The Sun.

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The Third and Fourth Parties.

The Prohibitionists will hold their National Convention at Cincinnati day after to-morrow. The number of delegates is 1,140. This is one delegate at Cincinnati for every 215 votes cast for Fisk four years ago, so that it will be seen that the Convention is representative to a degree not usual. The rainbow Prohibitionists profess the belief that the party will poll a vote of a million in November for the Cincinnati candidate. Between 1884 and 1888 the Prohibitionists gained 94,000 votes in the whole country, an increase of about sixty-three per cent. There is no evidence, save in the hopes of the enthusiastic members of this party of definite principle, that the four years between 1888 and 1892 have increased its numerical strength in the country from 246,000 to 1,000,000, or three hundred per cent. The period has been one of recession rather than advance, and the drift of opinion is more toward the abandonment of the prohibitory system where it now obtains, than toward its extension.

The fourth party, the People's party, meets at Omaha one week from to-day, on Independence Day, to make nominations for President and Vice-President. The principles and demands of this organization were declared with sufficient distinctness at the St. Louis conference, held on Washington's Birthday. These are: First, the Sub-Treasury plan of the Farmers' Alliance; secondly, free and unlimited coinage of silver; thirdly, the increase of the circulating medium to not less than $50 per capita; fourthly, a graduated income tax; fifthly, postal savings banks, Government ownership of all of the railroads, and Government telegraphs and telephones; sixthly, the resumption by the Federal Government of all lands held by railroads under land grants, and the reclamation by the Government of all lands now owned by aliens; and, seventhly, the issue of legal tender notes to pay to all Union soldiers and their heirs the difference between the gold value of the depreciated currency in which the soldiers were paid during the war, and its full face value in gold.

An interesting and unexpected feature of the political situation is the movement to induce Judge WALTER Q. GRESHAM to run for President as the candidate of the People's party, and possibly of the People's and Prohibitionist parties combined. Mr. LEO VINCENT of Indianapolis, a member of a committee which has recently conferred with Judge GRESHAM on the subject, reports that the Judge is in full sympathy with the purposes and professions of the new party, excepting so far as the Ocala Sub-Treasury scheme is concerned. "I have the utmost confidence," he says, "that WALTER Q. GRESHAM will be nominated at the Omaha Convention, and that his name will be presented with his full and unqualified consent."

The voting strength of the People's party, whatever candidate they may determine upon at Omaha next week, is an unknown quantity in our politics. The one thing certain is that in the close and doubtful States of the West the People's candidate will draw more heavily from the Democratic vote than the Prohibitionist candidate will draw from the Republican vote. Four years ago in Indiana, for example, the Prohibitionist vote was 9,881, while the Labor vote was only 2,694. In Illinois the Prohibitionist vote was 21,763 and the Labor vote only 7,134. A third ticket headed by GRESHAM would upset all calculations based on experience in the West and the Southwest, and render still more imperative the necessity of carrying New York, if the next President is to be a Democrat and the Force bill project is to be beaten.

The Mugwumps seem bound to make it as difficult as possible to secure New York's electoral vote for CLEVELAND and STEVENSON. We commend their continued and pernicious activity to the attention of Brother WHITNEY. That distinguished and successful Foolkiller has a work of carnage before him, between now and November.

Is He for Protection, After All?

The *New York Recorder* of Thursday last published in its despatches from Chicago this exceedingly important statement:

"Among the reasons assigned for delay in presenting the platform is that Mr. CLEVELAND sent word by wire to Mr. WHITNEY that his name must not be presented to the Convention until he had seen a synopsis of the platform upon which his candidacy was to rest.

"Mr. WHITNEY, when asked if this was true, said that in a measure it was. Mr. CLEVELAND had asked him to keep him informed upon the principal planks, and he had done so."

Nothing could have been more natural, or more proper. There was, we believe, direct telegraphic service between the wigwam in Chicago and Mr. CLEVELAND's house on Buzzard's Bay. Throughout the all-night session Mr. CLEVELAND was in constant communication with the manager of his canvass at Chicago. That the candidate could have been kept in ignorance of the shape of the tariff plank, on which his friends proposed to stand him, is not to be imagined for an instant. Mr. WHITNEY says that such was not the case.

The tariff resolution prepared by Mr. CLEVELAND's friends in the committee, reported by Mr. CLEVELAND's special friend, Major C. H. JONES of St. Louis, the Chairman of the committee, and approved, as there is reason to believe, by Mr. CLEVELAND himself at Buzzard's Bay, was practically a repetition of the platform of 1884. It is what the free trade extremists would call a protectionist plank. It affirms the same measure of protective duties as is prescribed by the Republican platform adopted at Minneapolis, namely, the difference between the cost of labor here and abroad. It declares that since the foundation of this Government the duties on imports have been the chief source of Federal revenue, and such they must continue to be. It disclaims any intention of legislating to the injury of domestic industries; and recognizes the fact that many American industries depend for their existence upon purely protectionist legislation.

