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MANHATTAN BEACH—Rice's Evangeline and Palm's Fireworks.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville.
TERRACE GARDEN—Das Modell.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

TUESDAY, JULY 28, 1896.

FOURTEEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—The International Socialist Congress opened in London; the proceedings were marked by great disorder. ==== The Venezuelan dispute was brought up in the House of Commons by questions from John Morley. ==== Fire in the shipyard of Harland & Wolff at Belfast caused damage estimated at $1,250,000. ==== The American manufacturers who are visiting South America arrived in Rio Janeiro.

DOMESTIC.—William Henry Smith, formerly general manager of the Associated Press, died at his home, Lake Forest, Ill. ==== Destructive storms occurred in many States. ==== Populists are dissatisfied with the selection of Senator Butler, of North Carolina, as the chairman of their National Committee. ==== State Senator Pavey and other well-known speakers addressed a big Republican meeting at Middletown, N. Y. ==== The condition of Cornelius Vanderbilt has much improved since his removal to Newport.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.—A severe storm of lightning, wind and rain struck the city, causing some damage; it was accompanied by a remarkable sunset scene. ==== A telegram was received from M. A. Hanna, chairman of the Republican National Committee, saying that he would be here this morning. ==== The Democratic State Committee to-day is expected to name Saratoga and September 16 as the place and time for the State Convention. ==== General satisfaction was expressed over the part of the new city charter published yesterday. ==== The striking tailors reached no agreement. ==== The syndicate plan to control the foreign exchange market was completed. ==== Bids were received for less than one-third of the $400,000 city bonds offered for sale. ==== Stocks were dull, irregular and lower.

THE WEATHER.—Forecast for to-day: Thunder showers probable. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 94 degrees; lowest, 74; average, 80½.

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.

Persons going out of town, either to summer resorts or their country homes, can have The Daily and Sunday Tribune mailed to them for $1 per month or $2.50 for three months.

Travellers in Europe can receive The Tribune during their absence for $2 per month or $5.50 for three months, foreign postage prepaid. The address can be changed as often as desired.

The Brooklyn man, or the New-Jersey man, away from home, can get his home news in The Tribune, every day of the week, no matter where he is in America or abroad. No other New-York paper prints the Brooklyn and New-Jersey news in its regular city and mail editions. Two papers for the expense of one.

Mayor Gleason is going to have a chance to show in court that the allegations of his enemies are without a basis of fact. The matter is now before Judge Benedict, of the United States Circuit Court. The charge is that Gleason committed perjury when he applied for his naturalization papers. It is a serious charge, and it has not been made lightly. The men who are moving in the matter feel sure of their ground thus far. Future action will depend on the decision of Judge Benedict. Patrick J. Gleason seems to be face to face with the crisis of his life.

According to the slate agreed on yesterday, the Democratic State Committee at its meeting to-day will decide to hold the State Convention at Saratoga on September 16. Whether an attempt will be made to force the committee to declare itself on the work of the Chicago Convention or not was somewhat uncertain last evening, but there was no uncertainty as to the attitude of Messrs. Whitney and Hill and other leaders. They were agreed that if such a resolution were offered it would be promptly tabled, on the ground that no action should be taken in advance of the action of a body representing all the Democrats of the State.

The elevated railroad company in this city has not usually shown a disposition to keep abreast of the age in improvements and appliances designed to increase the comfort of passengers and to carry them with ease and rapidity. It is therefore a surprise as well as a pleasure to learn that it is considering the use of air motors, and has given the order for one and for the necessary compressors and tanks. The air motor may not be what is wanted, but the experiment is a hopeful indication. The managers have frequently said that they did not light their cars with electricity because they might at some time run the whole road with electric motors. With the use of air motors a possibility, it may be that they will consider it unnecessary to wait longer before supplying better lights than the smoky oil lamps give.

No one will be so foolish as to imagine that the credit of the city is not good because takers were not found for the $400,000 of bonds offered by the Controller yesterday. Proposals were received for only $121,000, and the financial officers of the city felt somewhat apprehensive regarding the larger offering to be made today, when bids will be received for nearly $4,000,000 in bonds. Controller Fitch's public statement, however, attracted the favorable attention of capitalists, and the indications late in the afternoon were that there would be a fair number of bids for these bonds. Doubtless yesterday's experience shows the effect of the free-silver agitation and the feeling of distrust that prevails on that account.

