

The Sun

THURSDAY, MAY 7, 1896.

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LOCAL NEWS.—The City and Suburban News Bureau of the United Press and New York Associated Press circulate for the benefit of the public news disseminated to the press of the whole country.

The Shadow of the Democracy.

Unquestionably one of the strongest influences toward such an appalling alienation of the Democrats from the path of financial soundness and political reason as was demonstrated at Chicago last Tuesday night, was the still impending threat of President CLEVELAND's candidacy for a third term. It is absurd to suppose that upon the merits of the metallic conflict the Democrats of Cook county would favor free silver by a vote of 74 to 47. As Mr. CLEVELAND, when questioned recently by a responsible Democratic organization as to whether or not he was a candidate for a third term, refused to say "No," and as ambition to be the next Democratic candidate seems to have been crushed out of other statesmen, many people have come to believe that the sound money campaign, with which the President is identified, means more Clevelandism. And they won't have it.

Republicans Candidates.

If the Republicans desire to put up as an issue the old McKinley tariff, double-plated, and to keep the financial world in suspense during the Presidential campaign and, if they are successful, for four years after the election, they will nominate WILLIAM MCKINLEY of Ohio.

They want to make the Republican party the issue, as an organization pledged to maintain the policy of protection, to remedy the troubles caused by the CLEVELAND-WILSON deficit making gold draining tariff, and, so far as lies with its power, to guarantee peace and confidence to business, they will nominate either THOMAS BRACKETT REED of Maine or LEVI PARSONS MORTON of New York.

Congress and Mr. Bayard.

No one doubts that, had an Ambassador of Great Britain to a foreign court been censured by the House of Commons, he would have been instantly recalled. Had there been any delay about the matter, the person who appointed the Ambassador would himself have been ejected from office. Many weeks have passed since Mr. BAYARD, the American Ambassador at the Court of St. James's, was formally censured by the House of Representatives for speeches made by him at Edinburgh and Boston. Thus far, however, not the slightest heed has been paid to the voice of the people's representatives by the rebuked Ambassador or by the person who appointed him. Nor is this all. Mr. BAYARD has followed himself to Venice as a party to proceedings intended to evince British contempt for the opinions uttered by the popular branch of our Federal legislature. He attended the other day the annual dinner of the London Institute of Mechanical Engineers, the Secretary of which has publicly asserted that the American Ambassador was invited for the express purpose of showing the disdain felt in England for the reflections cast upon him.

Judge Cowing's Explanation.

Judge COWING gave the Herald the simple facts of the trial regarding which PARKHURST has published the suspicions of his evil imagination. They are, briefly, that because of the absence of the two most important witnesses of the District Attorney, the case against the accused was weak, and accordingly the jury disagreed and the Judge discharged them at the end of two hours. "I discharged them because I did not believe they would agree," says Judge Cowing.

That, of course, is a wholly satisfactory explanation for any reasonable mind; but there was no use in the Judge's making it, so far as PARKHURST is concerned. When PARKHURST published his suspicions that Judge COWING was influenced by corrupt motives because "he did not crowd that jury to a verdict," he must have known of the circumstance of the missing witnesses, for he said he had been told all about the case. How, then, can he be any less suspicious now? He does not doubt because of facts, but because of his imaginations. His charge was not a logical inference from anything that occurred at that trial. It had nothing to do with any evidence whatever, hence his suspicions cannot be dispelled by any reasonable explanation which Judge COWING or anybody else may make.

which Mr. CLEVELAND and Mr. OLNEY and Mr. BAYARD seem to have forgotten? We refer to the indisputable fact that not one of them can obtain a penny of his salary without the consent of the House of Representatives. That chamber can refuse to appropriate a penny for the purpose. In its own hand, therefore, lies the remedy for the humiliation to which it has been subjected. In its own hand, wherein the fathers placed the power over the purse, lies the irresistible lever with which its ancient dignity may be recovered, and its right place in the Government regained. If, in defiance of the reprimand which his conduct has provoked, Mr. BAYARD shall remain for another year Ambassador at the Court of St. James's, and shall continue to make himself a party to British disrespect for our Federal legislators, the House of Representatives will be constrained by decent self-esteem to strike out the appropriation for his salary at the next session of Congress.

The Murder of Queen Min.

