical or moral strength enough to run any ticket whatever, they have but the scantiest possible pretext for quarrelling among themselves. It would be entirely reasonable if the committee and the Convention should absolutely refuse to admit any delegates from States where Republicans could not distinguish themselves from the Populists far enough to run a separate ticket. No doubt that would take from Governor McKinley some votes. He can better afford to lose them than to have anybody suspect that he owes his nomination even in the faintest degree to the men who cannot stand up for their principles at home, and it is most fortunate for him that his nomination by an overwhelming majority without such assistance is evident. Above all other reasons, this sort of representation from Southern States is the best for allotting delegates to each State in proportion to the number of Republican votes cast therein.

It is stated by some of the silver men that they have gone to St. Louis for the express purpose of bolting if they cannot have their own way. Others of the same stripe say that they will not bolt, but the voters behind them will support the Democratic ticket unless the Republican party does what they demand. For all these delegations the right place, and the only place, is the sidewalk. They have no business inside a Republican Convention, even as spectators. The principles of the party, expressed in refusal for twenty-five years to permit free coinage of silver, and so distinctly declared in the platform of 1892 that no man could honestly mistake them, debar all men from participation in the Convention who intend to make war on the party unless it makes war on its long-established and frankly avowed convictions.

THE ADVANCE OF ARBITRATION.

The cause of international arbitration is making progress in this country, in spite of Mr. Cleveland's blundering opposition to it. A distinct advance is marked by the negotiation of the Behring Sea treaty with Great Britain, the text of which has just been published. The treaty provides for the settlement by arbitration of the claims made against this country by Great Britain on account of the seizures of sealing vessels in Behring Sea. Those claims have been pending for several years. They ought to have been settled, one way or the other, long ago. They form a case pre-eminently well suited to arbitration. It was perfectly evident at the outset to all fair-minded men that they should be submitted to arbitration. They would doubtless have been, and would have been equitably disposed of had it not been for the present Administration's crass egotism and incorrigible proclivity for doing things in the wrong way.

Instead of proceeding promptly to the negotiation of such a treaty, and to the transaction of international business in a decent and orderly manner, Mr. Cleveland acted upon his familiar theory that "public office is a private snap." He ignored the principle of arbitration. The equities of the case were utterly disregarded. A hole-and-corner bargain was privately cooked up with the British Government, in which British claims were granted in full without a pretence of investigation to determine their validity. And then the job was presented to Congress, not so much that it might exercise its constitutional power of ratification or rejection, for Mr. Cleveland thought he had cunningly avoided that by the form of the bargain, but with an arrogant intimation that nothing was wanted from it but prompt acquiescence in the mandate of the Consecrated Will and prompt appropriation of the funds needed for putting it into effect. Happily, Congress had sufficient self-respect and patriotism to withhold its sanction from the scandalous job. It refused the appropriation, and thus compelled the President, against his will, to take the course he should have taken at the beginning.

What the result of the arbitration now provided for shall be, in dollars and cents, matters but little. There is reason to expect the award will be much smaller than the sum Mr. Cleveland bargained to pay. If so, that will be cause for satisfaction. But if not, that will be no cause for regret at the repudiation of his bargain and the adoption of arbitration. This Nation can afford to pay all just claims against it. What it cannot afford to do, and what no worthy nation can afford to do, is to have its business transacted irresponsibly, in holes and corners, or by bullying weaker Powers and truckling to stronger ones. Whether the United States shall have to pay much or little, it will have the satisfaction of knowing that a competent tribunal has justly decided the amount, according to the merits of the case, and that it has, though at its own cost, further promoted the beneficent system of arbitration of international disputes. And for this, no thanks will be due to the Cleveland Administration.

THE CHANCES OF RUPTURE.

There is nothing meaner or more silly than the effort of sundry Democrats and Platt newspapers to persuade readers that McKinley's managers at St. Louis are hungry for a compromise or a surrender on the money question. They will in due time be ashamed of statements with which they are now misleading their readers. The Republican platform will be stiff, if for no other reason because it would be utter nonsense to offend States with 300 electoral votes in the hope of pleasing States with 30 electoral votes. It ought to be perfectly obvious to the Free-Trade and Platt people that the McKinley managers have not the slightest reason to barter for the votes of anybody. They have the admission by Senator Quay and Mr. Manley that McKinley has a clear majority on the first ballot; they have a demonstrated control of the National Committee, and of every committee in the Convention; and they can do just what they like about the platform, with no chance that it will affect the nomination in the least degree. The one thing certain is that men who have shown so much practical sense will not go fooling after silver votes this year.

