The Sun.

FRIDAY, JUNE 4, 1886.

Amusements To-day.

Bijou Opera House—The Bridal Trap. 8 P. M.
Casino—Erminia. 8 P. M.
Cosmopolitan Hall—Japanese Village.
Daly's Theatre—In Honor Bound, &c. 2:15 P. M.
Grand Opera House—The Private Secretary. 8 P. M.
Lyceum Theatre—Nordeck. 2:15 P. M.
Madison Square Theatre—Prince Karl. 2:30 P. M.
New Central Park Garden—Concert. 8 P. M.
Niblo's Garden—Esther Lyons. 8 P. M.
People's Theatre—Irish Aristocracy. 8 P. M.
Panorama—Madison av. and 58th st.
Standard Theatre—A Tin Soldier. 8 P. M.
Tony Pastor's Theatre—Corner Grocery. 2 and 8 P. M.
Union Square Theatre—Minnie'a. 8 P. M.
Wallack's—The Crowing Hen. 8 P. M.
Windsor Theatre—A Soap Bubble. 8 P. M.
3d Avenue Theatre—Passion's Slave. 8 P. M.
5th Avenue Theatre—The Little Tycoon. 8 P. M.

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THE SUN, New York City.

A Large Job.

In an interview with a reporter of our esteemed contemporary, the *Herald*, Governor HILL is represented as having desired the immediate and total abolition of the confirming power exercised by the United States Senate with reference to the President's nominations to office, and by the State Senates with reference to similar nominations by the Governors.

This is a big subject, and if Governor HILL really proposes the immediate and total abolition of this power, we fear that, in vulgar phrase, he is biting off more than he can chew. But probably he didn't say it.

There are defects in the best system of administering the affairs of human society, and we fear that even when the millennium is reached, some imperfections of this sort may still appear in the constitutions of those more elevated and blissful forms of politics.

But this function of the Senate in our country is one of the foundations of our constitutional system. It has been in use as long as the republic has lasted, and while now and then there may be evils resulting from its application, on the whole it has worked pretty fairly, and we see no great reason for being dissatisfied with it.

But, quite apart from this view of the subject, the fact that an amendment to the Constitution of the United States can only be brought about through a substantial unanimity of public sentiment, and that such unanimity cannot be hoped for on such a question, should, we think, deter any judicious statesman from devoting much time or much effort to any attempt to achieve a change so difficult, or indeed so impracticable.

There is nothing else about which the American people are so conservative as the Constitution of the United States, and nothing else that they are so unwilling to change.

The Canadian Provinces and Ireland.

The home rule discussion going on in the British Parliament supplies an unerring touchstone of the real feelings and opinions entertained by English politicians in regard to the United States. If depreciation and dislike of our people and our polity were not inveterate and well nigh universal, the studious and stubborn rejection at this crisis of the examples and suggestions offered by our form of government would be impossible. Even Mr. GLADSTONE, though we believe him to be an honest admirer of our institutions, found himself compelled to recognize in his selection of models and analogies the existence of an anti-American prejudice amounting to positive antipathy. But the most significant disclosure of aversion to American precedents is made by Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, who, though he seized on the delusive parallel of West Virginia when he thought it could be used to justify the secession of Ulster, turns his back on the United States and holds up a pattern for the interrelation of Great Britain and Ireland in that of the partially autonomous Canadian provinces to the Dominion Government.

Now, we fully concur with Mr. BLAINE in the affirmation made in his remarkable home rule speech at Portland, that it would be gross empiricism to insist upon the sudden and complete application of our mixed system of State and Federal Governments to the widely different historical and actual conditions of the British empire. But there is no empiricism in keeping steadily in view the one felicitous example of federative rule supplied by an English-speaking people, provided we admit that there is room for the utmost circumspection and sagacity in determining the mode, time, and degree of conformation to it. It would be a far more mischievous and hopeless exhibition of empiricism to blunder in the fundamental aim than to err in the method or speed of approach to it. In the one case you may stumble, and have to pause on the right road; in the other you are on the wrong track altogether, and the worse off the faster and the further you go. Thus nothing could be more grotesquely irrelevant to the problem which Great Britain and Ireland are engaged in solving than the makeshift essay in a dual form of government now under trial in the HAPSBURG dominions, whose character, circumstances, and traditions present scarcely any point of likeness to those of the United Kingdom.

