The Sun.

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The Republican Convention.

The Republican Convention at Rochester yesterday despatched its business promptly and with great apparent unanimity. The brief opening address of JOHN N. KNAPP, the veteran Chairman of the State Committee, and the wordy and high-flown speech of W. W. GOODRICH of Brooklyn, the temporary Chairman, were noticeable chiefly for the overwhelming applause that greeted the name of BLAINE and the silence or perfunctory cheers that followed the few references to President HARRISON. On the first ballot on the nominations for Governor, J. SLOAT FASSETT, the Collector of the Port of New York, received 514 votes out of 774, while JAMES W. WADSWORTH of Livingston county, his nearest competitor, received only 86 votes, and the nomination of Mr. FASSETT was immediately made unanimous. Nominees for the other State offices were then chosen by acclamation—JOHN W. VROOMAN of Herkimer for Lieutenant-Governor, EUGENE F. O'CONNOR of Kings for Secretary of State, A. C. WADE of Chautauqua for Comptroller, IRA H. HEDGES for State Treasurer.

The platform commends the wisdom and purity of the Administration of President HARRISON and the sagacious conduct of the Secretaries of all the great departments. It praises the revenue legislation of the Fifty-first Congress and the "joint operation" of the policy of reciprocity and the protective system; protests against any "degradation of the currency;" favors the fulfilment of the pledges given to the soldiers of the Union, and the rigid enforcement of the Alien Contract law. There is "a local option" plank, and others for an official "blanket" ballot, and for a general bill for the government of cities. There is a curious demand for "the suppression of all trusts, combines, and schemes designed artificially to increase the necessaries of life," a demand that would have more meaning in the Western States, where the farmers are holding back their wheat from the market, than in New York, and there is a fine sentimental protest against "the cruelties and persecutions practised upon the Jews in Russia." There is also much of the usual denunciation of the Democratic party and its doings.

On the whole the Convention is to be congratulated upon wasting so little of the valuable time of the delegates in wrangling over purely honorary nominations, and in concealing for the moment by a thin coating of transparent unanimity the undying enmity that still lurks in the bosoms of the Plattites and the Millerites.

The Chicago Fair on Sunday.

The question whether the World's Fair at Chicago shall be opened on Sunday is making serious trouble for the managers of the enterprise. They are asked to decide it as a question of moral and religious duty only, and not with reference to the pecuniary profits, of which the Exhibition will be in sore need.

The prevailing sentiment of the Protestant Churches, as expressed in the deliverances of their assemblies, conventions, and conferences, is undoubtedly opposed to the Sunday opening. Delegations have been appointed to proceed to Chicago to protest against it as a violation of the commandment of GOD, which would outrage Christian convictions and tend to increase the popular disregard for the sanctity of the Lord's Day. Religious papers are exhorting the managers to seek the approval of the Almighty rather than the favor of men, and to show to the whole world the depth and sincerity of their own piety and the piety of this country. When the *Independent* sought the views of Bishops and leading clergymen on the subject, the Protestants were almost unanimous in condemning the policy of Sunday opening, and some of the Roman Catholics also opposed it as a dangerous innovation. This feeling, too, seems to be growing under the stimulus of apparently concerted efforts for its cultivation, and from this time forward the managers of the Exhibition will feel its pressure steadily.

Meantime, we do not hear of any organized movement on the other side. The only loud appeals which they hear come from those who would shut the gates on the first day of the week without regard to pecuniary loss and without reference to the public convenience. It is GOD's will, cry the religious enemies of opening, and GOD must be obeyed. The spiritual gain of obedience, they declare, will far transcend in importance any material profit which disobedience might bring in.

The addition to their expected functions which is thus imposed on the Fair managers is of enormous weight. Besides looking after the secular interests of the Exhibition they are required to settle a controverted question as to the proper observance of Sunday. They must mix up business and religion, theology and finance, when they are at their wits' ends to provide ways and means for carrying on the enterprise. Sunday opening would increase their receipts, and yet, much as they will need the money, they are called upon to give it up as a tribute to the religious sentiment of the Union and as exemplars of Christian conduct and champions of a theory of Sunday observance which is rejected by the great majority of the people of Christendom and of this country also. If the question as to the Sunday opening of the Fair were put to popular vote, undoubtedly it would be decided in the affirmative, in a very emphatic way. If the gates are opened on Sunday more visitors will enter than on any other day of the week. Yet the managers are urged to shut them, as a religious duty overriding every consideration of profit or public convenience. The responsibility of honoring or dishonoring the commandment of GOD rests on their shoulders, according to the united declaration of Baptist, Methodist, and Presbyterian conventions.