The Republicans of the silver States will probably divide. It is certain by this time that the absolute refusal of the Convention to countenance free-silver coinage in any terms will compel some men to bolt who have been foolish enough to declare in advance that they must and would bolt in that case. We shall see how they will come out. Men of great opportunities for knowing declare that Teller cannot carry Colorado against a Republican candidate on a gold-standard platform; nor can Dubois carry Idaho with Senator Shoup standing by the National party; and it is to silver men an amazing thing that Oregon gave so little support to Senator Mitchell. Before all is done, we shall probably find that Protection is stronger than free silver in most of the mountain and Pacific States. But it does not matter. The Republican party will hold its strength at the North, between the Atlantic and the Colorado border, and within that vast territory it cannot be beaten.

Men who talk of panic among Republican managers at St. Louis are exactly the same men who prophesied with stupid positiveness that McKinley could never get a majority in convention. It is silly, but it hurts them and nobody else. The fight is so far over that 50,000 people, more or less, will stay away from St. Louis, believing that the Convention will be a mere ratification meeting for McKinley, Protection and Sound Money. Contests for seats no longer concern the nomination, but only the political status of men who really represent voters as against men who represent nothing except management and rascality. The National Committee will make the issue clear, and there will probably be no fight about it. The platform will be such as sagacious and thoroughly earnest hard-money men consider best calculated to make their own position impregnable, and to break down all opposition. If they will thereby help make it plain that the Republican party is not, as they boast, subject to the dictation of any managers, they will help it materially in the estimation of the plain people.

The panic-mongers at New-York and elsewhere do not perceive that they are advertising their purpose too publicly. They anticipate, whether rightly or wrongly, a general upward movement after the St. Louis Convention. Hence they want a fall in prices, so that they can buy cheaply. The trouble is that they have made the fact too clear, and their manufactured panic is too obviously fraudulent. The practically unanimous nomination of a strong Protectionist and sound-money Republican is not a thing to sell stocks about unless a man wants to divide his money with his neighbors.

OUR CHAUNCEY AT ST. LOUIS.

Mr. Depew has been remarkably but not unaccountably silent for the last few days. There are times when even to Our Chauncey the processes of thought, though perhaps not absolutely necessary, seem to be not wholly superfluous; and this is one of them. He is about to make the greatest effort of his life. This is no mere railroad president, preparing to amuse a board of directors; nor a conjurer of festival occasions testing his magic wand; nor a Peach squandering its juices in the Bowery. The man of whom we speak is the oratorical representative of the Imperial Commonwealth of New-York at the Republican National Convention. Mr. Depew has gone to St. Louis; and he is thinking.

It is no secret that the great New-Yorker has been selected by himself and others to nominate a candidate for President of the United States. It is not surprising that he is conscious of the weight of responsibility resting upon him. There never was before an opportunity or an obligation just like this. We have said that Mr. Depew is thinking; we say further that he is thinking to some purpose, and the proofs of it are in our possession. Realizing that the breathless interest with which he will be heard upon the floor of the Convention is already beginning to pervade the country by anticipation, we do not scruple to lay before our readers the exordium of his nominating speech, which we have received direct from St. Louis over the private stratum leased by The Tribune from the new Atmospheric Telegraph Company:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention: It would seem that my appearance before you, which in itself is no ordinary event, ought to be rendered doubly interesting and important by reason of the fact that I am the voice of a State having seventy-two votes in this convention and thirty-six votes in the Electoral College; a State incomparably greater than any other in population, in resources and in commerce; a State which is an empire in itself; a State whose intrinsic claim to honor and to influence in a National council is obvious and undisputed. I have said that these considerations should render my presence here in the capacity of a spokesman doubly significant; but, gentlemen, there is an unmistakable element of pathos in the situation. I have ascertained that for reasons which to you are doubtless good and sufficient there is a well-nigh total lack of solicitude as to the attitude and intentions of the New-York delegation, and I am commissioned to protest against this indifference. I cannot reconcile it with any just estimate of the rank of New-York in the sisterhood of States, for I maintain—pardon the momentary relapse into my natural vein—that she is as rank as any of them. There she stands, look at her, the past at least is secure; but it is not securer than the future ought to be. For a long series of years she has given her electoral votes alternately to Republican and Democratic National nominees, and this is the Republican year. The augury is confirmed by the circumstance that two years ago she elected a Republican Governor by more than 150,000 majority; for I do not consider it among the possibilities that the stupendous tidal wave of 1894, which, as I am authorized to say, was started the year before, not by the calculations of man, but by the decree of Providence, has completely subsided. It is true that the venerable gentleman who was thus lifted, to a great height by a triumphant party has not ventured to assume its real leadership. It is also true that when he was formally picked out as New-York's Republican candidate for the Presidency nobody had the remotest idea that he would be nominated, or more than half believed that his name would be presented to the Convention. To be perfectly frank, it was generally understood to be a case of plucking rather than of picking. But, gentlemen, am I to blame, is anybody to blame, for the fact that the goods which were all ready for delivery became a drug on the market and have been left on our hands? This is merely one of those accidents of politics which ought not to deprive the greatest, noblest, most intelligent and most loyal State in the Union of its proper place and influence in this assembly. I do not plead for myself; I do not plead for the official candidate of New-York; I do not even plead for that unfortunate man by whose permission I am addressing you, and who even now may be almost prepared to end by bolting from this Convention the career which he began by bolting from the National Senate. I plead for the majestic Commonwealth which surely deserves to escape the contempt which some of its citizens have amply earned.