Equally misleading, though more specious, is the attempt of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN to find a precedent for a satisfactory and stable relation between Ireland and England in the present interdependence of the Dominion Government and the Canadian provinces. The question at once arises, Which of the provinces will he select as a proof that the Dominion scheme works well? Would he name Nova Scotia, whose provincial legislature has given voice to the incurable popular discontent by the bold avowal of a wish to abandon the Confederation? More probably he has in mind the province of Quebec or Lower Canada, whose French-speaking inhabitants did undoubtedly at one time impose upon their English governors difficulties not unlike those encountered in Ireland. But how has England treated Lower Canada? Did she force the Dominion federative scheme on its inhabitants against their will, and before there were any self-ruling provincial Governments to federate? No. After divers futile experiments she bestowed on Lower Canada a nearly autonomous legislature substantially identical with GRATTAN'S Irish Parliament, and it was only after its people had for many years exercised the law-making and self-governing power in their domestic concerns—after they had, in other words, attained the stage at which alone communities should be deemed capable of legal consent—that they were respectfully invited to accept or to reject the federative proposition.

Does, then, Mr. CHAMBERLAIN by his suggestion of a Canadian analogy really mean to treat Irishmen as wisely and as generously as the Frenchmen of Quebec were treated? Not at all. With an exaggerated devotion to theory that outruns common sense, he proposes to create at one stroke a federative union between Great Britain and Ireland before there is in existence any such political entity as a self-ruling Ireland to freely and intelligently become a party to the compact. But it may be said that Ireland's representatives at Westminster are her accredited agents, as competent to bind their principal as if they were sitting in a Dublin legislature. Let this be but once admitted, and the broad difference between England's treatment of the French Canadians and the course which Mr. CHAMBERLAIN would have her pursue toward Ireland will be painfully apparent. Five-sixths of Ireland's elected spokesmen at St. Stephen's have loudly and inflexibly declared that they want one thing at a time, and to begin at the right end. They do not by any means reject the federative principle as the ultimate safeguard against such friction as may be developed by the actual working of an Irish home rule Government in conjunction with the imperial administration. But they do not want the recognition of their right to manage their own affairs postponed to the Greek kalends, on the pretext of awaiting an abstractly perfect adjustment of federal and local powers. If five-sixths of Ireland's representatives would suffice to bind her anywhere, whether at Dublin or at Westminster, then she is definitely bound to a grateful and cordial acceptance of Mr. GLADSTONE'S proposal, which in all essential particulars is a revival of GRATTAN'S Parliament. That is what Irishmen now ask for, and if Mr. CHAMBERLAIN had any honest desire to see them treated as well as the French Canadians, he would not do his utmost to deprive them of a boon granted to Quebec long before the Dominion scheme was mooted.

The Texas Prohibitionists.

In the second week of last May a meeting of farmers and laborers convened in Hunt county, Texas, to nominate a Representative in Congress. One of the most notable of eleven resolutions offered and adopted was "that there should be a greater proportion of our representatives taken from the ranks of the agricultural and laboring classes."

Nothing is simpler than to carry out that plan. Nominate the agriculturists and laborers and elect them.

But another resolution, the tenth, was for "prohibiting the importation, manufacture, and sale of intoxicating liquors," and Mr. GEORGE E. WHITE, a Fannin county farmer, writes to THE SUN to know if that is "straight-out Democracy." "Some of us contend," says Mr. WHITE, "that this is a platform gotten up by prohibitionists under false colors. The prohibitionists are doing some tall electioneering, and, unless something is done to check them, they will eventually break up the solid Democracy in this State." Thus we see that even the Democracy of Texas, although it rests on a majority of 134,000, is uneasy on account of the threatening energy of the anti-liquor men.

To return to Mr. WHITE'S question, we would say that prohibition is not straight-out democracy. A fundamental aim of democracy is to subject individuals to the fewest restraints with which it is possible for them to live together harmoniously and prosperously, and then to let them follow out their own preferences. This principle is not approved by prohibitionists; but it cannot be overlooked that in their efforts to establish their system of regulating other people's habits, they seem to be constantly gaining strength among the people.

Prohibition is not democratic, nor from its history can it be said to be practicable; and [illegible] the community as to cause them to turn a favorable ear to the prohibitionists, thereby threatening the solidity of the Texas Democracy, we advise them to preach high license. That is practical, efficacious, productive of great revenue to the State, and democratic.

But Texas Democracy shaking before any other party! Who would have thought it?

Dr. McGlynn at the Academy of Music.

The Rev. Dr. MCGLYNN of St. Stephen's Church is one of the most effective platform speakers to whom the people of New York get a chance to listen. He is witty and wise, eloquent, engaging, and what he says comes with the force of sincere conviction, and is uttered with the ease and grace of a natural and a finished orator and a cultivated and tasteful man.

This distinguished clergyman made a speech at the Academy of Music on Wednesday evening which it was a great treat to hear. But we fear that his eloquence was lost on a large part of his audience, though it compelled from them frequent and loud applause; for he addressed a meeting called by a little band of professional reformers who have a fondness for seeing their names in print, in the hope that they will attract the attention of the public, with the great mass of whom they have no sympathy and of whose disposition they are lamentably ignorant. That is, it was a meeting that grew out of conclaves held in an up-town hotel to further the schemes of a few uneasy spirits with an itching to potter with municipal politics.