The parties to the Popocratic-Silver alliance are in a peck of trouble already, and their difficulties bid fair to increase as the campaign advances. The new chairman of the Populist National Committee is Senator Marion Butler, whose selection has caused marked dissatisfaction among some members of the party. He is credited with the idea of establishing headquarters in Washington, and is capable of carrying out the idea despite the protests of experienced politicians. The Silver National Committee means to act as a tender to the Democratic Committee, and will have its headquarters in the same city. As a matter of fact, it will be a mere sideshow.

GREATER NEW-YORK.

The members of the Greater New-York Commission will need all the intelligent and public-spirited discussion which can be called out as to the details of plans for the charter of the Greater New-York. Of course they will wish to know what the most sagacious and influential of their fellow-citizens think of propositions which, if carried out, will make fundamental changes in the government of the region which it is intended to combine into one municipality. The draft of five chapters of a charter which William C. De Witt has prepared and made public is only preliminary. This draft when completed must be passed upon by the full Commission, which is not likely to reach an agreement as to a charter without much deliberate examination of every division of the whole momentous subject. It is to be regretted that the charter for the Greater New-York is not to be prepared and discussed and settled by a body equal in dignity, in influence, in distinction and in authority to the Constitutional Convention which gave to the people of the Empire State the amended Constitution which is now in force. The task of preparing a suitable charter for a city which will include the counties of New-York and Kings and Queens and Richmond is one of almost equal importance and gravity with the work which the Constitutional Convention accomplished. If the members of the Greater New-York Commission do as well as the members of the convention did, they will earn the thanks of the citizens who are to live under the new charter.

It is by no means certain as yet that there will be a Greater New-York for many years to come, or that if there is, it will be governed under a charter embodying the substance of Mr. De Witt's suggestions. But this draft which has just been set before the people will afford a basis for discussion. Under this proposed charter the Mayor of the Greater New-York would have power and authority which few heads of royal families can claim. Mr. De Witt proposes that the Mayor shall be empowered to appoint and to remove at will the heads of all the administrative departments except the Controller. When it is considered what will be the size of the Police Department, the Health Department, the Fire Department and other great departments of the new city, it is obvious that a Mayor who can appoint and remove the heads of such departments at will must have prodigious opportunities to benefit or to injure the interests of a vast number of people. It is true that in some cities this experiment has been tried. But no city approaching the population, the wealth and the resources which will be found in the Greater New-York has ever in a republican country granted to a Mayor so far-reaching and imposing authority as this draft of a charter aims to confer. The three millions of people who will make up the metropolis of the New World will be fortunate if they can secure the services in the Mayoralty of a citizen worthy to take upon his shoulders so tremendous responsibilities and to exercise so extensive powers. Mr. De Witt's draft goes far in the concentration of authority. It provides that most of the great municipal departments shall have single heads. This suggestion is fraught with such possibilities that it will stir up plenty of debate. The suggestion as to boroughs is highly ingenious, and it will serve to some extent, at least, to mitigate irritations which local pride might suffer from if the name of Brooklyn were to disappear altogether and forever. The division into boroughs is not likely to do harm so far as can be discerned at present, and it may be advantageous in many ways. As to the scheme of two legislative bodies in the proposed city government, an upper house and a lower one, New-Yorkers who recall the history of the Board of Assistant Aldermen in Tweed's time may feel some distrust.

The leading citizens of New-York and Brooklyn should apply themselves with diligence to the study of Mr. De Witt's draft, and take prompt measures to call out early and thorough discussion of all the suggestions which have been put forth.

INTERESTS OF TWO MILLION PEOPLE.

A body of 2,000,000 people is not to be ignored. It forms too large a part of the Nation for that—even of so great a Nation as the United States. Still more evident is its importance when all the 2,000,000 are thrifty producers, and most of them heads of families. Such is the case with the membership of the building and loan associations, whose representatives were in session last week in Philadelphia. It comprises a vast army of industrious and economical wage-earners, scattered all over the country. There are 2,000,000 of them, representing family constituencies of probably 10,000,000, or one-seventh of the population of the Republic. Their 6,000 associations have yearly receipts—the members' savings—of $200,000,000 a year, and investments from those savings of $750,000,000.

