The Sun.

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The Beginning of the End at Honolulu.

The despatches by the last steamer from Honolulu are very important. They show that the question is working toward a solution along the inevitable lines prescribed by the logic of the situation as we have heretofore indicated it.

Most important of all is the following statement forwarded by our correspondent in the Islands, concerning the alternative intentions of the Provisional Government:

"The Government will be slow to make to any other power the proposition it has made and is now pressing for the last time upon the United States. Some of the leaders strongly prefer waiting until what they believe will certainly come, a change in the Administration; but the talk of negotiations with another power, whether or not there is an immediate and satisfactory response from the American Government, is no mere bluff. These negotiations are already in progress. This is not known here, and what is now written is the first intimation ever given to the public. Perhaps I should not use the term negotiations, for it would be discourteous to initiate these, pending a definite reply from Washington. But informal and unofficial conferences have been held, not in Washington, and not here, in which preliminaries have been arranged for negotiations in certain events. The propositions thus far made by the Hawaiian representatives have been received with a warmth of favor which is most significant and, naturally, most satisfactory to the Government. Details of these preliminaries are not procurable, but, if the parties and the power with which they have been arranged should be named, there would be a sensation at Washington which would add to the present discomfiture of Mr. BLOUNT."

We accept the statement without hesitation, for not only does it come from a source of peculiar and accurate information as to the less obvious aspects of the Hawaiian affair, but it also coincides perfectly with what was to be expected under the circumstances.

The Provisional Government, of whose stability, responsibility, and good faith there is no longer the slightest question, even in the mind of Minister BLOUNT, as it now appears, has once asked the United States Government to take in Hawaii under the flag of this republic. The reply was not a rejection of the rich gift offered, or an absolute refusal to embrace the unprecedented opportunity, but a proposition to wait and investigate. The process of investigation must now be nearly complete, and the time is fast approaching when Mr. CLEVELAND'S Administration will be obliged to commit itself to a definite general policy. Up to the present day, our Government has committed itself upon one point only, but that is fixed and unalterable: *Under no circumstances, and upon no pretext, will the United States Government allow any foreign power to interfere in the domestic affairs of Hawaii.*

That decision, irrevocable without the sacrifice of national honor and a backdown that would swamp any Administration, no matter how powerful and popular, settles the whole business. At an early date the Provisional Government may be expected to renew its proposal to the United States. A distinct answer can no longer be postponed. The answer must be either acceptance or rejection outright. Rejection outright leaves Hawaii, as an independent power, both morally and politically free to seek protection and alliance in any quarter she may select; and it would be strange if her Government were not already preparing against that possible result of the pending negotiations at Washington. Such a proceeding is both natural and legitimate. On the other hand, acceptance of the Hawaiian overtures, in any form and under any arrangement, however styled, will unite forever the destinies of this interesting group of islands of the sea with those of our republic. A protectorate leaving the way open to ultimate annexation is annexation. The nomenclature of statecraft contains no word or phrase for relations between the United States and Hawaii by which the United States becomes responsible for the future of Hawaii, and warns off all the other nations of the world, that will not mean and constitute annexation.

Short of the abandonment of all idea of preventing the occupation of Hawaii by England, Germany, or Japan, as the case may be, there is no course open to this Government which is not certain to end in the acquisition of Hawaii as American territory. But Mr. CLEVELAND'S Administration has declared that Hawaii is not to be left free to put herself under foreign control.

The flag will go up on that pole again, and the next time it will go up rightfully.

Jingoism in Ontario.

The attempt to check the natural drift of Canadian feeling toward continental union is giving rise to some amusing incidents. Among these may be mentioned the celebration at Toronto of the anniversary of the so-called battle of Ridgeway. We find in the *Toronto World* an account of the commemorative exercises, in which it seems that no fewer than 1,200 schoolboys, armed with wooden guns, took part. The speeches delivered on the occasion are described as "rich in historic and patriotic allusion, and all decried annexation sentiment." The national anthem was sung "with a vim that made the leaves tremble;" three cheers were given for the Queen, and the advocates of continental union were made the objects of "scathing" denunciation.

It is probable that but few Americans ever heard of the battle of Ridgeway, although the *Toronto World* does not hesitate to compare it with the glorious charge at Balaklava. The facts relating to this memorable affair are these: The fight or flight, whichever the *Toronto World* may choose to term it, took place in the course of the raid made by the Fenians into Canada in 1866. The invaders and the Queen's Own Regiment of Toronto Volunteers met at Ridgeway; and the Queen's Own, owing, as they explained, to some strategical mistake, ran away, losing nine men as they ran. This is now represented as a "battle" with the "Americans;" and the Jingoes of Ontario have taken to decorating annually the graves of the victims of strategical error. In the species of history inculcated to Toronto schoolboys at such times, no reference is made to the prompt and efficient measures taken by the United States Government to frustrate the Fenian plans; but the inference is encouraged that the Americans, as a people, were authors or abettors of the raid, and were only balked in their iniquitous designs by the incomparable valor of the Canadian militia.

