The Sun.

TUESDAY, MARCH 21, 1893.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamp for that purpose.

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY SUN, *issued to-morrow morning, must be handed in this evening before 6 o'clock.*

DEMOCRACY'S DECLARED PRINCIPLES.

Condensed from the National Democratic Platform of 1892, on which the Victory was Won.

I.
Home rule; individual liberty; resistance to centralization.

II.
No Force bill; no Federal interference in State elections.

III.
Economy in appropriations; no profligate expenditure.

IV.
Protection unconstitutional; no power in the Federal Government to impose and collect tariff duties, except for revenue only.

V.
Trusts and combinations to be rigidly regulated by law.

VI.
Coinage of both Gold and Silver; no discrimination against either metal; the dollar unit of coinage of both metals to be of equal and interchangeable value.

VII.
Honest Civil Service Reform.

The Naronic.

We now have the evidence that the Naronic has gone down. No other lost ship has ever given rise to the degree or sort of speculation which must follow this calamity, for the reason that none was so qualified to withstand the accidents of the sea.

The Naronic was built with all the advantages known to the ship-making science of this day. She was designed with nothing sacrificed or endangered for the great speed required of passenger steamers. She could not even be subjected to the great shocks which often follow their headlong drives into opposing seas. She was systematically divided into compartments, so that to some extent breaches in her sides might be made with impunity, and she was equipped with two screws, an almost certain preventive against being left helpless by the fracture of a shaft. Everything that experience could devise was put into her to make her strong and seaworthy; yet she is lost.

Has she burned? Did one engine break, as in the case of the City of Paris, and injure the other, leaving her at the mercy of heavy weather? Was there a collision? Has she been cut in two? Or has the sea risen and smashed her decks by falling on them, like the Pomerania's, and swamped her? Could the boilers have burst?

It remains a perplexing mystery, especially unsatisfactory from the fact that if the Naronic was not safe, who can say how to build a ship that shall be safe? Shall we always be inferior to the waves when they rise in their full might? We may yet hope for tidings of the missing crew and for answers to the surmises which we are forced to put to ourselves now in complete ignorance of ground for any of them.

The Mission of Mr. Blount.

That the simplest and best solution of the Hawaiian problem would have been the ratification by the Senate, in the Fifty-second Congress, of the treaty sent to it by Mr. HARRISON, there can be little doubt.

A striking fact is that although the few opponents of annexation were ready to give that document, as soon as it should appear, a severe raking, yet when its details were made known they were hardly attacked at all. The treaty passed the ordeal practically unscathed. The wisdom of acquiring Hawaii was still a subject for debate, but at least the terms offered for acquiring it had been well considered and were not extravagant.

Yet there were obstacles to final action upon that treaty. Had the overthrow of the monarchy occurred three months earlier, Hawaii might to-day be a part of the United States. As it turned out, the question of annexation came up at the end of the short session of Congress, when all the necessary work of carrying on the Government was much behind, with not enough time left for the Senate to do that work properly and at the same time to discuss the Hawaiian question in the exhaustive way that some Senators aimed at. The impending change of administration further disposed some members to give to Mr. CLEVELAND and his Cabinet, since they would have the responsibility of carrying out the terms of the proposed agreement, an opportunity to say what those terms should be. The certainty of an extra session of the Senate after the 4th of March, at which the Hawaiian affair could be resumed, also had its weight, and the total result was a postponement of the subject and the devotion of the few remaining days of the Fifty-second Congress to matters that did not admit of delay.

But when Mr. CLEVELAND came in, the whole situation was changed. He was at liberty to accept his predecessor's work with the treaty, but was under no obligation to accept it. He had become responsible for the whole business, because nothing had been decided by the Senate. The urgency felt by Mr. HARRISON, whose term was ending, was not felt at all by Mr. CLEVELAND. Hence he withdrew the treaty and sent Mr. BLOUNT to Hawaii on a tour of investigation, as a preliminary, we must infer, to drawing up another treaty.

That this policy has drawbacks as well as advantages is clear. Even the delay to ratify the treaty before the 4th of March caused the royalists in Hawaii to pluck up their spirits and to cast about for the means of making trouble. We find seventeen persons holding a meeting in the house of one of LILIUOKALANI's late Ministers, at which, however, the demand seems to have been not for her restoration, but only for suffrage for the native Hawaiians, "no taxation without representation," and "a continuance of the privilege of self-government, whether under the Hawaiian or any other flag." The policy of delay also led some royalists to suggest a compromise on Princess KAIULANI as Queen, under an American protectorate. And other evils of delay are set forth in the *Liberal*, the newspaper of ROBERT WILCOX, the half-breed leader of the party whose watchword was "Hawaii for the Hawaiians," and who once tried to overthrow King KALAKAUA in LILIUOKALANI's favor:

"People of every class are now looking to annexation as the remedy for our political evils. High hopes are entertained for an era of progress and prosperity under the influence of American enterprise and under American protection.

