The Sun.

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THE SUN, New York City.

President Harrison's Behring Sea Back Down.

The arbitration treaty respecting our alleged rights in Behring Sea was ratified by the Senate on Tuesday. It provides for a tribunal of seven arbitrators, two to be appointed by the President, two by the British Government, one by the President of the French republic, one by the King of Italy, and one by the King of Sweden and Norway. Each arbitrator will thus be the representative of a maritime power. The questions to be determined by the tribunal are in these words:

1. What exclusive jurisdiction in the sea known as the Behring Sea, and what exclusive rights in the seal fisheries therein, did Russia assert and exercise prior and up to the time of the cession of Alaska to the United States?

2. How far were these claims of jurisdiction as to the seal fisheries recognized and conceded by Great Britain?

3. Was the body of water now known as the Behring Sea included in the phrase "Pacific Ocean," as used in the treaty of 1825 between Great Britain and Russia, and what rights, if any, in the Behring Sea were held and exclusively exercised by Russia after said treaty?

4. Did not all the rights of Russia as to jurisdiction and as to the seal fisheries in Behring Sea east of the water boundary in the treaty between the United States and Russia of the 30th of March, 1867, pass unimpaired to the United States under that treaty?

5. Has the United States any right, and, if so, what right, of protection or property in the fur seals frequenting the islands of the United States in Behring Sea when such seals are found outside of the ordinary three-mile limit?

From the decision of the tribunal there is to be no appeal, and it is to be binding upon both the United States and England. As the tribunal is constituted, it is morally certain that every essential point in the five questions, except the fourth, will be decided against the United States. In other words, the effect of the treaty is to abandon all the claims that have been put forth by the Government of the United States since the seals first became a subject of controversy. This truth must be perfectly familiar, not only to the authors and negotiators of the treaty, but to all the Senators who have voted to ratify it. They have voted in substance to surrender the right our Government has hitherto claimed, to protect the seals of Behring Sea against poachers outside of the three-mile limit.

The treaty, with all its ceremonies and formalities, is accordingly nothing but an elaborate and pompous renunciation of what the people of this country have been led to regard as a valuable right acquired with the purchase of Alaska.

Can anybody tell us what has been gained by taking so tremendous a method of making this acknowledgment, and of backing down from an assumption upon which only a few days ago we were prepared to stand and fight?

Milbank's Defence of Borrowe.

Mr. HARRY VANE MILBANK publishes a card in the *Herald*, in which he undertakes to defend the course and conduct of Mr. BORROWE in his relations with Mr. DRAYTON. This step, he says, he takes on his own responsibility solely and because "there seems to be a general agreement to ostracize Mr. BORROWE on those grounds, and to treat him more or less as a pariah."

The offences charged against Mr. BORROWE are these, according to the understanding of Mr. MILBANK: First, "that the correspondence in the affair was published with his authority;" secondly, that the agreement between Mr. and Mrs. DRAYTON, on which his seconds based their refusal to allow him to fight, "existed only in his imagination."

The first charge, he says, "is disposed of completely" by the assumption that Mr. FOX was solely responsible for publishing the correspondence, FOX having been associated with MILBANK in managing the "affair of honor" for BORROWE.

This defence, however, "is disposed of completely," in its turn, by the explanation of the circumstances of the publication by our London correspondent yesterday. He says distinctly that "BORROWE called with FOX upon him the day before the Majestic sailed, and in the smoking room of the Hotel Victoria, BORROWE authorized FOX to give to THE SUN the correspondence for publication as soon as it became apparent that the story of the quarrel was likely to appear in any newspaper in England, France, or America." The responsibility for the publication, therefore, rests with BORROWE and not FOX. He gave his approval to the publication in a contingency which he left his second to determine according to his own judgment. Mr. DRAYTON had nothing to do with it. The correspondence was given out by the other side, and with BORROWE'S consent, and by his authority.

The second charge, which seems to Mr. MILBANK to be "far graver," as it involves BORROWE'S "honor, his reputation, his entire future," he thinks he meets sufficiently by giving a synopsis of an agreement which he alleges was made between Mr. and Mrs. DRAYTON Oct. 28, 1891. According to this, the wife was to retain one-half of her income of $35,000 under all circumstances. Of the other half, $5,000 a year was to be paid by trustees to her husband for his own use, and $12,000 to herself for the maintenance of her children; she agreeing, however, that if she held any verbal or written communication with BORROWE, the control of the children and of the $12,000 should go to her husband; and he agreeing to take up his residence in Europe with her.

Such a synopsis of an agreement in writing, even if the agreement was actually entered into, cannot be taken as evidence in a court of honor or anywhere else. We must have the precise terms and provisions of the document, not merely an alleged abstract made up from memory or hearsay only by the party in the controversy opposed to Mr. DRAYTON. The agreement, so far from reflecting on the honor of the husband, is not at all inconsistent with his honor. It may have been made in pursuance of an honorable effort on his part to shield his wife from scandal, and to guard the welfare of their children. Nothing in its terms, even as described by BORROWE'S second, casts any imputation of positive wrongdoing on the wife, or suggests more than indiscretion dangerous to her good name.