Continental union is an economical, and not a sentimental question. The arguments in favor of it are addressed to common sense and to the pocketbook; and nothing could show more plainly the straits to which the opponents of the movement are reduced than their custom of beating the drum over this Ridgeway business. The Fenian raid of 1866 was, as we have said, repressed by the United States Government and repudiated by the American people. We assure our Canadian friends that we have not the slightest wish to conquer them. We would not spend a penny for the purpose. It has been estimated that it cost us at least seven billions of dollars to reannex the Confederate States against their will. One investment of that kind is enough for several centuries. If the Canadians desire to obtain the commercial advantages belonging to members of our Union by accepting the political responsibilities of membership, they will have to signify the wish in a constitutional and peaceful way. The application must come from them; and all that Americans can say is, that it will be cordially welcomed. It is for the Canadians to decide whether they prefer annexation and prosperity, or Ridgeway celebrations and dry rot.

Meanwhile, one cannot but wonder whether the Loyalists of Ontario expect to impress the English public mind by demonstrations of the kind just witnessed at Toronto. If there is an atom of sincerity in their noisy protestations of devotion to England, why do they not prove it by reducing the customs duties levied in Canadian ports on British products? The manufacturers of Manchester and Sheffield would rather hear less talk about the Union Jack, and see more disposition to favor the goods covered by that flag. From the viewpoint of the British merchant there is too much stage business and too little substance in the Jingoism of Ontario.

The future of Ontario, as of the other provinces of the Dominion, will not be determined by a lot of schoolboys carrying wooden guns. The farmers are the masters of the country, and, when they have made up their minds where their interests lie, they will proclaim their intentions at the ballot box. They are keen-sighted, hard-headed fellows, and it is only a question of time when they will get tired of paying the piper while the Jingoes dance.

The Meeting and Explosion of the Wind Trust.

Some years ago one of a favorite pair of companion pictures was entitled, "To Pike's Peak, or Bust." The other was "Busted." The great Convention which lately went to Chicago to "bust" trusts, is "busted." That is, thirty delegates have bolted. And why not? The first day of this Convention was essentially comic. Governor KNUTE NELSON of Minnesota, the great anti-trust State and caller of the Convention, was elected to preside over the deliberations and extravagances of the delegates. "It is for us," said KNUTE in his great act of ordering the ocean not to wet his feet, "to devise a plan to fight this worst form of the modern Antichrist." The man who brings to the consideration of trusts the calm and philosophic spirit displayed in his comparing them to the Antichrist, is perhaps better fitted to thrive as a commentator on the Apocalypse than as a Gopher economist.

Governor NELSON having imparted a humorous turn to the show, humor, conscious or unconscious, continued to flow. Mr. CORCORAN of Utah proposed that coal lands and railroads should be owned by the people. Thinkers from Kansas and Minnesota approved the CORCORAN plan, but Mr. BROWN of Illinois wanted the protective tariff wiped out, and the land tax set up. Mr. BROWN is a HENRY GEORGE Democrat, we suppose, but in a convention containing Republicans and Populists he ought to be more careful. Republicans will never admit that protective taxes have anything to do with trusts, or that trusts can be abolished by carrying out the Democratic declaration in favor of a tariff for revenue only; and the Populists have so many panaceas for saving the country and have gone in so heavily for trusts on their own account, that a system of Government railroads through every Populist's farm will be much more attractive to them than a mere cold proposition to lay out protective taxes. Besides, who knows what profound remedies for plutocratic combinations may be found in those Populist notions, the income tax and the agricultural Sub-Treasury? BROWN should have stuck to Government railroads.

But then loquacious rose the great IGNATIUS DONNELLY, the Genius of Ciphers, a man of Farmers' Alliances and libel suits. When Mr. DONNELLY gets hold of the plough he never turns back. He is a logician, and carries things to their conclusion. He said that, if worst came to worst, the people should make laws confiscating the real and personal property of trusts and combinations, and forbidding them legal remedies. He would declare that trusts and combinations should not be the subject of property, and he would allow JOHN DOE and RICHARD ROE to take such property and not be guilty of larceny. Such is Mr. DONNELLY'S conception of trusts and combinations. He would make them nihings and outlaws. He doesn't say so, but it is a fair deduction from his expressed views, that the erring plutocrats in the trust business should be hunted down as enemies of the human race, and their steam yachts given to Populist statesmen.

