The Sun.

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THE SUN, New York City.

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.

Let those interested in true sportsmanship look out for THE SUN which will appear to-morrow morning.

Prof. MUYBRIDGE's great feat in securing instantaneous photographs of famous running and trotting horses in full action has been eclipsed by THE SUN's corps of artists at the SULLIVAN-KILRAIN fight.

They have secured eleven camera pictures of the great combatants, taken at critical periods in the tremendous fight.

Drawings made from these instantaneous photographs will appear in THE SUN to-morrow morning.

Look out for them, for they will prove a revelation to all true sportsmen.

More than this, the first clear and detailed account of this memorable fight will be printed in the same paper. It will cover some two pages, and clear up many of the controversies as to the condition, ability, and action of the pugilists.

This brilliant work of the brilliant sporting reporters of THE SUN will mark an era in the history of the manly art.

THE SUN calls Time! Let men of mettle and all the rest of mankind respond!

It Means $10,000,000.

If the Exposition of 1892 is held in Washington it will cost the United States Treasury not less than ten million dollars.

That is not the programme just now advanced by our fellow citizens in the national capital, but nobody need believe that our estimate is too large.

First and last the show would cost the taxpayers of the country every cent of ten million dollars, if it were held in Washington and run as the Washington promoters want it to be run.

Even then it would be a failure. Twenty million dollars expended by Congress upon an Exposition in Washington would not produce an affair creditable to the United States, attractive to visitors from the Old World, financially and spectacularly successful, and an honor to the memory of CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS.

At Washington? Not much!

The International Conference in October.

There seems to be more curiosity than exact knowledge about the purpose of the International American Congress, to be held in Washington on Oct. 2 next. It is vaguely spoken of as a scheme of Brother BLAINE's. But the bill providing for the conference of American nations passed the Fiftieth Congress more than a year ago, and was approved by Mr. CLEVELAND nine or ten months before the end of his Administration.

Mr. BLAINE has recently sent to the several Chambers of Commerce in the more important cities of the Union a circular letter inviting suggestions in regard to the subjects to be discussed by the delegates from the United States, Mexico, the empire of Brazil, and the South and Central American republics. This letter we print elsewhere, together with the full text of the law establishing the conference.

From the section of the act which provides topics, it will be seen at once that the character and importance of the proposed Congress depends entirely on the men who compose it, and the interest which the several Governments take at the time in the proceedings. The Congress may amount to very little, or it may amount to a great deal, to all the countries concerned. It may be made merely a general palaver of amicable and sentimental platitudes, a junket for our friends from the south, and a picnic for ten or a dozen American citizens until the $75,000 is spent. It may be made into a more or less diaphanous cover for extensive operations on the part of certain subsidy hunters. Or, again, it may be made to signify the opening of a new era in our relations with the great nations south of us, and renewed prosperity for the foreign commerce of the United States.

That is what it ought to mean, and we are inclined to believe that it will mean just that. And the Congress derives additional interest and importance from the fact that it will occur about three years before the great International Exposition, to be held in New York in 1892 to celebrate the discovery of America by CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS. It will prepare the way and lead up to the later event.

It is high time that the nations of the western hemisphere should begin to get together. But why not invite Canada, too? Why should Canada be left out?

The Extradition of Prize Fighters.

On his arrival in Nashville, on Thursday, JOHN L. SULLIVAN was arrested by the Chief of Police of that city upon a charge of prize fighting in the State of Mississippi. The officer who made the arrest appears to have acted upon information received from Mississippi by telegraph. Whether the laws of Tennessee permit in this way the apprehension and detention of a person charged with crime, we are not informed. However that may be, a writ of habeas corpus was sued out in SULLIVAN's behalf, and he was taken before Judge MCALLISTER, who, after a full hearing of the case, ordered his release.

If SULLIVAN was discharged from custody because he could not be lawfully held on a mere telegram, or because the proof against him of the commission of any crime was insufficient, there would be nothing to excite remark in the decision. But the accounts of the proceedings in court state that one of the reasons assigned by the Judge for discharging the prisoner was that prize fighting under the law of Mississippi is only a misdemeanor, and is not an extraditable offence.

Is there not some mistake about this?

The Constitution of the United States contains the following provision:

"A person charged in any State with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the Executive of the State from which he fled, be delivered up to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime."

What is meant by the phrase "or other crime," in this part of the Constitution? Here is the answer which Chief Justice TANEY of the Supreme Court of the United States gave to this question many years ago:

"Looking at the language of the clause, it is difficult to comprehend how any doubt could have arisen as to its meaning and construction. The words 'treason, felony, or other crime' in their plain and obvious import, as well as in their legal and technical sense, embrace every act forbidden and made punishable by the law of the State. The word 'crime' itself includes every offence from the highest to the lowest in the grade of offences, and includes what are called misdemeanors as well as treason and felony."