On such a plank Mr. CLEVELAND was elected in 1884; and in the absence of such a declaration he was defeated in 1888.

But a majority of the delegates tore out of the platform the plank which embodied the tariff programme for the campaign determined upon by Mr. CLEVELAND's nearest friends, and, as is asserted, approved by Mr. CLEVELAND himself; and they substituted for it a resolution declaring in effect that every tariff that has existed since the Government began has been unconstitutional, inasmuch as there has been no tariff into which the principle of protection has not entered. The substitute declares likewise, in effect, that the MORRISON bill would have been unconstitutional, had it become a law; for the MORRISON bill did not discard the protective duties, but merely scaled them down. The substitute declares, also, in effect, that the MILLS bill would have been unconstitutional if it had been passed by Congress and signed by Mr. CLEVELAND; for even the MILLS bill retained protection as a feature of its schedules and levied duties for no other reason than to protect and promote American industries. This sweeping declaration that no tariff law is constitutional into which the principle of protection enters, that protection itself is a fraud and an imposture, and that Congress has no constitutional right in fixing duties to take American interests into consideration, was substituted for the resolution proposed by Mr. CLEVELAND's manager and approved, as it is said, by Mr. CLEVELAND. About three-fifths of the delegates in the Convention voted to knock out the original plank and accepted the substitute, to the immense delight of the Hon. HENRY WATTERSON, TOM JOHNSON of Ohio, HENRY GEORGE of New York, and the single-tax men and the Mugwump free traders generally.

Now, was Mr. CLEVELAND wrong, and were the wild extremists right, who seem to have forced him, against his own will and against the judgment of men of sense like Mr. WHITNEY and Col. C. H. JONES, upon ground which he may not be prepared to maintain? The result alone can answer this question. Meanwhile it is a matter of momentous interest to the Democratic party to know exactly what passed between Buzzard's Bay and Chicago on the night of June 22, with regard to the Democracy's declaration on the tariff; and the Hon. WILLIAM COLLINS WHITNEY is the gentleman who can, if he chooses, give Mr. CLEVELAND's chances of election a boost which nothing else could impart.

If Mr. CLEVELAND is the defender of the American doctrine of protection against the indiscriminate assaults of theorists and cranks, the country should know it. If Mr. CLEVELAND's personal views on this important question commend him to the conservative and patriotic Democrats who refuse to go to the extreme to which they are invited by HENRY GEORGE and the Mugwump free traders, the country ought to know the fact. If Mr. CLEVELAND's real attitude has been misrepresented by the crazy amendment substituted for the moderate and well-considered platform constructed by his immediate friends, and having his approval, the country is entitled to know it. And when he writes his letter of acceptance, he will have a chance to make the fact apparent.

Nevertheless, the truth remains and will remain that the supreme issue of this election is not the tariff, nor silver, nor Chinese civil service, nor anything except free elections everywhere, and white government and not negro government in the South.

The New Home Rule Bill.

The new scheme for the self-government of Ireland is, it seems, already framed and has been examined by certain members of the McCarthyite party, as well as by Mr. GLADSTONE's principal English supporters. In several features of capital importance the revised plan differs from the project repudiated in Parliament and by the people of Great Britain six years ago.

The rumor turns out to have been unfounded that Ireland, once endowed with a Legislature of her own, would be denied representation in the imperial Parliament. There was a provision to that purpose in the bill of 1886, but it figures no longer in Mr. GLADSTONE's programme. On the contrary, Ireland is to keep the 103 seats in the British House of Commons which she now holds, until the whole electoral system of the United Kingdom has been reconstructed on the "one man, one vote" principle, when all inequalities in the size of constituencies and consequently in the weight attached to single votes will also be removed. The reasons for and against the retention of Irish members at St. Stephen's have been repeatedly reviewed, and we need only recall at this time the difficulty of defining the regulations by which Irish members will be prevented from voting on questions exclusively connected with the local affairs of England, Wales, or Scotland.

The threat of the Orangemen to organize resistance to laws made at Dublin is effectually parried by a clause of the new bill. The sole pretext for the threat was that the Irish Parliament, being dominated by Catholics, would legislate against the interests of Protestants. But Mr. GLADSTONE now proposes to restrict the powers of the Dublin legislature even more narrowly in respect of religious matters than he wished to do in 1886. The legislature is to be expressly prohibited from interfering with the endowment of religion, and from imposing disabilities or conferring privileges on account of religious belief. Safeguards satisfactory to Protestants are also provided with regard to denominational education. In view of such guarantees embedded in the organic law, nothing could be more ridiculous than the Ulster talk about abandoning Protestants to persecution at the hands of a Catholic majority. While religious liberty is thus to be secured as firmly as it is in the Constitution of the United States, adequate measures will be taken to enforce the lawmaking authority of the Dublin legislature. For that purpose the clause of the old bill relating to the constabulary has been modified, and not only the Irish police, but the military forces of the United Kingdom stationed in Ireland, will be at the disposal of the Irish executive to maintain the law.