Mr. DE WITT CLINTON DE WITT of Pennsylvania cast an evil eye upon gold mines and silver mines, and said the people should have the monopoly of furnishing money, furnishing it out of other people's pockets, we presume. Mr. DE WITT also said that whiskey and insurance companies governed the country, but failed to make the obvious suggestion that the whiskey of the Whiskey Trust and the assets of the insurance companies should be divided among the people either *pro rata* or according to the square mile. Mr. COREY of Pennsylvania, evidently a descendant of GILES COREY, yeoman, offered a resolution asking for the names of trusts which have violated the law, whereupon Chairman KNUTE NELSON remarked severely that no sarcasm need apply in that Convention. Right! To burlesque a burlesque is unnecessary. We hope the delegates have their passes to the Fair. They can be happy and harmonious in contemplating its wonders.

Good News from New England.

There are a good many spirited Democrats in Boston, and the Democratic caucuses are sometimes full of vigor. Resolutions are often thrown out, and delegates more rarely. One advantage of these lively proceedings is that the Mugwumps usually keep away. There are societies of Mugwumps pledged to go to caucuses and to vote every four years, but they seldom can find where the caucuses are to be held; and when they struggle into one, they find themselves outclassed both in CUSHING and QUEENSBERRY rules. So the Boston Democrats have their caucuses to themselves, and they improve the shining hour, and occasionally there may be informalities and enthusiasm.

There were certain discrepancies at some of the Democratic caucuses in Boston a little while ago, much to the delight of the Republicans, yet not producing anything more than a temporary friction among the Democrats. In one ward caucus Mr. QUINN of Boston, a member of the Great and General Court, was in a minority, or at a disadvantage, for he was removed from the caucus summarily, the other side being impulsive and athletic. While we regret the manner of Mr. QUINN'S *exeat*, he has made of it a glory, for he has placed himself and the Boston Democratic caucuses under the inviolable tutelage of Plymouth Rock. Speaking in the House of Representatives in favor of a legislative investigation of the recent liveliness of Democratic caucuses in Boston, Mr. QUINN said:

"I ask the adoption of this order because it is my right; a right which has come down to me for 250 years, through that little band of Pilgrims which landed at Plymouth Rock and through whom I am a free man to-day. That right has been sanctified by the best blood in the world; in the Indian, the revolutionary, Mexican, and civil wars. These rights are my inheritance, and how am I enjoying them? I had rather have been born in Moscow a serf, than having been born here, with these inherited rights, to have them trampled upon by such blackguards as threw me out of the caucus in my ward."

We have sometimes questioned the judgment of the Mayflower party in landing at Puddle Dock at the time of year they selected, nor has the Plymouth soil shown itself the most fruitful in the country even when the Hon. ELIJAH ADAMS MORSE furnished it with Government tomato seeds; but the wisdom of WINSLOW and CARVER has been justified of their children. By their children we mean such indomitable survivals of the Puritan courage as Mr. QUINN. He would have been thrown out of a Pilgrim caucus in 1620, and perhaps set in the stocks if he said anything about informality, but in his firm and sturdy kicking he shows the Pilgrim spirit. The QUINNS and FINNS and not the WINTHROPS and the BRADFORDS rule Massachusetts and Plymouth nowadays, and they rule liberally and well; but we should never forget the Plymouth Rock excursion, for Mr. QUINN reminds us that it brought the Democratic caucuses with it. The Mayflower was, in fact, the greatest freight boat of her size in the world. Hurrah, then, for Pilgrim QUINN and the other Pilgrims. Peace be with the Pilgrims and their descendants, and power to the elbow of QUINN! We wonder if the trouble between him and the Democrats who expelled him, arose from the fact that they are Massachusetts Bay people while he is Plymouth folks. The former look down on the latter, and the latter look down on everybody.

New York a City of Two Millions.

It is perfectly safe to say that at this time the population of the city of New York is over 2,000,000.

The enumeration, as given by the municipal census taken in October, 1890, was exactly 1,710,715.

The natural increase alone, during the past two years and eight months, at the ratio ordinarily maintained, would carry the enumeration at this time far beyond 1,800,000; but, in addition to that growth, the population has been increased by a very large immigration from foreign countries. Instead of giving the exact figures, we prefer to say that more than 1,000,000 immigrants have arrived here since the municipal census was taken in 1890, that less than one-half of them made report that they were bound for places outside of New York, and that more than a half of them reported their purpose to stay in this city. We can allow a very large proportion of them to go away from the city after reaching it, and yet leave here far more than are necessary to run the population beyond 2,000,000.