What the Academy of Music gathering was for specifically is not worth talking about here, for it will amount to nothing. The usual resolutions were passed with the usual unanimity; the conventional committee of one hundred was appointed without a dissenting voice, and the names were the names customarily put on such ornamental committees—the regular old stagers—bank and insurance Presidents, sleek merchants, and other members of the gold-headed cane fraternity.

But Dr. MCGLYNN freshened the atmosphere of even that dull and sultry meeting by giving expression to ideas which did not belong to the category of perfunctory and commonplace reform talk to which such an assembly in New York is accustomed to listen. His speech ought to have reached a sincere and a more philosophic audience, for he said what earnest and disinterested men ought to hear and to know.

He told the well-fed gentlemen behind him on the platform that it was the great body of the people who must bring about the true and lasting and healthy reform in municipal administration and in social order, and that they would be found sympathetic with it when it was presented to them sensibly and forcibly. The best people in New York, the honestest people, the people of purest lives and of greatest sincerity, said Dr. MCGLYNN with truth and eloquence, are the inhabitants of the tenement houses. With those at its back, with those convinced of its value and the honesty of the effort, a movement for reform would get real vitality and genuine power. Without them, or if they are convinced that the undertaking is only the hobby of finical reformers, whose attitude toward the people is condescending, the movement will come to naught.

Dr. MCGLYNN has faith in the people. He understands and he honors them. Those men who sat behind him have only distrust for the people. They look on the great mass of the citizens of New York as creatures of almost a different species from that to which they themselves belong, and in turn they are distrusted and disregarded by the people, who are quick to recognize those who are in real sympathy with them.

Therefore Dr. MCGLYNN was rather out of place in the Academy of Music on Wednesday night. Yet he told the Philistines many things it was profitable for them to hear. But their skins are thick, their minds narrow, and their imaginations dull.

Garland on the Marriage License.

The reluctance of Mr. GARLAND to assume for the first time the evening garb of civilized life kept him away from the President's wedding; and yet, if we are to believe the Washington correspondent of the *New York Tribune*, the Attorney-General's relations to the ceremony were of a peculiarly intimate and interesting sort.

The President's full baptismal name is STEPHEN GROVER CLEVELAND. For some reason he has discarded the STEPHEN, and is disinclined to restore it, even temporarily, to its old position.

When it came to providing a marriage license, according to the *Tribune's* information, a question arose in the President's mind: Would the marriage be legal unless the license was made out in his full name, STEPHEN GROVER CLEVELAND? Unable to settle this important point to his own satisfaction, he sent for the Attorney-General and obtained from him an opinion as to the validity of a license which should omit the STEPHEN. On the strength of Mr. GARLAND'S opinion he procured such a license, and was married.

Did it occur to Mr. CLEVELAND that Attorney-General GARLAND'S professional opinions on questions of validity are not always impregnable?

It was Mr. GARLAND, for instance, who furnished confiding investors in a certain speculative enterprise with his professional assurance that the Pan-Electric telephone patent was perfectly valid. That opinion was not good, and Mr. GARLAND and his associates are now doing all they can to prove that it was not good.

Far be it from us to suggest even the remotest possibility that the marriage contracted in the name of GROVER CLEVELAND was not as fully valid and as thoroughly lawful and binding as if it had been in the name of STEPHEN GROVER CLEVELAND.

Still, on so delicate and important a question of law, we think that the President might have selected a safer adviser.

Experience is Against Them.

So it seems that a power superior to Mr. POWDERLY is rising among the Knights of Labor. His idea has been to keep the organization in harmony with the society of the day, in other words, to let it "grow up with the country," but now he has been outvoted, and an attempt at conducting the order on a more radical plan may be looked for.

What will be the effect of this new departure? Judging from what we have already seen, it cannot fail to be disastrous.

The second of the two most memorable strikes of 1886—that of the Third Avenue Railroad—is about over, and its failure, like that of the far more ambitious effort on the Missouri Pacific, is absolute. Nothing could be more complete, and nothing, we suppose, could well have had a more disintegrating and discrediting influence upon the Assembly of the Knights which set it on foot.

This common result, so important for all members of the organization, was due in one instance to the repudiation of the counsel of Mr. POWDERLY, and in the other to the rejection of advice that was plainly in accord [illegible] with his ideas. Now if that style of management is still to prevail, so much the worse for the organization. This, we think, must be the judgment of the public, and generally the public are not mistaken.

Perhaps the *Utica Herald* is right in saying that "with Mr. BAYARD acting as President, commissions for office seekers would be made out more rapidly than by a President with a honeymoon on his hands."

But wait until the wedded President is back in office. With his natural love for his fellow men swelling under the generous influence of matrimony, what may he not do in making his party happy? They must wait and see.