We printed yesterday a summary of the results of the latest investigation of the circumstances attending the brutal murder of the Queen of Korea in the palace at Seoul on the morning of the 8th of last October. The full text is published in the Korean Repository for March, just at hand, and it consists of the report of a Vice-Minister to Yi PUM CHUN, the Korean Minister of Law. This is a document not only of dramatic interest but also of international importance.

It derives such importance from the accumulating evidence implicating high Japanese officials in the conspiracy to assassinate this royal woman of strong character and dominating influence in the Court, and connecting Japanese soldiers with the actual murder.

A gang of Korean civilians, Japanese soldiers, and soldiers from the Japanese troops occupying Seoul, entered the palace grounds at dawn and proceeded to the inner quarters. A brief conflict occurred between the Japanese soldiers and the Korean soldiers composing the palace guard. The assassins then surrounded the building where Queen MIN YU, in the attacking party were officers of the Japanese army in uniform. The King, hoping to divert the attention of the murderers and thus enable the Queen to escape, came from the inner rooms and confronted the band of murderers. He was treated with indignity, but was not otherwise harmed. The same was true with regard to the Crown Prince. Under the protection of the Japanese officers and troops in the courtyard, some thirty or more of the royal family, under the leadership of a Japanese, rushed with drawn swords into the private apartments of the royal family. They hounded the poor Queen into a small room, where she was trying to hide, and there cut her down with their swords. Grievously wounded or dead, her body was taken to a place a grove in the lower park of the palace enclosure. There the murderers, still guarded by the regular Japanese troops, poured kerosene oil over the Queen's body, and, with faggots piled around, made a bonfire of it.

Until now, the exact facts regarding one of the most barbarous and shocking crimes of the century have been veiled in mystery, although this is the third judicial inquiry into the circumstances. The first was a sham, conducted by the Korean courts under the control of a former Cabinet hostile to Queen MIN YU. The second was the trial, in the Japanese courts, of the Viscount MIURA GORO, Japanese Minister in Seoul; OKAMOTO STROMBERG, Japanese adviser to the Korean Government; and the Honorable WANG SUNG, Secretary of Legation at Seoul, and forty-five other Japanese of more or less prominence in Korean affairs. The remarkable fact is that the Japanese courts practically convicted these high officers of complicity in the plot to murder the Queen, while discharging them on the ground that there was "no sufficient evidence to prove that any of the accused actually committed the crime originally meditated by them."

The new light thrown upon the affair by the third investigation impeaches the honor and good fame of Japan as a civilized nation, and imperatively requires that the Government at Tokio shall take up again the proceedings against its subjects at the point where the Hiroshima court stopped.

Hard Road of Drummers.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—My subject is the peculiar treatment, which, in many instances and by many firms, is given to salesmen, commonly called drummers.

There is more involved in the two battle ships cut out of the Naval Appropriation bill by the Senate than the price of the ships. While our friends in England refer to arbitrate upon a thing of fairly ordinary importance, it is bad time to see how far we can squeeze our program for self-defense. Let's have the ships.

There is nothing to be said against the Hon. CHARLES A. WELCHING of Cobleskill, the new State Commissioner of Agriculture, and much may and will be said in his favor. It is Cobleskill, it is Cobleskill, which a Republican Commissioner of Agriculture should have been selected. Here in this town is the great capital of the tribes of the Hawbuck. What could they do without this town? It is the best location for the whole State. The Commissioner of Agriculture should have been a citizen of this city. He should have been the Hon. F. SKYMOR GRIBB, the well-known PLATT stock raiser of Chelsea.

When the Sun Shall Rise on Free Cuba.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—The Sun has certainly done more than any other paper in America in placing the true facts before the public, and has been the cause of the most successful and revealing the deception and mischievous methods of Gen. Weyler in Cuba.

tion that he could convince the perverted mind of his trader. He might as well have tried to silence him by locking him up for the contempt of court of which he was guilty. By answering him in our furnished we had the opportunity to publish his columns, and by committing him to jail he would have given him a welcome chance to pose as a martyr. But something ought to be done to protect the public against such a nuisance. A man who goes about threatening to defame the characters of Judges unless they make their decisions according to his wishes ought to be put under restraint by some authority.