The buildings erected here since October, 1890, are sufficient to furnish accommodations for an addition to the city's residents as great as that of our estimate.

It would be perfectly safe to say that, if an enumeration of the population of the city of New York were made at this time, it would go beyond 2,000,000.

A Liberian Appeal.

We have received from Cape Palmas, Liberia, through the courtesy of Mayor TUBMAN of the City of Harper, a copy of an official protest against the attempt of the French Government to seize that portion of the Ivory Coast which belongs to the Liberian republic. Two years ago, as we learn from this document, France laid claim to a region which was acquired by Liberia forty years ago, and has since that time been set down upon maps and charts as Liberian territory under the Government of Liberia. Under ancient treaties France first claimed the Grain Coast, but soon relinquished that claim in favor of the Ivory Coast, offering to pay to Liberia an indemnity of $5,000 for a clear title. Negotiations with Liberia were begun, and a short time ago a treaty conveying the title was presented to the Liberian Senate for ratification. The Senate has declined to ratify it; but the Liberian people are now apprehensive that France will seize the Ivory Coast in any event. "We may have to yield to superior force, but let us not sign our own death warrant."

In moving language an appeal is made to France:

"Citizens of France! We appeal to you. We do most earnestly beg you to listen to this appeal. In order that you may know who we are, we beg to state that we are not savages living in degradation, like the many African tribes whose territory your Government has obtained possession of. We are civilized Africans, the only civilized and Christian negro Government in Africa, a free, sovereign, and independent nation. Your Government was among the first to recognize our independence, and in early times gave us tangible proofs of good will. We pray you, as you love justice and righteousness, to use your influence with the officials of your Government in our behalf. Your nation is at present in possession of more of Africa than any other European power. Consult your maps and you will see that the territory known as Liberia is but a speck compared with the immense tracts of territory owned by you. Leave us, then, we beseech you, to the quiet enjoyment of our one little ewe lamb."

An appeal is next made to all the civilized nations of the world which have acknowledged the independence of Liberia:

"We implore you to use your influence to have our reasonable requirements secured to us. We have no power to prevent this aggression on the part of the French Government; but are we to be robbed of our rightful inheritance? A part of our country which we are trying to hold for ourselves, and our aboriginal brethren is about to be wrested from us."

Next comes another appeal:

"We appeal to all civilized negroes, wherever they may dwell. European nations are dividing up the whole of Africa among themselves. France, which has already the largest portion, has seen proper to take advantage of our weakness, and, ignoring our rights, is making encroachments upon us. You may have it in your power, like Esther of old, to approach some King AHASUERUS, and 'to make supplication unto him, and to make request before him' in our behalf. If so, we pray you exercise that privilege."

Finally an appeal is made to the Christian people of the United States, "under whose fostering care Liberia has advanced to her present condition:"

"You may not be able to render us any other assistance than that which we have now to beg of you; and that is, to help us to pray the God of nations whom you have taught us to look to in the time of trouble, to come to our rescue, that we may not fall a prey to the greed of the French or any other Government."

Truly, these appeals are of a touching and impressive character. The Republic of Liberia owes its existence to the American Colonization Society; its people are largely the descendants of negroes of American birth, and its independence was acknowledged by this country upon its establishment. Under the circumstances, it seems to us that the American Government may properly address a question to France concerning her policy toward Liberia.

The Rapid Transit Commission.

The attention of Mayor GILROY is respectfully directed to the proceedings of the Rapid Transit Commission as disclosed in the report of yesterday's meeting. We also invite his careful scrutiny of the course of Mr. JOHN H. STARIN, not only in the session in question but since the beginning of the Commission's labors.

As the record stands, Mr. STARIN is an unfit person to sit upon the Commission, and his associates upon that body should not be any longer subjected to the penalty which his continued membership entails upon them. They should be relieved without delay.

Mayor GILROY has all along been a most intelligent and earnest advocate of improved rapid transit, and we trust that in its interests and in behalf of the general welfare of the community he will not hesitate to request Mr. STARIN'S immediate resignation.

Shall tea and coffee be taxed?—*Commercial Advertiser.*

Of course they shall, and sugar, too.

A tariff for revenue only, without an adequate tax upon tea, coffee, and sugar, would be a howling absurdity.