The beautiful wedding service of the Episcopal Church has very generally been adopted among other denominations; but we observe that, while Dr. SUNDERLAND followed it for the most part in marrying Mr. and Mrs. CLEVELAND, he introduced one variation which may perhaps excite a good deal of comment. From the vows on the part of the bride Dr. SUNDERLAND omitted entirely the promise of obedience which forms an essential and even indispensable element in the duties of a Christian wife. To love, to honor, to comfort, to keep in sickness and health, are no doubt also important portions of the bride's covenant, but they are all imperfect without that crowning pledge of obedience which recognizes the headship of the husband and which has always been exacted by the Church. We are the more surprised at this because we had supposed that amid the innovations which modern skepticism incessantly endeavors to make upon the bulwarks of the faith, Dr. SUNDERLAND occupied a position of conservatism and fidelity. It would be interesting to know whether Presbyterian clergymen generally agree with him in adopting this modern innovation.

Our esteemed contemporary, the *Graphic*, indulged yesterday in a large and peculiar picture of the White House Wedding "from telegraphic sketches." The telegraphic artist has done great injustice to Mr. CLEVELAND'S figure, and paralyzed one of Mr. WHITNEY'S arms. But in compensation the telegraphic artist has put in Mr. GARLAND, and arrayed him in a spike-tail coat. To what purpose does Mr. GARLAND secrete himself during the ceremony if he is to be pictured as present at it? The *Graphic* should also be ashamed to deprive him of his principal stock in trade as a statesman, his rigid abstinence from clawhammers.

The Portuguese will be the first to build a railroad in West Africa. Only about fifteen miles of the French line in Senegal have been completed, and King LEOPOLD'S Congo River scheme is hanging fire apparently for financial reasons. The Trans-African Railroad Company, on the other hand, has $5,000,000 of capital to start with, the Portuguese Government guaranteed the payment of interest on its bonds, its route has been surveyed for two hundred and fifty miles from Loanda on the coast, and track laying is about to begin. This road, which it is intended ultimately to extend to the large Quango tributary of the Congo, about four hundred miles from the coast, will run through the heart of Angola. If it does not succeed, the prospects are very gloomy for any other West African railroad, for the country it is to penetrate is the pick of the west coast, populous, fertile, and comparatively healthful.

Worthy of All Esteem.

From the Utica Herald.

As Rose Elizabeth Cleveland steps down and out from that position, she does not separate herself from public regard, and she will be remembered by Washington society as one who was gracious as a hostess and eminently fitted for the duties which her relationship to the President called her to fill.

Far and Away the Best.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* I have been a reader of THE SUN for some time, and I consider it the best paper in the United States. Your London correspondent (Mr. Hurlbert) gives far and away the best and most truthful account of matters relating to Ireland. Respectfully, A. ISENMAN.

CHICAGO, June 3.

LOGAN'S LITTLE BOOM.

Black Jack's Time for Setting his Manners in Contrast with Those of the President.

Other evidences than Mrs. Logan's constant accompaniment multiply to show the deep solicitude with which the Hon. John Alexander Logan is nursing his Presidential boom. Some of them came to the front Monday over in Brooklyn. Gen. Logan was a guest of the Grand Army and of Mr. Joseph F. Knapp at the same time. So, too, was President Cleveland, though he was a good ways from being a willing one. His impatience to get away from the admiring Brooklynites who thronged Mr. Knapp's residence was so marked, and his demeanor so austere, that positive rudeness would have been alleged against any other man. When he left, his only remark was: "Vilas, you will come with me."

Vilas went, and Brooklyn dignity felt offended. It found speedy comfort, though, in Black Jack. He was in no hurry. Not a bit of it. He sat on a luxurious divan with the affable Gen. Stewart L. Woodford as High Chamberlain at his side, and held a reception of eminent magnitude. He did this while the wearied President was scowling at the tramping troops and after that harassed gentleman had made his escape. It was a genuine Loganesque triumph. He held a plate in one hand toward the last and shook hands with the other. In all he spent two hours with some homage payer always in front of him. He was dreadfully polite, too, and people seemed to like it. They said Logan ought to be at the head of the next ticket. Brooklyn Republicans are largely represented in the local G. A. R. They all want Logan.

The swarthy, ungrammatical chieftain went to a Brooklyn church on Sunday night, and they stayed the prayer to cheer him.

It seems the President did not anticipate doing more than reviewing the procession. The reception was a bit of engineering and byplay. He did not take to it kindly, and when a line was ordered said, "No, no, none of that," with a sternness that proved effective. He did not attempt to shake hands, and when in the crowd kept his arms close to his sides and nodded dissent to grip seekers. He was evidently very much annoyed at finding gorgeous cards out inviting people to meet him, and did not hesitate to show it.

People contrasted his ways with Logan's, and comparison helped the latter as much as it hurt Cleveland, and this was a great deal.

THE CASE OF THE JOSEPH STORY.