Unless the Supreme Court of the United States was wrong in the construction thus given to the Constitution, it would seem that a person who has committed the offence of prize fighting in Mississippi, assuming it to be a misdemeanor there, is liable to extradition from any other State in the Union. Of course, it is possible that a Governor might refuse to comply with a demand for his surrender, and in that event there is no power to enforce compliance; but that the Federal Constitution covers the case can hardly admit of doubt.

The Eighth and the Twenty-first.

It has taken hard work, and plenty of it, for the local Republican leaders to get their machine in a condition for service, but within a few days they have struck a snag which, four months hence, may wreck it.

Under the existing apportionment of Assembly districts in New York the most strongly Republican is the Twenty-first. It was specially constructed in 1876 to be the banner Republican district, and it was so shaped as to include that part of the city north of Murray Hill, where brown-stone houses are most numerous. The Twenty-first is bounded by Fortieth street, Lexington avenue, Eighty-sixth street, and Seventh avenue. In 1880 it gave a Republican majority of 1,189.

The city district which differs most from the Twenty-first in everything which may be said to constitute a social, political, or industrial distinction is the Eighth district. Situated in the "hardest" part of the town, with Division and Forsyth streets for its two leading thoroughfares, and Essex, Orchard, Chrystie, and the intersecting streets containing the largest part of its population, Union League candidates are not popular in the Eighth. The task of getting votes for them has been described, by those engaged in the pursuit, as very much like pulling teeth. In the Presidential contest of 1880 the Eighth gave 4,298 votes for the Democratic candidate, and 4,135 for the Republican. This was considered a great achievement for the Republican leaders and workers at that time.

When THEODORE ROOSEVELT ran for Mayor in 1886 the Eighth Assembly gave him a plurality of 1,195, while his own district, the Twenty-first, gave him only 467. At the contest of last November, the Twenty-first district went Democratic by 750 votes, and the Eighth gave HARRISON 875 votes. That was HARRISON's largest majority in any New York district. Vigorous and effective politics during the intervening eight years had transformed the Eighth Assembly from a Democratic into a Republican district, whereas the absence of vigorous and effective political work on the part of the Republicans had transformed the Twenty-first into a Democratic district.

Within the few weeks following the Presidential election, the Republican County Committee of this city expelled from membership the Eighth district delegation, making its representatives ineligible for reëlection within one year, and depriving all of its Republican voters of the right to take part in the counsels or share the patronage of the party, thus ostracizing them and literally sponging them out. Meanwhile the Twenty-first Assembly, which has become Democratic, has received these marks of favor from Washington in the way of appointments to profitable and important posts under the Federal Government:

JOEL B. ERHARDT, Collector of the Port of New York.
MARVELLE W. COOPER, Appraiser.
JOHN F. PLUMMER, Government Director of the Union Pacific Railroad.
ERNEST HOSBY, Judge of the International Court at Cairo, Egypt.
GEORGE W. LYON, Surveyor of the Port.
THEODORE ROOSEVELT, Civil Service Commissioner.
JOSEPH MURRAY, Custom House Superintendent.

This list, already too long to suit the equanimity of the Eighth district Republicans, is, it appears, not yet complete. The Twenty-first has candidates for other important posts, while the "banner" Eighth still awaits its first crumb of recognition, of Federal encouragement, of party fellowship, or of distant hope.

The conclusion is irresistible to any thoughtful political observer, that in expelling the Republicans of the Eighth and rewarding those of the Twenty-first district a premium has been put upon party failure and a penalty upon party success. It presages a split throughout town among the Republicans, whereby the district organizations will act independently, and, it may be, in hostility to each other. Cohesion or discipline is impossible when, without pretence of equity, the rewards of the contest are given to those who have established no claim for them, whereas those whose efforts have proved availing are entirely cut off and cast out.

Democrats, hopeful of redeeming the Legislature from Republican control and strenuously desiring to strengthen the hands of a Democratic Governor, can regard without regret the situation thus brought about by the generalship of those Republicans whose home plate in politics is the Union League Club. Some of these gentlemen have still to learn that a vote cast in Grand street counts just as much as a vote cast in the Fifth avenue.

The Washburn Millions.

Great interest is manifested in Minnesota in the pecuniary welfare of the new Senator, the Hon. W. D. WASHBURN. There is some fatality attached to the Senatorship in question. Mr. WASHBURN's predecessor signalized the possession of the office by plunging into a financial chaos from which he has not since emerged, and now the new incumbent enters upon his career as a statesman with nothing to rely upon but the exiguous revenues of the office.