Moreover, the question on which public opinion is trying BORROWE is not the question of veracity which Mr. MILBANK assumes it to be. It is not whether the agreement was made, but whether BORROWE was justified in trying to get out of the scrape by taking a course which sacrificed Mrs. DRAYTON by assuming that she had violated her marriage vows. Mr. MILBANK says now that BORROWE "has always asserted his entire innocence as to the charges brought by Mr. DRAYTON against his wife." Yet those charges were brought flatly and specifically by MILBANK himself when, speaking for BORROWE, he put the case before the Duc DE MORNY and M. AURELIAN SCHOLL. Though her name was not revealed in the document, her guilt was declared. No charge of such wrongdoing was cast on her by the agreement, but the imputation was flung at her by BORROWE when he used the agreement as a reason for refusing to fight a duel with her husband. Instead of asserting her innocence, he asserted her guilt, and then made public the charge by making public the correspondence.

This phase of the affair seems not to be perceived by Mr. MILBANK; but it is conspicuous for everybody else as the essential matter. If BORROWE is ostracized and treated as a pariah, it affords the explanation of the course and sentiment of society; and his second's defence of him is consequently of no avail because it relates to another and a different point entirely.

The Troops and the Trespassers.

Three Indian reservations are just now watched by military forces with a view to fair play for the red men and the white.

Capt. DOUGHERTY'S company of the First Infantry, with a small body of the Fourth Cavalry, has encamped on the Round Valley lands in Mendocino county, Cal., where disorders have been threatened. Col. WADE, Fifth Cavalry, is to undertake to drive intruders from the Cheyenne and Arapahoe reservations in Oklahoma, before its approaching opening to settlement. Major BERNARD will look after the Sisseton reservation in Dakota, should this prove necessary, with two troops of the Eighth Cavalry, from Fort Yates, reënforced by two companies of the Third Infantry from Fort Snelling.

These three reservations have interesting histories. The resort to troops in Round Valley has more than once been required. Perhaps the establishment of that reservation was a mistake, but at any rate for years it has been encroached upon. Secretary NOBLE told the last Congress that out of 102,000 acres not more than 5,000 were left to the Indians, white squatters having overrun the rest. The trespassers also got out injunctions against having the military forces used to disturb them. Some of them declared that they had settled and made improvements on the lands before the reservation was established. President HARRISON, however, in specially laying the subject before Congress, insisted that while any just claims of this sort should be met, in other cases "the position of these intruders is one of simple and barefaced wrongdoing." Gen. HOWARD reported that "the iniquity perpetrated is glaring." At length an act was passed by the last Congress for reducing the reservation, and a Commission was appointed to appraise any improvements made by other persons on lands retained by the Indians. But the condition in which the subject is left makes the presence of troops necessary.

The Sisseton and Wahpeton reservation is around Lake Traverse, in South Dakota. The negotiations for opening it to settlement were begun years ago. These Indians were very well advanced in civilization, and the project of severalty allotment was favorably received. The obstacle was the indemnity they demanded for the unjust confiscation of their lands after the Sioux outbreak of 1862, in which they were wrongfully accused of participating. Some of them had even volunteered to help suppress the Sioux outbreak and had served as scouts. Their plea was heard, and the price fixed upon for their lands was large enough to wipe out all old scores against the Government. The allotment in severalty was finished some time ago, and the 15th of April, 1892, set as the day for opening to settlement the 660,000 acres which had thus been purchased. Recently it was discovered that pioneers had been stealing into the region for the purpose of picking out the best spots, and while the agent and his police are trying to check these intrusions, the troops have been notified that they may have to help.

The third reservation, that of the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, is much the most important in area. Under the agreement ratified March 3, 1891, about 3,000,000 acres are to be opened. Last April five agents were appointed to make the severalty allotments. The Indians informed them that when they produced the money they could have the lands. That caused a delay, but the addition of two more agents helped matters. Then, when about 1,300 allotments had been made, the appropriation gave out. However, it was arranged that the land should be opened early in April.

The race for homesteads when a great Indian reservation is opened is a marvellous sight, seen nowhere but in America. And if the lines of tents, brush huts, and prairie wagons along the boundary before the start form an impressive spectacle, much more extraordinary is the scene when, as in the rush for Oklahoma, the hour of noon by central standard time on the day appointed arrives, and the competitors get the word "go." What the Government is bound to do is to give everybody a fair start, and to insure this, it has made a regulation disqualifying whoever rushes on the land before the time appointed. Still, as some men will risk going into the promised land prematurely, the troops are kept in readiness to hunt for and expel them.

No Longer a Partner.