It is possible that Spain may be affected by the Infanta's visit to this country. The accounts of her novel experiences here that are sent to Spain by cable or otherwise, and printed there, must tell upon the Spanish mind. The Spanish people are talking about the United States in these times; they are learning a good deal about this country; they are getting news of the American reception of the Infanta, and are filled with wonder while they hear it. How interesting are the American institutions and ways; how pushing are the Americans; what great enterprises they undertake; what perfect freedom they enjoy; how rapidly they travel; how quickly they adopt all novelties; what riches they possess; how strange is their cosmopolitanism; how productive is their activity; how peaceful is their country. It is true that they have no State religion, no aristocracy, no royalty, no big military establishment; that they have raised a great power on the foundation of a few feeble colonies, and that about half of their territory once belonged to Spain, ay, to Spain.

We say that perhaps the visit of the Infanta may be of value to Spain. Why should not the Spaniards be even as the Americans are? We shall ever think highly of Spanish genius, and desire the promotion of the welfare of Spain.

There may be times when public sentiment will make a tremendous strain to stand up for a man who seeks to exact by his own hands justice which he is unable to get through the law. Nothing shows that FRANK ELLISON'S assault on HENRIQUES has the slightest claim to such sympathy. ELLISON has made himself known as a brutal slugger, who, because he has enjoyed membership in several clubs of gentlemen, has taken special delight in travelling on his muscle. There is not, unfortunately, the precedent there ought to be for putting such a character into jail, but into jail ELLISON ought to go, and be kept there until he and any counterparts in town get their passion for bullying, possibly to death, somewhat cooled.

The *Tribune* of Tuesday asked this question:

"Why should this great nation make itself the laughing stock of other nations by a financial policy which may well be regarded with contempt?"

The *Evening Post* of the same day, in speaking of our financial policy, made this remark:

"We are presenting a spectacle to the world which is making popular intelligence in America a subject of merriment in foreign countries."

In consequence of these statements, we have kept an eye upon "other nations," "foreign countries," and "the world," ever since Tuesday last, in order to ascertain whether anything in this country is a "laughing stock" or a "subject of merriment" to them; and we are compelled to say that we are unable to confirm the news given by the *Tribune* and the *Evening Post*. If other nations are very merry on our account, they don't show it on their faces. Anyhow these nations are mere laughing stocks to us. Thus it is that the whole world always keeps up its spirits while jogging along.

There has been danger of war between Brazil and Uruguay ever since the outbreak of rebellion last year in the Brazilian province of Rio Grande do Sul; and the relations of the two Governments have recently become so discordant that a conflict between them may be begun at any time. Brazil complains that the rebel forces are recruited from Uruguay, and Uruguay complains that Brazilian troops have ravaged its territory while pursuing the rebels who take refuge there. There is not a doubt that the complaint of each of the parties is well grounded. The Uruguayans have long been desirous of enlarging the size of their little republic by the annexation of the southernmost province of Brazil, and have encouraged the rebellion in that province as a means of bringing about annexation. The Brazilians have shown their resentment by making raids upon Uruguayan territory, and these raids have been both frequent and mischievous during the past eight months. Remonstrances have been exchanged between Montevideo and Rio de Janeiro; threats have been made by both Governments, and the Congress of each of the countries has now adopted measures that are regarded as preparations for war. We learn from Montevideo that President OBES has sent a military force to the northern frontier with orders to repel any Brazilian troops that may invade Uruguayan territory under any pretext. There is, therefore, every likelihood that a conflict will soon take place.

The military power of Brazil is seven times as great as that of Uruguay. There are over 30,000 officers and men in the Brazilian army, while there are less than 5,000 in the Uruguayan. Yet Brazil has never been able to reconquer Uruguay since it won its independence seventy years ago. President PEIXOTO recently declared that, in the event of war, Brazil will prosecute hostilities until she recovers the territory of the pugnacious little republic, which was formerly one of her provinces, and which she needs in order to round off her southern boundary.

We do not believe that American ladies will be influenced by the example of the Princess EULALIA to adopt cigarette smoking. In Spain it is practised by a small proportion, and in Cuba by a large proportion, and in the Spanish-American republics by a certain proportion of the members of the soft sex; but it is not held in respect by ladies of good taste in most other countries. It has usually been reprobated by American and British ladies. Yet why is it worse for women to smoke tobacco than it is for men?

Kansas City is moving ahead and upward faster and steadier than ever in her history. Where St. Louis packed ten hogs in yea ago, Kansas City packed one or less. Now Kansas City kills and cures one hundred to one or less for St. Louis. Five years ago Chicago killed more live stock in a month than Kansas City killed in six months. Now they are running neck and neck in the packing industry.—*Kansas City Times.*

This is encouraging. But pig sticking should not be the crowning purpose of a great city.