There is a certain poetic equity about the vanishing of the WASHBURN millions. The building of the "Soo" and the selling of it to that avowed enemy of American commerce, the Canadian Pacific, was too unpatriotic a proceeding not to require some measure of retribution. Then, too, Mr. WASHBURN's effort to own all the wheat in the Northwest, while it was a project of rare dimensions and audacity, seemed to merit the rebuke which its colossal failure entailed.

At any rate the fact remains that the pecuniary residuum and visible assets of the new Senator have passed into the hands of one or two of the substantial millionaires of Minnesota, among them the Hon. TOM LOWREY, the most distinguished and opulent Irishman in the great Northwest. These gentlemen will divide among them the late substance of Mr. WASHBURN and will apportion among themselves the incidental loss which the operation involves. In this way the Senator is let down easily and his transit from the ranks of the mere plutocrats to the plane of statesmanship is effected gracefully and without friction.

Hardly Worth the Powder.

The subjoined remark is ventured by the alleged weekly newspaper known to a few people as the *Epoch*:

"On Monday last THE SUN tried to juggle with the figures again, and, by way of concealing the extent of its miscalculation, it included the premiums paid on bonds among the ordinary expenditures, instead of counting them as part of the surplus."

It is time to step on this small prig. THE SUN did not include the premiums paid on bonds among the "ordinary" expenditures, as the *Epoch* asserts in its piping voice. The term "ordinary expenditures" has a certain technical value, which THE SUN understands. What THE SUN said was this:

"The expenditures during the same period were $86,004,705, including $17,202,703 paid as premium on bonds."

We will bestow a few words more on the *Epoch*. THE SUN included the premiums paid on bonds among expenditures for two reasons: First, because that item would not fall under the head of receipts; and, secondly, because the premiums paid on bonds are included among expenditures in the annual statement of the Treasury, and in the preceding statements, monthly or quarterly, which have been issued by Mr. WINDOM and by his predecessor, Mr. FAIRCHILD.

We have pity for a fool, but none for a fool who is also a liar. The deliberate insertion of the word "ordinary" before the word "expenditures" by the *Epoch*, in pretending to quote THE SUN, shows that nasty little sheet belongs to the latter class.

The immense amount of money spent in Paris by the visitors attracted to that city by the Exposition has put the rate of exchange on London down to 25 francs 15 centimes for the pound sterling, the usual rate being from 25.25 to 25.35, and gold is flowing into the Bank of France at the rate of $4,000,000 a week.

The International Exhibition of 1892 will doubtless have a similar beneficial effect on the trade of New York.

The Right Rev. CORTLAND WHITEHEAD, Bishop of the diocese of Western Pennsylvania, declares himself in favor of the queer scheme of the Eutonians to have the beauties of civil service reform made the subject of Thanksgiving Day sermons by preachers of all denominations. "I cannot, of course," says the good Bishop, "lay my commands on ministers of my Church to speak on that or any subject, but I shall certainly use my influence as far as possible in furtherance of the movement." And then he delivers himself of some remarks which if he were not a Bishop we should be compelled to class as belonging to the great Book of Nonsense, the volumes whereof all the libraries of the world would not contain:

"We are all of us interested in the question of civil service reform for the reason that our individual as well as our national prosperity depends on the class of men who as officeholders carry on the administration of our national affairs. So it is necessary to point out that if righteous-principled and capable men are elected to office, a pure and trustworthy Administration may be looked for in return, and that if men of opposite character are placed there it not easy to foresee what must be the result."

Were not Dr. WHITEHEAD a Bishop we should have to indict him for *petitio principii*, *ignoratio elenchi*, and other high crimes and misdemeanors against the laws of logic.

We should like to know if anybody except the Episcopalian Bishop of Western Pennsylvania believes that individual and national prosperity depends upon the officeholders, the Administration, and not upon the individual and the people.

We will not controvert a Bishop, but is there any Pennsylvanian or extra-Pennsylvanian layman who can and will explain what in cerulean blazes Chinese civil service reform has to do with the election of righteous-principled and capable men to office? And if a pure and trustworthy Administration is secured by the election of righteous-principled and capable men to office, what in thunder is the need and what's the use of having Boards of unelected officials to hamper the free choice of the righteous-principled and capable elected officials?

A Bishop in politics is as much at home as a bull in a china shop.

Mr. JESSE JOHNSON of Brooklyn was appointed yesterday to be District Attorney of the United States for the Eastern District of New York. He is a good lawyer and a good fellow. The man is bigger than the office, but the office has led to greater things, as in the case of the Hon. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN TRACY.

Criticism on the decision in the Lorillard Stakes, run on Tuesday last at Monmouth Park, is yet in full blast. On Thursday it received a broadside from the Brooklyn press entire. This is all right, except that we notice that the idea is entertained that the owner of the horses at fault, Mr. HAGGIN, was concerned in the foul which gave rise to all the trouble. This is absurd. But the decision of the race seems absurd also. Half of the HAGGIN entry is adjudged criminal and the other half virtuous, whereas the rules provide that the fault of one horse of a stable condemns the whole stable.

