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Republican Hypocrisy Concerning Judge Maynard.

It is manifest that the Republicans do not really entertain any hope of carrying the State of New York at the coming election. They propose, however, to do all in their power to injure the Democratic ticket by attacks upon Judge ISAAC H. MAYNARD of the Court of Appeals, who will undoubtedly be nominated to fill the place which he now holds by the Governor's appointment.

There is no question as to Judge MAYNARD's legal ability, or as to his high character and reputation up to the time of the election controversy in 1891, or of his judicial integrity and capacity since he has been on the bench of the Court of Appeals. The sole accusation against him is that, when acting as counsel in the interests of the Democratic party in the autumn of 1891, he did some acts which the Republicans denounce as improper and criminal.

If no other view of his conduct on that occasion could be entertained, it would be conclusive against his fitness for any public office. But a different view is taken by Judge MAYNARD's friends, among whom are strong and distinguished Republicans, and we are inclined to think will be taken by a majority of the voters of this State. This view is that what Mr. MAYNARD did concerning the election returns was really lawful, notwithstanding the opinion of the Bar Association of this city to the contrary. It is not necessary to impugn the character or motives of the committee of the Bar Association, for, as is well known, honest and able lawyers differ every day about questions of law, and so do honest and able Judges. If Mr. MAYNARD's conduct in the election cases had ever been reviewed by the Court of Appeals itself, and that tribunal had declared that he was guilty of misconduct, the determination would be, or ought to be, conclusive to the minds of voters generally; but in the absence of any such judicial declaration it is at least pardonable to dissent from the conclusions reached by a committee of lawyers, however able and upright, just as the law laid down by an inferior tribunal may not command assent until it is affirmed by the court of last resort.

The hypocrisy of the Republican outcry against Judge MAYNARD is particularly manifest when we consider for a moment the conduct of the Republicans last year in practically agreeing with the Democrats to nominate for Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals CHARLES ANDREWS, who was then one of the Associate Judges. The effect of the unanimous nomination of Judge ANDREWS was to create a further vacancy on the bench of the Court of Appeals, and it was positively known that if such a vacancy occurred, Governor FLOWER would fill it by reappointing Judge MAYNARD. Hence the Republican party deliberately consented that the man whom they then denounced and still denounce as a criminal, should remain on the bench of the highest court of the State for a year longer. Would it not be absurd to say that they did this, really believing in the truth of their accusation against him?

Furthermore, it is to be observed that Judge MAYNARD's associates on the bench of the Court of Appeals are men whose uprightness and high character have never been questioned. Two of them, CHARLES ANDREWS and FRANCIS M. FINCH, are leading Republicans. Does any fair-minded Republican in the State of New York suppose that either of these men would remain on the bench one minute if a man was appointed to sit with them whom they believed to be guilty of a crime?

We think not.

The Next Move in Mr. Gladstone's Programme.

The Home Rule bill which was passed on Friday by the Commons is certain, in the course of about a week, to be rejected by the House of Lords. What will Mr. GLADSTONE do then? One may be quite sure that he will not conform to the wishes of his opponents by immediately dissolving Parliament. There are some things that must be done, and there are other things that may be done with an eye to political advantage, before an appeal is made to the constituencies.

It is evident, for example, that measures must at once be taken to meet the current expenses of the Government. Under ordinary circumstances the annual budget would long since have been settled, but this year the discussion of the home rule project has occupied nearly all the time available for public bills. Until, therefore, the requisite supplies are voted, Parliament cannot even be adjourned. The Unionists have threatened to resort to obstruction, even in the case of money bills; but this manœuvre will be thwarted, Mr. GLADSTONE having already given notice that Ministers, during the remainder of this session, will demand the entire time of the House of Commons, and will not hesitate to apply the closure, even to questions affecting revenue and expenditure, when, in their opinion, opposition is made solely for the purpose of delay. We may consequently expect to see the matter of ways and means effectually dealt with before the end of the current month, after which, as the Government has announced, Parliament will take a short recess and reconvene about the beginning of November.

On the reassembling of the Houses, it is understood to be the Ministry's intention to strengthen their hold upon the masses of the English voters by expediting a number of the reforms comprised in the Newcastle programme. At the head of these will come a measure to facilitate registration whereby the voting strength of workingmen will be materially increased. Another needed improvement of the franchise is the abolition of plural voting, and this the Gladstonians can demand with a good grace, now that the majority of the Nationalists have agreed that Ireland's representation shall be proportionate to her population. Another measure of importance for its bearing on the English counties, where, even last year, the Gladstonians made large gains, will be the bestowal of considerable powers on parish councils, for the purpose of transferring the management of local concerns from the landowners to their tenantry. The Ministers have likewise apparently decided to make to the trades unions the concession involved in an eight hours bill for miners, the enforcement of the law to be left, however, optional with the miners of Durham and Northumberland. Whether the bill relegating to local option the prohibition of the liquor traffic will be pressed in the autumn session is more doubtful, some of Mr. GLADSTONE's colleagues deeming it inexpedient to arouse the liquor interest to extraordinary exertions against the Liberal party at the next general election. As for Welsh disestablishment, its advocates do not even ask that it shall be brought before Parliament this year, and Scotch disestablishment will come up even later, if at all.