Still Another Question Raised in the Fishery Dispute with Canada.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The experience of the Gloucester schooner Joseph Story is very different from that of the David J. Adams or the Elsie M. Doughty. The Adams had not even a touch-and-trade permit from the Gloucester Collector, with which to justify her attempt to buy bait in Digby Basin. The Doughty, seized at St. Ann's, had such a permit, but had undertaken to trade for bait before giving notice to the customs authorities, who would have notified her that they could not permit it, and would have warned her away. But the Story, which was detained at Kelly's Cove by Dominion officers, and afterward released, was a trader, and fully entitled to commercial rights, as a letter from the Ottawa authorities in Capt. Anderson's possession showed. When the officers who had boarded his vessel understood the facts and had examined her papers, they did not attempt to further detain her. But her Captain considers their act to have been an illegal seizure, and proposes to sue for damages.

The case is curiously complicated by the fact that after her release the Joseph Story was wrecked at St. Pierre. By what fault or fate this happened is not made clear, nor is any connection yet established between the brief detention and the subsequent disaster. The thought is suggested that the wreck may itself have led to the project to recover damages for the detention, provided this can be shown to have been illegal. The facts seem to be, in brief, that White Cove Anderson was [illegible] ashore at Kelly's Cove. Officer Campbell boarded the vessel, put her in charge of a subordinate, and then went in search of Anderson, meanwhile having telegraphed to his own superior officer, from whom he received instructions to hold the vessel for shipping men and purchasing stores. On meeting Capt. Anderson he learned that the latter, who was very indignant, possessed full authority for all his transactions, and accordingly, after revisiting the schooner to examine her documents, at once let her go.

It is plain that the detention was practically nominal, and the damages incurred very slight, unless, indeed, her subsequent misfortune can be somehow connected with this act, and unless also the Dominion officers had no authority for their course. The Canadian statute in the matter seems to be that of 1870, which relates to fishing, but is expressed in these general terms:

SECTION 3. Any one of such officers or persons as are above mentioned may bring any ship, vessel, or boat, being within any harbor in Canada or hovering in British waters within three marine miles of any of the coasts, bays, creeks, or harbors of Canada, into port and search for her cargo, and may also examine the master, upon oath, touching the cargo and voyage; and if the master or person in command shall not truly answer the questions put to him in said examination he shall forfeit $400.

This statute plainly gives authority to examine any vessel within the jurisdiction of the local authorities, to see whether she has complied with the laws. If she has so complied, there is an end of the matter. The preliminary process of inquiry may in one sense be called a detention, but detentions are not necessarily illegal. In the case of the Story it is extremely doubtful whether Officer Campbell's leaving a subordinate on the schooner while he himself went ashore for the master to examine him could be held to be a seizure at all, to say nothing of an illegal seizure.

THE FISHERIES QUESTION.

Canadians Ask Better Facilities for Reaching Interior Markets.

OTTAWA, Ont., June 3.—Mr. Thompson, Minister of Justice, left last night for Nova Scotia to supervise the cases of the American fishing schooners seized by the Canadian Government, which will be tried in the Vice-Admiralty Court of Nova Scotia.

A large delegation waited on the Minister of Railways to-day and presented a petition signed by thirty members of Parliament praying that cheap and easy means for the transportation of fish be afforded, that rates on the Intercolonial Railway be reduced to the lowest figures, and that refrigerator cars be provided. The delegation represented that by so doing the Government would be giving benefits to the people of the sea coast and of the interior. Fish merchants were paying higher prices for their fish from Boston, Portland, and other United States ports than they would if they obtained them from Halifax. The Minister promised to consider the matter.

HALIFAX, June 3.—A despatch from Arichat says that the fishing schooner Thomas L. Tarr, Capt. Wright, sailed from that port this morning after obtaining a supply of water. Capt. Wright says that a Gloucester fisherman, the other day, seeing one of the privateers, sailed outside of the three-mile limit, and when the latter disappeared returned to Gros Nez and purchased $50 worth of bait. Some American vessels have avoided detection by obtaining supplies during the night.

BOSTON, June 3.—The House to-day adopted a resolution declaring that the Senate and House of Representatives of Massachusetts look to Congress and the Executive Department of the national Government for prompt and decided action, to the end that American fishermen may be protected in the exercise of their lawful rights, and that further complications in regard to the commercial privileges of our citizens in British ports may be avoided.

Happy Governor Long.

From the Cleveland Leader.

Gov. John D. Long of Massachusetts has returned to Washington bringing with him his quiet, finely educated, good-looking Yankee school teacher bride. He has taken up his quarters at one of the elegant, quiet hotels of Washington, and his pleasant face wears a pleasant smile all day long. He takes, if anything, better care of his clothes and hair than ever, and he looks, in the vernacular of his own State of Massachusetts, "as happy as a clam at high tide." Gov. Long, I doubt not, makes a splendid lover. He has trained himself to say a good thing whenever it will answer just as well as saying a mean thing about a man, and his face is readier to smile than to frown. He is a perfect gentleman, and he looks it. He is a good scholar, and he has done some very excellent literary work in the way of poetry. Gov. Long translated the Æneid while he was Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts. He is a fine classical scholar, and during the past few months has been devoting himself more to the love songs of Ovid and Anacreon than to the heroics or the epics. Gov. Long has a fair chance of being the next Senator from Massachusetts.

