

The Sun
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"In bond." In one of his speeches in the Senate he declared that he had ascertained that this practice was a mere subterfuge resorted to as a means of defeating the main object of the immigration laws.

When, at the hour of noon on the 21st of June, the ivory and palmetto wood mallet in the right hand of CALVIN STEWART BRICE falls resonantly on the Chairman's table of the National Democratic Convention then assembled, this condition of things will probably be disclosed to the observation of those in attendance:

From every Democratic State, and from every doubtful State, the electoral votes will be counted by the delegates in this year, the delegates will be united in favor of a candidate certain to win, if nominated. New York will be at the head of the column, flanked, there is abundant reason to expect and believe, by Indiana and New Jersey, and sustained and approved by Democrats generally, East and West, North and South.

Elsewhere in the hall, and particularly in the section near the side door for belated arrivals and for new recruits unfamiliar with the rules of Democratic conventions, will be congregated the delegates from many hopingly Republican States, which, under the Democratic system of representation, have the same voting strength as if, in fact, they were surely Democratic. Their preferences will be divided among various candidates, toward the election of any one of whom all of them combined could not cast a solitary electoral vote.

Such is the situation likely to be, and being such, it would be like to expect that the majority of the Convention will hesitate long to decide in favor of either of the candidates presented. On the one hand will be those who regard the winning side, and on the other those who regard the losing side for the Democracy. To expect, under such circumstances, any protracted contest, any tedious delay, any intercession of arguments and reasons, or any collision of forces, would be to estimate at a low standard the judgment, intelligence, patriotism and brains of the representatives of the majority of the voters of the United States, called together to elect the President of the United States.

There will be no such delay. Thoughtfully, harmoniously, and enthusiastically the delegates then assembled will choose the candidate favored and demanded by all the Democratic States necessary to win. In so doing they will reject any candidate supported only by delegates from Republican States, and popular, if at all, only with Republicans in Democratic States.

The National Democratic Convention which is to meet at Chicago, on the 21st of June, to-day, assembles, as it will be well for all parties concerned in its deliberations to remember, not merely for the purpose of putting a candidate in the field, but to choose the man who is to be elected as the next President of the United States.

The Immigrant Bonding System—The New Treasury Order. A very important order for the guidance of the Commissioner of Immigration at this port has been issued by the Treasury Department. It refers to the landing of immigrants under the bonding or guarantee system.

Many thousands of "undesirable persons" who would be excluded from the United States by the impartial enforcement of the Immigration laws, have been permitted to land here under a pecuniary system. It has been of special service to those multitudinous refugees from Russia who come under the clause of the law which provides for the exclusion of "desirable persons who are likely to become a public charge." As soon as Hebrew immigrants of this description have reached our port, the agents of certain societies have offered a guarantee, sometimes in the nature of a bond, that they would not become a public charge, and thereupon such immigrants have been admitted to land here under a pecuniary system.

In December last Acting Secretary NETLETON issued an order from the Treasury providing for the better enforcement of the immigration laws and prohibiting the admission of any person under the bonding system; but the application of this order was resisted by parties interested in that system, and its enforcement became difficult under an interpretation of the law given by Attorney-General MILLER. A practical enforcement, and more beneficial than that of bonding has prevailed since then, through which undesirable persons are admitted without as much as the pretence of a guarantee. It is on this account that Acting Secretary NETLETON has now sent to Commissioner WEBER an emphatic order, which, he says, must be the "rule of action in every case."

Whenever an immigrant is found upon inspection to be likely to become a public charge, he is not to be admitted to land here under a bond, unless he can give an adequate bond, or unless he is a member of a bona fide religious, moral, or patriotic society, or unless he is a member of a bona fide religious, moral, or patriotic society, or unless he is a member of a bona fide religious, moral, or patriotic society.

to know what part of East Greenland should be. Inquiries by letter with regard to this and other important details of her narrative, which we were assured would be called to her notice, have failed to elicit any reply. It may be that they have not reached her. A gentleman, however, who has never seen her, has sent to this office a newspaper clipping giving a report of a lecture delivered by the young woman in Chicago, in which she was recorded as saying that Angmagssalik was near Greenland.

There is not any reason to suppose that the charitable societies which have given guarantees or assurances in behalf of any destitute immigrants have had any intention of violating or circumventing our laws. The bonding system came into existence almost unnoticed as a means of admitting some refugees who arrived here under distressing circumstances; and it was tolerated as a means of relieving the public from the apprehension that these persons would become a public charge. It had not been directly prohibited by any law, and it did not seem to involve any serious danger. But the alarming proportions within a year, and has permitted the landing of many thousands of undesirable immigrants who existing laws would exclude if applied according to their true intent. We are sure that the charitable societies which have counted on this system cannot desire that it shall be maintained forever, or that this community shall continue to suffer from its evils.