To make everything as straight as circumstances will allow, the prize should be given to Longstreet; though even if all the obstacles could have been avoided which that horse had to struggle against, namely, his treatment at the hands of his own jockey at the start and by Mr. HAGGIN's second jockey during the race, we see no good reason for thinking that he would have beaten Salvator.

The law for the abolition of slavery in Brazil went into effect last year, and the papers of Rio de Janeiro have been giving accounts of its operation and results during the year. The Rio *News* says it has now been proved that the apprehensions and predictions of danger from emancipation were unfounded. The freedmen have kept the peace, have made no attempt to overturn the social order of the empire, and have been diligent in doing the work for which they are paid on the plantations. In short, it is evident from the experience of the past year that the abolition of slavery in Brazil has not brought about the evils which were predicted from it, but has been advantageous in many ways to the people of all races in the country.

The President Doesn't Work in His Shirt Sleeves.

From the Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The President is standing the heat better than the office seekers. He manages to do his work with a thin alpaca coat on, but some of his callers try to pass the doorkeepers in their shirt sleeves. This morning Mr. Parkinson, a Republican leader in Washington Territory, was seen coming up the White House walk in his shirt sleeves, with his coat over his arm. He just succeeded in getting his arms through the sleeves as he entered the Cabinet room.

Gov. Larrabee After Allison's Scalp.

From the Chicago Herald.

DUBUQUE, July 8.—Gov. Larrabee can be reëlected, but he has higher ambitions and wants Allison's seat. He has pretty nearly full control of the Grange vote, and he is laying his wires to control the next legislature in his interest. One of the best posted politicians in Iowa told your correspondent to-day that the next senatorial fight in Iowa would be the hottest for a century, and that Larrabee would win.

Who Wrote It?

From the Atlanta Constitution.

THE SUN prints an old poem entitled "The Old Gaslight," credits it to the *Commercial*, and gives Albert Pike as the author.

THE SUN is all wrong in this. It has been misled. The poem has been going the rounds of the press for thirty years. It first appeared in an Arkansas paper and for this reason, probably, it was credited to Albert Pike, who was well known as a writer of verse.

Long ago we ever, he discovered the authorship and the poem was claimed and credited to the production of an Arkansas editor whose name we have forgotten.

Wherein All Our Contemporaries Agree.

From the New London Telegraph.

There is always something worth culling in THE SUN.

ARTILLERY INSTRUCTION.

Our Coast Garrisons Must Go Through the Motions as if They Had Tremendous Guns.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The special scheme of instruction which Gen. Schofield has ordered to be carried out at every artillery post in the army affords evidence of professional zeal under considerable difficulties and drawbacks. Our forts are not yet supplied with modern guns of even moderate calibre, and target practice has to be carried on with old-time ordnance, which is simply waiting to be supplanted by effective batteries. The garrisons fire 8-inch converted rifles and smooth-bores dating back to the days of the civil war. Their supply of mortars is as ancient as the supply of guns, and the carriages and mechanical appliances for manipulation are as much behind the times as the pieces. Still the troops work on with faith in the coming of the reign of 100-ton guns and 12-inch and 14-inch breech-loading mortars, when, also, disappearing carriages and the latest pneumatic and hydraulic divices shall be too common to excite special interest. There is something suggestive in the statement which prefaces the current order of instruction, that it is "in anticipation of the more complete equipment of artillery posts with the apparatus necessary for the proper conduct of heavy artillery instruction and target practice." And, indeed, a good supply of certain instruments is at hand.

The instructions now required include the use of plane and plotting tables, the azimuth circle, the transit and other instruments; a thorough course in signalling with flags and torches, telegraphy, the use of Wheatstone magneto-dial telegraph, and the telephone; tracking noses drill, with exercises on the distance and movement of ships; the use of stop watches in judging distances by sound and flash; the use of the anemometer, thermometer, barometer, and hygroscope in artillery work; judging the velocity of wind and its direction with reference to the plane of fire; the use of telescopic and other sights, with adjustments for range, wind, drift, and movement; the use of electrical firing batteries and machines; the measurement of velocities by the chronographs and velocimeter.

These exercises are not only for officers but for non-commissioned officers and such other enlisted men as may have capacity for them; and these latter are also to have instruction in logarithms and the solution of plane triangles and of simple ballistic formulæ. What is very clear is that our artillerists are not intended to be left behind the age merely because it does not yet have all the proper tools to work with. It must be said, also, that Congress has at last been aroused to making a beginning in the supply of proper armaments for our forts, and a few steel breechloaders of the smaller calibres are already available for practice. A good number of twelve-inch breech-loading mortars has also been arranged for. The increase of armaments in the coastwise forts will call for more troops to man them, and the artillery arm has a good chance for an increase in numbers, when any increase is made.