Our readers will readily comprehend from this fragment of Mr. Depew's nominating speech at St. Louis, though it may have suffered by errors in transmission, that he has a good excuse for keeping as quiet as possible prior to its delivery. It is of the kind that cometh forth only by prayer and fasting.

Trolley express-cars, trolley mail-cars, trolley theatre-cars, and all the rest, are well enough; but what are most needed are just plain, ordinary every-day trolley passenger-cars that will not be overcrowded and that will be run safely.

Cincinnati strews the earth with the remains of our Giants, and Pittsburg on the same day mops the floor with the invincibles of Brooklyn. Perhaps it is time for us and our sister city to go out of the baseball business and turn the teams loose to the practice of rudimentary games like skittles and mumblepeg in more harmony with their capacity and with the butter on their fingers. The season is young yet, and as hope springs forever in the rooter's breast, he may dream of future triumphs brightening over the shadow of defeat; but the chance is not promising enough to lay odds upon. The tail of the armorial beaver of Manhattan is in the dust, and of Brooklyn's escutcheon all its emblematical figures squat in ashes. We are in the same valley of humiliation, but will try to brace up, much as circumstances are against us.

Democratic Congressmen seem to have recovered their good manners. They did not let partisan rancor stand in the way of the usual courtesies to the Speaker this year.

The new Shah who has just been crowned inherits a troubled throne. There have been Shahs since 1502, before that they were called something else. Of all of them a numerical majority has been murdered. In a comparatively recent period one of his predecessors was deposed and beheaded in prison, one was deposed and strangled in his bedroom, one was found in his garden late at night stabbed to death with wounds enough to have destroyed the whole Achaemenian dynasty, one was put in prison by his usurping son and died there, one was found dead in his harem with marks on his throat showing that he had been strangled with a bowstring—so the monotonous tale proceeds. The reign of the late Shah was the longest in Persian history, some of his subjects ascribing it to the favor of Allah, and some to the protection of the Devil, both withdrawn at last. If they had ever been extended, that he might take leave of the sceptre and the rule in the customary manner. But the reigns of most of his predecessors were short, some of them lasting only a few weeks. The new sovereign inherits an almost incomparable regalia, shining with the jewels brought back by Nadir Shah from the sack of Delhi, and the rape of the Peacock throne, but with it he falls heir to a good many political confusions and perplexities, and will move henceforward amid the perils which have accompanied the footsteps of all his dynasty.

The cocksure sayings of the bosses, only a few weeks ago, that McKinley hadn't got and couldn't get a majority of the St. Louis delegates, now have an ancient and a fishlike smell. Some men can be sure of some things, as well as some other men.

Collector Kilbreth will win the goodwill of all travellers who reach our shores if he persists in his policy of dismissing men in the customs service who solicit or accept tips. The practice is of long standing, and will not be broken up without an effort. It has nothing to commend it. The people are entitled to the best possible service without feeling under any necessity of making their way through the Custom House easier by the bestowal of gratuities.

PERSONAL.

