The Sun.

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Still Murder Goes On.

The horror of the killing of KEMMLER did not restrain HARRY HERBERT of Sheepshead Bay from yielding to a murderous impulse, if the charge against him is true.

This charge is that he went at EDDIE O'CONELL with a club, fracturing his skull. It was only by a lucky chance that he did not kill his man.

Thus begins the new list. Watch the papers daily and see if murders grow less because of the awful experiment at Auburn.

The Misdemeanor of the Newspapers.

All of the newspapers of this town deliberately violated that section of the Electrical Execution law which prohibits the publication of the details of the execution. The law provides that:

"No account of the details of any such execution, beyond the statement of the fact that such convict was on the day in question, duly executed according to law at the prison, shall be published in any newspaper. Any person who shall violate or omit to comply with any provision of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor."

Under this section the only reference which any New York newspaper could make to the horrible affair at Auburn on Wednesday, without rendering itself liable to prosecution, would be about in this form:

"THE DEATH OF WILLIAM KEMMLER.

"AUBURN, August 6.—WILLIAM KEMMLER, the convict, was duly executed to-day at the Auburn prison according to the provisions of chapter 489 of the New York laws of 1888."

This law, we say, has been deliberately, squarely, and rightly disobeyed by every newspaper in New York city, and probably by every newspaper in the State. It has been violated by the press associations, by the Western Union Telegraph Company, by the public officers who conducted the judicial experiment upon KEMMLER's body, and by the scientific gentlemen who were present as the State's witnesses to certify that KEMMLER was killed. Nearly all of these witnesses have furnished to the newspapers information as to what occurred in the death chamber. At least two of them were invited to the death chamber as reporters primarily; their function as certifying witnesses was only a pretext to enable them to furnish the press with an account of the execution. Another of the State's witnesses is the editor of a medical journal, and he has already violated the law by publishing his version of the details.

The intention of the foolish zealots who framed the law and procured its passage was to surround the death chamber with mystery and secrecy as impenetrable as the thick walls of a torture room of the middle ages. The law was designed to keep wholly from the knowledge of the public the horrible circumstances which are discussed today in every part of the civilized world. If the law had been obeyed, nothing more would be known outside of a small circle of assistants with sealed lips than that KEMMLER was dead, and that he was put to death at Auburn on Wednesday, August 6. The law was universally, deliberately, and rightly ignored, and the result of its foolish and unconstitutional prohibition is that the details of the first secret execution in America have been published far and wide with greater fulness, minuteness, and accuracy than in the case of any other murderer that ever perished by the hands of the law.

The publication by the New York newspapers of all the details concerning the awful death of KEMMLER is one of the most valuable services which a free press ever rendered to the cause of civilization. It rescues the dignity and fame of our State from the consequences of a stupendous legislative blunder; and it is a misdemeanor of which every citizen of New York may well be proud.

Mr. Fried's New Idea.

There is a new party in Pittsburgh. Its name at present is Mr. W. R. FRIED. Mr. FRIED is a deep-revolving statesman and economist connected with the paint business in Allegheny. For fifteen years he has been wrestling with the problem of abolishing the gold and silver currency of the United States. But fifteen years ago his ideas "were thought to be too advanced for the age, and I let the matter drop," he says. "I have watched the political pot since then, and saw that the drift was strictly toward the ideas I advanced fifteen years ago, until Senator STANFORD of California took them up last March and passed them off as the evolution of his own brain." This ungrateful conduct on the part of Mr. STANFORD has apparently persuaded Mr. FRIED to unfold himself and let his ideas scream. He is going to start a new political party, and he says he is acting under the advice of the National Executive Committee of the Farmers' Alliance. Before long he will call a Convention, organize the American National party, and spread his ideas before an expectant world.

The platform of Mr. FRIED and of the American National party yet unborn is here given in his own words:

"The platform is simply this—I call it the New Idea—that agricultural land is the proper basis for our national currency and banking. In these United States we need no longer hoard up millions of gold and silver as a surplus in our Treasury, on which to base our paper currency; we need no longer use gold, silver, or any other commodity which shall be required to be placed into disuse for this purpose, and so deprive the world from any other useful requirements and demands it may supply, because wealth thus employed will require remuneration to that extent for which it is valuable for other purposes, consequently burdening our commerce unnecessarily to just that extent. Agricultural land will furnish a basis for a circulating medium adequate to the demands of the time.

"We may establish a single standard measurement of values (the gold international standard) without requiring the presence or possession of that commodity. When a detailed plan of the New Idea has been laid out the rates of interest for the use of money for commercial purposes will be lowered. Then the New Idea will result in constant tendency toward equalizing the individual share of the wealth produced by labor."