There is but little doubt that such of these matters as are pressed to a vote at the autumn session will be carried, and it is almost as certain that the Lords will reject every one of them, as they have already treated the bill enlarging the powers of the London County Council, and as they are about to treat the home rule project. That is to say, if the present intentions of the Unionists are carried out, the upper House will arrogate the right of nullifying the whole legislative work of the people's representatives. That is precisely the position in which Mr. GLADSTONE must desire to place the hereditary legislators. They will thus be stripped of the pretence that, in repudiating the Home Rule bill, they are acting as trustees of English interests in a case where a majority of England's representatives in the lower House were outvoted by a coalition of Irishmen, Welshmen, and Scotchmen, with a minority of Englishmen. They will be shown to be equally defiant of England's wishes, for it is Englishmen who demand an improved registration, an eight-hour bill for miners, and an enlargement of the powers of the London County Council and of parish councils. In the face of such an attempt to block the will of the English people all along the line, the Queen could only at grave risk to herself repel Mr. GLADSTONE's proposal to swamp the hostile majority in the upper House by a sweeping creation of new Peers. If such a thing was done by ANNE merely to effect the treaty of Utrecht, how much more, it will be said, should it be done by VICTORIA, when a series of reforms vitally affecting all her subjects had been frustrated by a body of five hundred men representing nobody but themselves.

It is clear, then, that if Mr. GLADSTONE plays his cards as he seems resolved to play them, the Unionists will find themselves in an awkward predicament. The Queen must either accept or reject Mr. GLADSTONE's proposal that she shall apply a constitutional remedy to the persistent attempt of the Lords to paralyze the whole machinery of legislation. If she assents, it is probable that the mere threat to create some two hundred Peers would suffice to coerce the upper House, as the threat to create a much smaller number coerced it in the time of WILLIAM IV. Should she, on the other hand, withhold her consent, Mr. GLADSTONE would at once demand an appeal to the constituencies, and, in the tremendous contest that would follow, the home rule issue itself would be lost sight of in the fundamental question whether the Lords, or the Queen, or the people's chosen spokesmen in the House of Commons are the real masters of the United Kingdom.

The Seized Flock of Sheep.

The new trouble on the Rio Grande is one more added to a series of disputes that have arisen out of the physical peculiarities of the river. Mexican customs officers, with armed herders, went upon a piece of land at Havana which was formerly regarded as American, but is now cut off from the main Texas bank by the shifting of the river, and there seized a flock of 3,000 sheep. The Sheriff of Hidalgo county, in Texas, appealed for help to Fort Ringgold, twenty-eight miles distant, and Capt. W. C. FORBUSH, with twenty men of the Fifth Cavalry, was hurried to the scene. Under Gen. WHEATON's orders he arrested and held both the customs officers and the herders; and since then Major KEYES with two troops of cavalry has reënforced Capt. FORBUSH, while a Mexican force of regulars is reported to be marching to Havana from Reynosa.

This is, in some respects, the most singular of the various boundary disputes we have had with our southern neighbor during the last twenty years. It differs from ordinary cases of alleged violations of the frontier, in the fact that the Mexican authorities, to judge from the account, assumed that the sheep were grazing on Mexican and not on American soil. It is true that sending a score of armed men to make the seizure was a strange display of force, if its legality was assumed to be free from doubt; but the statement of our officers indicates that the act cannot be viewed as a purely wanton invasion of what was admitted on all hands to be American territory.

That President DIAZ will take care to repair any blunder of the local authorities in this affair may be safely assumed. Whenever civil or military officers have violated international obligations he has been prompt to right the wrong and punish the offender. When Lieut. CABRERA of the Twelfth Mexican Cavalry, with three soldiers of the Piedras Negras garrison, crossed the Rio Grande and kidnapped a deserter in Eagle Pass, a court martial was summoned, and both the Lieutenant and Capt. MUÑOZ, his superior officer, were condemned to ten years' imprisonment. In the same way, when a Mexican Lieutenant, going from the Mexican to the American part of the town of Nogales, was there arrested for sundry offences and then liberated by some of his own men, President DIAZ caused him to be pursued and summary proceedings to be taken for his punishment. The preservation of the sanctity of the frontier has been, in fact, a leading aim of Gen. DIAZ, because upon it the security of Mexican autonomy largely depends.