"The natives are becoming impatient for annexation; that is, all that are convinced there is no hope for monarchy. If any obstacle should delay the consummation of negotiations at Washington, Hawaii would be in a worse situation than ever; trade would languish, plantations would be bankrupt, and the political discontent would reach the explosive point.

"The United States owes it to us to act promptly in the matter. While the provisional Government, as a provisional Government, is all very well, it does not have the elements of permanent organization. Having no Constitution or definite apportionment of power, having no provision for dismissing or calling any of its members to account, renders it impossible as a permanent institution."

But while delay has its disadvantages for Hawaii, the best guarantee of patience, peace, and good order in the interim is this prevailing desire for annexation of which Mr. WILCOX speaks. The errand of Mr. BLOUNT will give an opportunity to know whether the rights of all in Hawaii were sufficiently cared for in the late protocol, and to repair any defect in it that any of the islanders can suggest. Never was there an annexation effected without some to oppose it. The question which Mr. BLOUNT will have to consider is not whether there are two, or three, or half a dozen views in Hawaii about annexation, but what the prevailing view is of those who are most competent to judge and who have the chief interests at stake. He cannot mistake the inferior for the superior opinion any more than he could mistake the minority for the majority sentiment and desire on the same subject in the United States. For one reason and another we must now take a little more roundabout course to Hawaii, but that will be of small consequence provided we get there in the end.

The Senator from North Dakota.

The extraordinary facts in the case of Senator ROACH of North Dakota are reaching the public. There is a disposition on the part of the Republican newspapers to use the story for all that it is worth politically; and, on the part of the Democratic press, to ignore it altogether. Meanwhile, Mr. ROACH's associates in the Senate hardly know how to treat him personally. The situation, all things considered, is remarkable and perhaps without a precedent in our history. The case has for the general public an interest by no means limited to its political aspects, or dependent upon partisan considerations.

The Hon. WILLIAM N. ROACH was elected to the United States Senate, as a Democrat, by the present Legislature of North Dakota. He was known in that State as a prosperous and highly esteemed citizen. He had run for Congress once on the Democratic ticket and for Governor twice. In none of these campaigns, so far as we learn, was the question of his personal character raised, nor was there any suspicion, on the part either of his friends or of his opponents, that the record of his past life contained anything discreditable.

The undisputed facts concerning Senator ROACH's history previous to his election to represent North Dakota in the Senate for the next six years are these: He removed from the East to that Territory about twelve years ago. A quiet, self-possessed, self-reliant man, he made his way from humble beginnings to a position of prominence and influence. Mr. ROACH began life in the Territory as a Star route mail carrier between Grand Forks and Fort Totten, travelling on sledges in winter about one hundred miles through a wild and desolate region. One of his horses died, and he would have been obliged to forfeit his contract with the Government had not a friend lent him $200 on his unendorsed note, enabling him to buy another horse. Within a year he had paid back the money. From that time on, he prospered. His career was uninterruptedly successful. His business standing was excellent, and when he went into politics a few years ago, it was as a citizen whose personal character and stainless reputation entitled him to universal respect.

Since Mr. ROACH has returned to Washington with the highest political honor that his State can bestow, his constituents have learned for the first time of the circumstances under which he left the national capital, a dozen years ago, to begin life anew in Dakota. In 1878 and 1879 Mr. ROACH was Cashier of the Citizens' National Bank of Washington, of which the Hon. JOHN A. J. CRESWELL, Gen. GRANT's Postmaster-General, was President. In August, 1879, Mr. CRESWELL discovered, as it is now alleged, that the Cashier ROACH had for some time been taking money from the bank's vaults, applying it to his own purposes, and altering his accounts to cover the embezzlement. Accused of this crime, ROACH practically confessed it. The amount of his defalcation was stated at $64,000. The bank recovered about $16,000 from property in ROACH's possession at the time of the discovery. His bondsmen were held for $25,000, the full amount of their bonds. And in October, 1879, the report of the Comptroller of the Currency presented the sworn statement of the officers of the Citizens' National Bank containing this item: "Defalcation of late Cashier, $18,483.54." The exact amount which the bank lost by ROACH's defalcation has never been publicly declared. The bank did not prosecute him. He was not indicted. A month after the discovery of his dishonesty he departed from Washington, to reappear in North Dakota, with the subsequent career recited above. The defaulting Cashier ROACH returns to Washington as United States Senator.

The story is dramatic and sensational enough to command universal attention, and Senator ROACH's present demeanor adds to its surprising features. He neither denies the main facts as stated, nor attempts explanation or defence. He takes questions concerning his guilt very calmly. Here is a sample of the interviews held with him on the subject:

"I see no reason for reviving this now. If I had any controversy with the bank it has all been settled. The officers of the bank have no feeling against me. I have seen them since my return to Washington, and there are no differences between us. Many of the friends who knew me when I lived here have come to me and expressed pleasure that I have succeeded in the West. They are apparently pleased that I have reached my present position."