Of course a new banking system will be necessary to carry out the New Idea. Mr. FRIED proposes that Congress shall establish at Washington the Nation's Bank of the United States of America, which shall be a branch of the Treasury, control through Congress the issues and loans of the Government, and issue a national currency to "banking institutions which may be established within the bounds of any State or province within the domain of the United States." What the "provinces" of the United States are, Mr. FRIED only knows. Each State or province is to be responsible for losses arising from currency loaned to banks in its territory. These State and provincial banks shall be formed by owners of agricultural land, who are to be jointly responsible for losses occurring through fraud, defective title, error, or wrong valuation of land. The new currency is to be issued upon one-third the agricultural value of land; or, to quote the details prepared by Mr. FRIED:

"Upon a mortgage executed against registered land held by associated members of such banking institutions, upon one-third of its gold value, to be unencumbered and to be a first lien against it. Such loans shall be made for a term of 33⅓ years, and in payment of which such currency, or gold, or silver bullion at its gold value, of at least 3 per cent. per annum be required, and when fully and regularly paid for that length of time (that is to say, 33⅓ annual payments of 3 per cent. each) shall constitute full payment for debt and interest, and shall cancel the mortgage obligation so held by the nation's bank against the sub-banking institutions."

This currency is to be a legal tender, except for custom duties and interest upon the public debt. The coinage of the silver dollar is to be discontinued, and the bonded debt is to be paid off as soon as possible. Mr. FRIED cordially approves his plan:

"A stringency of money would not be created; the volume of currency would be self-regulating and self-adjusting, and not subject to continual tinkering by Congress; the obligations against the securities held by the Government would be constantly growing less and safer by small annual payments, instead of increasing. The present capital would be met where it stands, taking nothing from it, allowing holders of it to employ it, like other commodities, to the best advantage possible in the line of production. The result would be a greater general good fortune, and a larger share of the necessaries and comforts of life falling to the share of each individual."

"Pittsburgh," says our esteemed contemporary, the *Pittsburgh Dispatch*, to which we are indebted for an account of the New Idea, "has somewhat of a revolutionary reputation in political matters. The Republican party was swaddled in the Iron City, and ever since that period great political ideas in Pittsburgh have not been known to be bound around with iron hoops." Why shouldn't Mr. FRIED's New Idea flourish like a green bay tree? It is a great time for new ideas. We especially commend Mr. FRIED's to the economists of the Farmers' Alliance. His scheme can knock the Agricultural Sub-Treasury scheme silly.

What is This, Gen. Sickles?

In an alleged interview with Gen. DANIEL E. SICKLES, the Sheriff of New York is reported as saying:

"Why should the law be repealed? Simply because this man suffered! Nonsense. He deserved to suffer, and the greater the suffering the greater will be the deterring effect on the murderous creatures of his ilk. * * * Men like this KEMMLER should be punished, and if their punishment is enhanced by the new method of execution, it is not a cause for sorrow by any manner of means."

If these are really Gen. SICKLES's sentiments, they are surprising sentiments to come from a high officer of the peace and a citizen with a kind heart.

The theory of the promoters of the Electrical Execution law was that the new method of killing would diminish the horrors of the death scene, and the sufferings of the wretched murderer who pays with his life the penalty of his crime.

The proposition attributed to Gen. SICKLES is that electrical killing is a good way to dispose of murderers if it increases the pangs of the death agony.

It implies no maudlin sympathy for condemned murderers to say that this is a horrible doctrine, a revolting doctrine. If the theory is right, then an execution of the death sentence by tearing the body of the convicted murderer to pieces with red-hot pincers would be still preferable to the electrical method.

We cannot believe that the Sheriff expressed such an opinion. If he said it, he did not mean it.

The Glorious Simplicity of Ballot Reform.

At the time when many good people and numerous excellent newspapers in this State were earnestly advocating the enactment of a so-called ballot reform law, we repeatedly criticised the various schemes on the subject which were submitted to the Legislature, on the ground that in practical operation the provisions of the proposed statute would prove most complicated and cumbersome, and greatly interfere with the free exercise of the right of suffrage.

The only answer to our suggestions in this respect was a simple assertion that the objection would turn out to be unfounded.

We learn, however, that a different view of this matter now prevails among political leaders of both parties in various portions of the State. They begin to appreciate the cumbrous nature of the exceedingly complicated system established by the new ballot act, and the apprehension among them is general that it will seriously embarrass them in bringing out the full vote of their respective parties.

To show that these apprehensions are well founded it is only necessary to refer to the lengthy opinions which the Attorney-General of the State and the Corporation Counsel of the city of Brooklyn have found it necessary to write in order to instruct the election officers as to the manner in which their duties should be performed under the new statute. Notwithstanding the numerous questions already answered by both these lawyers, there is every reason to suppose that many others will arise when the time comes for making nominations, and on election day; and we shall find that instead of having a simple electoral system under which the voter had no difficulty in casting his ballot, and under which it was sure to be honestly counted, we shall have a complex scheme which no human being yet understands, and which can probably only be intelligently comprehended after years of experience in its practical application.

