The Sun.

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Master and Man.

Whoever may be submissive enough or good-natured enough to accept from the hands of the Hon. THOMAS COLLIER PLATT the Republican nomination for Governor, it is unfortunate that Mr. PLATT's modesty will prevent him from giving his fellow citizens an opportunity to thank him directly for his valuable services to this State and this city. The best they can do will be to bestow upon his representative the gratitude which he will not allow them to show to himself. It would be a greater pleasure to deal with him directly, but he can be sure that the gentleman whom he is good enough to select will be treated with the same consideration that would be shown to the principal. What the master refuses will be given to the man heartily, enthusiastically, and with a vengeance.

The citizens of New York will show to Mr. PLATT's man their appreciation of the latter's numerous achievements. They will thank him for giving the World's Fair to another city, for nullifying the expressed popular demand for a Constitutional Convention, for preventing an enumeration of the inhabitants of the State and reapportionment, and for setting his band of rural patriots to prey upon this city.

The testimonial of gratitude which Mr. PLATT's selection will receive next November will be overpowering; but the selection must remember that it is not he, but his master, to whom the tribute is paid.

Look on This Picture and Then on This!

Let us go a little way back into history, and view the Chicago World's Fair enterprise in the proud independence and golden promise of its youth.

Mr. CANDLER of Massachusetts, one of the authors of the original World's Fair bill, opened the debate on Feb. 20, 1890. He called attention to the fact that section 21 of the bill provided an appropriation of $1,500,000 for the Government's own exhibit; and Mr. CANDLER defined and limited the Government's pecuniary responsibility:

"Mr. BLOUNT—If the gentleman will allow me, do I understand that the only liability of the Government is for its own exhibit?

"Mr. CANDLER—For its own exhibit. We ask for an appropriation of $1,500,000, under a Commission organized and controlled by the Government itself, in order that they may defray the expense of sending to the Exhibition, wherever it may be held, the works of art, objects of curiosity and instruction that belong to the Government itself, and I will say, sir, in that connection, that the million and a half dollars is only to provide an adequate sum beyond which there is no reasonable prospect that the Government will be called to go; but if, in the judgment of the Commission they have the power to create, they should decide that less than a million and a half dollars is adequate, if five hundred thousand dollars is all that is required to make this exhibit what it is in order that the American people should have an Exhibition of their own which is worthy of 60,000,000 people, no more will be expended."

This appropriation concerned only the Government's own exhibit. On the general question of Government aid or guarantee, Mr. MOORE of New Hampshire, speaking in favor of the New York site, remarked:

"Confident in its own strength, New York stands ready to take the whole burden of the enterprise. It neither asks nor desires Congress to assume it. This is a very important consideration. With the increased demands on the National Treasury, of which we have already been forewarned by the distinguished Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, there are grave objections to imposing upon the National Government the financial liability of a great World's Fair, surpassing any similar enterprise in our history. Fortunately New York, with superb courage and vast resources, stands ready and eager to relieve the Government of this liability."

This assurance was confirmed by Mr. COVERT and Mr. CUMMINGS of New York. Mr. CUMMINGS said:

"Location counts for little without money to back it. New York proffers the money. She offers $15,000,000—more than it took to run the Government yearly under JEFFERSON's Administration; it is more than was paid for the entire Northwest under the Louisiana purchase. New York asks no assistance from the United States Treasury, but takes the entire financial burden upon herself."

"Not one dollar from the National Treasury," said Mr. TRACEY of New York. "New York," said Mr. MCADOO of New Jersey, "will conduct the enterprise without one cent of Federal aid."

Then Chicago took the floor. Congressman LAWLER of that city met New York's pledges with this promise:

"Chicago stands ready to make this a successful enterprise. Chicago does not ask a dollar to bear the expenses; but our business men will subscribe if necessary $25,000,000 to make this Exhibition what it ought to be in this country. Come, my friends, to the Garden City of the West, and you will be proud of your visit."

Mr. SPRINGER of Illinois made pledges even more rigidly iron bound:

"Five million dollars have been subscribed by the citizens, all of which is collectible, and the local Board can and will raise five millions more by loan, and the city will give the site free of charge. Our men of means have subscribed the amounts which are required. I hold in my hand a statement to this effect signed by SAMUEL W. ALLERTON, Senator C. B. FARWELL, and POTTER PALMER, each of whom is able to pay the whole sum himself."

"Mr. FITCH—Read it.

"Mr. SPRINGER—I will. It is as follows:

"CHICAGO, Feb. 20.

"'In addition to five millions now subscribed, there is, we think, no doubt five millions in bonds can readily be placed here for the World's Fair.

"'SAMUEL W. ALLERTON,
"'C. B. FARWELL,
"'POTTER PALMER.'

"If this is not enough to make the Fair at Chicago the greatest success ever achieved heretofore in any country, we can fall back upon the great State of Illinois, the fourth State in the Union, which does not owe a dollar of State debt. Illinois will see to it that the fair is not a failure. But Chicago's proposition is ample to secure success.

