The Sun.

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Every man who is in favor of abolishing the internal revenue and supporting the Government by revenue derived from customs duties upon imports, is in harmony with the doctrine of THOMAS JEFFERSON.

Every man who proposes to keep up the internal revenue system is a free trader and opposed to the doctrine of JEFFERSON.

Abolish the internal revenue; and when that war tax is out of the way, the Democracy will have no difficulty in deciding what shall be done about the tariff.

An Interesting Omission.

Judge MILLER of the Supreme Court has published in *Harper's Magazine* a very interesting and complete account of the State of Iowa, of which he is one of the most distinguished citizens; and everybody has read his essay with admiration for the State, the people, the leaders of opinion, the climate, the soil, and all the varied catalogue of moral, political, and social advantages with which this fortunate commonwealth so wonderfully abounds.

But to one important feature of Iowa Judge MILLER has not done justice. We refer to the intense radicalism which rules its people, and especially to that spirit of confiscation and of plunder, we might almost say of rascality and robbery, if the motive were not so highly moral, which they have displayed toward the unfortunate owners of railroad property who live elsewhere. The Legislature of Iowa long since set out upon a crusade against these luckless owners. Confiscation was the least punishment that the majority of her citizens were willing to mete out to those who had confidingly employed their money to build railroads for the benefit of Iowa. It is a sad and a painful record, and we are not surprised that in his eulogistic treatise Judge MILLER has omitted it altogether, instead of making it prominent as any writer not identified with the State might have done.

But there is one result of this crusade that neither Judge MILLER nor Senator ALLISON nor Senator WILSON nor any other of the great men of Iowa, seems to estimate at its true importance. We refer to the fact that this radical and confiscating procedure has formally put Iowa out of the list of States that are qualified to furnish a candidate for the Presidency. There is more than one gentleman in the State who is perfectly convinced that his election as President would be a blessing to the whole country; yet such an election is now out of the question. But for this circumstance, Mr. ALLISON might have been taken by the last Chicago Convention instead of Gen. HARRISON; indeed, we might almost say that he certainly would have been taken; but if the Republican delegates had gone away from Chicago after having nominated ALLISON, they would have been met everywhere by the groans of anticipated defeat; and the result in November would have been unspeakably disastrous to the Republican party.

No Iowa man can be nominated for President, or elected, until Iowa has reformed.

Senator Barbour and the New York Times.

One of the members of the Democratic National Committee falsely described by the *New York Times* as expressing the "earnest wish to try the elections of the next four years on the same general issue as that presented in 1888" was Senator JOHN S. BARBOUR of Virginia.

What Senator BARBOUR did say to the reporter of the *New York Times*, according to the news columns of that journal, is printed below. The Senator was speaking of a loyal Democrat and protectionist, the late WILLIAM H. BARNUM of Connecticut:

"He inherited the true principles of Democracy which were taught by JEFFERSON and JACKSON, and he let no question of tariff or section become paramount to those fundamental doctrines upon which he believed the prosperity and permanence of the country to rest. *In Virginia we are Democrats of that kind.* The intelligent men and the possessors of property in Virginia are Democrats, and our State will be as firmly Democratic in 1892 as she has been since under my leadership. I am proud to say we defeated Mahoneism in 1883. The Federal patronage will make the Republicans no stronger. I believe it increases their dissensions. Mr. CLEVELAND has the confidence of the Virginia Democracy, and he is, as he was in 1884 and 1888, very strong with us."

The last remark is apparently an answer to a question shaped by the reporter, and it is of the nature of a personal compliment to the gentleman who was elected in 1884 and defeated in 1888.

It will be observed that there is not a word in Senator BARBOUR's remarks, even as reported by the *New York Times*, to warrant the assertion of the free trade and Mugwump newspaper that the feeling expressed by the committeemen was, "with a single exception, that of a member who confessed that he knifed the candidate of his party last year, one of earnest wish to try the elections of the next four years on the same general issue as that presented in 1888."

Senator BARBOUR did not refer to the tariff, except to say that the Democrats of Virginia believed, as Mr. BARNUM believed, that no question of tariff should be allowed to become paramount to the fundamental doctrines of Jeffersonian and Jacksonian Democracy.

Thus the *Times's* own report of Senator BARBOUR'S remarks convicts it of deliberate misrepresentation, in the interest of Mugwump policy and ultimate free trade.

As to the further assertion of the *Times* that the meeting of the National Committee "demonstrated beyond a shadow of a doubt that tariff reform is as dear to the hearts of the leaders of the Democracy as it ever was, and that they are determined to make tariff reform the great political issue of the country until it shall have been achieved," we have in a letter just received from Senator BARBOUR this pertinent and sufficient denial:

"Touching 'the sentiment of the Democratic National Committee, as represented at the recent meeting in New York, with regard to making tariff reduction the issue of the coming campaign,' I can only say that I heard but little talk on the subject of the tariff at the meeting referred to. I was not aware that the National Committee had any authority to formulate a platform of principles for the Democratic party."