The managers of the Chicago Fair are therefore in a situation full of difficulty and embarrassment. They are made the arbiters between two great parties in the religious world and between the majority of the public who want to enjoy Sunday as a day of leisure and the minority who would treat it as a fast day, on which all amusement is forbidden by Divine command. When the same question came up here in the discussion as to the Sunday opening of the Metropolitan Museum of Art it was decided contrary to the views of the Sabbatarians, and probably at Chicago they will be no more successful, for in principle the two cases are precisely alike. If it is allowable to visit a picture gallery on Sunday, it is proper to look at the collections of a World's Fair.

The Trades Union Congress at Newcastle.

The twenty-fourth Congress of the Trades Unions, now sitting at Newcastle, seems likely to prove the most important meeting of the kind ever held in Great Britain. An unusually large number of societies is represented, it being foreseen that an attempt would be made to reach a definite decision on two questions of extreme interest to workingmen, the expediency, namely, of obtaining an eight-hour labor day by legislative enactment, and of organizing a distinct labor party.

It will be remembered that at the Congress which convened in Liverpool last year, a resolution in favor of a legal eight-hour day was carried, but only by a small majority, and in the face of strenuous opposition on the part of the weavers and spinners and a considerable section of the miners. It was expected that both parties would this year rally their forces for a final test of strength, but the result of the vote reached on Tuesday must be regarded as a drawn battle. It would have been one thing to pass a resolution calling upon Parliament forthwith to make an eight-hour day binding in all trades. It is quite another thing to carry, even by a large preponderance of votes—232 to 163—a resolution requesting the British Government to convoke an international conference for the purpose of arranging, in conjunction with all foreign Governments, an international eight-hour law. It is perfectly true that if British artisans work but eight hours a day, while their Continental competitors work ten or twelve, British products being more costly would eventually be ousted from the markets of the world. A consideration of this fact, however, did not hold back last year's Congress at Liverpool from demanding an immediate passage of an eight-hour law, and if such a measure is to wait until Continental Governments acquiesce in like legislation, it will be virtually postponed to the Greek kalends. The day is far distant when German and Italian, or even French workingmen, will obtain an eight-hour day in all trades, and therefore the scheme of an international conference will come to nothing. It is, nevertheless, quite possible that before this Congress adjourns on Saturday, it may call on Parliament to give British workingmen an eight-hour day by statute.

The other question, whether British workingmen should, before the next general election, form a distinct labor party, may well cause profound anxiety to Mr. GLADSTONE and his fellow Liberals. For except in Birmingham, and in those districts of the metropolis where Lord RANDOLPH CHURCHILL and other expounders of the so-called Conservative-Democracy have considerable influence, a large majority of British artisans hitherto could be safely counted on to vote for Liberal candidates. Of late, however, the Liberals have been even more active and conspicuous than the Conservatives in opposing an eight-hour labor day, the late Mr. BRADLAUGH, in particular, having set his face firmly against that project. From the tenor, also, of Mr. GLADSTONE's somewhat cautious references to the subject, one is justified in inferring that he disapproves of legislative limitations of the hours of labor. The suggestion made by Mr. EDWARD DICEY that the Conservatives should adopt the eight-hour programme, has not, of course, the slightest chance of being accepted by such a leader as Lord SALISBURY. If, then, British artisans are resolved to have an eight-hour day, apparently they will be driven to start a party of their own, seeing that neither of the existing political organizations will assent to their wishes. That is just what workmen had to do this summer in New South Wales, and the result of their voting for candidates of their own was a complete derangement of political calculations.

As very little is known in this country regarding the constitutions, scope, and aims of the trades' union congresses, some facts relating to the subject may be of interest. The congresses meet yearly, the first of them having assembled in Manchester in 1868. There were then present only thirty-four delegates, representing about 118,000 persons; in the present Congress there are upward of 500, representing a million and a half of working people. The delegates are elected and paid by the various societies and councils sending them, and each delegate must present credentials duly signed by the officers of his society, together with two dollars and a half toward the expenses of the Congress. The Parliamentary Committee is practically a permanent body, elected by the whole Congress yearly, and supported by voluntary contributions from trades unions or trades councils. No outside help is accepted. The Parliamentary Committee carries on the work from year to year on the lines laid down by the congresses, and reports its proceedings to each successive Congress on the day of its assembling. The only paid officer is the Parliamentary Secretary, whose salary is now $1,000 a year, but an honorarium of $75 is voted yearly to the Treasurer. The other expenses accrue from the hiring of offices, from printing, stationery, postage, and the preparation of Parliamentary papers. At least fifty important measures in the line of remedial legislation have been more or less the outcome of the combined action of the trades unions since it began in 1868. During the whole period of twenty-four years the aggregate expenditure of the Parliamentary Committee has been less than $58,000, of which less than $15,000 has been paid as salaries. When we contrast this trifling outlay with the quantity of useful work accomplished, we must acknowledge that the Parliamentary Committee of the British trades unions has made a remarkable record.

Not a Pure Blessing.