A striking example of the absurdities involved in this so-called reform legislation is the privilege which it gives a voter to remain forty minutes in the booth. If he spoils a ballot the voter is entitled to receive another set of ballots, and so on until he has received four full sets in all; and according to the opinion of Mr. ALMET F. JENKS, the Corporation Counsel of Brooklyn, he may remain in the booth ten minutes for each set of ballots, or forty minutes in all. It is easy to see that a few evil-minded persons, who chose to spoil their ballots and remain in the booth forty minutes each, might seriously obstruct the progress of the election in any particular district; and this provision of the statute is not only susceptible of abuse, but is almost an invitation to misconduct at the polls.

As the law is on the statute book, and as the next election must be held under it, it is the duty both of the authorities and of all voters to try to understand it and to make it work as well as possible; but we doubt whether it would ever have been passed, in its present form at least, if there had been any adequate appreciation of the difficulty, annoyance, and trouble which was in store.

The Mugwump Triumph.

The Mugwumps can now see the perfect result of their style. The electrical execution law was essentially a Mugwump idea. It was conceived with the idea of covering over the sternest reality of life, the infliction of the death penalty, so that it might cease to jar upon the delicately balanced state of mind which enables the Mugwump to retain his sense of moral superiority so long as he is personally removed from the hard and offensive requirements of society.

The Mugwump had no appreciation of the simple and tremendously solemn act of hanging. It was not enough for him that the populace should be shut out from the most serious ceremony that the law affords. That should be driven into absolute secrecy, and there the death penalty should be inflicted by the minute and delicate refinement of science. So maudlin sentiment, inability to face honestly the extreme penalty of the law, the desire to gloss over its terrors by hiding a judicial execution under the fascinating beauties of an experiment in science, have produced a scene of unparalleled horror and unknown and perhaps inconceivable torture to the victim of the experiment. They have led to a hollow and outrageous failure, to the disgust of common sense and the mortification of humanity.

The best thing that can be said of these ignorant and misinspired sentimentalists is that we don't suppose now that they are any happier.

The "Force bill" will play a great part in the general election which takes place in Kentucky to-day. —*Courier-Journal.*

And our contemporary was right, by a tremendous majority.

We observe that Col. WILLIAM F. VILAS, or, as the St. Paul *Daily Globe* appreciatingly styles him, "the Apollo Belvedere of the CLEVELAND Administration," is running finely in the race for the Democratic nomination for Governor of Wisconsin. No Apollo ever unearthed ever wore spectacles, yet a State might well be proud of such a handsome Governor as Col. VILAS.

This is about the dryest time ever known in Missouri. There hasn't been a good smart rain there for a month, and the Hon. ROGER QUARLES MILLS keeps on increasing the drought by his tariff reform speeches.

Here is bold BEN BUTTERWORTH defying all the gods of grammar with this remarkable proposition:

"The Administration will be approved or condemned according as results disclose duty to have been well or ill performed."

The sentiment is one to which the late Captain JOHN BUNSBY would have taken no exception, but the English of it is simply atrocious. The sentence should be mended before it appears in the "Collected Speeches and Writings of BENJAMIN BUTTERWORTH."

One's very familiar friend, the tailor, whose work is ever near us while the sun shines, is now meeting in national convention in Boston. His proceedings in convention assembled are worthy of all the attention due to acts of one whose interests are directly or inversely ours.

It is obvious, as shown by the annual address of Mr. JAMES SCHNEIDER BURDANE, the President, himself of Boston, that the American tailor is a thorough protectionist. He finds fault with the schedule of the McKINLEY bill on woollen goods, as tending to hamper his purchase of raw material, and he also condemns the looseness of the customs service, by which thousands of dollars' worth of foreign coats and their inferior adjuncts, trousers, slip into this country on the backs and in the trunks of ocean travellers.

But the tailors, after the manner of most other trade leagues, have got together upon one subject which very materially concerns the public. The law of the guild, as it now stands, is this, and every man who does not make his own coats had better read it:

"WHEREAS, It is conceded that long credits are baneful to the merchant tailoring business; and solely with the view of overcoming this evil, do we respectfully offer the following resolutions:

"*Resolved*, That the Merchant Tailors' National Exchange adopt a uniform code or basis of credit to govern its members.

"*Resolved*, That the system of long credits has a bad effect on the trade at large, and that on and after the first day of January, 1891, the members of the Merchant Tailors' National Exchange will place a limit of thirty days on all sales."

There is also the necessary legislation to provide for the enforcement of this agreement. It is proposed to have a national bureau known as the "General Information and Collection Bureau," which shall receive reports from all local exchanges, and disseminate, by issuing a circular letter once a month, all the information handed in in regard to the state of individual accounts. The sixty-day coat is now the rule, and, judging from the ironclad union of the tailors, the sixty-day coat goes.

We salute the tailors: again they show that in union there is not only strength, but wealth.

The Patriarchs Militant have been having a gorgeous parade at Chicago, but we do not see that Col. SHEPARD was present. As the most magnificent Militant Patriarch now living, he should have headed the procession. Only the necessity of having his charger shod for the Southern campaign can have kept him from the martial spectacle.