"We will ask no money from Congress except what will be required for the buildings and exhibits of the Government. Five or six hundred thousand dollars will be ample for this."

On the strength of these promises the House voted on Monday, Feb. 24, 1890, to send the Fair to Chicago. The decisive vote for Chicago was 157, or three more than the majority required.

A new World's Fair bill, suited to the latitude and longitude of Chicago, was thereupon drawn and offered as a substitute for the bill that had been prepared before the question of a site was settled. The new bill authorized the President of the United States to proclaim the Chicago Fair to the nations of the world whenever he should receive "satisfactory proof that a sum not less than $10,000,000 has been raised or provided for by subscription or other legally binding means." It appropriated $20,000 for purposes connected with the admission of foreign goods, to be expended by the Secretary of the Treasury. It also appropriated $100,000 to be applied at once to the construction of Government buildings at the Fair, and $200,000 for expenses of transportation, care, and custody of Government exhibits, stipulating "that the United States shall not be liable, on account of the erection of buildings, expenses of the Commission or any of its officers or employees, or on account of any expenses incident to or growing out of said Exposition, for a sum exceeding in the aggregate $1,550,000." And the nineteenth section of the act guarded still more closely against the possibility of any Government expenditure or liability beyond the $1,500,000:

"Nothing in this act shall be so construed as to create any liability of the United States, direct or indirect, for any debt or obligation incurred, nor for any claim for aid or pecuniary assistance from Congress or the Treasury of the United States in support or liquidation of any debts or obligations created by said Commission in excess of appropriations made by Congress therefor."

In the discussion that followed, some question was raised as to the genuineness of Chicago's $5,000,000 subscription fund. Congressman LAWLER of Chicago promptly met the doubters with this spirited affirmation:

"I make this statement, and I will verify it again, that if $5,000,000 or $10,000,000 or $25,000,000 are necessary to make the World's Fair a success in Chicago, it will be raised within the next six months. (Applause.)"

Then Mr. SPRINGER got to his feet and indignantly exclaimed:

"Do you suppose that the city of Chicago, which wants this Fair so much, which has made so honorable and stupendous an effort to secure it, is going to allow the enterprise to lapse into desuetude? Not at all. It will be a success; the gentlemen whose names are subscribed to this paper will make it the grandest Fair that ever was held in this country or in any other. Their honor is pledged; their money is pledged; they are able to carry out their promises. Does any gentleman on this floor believe that these honorable and responsible gentlemen have been playing with Congress; that they have come here as confidence men to deceive us?"

With these words ringing through the chamber of the House of Representatives, the bill passed.

When the bill reached the Senate, Senator CULLOM, speaking for the people of Chicago and of Illinois, reaffirmed the pledges so freely given in the House of Representatives:

"I desire to say, in behalf of Chicago and of the Commonwealth which I in part represent, that that city and that State appreciate the honor, which, if this bill shall pass locating the Fair at Chicago, will be conferred upon them if it becomes a law. I desire to state further in behalf of the great city of Chicago, either as an organized government or as a great body of over a million people, that there is no purpose on the part of anybody in that city other than to carry out to the very letter the pledges which have been made on their part to the committees of the two Houses of Congress."

With this iteration of the Chicago pledges echoing through the Senate chamber, the bill passed.

Now, months before the opening of the great affair which Chicago so freely and magnanimously undertook, the city of wind and false pretences makes application for $5,000,000 of money from the Treasury of the United States to carry on the enterprise. Where is the fine scorn which repudiated any desire for Government aid? Where is the $25,000,000 of Chicago capital that was waiting the chance to invest itself in the World's Fair? Where are SAMUEL W. ALLERTON, C. B. FARWELL, and POTTER PALMER, each of whom is able to pay the whole sum promised out of his own pocket? Where is the great State of Illinois, the fourth in the Union, which does not owe a dollar of State debt, and stands ready to see to it that Chicago's Fair is not a failure? Where are the honorable and responsible citizens with their honor and their money pledged to make the Fair the grandest ever held in this country or any other?

All on their knees on the shore of Lake Michigan, stretching out their hands toward the National Treasury for cash with which to dig the foundations of the Columbian Exposition, and demanding of Congress that it shall seal Chicago's failure and disgrace by voting an enormous, unconstitutional, and impossible loan.

The Earnings of Women.

A paper read before the British Association at Cardiff recited well-known facts as to the inferiority of women's earnings as compared with men's. Except in a few cases of piece work, their pay in manufacturing industries averages from one-third to two-thirds less. It is smaller also when they compete with men as teachers, compositors, telegraphers, and clerks; but in art and literature, and wherever they have extraordinary special skill or genius, there is no such discrimination against them.