In political importance Erie county ranks next to New York and Kings. It casts 60,000 votes, pretty evenly divided between the two parties; and whatever of interest takes place within its borders is likely to affect the sentiments and suffrages of many citizens in the western portion of New York.

Prior to CLEVELAND'S departure from Buffalo under an adverse majority of 1,053 given in favor of his Republican opponent, (HILL carried Buffalo by 5,372 in 1888, and FLOWER carried it by 1,077 in 1891), the CLEVELAND Democracy, so called, of Erie county consisted of three persons, Monsieur DE BUFFALO himself, WILLIAM STRADIVARIUS BISSELL, his devoted friend and follower, and FRANKLIN DONEBAIL LOCKE, the foe of all organized effort in American politics, and the lusty champion of those citizens whose wishes are recorded, on election night, under the heading of "blank, scattering, and defective." In departing from Buffalo for Washington CLEVELAND did not procure a round-trip ticket. His pasteboard called for his transportation one way only. He hoped and expected to go to Washington for a long stay. Thus it was that in March 1885, the CLEVELAND Democracy, so called, of Buffalo was reduced by 33⅓ per cent. BISSELL and LOCKE remained there. They have been there since.

In February, rather less than a month ago, Brother LOCKE stirred to activity by the loud outcries of the Prophet's friends at this end of the political line, began "enrolling" persons named in the Buffalo city directory, and at last accounts the enrollment was not yet complete.

In this diligent compilation of names, it was popularly supposed W. STRADIVARIUS BISSELL was assisting; but according to an interview with that gentleman published in the columns of the *Tribune*, Mr. BISSELL is not "in it." We quote from the *Tribune* these significant words, which are justly entitled to recognition as constituting the collective utterance of 50 per cent. of the CLEVELAND Democracy in Erie county, Mr. LOCKE being the other 50:

"I am out of politics," declared Mr. BISSELL, tersely, but tardily. "I did not go to New York to talk politics. I held no caucus. I had nothing to do with politics. I did not see ex-Mayor GRACE or E. ELLERY ANDERSON, leaders of the May Convention movement. I don't know how that movement is progressing. It doesn't interest me, and I am not bothering my head about it."

There is a deep substratum of bed rock political sense in these remarks of Mr. BISSELL. They reveal the gentleman in a new light, but at the same time they disclose a yawning gap in the CLEVELAND Democracy, so called, of Erie county, and thus impose upon Mr. LOCKE the responsibility of constituting the whole May movement organization in Erie, from which henceforth he is inseparable, and which is equally inseparable from him.

Only LOCKE is left! Being left, it may be added, appears to be the final political condition of every partisan, high or low, haughty or humble, truculent or submissive, of the Prophet, whose own name stands first and unchallenged on the list of the politically discredited.

An Attack Upon All Our Parks.

A bill of thoughtless and misguided conception, pregnant with most objectionable and inadmissible consequences, has passed through the Albany Senate to the Assembly. It is the ROESCH bill to permit the free holding of meetings in the public parks; three parks, the Central, Madison, and Stuyvesant, being excluded. It was asked for by various individuals agitated with socialistic restlessness who had formed themselves into a Free Speech society, and it is directed at the parks of New York city only.

This is the most menacing movement against the safety of the parks ever brought into the Legislature, without exception. Exempting the three parks already mentioned from its aims, in no way makes it acceptable. There are also Riverside Park, and Morningside Park, and Mt. Morris Park, and Audubon Park, and the many other charming bits of rural cultivation in the city, not to mention the splendid parks still unfinished, which, by the terms of this bill, would cease to be parks for public repose and recreation, as they were designed and bought for, and would become primarily places for the use of crowds engaged in public debates. In the interest of talk-lovers this bill would inevitably abolish the authority through which the Commissioners charged with caring for the parks can keep them beautiful and devoted to their original purpose, and give the first call upon them to citizens who want to talk.

At present there is no lack of freedom of speech. Whoever desires to get up a public meeting without the expense of hiring a hall, need only notify the police so that the proper precautions may be taken to insure order and regard for the rights of the general public. There is no difficulty about getting a permit. Meetings can also be held in those public parks which in the judgment of the Park Commissioners will not receive damage from the collection of extraordinary crowds. Turf does not grow in this country as it grows in some other countries, so special care is needed to preserve it. While there is no requirement for any such change in the use of the parks as the ROESCH bill aims at, on the other hand it would lead to totally unnecessary damage to public property.

In this case the irrepressible impulse in some divisions of human nature to divert things to other uses than those for which they were made, should be emphatically suppressed. Of the city's properties the parks are altogether the most costly and the most valuable, and they should be guarded with unremitting and unrestricted care.

About Knives.

We quote these reflections from our esteemed Memphis contemporary, the *Appeal-Avalanche*:

"HILL's defeat in New York would be due to independent knifing. CLEVELAND'S would be due to Democratic knifing."