A new point in base ball was introduced, but not satisfactorily decided, on the Olean grounds a few days ago, by a small dog. While a member of the Bradford nine was chasing a ball batted by an Olean man into the left field, the dog in question ran for it and caught it, and, closing his jaws, refused to give it up. The fielder then caught the dog, and being unable to get the ball, the owner came up and helped, and finally the jaws were opened and the ball recovered. Meanwhile the Olean man had scored. The Bradford captain appealed against the run being counted, on the ground that it was technically a blocked ball, in which case the runner would have to be set back; but the umpire, with still more rigid views on technicality, decided that, inasmuch as the ball had not been handled by a "person," and there was no provision regarding dogs, the run went to Olean, and with it the game.

Either we must have umpires with larger minds, or the base ball rules must be made more comprehensive.

Few railroads have as many tribulations as the little line in China which a mob has just torn up for some distance, believing that the uncanny innovation caused the floods in the Peiho River. Last year, when the Temple of Heaven was burned in Pekin, the natives regarded it as a judgment upon them from heaven for tolerating this railroad, and they forthwith tore up a more northern section of it. Earlier last year, while the railroad, which, if it is ever completed, will connect the seaport of Taku with a suburb of Pekin, was slowly advancing toward its northern destination, the Emperor suddenly stopped the work on the ground that the road is obnoxious to the people. There are a number of Chinese railroad projects in the air, but they are likely to stay there for a while. Foreign promoters of these enterprises are finding the Chinese oyster exceedingly difficult to open.

WAR ON THE LOTTERY.

A Convention is Louisiana to Fight the Powerful Machine.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 7.—The State Anti-Lottery Convention met in the Capitol at Baton Rouge to-day. There were 500 delegates present, representing all but three of the parishes in the State. The Convention included most of the members of the Legislature who voted against the lottery bill, the Attorney-General of the State, several District Judges, and a large number of State officials. The delegation from New Orleans was accompanied by 250 members of the Anti-Lottery League, and was greeted at Baton Rouge by a salute of artillery and welcomed by the Mayor of the town and the Farmers' Alliance, also in session at that hour.

The Farmers' Alliance will coöperate with the Anti-lottery League in its fight against the lottery. It to-day appointed a conference committee of six to wait on the Convention and arrange some plan of combination between the two. It also adopted resolutions calling upon Congress to pass a constitutional amendment prohibiting the organization of lottery companies and submit it to the States.

It is understood the Convention will be a very short one. It will arrange to coöperate with the Farmers' Alliance, and it will adopt a platform and decide upon the line of campaign to be pursued. The campaign will be an aggressive one.

Joan of Arc.

"What was Noah's wife's name?"

"Joan, wasn't it?"

TAMMANY DISCONTENT LIMITED.

The Little Fourteenth District Seems to Have a Monopoly of It.

The friends of Mayor Grant and Commissioner Gilroy have been quietly at work for some days investigating certain stories about the spread of disaffection in the ranks of Tammany. These stories were founded upon ex-Register Reilly's picturesque bluff of betting $10,000 that Grace will beat Grant this fall "if if" they both run. The investigators were greatly pleased to find that the disaffection was to be found in the little Fourteenth only, where it centred around the big ex-Register, the real political head there, though his nephew, Bernard Reilly, Jr., is the nominal leader. But even in the Fourteenth district there are good Tammany men, and men friendly to the ex-Register, who do not encourage him in his present attitude. One of them said in Fourteenth street last night:

"It is too bad that John should put himself in such a position. The Mayor would have had more trouble if he had given him a place than John can make for the Mayor because he was left. Instead of a little squeal from the Fourteenth district the Mayor would have heard a howl from the Battery to the Bronx. All of the boys would say that it was putting it on pretty thick to give anything more to the Reillys. Sure, they have done quite well. John had the best and most profitable term that the Register's office ever saw, and Bernard was equally lucky in his term as Sheriff. They are worth from $400,000 to $500,000 apiece, and it was through the organization they made it. They ought not to kick. There would be plenty that would kick if they got any more, I think."

Among the names freely used in the attempts to foment trouble in the tribe of Tammany are those of ex-Senator Plunkett and ex-Alderman Divver. They have both called on Mayor Grant to assure him that they have been misrepresented. Alderman Divver disclaimed with vigor the suggestion that he was a sorehead.

PETITIONS AGAINST THE FORCE BILL.

A Non-partisan Committee Organized to Show the Senate What People Think.

The Business Men's Non-partisan Committee is the name of an organization that is at work in this city against the Federal Elections bill. Who the individuals may be who are directing the work does not appear, but they seem to have a businesslike idea of making public opinion felt. They are circulating this petition:

To the Honorable the Members of the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States:

The undersigned, citizens of the United States of all shades of political belief, respectfully, but earnestly, protest against the passage of the Federal Elections bill, commonly known as the Force bill, for the following reasons:

First—It is unnecessary and inexpedient and calculated to create discontent and discord between the people of the North and the South, at present peaceful and prospering.