"It is stated that the larger part of the money taken was returned to the bank."

"Yes, I believe it was."

"Has it all been returned?"

"I think so; but it was a long time ago, and I cannot say positively."

"No indictment was ever brought?"

"No; there was never any attempt to prosecute. In fact, I remained here in the city for some time after the thing came out, and nothing was done about it."

"How long did you stay in the city?"

"Oh, I should say for a month or two; then I went to Dakota, and I have remained there ever since. The bank officials have always known where I was living."

"Will the developments which now come out affect your course in the Senate?"

"Not the slightest bit," was the determined reply. "Not the slightest bit."

Such tranquillity under the circumstances is quite consistent with Mr. ROACH's readiness to return to Washington as Senator and face the certainty of a revival of the old scandal. Thirteen years is a short time, and he must have known that his crime had not been forgotten in the city where it was committed. Is it effrontery that sustains him now in his astonishing attitude, or the consciousness that his moral guilt is not just what the technical record indicates? This question cannot yet be answered, and the current stories which represent Cashier ROACH as perhaps the victim of others, and even the scapegoat for others, rather than an ordinary criminal, rest on nothing better than surmise and inference.

We note some features of this case which may or may not be significant. ROACH was not prosecuted. He did not change his name when he went to Dakota to begin life over again. He says that the bank officers were always informed as to his whereabouts. His first employment in the Territory was under a Government contract, in that department of which the President of the bank had recently been the head. He lived a square and upright life in the West. He did not hesitate to come back to Washington to occupy a post where there was no possible escape from identification as the embezzler and fugitive of 1879. He is not greatly disturbed now by the publication of the facts now known to the public. Is there anything behind the published record? If not, Senator ROACH's course is one of the most extraordinary instances of audacious recklessness or cool self-reliance on record. Some men would shoot themselves before they would face what he is confronting.

One other question of great moral and social importance is suggested by this case. We shall put it without attempting to answer it. Suppose that Senator ROACH's criminality fourteen years ago was all that the record implies; that he was an embezzler and a fugitive, who escaped the penitentiary through the mercy of those who might have prosecuted him, and not because there were qualifying or mitigating circumstances in his case. Suppose that his new life in Dakota has been all that it appears to have been, during the past thirteen or fourteen years: honest, upright, creditable, and in every way beyond reproach. Do the interests of public morality require that the defaulter of 1879 should be hunted out of the United States Senate in 1893? When does the statute of limitations begin to apply, morally, socially, and politically?

Government Art at Chicago.

Chicago has many misfortunes. Chicago may be herself a misfortune. As Chicago is to be on exhibition on and after May 10, however, we should be patient with Chicago. Whether Chicago can be patient with herself is another thing. Pictorially and decoratively there are designs on Chicago. You will be good enough to furnish pocket handkerchers for an excerpt from our dear old friend, the *Inter-Ocean*. The grief is about the Government building:

"Chicago has been accused of being crude and deficient in taste in these matters. The careful regard and serious way, in which only the loftiest and best art forms have been used in Fair decoration, have done much to disprove that charge; and to have such wretched and vulgar travesties on mural decoration foisted upon the Fair management takes upon it the nature of an outrage, for wherever may be the actual responsibility, the local management will be, in the minds of the general public, the responsible parties.

"The general color scheme is crude, garish, and vulgar, but the crowning absurdity is in the frieze and the panels, of which there are eight. The former is called 'a frieze of cupids.' It is a series of groups of parboiled and misshapen babies served in a brown gravy with a garnish of greens."

The "color scheme" is not susceptible to the judgment of persons outside of Cook county. The design, however, as evident in black and white and photography, reeks with interest. The trouble is that one cannot decide, without long cogitation, between conceptions so noble and original. All the "MIKE" ANGELOS and "LEX" DA VINCIS in the world seem to have been diverted to Cook county. At least the scheme of decoration adopted for the Government building indicates as much.

Take "the East," for instance, as conceived by the pre-Raphaelites and Postmortems of Chicago. A lady with legs exactly the size of her body is putting her dexter hand, consisting of a conventional thumb and two fingers, upon a directory of Chicago, while with her right she jabs herself with a pair of compasses, or a fan, or a harp, or something. The main idea is that she regrets her position and seeks suicide. Her attitude in the matter is full of taste, whether the cartoons in the Government building are or not. A fat cherub belonging to the Left Centre has tipped over a hog trough, and a Fat Girl belonging to the Extreme Right is calling attention to a broiled kidney transfixed with domestic Bologna sausage. The lady with the compasses has the look that limners paint upon the face of Paresis. In the right, a figure compounded of CORBETT and BOB INGERSOLL, with bow legs of its own, is ordering beer.