The Proper Word.

Fashionable Mother—You must never use the word "terrible," Clara. It is only used by common people.
Clara—What word shall I use, mamma?
Fashionable Mother—"Awfull."

MR. BLAINE EXPLAINS.

He Did Not Apply Epithets to Lord Salisbury—The English Press on his Speech.

AUGUSTA, June 3.—The *Kennebec Journal* this morning publishes a letter to the editor from Mr. Blaine denying that, in his recent speech at Portland, he applied the words "impudent," "insolent," and "brutal" to Lord Salisbury. Mr. Blaine writes:

I was referring to his lordship's declaration that 'the Irish might remain as they are now or emigrate,' and I said interrogatively: 'Is not this an impudent proposition? Is it not insolent in its terms? Does it, indeed, stop short of being brutal in its cruelty?' It is parliamentary to say that a statement is not true, but altogether unparliamentary to say that its author is guilty of falsehood. The first describes the thing; the second assails the person. My characterization was aimed at the proposition, and not at Lord Salisbury personally.

LONDON, June 3.—The *Times*, commenting on Mr. Blaine's Portland speech, says:

Mr. Blaine may or may not catch the Irish vote by performances such as that of Tuesday's speech, and so win the prize which, fairly as much on personal as on political grounds, has been snatched from him once and again; but we refuse to believe that his ignorant and presumptuous rant represents the honest and independent opinion and reflection of the Americans. It is peculiarly absurd that he should pose as the advocate of a plan which he supposes, quite wrongly, of course, would place Ireland in the position of a State of the American Union.

He has been conspicuous, for the same reasons which now make him a flatterer of the Irish, in the bloody shirt campaign against Southern State rights, and if any Southern State should now attempt to deprive negroes of suffrage, he would be the first to favor the settlement of that local affair by the armed interference of the central Government. His history is almost on a par with his reasoning, which deserves to be classed with Sir William Vernon Harcourt's latest contribution, whereon Mr. Lecky has something to say.

The *St. James's Gazette* says it does not think that the sentiments uttered by Mr. Blaine express the genuine opinion of the American people upon the Irish question. The *Gazette* adds:

Mr. Gladstone is eager to snatch every semblance of support, however obscure and tainted, and does not hesitate to recognize the opinions of United States wire-pullers, thus giving the meddlesome throughout the world a locus standi in England's politics. The securing of the Irish vote is the prime object of the Yankee office seeker, and Mr. Blaine has made his bid.

THE NEWEST REFORM SCHEME.

Work which the Committee of One Hundred Has Laid Out for Itself.

Lawyer W. W. Niles of the Committee of One Hundred appointed by the Academy of Music mass meeting to carry out reform in the local government, said yesterday that the committee would organize in a few days and begin its work without any unnecessary delay.

The first step would be, said Mr. Niles, to organize a reform association in each Assembly district, and enroll reform citizens exclusively as members. The organization of these associations would be completed in the course of the summer months, and just before the fall campaign opens another mass meeting would be held to discuss the Mayoralty and other nominations. A conference committee of reform citizens would be appointed to consider the various nominations of the Republicans and Democrats, and select those which they deemed best fitted to carry out reform ideas. In case the committee could not find suitable candidates in either party, the new reform party would meet and select independent candidates of its own. It might nominate an independent reform candidate for Mayor.

"The mass meeting at the Academy," Lawyer Niles said, "was designed to test the public opinion as to the advisability of going into the reform business. Its result has convinced the leaders that good citizens want the movement to be pushed, and pushed it will be with disinterested earnestness."

A THREATENED LOCKOUT.

Building Operations in St. Louis May Be Stopped—Other Labor News.

ST. LOUIS, June 3.—A great lockout of planing mill employees and carpenters, 15,000 in all, is threatened. When the demand for eight hours was made by the planing mill employees it was refused, and a majority of the employers combined to uphold the old ten-hour system. The Phœnix mill, however, remained outside of the combination and settled with their men on the basis of nine hours' work per day and an advance of ten per cent. in wages. This was not satisfactory to the Amalgamated Council of Building Trades, and a strike was ordered. The men refused to obey the order, and the council boycotted the Phœnix mill and its employees. This caused several of the master builders to abandon their work in hand, and a meeting yesterday adopted a resolution, the purport of which was that, unless the boycott on the mill is raised before Monday next, all building will be stopped on that day. If the lockout occurs, all workmen who depend on building for a livelihood will be thrown out.