Nor was THE SUN aware of it. The information belonged exclusively to a Mugwump newspaper, recently Republican and the bitter enemy of the South.

Senator BARBOUR'S testimony agrees precisely with what THE SUN has learned from other authoritative sources of information. The *Times's* pretence that the members of the National Committee, with a single exception, expressed themselves as heartily and enthusiastically in favor of another tariff reform campaign, is impudent misrepresentation by the wholesale.

The Fargo Socialists.

The Farmers' Alliance of North Dakota held a Convention at Fargo the other day, and adopted a queer sort of platform. It calls for the Australian ballot system, prohibition, courts of arbitration, and the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people. But the most notable demand of the Convention is contained in this passage:

"All public necessities, so far as practicable, should be owned and controlled by the Government and managed in such a way that no class shall be allowed to exact unjust rates for the use thereof. Our railroads should be so controlled by the Government as to be run in the interest of the people, upon an actual cost basis."

It will be a bad thing for North Dakota if many of her citizens get in their heads the Iowa idea that railroads are public enemies to be persecuted, and, if possible, ruined. Government control of the railroads being at present impracticable, it may be supposed by those who favor it that the best way to secure it is to damage and depreciate the value of railroad property by restrictive legislation, so as to make the stockholders anxious to sell out to the State. It seems to be a fascinating idea to some of the Western farmers that railroads should be interfered with as much as possible. The North Dakota farmers go so far as to say that not only railroads but all public necessities should be owned and controlled by the United States Government.

But what is a public necessity? Are not farms a public necessity? How could the people of the United States get along even for one day without the produce of the farms? Ought not these farms to be managed, not in the interest of the farmers, but in the interest of the whole body of consumers? Is it not, then, the duty of the Government to own and control the farms of the United States, and keep the price of the land and its products on a cost basis?

A pretty muddle, the North Dakota farmers may say, the Government would make of trying to run our farms. Yes, and a pretty muddle the Government would make of trying to run the railroads. Railroading is as much of a science as farming, and the Government would make just as bad a farmer as it would a railroad man.

The North Dakota farmers should remember that what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander.

New York and Chicago.

The *Chicago Tribune* speaks of New York as not an American city in its "social characteristics." By that it means, of course, that a great part of the population of New York is of foreign birth, and consequently of foreign customs and habits.

But how is it with Chicago? The census of 1880 gave the total population of New York as 1,206,299, of whom 727,629 were native and 478,670 were of foreign birth. Out of the population of 508,185 in Chicago, 298,326 were native and 204,859 of foreign birth.

The number of foreigners, therefore, was less proportionately in New York than in Chicago, or less than forty per cent. in New York and over forty per cent. in Chicago.

In that respect, accordingly, New York is the more distinctively American community. It also has an old and stable society, while Chicago is a growth of very recent years, so that social upheavals and social disorders unknown here are common there. It has not yet learned thoroughly to govern itself, and, populous a community as it is, Chicago has not yet taken on a cosmopolitan character. It still retains to some degree the petty local jealousies and vanities which distinguish village life; and because the really cosmopolitan New York, with the characteristics of one of the great capitals of the world, is animated by no such sentiments, which belong to the childhood of communities, the *Chicago Tribune* calls it un-American.

There is only one truly great capital in the Union, in the western hemisphere, and it is New York, as all the world knows, and here, and here alone, would the world come to the grand exposition of 1892. Put it somewhere else, and the selection may gratify local vanity, but it will surprise the rest of the world. In truth, unless New York is made the place of the exhibition, there is no use in undertaking to have it at all.

But New York is too great, too careless of self-display, and too thoroughly cosmopolitan in all respects to fight for the World's Fair. If petty jealousy, like that exhibited by the *Chicago Tribune*, seeks to prevent its coming here, the obvious place for it, New York will not join in the squabble. It does not need to magnify its importance.

Saturnalia in Philadelphia.

Following the unceremonious and disheartening rout of a couple of weeks ago, the Prohibitionists of Pennsylvania have just sustained another serious reverse, not at the ballot box, but in the courts. The BROOKS High License bill, much vaunted as an ideal and trouble-solving measure, has been shorn of many of its restrictions by the Supreme Court of that State, Judge PAXSON writing the decision. The case decided is one of considerable interest.

The local license court, established by the BROOKS law, refused to grant a license to CHARLES WOLTERS, head of the Prospect Brewing Company, on the ground that he had violated several provisions of the law, and was not a proper person to receive a license. Mr. WOLTERS's counsel took the case before the Supreme Court, and there the Judges of the license court, in answer to the mandamus granted to WOLTERS, maintained that he had violated the provisions of the BROOKS bill.