Our esteemed contemporary, the *Baltimore American*, is unjust in speaking of the Hon. WILLIAM ALLEN PEPPER as "the long-armed giant of the South." He is a Carolina man, and he has been "completely outdone by the fledglings from Nebraska and South Carolina." Mr. PEPPER is good on a long distance, but he is rather frequent-winded than long-winded. He seldom talks more than several days a day; but he is distinguished by heat rather than by stately qualities. If he could talk as frequently as his distinguished colleague from Kansas he would throw out so much heat that he would catch fire and burn up. The Hon. VESTRA is a great man, a twenty-year veteran with his vocal tentacles in the Hon. MARION BUTLER of North Carolina in general and Honeycutt's in particular combines unusual heat with speed. He talks most of the time there is, and only stops for a moment to sleep. But the man who still holds the belt is the old champion, the Hon. WILLIAM MORRIS STEWART. BUTLER has to stop to sleep. STEWART puts the whole Senate to sleep, and cannot be stopped inside of a year and a day, and then only under exceptionally favorable conditions. It will be remembered that when Mr. PEPPER entered the Senate he had an absolutely smooth face. His present world-cherished beard, reaching from the Capitol to the Snowflake Creek near the Kaw, grew during the first division of one of Mr. STEWART's speeches.

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BY BALLOON TO THE NORTH POLE.

Interview with M. Steinhilber, who will Accompany M. Andre.

PARIS, April 30.—The search for the pole is one of the problems which have excited most of the attention among explorers. The mastery of the ocean by man, and his lives for their devotion to science is a long one. America, England, and France may feel proud at counting their sons in this list.

For some years past, Sweden, which counted few explorers of its geographical position and scientific training for a cold climate, has been boldly marching in the footsteps of its predecessors. It is a Swede, M. Andre, who is the author of the plan of exploring the pole by means of a balloon. As he well knows, a belt of ice encircling the pole, which is believed an open sea will be found. It is this belt, which it has been hitherto impossible to cross in a vessel, that he bold Swede proposes to cross through the air.

The expedition will be composed of three persons, M. Andre, the chief, M. Ekholm, the nephew of the celebrated novelist, dramatic author, and illustrious misanthrope, some of whose plays, esteemed by literary men, have been given this season at the Théâtre Libre.

Uncle and nephew are at present in Paris. The former belongs to the scientific world, the latter to the scientific world, some of whose plays, esteemed by literary men, have been given this season at the Théâtre Libre.

"We have," he said, "made use of the balloon for the purpose of exploring the pole. The balloon will be constructed by my supervision by Mr. Macbourn, who is also constructing a balloon for the purpose of exploring the pole. The balloon will be constructed by my supervision by Mr. Macbourn, who is also constructing a balloon for the purpose of exploring the pole.

It is clear from some manifestations of contemporary politics that a constitutional amendment providing for the election of a Vice-President every 25,000 voters would command republican approval.

The State of New York is full of Republican candidates for the Republican nomination for Governor. There is little room left for anybody else. The cities swarm with these candidates; they are so numerous in demerits of hand, from which the Hon. THOMAS COLLIER HARRIS is proud to come, that there is not room for anybody else.

The General Corporation law of this State provides that every certificate of incorporation and amended or supplemental certificate executed after May 14, 1895, shall be in the English language. Mr. FRANK WHITE, the examiner of corporation certificates in the office of the Secretary of State, interprets this provision as requiring all the recitals to be in English, including the name of the corporation itself. This was a good rule to establish, and we should like to know what valid reason the members of the Legislature, or Mr. CHARLES Z. LINCOLN, the Governor's legal adviser, can assign for departing from its spirit and intent, and sanctioning the adoption of a corporate name in a foreign tongue, which would doubtless floor any one of them if they endeavored to translate it.

At the very least, the statute should have contained a translation of the title Czwary Park Union Polskich pod opieką Matki Księżniczki Czestochowskiej. It may be pretty, but it is not plain.

An office act is sadly needed in the executive chamber at Albany.

At the age of two the Hon. CHARLES HENRY GROSVENOR could count all the stars which were out of sight, and when not much more than five years and three months he calculated an eclipse which was to take place on account of the weather, and the unusually high tides on the banks of the Ohio. Mr. GROSVENOR is now engaged, except on Saturdays and Sundays, when his services are retained by the Hon. MARCUS ALMOND HANNA, in taking a census of the stars which are out of sight.

What a Parliamentary Commission in Austria has a Parliamentary Commission, which was appointed early last winter, to investigate the condition of women workers in the empire. This Commission has turned up a vast amount of hidden Vienna life, to the horror of humane inhabitants of the Imperial city.

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