Is Kansas City advancing in virtue? We do not mean is it more virtuous than Chicago, for that would not be a very high recommendation; but is it approaching, however slowly, toward a lofty ideal of virtue? We hope our contemporary can answer this important question with an unqualified affirmative.

Boys who display a lack of respect for girls deserve to be larrupped. The young blackguards of the Connecticut town of Norwalk who "think it fun" to annoy the students in the Young Ladies' Seminary there ought to be nabbed at once and kept behind bars till they learn manners. There should not be any trifling with them. They will turn out to be bad men if they are not brought under correction and compelled to behave properly. A term in limbo will be good for them. Are they Americans, these Norwalk scamps? They cannot be. We have heard of them here in New York, and we despise them. Any boy who fails in courtesy to girls is a despicable creature. We desire that all American boys shall be worthy of their country, and shall demean themselves like gentlemen, like young American gentlemen.

That absurd, but always popular drama of poor BULWER'S, "The Lady of Lyons."—*Omaha World-Herald.*

What do you mean by calling him "poor BULWER"? He lived in luxury and glory, and died famous! Can a literary artist or a successful politician ask for anything more?

THE HARRISON REVIVAL.

The Doctrine of Predestination Does Not Include the Hon. Whitelaw Reid.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The Hon. John C. New's proclamation that Harrison is intending to run again for President in 1896 has been made more positively in private conversation than the published interview. He left no sort of doubt on the subject, and he has been confirmed in his declaration of Harrison's intentions by other Indianians, inspired by Harrison himself. So much, therefore, is settled as to Harrison. But more remains unsung. Harrison's plan does not contemplate the renomination of the Hon. Whitelaw Reid for Vice-President. Mr. Reid's nomination at Minneapolis was not altogether pleasing to Harrison, and he said at the time he thought it might be a mistake, for which Steve Elkins, as much as any one, was responsible. Throughout the campaign Gen. Harrison held steadily to this view, but, of course, expressed it only in the quietest manner and seldom. After the election he repeated this conviction in enumerating the reasons for his defeat. He intimated his opinion, also, after the election, that the consequences of Mr. Reid's nomination were even more distinct in driving away from the Republicans workingmen's organizations than any one had foreseen. Therefore, when Harrison says he intends to be up for a second term, his plan of predestination does not extend to Mr. Reid for Vice-President.

The Indiana talk for Harrison has opened the mouths of some others on the same subject, but as yet the shaking of heads significantly by Republicans whenever it is referred to, tells more than spoken words.

Gen. Harrison's plan is not the old plan of preordination, whereby he became the candidate in 1892. He is to run in 1896 on a variation that will place him before the country as "the best man," supported by the better part of the Republicans and such recruits as the reorganization of parties which is contemplated by his plan, and all others who pant for the good and great in politics, including many Democrats—all signifying a new era of grace and purity in elections. The support of Harrison by such wicked men as ex-Senator Platt, Senator Quay, Joe Manley, and others like them, who never did believe in predestination in elections, except defeat under a condition like that which preceded the last November battle, is not contemplated. One of the leading items in Harrison's confession of faith is the Force bill. But Platt, Quay, Manley & Co., are disbelievers in it. And Harrison has an idea that he will be all the stronger without them, so long as patriots and pure men of the John C. New stamp cling to him. While the plan of preordination is positive as to Harrison, there are but surface indications as to others. No doubt exists, however, that the bond of love between him and them has been broken beyond repair.

The Harrison talk has had the effect to make friends of others, particularly in the West, to speak up just enough to let it be known that the friends of Senator Cullom think of him, also of Lincoln; but their voices have a diminishing emphasis, while a host declare that to the West the party must go for its candidate the next time. All these, however, pay attention when Morton's name is pronounced. Some ask how old he is, and all agree to let Brother Platt try his hand in New York next fall.

The Austrian Training Ship.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir*: The name of the Austrian man-of-war Frundsberg no doubt is derived from George Frundsberg, a great chieftain fighting under the banner of Charles V., a scion of the Hapsburg house. Frundsberg's history, as told by a contemporary, is exceedingly interesting. He was the "Marshal Ney" of the Emperor.

In 1521 Frundsberg came up with Luther when the latter was crossing the Rhine on his way to the Diet of Worms, to which he had been cited. Secretly favoring Luther's new tenets he warningly said to him, while pointing in the direction of Worms: "Monk, monk, beware!" To which Luther answered in the memorable words: "And if there are as many devils as tiles on the roof, I shall go there." I jot this down entirely from memory. Your encyclopædia can supplement this bit of history. D.