The chief reflection, therefore, which is suggested by the present trouble is the need of a more careful adjustment of boundary and riparian rights on the Rio Grande, under some mutual agreement of the two countries. In view of the various difficulties arising of late, it might perhaps be well to appoint a joint commission of engineers for this purpose. Only a short time ago, near Fort Brown, complaint was made that dams on the Mexican side of the river were washing away the American bank opposite, by directing the force of the current against it. The Mexicans were, of course, aiming to protect their own shore from erosion, and the question was as to the legality of the means they adopted. Still earlier, the same difficulty had arisen at El Paso, where wing dams on the Mexican bank were greatly objected to, but were finally found to be properly constructed. On the other hand, a source of Mexican complaint had been furnished by Texan water works taking their water from the river, and, as was alleged, interfering with navigation. A joint commission of engineers might at least determine what structures should be allowed on either bank, and might also recommend to the two Governments plans for keeping the river in its channel, and so help to avoid territorial disputes arising from its shiftings.

We have settled peaceably far more serious troubles on that frontier than this seizure of sheep. Years ago, the lawless raids of Lipan and Mescalero Indians across the Rio Grande to plunder Texas ranches caused such indignation that our Government resorted to the dangerous expedient of sending armed forces to attack them on Mexican territory. But this was succeeded by a friendly mutual agreement for such pursuits of hostile Indians, which our troopers afterward twice took advantage of in hunting down GERONIMO. The CUTTING, the ARRESURES, and the PINALE affairs all passed away quietly. It should also temper the present excitement in Texas, to reflect that of late the chief violations of the frontier have come from our side, through expeditions like those of GARZA, and that Mexico has fully recognized the efforts of our Government to punish such violations of its neutrality laws.

If the present incident of the seized sheep leads to efforts, through the establishment of a permanent joint commission or otherwise, to remove or diminish the causes of Rio Grande disputes, it will not be without good results. The two republics are now engaged, by such mutual action, in amicably determining and marking their boundary from El Paso westward to the Pacific. The Rio Grande has been left out of that plan as a line made sufficiently clear by nature; but experience shows that it, too, needs attention, for the avoidance and the just settlement of disputes.

A Bleat from Ohio.

That tedious old humbug called the Ohio Wool Growers' Association has pulled itself together for another year, and passed resolutions declaring, in entire forgetfulness of the demonetization of silver, that "free wool and mutton would be the colossal crime of the age," and averring that "free wool, as now the declared policy of the President and the Democratic majority in Congress, will substantially destroy the American wool industry."

The sorrow of these sheepwalk Republicans can be partially mitigated. The Democratic majority in Congress and Mr. CLEVELAND cannot be in favor of free wool. Free wool may do as a rider to a protective tariff, but under a tariff for revenue only, wool must pay its way at the Custom House like every other article. On the other hand, when the little flock of bleaters that calls itself the Ohio Wool Growers' Association, urges the wool growers of Ohio and the rest of the country to oppose any candidate for office who is not in favor of "full and adequate protection for the wool industry," the little flock will run plump against the Hon. LAWRENCE TALBOTT NEAL, Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio. This woolly association will get no protection from him, and is entitled to oppose him as much as it can. We believe that even the great MCKINLEY cannot put up the duty on wool high enough to satisfy the Association, which will not be happy so long as there is a sheep in the world outside of the United States.

We have frequently seen the assertion made in Ohio newspapers that the Buckeye sheep fail to appreciate the blessings of protection and continue to decrease most distressingly; but whether their number or the price of the clothes on their backs waxes or wanes, the Ohio sheep will get no favors from the Democratic party. The Democratic idea doesn't permit the Government to keep the sheep or the shepherd. Imported wool and mutton must be taxed, like other imports, for the revenue they will contribute to the Government, whether the Ohio sheep and the Hon. WILLIAM H. LAWRENCE and the other Arcadians in Ohio sheepskins are fattened or not. Class legislation is a dead sheep.

A Question of Club Honor.

A club has been described as a court of honor and the only such court remaining in the civil society of this time. Its membership is carefully selected with a view to letting in solely men who both satisfy the most delicate tests of gentlemanlike tone and behavior, and apply them rigidly to those with whom they are willing to be in friendly association.

It might be assumed, then, that the exclusive clubs where this standard applied to candidates for admission is supposed to be highest, would be peculiarly exempt from all dishonorable practices and courses; that in their carefully selected and guarded ranks conduct unbecoming a gentleman would be unknown and impossible. Experience, alas! proves that such is not the case. Instances of even dishonesty in the management of the financial affairs of clubs of distinction have occurred, and they were the more infamous because the thieving members were bound by their honor only. Such stealing is like pocketing the silver of the host who invites you to dinner, appropriating to your own use the contents of the contribution plate you have passed about as an officer of a church, or running off with the stakes which have been put in your hands to hold on a bet. It is utterly vile. Such a thief is the most detestable of all criminals.