Which can more properly be described as knifing, the slanderous and malignant effort of a discredited and defeated faction, like the New York Clevelandites, to boost their own favorite's fortunes by destroying the party organization in their State, or the refusal, such as the *Appeal-Avalanche* surmises of the New York Democrats, to surrender all partisan sentiment and to see their party and its candidate humiliated with impunity? Perhaps the *Appeal-Avalanche* will think more clearly upon the subject of knives after considering this comparison.

It is worth noting, however, that while even in the judgment of our Memphis contemporary, when suffering from one of its most acute spasms of Clevelandism, its candidate cannot count upon the support of the solid Democracy, the opposition to HILL is expected to come from the Independents or Mugwumps. The Independents have been against HILL for the past seven years. Yet he has not once failed to beat them and to be triumphantly elected in spite of all their efforts.

A Ban Upon Alien Doctors.

On the 21st inst. Senator MCCARREN of Brooklyn introduced into the Legislature a bill to regulate the employment of physicians by corporations having the care, maintenance, and custody of children or invalids. We print the bill in full.

"SECTION 1. It shall not be lawful for any corporation organized under the laws of this State, and having the care, maintenance, or custody of children or invalids, to make use of the services of any physician who is not a citizen of the United States.

"SEC. 2. This act shall take effect immediately."

It will be observed that the prohibition contained in this measure is not confined to public institutions, nor does it relate to the permanent employment of physicians who are not citizens; but the bill forbids even the temporary employment of any unnaturalized physician of foreign birth by any New York corporation which has children or invalids in its care or custody.

This strikes us as a very remarkable piece of legislation, and we should like to know what is its true inspiration and what is its real purpose. Though general in form, it probably is designed to effect some particular object, and is directed toward some particular institution. We can see no good reason why an alien doctor, if he is qualified to do his work, should not find employment under such corporations as those to which the bill relates; and we cannot believe such a measure has its origin among respectable members of the medical profession, or that it meets with the approval of any self-respecting doctors.

We occasionally see an item of news like that which is printed in a Chicago paper about a Christian who has renounced Christianity and become a proselyte to Judaism. Such cases are numerous enough to require the special attention of the General Conference of American Rabbis, which last year appointed a committee to consider the question of proselytism, with immediate reference to the observance of one of the Jewish rites by proselytes. The *American Israelite*, which is an authority in Jewish law, dwells upon the importance of this committee, which is to make its report to the Rabbinical Conference that will soon be held here. It says that, "for high and weighty reasons, the proselyte question is the most urgent question to be brought before the Conference," and we judge by its remarks that the decision upon it will be in accord with the traditions of the rabbis and the words of the Talmud.

Judaism is not a proselytizing religion. In New Testament times the Pharisees, we are told, "would compass sea and land to make one proselyte," but their descendants are less anxious to gather in the Gentiles, though outsiders who are willing to conform to the whole law may be admitted into the fold of Judaism. Some of the Jewish rabbis and Jewish papers of this country have recently given evidence of a desire to propagate the Mosaic faith; and once in a while we hear of a proselyte, though we guess that the Christians who turn to Judaism are not more numerous than the Jews who turn to Christianity.

We may learn more about this subject when the Rabbinical Conference, which is to be held here, gives its judgment upon the conditions of proselytism.

The Metropolitan Museum of Art ought to be kept open on Sunday, every Sunday of all the weeks of the year. Many devout Christians enjoy the opportunity of spending Sunday hours there in contemplating the Creator's handiwork and the operations of Divinity in the development of man and the history of the world. Only lofty, pure, and reverent thought can arise from such contemplation.

It is an astonishing account of the religious condition of the back country folks of Orange county that has just been given to the Methodist Conference by the Presiding Elder of the Newburgh district. Elder MICKLE told the Conference that there are hundreds of families living in the mountains there who have not heard the Gospel preached for over twenty years, and that many of them are as "crude and unchristianized" as their forefathers were centuries ago, and he implored the Conference to send missionaries among them. It is painful to hear of such religious destitution so near the beautiful city of Newburgh, and we cannot doubt that some missionaries will volunteer to carry the gospel of Methodism among the benighted mountaineers of Orange county, which is a county that flows with milk, and borders on the Hudson River. We have before us a picture of the city of Newburgh, in which we see at least five steeples rising above its houses; and we would like to know why the clergy who preach under these steeples do not look after the lost sheep in the mountains of the back country.

"Only by union with the United States can Canada get out of her troubles," in the opinion of the rising Canadian statesman and annexationist, Mr. E. A. MACDONALD. The same opinion has been entertained by the more far-seeing politicians of Canada for many years, or ever since the MACKENZIE revolt over half a century ago. The mole-eyed provincial officeholders argue against annexation; but they cannot make the people understand why Canada hobbles along far in the rear of the high-stepping United States, or why the subject provinces are forever groaning under the megrims, while the independent republic is always in the best of spirits. "Manifest destiny" was once a very familiar phrase in this country; and it is time for the Canadians to try to comprehend it.