But let us go South. Here we get another little cherub, standing on one leg, and kicking with another leg, bearing no proportion to himself, his other leg, or anybody else's leg, or the proprieties. A lady with an arm bigger than her head is playing with mint juleps and snakes, a beautiful lady. When she puts her arm down it will be about two feet in the ground. A neutral figure is yelling soft clams on the right, while Hysteria with two toes and fifteen fingers is looking at the Illinois Central lake view. It is very beautiful, entrancing. It reminds us of CARTER HARRISON.

So many things to linger over! The West is our favorite. In the right the Babe with the Big Head is reading RICHARD WATISIT's sonnets, while in the left the Sweet Sonneteer of Civil Service Reform, a sheep in appearance, a bang upon his reforming forehead, tries to forget his Chippendale legs. A lady with one leg a half mile longer than the other, holds a shovel in the left hand and a map of Long Island City in the right. Her eyes are closed. We congratulate her. She cannot see her ball-and-claw lower left leg. Why the Government should reproduce Mr. EUGENE FIELD's private stock of manufactured colonial furniture is unknown to us.

On the whole, the Government building in Chicago must be very sweet.

The Threatened Rebellion in Ulster.

Is there the slightest likelihood that Ulster, or rather the six counties of Ulster in which the Orangemen are particularly strong, will attempt to resist by open insurrection the enforcement of a Home Rule act? At the first glance nothing seems more improbable. Yet it cannot be denied that many Englishmen take a different view of the matter. Men like Lord SALISBURY, Mr. BALFOUR, and Lord RANDOLPH CHURCHILL, who have been and may again become Ministers of the Crown, do not hesitate to express a conviction that the Protestants of Ulster will defy the authority of a Dublin legislature, and they allow it to be understood that, in their opinion, such defiance would be justified. Even the London *Spectator*, which is usually distinguished for sober-mindedness, avows a belief that the Ulster men will rebel, and will be right in rebelling, and that their rebellion will prove successful.

Incredible as these assertions look, they are apparently put forward in good faith. The *Spectator* thinks that the Orangemen could and would construct what it calls a "Plevna" capable of withstanding all the force at the disposal of the Dublin Parliament. In the defence of this Plevna they would be assisted, it says, by swarms of Canadians, Scotchmen, Englishmen, and probably Germans. It foresees that the interposition of the British Government would eventually be invoked for the purpose of enforcing the Home Rule act passed by the Parliament at Westminster, and it acknowledges that the intervention demanded could not lawfully be refused, but it says that an attempt to use British regiments for the purpose would prove too heavy a draft on the loyalty of British officers. The *Spectator's* astonishing article on this subject concludes with the declaration that "we shall be sorry to see the Ulster men in insurrection, but we cannot say that, according to recognized moralities, they will be in the wrong, while we can say that we think they will try it."

This talk sounds like the raving of a madman. There never was a wilder notion than that six counties, in which the Protestants happen to have a majority, have the right to thwart the wishes of the rest of Ireland and set at naught the will of the United Kingdom formulated in an act of the imperial Parliament. Suppose, for a moment, that the six counties had a majority of Catholics; then the threat of insurrection would be universally regarded with derision. For a considerable time after the Act of Union was passed the Irish Catholics remained disfranchised, although they constituted four-fifths of the population. No English statesman, however, and no reputable London journal dreamed of alleging that, by reason of their political disabilities, they would be justified in rebellion. Now, should Mr. GLADSTONE's Home Rule bill be passed, the Protestants of Ulster will be subjected to no disabilities whatever, whether political, religious, or commercial. The bill bristles with safeguards and guarantees framed on their behalf, although there is no reason to suppose that the Irish Catholics would oppress their Protestant fellow citizens even if they had the power. They will not have the power, however. They are expressly prohibited from making any law for the establishment of religion, and from giving a sectarian bias to public education. They are debarred from interfering with the corporate rights of Protestant educational establishments like Trinity College, Dublin. But, it may be said, the Catholic majority could indirectly injure the industries of Ulster by taxing the whole country in order to encourage by means of bounties the industries of the Catholic provinces. How could a bill to that effect become a law? It would have to pass the Legislative Council or upper House of the Dublin Parliament, whose members are to be chosen by a small body of electors not exceeding one hundred and seventy thousand in number, and possessed of a high property qualification. Thus constituted, the Legislative Council is meant to be and will be a stronghold of the Protestant minority. It is true that if it twice rejects a bill passed by the lower House or Legislative Assembly, the two chambers meet and vote together, and, in such a case, the Protestants might be outnumbered. But they could then appeal to the Crown to exercise its right of veto, and if they could show that a bill threatened to injure the industries of Ulster, the appeal would probably be successful.

The truth is that the Protestants of Ireland have absolutely nothing to fear from Mr. GLADSTONE's measure, and the attempt of Unionist statesmen and newspapers to rekindle in Ulster the old antipathies of race and religion is iniquitous and shameful.

About Barbers.

A "monster convention" of barbers will be worth looking at, especially if it be held in Chicago. The National Barbers' Union has determined to hold one, and we promise to give heed to the speeches made there. The union has just adopted a new policy respecting the apprenticeship system, and it permits the boss to employ one boy for every three chairs.