The latest instance of such intolerable and loathsome dishonesty in an exclusive club of this city is reported, or rather charged, as having occurred in the Society of the Sons of New York. This association is extremely exacting in its tests of fitness for membership. In the first place, no one is admitted unless he was born in New York. The club, moreover, pays special regard to the social standing and qualifications of candidates, since its aim is to include only the representatives of the most polished and elegant of the colored society of the town. It is not snobbish, but as it aspires to be a circle of the highest fashion, and gives balls and other entertainments as models for such functions, it seeks to exclude all vulgarity and every trace of ungentlemanlike deficiency. It wants only the cream of our colored society, the highest development of its social accomplishment and its instinctive honor and refinement. If the possession of money is also a requisite for admission to its sumptuously appointed club house in Fifty-third street, the requirement is the same that applies to all fashionable clubs and to the society of fashion generally. Poverty and fashion cannot travel together, for fashion is expensive. All elegant and luxurious society is based on wealth, or at least wealth is essential to it. A man may have all the virtues in the calendar, but unless he is rich also, he cannot drive in his own carriage and travel in his own yacht and his own private car. Unless he is pretty well supplied with money he cannot buy his clothes from a Fifth avenue tailor and import costly wardrobes from Paris in order that the beauty of his wife and daughters may shine resplendent at the balls of the gay season. The colored club simply recognizes this self-evident truth. It is not for all; it does not pretend to be for all; it is for the chosen and fortunate few.

If there was a member of the club who seemed to satisfy its requirements most exactly, it was Mr. RICHARD H. SMITH. He seemed to be the very exemplar of the gentleman of its ideal, and consequently he was elected its President, and after he retired from that high and honorable office he became Chairman of its Executive Committee, the chief central authority in the practical management; yet if the charge now made against him is sustained, Mr. SMITH really belongs to the lowest social level. He ought to be kicked out of decent society and kept out. It seems that at first the House Committee went so far as to ask for his peremptory expulsion, which should undoubtedly take place if he is guilty of the charge; and hence we are surprised to hear that subsequently they modified the recommendation and voted for his indefinite suspension only. If Mr. SMITH is guilty, he should be turned out in short order. If he is innocent, he ought to have an opportunity to vindicate himself. There is no justifiable middle course. He is either a base and vile rascal or he is a calumniated man.

The charge against Mr. SMITH is that he, a high and trusted officer of the club, embezzled $42 which the club had appropriated to buy a necklace to be presented to the Black PATTI on the occasion of a reception to her by the association. When the evening came neither the necklace nor Mr. SMITH was to be found, and the committee were put to the mortification of hiring a necklace from a neighboring pawnshop in order to go through the empty form of presenting it to her. Apparently it was a very nasty piece of business on the part of Mr. SMITH, and it would have spoiled the elegant entertainment absolutely had it not been for the clever suggestion of resorting to the pawnshop, and thus concealing from the assembled company the depth of the depravity nursed by the club as moral and social sublimity. Why was not Mr. SMITH there, and where is the $42?

These are questions which the honor of the club requires shall be satisfactorily answered, and if there is not such an answer, it necessitates his ignominious and immediate expulsion. The higher up he was the deeper down should he fall. If he is guilty, he has committed the capital crime under club law and ethics. He has been dishonorable in a place of honor and trust.

We have no doubt that this is the view of the case which the society of the Sons of New York will take. Thereby they will afford a profitable example to all other exclusive and fashionable clubs and all club officers who betray the confidence of their fellow members.

A Form of Closure Beaten.

The House of Representatives did a good day's work on Friday in defeating by a vote of 131 to 96 the BOATNER amendment to the new code of rules. The purpose of this amendment was to give to a committee the power of shutting off debate on bills reported by it and under consideration in the House. Its effect would have been closure by committee; and the minority in opposition to any bill under consideration would have been muzzled whenever it pleased the man in charge of that bill to assume that it had been discussed enough and to move the previous question. The author of the amendment was a Democrat, and some well-known Democratic members joined Mr. REED and the Republicans in advocating it. Mr. WILSON, Gen. CATCHINGS, and others defended the rights of the minority, and the defence prevailed. It was well that it did, for the temporary convenience which committee closure might now and then afford, would be outweighed by permanent and essential injustice. There have been times in recent memory when filibustering was high and useful patriotism, and there is no reason to suppose that such times will not come again. Debate, and plenty of it, is the great necessity of a deliberative body, and the Democrats should leave to Mr. REED and the Republicans intolerance of opposition and the desire for summary voting.

Mr. WILSON and the other Democrats who defeated the BOATNER amendment did a good service to their party, for they prevented it from playing into the hands of the enemy; and to the House, for they defended the freedom of debate and the protection of the minority.