The other day the cable brought news that about six hundred Africans were besieging the Portuguese port of Quilimane, and that Portuguese troops and war ships had been summoned in hot haste to keep this important town near the mouth of the Zambesi from falling into the hands of the savages.

There is no reason to doubt the stories that are told of the terrible maltreatment of the natives by the Portuguese. If one of their chief towns were to fall into the hands of the outraged aborigines, it would seem to be righteous retribution. Sir JOHN WILLOUGHBY, who recently went up the Zambesi River with the Portuguese expedition under Senhor COUTINHO, says he saw chained gangs of slaves, mostly women, conveying goods or working in the fields or herded in stockades, guarded by armed sentries. This was the least painful part of the picture, for Sir JOHN saw on one occasion an unarmed native clubbed and then set up as a target and shot by the men of the COUTINHO expedition without any excuse whatever. He says the Portuguese were burning villages in all directions. When stories of such atrocities come to us, the fact that natives are besieging Quilimane needs no further explanation.

TO REVOLUTIONIZE DEMOCRACY.

The Mugwump Attempt to Degrade It into a Personal Following of the Stuffed Prophet.

From the Atlanta Constitution.

If the correspondent of the *Courier-Journal* could read some of the Cleveland papers in the South he would be surprised to see the change that has come over them in the matter of Democratic doctrine. They are the echoes of the Republican organs and mouthpieces of the Mugwumps. Democracy has come to be a nasty mess, and a Democrat who is really a Democrat is a dirty rascal. There is nothing pure and sweet and holy but Clevelandism.

Never before has the Republican party been able to have its grievances taken up and advocated by papers professing to be Democratic. Plattism has its defenders in a strange country. Senator Hill thought it was Democracy of the purest stripe to smash Plattism and Republican corruption in New York and turn the State over to the Democratic party. But he was mistaken. The fact that he hurt the feelings of the Republicans has been resented by Democratic papers in the South, and these papers have reproduced with approval all the Republican attacks that have been made on him. They agree with the Republicans that Hill is a dirty rascal because he is an earnest Democrat, and they go even so far as to abuse him for making an appeal in behalf of a Democrat whose seat in the House is contested by a noble and virtuous Republican.

Nothing has been done more to strengthen the third party movement in the South than the unscrupulous and audacious attacks on Senator Hill by professed Democratic papers. Nothing has done more to confuse the minds of the people and to break down the discipline which is necessary to party organization.

White Turkey for Harrison.

From the Oklahoma Times-Journal.

For the first time in the history of political National Conventions in the United States the Republican National Convention at Minneapolis will contain a full-blooded Indian, and that Indian will be a delegate from Oklahoma. He is "White Turkey," chief of the Shawnees, and as good a Republican as any of his white brethren. He is a full blood, and during the war assisted the Federal forces in every way in his power and commanded a company of Indian soldiers. He is a lineal descendant of that old war chief, Tecumseh, who was defeated long ago by William Henry Harrison, the ancestor of the man he now goes to help renominate to the highest office in the land.

Careful About His Diet.

From the Boston News.

"That's something I never eat for dinner," said a man in a Spring lane restaurant.

"What's that?" asked his friend.

"Breakfast," was the absent minded reply.

WHAT IS THOUGHT ALL ABOUT.

Some Interesting Comments Upon Democratic Politics from All Quarters.

From the Knoxville Sentinel.

If the Democratic nomination for the Presidency goes West, then the party will accept defeat before the campaign begins. Harrison will defeat any Western Democrat. Better look the facts squarely in the face. Senator Hill is about the only man in the Democratic party who can carry New York against Harrison.

From the Grand Junction Star (Col.).

As Hill grows in popularity with the people, so increases the volume of Republican misrepresentation. You can gauge his chances by the ever-increasing virulency of the attacks.

From the Atlanta Constitution.

After the passage of the McKinley bill, when the Democrats of Ohio needed help, Cleveland still sulked in silence; but Hill went to their relief, and by his vigorous speeches contributed to the defeat of McKinley in his district, and aided more than any other one man in securing a Democratic victory.

At that time there was no Presidential nomination in sight, and these two men revealed their real natures. The one sulked and shirked, more than half willing to see the country go to the devil because he had been disappointed; the other, scorning Mugwump opinion, rose in his wrath, dealt the Force bill its death blow, and then pulled Ohio out of the slough of Republicanism!

These two pictures are indelibly stamped upon the Southern mind. They will not and cannot be forgotten. The South will take care of that!

From the Lumpkin Independent (Ga.).

D. B. Hill is meeting with enthusiastic receptions as he travels through the South. Despite all that has been said against him, Hill is a popular man in Dixie.

From the Trenton News.

Senator Hill has returned from his Southern tour, with the result that the Wumps and the half-baked Democrats are more than ever under the necessity of concocting new falsehoods to retard his sure advance toward the nomination. It is a mystery to these fellows how Mr. Hill, who despises hypocrisy and deceit, could have made so lasting an impression on the honest Democratic masses. It looks more and more like President Hill.