PLENTY OF ICEBERGS ADRIFT.

The Saale Sees One in the Sunshine, This Time Up in Latitude 44 29.

The summer supply of icebergs is not by any means exhausted. They are still dodging about in the track of navigators who sail in high latitudes to make short voyages. Two vessels that got in yesterday, the North German Lloyd steamship Saale and the off-carrying bark Crusader, report having passed icy islands. The Saale ran into the foot of a big berg on her voyage hither on June 11. This time she passed ten miles to the south of a crystalline monster. It was on last Tuesday afternoon, in latitude 44° 29', longitude 47° 45', when the air was unusually clear and the sun shone brightly. Nearly everybody aboard ship crowded to the starboard rail to see the glistening solid crystalline mass. It had no pinnacles, the sun probably having melted them away, and resembled, according to one of the Saale's officers, the hull of a huge white steamship. It was about 60 feet out of water, and a quarter of a mile long. The ship had an unusually fine and swift passage, making the trip from Southampton in 7 days and 43 hours, which is equal to about 6 days and 18 hours from Queenstown.

The Crusader was 47 days getting from London. She passed within hailing distance of a giant berg in latitude 46° 33', longitude 46° 50', on June 23, and on the day following, just after emerging from a fog, she passed within a mile or so two tremendous bergs, one a mile long, and the other two miles long. They were three miles apart, and floating in a northeasterly direction.

A PHILADELPHIA OPINION.

Washington No Place for the Exposition—New York the Place.

From the Evening Bulletin.

It would be a mistake to hold such an exhibition in Washington. No other large city in the country is more unsuitable for such an enterprise. Beside the claims of New York to the exhibition, those of Washington are ridiculous.

Nor should too much dependence be placed on the bounty of Congress. Yet if the Exposition should be held in the national capital the money that would be required would need to come almost entirely out of the Federal Treasury. The people there couldn't raise enough among themselves to lay the foundations. Private interest must be enlisted in the work, and private subscriptions from men who are willing to put their shoulders to the wheel are essential to success. Besides, if the exhibition were made a World's Fair as it could be made without any material increase of the necessary expenditures, it would be far more attractive and would excite far more interest. There would be more enjoyment, more instruction, and more profit out of such an Exposition than there can be by limiting the undertaking among outside countries to Canada and the Spanish-speaking nations south of us. Philadelphia is no asking for the honor of entertaining the visitors to the fair. She has had her share and could not with grace ask for it again. But next to her New York is undoubtedly the place for it, and as New York is very anxious to have the Exposition, and promises to do well by it, she ought to have a chance for the glory and profit there may be in it.

As for Washington, we should as soon think of locating the fair at Harrisburg or Trenton.

A Strike on the Central that was Not Struck.

From the Utica Observer.

ALBANY, July 10.—One of the shortest railroad strikes on record, but one which threatened to take in the whole New York Central and Hudson River road, was inaugurated here at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The trouble arose out of the discharge of a freight conductor who during the tie up last year was ordered to take a train out, but refused. Nothing was said about the matter until last Monday, when he was informed that his services were no longer required. He immediately visited Superintendent Toucey for an explanation, and was informed that he was a "rebel" to the road.

He announced the fact to the local assembly of railway employees here, who met last Friday evening and resolved to strike. Accordingly at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon all the freight conductors, switchmen, and brakemen between West Albany and Greenbush were ordered out. Upon the inauguration of the strike the section superintendent telegraphed to Superintendent Toucey the cause. Up to 11 o'clock no answer was received, and word was sent out to be sent as far as Utica west, and New York south, to tie up the whole road, when a telegraph message was received from Mr. Toucey to put the discharged conductor to work, and by 11:15 operations had been resumed.

The Scotch-Irish Congress.

The Executive Committee appointed by the Council of the Scotch-Irish Congress of America on Thursday met in the Glenham Hotel yesterday afternoon. There were present Robert Bonner, President; Dr. J. S. Mackintosh of Philadelphia, Prof. George McCloskey of Princeton College, Col. T. T. Wright of Nashville, Lucius Trierson, Treasurer, and A. C. Floyd, Secretary, both of Columbia, Tenn., besides several Vice-Presidents, who were invited on.

Robert Bonner presided. Messrs. Floyd, Trierson, and Dr. Pillow of Columbia, Tenn., were appointed a committee on publication. Besides having charge of the annual publication of the Congress, they will issue a history of the Scotch-Irish in America, which will be the first history of the race ever written. It will be published in book form, and will contain the proceedings of the first Congress which was held last May in Columbia, Tenn. The general management of the book will be entrusted to Secretary Floyd. Mr. Robert Bonner will write the introductory chapter, and Dr. Mackintosh will contribute one of his speeches. The next Congress will be held in May, 1890.