Another noteworthy feature of the new bill is the arrangement made for settling the disputes that may arise as to jurisdiction between the Irish Legislature and the imperial Government. The knot, it seems, when one occurs, is to be untied with judicial deliberation, not cut by the summary exercise of a revived veto power. The tribunal organized for dealing with conflicts of authority was undoubtedly suggested by the United States Supreme Court, though, under the circumstances, the pattern could not be exactly followed. The old bill, rejected in 1886, provided, it may be remembered, that the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council should decide constitutional questions relating to the powers of the Irish legislature. To this provision Mr. PARNELL assented with the utmost reluctance, on the ground that in the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council the Irish people were unrepresented. Mr. GLADSTONE now proposes to meet this reasonable objection by the appointment of a fixed number of Irish Judges to sit with the Judicial Committee when Irish questions are discussed. To appreciate the value of this innovation one must bear in mind that, after the Irish Government has been put in working order, the Irish Judges will be appointed by the Crown, on the advice of the Irish executive, which is itself responsible to the Irish legislature. Such Judges could undoubtedly be trusted to uphold the interests of Ireland.

These are the only important particulars in which the bill of 1886 is altered. We do not think that any disinterested person will deny that each of these changes is an improvement. We do not see with what show of consistency Mr. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN can oppose the revised measure, inasmuch as his refusal to support the former bill was expressly based upon its failure to retain representatives of Ireland at Westminster. But whatever Mr. CHAMBERLAIN may do, his fellow Liberal-Unionists acknowledge that Mr. GLADSTONE will have a majority of at least 40, while the Gladstonians themselves are counting on a majority of 147, the Irish members being included in each estimate. We find it hard to believe that Mr. GLADSTONE can obtain in Great Britain alone so great a preponderance over the Conservatives and Liberal-Unionists as to be able to act independently of the Irish party. He can hardly expect to gain much in Wales and Scotland, and the by-elections in southern England and the metropolitan district, although decidedly favorable to the Liberals, do not indicate a complete revolution of public opinion. If the Gladstonians and Nationalists combined have a majority of 40 or 50, it will probably suffice.

Their Fame Will Last.

The New York delegation returns from Chicago the gallantest band of representative politicians in this quarter of the century. Every Democrat in the State of New York will thrill with pride at the thought of their heroic course at the National Convention. Every honest partisan of any color will take off his hat to them in admiration and respect for their splendid exhibition of that loyalty to their mission which casts upon the noble profession of politics its highest honor.

From their appointment these New York Democrats had been marked for the concentrated outpouring of abuse and slander which constitutes the chief equipment of Mugwumpery. Every Mugwump knife had been brandished vindictively in their faces, and every Mugwump cat had spit at them. The unsuccessful effort to discredit their title turned into sullen insinuations that they were personally treacherous, that they were not sincere in supporting the Democratic organization that had sent them to Chicago, and that in spite of Convention instructions and personal protests they were thinking to turn their influence over to the service of an antagonist far more bitter in enmity than the regular foe on the other side of politics. Up to the final array of battle by Lake Michigan, and throughout its continuance, a stream of such insulting imputations as these poured out of the great renomination barrel through Mugwump and Democratic spigots both.

The New York delegation didn't waver for a moment. They were accused of readiness for treachery of which they were incapable. They had been sent to Chicago by a party organization reared with infinite trouble, exertion, and fortitude through a ceaseless storm of the same raging vituperation which flooded their tracks to the Convention. The leader in these brilliant and fruitful triumphs was New York's candidate before the party at large, and for the delegates chosen to aid in his nomination to abandon HILL in favor of CLEVELAND, to deliver him to the Mugwumps for sacrifice, and to surrender themselves and the party behind them to the guerrilla enemies whom they had been fighting and conquering for years would have been a dastardly betrayal calculated to make a true Mugwump heart throb with ecstasy, but to forever stamp its perpetrators with shame in the eye of the Democracy of the Empire State. The New York delegation was the most high-spirited, determined, and rock-bottomed body of men who ever sat in a National Convention. ROSWELL P. FLOWER, EDWARD MURPHY, WILLIAM F. SHEEHAN, BOURKE COCKRAN, RICHARD CROKER, PATRICK MCCARREN, and every delegate who shared with them the honor of representing the triumphant and invincible Democracy of New York, never drew a breath of meanness, timidity, or dissimulation during all their fierce contest for their party's rights; and the man who would deny them honor for thus standing to their duty, even until the tide closed over their heads, isn't fit to cast a vote.

For the sake of the Democratic party we trust that such a battle may never be known again; but if it should be, may its warriors win half the glory that now rests upon the New York Democracy's seventy-two representatives at Chicago!