This lower rate of pay for the run of women is not due to any disposition of employers to take advantage of their weakness. The prices of the labor market are not governed by such considerations. They are regulated by quality and supply, and if women's work was worth as much as men's, it would command as high a price. The fact that the pay for it is less is convincing evidence that it is inferior in quality. Hence the only general conclusion that the author of the paper at Cardiff could reach is that men beat women in the competition by producing more, and also by producing what is more valuable in the market.

As a remedy he advised that the training of women should be improved, and he suggested that they might profit by combining for their own protection. But the disparity between the capacity of men and women as workers does not come from any artificial cause. It is fixed by nature. As a rule, women cannot be relied upon as steady workers to the same extent as men. A sober and healthy man can keep at his employment day in and day out and from year's end to year's end. It is not so with a woman. The statistics of factories, shops, and offices show that the necessary loss of time from work is more with women than men; and of course it must be so. Nor can women be driven like men. They must be treated with greater consideration, for which indulgence they have to pay in less wages.

It is obvious, therefore, that women can compete with men in the labor market only by taking smaller pay, no matter what their training may be. They also suffer in the manufacturing employments, which they follow most generally, by the competition of feminine workers in vast numbers, who can afford to give their labor for a small price, because it is performed at home as a method of making a trifling addition to the incomes of families, or of employing hours which otherwise would be spent in idleness. Every woman who does her own family sewing in whole or in part is a competitor of the women who sew for a living, and she helps to lower the scale of their pay. So also every one of the many thousands of married women who take work home from factories to eke out the resources of straitened households contributes to lessen the wages of the regular workers in that particular industry.

There is, however, a field in which women do not suffer from anything like overcompetition. It is domestic service. The demand for skilful women servants is greater than the supply. No good and trustworthy woman servant need ever be without a place and without good wages. In the household, also, women have the protection which they require for their welfare, and they find in it a variety of occupation which subjects them to no competition with men, except to a very small extent comparatively. They can get employment as servants far more easily than men, and their average pay is higher than in any other of the employments in which women engage, for it includes board and lodging.

The Wonder of the Century.

A correspondent of the *New York Press* says that he has seen a letter from JOSEPH B. FORAKER of Ohio, containing this passage about the Hon. JOHN SHERMAN:

"There is a fight on hand which is very unfortunate for the State ticket. I did not commence it, and want my friends to understand that fact without any possibility of misunderstanding, either for the present or for the future. SHERMAN commenced it. He knows that I am ambitious to go to the Senate, and he acknowledges that I have a right to entertain that ambition. Nevertheless, he has undertaken to get some of my friends away from me. I will not stand this, and have so notified SHERMAN. He must not make any fight for the Senate during the pending campaign, and I will not. I have not mentioned the senatorship to any one, save to say that I will be a candidate. SHERMAN must also play fair. If he does not we will have to lock horns."

From the tone of this extraordinary communication any person unfamiliar with the history of Ohio politics would never suppose that the man who now warns the most eminent Republican statesman of Ohio off the field in the name of harmony is the person who attempted, three years ago, to destroy Mr. SHERMAN's reputation by means of a forged paper.

It is one of the marvels of the age that JOSEPH B. FORAKER should still be in a position to "lock horns" with any honorable man in a contest for any public office of honor and trust. If he still has a political following, of what sort of material can it be composed? What honest Republican in Ohio can degrade himself so far as to tramp behind JOSEPH B. FORAKER and soil his shoes in the slime of JOSEPH B. FORAKER's personal record?

At the conclusion of the investigation by Congress of the FORAKER-WOOD forgery, the convicted and discredited, but not abashed ex-Governor impudently asserted his belief in the existence of a genuine paper similar to the forged subscription list which WOOD produced and FORAKER fathered in the campaign of 1889. That is to say, FORAKER declared that while *his* document might be a forgery, JOHN SHERMAN was nevertheless a scoundrel, and the evidence of JOHN SHERMAN's infamy was somewhere in existence. And FORAKER dramatically declared then and there that he intended "to devote the balance of his life to running it down."

He has never run it down, and he never will. And yet so loose is the conception, on the part of a great many Republicans of Ohio, of the first principles of morality and personal honor, that FORAKER has been able to shift his burden of shame and guilt onto the shoulders of a not inconsiderable following, and to talk about his "friends" and his legitimate political ambition, and to notify JOHN SHERMAN that he must play fair or else lock horns with the joint proprietor and responsible utterer of the FORAKER-WOOD forged subscription list.

He Wouldn't Fit.