We are confident that they must desire that it shall be brought to an end in the interest of all concerned, even of those who have made use of it.

The Mystic Girl from Greenland. In January last we called attention to the remarkable story that has been told on the lecture platform, for three or four years past, by MISS OLAF KRABER. MISS KRABER represents herself as a native of East Greenland, and says that she and her family escaped from the isolation in which they were living, by joining a party of shipwrecked Iceland sailors in a sledge journey across Denmark Strait to Iceland. We ventured to express doubts as to the accuracy of this remarkable statement for a number of reasons, and particularly because the known physical conditions of Denmark Strait are such as to preclude the idea that a sledge journey across it is possible at any season of the year.

By this system two-inch or three-inch rope might be stretched from shore to shore, at such a distance above the water as ships could not touch it, and the ropes of various torpedoes could be run out to and over against the ships of the enemy and exploded by electricity exactly as wanted. These torpedoes could be lowered to a point below the water line under the side of a ship and exploded by electricity, holding on to the decks and tearing up the plating for a thousand pounds of dynamite, exploding its force in the water, and doing a great deal of damage hardly calculable. The wires could be attached to steel towers on the shore, and run out to the ships, and forth on them by readily controllable machinery, and exploded by a remote control. This would be a very effective means of defense, and would be a very effective means of defense, and would be a very effective means of defense.

The Staffed or Nobody. We notice in Mugwump newspapers a few threats that in case anybody is nominated for the Presidency, they will give the silver dollar as the sum of all villainies, there will be a split, and a separate party will be formed on a gold basis.

As the Mugwumps have pretended to believe with their pursy chief, that the breaking down of the tariff was the one and only issue to which the Democratic party should "consecrate" its time and platform, it is a little perplexing at first to understand why aversion to silver should have become a Mugwump touchstone.

Two months ago the tariff was a pardonable sin in the Mugwumpian estimation. To smash the tariff was the one object to which the Knights of Utopia proposed to "consecrate" themselves in health and in disease, in fortune and misfortune, in victory or defeat. The anti-argentine attitude of the Stuffed Prophet is responsible for this change of Mugwump mind, if we may without absurdity attribute mind to the Mugwumps. The Prophet himself, however, has kept prettily silent since he discovered that there were a large number of Democrats who committed the impropriety of disagreeing with his anti-argentine enodings. But his devotees cannot endure that any opinion once expressed by him should not be accepted as irrefragable. Besides, they are bound to bolt if he isn't nominated, and as the prospect of his nomination fades, even to their partial eyes, the resolve to bolt is fortified in every Mugwump breast. This is at the bottom of the present anti-argentine attitude.

The South knows the Hon. DAVID BENNETT HILL not only as the representative of the Empire State Democracy, but also as the man who stood shoulder to shoulder with the Democrats of the South in their opposition to the Force Bill. There is no mystery about the warm welcome which Senator HILL has received in Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia.

What is this? "LARRY" GODDIN again in the clutch of the "LABRY" Will he plead insanity? MORE THAN ONE TERM. Views of a Former President Which Have Application to Two Living Ones.

The Editor of THE SUN:—The congratulatory resolutions passed to the effect that there is no new thing. More than half a century ago, on the fourth day of March, 1841, to be exact, President William Henry Harrison described the peculiarities of this insect in a way that may be interesting to the stockholders of the present Administration. The observer is referred to as a worm and not as a bee. This, of course, was before it had developed into a winged thing. But wings of a certain kind are now to be seen.

The eligibility of the same individual to a second term was a subject which was discussed in an early issue of the paper, and it is not necessary to apply the amendatory power of the Constitution to any President, and consequently to any Vice-President, who has been elected to a second term. It is not necessary to apply the amendatory power of the Constitution to any President, and consequently to any Vice-President, who has been elected to a second term.

Overboard Torpedo Wreck. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: Speaking of coast and harbor defenses, their adoption and destruction, permit me to suggest a system of torpedoes between the forts at the mouth of the Hudson River, which would obviate many of the difficulties in the way of successfully using submarine appliances.

The Birth of a Volcano. SAN DIEGO, March 8.—If the reports are true which are brought here by the mining prospectors just returned from the Colorado mountains, the volcanic eruption which occurred on the 11th inst. has been believed that the greatest shocks were experienced in the vicinity of the Colorado mountains, where the volcanic eruption which occurred on the 11th inst. has been believed that the greatest shocks were experienced in the vicinity of the Colorado mountains.

A Democrat and the Friends He Has Made. From the Brooklyn Eagle. Since David Hill has lately been delivering some of the most eloquent addresses in the history of the Democratic party, it is not surprising that he has made many friends.

Specimen of a Square, Manly Retraction. From the Washington Post. The President has issued a statement, based on information received from the Secretary of the Interior, that the Government has no objection to the sale of the land in question.