How Accidents Happen.

From the Northwest Trade.

A Southern merchant had a chance the other day to find the first cause of an accident which happened in his store. A rattlesnake frightened a cat, that scared a hen, that knocked a jar of jam from a shelf, which hit the faucet of a barrel of molasses, which turned the faucet, spilling a barrel of molasses.

Atque e-lett—And he Struck Out.

From the Chicago Herald.

"I am sorry to give you pain, Mr. Ferguson," she said to the kneeling youth, "but your score is a goose egg this time."

"Not much, Miss Kajonea," he replied, haughtily, as he rose up and took his hat; "you can't prevent me from scoring a home run."

Appearances Are Deceptive.

From the Texas Siftings Express.

Street Gamin—Hi, Jimmy, look at de country jake.

The Jake—I'm no countryman young feller. I own one of the biggest farms in Chicago.

ALL AMERICA TO GET TOGETHER.

The Scheme of the Great International Congress to be Held Next Fall.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, June 17, 1889.

To the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce.

SIR: In anticipation of the meeting of the International American Congress in this city on Oct. 2, 1889, the Secretary of State begs to enclose herewith a copy of the act indicating what will be the subject of discussion.

As the object of the meeting is simply the discussion of certain large and important commercial and industrial questions which are of direct interest to this country in its relations with the other powers of the North and South American continents, the Secretary naturally desires all the information and suggestion which he could derive from the Boards and Chambers which represent so fully the interest under consideration. He will therefore be glad to receive from your distinguished body, either officially or by such individual members as it may select, such suggestions as may occur upon consideration of the subjects referred to.

Any communication in reply will be addressed to the Secretary of State, endorsed "International American Congress."

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully,

JAMES G. BLAINE, Secretary of State.

THE ACT CREATING THE CONGRESS.

An Act authorizing the President of the United States to arrange a conference between the United States of America and the republics of Mexico, Central and South America, Hayti, San Domingo, and the empire of Brazil.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that the President of the United States be, and he is hereby requested and authorized to invite the several Governments of the republics of Mexico, Central and South America, Hayti, San Domingo, and the empire of Brazil to join the United States in a conference to be held at Washington, in the United States, at such time as he may deem proper in the year 1889, for the purpose of discussing and recommending for adoption to their respective Governments some plan of arbitration for the settlement of disagreements and disputes that may hereafter arise between them, and for considering questions relating to the improvement of business intercourse and means of direct communication between said countries, and to encourage such reciprocal commercial relations as will be beneficial to all and secure more entering markets for the products of each of said countries.

SEC. II. That in forwarding the invitations to the said Governments the President of the United States shall set forth that the conference is called to consider:

1. Measures that shall tend to preserve the peace and promote the prosperity of the several American States.

2. Measures toward the formation of an American Customs Union, under which the trade of the American nations with each other shall, so far as possible and profitable, be promoted.

3. The establishment of a regular and frequent communication between the ports of the several American States and the ports of each other.

4. The establishment of a uniform system of customs regulating in each of the independent American States to govern the mode of importation and exportation of merchandise and port dues and charges, a uniform method of determining the classification and valuation of such merchandise in the ports of each country and a uniform system of invoices, and the subject of the sanitarian of ships and quarantine.

5. The adoption of a uniform system of weights and measures, and laws to protect the patent rights, copyrights, and trade marks of citizens of either country in the other, and for the extradition of criminals.

6. The adoption of a common silver coin to be issued by each Government, the same to be legal tender in all commercial transactions between the citizens of all the American States.

7. An agreement upon and recommendation for adoption to their respective Governments of a definite plan of arbitration of all questions, disputes, and differences that may now or hereafter exist between them, to the end that all difficulties and disputes between such nations may be peacefully settled, and wars prevented.

8. And to consider such other subjects relating to the welfare of the several States represented as may be presented by any of the said States which are hereby invited to participate in said conference.

SEC. III. That the sum of $75,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the same to be disbursed under the direction and in the discretion of the Secretary of State for expenses incidental to the conference.

SEC. IV. That the President of the United States shall appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, ten delegates to said conference, who shall serve without compensation, other than their actual necessary expenses, and the several other States participating in said conference shall be represented by as many delegates as each may select: Provided, however, that in the disposition of questions to come before said conference no State shall be entitled to more than one vote.

SECTION V. That the Secretary of State shall appoint such clerks and other assistants as shall be necessary, at a compensation to be determined by him, and provide for the daily publication by the public printer, in the English, Spanish and Portuguese languages, of so much of the proceedings of the conference as it shall determine, and upon the conclusion of said conference shall transmit a full report of same to the Congress of the United States, together with a statement of the disbursements of the appropriation herein provided for.