Captain Borup.

The American people will be slow to believe that an officer of the United States army, attached to the United States Legation at Paris, and with twenty years' experience under the high code of military and personal honor which distinguishes our service, has conspired with French traitors to sell to foreign Governments the secrets of France's national armor of defence.

The charge made against Capt. BORUP by the Paris detectives who have been tracing the treason in the Ministry of Marine is the most serious that could be brought against a soldier occupying a post of trust near a friendly Government. Death would be the punishment merited by a crime like that.

Capt. BORUP's denial should be established, if possible, by the promptest and most searching investigation ever ordered by our War Department. This is due quite as much to the honor of the nation as to the honor of the accused officer.

Will Mr. STEVENSON come East for a few days and be introduced?—*New York Herald.*

Not necessary. The gentleman came East and was introduced on July 3, 1885, when he received his appointment as First Assistant Postmaster-General under President GROVER CLEVELAND. He is already known and respected by many thousands of Republican ex-Postmasters whom he politely but firmly dismissed from office because they were Republicans; and he enjoys a still more extensive acquaintance among Democrats.

They love him for the vacancies he has made.

The *Baltimore Sun* is not in agreement with the Chicago platform when it asserts that the elections of 1890 showed that the tariff was the winning issue. The platform expressly declares that the great Democratic victory of two years ago was an emphatic condemnation of the Force bill and the revolutionary policy of the Republican party in its not yet abandoned attempt to establish negro domination in the South.

Regarding all the tendencies and considerations making for the result to be determined by the election of next November, we have no doubt that the balance of advantage is on the Democratic side.—*New York Times.*

You forget the Mugwump Mouth. Strike that out, or shut it up, and the country is safe.

THE FIRST DUTY OF DEMOCRATS.

Save the South from Federal Interference and Negro Rule!

From the Richmond Times.

THE SUN has determined to stand by the nomination, and the reason is one which should make its lasting impression upon Democrats everywhere, but especially upon those in the South who, in a moment of unaccountable madness, have threatened to abandon the Democratic party at the most important crisis of its history. THE SUN declares that all differences of opinion respecting administrative reform, or silver coinage, or free trade, or protection, or personal antecedents of candidates, are in comparison to one question at issue between the two parties of trivial moment, and that question is the Force bill.

Here is something for the disaffected white men in the South, rendered blind to all things else through their mania for the free coinage of Bland dollars, which Mr. Cleveland only opposes because he feels convinced it would result in serious disaster to the very people now clamoring for it, to ponder upon. A Northern editor, who is really not in accord with the Democratic party in one of its fundamental doctrines, that of tariff reform, agrees to forget everything in his opposition to a Force bill, aimed directly at the South and Southern liberties, while Southern men are deliberately threatening to abandon the only party which has ever befriended them or their section, and turn it over to the tender mercies of radical malignancy, sectional hate, and negro rule. The bare contemplation of a Northern man thus teaching Southern white men their duty to themselves is enough to make every Southerner who ever, even remotely, dreamed of being false to his party and his country in the present emergency blush for his treason.

It is to be hoped that we will hear no more such talk in the South. The idea that our own Virginia or any other Southern State could be considered "doubtful" in such a contest should be promptly resented by them as an insult. If the South has ever had cause to be solid, she certainly has it now more imperatively than ever before in her existence.

From the Detroit Free Press.

The Republican platform declares unequivocally for such Governmental control of the elections in the several States as was embodied in the odious Force bill. The Democratic platform accepts the issue and denounces the Republican proposition as striking at the North and South alike and fraught with the gravest peril to all. But while this issue is in the platforms as sharply defined as the tariff issue, there are clear indications that an attempt will be made in the campaign to evade it.

There will be no such attempt on the Democratic side. The Democracy have nothing to fear from the frankest and fullest discussion of the issue; and the more strongly the Republican position is urged the better will the Democracy be pleased. The attempt will come from the Republicans. It has already begun, in fact. The organs of the party are already proclaiming that the plank on the subject of Federal control of elections, which was so pleasing to the delegates at Minneapolis, does not mean anything in the nature of a Force bill. They do not say, for they dare not go as far as that, that the plank does not mean an endorsement of the election bill so generally known as the Force bill and killed under that name. They know that the plank was intended as an express endorsement of that infamous measure and as a pledge to pass it, or its equivalent, if the Republican party is given control of Congress and the Executive. They would like, however, to soften the inference to be drawn from the party utterance, and thereby to save, if possible, certain votes which will be lost if the party is regarded as pledged unequivocally to deprive the people of their right of self-government.

These organs may as well understand, however, at the outset that no evasion will be permitted in respect to this plank. The party will be held throughout the campaign to a rigid responsibility for its authoritative utterance at Minneapolis and for the doctrine which logically flows therefrom. Only by a disavowal as public as the utterance itself can the party be relieved from this responsibility. Mere explanation or modification in the party organs or on the stump will not suffice. The gauntlet was thrown down openly at Minneapolis. It was taken up at Chicago, and the battle between centralization and local self-government must be fought to a finish. It is not to be wondered at that some of the shrewder of the Republican leaders would be glad to avoid the struggle through fear of the result.