Judge PAXSON directs that a license be issued to the brewing company, and decides that the so-called license court never had any right, on the facts proved, to withhold one. As Judge PAXSON declares:

"If the record does not disclose the reason for the refusal, it would be impossible to revise the action of the court below, no matter how illegal or even arbitrary the action of the court might be, or how vast the interests which are thus stricken down. As to such matters a Quarter Sessions Judge would sit as absolute a despot as the Emperor of China. In the case in hand the value of the brewery, with its stock, fixtures, &c., was $630,000. The refusal of a license leaves the plant and stock comparatively worthless. The former is of little use for any other purpose, while the latter cannot be sold without a violation of law. Under such circumstances it is but reasonable that the action of the court should be in such shape as to be reviewable here, and to show that the refusal of the license was the exercise of a sound judicial discretion expressly authorized by law."

Having been called upon by a mandamus to set forth their reason for having refused to license the Prospect brewery, the Philadelphia magistrates responded:

First, that the petitioners used to sell ambrosia, a mild form of beer, the alcoholic strength of which was from one and a quarter to one and three-quarters per cent. only; that Dr. HENRY LEFFMAN had been called as a witness, and testified to having examined ambrosia chemically, and corroborated the evidence of the petitioner. This ambrosia was sold to retailers.

Secondly, that, "so far as it was possible for a corporation to possess a good moral character, the brewing company did not possess a good moral character."

Judge PAXSON's decision holds, as to the first ground of refusal, that it was none of the business of the members of the tribunal established by the BROOKS law what proportion of alcohol was found in ambrosia; and, as to the second, that the claim that a corporation, an invisible, intangible thing, an artificial being created by law, can have a character of any kind, is a novel proposition:

"The corporation has officers and a Board of Directors. If the court below had found upon evidence that said officers and directors were not men of good moral character, I apprehend the return would have been sufficient. The return that the corporation has not a good moral character is insensible."

This brewing company, which sells 35,000 barrels of beer a year, and pays $54,000 a year in wages, gets its license for 1889, and so, under the decision, do the other petitioners who had previously been refused.

Judge GORDON is one of the Judges who held that the company had a bad moral character. He is displeased with the reversal of the act of his colleagues and himself. He is quoted as follows:

"It would have abbreviated that opinion and been more in harmony with its tone if he had called us heathen Chinese at once and had done with it. But I am commenting upon the opinion, and this I should not do. What the Supreme Court says is the law, because it says so, and we must follow it. However, I am not precluded from saying, as a citizen, what will be the possible effect, what will be the possible condition of affairs, resulting from this announcement of the law. I do not hesitate to say that nothing so calamitous to the cause of sobriety, good order, and morality has happened for a long time as this communication. It means free rum in unlimited quantities, in unlimited numbers of places, irrespective of the wants, welfare, or wishes of the community, and without any of the salutary restrictions upon the sale which the people have been congratulating themselves upon obtaining through the high license laws. Instead of well-regulated restriction and a limited number of retail saloons in the charge of moral, fit, and discreet persons, and the reasonable need of the people, we will have ungovernable, unnumbered, and unamenable bottle shops and beer gardens throughout the city whenever the demand of men, whether of the moral or of the vicious, will create a sale of intoxicating liquors. I look upon the consequences of this decision with sincere and unqualified regret.

"Unless the Legislature comes to the relief of the law-abiding people, nothing but evil can result, and as the meeting of the Legislature is two years off we are very likely to have a saturnalia in the mean time."

It will seem to most persons that, if the apprehensions of Judge GORDON are correct, the advocates of the BROOKS law have, in their unbridled and injudicious zeal, done the cause of temperance in Pennsylvania decidedly more harm than good. Saturnalia for two years in Philadelphia, in place of the law and order which formerly prevailed, would be a serious matter. And yet what kind of restrictions must the high license Republicans of Pennsylvania have established if under them a local brewery, valued at $630,000, can be closed up, its workmen scattered, and its contents and the capital invested in them practically confiscated, because Dr. LEFFMAN finds alcohol in ambrosia, and the license court finds that, by reason of selling it, the brewery has a bad moral character?

Major McKinley.

They are smart out in Chicago, but not always perspicacious; and hence the subjoined remark of the *Inter-Ocean:*

"If McKINLEY is the brainiest and most popular Republican in Ohio, why shouldn't he be Senator SHERMAN'S colleague?"

Because he hasn't got through with the House of Representatives. He has had an enviable career there already, but it is lacking in completeness. Besides, the wise man, on whom neither age nor indolence has yet laid its debilitating grip, will always prefer the free fight of the House to the decorum and sluggishness of the Senate. If McKINLEY had been in the Senate during the last five years, would he have stood out before the country as the powerful statesman that he is?

No, no, leave the Major alone where he is, and let the Republicans of Ohio do their best to bring MURAT HALSTEAD into the Senate. That would be a job worth while.