Second—It will fan into life the smouldering embers of the race question which time and education are gradually extinguishing. The property of the south is being taxed to educate the illiterate, and with the growth of intelligence the race question will be naturally and peacefully solved.

Third—The people of the South accepted their defeat in the late war in good faith, and have gone earnestly to work to build up a common country. By a union of Northern capital and Southern effort the Southern States are rapidly developing, but the Force bill, in the judgment of your petitioners, would turn back the clock hands of progress alarm capital, and injure alike the whites and the blacks, the South and the North.

Fourth—The measure in question is for partisan rather than for public benefit. Active partisans oftentimes lose sight of the general welfare in seeking to advance the interests of their party. The Force bill does not embody the spirit of the great leaders of the Republican party—Lincoln, Grant, and Garfield. Gen Grant at Appomattox said to Gen. Lee: "Tell your men to take their horses home with them to help them make their crops;" and in after years rebuked partisan zeal with the words: "Let us have peace." The Southern people have been trying to make their crops pay their debts, and keep the peace, and your petitioners earnestly hope that they will be permitted to continue in the same course which has already cleared away most of the shadows which surrounded them, and with the sunlight of prosperity and intelligence with a little more time will entirely dispel.

With this is a memorandum urging the value of signing the petition and sending it to a United States Senator. The first signed sheet of this petition was forwarded to Senator Hiscock at Washington yesterday. It contained the names of 107 of the leading business men of the city. All of the principal cities in the country will be canvassed, and the non-partisan business men are convinced that the result will exercise a powerful influence at the national capital.

THE STEAM COMPANY'S NEW VENTURE.

Instead of Blowing Up the Streets It Will Devote Its Surplus Energy to Making Ice.

The officers of the New York Steam Company have formed a new industry in connection with the manufacture of steam. This is the manufacture of ice, and already three factories are building at different power stations.

Vice-President Shaffer said yesterday that the idea was suggested last February, when it was known that there was to be a scarcity of ice this summer. The steam company made contracts with three different companies to supply ice machines. In the rear of the Washington street power station a five-story brick and stone building has been erected, which will contain the consolidated ice machine of Chicago. The Dr. La Veigne Company of this city will supply the machine at the station at 525 East Eighteenth street, and the Arctic Company of Cleveland furnishes the plant for the factory at 116th street and the East River. The 116th street factory, according to Mr. Shaffer, will be ready to turn out ice in about three weeks, its capacity being about 60 tons a day. The capacity of all three factories will be from 275 to 300 tons. "The contract price for the factories and plants is $200,000," said Mr. Shaffer, "and the machine which does the work at the least expense will be ultimately placed in all the factories."

Among the ice companies the steam company's new venture has not apparently caused much alarm.

The ice market was a little easier yesterday, and the Knickerbocker Ice Company says that all its depots are now supplied. Schooner loads of ice are on their way from Maine.

LUGGED THE BASKET THREE MILES.

Then He Found He Had Been Swindled by a Rascally Fruit Dealer.

Mayor Grant is trying to decide what department of the city Government he will set to work against the perpetrators of the petty swindles in the sale of fruit. The scarcity and high price of fruit seems to have stimulated the rascality of some dealers to the point of actual robbery. Complaints reach the Mayor's office daily. It is the people on their way out of town whom dealers rob. A sample case was related in the Mayor's office yesterday by an irate gentleman. He said:

"I was on my way down to a place near Barnegat on Saturday, and bought a basket of fruit near the market. It was a pretty basket, to all appearances heaped high with peaches, pears, and plums. Peaches were the most plentiful, and that was why I selected that basket. I paid $10 for it. I could not get a carriage in Jersey, and I had to carry that basket three miles. It was hot work, but I knew how pleased the children would be with the peaches, and I sweltered uncomplainingly. When I got there I found that only a thin layer of peaches, pears, and plums was on the top of the basket. Underneath was a big green pineapple that must have weighed ten pounds, and a lot of lemons. I was so mad that if I could have got my hands on the fellow who sold me the bunco basket of fruit I believe I would have killed him."

The Companies Surrender Gracefully.

The Gas Commission awarded contracts yesterday for lighting the 209 electric street lights not included in the schedules previously passed. They were left out because the companies wanted a higher price than they charged last year. Yesterday the Commission received an agreement signed on behalf of the companies to light the 209 lamps at the old rate for the rest of the year. They say that in doing this they assume a serious loss, but that they do not wish to inconvenience the public. They also call upon the authorities to examine into the actual cost of street lighting.

Very Eccentric of the Iceberg.