The suspicion of the Hebrew trades that Baron DE HIRSCH's fund for the relief of the exiled Russian Jews is used by "unscrupulous capitalists to cheapen labor" must be entirely without reason. The American Jews who are assisting him in carrying out his magnificent project of philanthropy are men of the highest character, and their charitable motives are unquestionable.

It is not doubtful, however, that these trades have good reason to fear the sudden inpouring of many thousands of the refugees, who will come to compete with them in the labor market. That is an inevitable consequence of the benevolence of Baron DE HIRSCH. It was bound to occur, whoever might have charge of the dispensing of the fund in this country, and however great might be their sagacity and the elevation of their purposes. When the Russian Jews are brought hither they must be put in the way of getting work and supporting themselves, or the charity of the Baron will prove a curse to them rather than a blessing. His project, therefore, is not to establish colonies of paupers, but settlements of workers for their own living; and, of course, such settlements, artificially stimulated and rapidly built up, must increase the competition in the labor market to a serious extent. The clothing trade is one in which the Russian and Polish Jews already here have engaged in vast numbers, and it is natural that the refugees should turn to it also because of a similar aptitude for it, and because it opens to them the best chance of earning their bread.

Baron DE HIRSCH's colonies are planned to consist of both agriculturists and factory operatives. In a central village factories are to be set up as schools for teaching the exiles the manufacture of clothing, and about it are to be small farms for such of them as are adapted to agriculture. It was obvious from the first that the situation of these settlements in the vicinity of New York and Philadelphia would make of them communities of factory operatives rather than farmers. It is easier to teach men some branch of clothing manufacture than to get farms ready for them. A farming community must necessarily be of much slower growth than a factory settlement. The land must be cleared and broken, houses and barns built, and the growth of crops awaited; but as soon as the factory plant is ready and barracks for the operatives provided the factory settlement is prepared for business.

Inevitably, therefore, the great majority of the Russian Jews brought hither by Baron DE HIRSCH's munificence will be speedily introduced into the labor market, to compete with the multitudes of their race who are now picking up a meagre living by the manufacture of clothing. His project of agricultural colonies cannot be carried out, except after long delay, and it is very doubtful whether it will ever prove a successful enterprise on a large scale. The Jews now coming from Russia are likely to pursue the same paths as those followed by their countrymen already on the ground. They will be governed by the same law of demand for their labor, and their tastes and capacities are presumably about the same. Baron DE HIRSCH can assist their emigration, but he will not be able to control them after they get here. They will fight for a living in the best way they can, and will keep up the contest, though their competitors are of their own race. Undoubtedly, too, employers will be quick to profit by the addition to the labor supply, whether they are Christians or Jews.

So vast a scheme of benevolence as that undertaken by Baron DE HIRSCH must involve serious disturbance in the labor market. It cannot be helped. No wisdom can avert it. For that reason, and not merely because of anti-Semitic prejudices, country after country has expressed a strong sentiment against admitting the unhappy Jewish exiles. Naturally the great majority of them would come to us, for the preponderance of all European emigration is to this country, but now even the American Jews themselves raise their voices in violent protest against the scheme of the philanthropic Baron. "Take back the millions!" they called out to him at their Cooper Union meeting last Friday night. "Instead of a blessing they have proved a curse and a source of misery." In trying to benefit the Russian Jews he has injured the American Jews. That is the way charity often works. It may hurt more than it helps.

Hard Luck for Ohio Democrats.

Mr. LAWRENCE GARDNER, Secretary of the National Democratic Club, is a humorist of the sweetest sort. He thinks that the Ohio Republicans can be made to give up their onslaught upon free silver, and make the tariff the one issue of the campaign. "The Hon. ROGER Q. MILLS will be in Ohio next week," he says, "and then you will see the tariff loom up, and the Republicans will be compelled to face the issue."

We have not noticed that Major McKINLEY is not facing the tariff issue, but doubtless he will face it with a keener joy when Mr. MILLS begins to caper and cavort in the fields of political economy. Mr. MILLS's own speeches furnish the proof that he is a believer in free trade. He is a candidate for Speaker of the Fifty-second Congress, and the Ohio Republican orators will use him as a horrible example of Democratic opinions. They will insist that he is a representative Democrat, which he isn't by any manner of means, and they will try to persuade their audiences that the Democratic party is a free trade party and that the issue is between protection and free trade.

We should say that the tariff would loom up as soon as the Corsicana COBDEN looms up. It would have been money in the pocket of the Democratic party to pay for a European trip of six months for this splashing and exuberant crank. If he were cooling his fervid brow among the snows of Alaska, or studying wages among the ryots, the Democratic party of Ohio would feel more comfortable.

It is bad enough to have GROVER CLEVELAND assisting Major McKINLEY in his canvass. With ROGER MILLS preaching free trade, the Ohio Democrats must feel as though a spell had been cast and a hoodoo laid upon them.

President HARRISON, who has got to appoint a Democrat to the vacancy in the Interstate Commerce Commission, need not go further than the Hon. HENRY C. SEMPLE of Alabama for every qualification in character and ability which the place demands.