Our esteemed contemporary, the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, condemns the appointment of the Hon. FREDERICK DOUGLASS as Minister to Hayti for a reason which is commonly supposed to be conclusive. "It is to be regretted," says the *Courrier*, "that the choice of President HARRISON has fallen upon a man who does not understand a single word in the language of the people to whose Government he is accredited." This objection seems to us more specious than solid. The great point in such a case is to appoint a man whose character and abilities make him worthy of confidence; and to this consideration everything else is subordinate. For instance, we have no doubt that Mr. WHITELAW REID will prove a much more efficient and useful representative of the United States in France than any one of a dozen other Republican statesmen, each of whom may possess a smattering of the French tongue. Of course it is convenient for a Minister to go freely about the streets and to converse with the shopkeepers of the town where he resides; but this is a personal question of little public importance. For all diplomatic business the English language is everywhere sufficient.

As for Mr. DOUGLASS, he is probably the fittest Republican who could have been selected to send to Hayti, and, as for the speech of the country, he will soon learn enough of it to go about with. Besides, our contemporary should remember that the Haytians do not speak French, but a mixed and sometimes fantastic dialect, which can only be acquired by living for some time among them.

Practical questions in the business of education are taken up at the sessions of the New York State Teachers' Association in Brooklyn. Yesterday forenoon papers were read upon school libraries, critical reading, and musical training, and debates were held upon them. To-day several other large themes are to be taken up, including the kindergarten and manual training. It would not be easy to find a body of more serious thinkers than the 2,000 teachers of this State who are at the Brooklyn Convention.

Prof. ROMANES has been making some interesting observations on a very intelligent female chimpanzee which has been for six years in the menagerie of the Zoological Society in London. This ape is able to understand the significance of spoken language to a remarkable extent, though her attempts at vocal response consist only of three different grunting noises, one of which she employs to show assent, one for dissent, and one to express recognition of favors. She has been taught to pick up from the bottom of her cage and deliver to her instructor any number of straws which may be demanded up to five. In counting these small numbers, she rarely makes a mistake; but efforts to teach her to count up to ten have been less successful. She is usually accurate in handing out six or seven straws, but as the numbers run up to eight or nine or ten she becomes more and more uncertain. It is evident, however, that she understands these sounds to signify numbers larger than those below them, for when asked for them she always gives some quantity greater than six and less than eleven.

The fresh meat trade and annexation have done great things for Chicago; and with her suburbs all tucked away under her wing, she boasts at last that in point of population she is the second largest city on the continent. A young town that kills, packs, and forwards ten hogs and five cattle every minute is a great resource against famine, and needs room for an indefinite extension of its usefulness. It was a happy day for the cattle of western Europe when Chicago struck her present gait, with Kansas City, Cincinnati, and Omaha trying hard to keep up with the procession. Dr. MILL of England has shown that the special industry of these Western towns is increasing the longevity of cattle in western Europe, as they are now raised more largely for dairy purposes than for the shambles.

The letters printed in THE SUN of Sunday, showing the extent to which the Republican statesmen and politicians of 1864 opposed the reelection of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, even after his nomination by the Baltimore Convention, have naturally attracted a good deal of attention. No more interesting chapter of secret history has been published for many a day.

A well-known citizen of New England, formerly an influential Republican journalist, furnishes us in a private letter with an incident from his own experience, which shows how HENRY WILSON of Massachusetts stood at that time. We may say that the name of the gentleman who sends us this story is a guarantee of its truth:

"You may remember that just before Gen. GRANT made his change of base from the north side of Richmond to the south side of the James River, I came to your tent at the General's headquarters with a pass from Secretary STANTON. While waiting in the outer room of the War Department for that pass I met Col. MARKLAND, Superintendent of the Army Mail Service, whom I had never before seen. Senator WILSON of Massachusetts also came in, with many others.

"Mr. LINCOLN had just been nominated at Baltimore, and after greeting Senator WILSON I asked him how he liked the nominations.

"'Oh, fairly well,' said he. 'JOHNSON'S is the best name on the ticket.'

"'Well, Mr. Senator,' said I, 'most probably you would say that there are many men, both in the House and in the Senate, who are fitter to be President than Mr. LINCOLN?'

"'Yes,' said he, 'many men in the House and three-quarters of the Senate.'

"This was said with a freedom that appeared well nigh flippant. I replied that it was well known that influential men in the party had been opposed to the renomination of President LINCOLN, notwithstanding which the common people were his most earnest supporters, and I could not help an expression of surprise that so accurate an observer as he should be unaware of the fact.

"The next day Col. MARKLAND introduced himself to me on the mail boat, as we were on our way to White House Landing. He expressed his satisfaction at my response to the Senator, and said that from his observation in the army Mr. LINCOLN could command every Republican vote and was by far the strongest man the Republicans could nominate."