Major Jones Explains the Silver Plank.

From the St. Louis Republic.

By the coinage plank of its platform, adopted at Chicago, the Democratic party pledges itself to coin silver on the same terms on which gold is coined; to maintain the parity of the silver, gold, and paper money issued by the United States, and to abolish the existing premium on gold by the repeal of the Bullion Storage act, through which silver bullion is demonetized and the coinage of silver discontinued. The Democratic theory of bimetalism and of the free coinage of the precious metals is clearly elucidated in the Chicago platform. This declaration of the free coinage principle, without which the bimetallic standard cannot be maintained, meets the demands of bimetallists and at the same time cuts away the ground from under the feet of the advocates of the single gold standard. The Democratic party will not only restore the equality of silver with gold in coinage, but it will maintain the silver, the gold, and the paper dollar at par with each other. It has declared a policy that will be satisfactory to all Democrats, West and East, and by this declaration of policy it invites the support of all who are opposed to the single gold standard, to the unnatural premium on gold, and to a forced contraction of the currency.

Fight the Party of the Force Bill!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Thanks for your editorial article of June 24 on the Force bill. The question of Federal control of elections is now the vital issue before the people. Beside it the tariff, the currency, the silver question, and every other matter fades into insignificance.

Since James G. Blaine, the foremost, most liberal, and most enlightened of the Republican leaders, has withdrawn from public life, the success of their party means the enactment of the Force bill, under which American elections would be a greater farce than were the plebiscites of the last Napoleon.

With such a machine in the hands of Harrison and his 100,000 officeholders, nothing short of revolution could dislodge them.

In view of the situation, every patriotic Democrat must do his duty. J. MURRAY CLARK.

CANNONSBURGH, Pa., June 25.

Work for Foolkiller Whitney.

From the Atlanta Constitution.

Such Mugwump newspapers as the *New York Times* are still abusing David Bennett Hill. The Cleveland leaders should put a stop to this sort of insanity. Mr. Hill's friends are very necessary to Democratic success in New York.

A Tribute.

From an interview with the Hon. John S. Clarkson concerning the Hon. Adlai E. Stevenson.

I can tell you that as First Assistant Postmaster-General he chopped a blank sight more heads off than I did.

True.

From the Springfield Graphic.

There is no better served paper, telegraphically, than THE NEW YORK SUN.

A Call for Col. Abe Slupsky.

Where is the man who, yesterday,
Momentous seemed among his fellows,
To tune a lyre, or sing a lay,
Or strike a lick, or blow the bellows?
Where's Abe?

He unto whom the West made claim,
And who unto the East expanded;
Where's he, the statesman whose vast fame
This Western Hemisphere waistbanded?
Where's Abe?

Into what shade of sallow gloom
Has he, our hero, penetrated?
Has Benjy's hat, or Grover's boom,
The noble soul obliterated?
Where's Abe?

Nay, when is passed Chicago's crash,
With patriotic mien and manner,
A man, arising from the smash,
Will wave the School Reformer's banner.
That's Abe!

W. S. S.

DID MR. CLEVELAND WANT GRAY?

The Editor of the Indianapolis Sentinel Gives His Version of the Indiana Failure.

From the Sentinel.

CHICAGO, June 23.—The failure to nominate ex-Gov. Gray for Vice-President was a great surprise to the Indiana delegation, every member of which worked earnestly and loyally for his nomination. All the Indiana delegates, without exception, and all the Indiana Democrats in town, with three or four exceptions, are greatly disappointed, and their expressions of regret are emphatic and unquestionably sincere.

Mr. W. C. Whitney of New York, who was the chief manager of Mr. Cleveland's campaign, made no secret of his desire for Gov. Gray's nomination, and every vote which he could control or influence in the Convention was cast for Indiana's ex-Governor. If Mr. Whitney could have had his way the ticket would unquestionably have been Cleveland and Gray. But there were obstacles in the way of the recognition to which Gov. Gray was clearly entitled which were insurmountable. The big Illinois delegation had a candidate for Vice-President in the person of Gen. Stevenson, who was nominated, and its solid forty-eight votes were a power. The Hill-Tammany delegation was determined to thwart Mr. Whitney's wishes, and when it became known that he had pronounced for Gov. Gray, the New Yorkers determined to throw their seventy-two votes to Gen. Stevenson, although the latter had been an active advocate of Cleveland's nomination, and his State had voted as a unit for the ex-President in the Convention.