This is well. American boys find it hard to get a chance to learn the barber's trade, and the consequence is that great numbers of barbers are brought here from abroad every year. During last year, for example, as we learn from the immigration report of Col. WEBER, as many as one thousand and three (1,003) of them arrived at this port from foreign countries, all anxious to get a job.

Why, in the name of combs and shears, must we go over the sea for barbers? Why, in the name of razor, hone, and lather pot, can we not train a lot of native barbers?

The tipping system also was a good theme for debate in the union. It is far more widespread now than it was a few years ago. Here is a true story about it:

A gentleman of this city who recently received some excellent service from a skilful journeyman barber, offered him a tip, but the barber politely declined to accept it; and when asked why, replied that he hoped he was too much of a man to take gratuities for services for which he was paid good wages. We repeat that this is a true story; but, for all that, there may be barbers who will laugh at it. The tip system is a nuisance, and perhaps the American boys who can now get a chance to learn the barber's trade, even in union shops, will turn against it. The monster convention may put its foot upon it.

The barber's trade is one of the most pleasant of all the trades; and there are lots of intelligent, entertaining, clever, and merry barbers in New York. An Irish barber is a rarity here; but there is one up town in a shop on Columbus avenue. He is a man of taste, but it takes him a half hour to shave a customer, and that is too long. We suppose the majority of the barbers of New York are Germans and Italians.

THE SUN is partial to Georgia.—*Savannah News.*

Why, certainly. How could any sensible newspaper fail to cherish such a partiality? Oh, if one could only be in Georgia now, where the peach trees are veiled in bloom, and the yellow jessamine flutters its delicate loveliness along the woods! Georgia, the land of lovely women and gallant men, faithful forever! We salute them all, and may they all get all the offices they desire!

On Sunday President CLEVELAND went to church and listened to a sermon upon the seventeenth verse of the eighteenth chapter of the book of Proverbs: "He that is first in his own cause seemeth just; but his neighbor cometh and searcheth him." How true are the words of this text! How full of instruction are they! How conformable they are to human experience in all time! How wise they are! The proverb is a proverb of SOLOMON, and it fully justifies the reputation for wisdom which he has enjoyed for three thousand years. The plain meaning of the text is, that when a man is permitted to present his own side of a case or cause first, or before anybody else has been heard upon it, his statement may appear to be correct; but afterward his neighbor, that is to say, his adversary, searcheth him, or, in other words, examines and cross-examines him, so that the truth of the case is brought out. By means of this searching process the man who made the first statement may be shown up, or, on the other hand, he may be justified. Many people dread the ordeal of search; other people feel that only through this ordeal can their uprightness be surely vindicated. We see illustrations of the words of the text every day. We see them in the civil courts and in the direction of politics and in our intercourse with mankind. The searchers are a most useful body of citizens; it is not easy to get around them, if they have the right on their side and plenty of time at their command.

We feel assured that the venerable Presbyterian clergyman, the Rev. Dr. BYRON SUNDERLAND, who preached upon this text in Washington last Sunday, expounded it so that all his hearers, including the Republican and Democratic politicians and officeholders who were in church, fully understood its significance and its practical bearings.

In that part of New York which lies between Fourteenth street and Eighty-sixth, and Third avenue and the East River, there will be an election to-day for the office of State Senator made vacant by the death of the Hon. EDWARD P. HAGAN. The district has been represented in the Legislature by the Hon. JAMES FITZGERALD, now one of the Judges of the Court of General Sessions; by the Hon. JOHN J. CULLEN, by the Hon. CHARLES A. STADLER, and, since 1890, by Mr. HAGAN; but always by Democrats. So, as the result of to-day's voting, it will continue to be, for the Hon. THOMAS CUNNINGHAM, the Democratic nominee, is sure to be elected. To-day's election is of significance chiefly on account of the fact that the State Senate, now in session, contains sixteen Democrats, which is one short of a constitutional majority, and therefore the return of an additional Democrat is as necessary as it will be welcome. Let every registered Democrat present himself at his lawful polling place and cast a freeman's ballot for CUNNINGHAM. CUNNINGHAM is the Democratic candidate. Vote for him!

Senator BROWN has given notice that the bill authorizing the citizens of Brooklyn and New York to vote upon the question of making the two cities one municipality will be reported to the Legislature to-day; and he said that the joint Committee on Cities had agreed to report the bill favorably. We cannot believe that the few Brooklyn politicians who have opposed the adoption of this bill will be able to defeat it. We cannot doubt that the people of Brooklyn will vote for consolidation, which must be advantageous to all concerned. It is the duty of the consolidationists to make their desires known in Albany.

It was but a short time ago that the consolidation project was brought into practical politics; it quickly struck the fancy of progressive Brooklynites of both parties, and at once received the approval of New Yorkers. It is sure to be carried out some time, and ought not to be delayed beyond this year.