Col. MARKLAND was right and HENRY WILSON was wrong. Everybody knows it now, but a great many distinguished and sincerely loyal Republicans did not know it in the summer of 1864, before the fall of Atlanta.

According to despatches from San Francisco, the recent slight earthquake shocks in the Sierra Nevadas have led to apprehensions of volcanic disturbances like those of 1850. This is a case in which nothing can be done by man to prevent the dangers that are dreaded from the volcanic forces which, in other ages, have burst through the many craters that may now be seen in the region spoken of.

The victory over the Honourable Artillery Company with which the Yankee riflemen began their tour in Great Britain was due to the fact that their opponents shot even worse than they did. There was but one clean score of 35 points on either side out of the aggregate of seventy-two individual scores at the three distances, and only sixteen scores were higher than 30 out of the possible 35. The one maximum was made at the easy 500-yard range by DOYLE, now a militiaman, but well known as a marksman during his ten years in the regular army, much of which was passed in the Engineer Battalion at Willet's Point. He won at Creedmoor the individual military championship of the United States. Probably the Massachusetts invaders hadn't got their sea legs off when they appeared before the butts at Nunhead, while their opponents, if patterned like their namesakes, the Massachusetts Ancients and Honorables, must shine quite as much at the festive board as at the target. However, the real reason for the low scoring on both sides is no doubt the poorness of the range, and especially its inadequacy in shelter from winds and in clear light. Monday's match was one of six for which the Bay State militiamen are booked this week, and no doubt they will do themselves credit on their tour.

Another form of prohibition has shown up in Joliet, a town of maturity sufficient to have 12,000 people. The Council there has prohibited billiard tables by a license fee of $5,000 a table, and now the natives are unhappy and the foreigner cometh not any longer within her walls. Among the itinerant and innumerable members of the important profession of salesmanship, the drummers, there is not one such a fool as to go to a town that interferes with the beautiful pastime of billiards.

When Joliet fades, emaciates, tumbles into the gurgling Des Plaines and is carried to the Gulf, she will then wish that the prohibitory cranks had never overawed her Aldermen and cursed her with their destructive despotism.

A recent photograph from Hawaii shows a street scene in Hilo, the only important town on the largest island. Amid the wealth of tropical verdure that almost hides the houses lining the roadway one is surprised to see a line of poles with cross arms well loaded with telegraph wires. So many wires would be adequate to the needs of a rushing business in a lively American town; but Hilo has no electrical communication with any other island, and there is hardly another white settlement worth noticing on the island.

The fact is these numerous wires are the telephone system of Hilo. This instrument is proving very acceptable to the rather indolent residents of warm climates, who are glad to be able to talk with their neighbors without going out of doors. Mr. HUGH R. MILL says Honolulu has a more complete telephone system than any town of the same size in Great Britain.

Many of the Italians who have swarmed into this port within the past few years are meeting with success in New York. The great majority of them were unskilled laborers in Italy, but hundreds, if not thousands, of these very men have tried business here, beginning on a small scale, and gradually extending their field of operations. Italian places of business are now to be seen in many localities, especially in the upper part of the city. Their managers are shrewd and energetic, displaying all the qualities that ordinarily bring success to their possessors. So far as that great body of our Italian immigrants who do duty as common laborers is concerned, there can be no doubt that the conditions of life for them here are far better than they were in Italy. They are a hard-working, well-disposed, honest body of people, who have in them the stuff of which first-rate American citizens are made. We hear of Italian criminals in New York just as we hear of criminals of other races, but we have no statistics to show that the proportion of Italian wrongdoers is greater than that of any other race.

The Passing of the Sickly Green Stamp.

From the Rochester Post Express.

The decision of the Post Office Department to abolish the sickly green two-cent stamp is to be commended, and it is a great victory for THE SUN.

From the Utica Observer.

THE SUN'S vigorous plea for the abandonment on æsthetic grounds of the green two-cent stamp, and the substitution of red, promises soon to be effective. We congratulate THE SUN on the successful termination of its spirited crusade.

From the Albany Times.

The Postmaster-General has decided to do away with the green two-cent stamp. And we hope he will not allow arsenical stuff in the sticking composition on the one he adopts in its stead.

From the Washington Star.

The Administration has covered itself with glory and responded to a popular and æsthetic appeal by painting the two-cent postage stamp red. Hereafter the sickly green yields to metallic red and carmine.

Hannibal Hamlin Stung by a Bee.

From the Lewiston Journal.

The Hon. Hannibal Hamlin went on a bee hunt Tuesday and that is why he could not go to the Orono commencement exercises on Wednesday. The ex-Vice President's bees escaped from their hive, and the venerable statesman pursued them with so much vigor that one sharp-stinged bee retaliated. One side of Mr. Hamlin's face looked like Queen Victoria yesterday.

SHALL IDAHO BECOME A STATE?