The "Book of Death," which is kept by the female suffragists of Kansas, contains the names of those politicians who oppose their demands, and are consequently foredoomed to political destruction as soon as the women of the State shall be permitted to vote. It is not becoming in the free women of Kansas to countenance such a gross and indecent method of bulldozing.

It is an astonishingly bad inscription for a tombstone which Mr. HERBERT SPENCER has written for that of Prof. RICHARD A. PROCTOR in Greenwood Cemetery. It is hard to conceive of anything worse as a mortuary memorial over a grave than this:

"On public as on private grounds, Prof. PROCTOR's premature death was much to be lamented. He united great detailed knowledge with broad general views in an unusual degree, and, while admirably fitted for a popular expositor, was at the same time well equipped for original investigation, which, had he lived, would have added to our astronomical knowledge. Prof. PROCTOR was also to be admired for his endeavors to keep the pursuit of science free from the corrupting and paralyzing influence of State aid.

"JULY 1, 1893. "HERBERT SPENCER."

This is not a becoming biography, or obituary, or characterization, or eulogy, or tribute to the memory of the dead astronomer. It is inflated, turgid, stilted, outlandish, Talmagean. It is very offensive to good taste.

We do not suppose that Prof. PROCTOR's good and accomplished daughter will feel bound to put such an inscription upon her father's tombstone because it was written and sent to her from England by Mr. HERBERT SPENCER.

The enterprising colonists of British Honduras are striking for the trade of Yucatan and Guatemala by means of railroad lines for which capital has been raised in London. The British Hondurasians are the only people in Central America who deserve to be called civilized, if civilization means peace, industry, progress, prosperity, and a fixed government. Their neighbors of the republics of belligerency and bombast should take a practical lesson from them.

Instead of living tranquilly, taking opportunity to enjoy the years of life and the spirit of the world, we lead a feverish existence, get tired of everything, and suffer from incurable fatigue. We live on lies and contradictions.—*M. Julien Flagey.*

Why, Monsieur, why such folly? Whence these groans and wherefore? Can you not live in tranquillity, enjoying life and the world? You are not in serious affliction or in extreme penury. You look pretty well, and do not bear the signs of feverishness or fatigue. There is truly a melancholy expression in your countenance at times, but we believe that to be sheer humbug. You are an idler, a drooler, a sensualist, a worthless scribbler. We say to you, Monsieur, Go kick yourself! Turn in and do something. Stop your shenanagan. What you are tired of is your own laziness. What you are fatigued with is never-ending drivel. Get a job on the block system. Stand around one of THE SUN's presses after midnight. Hurry out to the Cherokee Strip, lariat any stray nag you can see, get astraddle of him, hit him with the cob from which you have picked the corn for food, and then join those ten thousand horsemen who will, on Saturday of next week, start out on as wild a race as ever was run, and in which you may win a prize upon which you can raise crops all the rest of your life. If you don't like that kind of thing, get a place as helper in the iron mills, or as deck hand on a Mississippi steamboat, or as longshoreman at $3 a day, or as boss of a gang of Italian shovellers, or a job at anything that works you up.

What we mean to say, Monsieur, is that the *ennui* with which you are obviously afflicted, and which must end in imbecility, can be cured only by action that will keep all the powers of your body and brain in full play the whole time.

The *Tribune*, in common with other newspapers, printed about the middle of last month an account of the grand Midway Plaisance ball at Chicago, and the festivities were described as being led by GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN and GEORGE ALFRED TOWNSEND. The last-named distinguished citizen was not at the ball at all, and the report erred in that particular, some one disguised as he having supported Mr. TRAIN in the ceremony. Mr. TOWNSEND, however, is extremely irate on the subject, and we find him, accordingly, writing a very intemperate article in the *Washington Post*, accusing Mr. WHITELAW REID, the editor of the *Tribune*, of himself writing the report of the Midway ball, and causing it to appear in his paper. Mr. REID was not in Chicago, any more than Mr. TOWNSEND was, but was buried in the seclusion of the Adirondacks, where he knew nothing of the Midway ball; and Mr. TOWNSEND's abuse of him is groundless as well as unbecoming in a philosopher and a journalist.