The Rev. W. H. Eaton, who died the other day at his home in Nashua, N. H., was for many years one of the most prominent Baptist ministers in New-England. In 1867 he raised $100,000 for Colby Academy, and $200,000 for Newton Theological Seminary, in 1871.

Adolph Sonnenthal, the great Viennese actor, who was heard in this country some years ago, celebrated the fortieth anniversary of his first appearance in the Vienna Hofburg Theatre on June 1. The occasion was a notable one, the actor receiving congratulations from many of his colleagues on the German stage and from many prominent people in other professions, and from Court functionaries. He had acted, up to the time of his festival performance, no fewer than 5,083 times in the royal theatre of Vienna. His first appearance was in "Romeo and Juliet."

J. W. Bradbury, the oldest living ex-Senator of the United States, celebrated the ninety-fourth anniversary of his birth on Wednesday, at his home in Augusta, Me.

Miss May Abraham, the new English Superintendent of Factory Inspectors, is a beautiful woman of the Semitic type. She began her career as Lady Dilke's private secretary.

Thomas Sargent Fernon, who has just died in Philadelphia, at the age of seventy-eight, was originally a portrait painter. He was elected a State Representative several times on the Democratic ticket, and was a State Senator for one term. In 1852 he organized, supplied the money for, and built the North Pennsylvania Railroad, of which road he was the first president. Subsequently he was also president of the Chester Valley Railroad. In 1857 he began the publication of the United States Mining and Railroad Register, which paper was in 1869 sold to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. It was through the efforts of Mr. Fernon that Philadelphia County became the owner of the Penn Treaty ground, he having brought the question of its purchase before the County Board by a resolution offered by him in December, 1852. About the beginning of the war Mr. Fernon left the Democratic party and shortly afterward practically retired from active politics.

In giving some reminiscences of Alexander H. Stephens, a writer in "The Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle" says: "Once at Liberty Hall I was present when General Toombs made a statement that was here and there punctuated with mild profanity. He concluded thus: 'Don't you agree with me, Mr. Stephens?' The old commoner piped out shrilly: 'All but the damn, General—all but the damn.'"

Henry P. Jones, of Philadelphia, is thus quoted in "The Washington Times": "The successor to Senator Cameron is certain to be John B. Robinson, of Media. He is known by all his friends as the 'King of Clubs,' and he is one of the most popular men in the Keystone State to-day. Of course, you know that his formidable contestants are John Wanamaker and Boies Penrose. Robinson was one of the few men who had the courage to throw off the Quay yoke and go over to McKinley, and the voters of the State will show how they appreciate his actions. Senator Quay, it is said, insisted on his sticking to him, and his turn will, of course, place him under that statesman's displeasure. His popularity among the people, however, will carry him through."

AMERICAN ISSUES ABROAD

MR. BAYARD AND COLONEL WATTERSON AT THE CONSULAR DINNER—COLONEL HAY'S DEFENCE OF M'KINLEY.

London, June 1.

There was some interesting byplay at the American dinner given to the Consul-General by the United States consuls on the evening of Decoration Day. As there were three political leaders present who had presided over National conventions in America there was no lack of oratory. In addition to General Collins, Senator Hoar and Mr. Henry Watterson, the guests included Mr. Bayard, Mr. Hannis Taylor and other well-known orators, and the consuls themselves, who were the hosts of the evening, were not without experience and talent as after-dinner speakers. It was a good display of American oratory.

The most striking effect of the evening's entertainment at the Hotel Cecil was the contrast in tone between Mr. Bayard's and Mr. Watterson's references to international affairs. Mr. Bayard made what may be described without disrespect as his usual conventional speech in favor of peace in the Anglo-Saxon family. He spoke more deliberately and laboriously than is his wont; possibly he was embarrassed by the presence of an almost exclusively American audience in place of the English company which he usually addresses; and with so large a gathering of Democratic politicians and officials confronting him, it may have been difficult for him to repress his free-trade polemics. It was, however, a good speech and was well delivered; and it was brought to a close with a quotation from one of Washington's letters which he had found in an English country-house. It contained the usual references to the common stock of Anglo-Saxon blood, traditions, language, literature and history, and also the pathetic, not to say plaintive, appeal which he is in the habit of making for the maintenance of friendly and cordial relations between the United States and Great Britain. It never seems to occur to Mr. Bayard that the German, French, Russian and Italian Ambassadors are not in the way of making peace addresses in England. They are old-fashioned diplomatists who choose to assume that there is no imminent danger of European war, and who transact the business of their offices without being in a constant state of mental perturbation over the possibility of the outbreak of fratricidal conflict. Mr. Bayard is the most timorous of diplomatists. The red spectre of war seems to be constantly floating before his eyes, and out of the depths of his anguish he cries aloud for peace in the Anglo-Saxon household.