Her Fourth of July will be Devoted to Considering this Question.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Some interest is shown in the Constitutional Convention, to be held in Boise City on Thursday. It has been called on the assurance of her Delegate in Congress that she will have a good chance of being admitted into the Union next year, if she presents herself with an acceptable Constitution all framed.

But there are two sides to the question. While the advocates of admission are in a large majority, some doubt whether the Territory is ready for it. The census of 1890 will give the only exact statistics of the population, but the Governor's last report represented it to be, in round numbers, "over 100,000," in which case it must have trebled since 1880. The year on which he reported showed a valuation of $21,288,000 of taxable property; entries of 338,619 acres of public lands and final entries of 117,815 acres; 864 miles of railroad existing; 2,986,280 bushels of wheat produced for the year, 1,264,590 of oats, 1,476,895 of potatoes, and 528,965 tons of hay. About one-third of the Territory is mineral and timber land; but the latter is found mostly in the north, the southerly portions presenting great stretches of arid plains. Mining is now the main industry, the production of gold, silver, and lead for 1887 being $8,905,136 in value. The statistics showed for last year 71,984 horses, 240,915 cattle, and 251,634 sheep.

However creditable in their way, these figures do not suggest much margin for the expenses of a State. Some conservative people are for beginning at the other end, and getting first population and resources enough to make the carrying of the State apparatus easier. Irrigation, they think, is more important just now than the privilege of voting for or against the next President. On the other hand, the many friends of admission argue that representation in the Senate and possession of a vote which might be a deciding one for President, will be an excellent leverage for procuring the internal improvements which Idaho needs.

Meanwhile a promising subject of controversy is polygamy, which is difficult to take up and dangerous to let alone. Ordinarily the action of a Territory on this subject, or rather its non-action, would have no significance; but with Idaho the case is different. In the single county of Bear Lake fourteen out of every fifteen inhabitants were found at a recent canvass to be Mormons, although only a very small fraction were actual polygamists. But in the test oath, which is required for voting, the person who takes it must swear that he is not even "a member of any order, organization, or association which teaches, advises, counsels, or encourages its members, devotees, or any other person to commit the crime of bigamy or polygamy, or which practises bigamy or polygamy or plural or celestial marriage as a doctrinal right of such organization." The introduction of the various questions connected with polygamy into the Convention can hardly be avoided, yet once there they may prove firebrands.

Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

A 61-pound salmon has been fished out of the Severn by a Mr. Frennell.

About 30,000 people a day go up the Eiffel tower. Of these between 3,000 and 4,000 go to the top. On an average a person has to wait about an hour to go up in the lift.

Four hundred and forty-two men have gone in for honors at Oxford, against 446 last year. New College sends forty-seven candidates, and Balliol thirty-four.

The patronage of the Prince of Wales and other nobs is asked for the English trotting races. It is thought that with the element of royalty they will be popular.

Prince Alexander of Battenberg's brother-in-law, Lieut. Loisinger, has been betrothed to the daughter of the head gamekeeper in a forest in Hungary. She is named Louise Kopek. What standing Fran Loisinger will have in the royal household of England remains to be seen.

Kelio di Lussan's début as *Margherite* in Mapleson's production of "Faust" attracted a larger audience than any other of the old operas. It was thought that if she could attain Patti's beauty of singing as well as she imitated her facial expression and reading she would become a great artist.

Dumas's "L'Etrangere," in which Coquelin, Sarah Bernhardt, and Croizette once shone, has been revived at the French Theatre. Le Bargy plays the *Duc de Septmonts* with distinction, assurance, and great success. Barretta plays the *Duchesse*, Croizette's rôle, without much charm, and Mlle. Brandes plays *Mrs. Clarkson* so differently.

Dr. Hoffmann, the author of "Struwwelpeter," or Slovenly Peter as he is presented to English-speaking children, a work almost as famous all over the world as the Munchhausen stories, has just celebrated his 80th birthday at Frankfurt, his native town, where for many years he has been at the head of the lunatic asylum. His nursery rhymes have gone through 157 editions, and are translated into every European language.

The paid entrances to the Paris Exhibition during the month of May were 2,208,000, as compared with 1,269,000 in May of 1878. In the first half of June they have been 2,002,000, as compared with 1,104,000. Thirty million tickets have been issued, so there are still nearly 26,000,000 to be utilized, if possible, in four months. The price has for the last fortnight been 50 centimes, or 10 cents.

The Prince of Wales threw a fearful bombshell among his countrymen when, at the meeting of the Father Damien Memorial Fund Committee, he said that "at this very moment there is a leper, with his hands distinctly affected by the disease, engaged at his business in one of the large London meat markets." Moreover, this proved to be true, with the exception that the leper in question said he did not touch the meat.