The *Interior*, an organ of Chicago Presbyterianism, is grieved to confess "that the Gospel ministry do not, as a profession, exercise the intellectual influence that they once did." We should like to learn the primal cause of this loss of influence. Our Presbyterian ministers are surely as able preachers as their predecessors were. The great majority of them are rigidly orthodox, as has been made known by their own declarations. Many of them preach sermons that are learned and eloquent, well delivered, and pleasing to the hearers. Not a few of them are highly rewarded for their labors. The membership of the Church is large and it is composed of the most respectable people. Yet the *Interior* says the ministers are losing their influence and do not command that reverence to which they are entitled. It is a woful fact. It is a bad omen. It ought to be explained. It would make a good theme for a sermon.

In three or four of the countries of Europe, questions of extraordinary importance that concern the internal policy of their Governments are to the fore. In France the Panama revelations have stirred up an excitement that has at times seemed to endanger the republic. In Germany the Army bill and the Socialist terror are out of the control of the Kaiser. In England there is a first-class rumpus over the Home Rule bill.

The countries of the world under despotic government are less agitated than those under parliamentary government. Look at Russia, Turkey, China, Persia, India. They are not disturbed by debates like those which disturb France, England, and Germany, or by rebellions like those which are forever breaking out in the republics of South and Central America.

Give us free, constitutional, representative democratic government.

The liberality of the churchgoing people of New York is brought to our notice all the time. We learn from the *Tribune* that the Rev. Dr. FAUNCE of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church arose in his pulpit the other Sunday, told his people that a collection for the conversion of the heathen would be taken up, and expressed a hope, which seemed to be extravagant, that as much as $25,000 would be given. The baskets were taken around the pews by the collectors, who had a busy time for the next ten minutes, while the organ was playing and the choir was chanting. The money was counted. It amounted to $30,000, good American money! The hopes of the Rev. Dr. FAUNCE had not been extravagant; they were away under the mark. Such is the pious liberality of New York. Let all other American cities take notice. No wonder that the pastor was proud. Where outside of New York is there a Baptist church that would do as much for the wretched heathen in so short a time?

We must repeat our warning against pneumonia, the most dangerous disease which prevails in the city, and which is extraordinarily prevalent at this time. The records show that there were as many as 249 fatal cases of it here last week, a greater number than there has been in any other week of the year. In a majority of cases the inciting cause of the disease is "catching cold" and neglecting it. Half the deaths from it might be prevented by treatment, or by the adoption of means to cure the cold as soon as it is caught. Colds are even more dangerous at this season than in the winter or the summer season. Be on the guard all the time against taking a cold. Look out for it if you take it. GLADSTONE goes to bed and sends for a doctor whenever he has a cold, and consequently he always gets well in a very short time. Pneumonia is not the only disease which is brought on by cold; it is but one of the many deadly diseases which are due to it; yet a full quarter of all the deaths in these times are from pneumonia. Be on guard, we repeat, against letting a cold fasten itself upon you.

Mr. Rodgers's Candidacy Boomed.

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

SIKESTON, Mo., March 15.—Immediately after the election of the Democratic ticket last fall James Baker and James Rodgers became active aspirants for the appointment to the Postmastership of Sikeston. Yesterday Mr. Rodgers's wife presented him with a pair of fine baby boys, which were at once named Cleveland and Stevenson.

Texas Is In It, Too.

From the San Antonio Express.

Billy Bowen is now the religious editor and Fred Feigl the Washington correspondent of the *Houston Post*. With Pinkie doing the "heavy" and Blenzi scanning the horizon for "Norman Maxims," the *Post* should scale the ladder of fame like a sacred monkey climbing a cocoanut tree.

Another Function of a Massachusetts Politician.

From the Cortlandt Enquirer.

Josiah Quincy is another restorer of the era of cool feeling.

Unfailing Signs.

From the Atlanta Constitution.

New book agent trudgin'
Over hills an' rocks;
People buyin' gridiron,
Lightnin' rods and clocks.

Little children bringin'
Pinbooks home from school;
Ploughman—mad a-singin',
But cussin' of his mule.

Girls that wouldn't dare to
Kiss a violet
Drummin' for a fair to
Get the church in debt.

Trees that bend a-wishin'
Where the rivers sing;
Whole town gone a-fishin',
Don't it look like spring?

EXTRA PAY TO REFEREES.

Judge Ingraham Says the System that Has Grown Up in New York is Wrong.

Justice Ingraham of the Supreme Court has removed Elliott Sandford, as referee, in the action of Timothy G. Brown to recover $4,413 from the Mechanics' and Traders' National Bank.

It appeared that the long reference was nearly over before Mr. Sandford suggested that counsel agree that he be paid more than the statutory fee, that is, $6 a day and $3 an adjournment. Counsel for plaintiff was willing to give him $10 a hearing as well as on adjournments. Walter M. Rosebault, for the defendant, would not consent, and then moved to substitute another referee. There had been sixty adjournments in the case.