The steamship Portia, which had a little difficulty with an iceberg on July 30, while on her way to Pilley's Island, arrived here yesterday. Capt. Ash says that it was his habit to sail within a block or so of the most picturesque bergs to give his passengers a chance to admire their crystal beauties. He was passing an unusually large berg on July 30 when it broke into three pieces. One of the pieces, after plunging down many fathoms, came up just under the forefoot of the Portia, raising her completely out of the water. The ship's engines were quickly reversed, and she backed off the berg without suffering any appreciable damage.

Lengthening Steamship Piers.

The Dock Board has granted permission to the White Star line to extend its pier 100 feet. The extension will cost $21,000, and will be made at the expense of the steamship company under the direction of the chief engineer of the Dock Board. The company will pay an additional yearly rental of $2,000.

The French line also wants to lengthen its pier. The Dock Board told the agent that the proposed extension would increase the company's rental $18,000 a year.

Not Hard to Get.

"Is this the Gigantic and Unapproachable Misfit Suit Parlor?"

"Yes, sir. What can we do for you?"

"I want a misfit suit made to order."

A Discovery.

A grandma is a lovely thing,
Yet no man ever saw
A grandma who had never been
Some creature's mother-in-law.

A CARDINAL'S HAT FOR HIM, PERHAPS.

A Proposed Honor to the Venerable Archbishop Kenrick of St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 7.—*Church Progress*, a Catholic weekly of this city, says that it is generally understood that one of the results of the meeting of the Archbishops of the country, held recently in Boston, will be a petition to the Pope to bestow the red hat of a Cardinal on Archbishop Kenrick of this archdiocese on the occasion of his golden jubilee as a Bishop, which will occur on Nov. 30, 1891. Those who ought to know say that there is much probability in this story. The Archbishop is the oldest member of the American Catholic hierarchy. He has accomplished much for the Church during his years of service. The priests of his archdiocese and his brother prelates will unite to commemorate fittingly his golden jubilee, and many say that it would be a very graceful tribute if the Pope bestow the red hat upon the venerable Archbishop. Some think that he is too old to receive such honors. Although on Aug. 17 the Archbishop will have passed 84 years on this earth, he is by no means superannuated. His see is one of the largest in the country, and he directs its affairs without the assistance of a coadjutor. He is capable of performing so much work and possesses such wonderful faculties for one of his years, that he is called "The Grand Old Man of the American Hierarchy." For these reasons, it is said, it is not improbable that the Pope may send another red hat to America.

Archbishop Kenrick was born in Dublin on Aug. 17, 1806. Archbishop Francis Kenrick of Baltimore, who died in 1863, was his brother. He made his ecclesiastical studies and was ordained in Ireland. In 1833 he came to this country and was received into the Philadelphia diocese. He was stationed at the cathedral as an assistant, and in two years became pastor. His learning and abilities soon led to his selection as superior of the diocesan seminary, in which he also filled the chair of dogmatic theology. He was made Vicar-General, and greatly aided in reorganizing the diocese. In 1841 he was appointed coadjutor to Bishop Rosati of St. Louis. His consecration took place in St. Mary's Church, Philadelphia, on Nov. 30 of that year. When Bishop Rosati died in 1843 Bishop Kenrick succeeded to the see of St. Louis. At that time the diocese embraced the States of Missouri, Arkansas, half of Illinois, and the Territories now constituting Kansas, Nebraska, and Indian Territory, with all east of the Rocky Mountains. There were sixty-five churches and seventy-four priests in the diocese. The erection of several new sees has reduced the district over which Archbishop Kenrick rules, so that to-day it comprises only the eastern part of Missouri.

In 1847 Pius IX. made St. Louis an archiepiscopal see, and Bishop Kenrick became Archbishop. Archbishop Kenrick took an active part in three Plenary Councils held at Baltimore. At the Vatican Council he was one of those who opposed the definition of the infallibility of the Pope as unnecessary and dangerous to the peace of the Church. To aid him in the administration of his archdiocese, he obtained, in 1857, a coadjutor in the Right Rev. James Duggan, who became Bishop of Chicago two years later, and, at a later period in the Right Rev. Patrick J. Ryan, who was consecrated in 1872, and who was made Archbishop of Philadelphia in 1884. Since then he has labored without a coadjutor.

The progress of the archdiocese under the care of Archbishop Kenrick may be seen in its condition this year. There are 283 priests, 196 churches, 25 chapels, one seminary with 32 students, 3 colleges, 15 academies, 94 parochial schools, with 20,000 pupils. The Catholic population is about 280,000.

WILL THEY HURRY? THEY WILL.

The Teutonic and the City of New York Start, Nearly Abreast, for This Port.

What may be a very lively race between two ocean steamships began yesterday afternoon at Queenstown. The City of New York of the Inman line passed Roche's Point at 1:35 o'clock, and the Teutonic of the White Star line followed her 25 minutes later. This is the first time since the retirement of the City of Paris that the Teutonic and the City of New York have started from Queenstown together. There is not the slightest doubt that the skipper of each racing craft will do his level best to beat the other fellow, and lots of money will be wagered on the result in the cabins.