Surely such a body of people, and such economic interests, are worthy of consideration. The fact that they form a "creditor class" does not put them outside the pale of humanity. It is a legitimate question to ask whether their savings are to be protected, and whether their investments are to be kept at par. They are saving and investing millions of dollars every year. And each of those dollars is worth a hundred cents. Are they, when they come to draw out those savings for use, to find that each dollar has shrunk in value to fifty-three cents? That is an interesting question for this Nation to answer, and for these 2,000,000 members of building and loan associations to help answer. In every part of the country the question is vital. In the Southern States there are 1,500 associations, with 360,000 members, and $100,000,000 capital. Do those 360,000 men want that capital reduced at a stroke to $53,000,000, and the other $47,000,000 thrown away? How do they intend to vote on it?

For there is nothing in human economy more certain than that the election of Bryan and the success of the Chicago platform would thus scale down the capital, the investments, the savings of these 2,000,000 people. These men have saved money on the one-hundred-cent gold basis. Free coinage of silver would return it to them on a fifty-three-cent silver basis. The man who had saved $1,000 toward building a house would find that he had only $530. Is that a pleasing prospect for hard-working, economical wage-earners? It is the only and the inevitable prospect held out to them by Bryan and Sewall and the Chicago platform.

A QUESTION OF HONOR.

Honor and honesty should go together. On that principle one may speculate dubiously as to how high a sense of honor prevails in a party which proposes to repudiate 47 per cent of all debts, excepting those due to some of its leaders. Charity, however, induces the belief that there are some who are sincere in their championship of free-silver coinage; who are, that is to say, honest in advocating dishonesty. They are like the perjured knight of whom it is written that "His honor rooted in dishonor stood, And faith unfaithful kept him falsely true." Since they are honest, then, we may expect to find in them at least some rudiments of honor.

To such the circumstances of Mr. Bryan's nomination at St. Louis are earnestly to be commended for reflection. These are the facts: When the Convention met it was evident that there was a majority in favor of Mr. Bryan, but opposed to Mr. Sewall, his colleague on the Chicago ticket. Senator Jones, of Arkansas, chairman of the Democratic National Committee and chief manager of Mr. Bryan's campaign, telegraphed that fact to Mr. Bryan, asking what should be done in case Mr. Sewall was not nominated, and adding, "I favor your declination." Mr. Bryan at once replied: "I entirely agree with you. Withdraw my name if Sewall is not nominated." Mr. Sewall was not nominated, but Mr. Bryan's name was not withdrawn; nor was his message to Senator Jones officially announced to the Convention, although it was printed in the public press. And now Mr. Bryan hedges and trims, and says he does not know whether he will accept the nomination or not.

So the case stands to-day, and it arouses a few interesting questions. Did Mr. Bryan mean what he said when he telegraphed, "I entirely agree with you"—that is, in declining to be nominated if Mr. Sewall was not—"Withdraw my name"? If he did, why is he hesitating over it now? And why did not Senator Jones withdraw his name, as he was bidden to do, or at least have that telegram officially announced to the Convention? By what right did he suppress an important message involving the honor and integrity of the chosen leader of his party? A prompt and unequivocal explanation from either Mr. Bryan or Senator Jones, or both, is in order. If it is not forthcoming, it will be difficult to persuade honorable men that Mr. Bryan is not deliberately "selling out" his colleague on the Chicago ticket, and that Senator Jones is not conspiring with him to that end.

GOVERNMENT BY "HOLDUP."

Complaint is made, we observe, by some of the persons connected with the late Saturnalia at St. Louis that Senator Allen, of Nebraska, who was the presiding genius and ringmaster of the performance, was despotic in his rulings and arrogant in his manner, and that he carried things with a high hand in his own way. That the complaint is well grounded is evident enough to any one who takes the trouble to recall the course of proceedings and trace the relation of Allen as chairman and ringmaster to the whole slangwhanging, song-singing and blaspheming performance. Allen did ride roughshod over all opposition to the programme he was put in the chair to carry out. But why shouldn't he? That the gathering was composed of lawless and disorderly elements, which required the iron hand to keep them in control, was plain enough from the terms of the platform they adopted. That was sufficient excuse for arbitrary rulings and a despotic sway on the part of the chairman. But it is to be taken into account in addition that Allen was there for one definite purpose, which was to force Bryan's nomination. He kept that end constantly in view, and, regardless of the rights of delegates and all parliamentary rules and usages, he went straight forward to the accomplishment of his purpose.