CHICAGO, June 3.—The State's Attorney said in Judge Rogers's court room to-day that he would object to the admitting to bail of the Anarchists who were under indictment for murder. He made an exception, however, in the case of Oscar Neebe, whose bail was fixed at $17,000. Attorney Ziesler, one of the attorneys for the Anarchists, asserted that the State's Attorney had no confidence in his case, else he would not have admitted Neebe to bail. Mr. Grinnell resented the insinuation, and said he had perfect confidence in his ability to convict every one who had been indicted.

WILLING TO TEST IT.

Mr. Newcombe's Scheme for Evading the Law Against Pool Selling.

Corporation Counsel Lacombe sent to the Police Commissioners yesterday his views regarding the proposed new plan of betting at Jerome Park. The plan submitted to the Police Commissioners by Lawyer Newcombe, and by them referred to the Corporation Counsel, was set forth as follows:

Procedure.—State publicly on slate or blackboard that money will be received for betting on the following horses at the following odds:

A. B.....3 to 1.
C. D.....5 to 1.
E. F.....7 to 2.

If no bet made, money received to be returned. The object being to permit the public to hand to the party making above statement so much money as they desire to bet on above terms. The notice should also state that, in event of party receiving the money not making the bet intended, the money deposited will be returned. On each race it will be better to return the money in one or two instances.

Let the party receiving the money actually make bets nearly equal in amount to the money received in such round amounts that he may remember them without recording or registering. He may make the bets upon terms a little more favorable.

Let settlements be made between the party receiving the money and the party with whom he makes the bets, nightly. I think payments by checks then desirable. The receipts may be numbered and different colors employed designating amounts, but upon this point your own experience must govern.

The Corporation Counsel says: "I certainly see no objection to the police arresting the persons who may engage in the proceeding referred to, thus securing a determination by the criminal courts of the question whether such persons are acting in violation of the provisions of the Penal Code."

The Commissioners directed Superintendent Murray to act on Mr. Lacombe's advice, and he notified Inspector Dilks, who was at Jerome Park, of their wishes.

William Lovell, who was convicted in Freehold, N. J., on last Monday of bookmaking at the Monmouth Park races last summer, was sentenced yesterday by Judge Walling to pay the costs of the prosecution and a fine of $250. His counsel presented a writ of error, returnable in Trenton on next Tuesday. Mr. Lovell gave bonds for his appearance.

President Cleveland's Telephone Lawsuit.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 1.—Harrison Olds and Marsh of this city, attorneys for the Bell Telephone Company, have filed with the Clerk of the United States Court here a recital of facts danying the jurisdiction of said court in the case of the United States Telephone Company against the American Bell Telephone Company.

They claim the Bell Telephone Company is a corporation established under the laws of Massachusetts, and has always had its place of business and maintained its office in said State. It never was, and is not now, an inhabitant or resident of nor is it to be found in Ohio. It has never carried on the business of telephony, nor has it ever had an officer, managing agent, or partner in this State.

After reciting the facts relating to the application of Bell for patents, the attorneys said: "At the time when each of said patents was applied for and granted the legal official residence of all the officers of the Patent Office was in Washington, and Bell was an inhabitant of and resident of Massachusetts, and not of Ohio. Thereafter by purchase the entire and absolute title to said patents became vested in the American Bell Telephone Company, and all said assignments were executed and delivered in Washington or Massachusetts, and not in Ohio."

Hence the jurisdiction of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Ohio is denied.

Heber Newton Overhauled.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* In the *Catholic Review* of the 6th inst. is published a letter which trips up a statement of the Rev. Heber Newton, made in the *Forum* of last March. He asserted or made a point that there was on the façade of the Church of St. George in Rome a certain inscription, which, after examination of said façade, cannot be discovered there at all. This necessarily throws doubt upon all the remaining statements in the article, which relate to very distant lands, involve profound and abstruse learning, easily falsified, and very difficult to verify. Old Davy Crockett's rule to make sure you are right before going ahead is the safe one to follow, particularly when trying to pitch into the doctrines of the Catholic Church.

ACCURACY.

Taking Big Chances.

Coach (to College Athlete)—Your muscles seem soft, and your whole system needs toning up. Are you drinking anything?

College Athlete—Not a drop.
Coach—Smoking to excess?
College Athlete—No.
Coach—Studying?
College Athlete—No—yes, a little.
Coach (indignantly)—Great heavens, man, do you want to lose the race?

BROADWAY RAILROAD LITIGATION.

Preventing the Seventh Avenue Company from Running the Broadway Cars.

Corporation Counsel Lacombe has begun a suit in the Supreme Court against the Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad Company, on behalf of the city, to restrain the company from operating the Broadway Surface Railroad. The papers were served yesterday on Alexander & Green, attorneys for the company, and they also received notice that on the third Monday in June application would be made to the court for a temporary injunction.