The very first public utterance of Lieutenant-Governor EDWARD F. JONES since he conceived the notion of rising as the workingman's independent leader over the field of politics, shows his lack of preparation, and, perhaps, his irremediable unfitness for the job. On Labor Day Lieutenant-Governor JONES addressed a great picnic in Troy. The surprising coupling of the laboring man's growth in prosperity, importance, and public influence with the degradation of politics and its monetary corruption was not the oddest of the speaker's points. He was addressing labor organizations solely, among which an undisputed principle is that the class of workingmen they represent should rather be preserved from competition with unorganized labor than subjected to it; and most of all should be defended against the absolutely wageless labor available in prisons. Yet a part of Governor JONES's speech was this:

"Were it not for the maudlin sympathy for criminals so freely expressed by so many good people, we would see every able-bodied prison bird at work on our high ways. How much better such a course than the appropriation of $10,000,000 for the building and improvement of our highways. This immense amount would be but the entering wedge for a never-ending expenditure, and, what would be far worse, the introduction into our system of government of another branch of public works, which, from the fact of its reaching every road district in the State, would create numberless petty officeholders with an army of political followers, which would be more demoralizing than ever within the power of any canal ring."

It would be absurd to credit Governor JONES with the folly of mistaking his audience. His remarks at Troy rather prove his total disqualification for running on any such platform as he seems willing that people should believe him to be tinkering at. An old stager like JONES cannot get onto another track successfully at his time of politics. He had better abandon all idea of anything in public life other than what Providence may assign to him through sticking to the Democratic party.

At the local fairs and other industrial exhibitions in various countries of Europe, Col. CHARLES J. MURPHY of Nebraska has been a notable figure for some years. He is "Commissioner for the State of Nebraska," sent abroad to popularize the consumption of American Indian corn, which is one of the great products of Nebraska. At the European fairs Col. MURPHY makes an impressive display of American corn and all varieties of it. Corn in the husk or on the bare cob, shelled corn, corn in the can, and corn meal; he shows all the ways in which corn and corn meal may be cooked; he makes hominy, mush, johnnycake, and other things in the presence of crowds of visitors, and serves them to those who want them at prices that are cheap enough. He is voluble of speech in the language of Nebraska, and delivers orations on corn that are both instructive and humorous.

Secretary JERRY RUSK has now authorized Commissioner MURPHY to proceed to Berlin and lay the Indian corn question before the German Government. That Government has the power to encourage the importation of our corn into Germany, where it is especially needed at this time, when the rye crop and other grain crops are short; and it has power to provide for the use of corn on an extensive scale by the German army. It is therefore an important mission with which Col. MURPHY has been intrusted by the Hon. JERRY RUSK.

Now, if the German Government will permit Col. MURPHY to make his corn exhibit in its presence; if the German Government will watch him closely as he prepares the corn in all kinds of ways for consumption; if the German Government will partake of corn on the cob, corn mush, and corn dodgers as he cooks them, and if the German Government will listen attentively to his orations on corn in the language of Nebraska, there need be no doubt that that Government will favor the corn policy which he has been commissioned by the Hon. JERRY RUSK to urge it to adopt.

A short time ago it looked as though the wearisome quarrel between St. Paul and Minneapolis was about to be closed in the bonds of wedlock, in which both of them would hereafter live in mutual affection, under the name of The Twins. But they are at each other again. The few weeks in which they exchanged pleasant words and seemed to be preparing for union have come to an end. They will not unite, and neither of them will keep the peace, and each of them will continue to revile the other. The facts are regrettable, but we are unable to change them all at once. We can only say that New York still esteems both of the rival cities, and is always ready to do all it can for the promotion of their mutual prosperity. May they both live, grow, flourish, and extend their power in the sunshine, even if they cannot for a while yet fulfil the whole law by loving one another.

When a pious editor of this city recently suggested that the famine in Russia was a divine punishment for Russia's persecution of the Jews, the suggestion was received with the same quiet amusement that greeted Dr. DEPEW's later and intentionally humorous remark that our own good harvests were providently designed to perpetuate the Republican party in power. But truth sometimes proceeds from the mouths of babes and sucklings, and fools do not always speak words of folly, even when they do not know what they are saying. There was a connection between the persecution of the Jews and the extreme famine in Russia, though that connection was neither more nor less providential than any other relation of cause and effect. The Russian farmer, as is known to every reader of STEPNIAK's book on the Russian Peasantry, is always in debt, is always without ready money, and depends altogether for the means to meet his current expenses for labor at seed time and harvest, on advances from the money lenders, who are invariably Jews. These Jewish speculators travel through the country in the spring and purchase the growing crops as they stand, advancing the farmers enough ready money for the expenses of harvesting. This year, according to a correspondent of the London *Times*, the Jews had no money to lend, but were realizing all they could on their own property to take with them across the frontier. As a natural consequence, in whole districts no purchasers appeared in the spring, and the farmers were unable to hire laborers, and only "an infinitesimal portion of the crops" was harvested.

The whole intricate social economy of a people cannot be violently and suddenly overturned, no matter how pious or imperative the reason, without causing vast direct and indirect suffering. Spain never recovered from the expulsion of the Moors. The French race was unquestionably impoverished in an infinite number of ways by the expulsion of the Huguenots. Russia certainly will not escape the baleful results of the expulsion of the Jews, and the intense distress of famine is only the precursor of evils possibly more serious still. The result is incomparably more certain than the falling of rain after the explosion of one of Uncle JERRY's kites, but no more than that does it involve any special intervention of divine benevolence or wrath.