It is also worthy of note—indeed, of unusual significance—that Allen, in "holding up" the Convention, in taking it by the throat and compelling it to do his will, was simply following out the line of policy in which these singular persons believe and to which they are devoted. Why should they complain? The one thing they devoutly believe in is the efficacy of what they call on the wide plains, where Populism most flourishes, the "holdup." That is the process by which two or three patriots of the Jesse James order, animated by a desire to correct one of the evils of the social system by a more equal distribution of wealth, "hold up" a stage-coach or a railroad train, and make a beginning of reform by seizing everything in sight and dividing it among themselves. Allen was the logic of the situation. He represented with absolute accuracy the spirit and purpose of the remarkable aggregation of patriots over whom he presided as chairman and snapped the whip as ringmaster. The cardinal article of their political creed is that to obtain what they want there must be vociferation, profanity, threats, bluster, swagger, hip-pocket appeals and all the concomitants of a "holdup."

Just think for a moment of the men who were behind Allen and his programme! There were all the fierce and indomitable spirits who had already "held up" the Democratic party successfully at Chicago and robbed it of its principles, its prestige, its name and its organization. There were Altgeld, who had tried a "holdup" without success upon the Federal Government in Illinois; Tillman, who had played the same game with the same result in South Carolina; with a lot of ex-Confederates who tried it earlier, but did not learn the lesson of failure. Then there were Waite of Colorado, Pennoyer of Oregon, Lewelling of Kansas and Stone of Missouri, each of whom had tried the "holdup" game without success by bloody threats and violent language; and there were Coxey, who had marched on Washington and bumped up against a "Keep off the Grass" sign, and Debs, who had actually held up the Government and the business of the country for several days until the Government asserted itself and put him in jail in spite of Altgeld. Then, too, there were United States Senators Stewart, Peffer, Dubois and all that noble band who had actually succeeded in "holding up" the United States Government by refusing to consent to provide for its living expenses until they were reckoned with and their demands granted.

All these were behind Allen—every one of them a believer in the doctrine of government by "holdup," and the theory that loud, boisterous and profane language, coupled with threats and coarse abuse, will in the end override an orderly, peace-loving numerical majority and put a minority in power. Why shouldn't Allen override and overrule this rabble? They had come together in the belief that Altgeld and Tillman were right in resisting the United States Government, that Coxey was right in marching on Washington, and Debs was right in holding up the business of the whole country; that the silver Senators were right in choking the Government off from its revenues; in short, that everybody was right who demanded anything in subversion of the existing social order. The cardinal doctrine of the Convention was the rule of the minority and the efficacy of violent language, bluster, profanity and swagger. If this was the general notion of these people as to the proper policy for governing the country, Allen was quite in the line of it in his management of the Convention.

But we do not believe, after all, that this country is quite ready to submit itself to the rule of mere bluster and swagger. It has held up legislation at Washington and has carried two conventions. We shall find out in November whether the entire American people have been scared into accepting it for their permanent guidance.

A LESSON FROM A NEIGHBOR.

Messrs. Bryan and Sewall-Watson, the leaders of the Repudiation League, want to put the monetary system of this country on a silver basis. This is their demand, made at Chicago on July 9:

"We demand the free and unlimited coinage of both silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation. We demand that the standard silver dollar shall be a full legal tender, equally with gold, for all debts, public and private, and we favor such legislation as will prevent for the future the demonetization of any kind of legal-tender money by private contract."

Just a few days earlier, on July 3, the little Central American Republic of Costa Rica, which had been on a silver basis for some years, made this decree:

"The Constitutional Congress of the Republic of Costa Rica, considering it to be for the economical interests of the country to prevent, as far as possible, any increase in the silver coin of the country on account of its fluctuating value, which renders it difficult by legal enactment to fix a rate at which the silver coins of other nations shall be received in the Republic, and also difficult for the Government to establish a new monetary system on a more solid basis, decrees as follows:

"Article I.—Pending the adoption of a new monetary system no national silver coin shall be minted."

Has it come to this, that the United States is to fall behind Costa Rica in one of the prime essentials of civilized society?