From the Houston Post.

Senator Hill's stirring words at Jackson, Miss., will quicken the pulse of every Democrat and lover of his country. They are an inspiration of success, and show the power of the man behind them.

From the Vicksburg Herald.

Hill has made New York a safe Democratic State, and he can carry it next November in spite of all the forces, open or concealed, that can be brought against him. And he can carry every State the party carried in 1890 and 1891, and be triumphantly elected.

From the Athens Ledger.

Senator David B. Hill is capturing the South by his sound Democratic speeches. They are not airy, but brimming full of logic and common sense.

From the Fort Valley Leader.

Senator D. B. Hill is swinging around the circle, and is delighting the Southern voters with words of wisdom and true Democratic sentiments.

From the Albany Star.

Senator Hill is on his Southern tour, and the people are giving him cordial receptions wherever he stops. He has made several speeches, and they all have that true ring of Jeffersonian Democracy that characterize all his utterances. He talks sense in every speech.

From the Newberry Reporter.

What a magnificent welcome is extended to Senator Hill on his trip through the sunny South! He has taken the hearts of the Democracy of the Southern tier by storm. He will be nominated for the Presidency at Chicago in June and be elected in November.

From the Grand Junction Star (Col.).

Mr. Hill doesn't have to invite himself to the Southern cities; they are only too glad to have him visit them. Hill is very strong in the South ever since his gallant help in their struggle against the Force bill. The chances are amazingly in favor of Hill being President.

From the Savannah Morning News.

At the meeting of the Executive Committee of the David B. Hill Club at Catholic Library Hall last night 229 applications for membership were read. Each applicant was vouched for as a good Democrat, and all were admitted. The club's membership has now passed 500, and every energy will be bent toward reaching a total of 1,000 soon. The Executive Committee consists of about twenty-five prominent men, representing each district in the city.

From the Staunton Vindicator.

The recent Democratic State Convention of New York has shown, so far as any other State has a right to inquire, that Senator D. B. Hill is the proper person in the eyes of the New York Democratic party—as represented by its always recognized authorities—to have his name placed before the Chicago Convention. We have no approval for the outcry that is being made against the manner in which the Convention was called, even if Virginia had any right to interfere in the home matters of another Democratic State.

From the Galveston Daily News.

MASSILLON, O., March 11.—Henry Bohl, Chairman of the State Democratic Committee several terms, said yesterday: "I think the strongest Democratic candidate for the Presidency would be Hill of New York: if not Hill, then Whitney or German. I don't believe Hill would fail to carry New York."

From the Knoxville Sentinel.

Mr. L. D. Palmer, a veteran Democrat of South Dakota, who has not missed a Democratic National Convention in thirty years, who was a zealous supporter of Mr. Cleveland in two campaigns, and who was honored by him with a Presidential office, says that Hill is the coming man, and that the West will support him.

Mr. Palmer, under date of Yankton, S. D., March 7, writes as follows:

"Your valuable paper, the *Knoxville Sentinel*, has been received and read with interest. I am glad to notice that you are friendly to Hill for President, and agree with you and consider that Cleveland is left out as a candidate for President before the Chicago Convention, June 21, as it is not customary to present a candidate unless presented first by his own State. The fact is, Mr. Cleveland has been treated fairly by the Democratic party. We gave him a unanimous nomination in 1888, and he was beaten badly by Harrison, and he is not entitled to a third nomination; and I believe with Senator Pugh of Alabama that Hill is the strongest man the Democrats have if they go East for a candidate. I think Governor Hill has done more to build up the Democratic party than any other man, and is entitled to the nomination. L. D. PALMER."

From the New London Day.

Governor Waller said: "I think the candidate ought to come from New York. Grover Cleveland would carry the State. Senator Hill would carry the State. As for myself, I am naturally in favor of Cleveland. I voted and spoke for him in the National Convention of 1884, and I was, by his appointment, Consul-General in London during his Administration."

From the McMinnville New Era.

It is said now that East Tennessee will send a pretty solid Hill delegation to the State Convention, which selects delegates to the National Convention.

From the Yreka Union (Cal.).

While the *Yreka Union* is strongly for Senator Hill for President, it will support any one the National Convention may nominate.

From the Washington Post.

Quoth Col. Moore:

"I have just been through Virginia, both Carolinas, Georgia, Alabama, and Florida, and the one cry is David B. Hill. No other man seems thought of, and I look on his nomination as inevitable. The people want a winner this time, and Hill is their ideal."

From the Lexington Press (Ky.).

The *Press* this morning declares itself boldly and unequivocally for Governor David B. Hill of New York as the nominee of the Democratic party for President.

From the Norfolk Landmark.