The question of Canadian annexation to the United States as recently presented in THE SUN, receives the following commentary by the *London Advertiser*:

"There is much truth in the strictures of THE SUN, as we are all sorry to admit. Our New York contemporary looks on the amalgamation of the Dominion with the United States as the one remedy for our present position—as the needed stimulus to our national exertions. We take leave to differ from it. There is room in North America for two nations. Canada's ideal future is national, and there is no reason why she should not in due course achieve her complete independence."

In regard to the question of room, there is room for much that we have not got, and also much that we might wish that we hadn't got. There is plenty of room within our continental space, but not within reason. The United States of North America should be the Government straight to Behring Sea and Baffin's Bay.

More than 10,000 of the Italians who have sought homes in the Argentine Republic during the past few years have left that country this year because the Government did not keep the promises by which it drew them there, and they could not make a living. In like manner a good many of the Russian Hebrews who went to Brazil a short time ago have already left that country because the conditions of life there are not favorable to them, and because they could not get the bounties offered to immigrants by the Government.

The Governments of nearly all the countries of South and Central America have for years past been trying to attract immigrants from Europe by offering to pay their passage, or to give them employment, or free farms, or even sums of money. The Argentine Government has competed for them with the Brazilian, and the Peruvian with the Chilian, and the Nicaraguan with the Guatemalan. Perhaps about a hundred thousand Italian, Spanish, and German immigrants have thus been drawn to those countries within a few years; but meanwhile there has been no end to their complaints that the promises made to them had been broken, or to their attempts to get away from the countries in which they had expected to prosper.

In this country we get every year as many immigrants as we desire, without tempting them by false promises to come here.

In view of the big crops of all kinds throughout the country and the consequent prosperity of the farmers and planters, who constitute the great majority of our country's population, it is not unreasonable to look for an increase in the briskness of all kinds of trade within the next half year. The enterprising men of commerce and trade in New York are prepared to cope with any amount of business, and to supply their customers in all the States of the Union with everything that may be needed by them. It is not in vain that this city stands aloft in its world-wide renown as the commercial emporium of the United States.

Secretary TRACY has done well in ordering a cruiser to Honolulu at this time. It is desirable that our Government should hold a point of observation there as long as the state of things continues to be as mixed as it now is. We must keep a watch, a naval watch, over the manœuvrings of the foreign and native factions which are now contending with each other for the control or possession of the Hawaiian Government, and some of which are trying to carry out projects in which we are interested. That Government is in a critical situation in these times, and the death of the shrewd American who was the Queen's husband and adviser has made the situation even more critical than it was during his lifetime.

We are not prepared to admit the right of any foreign power to seize the Hawaiian Islands, or to establish a protectorate over them, or to wheedle Queen LILIUOKALANI into the signing of a treaty that will permit the planting of a foreign garrison on Hawaiian soil.

The singular announcement is made from Philadelphia that Mr. GEORGE WASHINGTON CHILDS will hereafter be the editor-in-chief of the *Public Ledger*. THE SUN congratulates its esteemed contemporary upon the acquisition of so much genius, energy, experience, and greatness and goodness of intellect and heart. But we are somewhat puzzled to know who has been personating Mr. GEORGE WASHINGTON CHILDS in the columns of the *Public Ledger* for the past twenty years and more.

THE PLATTFORM: *Qui* FASSETT *per alium* FASSETT *per se.*

Dog-in-the-Manger Matrimony.

From the Atchison Daily Globe.

Half the marriages in the world would not be contracted if the parties to them could be assured that the other party would not marry any one else.

Our Travelling Watermelons.

From the London Standard.

The latest novelty in agricultural imports into England is a consignment of watermelons from Cincinnati.

Realism.

From Life.

"Miss Hyart is realistic even to her stockings."
"What do you mean?"
"The clocks upon them are striking."

BEN HARRISON AT HOME.

Why He is Unpopular in Indiana—Huston's Recent Interview.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 8.—The recent interview with ex-Treasurer Huston in the *Chicago Herald* bitterly criticising President Harrison, and exposing that distinguished gentleman's relations with his leading manager in his own State, has created a profound sensation all over the West. Little else has been talked of here since its appearance. Mr. Huston has denied that it was "authorized," but no one who is familiar with the inside of Republican politics in Indiana doubts for one moment that it expresses Huston's real sentiments toward Harrison. Huston managed three State campaigns in this State for Harrison, at a personal loss, and expended a large sum of money to advance Harrison's interests. No sooner did Harrison become President than he drew himself within his shell and became so important that few persons dared even to make a suggestion to him, especially about Indiana appointments. Previous to the election Harrison led all his friends here to believe that he intended to be liberal in the dispensation of patronage in Indiana, and that he would make this State Republican for all time. It did not occur to him that patronage is an element of weakness, or that, instead of building himself up he would destroy his political future. He promised through Huston that the workers should be rewarded. Huston did not personally desire to become Treasurer of the United States, but accepted the office at the personal request of the President, under the impression that in being near the President he would be consulted about the appointments so far as Indiana was concerned, and he would thus be able to redeem a number of promises he had made to delegates from other States at Chicago for votes for Harrison, to contributors to the campaign fund in Indiana as well as to workers.