IN THE NAME OF DECENCY.

There was hope that this would be a clean and decent campaign. There was no room for offensive personalities. There were no unsavory scandals to be brulted. There would be no mud-throwing. The fighting would be done by argument, on grounds of reason. That was the hope. There seems danger now that it will prove to be vain. The Populo-Democratic Repudiationists have already introduced into the campaign an element of gross indecency, one of the most revolting in the history of American politics.

Not content with reckless blasphemies of speech, they have transformed the most sacred and solemn emblems of the Christian religion into insignia of party warfare. Last week the country was treated to the spectacle of a half-drunken, howling mob parading behind an uplifted Cross and Crown of Thorns. There is now promise that the performance will be repeated innumerable times, all over the land. The symbols of Our Lord's Passion, which Christians regard with veneration and others with respect, are to be borne aloft by political paraders, among torches and transparencies and party banners. The Cross and Crown of Thorns are to be hung in every barroom window, and flaunted at every mass-meeting, and be added to the political cartoonist's stock-in-trade.

Is it possible that such sacrilege can be tolerated in a civilized—not to say a Christian—land? The Presidential candidate, in whose name and for whose advantage these things are being done, is himself a professing Christian, and an active member of one of the leading churches. Is it possible that he can regard such desecration of holy things with any feeling other than horror and detestation?

THE ARGUMENT ABOUT SILVER.

When men like Bryan, Stewart, Altgeld and Tillman have indulged to their hearts' content in vituperation, advancing nothing by way of argument to which a hearer can reply, they next appeal to the sympathy of mankind because the world does not argue with them, but points out the fact that their teachings mean repudiation and Anarchy. "Why should these hard words be used?" whines one apologist for the Chicago platform. "Cannot these questions be discussed with fairness and patience, as they are in England?" Certainly they can, and for twenty years they have been, as long as men confined themselves to proposals which an honest and loyal citizen could make. But when it is seriously declared that bonds for which the Government has received gold, virtually giving its pledge behind every issue since 1873 through its officials authorized to borrow that they should be paid, principal and interest, in gold, and for many years without any question, those who stigmatize that proposal as an attempt to dishonor and bankrupt the Nation are assuredly accurate. So when it is declared that government by injunction and Federal interference with rioting or revolution in States must be stopped, every man of common-sense thinks back instantly to the revolutionary conspiracy of Debs and his followers, which the Governor of Illinois refused to suppress, and knows that the intention is to promise Anarchists and revolutionists in this country a free course to defy the laws and break down the Government.

Argument has been going on for more than twenty years regarding the free coinage of silver. It has resulted so badly for silver men that they have lost in succession Pennsylvania, Maryland, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, Illinois and Wisconsin, in which both parties formerly supported silver coinage, and Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas, both Dakotas and Wyoming, in which the party having a clear majority at the last election is opposed to free coinage, while in Nebraska, Missouri, Oregon and Washington the same party has a plurality. This change of public opinion, in States covering more than a third of the whole Union both in number and in population, is the most conclusive proof that could possibly be given of the convincing power of arguments against free coinage. The conclusion can only be avoided by urging that in many of these States, when free coinage was formerly favored, silver had not so greatly declined nor had its production so greatly increased, as to make the step so plainly perilous to the Nation's honor and prosperity as it is now. But the answer brings out the fact that those who still demand free coinage, after the conditions have thus changed, are acting with amazing disregard of the facts and reasons which have convinced more than two-thirds of the country, a third within twenty-one years, and with a degree of indifference to the obligations of the Nation and to the safety of its industries and investments which betrays the spirit of the repudiator and the Anarchist.

When this long debate began those who were foremost in urging free coinage took constant pains to show that silver had been depressed only about 10 per cent, and by a temporary cause, the heavy sales of Germany, and urged that the United States could then overcome by free coinage that moderate difference. If asked, as they many times were, why they favored a cheap dollar, they used to insist with intense fervor that free coinage would put back silver to par with gold so that the dollar would not be cheaper. But now some of the same men, with many others, are openly and every day appealing to people on the plea that the silver dollar would make debts smaller and raise prices of products. The theorist has been abolished by the march of events, and in his stead has come the man who wants to cut debts in two, repudiating half, and to make other people pay him more for his silver, his wheat or his cotton. It is only a few days since one of these appeals—by an Eastern man, too—urged that this country could no longer compete with the cheap labor of China and Japan without having as cheap a dollar in which to fix higher prices.