"No party to an action, or his counsel," says Justice Ingraham, "should be placed in a position of feeling that unless he consents to a payment to a referee of a greater compensation than that allowed by law, the referee might be influenced in determining the questions which are to be submitted. The report of the referee in nearly all cases is final."

The Court says this condition of affairs is ground for a litigant to think his "tribunal is not impartial." Concerning Mr. Sandford he says:

"I did not know who the referee was, and, in making this order, I wish it to be distinctly understood that it is not intended at all to reflect upon the referee, but rather upon the system that has grown up in New York in respect to fixing the compensation that referees are to be paid upon the trial of actions. I have the utmost confidence in the gentleman who was referee in this case, and do not believe he would be at all influenced by any considerations except to do what is strictly right."

CATHEDRAL TRUSTEES PROTEST.

They Appeal to the Commission Not to Run a Road Through Amsterdam Avenue.

At the regular meeting of the trustees of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, held yesterday afternoon at the See House, there were present Bishop Potter, the Rev. Drs. Houghton, Greer, Huntington, and Hoffman, and Cornelius Vanderbilt and George Macculloch Miller. The proposed extension of the elevated railroad through Tenth avenue in front of the site of the cathedral was the principal subject of discussion. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That this Board most earnestly deprecates the occupation by the Commissioners of Rapid Transit of any route for the extension of the elevated railroad which, by taking Amsterdam avenue, north of 110th street, for that purpose, will practically bisect the grounds of some four leading public institutions (the Cathedral, St. Luke's Hospital, Columbia College, and the Teachers' Institute), adjoining Amsterdam avenue, and so seriously impair, if not wholly destroy, the value of said grounds for purposes of refreshment and recreation for those for whom they are designed and for the general public.

Resolved, That in view of the great importance of securing in connection with the future of New York open spaces free from the noise of traffic and travel which may contribute both to the health and beauty of this city and of guarding its institutional monuments and their grounds from desecration and disfigurement, a true regard for the highest interests demands that a line of railway which is to consume operation day and night should not be carried through grounds and in close proximity to buildings destined to be set apart for such important and generally beneficial uses.

Resolved, That the Commissioners be requested to give an opportunity to the President and Secretary of this Board to present for their consideration what the Board strongly believes to be the opinion of the vast majority of our most thoughtful and public-spirited citizens as indicated especially by the almost universal testimony of the press of this city.

Committees were appointed to confer with the three other institutions whose interests are involved in the proposed extension of the elevated road.

SATOLLI'S PROPOSITIONS.

Five Cardinals Studying the Letter from the American Episcopate.

The Rome correspondent of the *Catholic News*, writing from that city under date of March 7, says:

"The special commission of five Cardinals, appointed to examine and classify the letter from the American episcopate relative to the fourteen propositions submitted by Mgr. Satolli to the Archiepiscopal Conference held in New York in November last, resumed their labors, which were suspended during the Jubilee feasts on Monday, March 6. Pending the termination of this examination, no report has, as yet, been made to his Holiness. All the cablegrams to the American journals bearing on the Papal decisions, intentions, &c., are purely suppositious, the wish, probably, being father to the thought."

Commenting on the sudden departure of Father Conway of St. Paul, Minn., from Rome for England, the correspondent says:

"Rumor accounts for this somewhat sudden flight, by the supposition based on reliable data, that the air of Rome, similar to that of Minnesota, was found not conducive to his well-being ecclesiastically."

THE NAVAL REVIEW.

Rear Admiral Gherardi Transfers His Flag to the Philadelphia and Issues Some Orders.

The flag of Rear Admiral Gherardi was transferred yesterday from the Baltimore to the Philadelphia without any special ceremony. These orders have been issued in reference to the naval review:

The organization of the fleet will be as follows: Rear Admiral Bancroft Gherardi, Commander-in-Chief; Rear Admiral A. E. K. Benham, commanding the first squadron; Rear Admiral John G. Walker, commanding the second squadron. The fleet will be divided into two squadrons, comprising sections of two vessels to a section. The Philadelphia will be the flagship and the Cushing the despatch boat. The first squadron will be composed of the Newark, flagship; Atlanta, San Francisco, Bancroft, Bennington, and Baltimore. The second squadron will have the Chicago, flagship; Yorktown, Charleston, Vesuvius, Concord, and Miantonomoh. The commanding officers of ships, on arriving at Hampton Roads, are ordered to report to the commanding officer of the squadron to which they are assigned.

All the ships must be ready to leave for Hampton Roads at not later than April 1.

Does the Actors' Fund Need the Dimes?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* The proposed tax on members of the theatrical profession who apply to managers for recognition will, I sincerely trust, have a brief existence, as it richly deserves. I do not think the poorest player will claim that the assessment is too large; but where is the necessity for it?