No sooner was Harrison inaugurated than he refused to listen to Huston or any one else about who should be appointed to offices in Indiana or what Indianans should be rewarded with official posts elsewhere. A number of delegates from other States were promised by the Harrison managing committee at Chicago that they should be consulted concerning the Federal appointments in their respective States. The committee which made these promises created the impression that such promises as it made would be faithfully carried out. Harrison has, in a large number of instances, ignored these promises and snubbed those who made them, a circumstance that has made him enemies among many influential Republicans, who are now only too anxious to get even by opposing the President's renomination.

The following is a specimen of the President's action: One of the Indiana delegates, in running around Chicago, fell in with a delegate from Ohio. The Hoosier delegate ascertained that his Ohio friend desired to warm the seat of the Collector of Internal Revenue for his district, and would bolt Sherman and vote for Harrison provided he could be assured of that appointment should Harrison be nominated and elected. The Ohio delegate was taken to the private room of the Harrison managers, and was assured that the committee would see to it that he should have that or some other equally good appointment, provided he would support Harrison. The Ohio delegate carried out his part of the contract and received the curses of his own delegates for so doing, and was threatened with political ostracism, &c., but he remained true to his pledges to the Harrison managers. After Harrison's inauguration the Ohio delegate became a candidate for the office and obtained a large number of recommendations for the post, but was bitterly opposed by Senator Sherman and the Sherman delegates from Ohio at the Chicago Convention because of his desertion of Sherman at a critical moment.

The Indiana delegate through whom the promise was made was appealed to. He went to Washington. He had an interview with the President and explained the arrangement and referred the President to the managers for a verification of his statements. Thereupon Harrison coolly informed him that the Ohio delegate did wrong in not standing by Sherman, and he could not appoint him. That Indiana delegate now says that Harrison is working to obtain the support of Senator Sherman for a renomination, and seemed rather anxious to find a chance to do something that Sherman would appreciate, even if such act repudiated a solemn promise made by his accredited managers at Chicago. He says the President has gone back on a number of such promises when he could make a friend in another State by so doing, feeling that he could take care of Indiana through his officeholders.

This is only one of the many of Gen. Harrison's acts that have made him enemies by the hundred in his own party in Indiana. Another is his treatment of Col. W. W. Dudley, who is a political power in his own party in this State. A large number of prominent workers were relying upon Col. Dudley's influence to secure them certain appointments, and his going back on that individual has obtained him the enmity of that class of his former political friends.

He has offended another class of political friends by his arrogance and fish-like coldness when they call on him at the White House merely to pay their respects. Some of them he scarcely recognizes. He acts as if he was conferring a favor by shaking hands with them at his public receptions.

He has lost the support of the civil service reformers, most of whom supported and labored for him in his race. The Hon. W. D. Foulke, President of the Indiana State Civil Service Association and one of the brainy men of the State, is in open opposition to his renomination, and the *Civil Service Chronicle*, edited by L. B. Swift, the Secretary of the State Committee, is opposed to his renomination. These are only a few of the enemies he has made in his own party in this State and elsewhere, and he has made his own State, county, and city Democratic.

Republicans in Indiana have not become Democrats, but, as a rule, they take no interest in politics, and do not vote and will not so long as Harrison is President. If they do so they will vote the Democratic ticket. It is now generally admitted that the President cannot carry this State for re-election, and he cannot possibly obtain a solid delegation to the next National Republican Convention. A number of the leading daily and weekly newspapers are openly opposed to him and will fight his renomination.

Ex-Treasurer Huston is a power in State politics, and if he should conclude to take a hand in the approaching contest he will make himself felt. He is a man of large fortune and of great energy. Look out for a red-hot canvass inside of the Republican party in Indiana during the next six months. C. B. K.

The Real National Flower.

From the Boston Globe.

Under date of Aug. 29 you noticed a champion sunflower over ten feet high and having forty-five flowers, grown by Squire Jennings of Cohassett. Mr. C. H. Clark of Medford has one growing in his garden thirteen feet high, the stock being 1¾ inches in diameter, and having thirty-five large flowers. Who can beat this? C. H. C.

Peffer's Great Stroke.

From the Atchison Daily Globe.