The complaint sets forth that the company has no right to run cars, for three reasons: First, that it failed to comply with the law requiring a company wishing to extend its line to file with the Secretary of State a certificate describing the nature of the extension; secondly, that it violated the law which prohibits a street railroad company from leasing a parallel road; and thirdly, that the Legislature has repealed the Broadway road's charter.

Col. George Bliss, counsel for the Broadway road, said last evening: "I have heard rumors of this action. It will only go to confuse matters and complicate what Mr. Conkling would call 'variegated litigation.' It may be presented in such a way that the constitutionality of the repealing act may be passed upon. If so, it is probably as good a way of doing it as can be found. But perhaps those points may not be brought up at all. The company may ask what the city has cause to complain of. The company has so far paid all it agreed to. It paid its 3 per cent. on gross receipts, due on Nov. 1 last, and there is no reason to doubt that it will pay the $40,000 annual rent, due on June 22. The city can hardly expect to stop the road and get its rent at the same time."

It was said at the Corporation Counsel's office that the action was probably brought to find out to whom the city should look for its money, now that the old corporation was dissolved.

WARD AND JAEHNE AS PRISONERS.

The Former Concerned About Efforts to have James D. Fish Pardoned.

Ferdinand Ward's life in Sing Sing prison has assumed a roseate hue as compared with the first few weeks of his imprisonment. His weak constitution [and his shattered physical condition caused his removal from the boiler room, where he was employed in shovelling ashes, to one of the offices, where he was employed as an accountant. He lost this place, possibly through fears on the part of the Warden that he would make all the keepers and contractors millionaires, and so for the past few months he has had nothing to do but work ten hours a day printing tags and labels for Perry & Co., the stove contractors. He learned to set type when he lived in Geneseo and was free from guile. This accomplishment sticks to him in this his hour of trouble. He has learned through visitors that efforts are making to secure a pardon for James D. Fish. This seems to have worried him a good deal, for he believes that if these efforts are successful the entire odium of the great Wall street fraud will be thrown upon him. He is inclined to laugh at the idea that Fish was his dupe, and refers to the fact that Fish was a financier when he was a child. He is well behaved and is well liked by the keepers.

Henry W. Jaehne, formerly President of the Board of Aldermen, has been in Sing Sing prison about two weeks. During this time he has been a model prisoner. He has been observant, and is now thoroughly acquainted with the prison rules. He has learned the intricacies of the lock step, and he never forgets to keep his arms folded when he is walking about alone. He has gained the confidence of the keepers, and prison life is made as easy for him as possible.

THE TEMPLE DEBT TO BE WIPED OUT.

No Tax Hereafter Without the Approval of Three-fourths of the Lodges.

The attendance yesterday at the session of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New York was the fullest of any day of this week. The boon sought for by Grand Master Lawrence was accorded him—to wit, the payment of the Temple debt. The question was debated for more than two hours on a report of the Committee of the Hall and Asylum Fund. Finally it was voted that when it should appear that each member of a lodge had paid $6 toward the liquidation of the debt, that lodge should be released from the impost laid upon each member of the craft in 1874 of fifty cents per capita each year. Thus the first mortgage bonds can be paid at once and $300,000 interest saved.

It also was provided that no future tax should be imposed for the benefit of the Hall and Asylum Fund except after the same had been agreed upon in three-fourths of all the lodges in the jurisdiction.

The Committee on Constitution reported that, in its opinion, the time had not arrived for cutting down the pay of the representatives, as seemed to be desired by many. This led to a somewhat heated discussion. A taunt about generosity and willingness to vote away money contributed by others caused the master of Alma Lodge to rise and give his pay as a Grand Lodge representative to the Hall and Asylum Fund toward wiping out the Temple debt. This example was so contagious that amid great enthusiasm one representative after another followed suit, and when they had ceased it was found that over $1,600 had been contributed.

The installation of officers was impressively performed by Past Grand Master Charles Roome, and the exercises were closed in ample form.

There is a Home for Convalescents.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* A few days ago there appeared in one of the daily papers an article in which the writer bewailed the non-existence of a place of refuge for convalescents discharged from the hospitals. It is true that this class of people, who often live up to the last penny of scanty wages, and whose illness is often the direct result of combined overwork and underpay, need temporary shelter while seeking employment. In view of these facts, a few Christian women, in 1880, opened a "restawhile" for such as only ask help to help themselves, a very little aid of the right sort, at the right time, being all that was necessary to set such persons on their feet again. With limited accommodations, some 650 convalescents, and others on the verge of preventable illness, have been cared for. The generosity of friends has also rendered possible the partial purchase of the building now occupied (433 East 116th street). The Treasurer will be glad to receive additional subscriptions for current expenses. The Corresponding Secretary will cheerfully give further information to any who may address her at the home. The usefulness of this charity is vouched for by the "Charity Organization Society," 21 University place.

LOUISA HOUGHTON, Corresponding Secretary.

Ice Perils On the Ocean.

*From the June Pilot Chart of the North At