No doubt there are men who cannot see that these things involve repudiation. But if they sat at the other end, with their savings invested in savings-banks, insurance and trust and building and loan companies, as several millions of workers or their widows and children do, how long would it take them to detect the dishonor and the unspeakable cruelty of robbing these millions of half their savings, under the form of making the dollar cheaper? In plain words, they declare that 371¼ grains of pure silver, now worth 53 cents, shall be paid as a dollar to every poor man or woman who has put away in such institutions earnings in gold or its equivalent. It is not the less the most gigantic, cruel and shameless robbery ever proposed because many are yet unable to see the facts.

LI HUNG CHANG.

It would embarrass the journeying Chinese Viceroy if it were supposed that he carried with him the power of his Government, and he takes care to let it be known that that power is left at Peking. His journey is rather one of inquiry and observation, to see in what manner China may be benefited by connection with the Western nations. That country has big contracts to give out for railway and ship building and other things, and her customs and financial systems require revision, so that her needs open an immense field for European industry and capital which will strive fiercely for employment there, the United States not being left out of the competition.

Russia assumes the chief influence in shaping the general policy of China, home and foreign, and the British Government has information not only that the Viceroy brings certain draft conventions prepared there to be discussed in Paris, London and the United States, as a preliminary to their consideration by the Tsung-li-Yamen, but that he is constantly shadowed by a diplomatic Russian detective to see that he does not overstep the lines of procedure which the Muscovite bear has laid down for him. It is safe to assume that the Oriental statesman is equal to all the responsibilities of his mission. He will look about him to some purpose on his journey, and know how to make it tributary to the interests of his country, that being the object for which it was instituted, and will not play into the hands of the diplomatists of St. Petersburg or the capitalists and contractors of London, Berlin and Paris. He may seem to do so, but in the sequel it is likely to be found that he has carried out his own ideas, and that in the game of diplomacy he is a match for any of his Occidental competitors, even for the Russian detective, wearing the badge of the Foreign Office, who is shadowing him.

Both Bryan and Watson are in the position of the young man in Scripture who first refused to go and afterward repented and went. They have shown a disregard of their pledged word that is phenomenal in men who are seeking the suffrages of their fellow-citizens. Many Americans will resent such trifling and tergiversation, even if their sympathies are with the Popocratic party.

A considerable saving of time will be effected by the new method of discharging and distributing foreign mails which is to go into operation on the 1st of August. After that date fast tugs will meet the mail steamers at Sandy Hook and receive the mails, which will be assorted on the tugs and distributed to the various railroads without passing through the New-York Post-office. New-York will continue to be the great receiving point for foreign mails, but a gain of several hours, it is believed, will be made in sending them over the country. Every gain of this kind is appreciated by the people at large, and especially by the business community.

The social clubs organized since the Raines law went into effect will soon be legion in number. Some way of dealing with them must be discovered, or the law will be practically nullified on a large scale.

Jerry Simpson was sound as a North Carolina peanut in denouncing the long-drawn cacophony of the Pitiless Pennington, a singing Arkansas woman, who chanted to the Convention at St. Louis till it grew black in the face. Jerry thought the fourteen hundred men of the Convention who were paying board bills could be much better employed than in listening to such a performance, and in this his display of sagacity exceeded his customary display of socks. The fact that the singing woman was robed as Hail Columbia and attended by a vocal satellite garmented as Uncle Sam had no placating effect upon Jerry, on whom the blandishments of patriotic masquerade, as of double-twilled half-hose, are entirely thrown away. It was a pearl of wisdom which he cast before the assembly, doing credit to the political oyster that produced and projected it.

Most of the names of the proposed boroughs for Greater New-York are euphonious and in all respects fitting. The use of Bowling Green for the lower part of Manhattan Island was a specially happy thought. To call one of the boroughs "The Bronx," however, is not felicitous. In the popular usage the definite article will be sure to be dropped, and anyway the combination is rather awkward.