Senator Peffer was recently approached by a Topeka *Journal* reporter, and in answer to certain questions he stroked his beard and said: "I——" But what he said is of little consequence. He stroked his beard. That is all that need be recorded. That is all the public is interested in ascertaining. He stroked his beard.

Part Would Do.

From the Boston Courier.

He (tenderly)—Don't you feel chilly, darling? Wouldn't you like my coat to put around you?
She (shyly)—I think your sleeve will be sufficient.

Obliging Florida Fishes.

From the Florida Times-Union.

Pompano is being supplied to everybody in Pablo. The fish jump from the creek into the baggage car of the train as it crosses the trestle.

"You cannot be sure that you will run the summer through free from all attacks of cramps, cholera morbus, diarrhœa, or dysentery, &c. Prudently provide yourself, therefore, with Dr. Jayne's Carminative Balsam, a perfectly safe medicine and a sure curative.—adv.

CRUISER NO. 9.

The Pioneer of a New Class of Our War Ships Will Soon Take to the Water.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—The next war vessel to be launched in our navy is Cruiser No. 9, which will then receive, according to popular expectation, the name North Point. She is one of three sister ships, of which two are under construction at the Columbia Iron Works in Baltimore, and the third by Harrison Loring in Boston. It is a point of additional interest that these 2,000-ton vessels are almost identical in displacement with the two Chilian cruisers Presidente Errazuriz and Presidente Pinto, built in France, of which so much has lately been heard. The Chilian craft are, however, rather longer and narrower, having a length of 268 feet, and a breadth of 35¾ feet, whereas Cruiser No. 9 and her mates are 257 feet on the load-water line, and have an extreme beam of 37, with a mean normal draught of 14½ feet. The latter also are only guaranteed to make seventeen knots an hour, whereas the Chilian vessels are nineteen-knot ships. But since the bureau originally designed the machinery for eighteen knots, and believes that even that figure may be exceeded, and since also these vessels are said to have more boiler capacity, in proportion to their size, than any others designed up to that time for our navy, they may not fall far below the speed of their 2,080-ton Chilian contemporaries.

Congress, in its act of Sept. 7, 1888, limited the cost of each of these vessels to $700,000. The first bids on them were not accepted, as they exceeded this amount, the Cramps bidding $875,000 and the Bath Iron Works $780,000. At that time, however, the required speed was an average of eighteen knots per hour, for four consecutive hours. The Navy Department accordingly reduced this limit to seventeen knots; and for the former premiums and penalties varying from $10,000 to $40,000 for each quarter knot of excess or shortcoming in speed, it substituted a uniform $25,000 for every quarter knot. Thus if eighteen knots should be made the contractor would have $100,000 under the new arrangement, where he would have had nothing under the old. New proposals were then called for, and on the 26th of October, 1889, they were opened. Five firms had bid and all were within the limit in one form or another. The two lowest bids were those of the Columbian Iron Works, $1,225,000 for two cruisers, making $612,500 each; and of Harrison Loring for one cruiser, $674,000. All the bids were for hull and machinery on the plans furnished by the department. A failure to reach sixteen knots rejects the vessel, and in the original proposals this limit had been sixteen and one-half knots.

Cruiser No. 9, which is now very nearly ready for launching, is a twin-screw protected vessel, driven by triple expansion engines of 5,400 aggregate horse-power, with cylinders of 26½, 39, and 63 inches diameter, and a stroke of 33 inches. The steel boilers, designed for a working pressure of 160 pounds, are of the return fire tubular type, three of them being double-ended and the other two single-ended. The engines and boilers are in separate water-tight compartments. The rig is that of a two-masted schooner. The normal coal supply is 200 tons, with 435 tons as the full bunker capacity, and disposed, of course, so as to protect the machinery. A water-tight protective deck extends the whole length of the vessel; but especially interesting is the coffer-dam protection along the main machinery space, to be filled with cellulose. This vessel will be the first in our navy to carry this water-excluding belt, whose efficiency has been practically tried in several navies, and notably of late in the Danish vessel Hekla. There the thorough test was applied of shooting a projectile from a heavy gun entirely through the cellulose belt at the bows, and then steaming around for several hours, after which the water taken in prior to the automatic closing of the hole was found to be only about a gallon.

The battery of cruiser No. 9, as of her sister ships, will be composed wholly of rapid-fire, breech-loading rifles—probably eight of the 4-inch calibre and two of the 5-inch or the 6-inch. There will be a secondary battery of smaller rapid-fire and machine guns and also six tubes for discharging auto-mobile torpedoes. An oval conning tower will be placed on the forecastle deck, and the systems of electric light, ventilation, drainage, and fire main are of the modern sort. A great improvement over previous ships has been made in the berthing accommodations and officers' quarters.

On the whole these three vessels have their full share of the steady progress which is effected from year to year in naval construction. They will be the first of our war ships to carry rapid-fire guns in their main batteries; they will be the first to be provided with cellulose belts; while as to their machinery, it is enough to say that the engines of cruiser No. 9 are to develop 400-horse power in excess of what was assigned to the Chicago, a vessel of two and one-quarter times her displacement.