JUNE 7.

Truly Great, Though Not in Office.

From the Kansas City Times.

The Hon. Pod Dismuke, the Hon. Dink Botts, and the Hon. Polsam Sams are more prominent without offices than the army of more fortunate Georgians who are already on the national pay roll.

A G. O. Peep Into the Future.

Across the level, treeless plain,
By Indiana rivers,
Where Hoosier folk, with might and main
And quinine, fight the shivers,
Come zephyrs, perfumed with the word,
Which somewhat may be trusted,
Although, at first, it seems absurd,
That grandpa's hat ain't busted.

Surrounded by the pristine days,
That era while did surround him,
The grandson of his grandpa stays
Where later glory found him;
And there he sows the silent wood
With which he was intrusted
By fate, and thinks, as well he should,
That grandpa's hat ain't busted.

The G. O. P. is lame and blind,
Its leaders are divided,
Its principles are far behind,
Its platform is lopsided;
So why should Benjamin not fix
And keep his hopes adjusted,
To show the boys in '96
That grandpa's hat ain't busted!

LIVELY SCHOOL BOARD MEETING.

Commissioners Eat Peanuts and Wonder How They Are Going to Get $46,000.

The Board of Education enlivened its usually tranquil proceedings by eating peanuts and taking a shy at Comptroller Myers yesterday. Three able Commissioners cracked peanut shells, and one, Commissioner O'Brien, gave Comptroller Myers fair warning.

The Board is wondering where it can find $46,000 with which to pay some of the teachers their salaries. They asked the Comptroller and the Board of Estimate and Apportionment some weeks ago how they could make up the deficiency. The Comptroller said the deficiency was due to the inefficiency of the Board of Education, and suggested to the Board of Estimate that the Board of Education be admonished. Finally the Comptroller suggested that the Board of Education take enough money from the sanitary fund to make up the deficiency.

This, Mr. O'Brien thought, was galling—not to say gally—because the sanitary fund had been obtained by special acts of the Legislature and the Comptroller knew they couldn't touch it. In the course of his speech Mr. O'Brien warmed up and said: "I will not allow Comptroller Myers to speak over my head to the galleries."

Further along Mr. O'Brien, replying to the Comptroller's charge of inefficiency, said: "I believe it is beneath the dignity of this Board to allow such a charge to be made whether made through ignorance or demagogism."

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THAT BUCHANAN VERDICT.

Juror Paradise Says He Voted on the Second Ballot to Convict.

Recorder Smyth will hear the argument for a new trial for Dr. Robert W. Buchanan, convicted of murder in the first degree, in poisoning his wife, Anna B. Buchanan, with morphine, to-morrow in Part II. of the General Sessions. Lawyer Charles W. Brooks and Lawyer-Doctor O'Sullivan will argue in support of the motion, and District Attorney Nicoll will appear in opposition to it.

The sixth juror, Hartwig M. Paradise, whose illness at the Astor House while the jury were at dinner on the evening of the conviction of Dr. Buchanan, will be made the principal ground for the motion for a new trial, said yesterday, to show that his sickness had nothing to do with the verdict:

"I found my verdict twenty-seven hours before the jury came in. That was an hour after we went out."

"Then you voted for conviction on the first ballot?" was asked.

"No; I voted for acquittal on the first ballot. I explained this to the foreman before we went to supper. I told him that I did so as a matter of conscience. I misunderstood a part of the testimony of Dr. McIntyre, but when my memory was refreshed after eating I voted for conviction."

"How did the first ballot stand?"

"There were eight for conviction in the first degree and four for acquittal. The four were Seagraves, Franceville, Thomas, and myself. On the second ballot Thomas came over. The other two men stood out. The fact is that no one was really in favor of acquittal. Seagraves and Franceville merely stood out for acquittal, as they wished to have a verdict of manslaughter in the third degree."

Mr. Paradise was informed that Lawyer Brooks had affidavits respecting his mental and physical condition at the time that he was taken ill at the Astor House, and he said that he did not care who had made the affidavits. If the affiants made any statements derogatory to him he would sue them.

While Mr. Paradise was in the General Sessions building Lawyer Brooks handed him a subpœna requiring him to appear in the General Sessions to-morrow morning. As Mr. Paradise had made an affidavit which is in the possession of the District Attorney, and of which Mr. Brooks has a copy, he did not understand why Mr. Brooks subpœnaed him. Mr. Brooks may endeavor to have him orally examined at the time of the argument.