Mr. Palmer's pathetic appeal is quite amusing. Is the treasury of the Actors' Fund so badly crippled that it becomes necessary to resort for aid to such a device? The worthy President announces that as much as $1,000 is often expended in one month for charities, which is only as it should be, since the fund was organized for that purpose. But does this justify the stand he has taken? May I ask Mr. Palmer what he proposes to do with the enormous sum raised by last year's fair, which far exceeded all expectation? Taking his figures as authority and making a most liberal calculation, the profits of that week could not be exhausted in less than fifteen years.

Besides that fortune, there are dues, benefits, contributions, and accruing interest, which is by no means a small item. This looks like poverty, doesn't it?

NEW YORK, March 16. OLIVER.

What Deaf People Hear.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Referring to the item in the Sunday SUN, copied from the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, as to the supposed detection of a pretended case of deafness by the dropping of a coin, I would say that, although in this particular case there may have been imposture, many very deaf people can hear or feel the sharp vibration caused by the ringing of a coin, the squeaking of a slate pencil, the ringing of street car bells, the shrill singing of canary birds, and other sounds of this class, while utterly unable to put together the sounds of the human voice.

Such is the experience of the writer, whose deafness is well known. W.

Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

Recent additions to the British navy have rendered necessary a large increase in the number of men required. In 1890-1 there were 68,800 men on the fleet list. In 1891-2 the number was 71,000, the present year 74,100, and for the coming financial year provision is asked for 76,700.

Under the head, "Treasonable Little Wales," the *Pall Mall Gazette* reports that at a smoking concert at Aberystwith University recently "God Save the Queen" was shouted down by the students, who "prefer to sing some jargon of their own about leeks and freedom." But whatever the significance or sense in such a display, it is not of infrequent occurrence in democratic Great Britain.

An amendment, introduced in the Committee of the Peers to a bill to amend the press regulations, which is before the Legislature of Japan and is attracting considerable attention throughout the country, prohibits women from becoming publishers or editors. Those places are reserved for men of or over 21 years of age. The committee decided unanimously that "the discharge of such work by females is neither becoming nor desirable."

France has annexed the Kerguelen Islands, in the Indian Ocean, 50° south latitude, 67° longitude. The chief of the group is better known as Desolation Island. It is uninhabited, and believed to be uninhabitable. The island is said to have no positive value, but it has a possible strategic value because of its situation between the Cape of Good Hope and Australia. It has been affirmed by some who have visited it that there are indications of coal beds there.

News from St. Petersburg on Feb. 25 was that for more than two months past the thermometer there had registered from 18 to 36 degrees below zero, Fahrenheit. The intense cold weather had continued throughout almost the whole of northern and central Russia, and many persons had lost their lives through exposure. Twelve peasants' children in a village in the province of Kalouga started from school one night, against the advice of the schoolmaster, the temperature being 31 below zero, and were found next day frozen to death on the highway, having been overtaken by a snow storm.

SUNBEAMS.

—Girard, Kas., holds the record as a strictly "dry" town. Prohibition has always been enforced, and last week the water works burned.

—Reports from the South say that the peach trees are blooming, and from the present outlook, unless they have a heavy frost, the crop this season will be a large one.

—One of the latest contrivances that the kodak fiend has invented is the photographic gun, which, it is claimed, will secure pictures at the rate of a dozen a second of any object aimed at, no matter what its position or how rapid its motion.

—Residents of the inquiring West have been greatly bothered over the pronunciation of the name of the ex-Queen of Hawaii. A Nevada paper affects to settle the controversy in the statement that "it is not Leoleowoka-lanny now, but Dennis."

—A professional acrobat finds employment at the zinc mines in Ogdensburg, N. J. His services are required in getting out snarls and removing obstructions from the cables and electric wires used about the ore cars, which are run on steep grades. He can walk on a tight rope when necessary.

—A highly conscientious man down in Wilmington, Del., laid a note containing $5 on the doorstep of a prosperous citizen. The note explained that the writer had learned by accident that his mother had owed to the recipient's grandfather, who died in 1839, $5 for the rent of a house.

—"In the throngs of women met in the shopping districts of the city, where mothers and daughters are frequently seen together," said a promenader, "it is a common sight to see the daughter taller than the mother—a striking illustration of the improvement of the race in this age and country."

—The barkeepers of Chicago have formed a union, and will ask for an increase of wages during the Columbian Exposition. The company leasing the restaurant rights propose to open eighty-five places on the Fair grounds for the sale of liquors, and have already contracted for 50,000 barrels of beer from one brewery.

—J. M. Hardman of Mitchell, Ind., found a medal on his farm recently bearing the inscription, "Ferd. Med. Card. M. Dux Etruvial III." and the bust of some person. It is thought to be a mediæval medal of honor of Ferdinand Medica, Cardinal Duke of Tuscany, made in commemoration of some victory taking place nearly 1,000 years ago.

—A German of wealth and education, who has lived in this country for a number of years, says he is convinced that most of the suicides of his