The contract for the two Baltimore cruisers of this type calls for their completion next May, and the Boston cruiser also is to be finished a little later in that month. They will all be extremely welcome, since for cruising purposes they occupy an intermediate place between the Atlanta and the Yorktown classes, and only require a complement of 185 officers and men each, so that they can be put into commission without a very serious strain upon our limited personnel.

SINGING SMALL IN '91.

The Squeal from the Town that Had $25,000,000 Ready, if Needed.

From the Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Looking at the matter from a strictly business point of view it must be conceded that this would be a safe loan. There is every reason to believe that the security is ample. The chances are that the final round-up will show a wide margin of net receipts in excess of the amount named. It is probable that the money in question could be raised on bonds thus secured, taken by investors as an investment, pure and simple.

But this is a national exposition, not a local one, nor yet is it the outcoming of mere popular sentiment. The decision to have an exposition at all was made by Congress, and the location of it in Chicago was the work of the same body. The plan of operation, laid down by Congress and accepted by the local directory, is thoroughly national in character, requirements, and authority. This large sum of money in addition to the amounts already raised by Chicago and the people of Chicago has been rendered necessary by the action of the National Commission. This body, acting within the scope of its statutory jurisdiction, adopted plans of construction on a scale so large as to render this additional sum necessary. There has been no extravagance or lavishness, but simply expansion. These enlargements are based upon and due to the fact that there is every reason to believe that the buildings when thus extended will be none too large to meet the absolute requirements of the exposition.

The United States as a nation has asked all the world to join in celebrating the fourth centennial of the supreme event of history, and the invitation is being accepted more generally than was anticipated. The Government as the representative of the nation cannot afford to hold back now, even if it had an inclination to do so. Too much depends upon the complete success of the fair, which is really a great national undertaking. With many people the question will arise, why should not this $5,000,000 be made as an appropriation instead of a loan? Certainly the object is both worthy and national. But the directory and the Commission have jointly decided to ask only for a loan, and in that shape it will be pressed upon Congress.

It is morally certain that the Government would have its loan paid back, and there would still be enough money to meet all other reasonable expectations of a refund.

Baum's Refrigerine Fails.

From the Pittsburgh Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—Pension Commissioner Raum has failed in his endeavors to have his refrigerator scheme adopted by the Navy Department for the new cruisers. A committee was appointed to investigate the claims made for the "refrigerine." It consisted of Capt. Montgomery Sicard, Medical Inspector H. M. Wells, Chief Engineer David Smith, and Paymaster J. Q. Barton.

The report states that the Board met at the office of the company in this city, where the appliances were set up for exhibition. Raum claimed that the wonderful refrigerine salt, when mixed with 1½ times its weight of water, would form the refrigerating brine which would do the work, and could be recovered by evaporation over and over again without material loss of quantity or efficacy.

The report concludes as follows:

First—That there is nothing new in the use of refrigerating mixtures for producing cold, and that nitrate of ammonia has been used for the purpose for over fifty years, but has never heretofore been able to successfully compete with other methods of refrigeration.

Second—That the system is cumbersome and not adapted to icemaking.

Third—That the space occupied by the material alone precludes its use for refrigerating purposes on board of naval vessels.

Fourth—That its cost for refrigerating purposes on board of naval vessels would be nearly double that of the devices now in use.

The Board, therefore, does not recommend that it be adopted for use in the naval service.

Has Ensilage Gone Out?

From the Liverpool Mercury.

It will be remembered that some years ago there was a sudden fashion for the conversion of green stuffs into what is called ensilage. In various parts of the country, and especially in some parts of Scotland, expensive silos were built into which the green grass was thrown to be preserved by fermentation. One hears less of ensilage now than six years ago. The truth is that the silo has gone out of fashion again. Scores of them are standing unused in Scotland, and the system has manifestly failed to acclimatize itself.

SUNBEAMS.

—The Denver *News* says that Jonas Carpenter of that city is nearly 130 years old. He was born in Virginia, and the family Bible gives the date of his birth as 1762. He is said to be in good health.

—M. H. De Young, editor of the San Francisco *Chronicle*, started his first newspaper in San Francisco in 1865 on a capital of $20. Bret Harte was then a clerk in the Mint and did his first writing for Mr. De Young.

—There is an "Ohio Beauty" cherry tree in the old Bassford orchard in Brown's Valley, Cal., which bears from 11,000 to 15,000 pounds of fruit every year. The tree is so large that a scaffolding has to be built round it so that the cherries can be picked.

—In felling a big tree at Ivoryton village, in the Connecticut Valley, the other day, the woodsman drove his axe into a big round stone exactly in the heart of it. With difficulty he extracted the rock, which weighed thirty or forty pounds. How the stone got into the tree trunk