A very interesting narrative entitled "My Experience in Smoking" is printed in the last week's *Christian Advocate*. It is the experience of Prof. ROBERT WATERS, a scholar, philosopher, and author of New Jersey. Prof. WATERS began to smoke tobacco when he was 15 years old, and smoked it for twenty years, at the end of which time, when about to get married, he gave it up for the sake of his bride, though he had not been aware of its doing him much harm. He then came to know that the weed had a terrible hold upon him, and it was only by exercising the whole power of his will that he was finally able to overcome his craving for it. After a time, however, he found that his spirits were livelier than ever before in his life, that his health was better, his appetite keener, and his whole being improved, while he did not suffer from the extreme nervousness to which he was subject in his smoking years, and his capacity for thinking and working was very greatly enlarged. Happy were the ten years of his freedom from tobacco, the smoke of which had become intolerable to him. Twenty years of bachelordom with the smoking habit; ten years of marriage with a bitter aversion to the habit; what next? Alas! We must fall back upon that frightful theory of reversion which is supposed to account for so many things. He gave way at a club, when tempted to try a cigar after dinner; every other man at the table was smoking, and the smoke seemed fragrant to the follicles. His resolution was broken; the cigar was good; he tried another; the next day after dinner he could not resist; and from that time he was again a smoker, a steadier one than in the earlier period of his life. But as years went on his old nervousness returned; he grew irritable; he could not get solid sleep at night; he had palpitation of the heart; he was tortured by the tobacco habit. Once more, then, Prof. WATERS determined to try to overcome the baneful propensity, and, by a supreme effort of the will, he overcame it for the second time. He is now happy, healthy, and in the best working order; he has begun the composition of a new book of philosophy, that may pan out even better than his last volume, "Intellectual Culture," written when he was a smoker, and the very best of his books.

We must trust that the estimable and accomplished Professor will hereafter steadily resist a temptation to which he cannot succumb without suffering the penalty so vividly described by him in that most orthodox of Methodist organs, the *Christian Advocate*.

The English are now suspicious that the French intend to increase their possessions in the Pacific by appropriating the islands of the New Hebrides group, lying almost directly north of the island of New Caledonia, which France has held for forty years, and which is an important station for the French navy. We do not know what ground there may be for the English suspicion, but it would not be brought before Parliament without a purpose. It is very likely that England herself has a design upon the New Hebrides; she has within two years annexed several of the "unclaimed islands" of the Pacific, and the New Hebrides has not escaped her notice. Besides New Caledonia, the French hold a large number of the islands lying southeast of Hawaii, including the Marquesan, Tahitian, Gambier, and Austral. There is no doubt that the New Hebrides would be an advantageous take for either France or England.

The Pension Rulings.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—The new ruling about pensions is the result of an overwhelming protest from all parts of the country against the course of the pension authorities in Hoke Smith's department. The President has felt the pressure and yielded to it. It may be stated as a fact that a distinguished Western Democratic Senator, in a recent speech, intended to attack the pension policy of the Administration, and was deterred from doing so by the assurance that the policy would be modified, as it has been. Hoke's department is not the special delight of Mr. Cleveland.

Two Frauds.

Two frauds on the public, both supporting themselves by the use of THE SUN's name, deserve to be exposed. The less important fraud appears as follows:

"HORSE RACING HAS DEVELOPED A NEW ENTERPRISE.

"Since the newspapers and public have given so much attention to racing a new field of enterprise has opened. Agencies have been organized to collect information for those who bet. Of the agencies who have sprung, the American Turf Information Agency is perhaps the most reliable, as there is no doubt they are directly interested in the racing business."

This is printed on what purports to be a piece of newspaper, precisely as the green goods men print their notices, and on the margin are stamped the words, "Clipping from New York Sun, May 31, '93." This notice never appeared in THE SUN on May 31 or any other day. For the benefit of those who have received the notice, we say here that we consider the American Turf Information Agency a fraud. A concern that lies in its efforts to get patronage, cannot be trusted to deal honestly with its patrons.

More important is the following from the *Commercial* of Vincennes, Indiana:

"FOUR MONTHS OF DEMOCRATIC RULE.

"THE New York SUN, a high Democratic authority, makes a candid confession. It says:

"'For four months a Democratic Administration has been in control of the nation's capital. Behind it stood a party vehemently demanding the abolition of all protection and the reissue of State bank currency. The industries of the nation have taken alarm at the spectacle of their enemies in power. The free trade President has used the authority of his office, not to protect but to assail and turn the business interests of the country. The result has been the obliteration of more than a billion dollars in the aggregate of property held by American citizens. * * * The Cleveland Administration has taken a billion dollars from the pockets of its people in four months. It has diminished the circulation of the nation by an amount nearly equal to the entire sum of money in circulation in the United States today. It has cost the people of the United States three times as much as the colossal swindle of the Panama Canal, which shook France from centre to circumference, cost the French people. It has taken enough money from the people to build the Nicaragua Canal ten times over. These are appalling figures, but they show the truth. They demanded the earnest consideration of every American citizen on this anniversary of the nation's birth.' Blister and prevaricate as they may, the mouth pieces of Democracy cannot obscure this tremendous fact. In four months Democratic rule has robbed the American people of $1,000,000,000."

One hardly knows which to wonder at most, the ignorance or the audacity of the man that printed this as coming from THE SUN. The editor of the *Commercial* is Mr. T. B. Adams, who is either a liar or a fool, and in either capacity is unfitted to edit a newspaper.