Approved May 24, 1888.

Bound to Know How it Worked.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

A man created a sensation on a Delaware ferryboat yesterday by reaching under the seats of the cabin, taking out one of the numerous life preservers there and proceeding with the utmost deliberation to put it on.

"What's the matter?" asked one excited man. "Is the boat sinking?"

Dozens looked around, saw the man make preparations to save himself, and were thrown into a fever of excitement. There had been no alarm, so they then cooled off again, and began to think the man insane. But he was perfectly cool and apparently sane enough. He went right on without the slightest attention to anybody's questions or excitement, fasten the life preserver on. When he got it on he looked at it, seemed satisfied with his survey of himself, and then jumped up and took it off, put it in its former place, and sat down again. He had made everybody around persuade, though he looked as cool as a cucumber.

An old, honest-looking gentleman, who happened to be sitting near, gave him a quizzical look which provoked him to say: "You think I'm a fool. Well, I had never put on a life preserver until that minute, and never knew how. Every time I boarded a coal I felt ashamed to my generous, which might some day cost me my life. I just made up my mind to try one. There is a stock of life preservers. There are fifty people on the boat. I'm one, but there be taught to increase his tone until the boss comes round here I'm not live in the fifty know how to put one on." He ceased and looked around. No one took him up. He resumed reading his paper.

The 1804 Dollar.

From the Philadelphia Press.

"There is something curious about the American silver dollar and half dollar of 1804," said a numismatist. "Twelve were about coined of the dollars coined, but not one of them ever got into circulation. Two of them are in well known coin collections to-day, however, and they are the most valuable of all American coins. Why the dollar of 1804 was never seen in circulation after leaving the mint is one of the unsolved Government mysteries. It is asserted as good authority that the two coins are now in existence while having been made from the original dies, were in reality not coined for many years after that year, when a sudden surmounting struck and it is supposed, found to a person in high authority, from whom they subsequently passed into the hands of a friend. The half dollar of 1804 is surrounded by a mystery equally profound. There were over 1,000,000 of them coined, but not one was ever known to be in circulation. On the other hand, but few quarter dollars were coined in that year and specimens of these are in every collection and numismatist's shop.

How Jesuits Teach Latin.

From the Boston Transcript.

By these learned men of the Society of Jesus the student is asked upon his first arrival at the school will the "good morning" in Latin. From this beginning he is taught to put phrase after phrase into active use; the instruction in the classes is conducted in Latin but in English, and the student, when some only advanced, is required to take part in extemporaneous discussions in Latin, in which, as of course he does not know what point his antagonist is going to make, he is emphatically put to his mettle, and no set phrases studied up in advance will serve. And yet no doubt there are Latinists who would find the Latin taught by these Jesuit fathers rather ecclesiastical and somewhat corrupted, and, moreover, would maintain that as there is really no use for Latin as a spoken language, the only use for it as a purely literary tongue the instruction in it may properly be adapted to a literary rather than a conversational end.

She Got It.

From the Boston Courier.

They were sitting on the piazza that faced the sea watching the white sailed yachts as they crossed the moonlit space when he suddenly said:

"I think it must be delightful sailing on such a lovely night."

"Oh lovely, I should think."

"I wish I owned a yacht for your sake. I would take you sailing every night."

"That would be just lovely."

"What kind of a yacht would you prefer—a steam yacht or a sailing one?"

"I think," she murmured as she glanced around, "I think I would like a little smack."

She got it.

Too Much for the Boy.

Man of the House—What's this little bundle?

Boy—It's your wife's dress they told me to bring around.

"Where's the bill?"

"Oh, they'll have to send that around in the wagon."

A College Course.

From the Omaha World.

Father—What does your college course include?

Son (more fond of boating than books)—A full mile straightaway and return.

Same Place; Different Persons.

From Puck.

Romantic Spinster—Excuse me, sir, but is not yon the spot where that beautiful girl fell into the water last summer and was so gallantly rescued by the gentleman who afterward married her?

Practical Bachelor (giving her a penetrating glance)—Yes, ma'am, but I can't swim.

SAMUEL J. RANDALL AT HOME.

The Democratic Leader Regaining his Old-time Vigor at his Country Residence.

From the Philadelphia Press.

Three weeks ago Samuel J. Randall came from Washington greatly improved in health, and, without stopping in Philadelphia longer than was necessary to change trains, took his seat in a car on the Philadelphia, Media and West Chester Railroad and was whirled eleven miles down the road to the beautiful town of Wallingford. He avoided country, and thence conveyed by a carriage one mile out from the station to the Lewis mansion, where he is located for the summer. Yesterday Mr. Randall was found reclining in a hammock under the trees, a few yards from his house, surrounded by Mrs. Randall, Miss Susan Randall, his second daughter, and Samuel Randall, Jr., and several relatives, the whole forming a very pretty family picture.