AN AMERICAN SPEECH.

Mr. Watterson arose about midnight to respond to the toast of "Memorial Day," which had been proposed by Mr. Claude Meeker, Consul at Bradford. Reminiscences of the war period and reflections upon Southern loyalty to the restored Union seemed to fire the eloquent Kentuckian's blood. Speaking with brilliancy of diction and intensity of earnestness, he was followed with breathless interest by a spellbound body of auditors, who were impressed with the contrast between his robust patriotism and the caution and timidity of Mr. Bayard. I do not believe that Mr. Watterson had any intention of criticising, much less ridiculing, the American Ambassador's peace homilies; but unconsciously he condemned them with fine irony, and emphasized the necessity for a more vigorous and self-respecting diplomacy. He was not ashamed to describe himself as an American Jingo. With the lucidity of common-sense he explained why the interests of international peace could be promoted by high-minded, aggressive patriotism rather than by the exchange of meaningless compliments, obsequious flattery and rhetorical phrasing over arbitration. What he believed in was the Anglo-Saxon instinct which compelled an Englishman to defend English interests and an American with equal force to champion American rights. The common stock of language, traditions and history had not prevented the outbreak of two wars between the United States and England; nor in the future could peace be maintained in the English-speaking family by sentimental appeals to race feeling nor by servile displays of flunkeyism and craven timorousness. The true friends of peace were the aggressive patriots who compelled each nation to respect the other.

I am not attempting to present a summary of this admirable speech, nor to reproduce either the argument or the phrasing, but merely to contrast its tone with that of the American Ambassador. There was not an honest, genuine American ring about Mr. Bayard's speech. It was the address of an Ambassador who had lost touch with the resolute firmness and invincible courage of American character and forgotten the glorious traditions of National independence. His nervous excitability on the subject of impending trouble in the Anglo-Saxon family is not American, for it betokens lack of conscious power and self-respect. Mr. Watterson represents the real forces of National character which make for peace at home and abroad. It is not necessarily an Americanism that flaunts itself in the sight of the world, but it is a vigorous, self-reliant patriotism that commands attention and inspires respect. War can never be averted by rhapsodies on the finer harmonies of Anglo-Saxon fraternity. The best hope of permanent peace lies in the aggressive strength of the Anglo-Saxon instinct of nationality and in the enlightened self-interest and luminous common-sense that go with it.

GEN. COLLINS ON CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

General Collins made some jocose references to Civil Service reform which probably were not meant to be taken seriously. He asserted that he was as good a Consul-General at the end of his first month of official service as he was when his term was drawing to a close. The implication was obvious—that the duties of a consul were easily learned and that the talk about a reformed, non-partisan service was superfluous. The Consul-General is a capable official, but he overrates his intuitive faculty for the acquisition of routine knowledge if he supposes that he has learned nothing since the expiration of his first month. His associates laughed at his jest, but they had received too many practical proofs of his intelligent supervision of their work and of his own steadily increasing efficiency to be imposed upon by so idle a tale. The Consul-General from Paris, who sat beside him, could have reminded him that the brightest Democratic politicians whose party services had been rewarded with consular appointments had not learned the French language in a single month; and the most experienced consuls within the sound of General Collins's voice would have united in declaring that expert knowledge of merchandise, which is essential to the prevention of undervaluations, cannot be acquired without prolonged and laborious effort.

One of the guests of the evening was Colonel Montgomery, chief of the European Secret Service of the United States Treasury Department. He has a force of secret agents under his direction whose time is occupied with the investigation of charges of undervaluation of exports to the United States. The employment of this bureau of detectives would be unnecessary if the consuls possessed technical knowledge of the goods invoiced through their offices. It is the duty of the consul, whenever his suspicions are aroused, to give information to the customs authorities across the Atlantic; and he can do much to prevent undervaluations and fraud and to promote the interests of commercial morality. But in order to accomplish these objects he must acquire expert knowledge of the quality and price of goods manufactured in his district; and this cannot be done in a month. This is only one detail in which experience in some