The charges that are officially brought against certain members of the medical staff of the Pennsylvania State Insane Asylum are shocking. If the accused parties can be proven guilty, their punishment ought not to be confined to removal from office by the Board of Trustees; they should be brought to trial under regular legal process, and subjected to such penalty as may be provided by law. The full protection of insane patients under the guardianship of the State ought to be secured by the courts, which are bound to enforce the laws that are applicable to such persons as perpetrate wrongs against any of these patients.

It is pleasing to know that there has been an increase of the school accommodations and of the number of school buildings in this city. There was complaint, a few months ago, of the inadequacy of the provisions for public education here, but there is no likelihood that this complaint will be justified for any length of time in New York city.

The Austrian Government, which is striving to check the exodus of its people to America, has given notice that the circulars of emigration agencies will not hereafter be transmitted by post, and that these agencies will be suppressed. Our own legislation in regard to this business is in line with this action of Austria. The third section of the Immigration act of March last provides that steamship or other agents shall not induce aliens to come here by circulating advertisements in any foreign country; and the fourth section of the act prohibits these agents from "soliciting, inviting, or encouraging the immigration of aliens" in any way whatever, under penalty of the exclusion of such persons as may thus be induced to come here.

There is no doubt that the heavy immigration to our ports is due, in large measure, to the operations of steamship agents in European countries. In Italy, in Austria, and in Great Britain there are many hundred of these agents, and their gains are proportionate to their success in enrolling steerage passengers for the United States. Now that Austria has determined to put a stop to their operations, it is more than likely that Italy, Germany, and England will follow suit. By doing so they will aid in enforcing the provisions of the immigration laws of the United States.

A race which would have greater interest now than at any other time in the past, would be between the two steam yachts owned respectively by Mr. HEARST and Mr. MUNO. Such a thing as speed in steam yachts—that is twenty knots or more—has never heretofore been successfully attempted. Neither in this country nor in England has there been a pleasure vessel which could really be called fast. Before Mr. THORNEYCROFT, the leading student of boiler making, developed his form of boilers, now in very general use, such a thing as a steam yacht which could maintain her power for speed throughout a season was practically impossible. As the Vamoose and the Norwood are the leading specimens in their class in this country, a trial between them should certainly be seen. There is no need for Mr. HEARST to wait for another propeller. Let him try his boat alongside of the Norwood with the screw he has and again with the screw he hopes to have. Then the public will have the benefit of two contests, and Mr. HEARST will prove the difference between the two propellers with a satisfactory certainty that can be attained in no other manner. Science and sport will enjoy the races, hand in hand.

The popularity of the Chicago Fair will not be promoted by giving it too many comical features or too many monstrous features.

The contest of the will of Mrs. HOPKINS-SEARLES by her adopted son, TIMOTHY HOPKINS, will apparently turn chiefly on the extremely interesting question whether and how far a belief in spiritualism is evidence of an unsound mind. It is stated that the lady, soon after her husband's death, became intensely eager to establish communication with the spirit world, and to gain some light about the life beyond the grave. An obliging young son of her family physician, Dr. CROOK, qualified himself as a medium simply to gratify this natural and laudable desire, and from that time till her death Mrs. HOPKINS-SEARLES was a devout and credulous Spiritualist. The story of one séance, in particular, is told by young CROOK with a naive frankness that is, to say the least, unusual. Mr. and Mrs. SEARLES, TIMOTHY HOPKINS, and young CROOK were sitting round the table, when she suddenly asked the spirit of the deceased Mr. HOPKINS whether or not she should give a deed of her house at Menlo Park to her son TIMOTHY. SEARLES tried to hold the table down, while CROOK, from motives of his own that he does not conceal, tried to make it dip. "It then became a question of muscle," says the sprightly medium, "between SEARLES and myself;" the table dipped, and the deed was signed and delivered.

Such a method of disposing of one's property is certainly not commendable; but if the story is true, it only proves that SEARLES and CROOK were honorable men in the sense that BRUTUS was called honorable by MARK ANTONY. It certainly does not prove that Mrs. HOPKINS-SEARLES was insane, unless every foolish woman or old farmer who is buncoed is insane. In the case of a lady who was lately released from an asylum near New York, it was held that a belief in spiritualism was not conclusive proof of insanity, and such seems to be common sense as well as good law. But a belief in spiritualism unquestionably makes the believer an easy prey to spiritualistic impostors; it shows that in certain conditions that person's judgment and senses are not to be trusted, and it might very properly invalidate any gift or deed of property executed in such conditions, especially any deed or will in the interest of a fellow Spiritualist. But it will be curious to watch the evidence in court and see exactly what part TIMOTHY HOPKINS took in these proceedings, and whether he can retain the house at Menlo Park, if his mother, by adoption, gave it him because young CROOK tipped the table, and at the same time can defeat her will, if it appear that she signed it because at another time the table was tipped by some one else.