With Leave of Absence. From the New York Herald. The Alger has been honorably discharged.

The Goat Theory of "Godkinism." TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir, I think, unaware of the real cause of your editorial comment on my "Godkinism" article, last issued by your issue, I beg to say that I am not a "Godkinist."

Foreign Notes of Real Interest. The Duke of Manchester, known in America as Lord Mansfield, who has been living in this winter with his wife at the Duke of Devonshire's, has been in one room to another, but his condition is still the cause of anxiety.

THE ROBERT L. CUTTING PICTURES. The late Robert L. Cutting was a gentleman of an illustrious name in the days of the old Academy of Music. He was usually conspicuous in the "Cutting box," and his absence from the audience seemed to make a void in the performance.

Five of the least conspicuous in point of size are the least likely to be passed over by a connoisseur, and this not because they are the famous names of Meissner, Fortuny, Dupre, Corot, and Delaunay, but because each bears the stamp of the master's genius as well as his name. The Meissner, "The Card Player" (38), is a small picture, but, although unpretentious, it is a little masterpiece. The Fortuny, "The Boy with the Dog" (42), is a strong conception executed in Fortuny's vigorous yet correct style, for this artist combined, as yet few others have, a vigorous technique with correct drawing.

Madrazo's "Coming Out of Church" (85), one of the larger canvases, is a fine picture of a young man, and, prayer book in one hand, with the other slightly raised, as if he were about to step forward, the beggar, one of them calling for alms, the others stolidly expecting alms without the asking, and the priest just about to ascend the steps of a figure full of life and motion. It is raining, and the priest has his umbrella over his head. His face is half blind, half cynical. Opposite this hangs a large Bouguereau, "Italian Mother and Child" (88). Zaneveldt is represented by his "Return to the Convent," familiar from reproductions. A young girl, with a book in her hand, and a dainty foot poised upon the step; the beggar, one of them calling for alms, the others stolidly expecting alms without the asking, and the priest just about to ascend the steps of a figure full of life and motion.

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will do it with perfect impartiality with a view to the good of the people as a whole, and holding that to act otherwise is a gross and shameful abuse of his high position, and practically treason to the country. I do not suppose any one expects the leader of the government to take this position, but why should he not? It would be in line with the professions he has made; it would be in line with the sense and common honesty, and it would refresh the hearts of honest men everywhere. It would give some of us reason to hope and believe that Canada may yet shake herself free from the corruption that has so deeply infected her, and to take an honorable position in the family of free communities.

There never was a country more sadly at a loss for a commercial policy than this Canada of ours at the present moment. With you there is a protectionist party and there is a revenue tariff party, but owing to Canada's peculiar position the question is far from being so simple here. The manufacturers, of course, want all the protection they can get against all the world, and would willingly strangle the country to make their profits. The Liberal party, as you know, have lately been advocating a free trade policy, and in the United States, while adopting, or perhaps imitating, the present duties on goods from all other countries, Great Britain included, a party not fully organized as yet, but which finds its roots to some extent in the Liberal party, and which would like to have free trade with England, and a low tariff, or something like it, as against the United States and the world generally. This is the Imperial Federation idea or one form of it. Lastly, there are beginning to be those who hold the banner of free trade with all the world, and who would like to have free trade with England, and a low tariff, or something like it, as against the United States and the world generally.

It is just a week to-day since the country became aware of the utter collapse of Mr. Morier. In the general (provincial) election of the 8th inst. his party was all but wiped out. In a House of seventy-three members he carried only seventeen seats, having his opponents in possession of fifty-two, while four were held by so-called "independent liberals." A day or two later it was announced that Mr. Morier had decided on retiring from his constituency, he said, and devote himself to law as a profession and farming as a recreation. In announcing this determination he took the tone of a deeply injured man who had failed in the most serious and ungrateful country. Nothing could exceed the exultation of the Conservative party in the Province of Quebec. They whooped, hurrahed, yelled, had bouffes, professions, illuminations, and exhausted all their powers of imagination and sarcasm in praising and glorifying their leader. They in getting him out of power was what in a few months ago they had hardly dared to look forward to, such powers of leadership, such splendid audacity—a little as Sir John Macdonald—did he appear to possess; so that when their good fortune came, and came with such a rush, it is no wonder they were nearly driven wild.

The French Canadians are nearly, if not quite, as excited a race as the French of Europe, and their political warfare is marked by greater malignity than is common among the English-speaking nations. They are not ashamed to exult in an almost fiendish manner over a fallen foe, and they are very fond of pointing him out as one upon whom the curse of Heaven fall. This was the case when M. Letellier de St. Just, the Liberal Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec, was defeated in the election of the 8th of this month. The extreme plots of these remarks is one of the "wholesale" results of the priestly education prevailing in this province. Mr. Morier's fall was very pious and very holy, and it is no wonder that they were so overjoyed at his fall.

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