The house and grounds are reached by a private drive from the main road of about 200 yards, half of which is through a section of woods. The place is quite secluded. Once in the grounds, however, there is presented to the eyes one of the most charming views to be found anywhere in eastern Pennsylvania. The mansion is a stately granite structure, three stories in height, with wide porches on three sides. The main porch looks southeast. A mile away, across patches of woodland and low hills and well-kept fields, looms up the stone tower of Swarthmore College's water works, while the black slate roofs of the college buildings form a striking contrast with the green hilltops and fields.

Everywhere before the gaze on hills and knolls rise the fine gables and towers of the summer residences of Philadelphians, the groves and sloping lawns in keeping with the fine architecture and rich coloring of the beautiful houses. A few yards below the main porch of Mr. Randall's residence, looking toward Swarthmore, beyond a the natural terrace, flows a swift, cool stream, Crum Creek. The house is so situated that in the hottest days of summer there is a cool air sweeping about the porches and through the long hallway. The place in which Mr. Randall and his family find so much delight was secured for the summer by Col. McClure. Mr. Randall remarking laughingly yesterday that he had trusted to the Colonel's judgment and taken the house without having seen it.

Mr. Randall, reclining restfully in a hammock, and chatting with the members of his family under the trees yesterday, was a sight in great contrast with his appearance last summer at Cape May, on the Pennsylvania Railroad. Then he was weak and emaciated, and walked with difficulty, his naturally white face being whiter than ever, his cheeks thin, and his manner languid. Yesterday, as he arose from his hammock with a sort of a spring and got upon his feet to shake hands with his visitor, he looked, in comparison with his appearance a year ago, like a giant. His face was full, his step firm, and his grasp warm and hearty. There was no languor about his manner, his eyes were bright, and his whole appearance was that of a man restored to health. He got up presently, after having resumed his seat in the hammock, and accompanied by Mrs. Randall and other members of the family, took his visitor to the house and through the long hall to the main porch to show the views, as he said. The outlook was magnificent.

Mr. Randall is taking no active part in politics. He will not attend the Democratic State Convention in any capacity. He is in his present most delightful summer retreat to stay until late in the fall. His purpose is to gain all the strength and health possible after his long sickness, in order to take his place in Congress in December with enough vigor to meet the responsibilities of his position.

His duties as a representative in Congress are to him of more importance at the time than any part he might take in city or State politics. At the same time, he is not at all in ignorance of what is going on politically. He is watching the drift of things keenly. He knows what is going on in the party throughout Pennsylvania as well as what is taking place in Philadelphia.

There was a reference during the visit to the words of some of his friends out in the State, to the effect that Mr. Randall would control the next State organization, and that he would be at the front again a bigger leader than ever before in his party organization. Mr. Randall's jaws closed tightly, as if at the recollection of some hidden decision, but he said nothing.

He looked out over the hills toward the faraway stone tower, looming up castle-like at Swarthmore. The look seemed to say: "Wait awhile. All in good time." His absence from the coming Democratic State Convention will not prevent his friends from putting his name in their hands. It is understood he has full faith in their ability to look out for the interests of the Democratic party when the Convention meets to nominate a State Treasurer. It is doubtful if he will get into Philadelphia at any time during his sojourn in Delaware county. He is so fully bent on getting into good condition by the time of the opening of Congress that even his physician's advice is not necessary to keep him from doing anything that would check his sure and steady progress to complete recovery. He is thoroughly in love with the place where he is spending the summer months.

When he leaves the place in the fall he will go to Washington with his plan of action in the coming session of Congress marked out and with his old-time strength to back him up. Meantime the victories which his friends are gaining all over the State wherever they meet the Free Trade element of the party in local contests are not unnoticed by him, and it is more than probable that he feels they will bear their fruit in proper season.

STORIES OF GHOOLY KHAN.

The Persian Minister's Brief and Unsatisfying Career in Washington.

From the St. Louis Republic.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Hadji Hassein Ghooly Khan, the Persian Minister at this capital, is about to pull out of this country in disgust. When Ghooly Khan arrived here he was taken up by society and made much of. He was inclined to be very genial. His nature seems to be possessed of more levity than the average Oriental, and the men about town voted him unanimously a good fellow. Ghooly Khan became a rounder in Washington.

The English taught him. Ghooly first off in a free and easy way at the social receptions and dinners at which he happened to be a guest. For instance, when he told his hostess on a certain occasion to "wipe off her chin," and suggested to his host that he "pull down his vest," his entertainers appeared uncomfortable. On another occasion, when he told the lady of the house at which he was visitor to "come off" and "