The Interior Department ought to be able by this time to give notice of the date upon which the Indian reservations in Oklahoma will be opened to settlers. If the opening is to be postponed till next year, the fact ought to be officially announced for the sake of the multitudes of people who have been awaiting it for months past. It appears that after the swarms of white men who had driven their wagons long distances to the frontier of the reservations and camped there have become so disgruntled as to drive off somewhere else, thousands of the colored people of the Southwest are hastening to the deserted camps to take their turn in waiting. They are anxious to take up the homestead claims which, as they have heard, are ready for occupancy, and they want to raise shanties for their families before the cold sets in, and they want to prepare for the time of cotton planting.

The white land seekers have suffered on account of the long postponement of the opening, and now the black land seekers are to suffer on account of it. The Interior Department is justly chargeable with gross neglect of duty in regard to the opening of the Sac and Fox and the Iowa reservations, and its negligence has brought disappointment to twice ten thousand pioneers.

If the reservations are to be kept closed till next year, the fact ought to be made known at once.

The policy of the new Cabinet of President HIPPOLYTE of Hayti, as announced in the Chamber of Deputies and published in yesterday's SUN, is beautiful. According to the Minister of Foreign Affairs the new Cabinet "will practise the politics of sincerity," will "always be found on the side of truth," will "establish its power on justice," will "obey the mandates of the law," will "be governed by reason and conscience under all circumstances," will "favor union and harmony," will "act in accordance with its declarations," and will "uphold the dignity and the sacred rights of the Haytian people, free and autonomous." Surely no declarations more beautiful than these were ever made by the Cabinet of any Government in the world since the beginning of time. Surely the policy thus proclaimed must secure the approval of the Haytian people and the rest of mankind. Surely Hayti ought to be happy under a Cabinet with such a lofty ideal; surely the gracious HIPPOLYTE must stand ready to paint his country red in support of the principles of his new Cabinet.

In any event, we shall see how things look in Port-au-Prince when the next revolt is reported, or when Gen. PROPHETE, Gen. LEGITIME, Gen. MANIGAT, and Gen. PIQUANT turn up there in full uniform.

Col. Shepard's Argument.

From the Chicago Herald.

Col. Elliott F. Shepard, New York's celebrated lay brother, was introduced to the congregation of Grace English Lutheran Church last evening by its pastor, and Col. Shepard proceeded at once to discuss the Sunday closing of the World's Fair. He prophesied the financial ruin of the Fair if the gates were opened on Sunday.

"It is the custom now to follow the example of great men," said he, in a winning way. "Germans copy the manners and deeds of the Emperor. In England, the Queen, a motherly Christian woman, moulds the fashions. The Prince of Wales cannot wear a coat without its being copied by every one the next day. And now here are Jesus and God who rest upon the Sabbath day—let us follow their example."

Father and Son.

From the Indianapolis Sentinel.

DANVILLE, Sept. 5.—A queer sight, to be seen almost any day upon the streets of this city, is that of Johnny Craig, the largest man in the world, wheeling along his six months' old baby in an ordinary baby carriage. Craig now weighs 620 pounds, while young Master Craig, Jr., is not above the average six months' old child.

HILL AGAINST HARRISON IN '92.

The Prediction of a Distinguished Democratic Senator, and His Reasons.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—One of the most prominent Democrats in the United States Senate, a conspicuous leader of his party both in and out of that body and who is generally reputed to be about the cleverest politician in it, talked freely to THE SUN reporter to-day about the outlook for 1892. Among other things he said: "I have been able during the summer to give considerable thought to the political situation and the future outlook, and it is easy to see that all depends on the result of the coming fall elections. After they are over there will be more light on the subject than there is at present, and the ground will be cleared for the Presidential fight.

"Nothing is more certain," continued the Senator, "than that Roswell P. Flower will be nominated for the Governorship in New York and that he will be elected by a good big majority. I am confident from what I learned during the summer that New York will not only go Democratic on the State ticket, but that the Democrats will gain the Legislature as well, and thus secure both of the United States Senators. Tom Platt, the Republican boss, has, I know, mapped out a different plan. He has set his heart on carrying the Legislature at any cost, so that he can pass a law gerrymandering the State, not only in the interest of a perpetual Republican Legislature, but so that hereafter the Presidential electors can be selected by district conventions. In Michigan a law has been passed by which the Congress districts will hereafter choose the electors for that State, in which case the Republicans will have to divide the electoral ticket with the Democrats, if, indeed, we will not get a majority of the electors. This gain of half a dozen electoral votes is very important to us. It is equivalent to carrying two or three small States, and no man realizes its importance and significance more than Thomas C. Platt. He therefore wants to offset the loss to his party by a counter law in New York State, but he can't do it, for the Democrats will carry the Legislature as sure as there is an election."