Masculine and Feminine Morals.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir*: I write to thank you for the excellent editorial, "Masculine and Feminine Morals," in your issue of Aug 31. It is with regret and shame that I admit that "woman is woman's worst enemy." The same code of morals should apply to men and women alike, and with broad-minded, intelligent men and women it does. Women need broader fields of usefulness where they will find something more important to engage the attention than watching the morals of their sister women.

As a class they are now too narrow minded to exercise the right of suffrage wisely, but it is to be hoped that that right, with the responsibilities it brings, would interest them in the more important affairs of life, to the exclusion of such contemptible conduct as is reported of the Professional Women's League in the case of Miss Bateman. A WOMAN.

BROOKLYN, Sept. 1.

THE SUN GENERALLY READ.

Characteristic Ubiquity of a Journal Not Wholly Undeserving Newspaper.

One of the largest and most discerning advertisers made his compliments to THE SUN yesterday and expressed his gratification at what he described as the exceeding prosperity of that paper. He was asked whence he derived his information, as it was not the practice of THE SUN to invite its readers to give themselves any concern as to whether it sold a million copies a day or only half a dozen.

His reply was full of interest. "Advertisers," he said, "who do a large and systematic business have of late been led to adopt new methods of ascertaining what it is they pay for. They, or at least the best of them, no longer pay much attention to the claims of the newspapers. They investigate for themselves; they industriously scrutinize the news stands, inquire of the dealers, and generally seek for the practical and obvious evidences of what the relative circulation of the newspapers really is.

"Now, here," he added, producing a paper from his pocket, "here is an interesting test of the matter which we habitually refer to in our business. It represents the systematic observations of our young men coming at various hours from various places to our place of business." We reprint, with permission, the contents of the paper in question:

Memorandum of Papers Seen in Hands of Passengers, New York Dailies, August, 1893.

6 to 8 A. M.—452 papers on Sixth Avenue Elevated from 145th street down, including about seventy taken on Brooklyn ferries. In the earlier part of the time *Journals* predominated, with *Worlds* second. In latter part these papers fell off noticeably. Very few *Heralds* in early part. *Journal* is taken by much poorer class of people than the *Press* and *Advertiser*.

8 to 8:30 A. M.—1,000 papers, made up, 200 each from Third, Sixth, and Ninth Avenue Elevated; 215 from Brooklyn Bridge, 185 from ferries—Roosevelt, Hamilton and Fulton streets.

About 10 o'clock—210 papers on Sixth Avenue Elevated.

Recorder seems to be a favorite with the women.

The papers run pretty uniformly as to the different parts of the city, but on the Sixth and Ninth Avenue roads there is a little larger proportion of *Heralds*. THE SUN made a strong showing on all roads and ferries and at all hours.

Rank.	Price.	Total.	6 to 8.	8 to 10 o'clock.	
1..Sun	2c.	396	72	268	56
2..Herald	5c.	347	53	247	47
3..World	2c.	206	73	113	20
4..Press	1c.	190	57	121	21
5..Recorder	2c.	153	40	96	17
6..Journal	1c.	152	93	45	14
7..Advertiser	1c.	81	34	41	6
8..Tribune	3c.	56	11	34	11
9..Times	3c.	52	13	26	13
10..America	—	11	1	5	5
11..Mercury	1c.	9	5	4	0
		1,662	452	1,000	210

FRUIT RAISING IN THE SOUTH.

Beginning With Great Promise for the Future.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir*: The reference in the editorial columns of THE SUN of to-day, calling the attention of Southern fruit growers to the advantages of the New York market, and commenting upon the apparent want of enterprise among those growers, has suggested that information as to the present status of some of the Southern horticultural enterprises might be acceptable.

The horticultural possibilities of the South are such that when they become known capital will seek investment there and the stream of immigration will be directed in that direction. During the past few years considerable progress has been made in pear, peach, and grape culture. At present the trees and vines are still young, and what few are in bearing do not produce enough to affect the New York market or more than supply the demands of nearby places. At Orlando and Moultree, Fla., considerable has been done in the way of vineyard planting. The Niagara grape seems to flourish there, and while its fruit is not regarded as being of a high quality, the vine bears abundantly, ripens its fruit very early—in June and July—when there are no other grapes in the market. Near Ocala, Baron Von Luttichau has demonstrated the adaptability of soil and climate to grow certain varieties of the Vitis Vinifera, the European wine grape. At Tallahassee we find Prof. Emile Dubois engaged in grape growing and wine making. His San Luis vineyard is a successful enterprise, and with Prof. Dubois's profound knowledge of viticulture, and his wide experience as a vigneron, it is not surprising that his vines have a wide reputation. On the line of the Brunswick and Western Railroad, at Tifton and Boulain, there is a number of vineyards that bid fair to achieve gratifying results. Dr. John F. Wilson, Mr. John G. McPhail, the Messrs. Tift, and others have between 300 and 500 acres of vineyards embracing many varieties of Vitis Aestivalis, Vitis Labrusca, and some experimental planting of Vitis Vinifera. Conditions of climate and soil seem most favorable. Observations of climate have established the fact that this section closely resembles the Santa Clara wine district of California. The soil in many places is almost identical with the soil of the Orleans vineyard, the property of Messrs. Haraszthy, situated among the foothills of Yolo county, California. We may reasonably expect considerable development along this line in the next few years.