"Mr. Gladstone," says the *Nonconformist*, "has more than fulfilled his promise to account for his absence from the recent division on Mr. Dillwyn's motion. We have Mr. Gladstone's full and unmistakable adhesion, both personal and as leader of the Liberal party, to the cause of disestablishment both for Scotland and for Wales. He evidently foresees disestablishment even while he carefully abstains from the tone of prediction."

The alarm which was sounded at Vienna a few weeks ago has succumbed to a reaction, and the alarmist news papers declare that the time has not yet come for Russia to raise the Eastern question. The opinion is that the tension which has existed in Europe for some years past has of late been grossly exaggerated. The key to the situation is whether Russia is prepared to bring the Eastern question to an issue. In the opinion of competent judges she is not.

The latest novelty in M. Moller's Amateur Circus was a parody of Buffalo Bill's Wild West, called the "Pantomime of Parisian Redskins." The cowboys and redskins were the regular performers which annually give this gorgeous entertainment for the votaries of Parisian "Hig Lif." The music was rendered by an orchestra also of amateurs. This performance was given to the *femmes du monde* and will be followed as usual by another for the *demi monde*.

A driving competition at the Ranelagh Club brought out twelve coaches. The prize for the most perfect turnout—coach, horses, and harness—was won by Sir Saville Crossley. Then there was a trial over a specially prepared course, where various obstacles were placed to test the powers of the driver. There were a set of posts with bottles on the top, which would fall at the slightest touch. A low archway and a narrow street were represented by arrangements of timber. Capt. Fryce Hamilton won, going over the course not only on a trot, but at a gallop.

Queen Victoria is in the habit of keeping rooms which have been occupied by deceased relatives locked up. The apartments at Claremont in which the Princess Charlotte died more than seventy years ago are closed, and nobody is allowed to use them. Prince Albert's apartments at Windsor, Osborne, and Balmoral are all kept precisely as they were when he was alive; and on the wall of the room in which he died there is a tablet, with an inscription recording the fact that "this apartment was the scene of his demise." John Brown's rooms at Windsor have also been closed since his death and marked with a large brass sign with an inscription commemorating his virtues and deploring his loss.

Re-enter Fire Alarm.

Fire Alarm Foraker, full of ferocity,
Working his jaw with accustomed velocity,
Running his endless chain of verbosity,
Dazes the Buckeyes with mad hurroo;
Hustling and howling, tart and tremendous,
At his foes scowling, bold and horrendous,
Coddling a boom for '92.

Hark! the thud, thunderous, rolling, vociferous,
See! the fierce lightning of speeches igniferous;
How the wild warrior, steel clenched, splendiferous,
Blazes and blows hard, rages and roars;
Rearing and ramping, snuffing the battle,
Swaggering, stamping, with rush and with rattle,
Like a mad steer he races and gores.

He, for a show most thrilling, spectacular,
Joey's the boy to let loose the vernacular.
Sharp is his speech, not mystic oracular,
Words like a volley of cobblestones;
As trip-hammers striking so strong are his images,
His style is a Viking breathing scrimmages,
His sanguined syntax shrieks and groans.

Hail, big Injun, whose bumptious pugnacity,
Pugnacious bumptiousness, cheek, and audacity,
Liveliness, loudness, and large loquacity
Fill Ohioans with wrath or with joy;
You're ready for scrappin', you mind not the kicking,
But if it should happen that you got a licking,
How old John Sherman will grin, me boy!

Weak lungs are cruelly racked, and the general strength gradually wasted by a persistent deep-seated cough, which Dr. Jayne's Expectorant may be relied on to cure. You will derive certain benefit from it also, if troubled with either asthma or bronchitis.—Adv.

HILL AND CLEVELAND.

The True Inwardness of Some Chapters of Modern History.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—*Sir:* Inasmuch as the *St. Louis Republic* manifests the intention to continue its warfare upon Governor Hill, it may not be amiss that the Democrats of this country who have not had the opportunities of your correspondent to behold the true inwardness of things, should have set before them distinctly the seeming origin and purpose of these assaults.

Antecedent to the National Democratic Convention held in St. Louis, beginning Tuesday, June 5, 1888, and during its sessions, the *Republic* became chief shouter and whipper-in for Grover Cleveland. Its editorial tone, infused also into its reports from Washington, gave unmistakable evidence that it had been made the mouthpiece of the Administration. There lie before me copies of the *Republic* for the period of the Convention itself, and to one reading them now there would appear to be but one word to sum up the characteristics of these remarkable editorial outputs, and that word is bulldozing.

Mr. Cleveland set out to accomplish three things at the Convention; the first, his renomination; the second, the incorporation of the tenor of his free trade message into the platform; the third, the nomination of Mr. Thurman to the second place on the ticket.