"What will be the result of such a complete victory for the Democrats, Senator?" was asked.

"The result will be," he replied, "that when the National Convention meets it will turn at once to New York for its candidate. New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, and Indiana will control the situation, with New York the corner stone of the combination, as it has always been before."

"And who will be the choice of the New York delegation?"

"Why, the man to whom the chief credit of the Democratic victory will be due, of course, I mean David B. Hill. After the elections have demonstrated that he is the strongest and most popular Democrat in the State, it would be foolish as well as useless to attempt to nominate any other man, either from New York State or elsewhere. He'll carry New York overwhelmingly against any candidate that the Republicans can name, and he would make a big run everywhere. To my mind the logic of the situation points directly to Governor and Senator Hill as the man whom the Democrats will nominate and elect."

"What about the Republican nominee, Senator?"

"Well, it looks to me as if a perfectly safe answer can be made to that question also. Harrison wants the nomination and the people want to nominate Blaine. Harrison, however, will win, for the reason that Blaine cannot and will not be a candidate. He is too ill a man to even think of such a thing, and he knows it. I am convinced that Blaine has no thought of being a candidate, but that he will certainly nominate Harrison. Blaine, no doubt, is greatly pleased at the enthusiasm that surrounds his name as the time for the Convention draws near, but he is doing now and quietly setting up the pins for Harrison. The President and the Secretary of State, I am assured, have a perfect understanding on the subject, and at the proper time Blaine will announce that he cannot be a candidate. It will then be too late for any one but Harrison to get the nomination. Blaine will have put his friends on guard everywhere, and though the politicians who have no use for Harrison will kick and squirm, they will have to take their medicine. Harrison, it is true, is personally unpopular, and a lot of politicians who were once his friends have sworn to keep him out of the nomination. They might have succeeded, too, but for the fact that Harrison is to be Blaine's candidate. Harrison may be a clam, as I have heard it said he is, but he is anything but stupid. He is shrewd enough to look out for himself a little, and his political enemies will not be able to beat him and Blaine too.

"No," concluded the Senator, "Cleveland will not be nominated by the Democrats, and Blaine will not take the nomination from the Republicans. The competitors in the next Presidential race will be David B. Hill and Benjamin Harrison, and the former will be elected by a very large majority."

READY TO TAKE WASHINGTON BRIDGE

But the Commission Isn't Ready to Give It Up to the Park Board.

The new Washington Bridge across the Harlem was completed in March, 1889, but has not yet been turned over to the city. The Bridge Commission has continued to retain a corps of employees, whose salaries aggregate $18,000 a year, notwithstanding the fact that the bridge is finished. Secretary Niven of the Bridge Commission applied to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday for money to pay these employees. The Board refused to give them a cent until the bridge was turned over to the city. The bridge cannot be transferred to the Park Department, it is said, because there is no authority for such action. The Board of Estimate and Apportionment will have another meeting this morning, when it will see if a stop cannot be put to this drain upon the public funds.

The Park Board is ready to accept the bridge, having passed a resolution to that effect yesterday.

Why Ice Cream Poisons Electricity.

From Iron.

A new experience of the danger of electricity has to be recorded. Dr. George S. Hull recently conducted some experiments with ice cream freezers, and he finds that galvanic action takes place, which results in the introduction of poisonous salts of copper and zinc into the cream. It appears that the freezer and the paddle are generally made of dissimilar metals, and the cream, especially if mixed with fruits, or other acid, or even saline substances, forms an electrolyte, which naturally completes the necessary conditions for galvanic action. With galvanic action there is, of course, chemical action, resulting in the formation of salts of zinc and copper, which become mixed with the cream. Dr. Hull has probably discovered the cause of many mysterious cases of poisoning which have followed the consumption of ice cream. The remedy, however, seems very simple: if the freezer and the mixer were made of the same metal, no galvanic action could take place.

Coming Over the Breastworks.

He sat in a room at Rochester,
Sat in silence and sulked and frowned;
His hair all points, like a chestnut burr;
Mad's a hornet when boys are 'round;
Mud on his boots, and steel in his eye.
Tongue just ready to "Blank you, sir!"
Eager a bout with the boss to try—
This is a man from Herkimer.

Light of step as a thistle blow;
Sweet as a rosebud kissed by dew;
His hat in his hand, and gloves, also,
Tolerably fresh, and nearly new;
Voice as soft as an infant's wile;
A "chickny-chickny-cranny-crow"
Sort of a gosling simper and smile—
This is a man from Owego.

Now, softly the man from Owego
Steals to the man from Herkimer,
And lowers his voice to a soft bassо.
And lowly says, "Good morning, sir"
The man from Herkimer, mad as a hen
Caught in a nasty nor'east blow,
Cries, "Scat, you dude! We are sold again!"
With something hot thrown in also.