The vast peach orchards near Fort Valley and Americus are beginning to bear and their fruit is well known in this market. The Elberta peach is as fine as any grown, its attractive appearance, good size, and fine flavor have brought it into prominence among growers and dealers.

At Waycross, Ga., Messrs. H. W. Reed & Co. maintain a large nursery establishment for the propagation and dissemination of all old and new varieties of fruit trees and vines. At Augusta Mr. P. J. Berckmans also maintains a large nursery. Mr. Berckmans is President of the American Pomological Society, and one of the guiding spirits of the Georgia Horticultural Society, the latter has just held its eighteenth annual convention at Athens.

The horticultural possibilities of the South are greater than many of us have any idea of. There is a wide range of soil and climate, experiment and investigation will yield some interesting results, and within the next few years we may see our wants in the matter of fruits abundantly supplied by our neighbors of the "Sunny South." Respectfully,

NEW YORK, Aug. 12. J. D. HASHAGEN.

New York's Colored Population.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir*: It must have been very pleasant to that large number of Americans, New York's colored population, to have you speak so truthfully of them as you did through your editorial column of Friday's issue, for every word of it was so. Your article is no less true of these people wherever they are allowed to live in their own way.

The negro Americans are as a rule an industrious, happy-going, contented people, in whose minds the seeds of anarchy never take root. There is no such being as a healthy, able-bodied, impecunious negro. They all seem to be wealthy, or possessed of an abundance of self-respect. They neither beg nor receive public charity, as a rule. There seems to be an unwritten law among them which will not allow their old or afflicted to become public charges. They have their little social and charitable societies among themselves, which help to defer pauperism in life and in death to forbid a grave in the Potter's Field. Very low, indeed, must be the condition of that negro whom hunger drives on the streets to beg or to the door of a free soup house.

The negro eats more, dresses as well, and pays more rent than any other class of citizens in the same circumstances, yet he seldom strikes and never riots. Neither capital, labor, nor society ever finds his hands against them, for he is proud of his citizenship. W. H. P.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.

The Damrosch Orchestra.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir*: I have read recently some statements concerning the Symphony Orchestra, Walter Damrosch, conductor, in the daily and weekly press of New York, which call for denial, namely, that but fifteen of the original members of the organization have been retained, and that a general cut has been made in salaries. In some instances fifty per cent.

These reports are absolutely incorrect and untrue. Nearly all of the former members have been reengaged, and no material reduction has been made in salaries. Some changes have been made, principally among the wood-wind players, not for purposes of economy, but to strengthen the organization.

The only important change in the personal of the orchestra for the coming season will be the substitution of a new first 'cellist to replace Mr. Anton Hekking, who has returned to Europe. Mr. Walter Damrosch, who is now in London, has a 'cellist in view who will fill this position as well as and possibly better than Mr. Hekking, admirable and superior artist though he is.

No expense nor trouble has been spared to strengthen the orchestra, and to make the ensemble as perfect as possible.

These reports have undoubtedly been started by former members who for good reasons have not been reengaged. In justice to Mr. Damrosch and the orchestra, I trust that you will publish this correction in your columns, and aid us to remove mistaken impressions which might work injury to the reputation of the organization. Yours very truly, MORRIS REISS.

MUSIC HALL, NEW YORK, Aug. 31.

Not Extraordinary for Nordhoff.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir*: Mr. Nordhoff denies in the *Herald* that he has a son in the employ of Claus Spreckels. This is true at present. He was long in the employ of Spreckels, but is not just now. It is a pity. ONE WHO KNOWS.

Straining and racking your lungs and throat with a rasping cough is but poor policy. Rather cure yourself with Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, an excellent remedy for Asthma and Bronchitis.—*Adv.*

WHAT IS GOING ON IN SOCIETY.

It seldom happens that a man who has made one kind of sport the pursuit of his earlier years and has achieved success at it, renews the triumphs of his youth after a long interregnum of disaster and retirement. Such, however, has been the case with Mr. James R. Keene, whose ambition was more than gratified by the victories of his horse Foxhall in former years, and who saw last week the crowning event of his new record on the turf in the triumph of Domino. That in the Futurity the best horse should win is the desire of all good sportsmen, and Mr. Keene is so good a jud