Mr. Cleveland's letter should have run this way:

"MY DEAR BRAGG: You flatter me, but I have too much regard for my party and country to jeopard the interests of both by encouraging a movement to split the Democracy in my own State. I cannot consent for my name to be presented at Chicago when the New York delegation is a unit for my distinguished fellow citizen, Senator Hill."

From the Riverside Enterprise (Cal.).

Everything shows that David Bennett Hill, United States Senator from New York, will be the choice of the Democrats at the next National Convention.

From the Galveston Mercury.

Mr. Hill represents, besides the essential and immortal principles of Democracy, the instinct and the power of organization, of discipline, the forces that work for union and insure success. In the South this faculty of organization and command of success are especially prized because to the South a Republican victory is the threat and shadow of calamity. The South wants the Democracy to win, for she cannot afford to have it lose, and therefore she admires and applands the man who has given New York to the Democrats. She believes him capable of victory in the national field. She knows that the fruits of any victory won under his leadership will not be wasted upon the enemy.

Looks That Way.

From the Chicago Daily Tribune.

Rivers—What do you think of that story that a pug nose can be straightened out by lying on one's face when in bed?

Banks—I think it's a lie on the face of it.

The most important article in the *Century Magazine* for April is on "Our Common Roads," by Mr. Isaac B. Potter. It is a plea for common sense in road building by a student of roads and an acute lawyer dwelling in the suburbs, who knows whereof he speaks. His article is admirably and powerfully illustrated. Mr. Stedman discusses the question, "What is Poetry," as the second of his studies of poetry. Messrs. Stillman and Cole consider Lotto, in their series "Italian Old Masters." Wolcott Balestier is fittingly commemorated by Edmund Gosse; the serials are continued; there are numerous short articles and stories, and poems by Will H. Thompson, Louise Chandler Moulton, Clinton Scollard, and Arlo Bates. Ex-Postmaster-General James discusses the "Ocean Postal Service," and J. Harvie Dew describes the Yankee and the Rebel Yells in a graphic article.

TEACHING CROUPIERS.

Preparations for Service in a Great Gambling House.

From Vanity Fair.

If you are an habitué of Monte Carlo, you know the director's house well. I was taken beneath the earth to see the croupiers trained for their work. On entering that subterranean hall a most extraordinary sight greeted my eyes. I was forcibly reminded at first, half of some mystical rite of the middle ages, and half of a demoniacal incantation. There were young men of all sorts, from eighteen or nineteen to five or six-and-twenty, learning from veterans how to ply the croupier's trade. A vast variety of nationalities was represented by these young men. There was the stolid German from all parts of the Fatherland, and the vivacious Frenchman from all parts of France. These were, perhaps, the predominant elements; but bear-like Russians, pale, intellectual-looking Poles, Italians with the eyes of poets, handsome Hungarians, swarthy Spaniards, were also there—in fact, most Aryan nationalities, except the English and American, were represented.

The excitability of many of these young men formed a great contrast to the stolidity of the chosen who officiated above. They were all arranged around tables taking instructions—an entire croupier at each end of each table, and imaginary players grouped around. The excitement of learning their profession seemed to produce much the same effect on these young men as the turmoil of battle on a budding soldier. No one who has not seen the croupier in process of formation can appreciate the thoroughness of discipline and habit of self-repression that the finished croupier has attained. We are accustomed to think of the croupier as a sphynx-like being, who is neither old nor young; who never had emotions, nor sympathies, nor imagination; whose whole soul is taken up with the current number and rouge, pair et passe et noir, impair, manque, who witnesses all disputes with the impassibility of a Talleyrand, and ladies out money where money is due with the even justice of a god.

But very different were the youngsters from such as this. As much excitement reigned with them when any of them won with an imaginary maximum on the number as if the gain had been a real one instead of only a number of dummy louis and dummy notes. What was also supremely ridiculous was to see precisely the same squabbles among these people about any big win as take place constantly among the regular players. Those in whom the faculty of self-command was more developed took the part of croupiers; but even among these perfection was very far from being reached, and constant amusing squabbles as to incorrectness of calculation took place between them and the imaginary visitors. One felt quite sorry for the poor fellows, so confused did they sometimes become with having such large sums of fictitious money to handle. Queer too to watch the desperate endeavors made by the neophytes to throw the ball of fortune into a desired hole; which they scarcely ever succeeded in doing except by the merest chance, thus utterly setting at naught the doctrines of those good old women who assure one that it is "all trickery." The vieille garde, their instructors, who remembered the golden sixties and the Second Empire, the days of Baden-Baden, Homburg, Spa, and so on, when De Morny and De Giramont Caderousse filled the places as punters now occupied by Mr. "Sam" Lewis and Mr. Wells, indulged sometimes in a grim smile at the excuse of their undisciplined pupils.

I left the scene impressed with the conviction that though the poet may be born and not made, the croupier is most decidedly made and not born. W. G.

Albino Indians.

From the San Francisco Chronicle.