Then Henry Watterson made the effort of his life to defeat Gov. Gray. Unable to control more than a quarter of the Kentucky delegation against Cleveland, Mr. Watterson spared no effort to bring it solidly into line against Gov. Gray. He found a powerful ally in this enterprise in Mr. James B. McKenzie, one of the Kentucky delegates at large and the orator who captured the Convention at 3 o'clock this morning with his inimitable speech seconding Cleveland's nomination. Mr. McKenzie is an own cousin of Gen. Stevenson, and on personal grounds made a determined fight to secure the latter's nomination. Being a man of almost universal acquaintance and unbounded popularity among the delegates, especially those from the South, Mr. McKenzie was able, by his personal efforts, to bring many votes to Stevenson.

The Michigan and Wisconsin delegations had determined before the Convention first assembled to cast a complimentary vote for favorite sons; the former for Judge Morse of the Supreme bench and the latter for Congressman Owen Wanhella. They did this with the intention of coming to Gray on the second ballot and changing to Gray before the result of the first had been announced; but before this programme could be carried out the landslide toward Stevenson set in too strongly to be resisted, and Gov. Gray's cause was lost.

The ex-Governor was somewhat handicapped by the fact that many of the delegates, especially from the South, were under a mistaken impression as to his character and record as a public man, and that the latter's friends did not have sufficient time to remove them.

It was recognized by some of the clearest-headed men in the Convention that it was the part of political wisdom to nominate Gray. He secured the solid votes of New Jersey, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, and several other important Northern States, and of Tennessee and one or two other large Southern States. But Stevenson's formidable, positive strength, with Illinois at his back, supplemented by the Watterson-Hill combination, was irresistible.

The Boies men from Iowa came here entirely possessed of the delusion that Gov. Boies, who was a Republican eight years ago, was now a Democratic Presidential possibility. They were exceedingly bitter over his defeat, and for some unaccountable reason seemed to have a special grudge against Indiana on account of it. Illinois, Iowa's next door neighbor, cast all of her forty-eight votes for Cleveland. Indiana cast her thirty votes for Cleveland. Yet the Iowa delegates forgave Illinois and swore vengeance on Indiana.

When the Vice-Presidential battle was on the Iowa war cry was "anything to beat Gray." So the Iowa vote was cast for Henry Watterson in acknowledgment of his service in seconding the nomination of Boies, and at the first opportunity it was changed to Stevenson. At Watterson's request Missouri went to Stevenson under the unit rule. He is well known and popular in Missouri, and on a poll of the delegation got one more than a majority, which gave him the whole thirty-four votes.

It will be seen from the above résumé of the contest that the Indiana delegates had tremendous odds against them, and that Gov. Gray's defeat is to be charged to the account of Henry Watterson and the New York Tammanyites. S. E. M.

TO KEEP THE BOUNTY INTACT.

The Louisiana "Sugar District" May Elect a Republican to Congress.

NEW ORLEANS, June 26.—There is quite a sharp skirmish in the Third Congress district of this State, "the sugar district" par excellence of the Union, over the next Congressman, and there is a strong movement there among some Democrats to return a Republican member. The district is almost overwhelmingly given over to the sugar industry and fully 90 per cent. of the population is engaged either in sugar raising or interested in one way or another in the product. The district was Republican until six years ago, when Mr. F. J. Gay, the largest sugar planter in it, was elected to Congress as a Democrat over ex-Gov. Kellogg, Republican. Mr. Gay was succeeded by his son-in-law, Andrew Price. Mr. Price has given notice that he cannot go back to Congress, as his sugar interests require his presence in Louisiana; and the district must look for a new man.

In this condition of affairs it was suggested by some of the sugar planters that it would be well to return a Republican Congressman, in order to support the present sugar bounty system. The unfriendly attitude assumed by the Democrats to the bounty has caused the planters some apprehension, and, although they would prefer the old system of a duty on sugar, believing it impossible to get that just now they cling to the bounty, and think it would be well to have a representative in Congress who could strengthen and keep the bounty law, and the feeling is that a Republican could do more good there, as the sugar bounty is a Republican provision, and he could induce the party to cling to it.

This suggestion has been discussed among a number of planters for some time past, and seemed to meet with much approval; but when it leaked out, the other day, that there was such a movement on foot it aroused a storm of indignation among the Democratic leaders. The latter swear that the district, which has a white majority, shall elect only a Democrat, and express indignation that men who are Democrats should favor the election of a Republican. There is no doubt that the planters, who, with their hands and employees constitute a majority of the voters in the district, could easily elect a Republican Congressman or any man they want. Should those who favor this proposition persist in their purpose, there will be an exciting and unusual struggle between the landowners and the Democratic politicians entirely on the issue of the sugar bounty; the only issue in that district.

THE PROGRESS OF BUDDHISM.

A Siamese Prince Reports and Describes It.

From the Bangkok Free Press.