Davis, the Texas Cyclone, breathes terror over St. Louis like its late tornado, and with foghorn blast proclaims his belief in the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man. His faith in the latter has so much of the quickening vitality of a grain of mustard seed that he is willing to make sacrifices for it, and has made one, having, according to report, offered up a fellow-man in testimony thereof, and shown a free and flowing disposition to repeat the process on some of his fellow-delegates. It is perhaps natural enough, inasmuch as he has a cyclonic character to keep up, but Texas ought to be ashamed of him, and probably is.

The Brooklyn Aldermen have decided that the name of Washington Park shall be changed to Fort Greene Park. This is the name by which it has long been known among the residents of the city, and it is proper to make it the official name.

In his endeavor to square the circle of the Baconian cipher, Ignatius Donnelly himself long ago became a cipher, empty as Giotto's ring, and no unit so far discovered has power to lift his value above the zero which alone gives it accurate registration. Among the political curios and nondescripts assembled at St. Louis he possessed a certain interest, like a stuffed infidel in a waxworks show of the Apostles, but that is all that he is capable of inspiring anywhere. His political and literary ideas are spun of the same stock, and, as Dr. Johnson remarks, when you find tow at one end of a rope it is useless to look for silk at the other. No National round-up of cranks would be complete without him, and his appearance among the Populistic delegates is not to be wondered at, though there, as elsewhere, he represents vacuity. Like Juliet, he speaks, yet he says nothing, and that is what he has been doing ever since anything has been known about him.

The police showed commendable vigilance on Sunday and arrested a large number of "scorchers," whom the magistrates dealt with none too severely. The only way to put a stop to this dangerous practice is to arrest the violators of the law every time. The great majority of cyclists are disposed to keep within bounds in all respects, and no one will applaud rigorous dealing with the "scorchers" more than they. The latter constitute a small but pestiferous minority, and their conduct brings into disrepute a fine and exhilarating means of exercise.

PERSONAL.

C. Kegan Paul, who is about to retire from the publishing firm that bears his name, was originally an Anglican clergyman.

Professor T. T. Timayenis, who holds the chair of Greek in Harvard University, is a big, broad-shouldered, dark man, and wears a black beard, closely clipped. He believes that Greek will always hold its own in the educational system of this country, no matter how much the course of study may be modified.

"Senator Tillman," says a correspondent of "The Springfield Republican," "was at one time taught by Miss Annie Arthur, a sister of President Arthur, who was governess in the Tillman family when the Senator was a boy. During President Arthur's Administration this lady revisited the scenes of her early days in South Carolina, and spent several weeks with the family of then 'Farmer' Tillman at the old estate. This estate lies at about thirteen miles distance from Augusta, Ga. Here Senator Tillman was born fifty years ago and has lived ever since, excepting two years spent in Florida. His father was a slave and land owner, and the family lived in the lap of luxury before the war. After the war, however, the family, like the majority of other in the South, became 'land poor.' The great-great-grandfather of the Senator came from near Strasburg, Germany, and so was German. The name was then spelled 'Tilghman.' There is furniture still in the family that came from Strasburg. The Senator's great-grandmother was Irish. He has also Huguenot blood in his veins."

Lord Kelvin always carries a notebook in his pocket, which he produces at the most unexpected times. While on a visit to a country house, in a crowded drawing-room, with all the jabber of conversation going on in full flow, he will take out his notebook and fill page after page with intricate calculations, seeking the solution of some problem which awaits investigation.

Dr. James R. Cocke, a well-known physician of Boston, is entirely blind. In speaking of him "The Boston Journal" says: "So far as can be ascertained there is only one man who, blind from infancy, has taken up the study of medicine and succeeded. That man is James R. Cocke, whose book, 'Blind Leaders of the Blind,' has just been issued. Dr. Cocke has met with deserved success in his profession, and in his home in Boston is surrounded by all that a man of cultivated tastes would choose. He is a member of the Boston Athletic Association, where his chief enjoyment is in the game of tennis, which he plays, as he does everything else, with test and enthusiasm."

Recent statements in various papers to the effect that Mayor Pingree, of Detroit, intended to vote for Bryan are erroneous. He announces that he will vote for McKinley.