"Pray, listen to me a moment, sir,"
Waving his hat, Owego said;
"When you have heard me, you will concur——"
"Sir, do you think I've lost my head?
I am no chicken in politics!"
Cried the other. "Well, I infer
You know the fate of the man who kicks,"
Said Owego to Herkimer.

The man from Herkimer dropped his head,
Then he gave it an upward jerk:
"What are the terms of the boss?" he said.
"Something handsome for those who work."
Again he thought, and again he spoke:
"Go to your boss and tell him, sir,
That I am here if he wants to yoke
The maddest man in Herkimer."

"Ah, thanks," and the man from Owego
Left he man with a gentle purr,
But said to himself, "I told you so!"
Soon's he could with himself confer.
Who is the shouter who waves his hat,
Cheers the ticket and blanks you, sir,
If you say one word against Boss Platt?
Why, he's a man from Herkimer!

W. S. S.

CANADA.

Some Interesting Facts and Views Bearing Upon Annexation.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* The editorial in THE SUN of the 6th inst. entitled "A Second Canadian Pacific" I read with great pleasure, as I do all THE SUN has to say editorially upon Canadian affairs. The railways you refer to will not be constructed for many years to come:

First: Because the per capita debt of the Dominion of Canada is very great. Taking into consideration all the annual subsidies granted and earned, and those which have been pledged upon certain conditions which are being fulfilled, the per capita debt of Canada, deducting only cash in the Treasury, is not much, if any, less than $70, equal to a debt based upon population for this country of $4,550,000,000, estimating our population now at 65,000,000, but based upon the cash value of the assets of each country equal to a debt for us of not less than $6,000,000,000. Not one mile of the railway you mention will be constructed without large Government subsidies, large enough to build the road and leave a handsome profit to the constructors. Even the Abbott gang will not dare to pledge the resources of Canada for any such purpose.

Second: There have been seventy protests entered in the Canadian courts against sitting Tory members of Parliament for corrupt practices. Court vacation ends about this time, and the trial of these suits will begin almost immediately. When the sitting member is unseated by the court a new election will be ordered. A change of eleven seats will leave the Tories in the minority, and the Governor-General will then invite Mr. Laurier to form a new Cabinet. Mr. Laurier will soon after advise Lord Stanley to dissolve Parliament and order a general election. This would give the Liberals the control of the election machinery. The Government appoints a returning officer in each riding to conduct the election, and he in turn appoints a deputy returning officer for each polling booth to conduct the polling. The doom of the Tory or monarchical party in Canada is sealed. Premier Abbott, no less guilty than Macdonald, Tupper, Langevin, or Chapleau, sees the handwriting on the wall. He is just now suffering from an attack of death-bed repentance, hoping to prolong thereby the life of his Ministry, but it is too late. Mortification has set in and early death is inevitable. He is also trying to devise some scheme to justify a dissolution of Parliament with permission to retain control of the election machinery until the verdict of the electors is made known. It can hardly be possible that Lord Stanley will insult the moral sense of the people by any such action.

With Mr. Laurier in control of legislation "the second Canadian Pacific" will not get one penny. Mr. Laurier will husband the resources of Canada or invest them in such a manner as will secure to Canada, with reasonable assurance, substantial returns in the near future. He will not expend them upon a railway through an uninhabited portion of the Dominion under present circumstances. He will take office pledged to secure for the Canadian producer free access to this market for his surplus products. With reciprocity the road will not be wanted. The Canadian people are bent on having free access to our market on some terms. If we insist upon a treaty of commercial union, that is to say the adoption by Canada of the McKinley tariff against the world, including Great Britain, and the internal revenue taxation, with absolute free trade between Canada and the United States, and their political leaders attempt to prevent it, they will be replaced by the electors at the first opportunity. Our census will probably show that we have annexed 1,500,000 native-born Canadians, who were weary of waiting for the politicians to act, and 1,500,000 more are patiently waiting for a favorable decision respecting annexation. When they cease to have reasonable ground for hope they will follow those who have already become citizens of the United States. For the next ten years Canada will even more than ever be a breeding ground for the rearing, education, and training of men and women for American citizenship. We shall receive a far greater number of most desirable emigrants from Canada if she persists in maintaining British connection and fails to negotiate a treaty of reciprocity with us than we shall if we open our markets free to her surplus products.

The following passage from an editorial in the *Toronto Globe* of the 5th inst., preeminently the leading journal of Canada, in most unmistakable terms indicates the prevailing tendency of Canadians. It shows that the drawing power of Americanism is vastly more much stronger than the sentimental connection between England and Canada. "In the face of the census returns no one can any longer dispute the existence of the exodus. Without the returns, each of us could certify to having lost many friends and relatives. It has been said in the rough that there is not a house from Sarnia to Cape Breton which does not contain a vacant chair for the boy or girl in the States."

The second Canadian Pacific will not be built in this century, nor until after the two great English-speaking families on this continent have been consolidated.

FRANCIS WAYLAND GLEN.