During Prince Damrong's recent stay in Calcutta his Royal Highness was interviewed by Mr. Dharmapala, who gave a highly interesting address on the platform of Sooley Pagoda a few weeks ago in aid of the Buddha Gya Maha Bodhi Society. On his arrival in Calcutta from Rangoon, Mr. Dharmapala called on the Prince, who received him kindly.

"Mr. Dharmapala," the Prince said, "Buddhism is not brick and mortar; you may spend a lac of rupees in buying up the sacred temple, but before you do that you ought to prepare the way for the dissemination of the moral truths of Buddhism. Later on you may direct your attention to the temple. You should establish the headquarters in Calcutta immediately, and set to work. The road must be prepared first. To revive Buddhism in India is the best work that could be done, and you have my sympathies; and I may say that the Siamese would be only too glad to help you in this matter. Use your efforts to popularize the moral truths of Buddhism before going into the deeper metaphysics. You know how Buddha, before he expounded the pure path, preached on charity, morality, and the usefulness of leading a good life, and when the mind was prepared he discoursed upon the deeper problems of nature. You should adopt the same course. The psychology of Buddhism is so abstruse that unless the mind is prepared by simpler ethics the ordinary people cannot comprehend it, but I know this is the very thing which some of the Bhikshus do. By all means carry on your good work, and try to work in harmony with the Hindus. Concentrate your efforts on the diffusion of knowledge, for that constitutes Buddhism.

"I have watched with interest your movement, and no better work could be done. I saw the High Priest Sumangala in Ceylon, and I may say that I have hardly met so good a priest. Prince Chandrat is my brother, senior by two years. He is a devoted Buddhist, and in him you have found a good worker in Siam."

Reflection Against Good Taste.

Harry—Why don't you stand before the mirror when putting on your tie?

Chappie—Because it is such dammed bad fawm to be seen befoah I am fully dwessed.

Too Young to Marry.

From the Indianapolis Journal.

"Do you refuse me on account of my age? I am only 55."

"That's just it. You may live 15 or 20 years yet."

THE GOWING COURT MARTIAL.

An Officer Who Did Duty With Farragut Accused of Drunkenness.

Chief Engineer B. C. Gowing of the navy, whose trial by general court martial upon charges of drunkenness while on duty and absence without leave, preferred by Commodore Henry Erben, was postponed on Tuesday last because of the marriage of Gowing's daughter on that day, has been ordered to appear before the court at the Navy Yard on Wednesday. Chief Engineer Gowing was born in this city on Feb. 27, 1838, and graduated as civil and mechanical engineer at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy, just before he was appointed a third assistant engineer in the navy early in 1861. He has an excellent reputation, and his friends say that his defence will be such as will change the complexion of the charges. His services in the civil war were conspicuous. His first duty was on the gunboat Kennebec in Admiral Farragut's West Gulf blockading squadron. He was among the first to pass Forts St. Philip and Jackson and to reach New Orleans. The Kennebec and Oneida were the first Federal vessels to pass up the Mississippi River, and they helped the flag at all of the cities, towns, and villages on the way up.

Mr. Gowing was present also at the attack upon the Vicksburg batteries, and was in several skirmishes with guerrillas at Grand Gulf and Baton Rouge. He was in the fight at Brazos, Texas, after which he rejoined Admiral Farragut's squadron in Mobile Bay. The last year of the rebellion he was with Commodore Shufeldt in the various engagements in Florida, including the skirmishes on St. Mark's River, near the Gulf of Mexico. Soon after the close of the war he was detailed as instructor of steam engineering at the Naval Academy, and was on that duty for two years. His duties have alternated at sea and on shore since then, and for the past two years he has superintended Government work at the steam engine works, Brooklyn.

The detail of the court martial is as follows: Capts. Edward O. Matthews and George W. Sumner; Commanders Horace Elmer, Philip H. Cooper, and George Dewey; Chief Engineers William G. Bucher, Elijah Laws, and Albert W. Morley; and First Lieut. W. F. Spicer, Marine Corps, as Judge Advocate.

Chief Engineer Jefferson Brown, whose mysterious disappearance caused such a commotion at the Brooklyn Navy Yard in July last, was ordered to appear for court martial at the Norfolk Navy Yard on Wednesday on a charge of drunkenness, but owing to mental and other troubles, for which he is being treated, the trial has been postponed. He has been credited with suffering from mental troubles for two years. He is now accused of drunkenness, disobedience of orders, and scandalous conduct. The official reports charge that he failed to report for duty on the monitor Passaic on June 7; that when he did report on the following day he was, owing to the effect of alcoholic stimulants, unfit for duty, and that on June 13, after his discharge from the Naval Hospital, where he had been undergoing treatment for five days, he was again incapacitated for duty by reason of the excessive use of alcoholic stimulants.

DR. MACARTHUR'S PLATFORM.

No Narrow Partisan Politics will be Heard in His Church.