The Teutonic has a better record than her rival, having made the run from Queenstown last month in 5 days 21 hours and 55 minutes. The City of New York has covered the course in 6 days 4 hours and 17 minutes, but she has beaten the Teutonic once. She has also made a single day's faster run (502 knots) than the Teutonic, whose best effort has been only 495 knots.

In order to equal the unexcelled trip of the City of Paris (5 days 19 hours and 18 minutes), the racers will have to get past Sandy Hook Light-hip before 4 o'clock next Wednesday morning.

Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

A monument to Todleben has been uncovered at Sebastopol, bearing on the sides "Sebastopol" and "Plevna."

The King of Dahomey has sent an ambassador to Germany to engage a band of musicians to play, not serve, for his dinner.

The R. S. V. P. on a card of invitation to a recent public dinner was understood by a provost of an ancient burgh to mean, "Reply Solicited via Post."

Lord Brassey is engaged to marry the Hon. Sybil Capel, a young woman both accomplished and beautiful, and the youngest daughter of the late Viscount Malden. Lord Brassey is 53. His first wife died three years ago.

When a favorite dancer of a German theatre appeared as a shepherd at her benefit, after an absence in which she had grown considerably stouter, a voice saluted her with "Frauleim shepherd, you have certainly eaten all your sheep."

Fifteen years ago, when a gentleman began the culture of bees, he suffered severely from stings, but they have now lost their force. For several years past they have caused only a slight and rather pleasurable sensation, and that lasts only for a few minutes. But this thorough inoculation against bee poison leaves him as susceptible as ever to the sting of a wasp.

The visit of the German Emperor to Copenhagen and Christiania is said to have revived the old idea of a great Scandinavian empire, to embrace Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and the former Swedish provinces of Finland. This is thought to be the reason for the Czar's change of plan and decision not to visit Copenhagen. Perhaps, also, it is from expectation of such an effort that the Czar has suddenly begun a mere decided Russianizing of Finland.

Extreme ugliness is on the list of disqualifications laid down by the medical department for French conscripts. "Excessive ugliness," says the chief of the department, "makes a man ridiculous, prevents him from having authority over his comrades, and leaves him morbid and sensitive." "Male hysteria" is another valid plea for excuse from military service. The army doctors say it exists among French conscripts, and it is the more objectionable as it is contagious.

It is not generally known that Prince Bismarck has an adopted son, now 20 years of age, and a Frenchman. One evening during the Franco-Prussian war when the Chancellor entered his sleeping apartments, outside of Paris, he found a baby boy asleep on his pillow. The mother had left a note saying that her husband had been killed at Sedan, and despair and want had forced her to give up her child. Bismarck sent the child by special nurse to Berlin, and subsequently had him educated, and he is now a model young man and devotedly attached to his benefactor.

A small collection of walking sticks, formerly the property of George III. and George IV., fetched astonishing prices. An ebony walking stick with gold top, engraved with "G. R." and crown, containing the hair of the Princesses Augusta Elizabeth, Mary Sophia, and Amelia, and inscribed "The gift of the Princess Mary, 1804," sold for £18; an ivory walking stick, with engraved top, £11; a Malacca cane, with gold top, £8; a bamboo cane, with bloodstone top, inlaid with gold, and a hazel walking stick, with gold top, £13 10s.; a tortoise-shell stick, with amber top, and a cane with amber crutch, £29.

There is to be a "Greater Vienna." A committee composed of the Mayors of the different suburbs of Vienna, have for the last few months been considering the union of Vienna proper with the suburban municipalities, and the plan is ready. The Mayor of the new city will be elected by the Town Council for six years. There will be nineteen districts, and the local affairs of each will be managed by a council elected by the ratepayers as before. There will also be a central council of twenty-one members elected by the local councils. Kahlenberg and Schoenbrunn and more than a dozen villages hitherto regarded as summer resorts will be taken in, it is thought, by a year from next January.

The latest examination of cheese shows that the population of Emmenthal, a sort of Gruyère, to be as follows: In each gramme of the cheese, when fresh, from 90,000 to 140,000 microbes are found. This number increases with time. A cheese seventy-one days old contains 800,000 bacteria per gramme. A soft cheese twenty-five days old and much denser than the preceding has 1,200,000, and a cheese forty-five days old 2,000,000 microbes per gramme. The centre is freer than the outside. A cheese, near the periphery, has from 3,000,000 to 5,600,000 microbes. According to the mean of these two figures there are as many living organisms in 360 grammes of such a cheese as there are people upon the earth.

The Uses of a Chaperon.

"Well, Ethel, did you have a good time at the barge party?"

"No. Had a horrid time. Charley flirted with the chaperon all the evening."

Where the Gorgeousness Was.

"Your circus doesn't seem to be particularly attractive this year," remarked a visitor.

"No," replied the manager; "but you ought to see my advance advertising car."

FOREIGNERS ON OUR WAR SHIPS.

Those in the White Squadron are Troublesome and Might Become Dangerous.