The Itata to Be Returned to Chili.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—The *Star* will this afternoon print the following: The Itata is to be returned to the Chilian Government in accordance with the terms of a compromise effected at a conference between ex-Mayor Grace of New York and the Congress representatives here on the one hand and Secretary Tracy and Attorney-General Miller on the other. It is not an unconditional surrender of the vessel nor a simple back down on the part of the United States, though it is generally agreed that the Itata could not be held by the United States. The terms of the agreement are that the Chilian Government is to pay the United States a sum equal to the expense incurred in pursuing and capturing the Itata, and that then the case will be nolle prossed in the courts and the vessel turned over to the new Chilian Government.

Mr. Gould Holds the Record.

From the Chicago Herald.

Eastern papers are making considerable comment over a fast run made by President Archie McLeod of the Philadelphia and Reading. Mr. McLeod's fastest time was about ninety-four miles per hour, but was only sustained for one mile. The claim has been set up that this is the fastest time on record. This is a mistake.

On April 22, 1891, Jay Gould, in a train which was an exact duplicate of President McLeod's, shattered both the long and short distance speed records on a run from Council Bluffs to Chicago over the Chicago and Northwestern. From Elburn to Geneva, Ill., a distance of eight and one-half miles, the run was made in five minutes, according to the time registered by the operators who sounded time to the operator at Turner as the train passed their stations. This time is 102 miles per hour, or eight miles per hour faster than President McLeod's special made.

His Birth Certificate Says He Is 126.

From the Savannah Morning News.

One of the oldest inhabitants lives near Marianna, Fla., and has a birth certificate showing that he was born in 1765. He is an ex-slave of the family of the late Gov. John Milton, and has applied for a pension upon the ground that he drove a commissary wagon during the war of 1812-15.

A Problem.

A cyclone demolished the barn of Sam McPherson of Monroe county, Ky., on July 24. Seventy-seven days later the workmen who were clearing away the débris liberated a hen that had been cooped in narrow quarters formed by fallen boards and timbers. In the course of her imprisonment she had laid an egg, hatched it, and eaten the chicken, all but the feathers and bones. Apparently she had had nothing else to eat.

Here arises an interesting question for economists: Did it pay the hen to hatch the egg?

In times of dire necessity self-preservation becomes paramount. Castaway sailors kill their weaker fellows and eat them. Famished brutes devour even their own offspring. Probably no sentimental considerations prevented this hen from coolly calculating whether she could lengthen her days and increase her chances of rescue by hatching out the egg and eating the chicken, or whether her chances would be better if she ate the egg while it was fresh. Nobody can say that she did not consider this grave problem in all its aspects, and that her survival during the seventy-seven days that elapsed before she was rescued was not the result of her decision in accordance with scientific truths.

If there was nothing to eat in the fortuitously improvised crop did the hatched chicken contain more nutriment than the unhatched egg? If more, was the gain at the expense of the hen, and did it cost her more than she received in the way of increased nutriment? Warmth is necessary to incubation. Heat can be produced only by the outlay of energy. If there was more food in the chicken than in the egg, was the excess sufficient to restore to the hen the energy spared in hatching the egg? And if so, was the excess still great enough to make up for the loss of edible substance through the conversion of part of the egg into bones and feathers?

These questions cannot be dismissed by scientific men as trivial. They are worthy of the profoundest thought of savants. Certainly no other hen ever was brought face to face with questions from her point of view more momentous or which called for greater nicety in the weighing of them.

The Fair and the Fair.

From the Washington Evening Star.

"What do you think of the Rockville Fair?"
And the young man after a wife
Remarked: "I think they're the prettiest girls
I ever saw in my life."

SUNBEAMS.

—Specially skilled and artistic architects in this town are among the best paid of professional men. The best known artists in the line sometimes receive $200 for drawing the detail of a single handsome doorway, and the cleverest of them do not scare together hints from the old fashioned fanlights and pillared doorways of houses in the older part of the town.

—There is a peculiar mildness of climate in the Delaware and Maryland Peninsula, especially in the southern counties, lying directly between Chesapeake Bay and the Atlantic Ocean. In Worcester county, Md., the fig sometimes lives outdoors through the winter, and many a planter's garden in earlier days had three or four fig trees planted in a sheltered spot where they were suffered to take their chances in the open air all winter. Occasionally the fruit of trees so situated comes to maturity.

—Where do city bees come from and where do they go to deposit their honey? Any day they may be seen in clusters riding the sweets from the capacious bosom of the great blue Zanzibar water lilies and hovering above the yellow water poppies in Union square. They understand their business and attend to it strictly. The Zanzibar lilies are the only ones that have a scent of their own, and the bees never touch the white and red lilies of Asia and Africa, which are beautiful to the eye, but have no native sweetness.

—The rains of the past week have interfered with operations in the cable road ditch on Union square, and three men have been kept busy for several days pumping out the water, which is as broad and de