The Rev. Dr. MacArthur of Calvary Baptist Church preached a sermon yesterday on the text, "Nomination and Election Sure," based on the tenth verse of the first chapter of the Second Epistle of St. Peter, in which he rebuked severely the Mugwumps who are opposed to partisanship and the ministers who talk personal politics in the pulpit. He said among other things:

"The campaign that will now begin will be characterized not so much by unjust personalities as by opposition of principles which will surely have an important influence in one direction or another on the future of the country. There are several objections to the quadrennial excitement of Presidential elections, although there is also compensation in the educating influence of the discussions then aroused. My own judgment is that it would be better if the President's term of office were six years and he were ineligible for re-election. The business interests would not then be affected every four years as at present. It is most unfortunate if men allow politics to affect their personal, family, business, or church relations. Let us not forget that the persons and parties about whom we grow excited will think very little of us after the one is defeated and the other is victorious.

"I have a little platform of my own, which I am always prepared to declare by voice or pen. No narrow political discussion in a partisan sense will ever be heard from this pulpit. Men take pews in this church to worship God and not to listen to partisan politics. It would be unjust for me to inflict my personal opinions upon you when you cannot reply. Unfair advantage would then be taken of you. At proper times on this side of the church and in moderate language the minister may talk on politics. He is as much entitled to his opinion as any one. No one loses his manhood by becoming a minister. Even outside the pulpit, however, the minister should talk guardedly. He must not indulge in personalities. I have my own views. I am free to say I will not intrude them upon you, nor even in your homes. Let us have, as far as we can, self-control. Passing events illustrate many Bible truths. God knows which of the two candidates now nominated will win. That does not make it unnecessary for them and their friends to do their very best to succeed. God's foreknowledge does not make attempts to accomplish results less needful. It does not interfere with attempts or success."

"BY MOUTH ONLY."

Miss Brandenburg's Ear Must Not Convert a Telephone Into a Telegraph.

Orange was in communication with the rest of the world yesterday by means of the Postal Telegraph wires for the first time in six weeks. Owing to some difficulty about getting wires through East Orange the company brought its line in through West Orange on the old poles of the American Rapid Telegraph Company. This was not generally known, but a recent suit over the American Rapid Telegraph Company's property brought the matter up. The wires were removed, and the Postal has been obliged to put up a new line. During the suspension of telegraphic communication the telephone was used freely, and messages were thus transmitted to Newark and then telegraphed to other places from the main office.

Right there a curious question came up. A Newark telegraph operator, wishing to try an experiment, called up Miss Brandenburg, the Orange telegraph operator, and then placing a sounder upon the transmitter of the Newark telephone he clicked off a message. Miss Brandenburg, with her ear at the phone in Orange, took down the message. It was a neat way of getting out of the difficulty, but it did not last. The Newark manager of the telephone company happened to hear about the scheme one day, and he stopped it. He said that the telephone could be used "by mouth only."

SMALL-POX AT KINGSTON.

The Disease is Supposed to Have Been Brought There from New York.

KINGSTON, June 26.—Three cases of small-pox have broken out here in the family of Luther Durham. About two weeks ago a nephew of Mr. Durham came here from New York on business for the Equitable Life Assurance Society, by whom he is employed. He was taken ill, and the doctor who attended him pronounced the case small-pox. Subsequently Health Officer Chambers decided that the man did not have the disease, and he was allowed to return home. Shortly after his departure Mrs. Durham began to show signs of the disease, as did also two children who were visiting at the house. Yesterday a consultation was had by Health Officer Chambers and three physicians. They decided that the cases were genuine small-pox.

Several persons have been exposed, and the spread of the disease is feared. The house has been quarantined and all precautionary measures taken.

Founded in Colonial Days.

KINGSTON, June 26.—The First Presbyterian Church of this town celebrated the centennial anniversary of its establishment today. In May, 1792, a few colonial settlers organized the society in a little building on the Modena turnpike. In 1840 the church was moved to Highland Village, and a few years later the present structure was erected, which was enlarged and rebuilt in 1886. Many of the neighboring churches took part in to-day's ceremonies, part of which was an historical address by the Rev. D. C. Nevin, pastor of the church.

Prince Pheen Seeing the Sights.

Prince Mom Rajawongse Pheen, nephew of the King of Siam, who arrived on Saturday from Christiansand on the Danish steamship Heckla, went out sightseeing yesterday with Capt. Thompsen of the Heckla and Capt. Isaac Smith. He visited the Barge Office, and then went to Bedlow's Island, where he drank beer with his friends. Then they went to Coney Island. To-night he will leave for Niagara Falls, and he will return to Europe on the Heckla when she sails again.

MITKIEWICS IS $100 OUT.

Thought He Had Made $600 at Sheepshead Bay on Wednesday.

Eugene Mitkiewics of Chinese concessions fame, who is now boarding in this city, when at Sheepshead Bay track on Wednesday last got a straight tip, possibly from his friend Col. Shepard's tipster, that a certain horse, against which the odds were 6 to 1,