The publication in THE SUN yesterday of the news that 241 men of the white squadron, chiefly foreigners, had violated their leaves of absence provoked the Americans in the squadron to fresh expressions of dissatisfaction over the composition of the crews of our war vessels. It seems that the crew of each ship is split into factions, each nationality forming a separate clique, and all combining against the Americans. The commissioned officers sympathize with the Americans, and dislike the foreigners, many of whom are not even naturalized. Some of these aliens cannot speak English well enough to understand orders addressed to them. A few have risen to the rank of petty officers because there are not Americans enough of the right kind for these posts. One of the petty officers aboard the Chicago has caused considerable trouble by his inability to speak or understand English. During the cruise of the white squadron there were frequent conflicts and often there was a considerable dereliction in matters of discipline owing to this state of affairs. Said an officer of the Chicago yesterday:

"Ninety per cent. of the American boys who become apprentices to the war vessels leave at the end of their term. The recruits that come in are foreigners for the most part, because of the poor inducements held out to Americans to enlist. The passage of a law excluding aliens from the navy and the increase of the pay of petty officers would solve the problem, I think. The enlistment of foreigners is recognized by all the officers as a serious question. It threatens to make the navy a mere farce, because the foreigners we train might become worse than useless in time of war."

There are but two ships of the white squadron left in the North River. The Boston went around to the navy yard yesterday morning. Her twisted shaft will be replaced and her machinery overhauled. The Chicago and the Atlanta are now riding at anchor at some distance from each other. The Chicago is adorned and protected from the hot sun by large snowy awnings which cover the upper deck. Officers and crew were clad yesterday in garments as white as the awnings or as the white sides of the ship. This sudden blossoming into duck was the result of the washing of the day before. The only sign of blue cloth was the coat of the marine who stood guard in the sentry box at the top of the gangway. Since the Admiral's order of Monday restricting the granting of leaves of absence there has been a marked decrease in the number of seamen about the docks and the adjoining streets.

There was a rumor yesterday that Admiral Walker was to be appointed Chairman of the Lighthouse Board. So far as could be learned there was nothing in it. Admiral Walker has not nearly finished the three years' cruise required of every Admiral after he gets a command. It is probable that if there is any transfer he will take charge of the South Atlantic squadron.

A long space has been cleared at one of the docks near the foot of Main street, in the navy yard, for the Philadelphia. Workmen were getting ready yesterday to put her big iron spars aboard. The spars are schooner rigged, and each is about 74 feet high. The fore and main masts are 27 inches in diameter and the mizzen mast 19 inches. The Philadelphia was expected at the yard yesterday, but up to 4 P. M. she had not arrived.

The Kearsarge went down to Fort Wadsworth yesterday for powder. The Yorktown will go down to-day.

The Coast Survey steamer Blake, Lieut. Vreeland, arrived at the navy yard yesterday.

The Secretary of the Navy has issued orders for the following ships to proceed to Boston to take part in the naval exercises connected with the encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic at that place next week: The Baltimore, Atlanta, Bennington, Yorktown, Dolphin, Petrel, Vesuvius, and Cushing. The fleet will be under the command of Admiral Gherardi, who will direct all the naval manœuvres.

THE SUBWAY LITIGATION.

A "So Far As Desirable" Clause in the Johnstone System Contract.

Some time ago the North American Underground Telegraph and Electrical Company sued the Consolidated Subway Company, which is laying the New York subways, for $2,500,000 damages for an alleged violation of contract in discontinuing the use of the Johnstone system of subways, and got an order to show why the defendant should not be enjoined from using any other system. Argument was heard by Judge Beach yesterday on the return of this order. C. W. Brooke, for the plaintiff, after asserting that the Johnstone system was a successful system and that the contract had been violated as set forth, and producing affidavits to that effect, declared that the Phœnix Construction Company, to which the Consolidated had delegated its authority under contract, was operated in the interest of the Western Union Telegraph Company and the Metropolitan Telephone Company. He charged that there was a conspiracy to control the subways, so that when the Bell Telephone Company's patents expire in 1892 corporations which are waiting for that time to open competition would be entirely shut out of the subways. The people in the Phœnix Company, he said, were the "slaves, servants, and puppets" of the telegraph and telephone companies.

In reply, Mr. Cohen of Roadly, Lauterbach & Johnson, said that he was surprised that Mr. Brooke had wandered so far from the only issue, that of the contract. By its terms the defendant had agreed to lay the Johnstone conduit "so far as it may be practicable and desirable." The desirability and practicability were for the defendant to determine, and the Court would not enforce a specific performance. The defendant was bound to build the subways according to specifications adopted by the Board of Electrical Control. Wherever the Board had directed it to lay the Johnstone system it had done so. But there had been many improvements which the defendant had adopted with the approval of the Board. As to damages, there was not a single allegation of damage in the complaint. He had not intended to say anything as to the merits of the subways, but had been practically forced into it. He declined to answer