There are several albinos among the Moqui tribe of Indians on the Moqui Reservation in Apache county, Ari. Some of these albinos are pure white, with regular Indian features—reddish yellow hair and blue eyes. Others again have pink eyes, which are constantly twinkling as if suffering from some nervous affection. There is one of the albino girls, about 12 or 13 years of age, attending the Government school at Kearn's cañon. She is one of the brightest scholars in the school. Her parents are pure Indian and unusually dark colored. I saw another albino among them, a man of about 40 or 45 years of age, and small in stature. His hair was long and coarse and of a light yellow; eyes a bright blue with a reddish glint, and constantly moving. I understand there are several more of these people among the Moquis.

The late Piute Princess, Sarah Winnemucca, makes mention of these peculiar people in her book. She speaks of the tradition among her people that a tribe once existed there having yellow hair and pink eyes, who were cannibals, and were driven by the Piutes and other tribes southward, presumably to New Mexico or Arizona. They were driven into the mountains and there massacred, only a very few being known to have escaped.

Lieut. Totten Baptized.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

Just following the dismissal of the large audience present at the baptismal ceremony and the morning service of last Sunday at the Clarendon Street Baptist Church, and while there were left in the auditorium only Dr. A. J. Gordon and some half-dozen of the church officials, Lieut. Totten, Professor of Military Tactics in Yale University, ascended the rostrum, and, offering himself as a candidate for immersion, was privately baptized.

What It May Be Coming To.

From the New York Weekly.

Magistrate—You are charged, sir, with dragging this young woman, forcing her into a cab, and driving like mad to the ferry.

Prisoner—Y-e-s, sir. I live in the suburbs. This morning my wife told me not to dare to come home without a girl, and I didn't know of any other way to get one.

Magistrate—I'll take this young girl home with me and place her under my wife's protection. I live in the suburbs myself. You'll have to catch another.

The Claimant in Indiana and New York.

From the New Albany Public Press (Ind.).

Shanklin's political advice, if accepted, would bury the Democracy too deep for resurrection. The State ticket, with Cleveland as a leader, would go down with a heavy thud. Harrison would carry Indiana by not less than 20,000 majority; the Democratic party would be totally wrecked. No, Democrats, no; the grand old Democratic party must not be merged into a miserable Mugwump organization for the purpose of worshipping at the feet of one who caused its defeat and humiliation in 1888.

From the New Albany Ledger.

The *Ledger* has no patience with the political fools who declare that they would rather go down in defeat with Cleveland as a leader than to win with any other man. In the same category it ranks the cranks who say that free trade must be inscribed on the Democratic banner or a victory would be barren.

From the Kansas City Star.

Henry Watterson arrived in the city this morning. Mr. Watterson discussed at some length the Presidential outlook and explained to his brethren why he opposed Grover Cleveland's nomination.

"Mr. Cleveland cannot carry New York. He was beaten by Harrison in 1888 when he had everything in his favor and Harrison was the subject of a good deal of ridicule. He is weaker in New York to-day than then, while Harrison is stronger. Harrison has made his party a good President. The split in New York is wider than it was four years ago. It cannot become much wider. The Convention—'snap' Convention, you call it—was as straight a Convention as was ever held and every prominent Democrat was there. Out of them Cleveland had not a single vote. Out here you have idealized Cleveland. He does not deserve it. He is an honest, straightforward man, a good deal of a thinker, and more of a dreamer. He has caught the popular fancy. I am not a believer in enthusiasm as a means of victory. It helps things along, but behind all must be organization. And that is what Cleveland can never have in New York."

Horrible Deaths by Electricity.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* On Monday, March 28, 1892, Murderer Jeremiah Cotto met his legally decreed death at Sing Sing, under circumstances (if the report now before me in the Boston *Evening Globe* of that date be accurate) most atrocious in cruelty and a reproach to and an ineffaceable stain upon the name and escutcheon of America, the so-called "land of the free."

The end and aim of capital punishment is to take life, because life has been unwarrantably taken; but the purpose to torture the wretched culprit forms no part of the intent. What possible excuse, then, can there be for inflicting the death penalty by that terrible and at present but little understood agent, electricity? To me it seems simply monstrous that such a thing should be permitted, and I doubt not that future generations, contemplating the electrical execution of to-day, will class us (and rightly too) with the barbarous populations of Spain. It was exactly 10:45:20 when the current was first turned on. It was turned off in thirty-two seconds. Again and again and again did those in authority attempt, in this monstrous and horrifying manner, to extinguish the spark of life, and after each of the first three attempts did the poor wretch move, and life was found to be still in the horribly tortured and disfigured frame.

Not until after the fourth application of that terrible current did the doctors pronounce him dead. This reads like some horrible nightmare, rather than a sober record of facts. Can any language be too strong to condemn these and similar proceedings (for, be it remembered, this is not the first time that an apparently wretched bungle has been made of killing murderers by electricity in New York State