In the light of Mr. Cleveland's unique order of selfishness, to which THE SUN has somewhat drastically referred at opportune moments, it is safe to assume that that gentleman desired Mr. Thurman's name to be associated with his, not out of regard to the Democratic party, but for purely personal reasons. Surely, it was not for strategic purposes; for in that case, his choice would have been Governor Gray of Indiana, a doubtful State, while the political color of Ohio is fixed. Furthermore, the Indianians had their hearts set on the nomination of Gray; and they were fondly foolish enough to have faith in the assurance of the Cleveland managers in the New York delegation, that that body would not vote on the nomination for Vice-President until the other delegations had indicated their choice. Therefore the Administration manipulators gave it out that New York was solid for Thurman at a time when a majority were for Gray. This is simply to show that Mr. Cleveland proposed to make the Convention a mere puppet to his own designs. The personal reasons behind it were not devotion to Allen G. Thurman as a Democrat or as the Old Roman, but the mere fact that his nomination would take the spirit and the brains out of the prosecution of the Payne bribery frauds in Hamilton county. This was Mr. Cleveland's hand of reform touching corruption in politics.

His own renomination assured, Mr. Cleveland bent the resources of the Administration to the accomplishment of his other two wishes. Upon the field of battle the *St. Louis Republic* was made the organ for the purpose in hand. As to Mr. Thurman, there was not a Democrat in the Convention but would have been glad to vote for him as the head of the ticket; but it seemed a degradation that he should be made a tail to the kite of the Man of Destiny. But "Cleveland wants it" was the issue upon which the choice was settled. The *Republic* took the lead in the fight and finally, on Wednesday, June 6, in an editorial beginning: "A word to the friends of Governor Gray," it politely invited the Indianians to stop down and out.

This may explain in a measure the reasons why the *Shelbyville Democrat* and other papers of Indiana, whose editors were on the ground and saw the course of events, have already raised the banner of "Hill and Gray" for 1892; for Hill's friends were opposed to the degradation of Judge Thurman.

On the same day when the *Republic* gave its cool advice to the friends of Governor Gray, the Cleveland organ contained the following double-leaded passage upon "The Platform:"

"The Committee on Platform and Resolutions has been appointed and is now at work. It began well by electing the Hon. Henry Watterson of Kentucky Chairman, but the closeness of the vote by which he was elected (only two majority) shows that the committee is very evenly divided between the reformers and the trimmers. It is even said that at least two of the members who voted for Mr. Watterson as Chairman did it as a personal compliment to him; and that they are somewhat weak kneed in regard to a downright and unqualified tariff reform plank.

"The protectionists, however, have vast interests at stake, and are wily as well as persistent. It is evident that their scheme for emasculating the platform has been managed with adroitness and will be adhered to to the end. That scheme was disclosed several days ago, and is still the rallying cry of the protectionists on the committee. It is to reaffirm or endorse the platform of 1884, and to substitute this meaningless mummery for a definite utterance regarding the convictions and the policy of the party in this year of grace, 1888. Such an evasion as this, such a pitiful confession of weakness and indecision, would actually be more than a newly devised straddle. Rather than acquiesce in this, we hope that the Cleveland Democrats on the committee will refuse to agree to any report at all, and thus refer the whole question of tariff reform back to the Convention."

In an editorial of the same date, entitled "Incidental Protection," the *Republic* said:

"The tariff the Democratic party wants, the only tariff it will fight for with its full strength, is a tariff for revenue, and only for revenue. 'Incidental protection' can take care of itself. The platform of the St. Louis Convention must represent it."

But in spite of the *Republic's* harangue, Messrs. Barnum and Gorman seemed about to carry the day. Whereupon, on Thursday, the *Republic* came out with a double-leaded leader declaring that it had every reason to believe that Mr. Cleveland would refuse to run except on a platform in harmony with his free trade message. Thus the *Republic* at last showed its hand clearly. It was simply not a Democratic newspaper, but a Cleveland whip.

Under the heading of Cleveland as a Leader, the *Republic* said on Wednesday, June 6:

"He has the distinguishing traits of the Man of Destiny, ability to recognize opportunities and promptitude in making use of them. By force of these traits he has dwarfed every other Democratic leader. The principal work of the Convention that meets to-day lies in formally recognizing his right to lead and the necessity for his leadership. His veto of the Dependent Pension bill showed that he had the leader's courage. * * * His message at the opening of the Fiftieth Congress showed he was the leader. There is no room for two opinions here. This is the situation. No compromise is possible under it. With Cleveland as a leader, the party must fight as he has fought."

These quotations have been given and these facts cited with a view to this inquiry: Why of all Democrats in the country does the *St. Louis Republic* assail David Bennett Hill? Why did it begin its assaults on the heels of the last Presidential election? Why does it accuse Governor Hill of being the cause of Mr. Cleveland's failure to carry New York? Certain men in this State, professed Democrats, who have sought to undermine Governor Hill, were Mr. Cleveland's mouthpieces in the State Convention in this city which chose delegates to St. Louis, and their aims and sentiments were voiced day after day by the *Republic*.