JERSEY'S NEW LABOR LAW.

The State Board of Arbitrators Investigating a Strike in Newark.

For the first time under the new Labor law of New Jersey the recently appointed Board of Arbitrators met to investigate a strike yesterday. President J. P. McDonnell, P. F. Doyle, and L. D. Robertson held the investigation in Kaufhold's Hall, Newark, and the Spencer Optical Company's trouble with its men was the subject of investigation. Subpœnas were issued for Elliott C. Spencer and Superintendent Meigs, and they were present with their counsel, Mr. Charles Lum, who did not attempt to take part in the inquiry, except to say that he held that the Board had no jurisdiction in the present case.

A number of the men testified that Superintendent Meigs precipitated the strike by treating piece workers the same as wage workers in the matter of discipline and by imposing petty fines upon them. One witness testified that a workman was fined ten cents for having a flower stuck behind his ear. He testified that the fines were deducted from the pay in each case, and there was difficulty in getting the money returned, even though the injustice of the fine was clearly shown.

The flower incident was the one which precipitated the strike. Benjamin Anthony had the flower behind his ear for two hours before the superintendent imposed the fine. He said the fine was for creating a disturbance.

Anthony objected to the fine and quit work, others followed him at noon, and on the following day twenty-seven men were out. A witness testified that there was never any trouble until Meigs was employed, and that he imposed fines for all sorts of things. If a lens was fractured, chipped, or injured, the employee who did it was fined. Girls who earned $3 a week were often fined 60 or 70 cents a week. It was impossible for the most skilful worker to avoid breaking lenses occasionally. The fines ran from 6 to 25 cents.

Elliott Spencer, the former superintendent, said that Anthony was discharged for disorderly conduct, and that Herrick was discharged for trying to argue with the firm about Anthony's case. He said that the fine system had not been instituted as a source of profit, but to insure discipline in the shop. The hearing was not completed yesterday, it being adjourned to give the Board an opportunity to attend to another case in Jersey City.

Cleaning Out the Tenements.

Sanitary Superintendent Roberts is keeping up the work of cleaning out tenements which are in an unsanitary condition, and yesterday the tenants of 127 and 129 Hester street and 104 and 106 Broome street complied with the Health Department's order to vacate. The owners of the tenement at 14 Essex street made the necessary repairs, and the tenants were allowed to return.

Dr. Roberts has issued orders for seven houses to be vacated by 9 o'clock this morning, or the occupants will be evicted by the sanitary police. The tenements are 41, 43, and 45 Mulberry street, 47 Attorney street, and 119, 121, and 123 East Fourth street.

While Replacing His Whip in Its Socket.

Yesterday afternoon John Androvette, aged 72, of Tompkinsville, S. I., fell from his carriage while driving along Bay street in Stapleton and broke his neck. He was in the act of replacing his whip in its socket when he lost his balance and fell head first to the ground. He died instantly.

Encyclical on the School Question.

The Rome correspondent of the *Catholic News* cabled yesterday that the Pope mailed an important pontifical document on June 5 to the Bishops of the United States. This document deals with the school question and upholds the opinion of the majority of the episcopate of the United States.

Great Distress in Chicago.

From the Chicago Times.

We are in an awful pickle,
And we'd give a nickle
For a possible solution of the muss.
The Infanta's on her way here,
And the Duke is bound to stay here;
So there, you have the reason of the fuss.

A Grand Duke in most positions
Is a whale, but the conditions
Now are changed till as a fish he's very small.
Since the Princess cannot meet him,
How in heaven shall we treat him?
The blue book has no rule to fit at all.

BY THE POLICE BOARD.

A Letter from Excise Commissioner Andrews—The Building of the New Boat.

The Police Board received yesterday a letter from Commissioner Andrews of the Excise Board denying that he made a statement before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment which reflected on the duties of the police in enforcing the Excise law. He said that in asking for an appropriation for additional excise inspectors he stated that there were certain duties connected with the department which the police could not be expected to do, but he did not mean to imply that they had been negligent of their duty. Commissioner Andrews said, also, that he believed it the duty of the Excise Board to report all cases of violation of the law to the police. President Martin did not agree with him in this particular, and was under the impression that it should be vice versa.

The Board accepted Commissioner Sheahan's report on the progress of the work of building a new police boat to replace the Patrol. The Maryland Steel Company have offered to build one on the plan of the Gen. Meigs, only somewhat longer, at a cost of $52,000. The boat is to be provided with electric and search lights. H. de B. Parsons, mechanical engineer, of 22 William street, was appointed inspector of construction of the boat for a consideration of $1,200.

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