At the very moment when Signor Nathan, a Hebrew, was elected to succeed Signo Lemmi as Supreme Chief of the Italian Free Masons, his three nieces were embracing the Catholic faith. The clerical newspaper of Milan, the "Lea Lombarda," speaks highly of the beauty and intellectual accomplishments of the young ladies. It says that they had attended frequently for some time the lectures and conferences of a Protestant minister and also those of a Roman Catholic priest, Father Carlo Testa. The latter succeeded in his work of proselytism, and he baptized the three nieces of the Master of the Grand Orient of Italian Masonry.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Populists will now stop talking about "the middle of the road" in order to consider the middle of the ticket.

Mary's Definition.—It was in the Sunday-school class.

"What is a wine bibber?" asked the teacher of the little tots.

Up went little Mary's hand.

"Well, Mary?"

"I fink it is a man what drinks wine if a bib on so's he won't spoil his nice new clothes."—(Cleveland Plain Dealer.

An Odessa correspondent of "The Loion Daily News" says that at least 4,500 people were killed and 5,000 wounded at the recent Moscow disaster.

In the north of England the police are very active in preventing immoderate "scorching." One day two cyclists were propelling a tandem safely; the front man was plugging steadily on with his head down, as is his wont, whether going fast or slow; the back man, noticing they were approaching a policeman, sat up and folded his arms to show how slow the pace really was. The officer called upon them to stop, and, running alongside, seized the machine. He only wanted the name and address of the front rider, as he said I could see the other man going steadily enough.—(Manchester Courier.

THE ORIGINAL SILVERITE.

The logical person to represent
This singular silver sentiment,
It is easy to see;
Not Bryan or Bland is the man to command
The hosts of this heresy.
For the Silver Bee
Which so busily buzzes his dolorous tune
Was hatched in the brain of the man in the moon
The man in the silver moon;
And he has the best of all rights to be
The latter-day Democrat nominee.

The Difference.—Small Boy—Pa, what is the difference between a pessimist and an optimist?

Pa—Well, let me see if I can illustrate. You know I am often discouraged, and things don't look to me as if they'd ever go right. Well, at such times I can be said to be a pessimist. But years ago, when I was a young man, everything looked bright and rosy, and I was always hopeful. Then I was an optimist. Now, my son, can you understand the difference between a pessimist and an optimist?

Small Boy—Oh, yes; one is married and the other isn't.—(New-York Weekly.

The Board of School Directors of Greesburg, Penn., were unable to float $74,000 worth of bonds until they promised to pay "gold" instead of "lawful money of the United States." As a majority of the directors are silver Democrats, the Republicans are laughing at them.

SATISFACTION.

She sat in church that Sabbath day,
With a very satisfied air,
For well she knew, down in her heart,
Her wheel was the sweetest there.
—(Detroit Tribune.

A Los Angeles man is thus quoted in "The Washington Times": "The largest brandy still in the world is in Southern California. It is located on the famous El Pinal vineyard, and has only been completed about one year. To look at the great concern one sees only a conglomeration of pipes, boilers and tanks. When running in full blast the still is capable of converting 15,000 gallons of wine into brandy every twenty-four hours. Then one looks at it he cannot help wondering what becomes of all the brandy that must be manufactured in the world. In a month they could turn out enough of the stuff to put the whole population of a city like New-York under the influence of liquor. It required over four years to put up the still."

There was a very pleasant entertainment at the Pancake House one evening last week. It was given on the lawn at the side of the hotel. There were but two characters in the play, but they were both letter-perfect, and the audience, which had assembled under the shadow of the hotel, was very much pleased. The time for the wedding is not definitely fixed; at least, it has not been announced. One young lady who was among the spectators declared that it was almost as good as having a beau yourself.—(Boston Transcript.

According to a Maine journal, an old Democratic farmer in that State has just had a striking object lesson on the financial question. Not having a good opinion of National banks he kept his money in the barn. In one bag he had $300 in gold and in another $300 in silver. The barn burned down, as barns too often do. For the melted gold the farmer received $200, while for the melted silver the very best he could do was $120. He is now a gold man, and will vote against Bryan and Sewall. All his free-silver neighbors have bolted with him.

**Everybody knows that Delmar takes its name from the fact that it is just on the State line between Delaware and Maryland, and that Penmar is named in the same way from Pennsylvania and Maryland, but few Philadelphians are aware that their city has contributed in this fashion to the little station of Philmont, which lies about five miles beyond Jenkintown, on the New-York division of the Reading Railroad. The station is very close to the line which divides