

The Sun

TUESDAY, MAY 18, 1897.

Subscriptions by Mail Post-Paid. DAILY, per Month \$1.00; per Year \$10.00. SUNDAY, per Year \$3.00. DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month \$1.00; per Year \$10.00. DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month \$1.00; per Year \$10.00.

THE SUN, NEW YORK CITY. PUBLISHED WEEKLY. No. 12, N. W. CORNER OF NASSAU ST. AND N. R. ST.

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

Prosperity.

Republican magnates absorbed in the minor question of currency reform, honest-money Democrats watching for Republican faults as an excuse for rejoining the Populist Democracy, and Bryanites reinvigorated with the discussions of their adversaries are fraternizing in the business of jeering at the Republicans for the delay in the hoped-for revival of business. They are also, in one way or another, opposing obstacles to the enactment of a new tariff law, although we say this with apologies to the various members of the Bryan party, who are conspicuous for recognizing the justice of carrying out the platform endorsed by the popular vote at McKinley's election. Yet business can revive and reach the height of prosperity commensurate with our natural advantages upon certain conditions only, viz: I. The passage of a new tariff bill that will insure income enough to fill up the present deficit in the national revenue.

II. The cessation of the ruinous and reactionary warfare on capital manifested in the stream of legislation against trusts and capitalistic combinations.

The failure of the party now in power to do its utmost to make a new tariff would shock the country to its foundations. The promise to pass such a measure was perfectly definite, and the failure to perform the promise, so far as Republicans have the power, would equal the CLEVELAND-WILSON betrayal of the platform of 1892. The repetition of that disgrace would prove conclusively that honor had gone out of both the great parties that rule our national politics.

That the situation will be under a new tariff, with the anti-capitalist crusade in full operation, we cannot say. Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof. While a new tariff is making, business must remain in a condition of semi-paralysis at the best. The sooner the crushing burden of uncertainty is taken away, the sooner business will be in a condition to lift its head. To what dangers it may then be subjected from the club of the socialist crank and the anti-monopoly agitator, remains to be seen. The hope of the hour is another tariff.

Cuba.

The President's message of yesterday informed Congress in regard to Cuba that "a large number of American citizens in the island are in a state of destitution," particularly in the "rural districts of the central and eastern parts; that this is because the agricultural classes have been forced from their farms into the nearest towns, where they are without work or money," and that "the local authorities, being unable to relieve the needs of their own people, are powerless to help our citizens."

The President thereby notifies Congress that Cuba is in a condition of devastation through its war for independence, that the Spanish authorities are utterly unable to restore peace, and that the condition of American citizens sojourning and working in that country is pitiable that Congress is called upon to provide some means for their relief. They are primarily victims of a Spanish Captain-General, whose despotism has been rendered more savage than usual by his impotence to annihilate the Cuban effort for freedom. This is the first official recognition of the state of affairs that has existed for several years in Cuba to the common knowledge, and which was feelingly depicted by the following plank in the national Republican platform of 1896:

"From the hour of achieving their own independence, the people of the United States have regarded with sympathy the struggles of other American people to free themselves from European domination. We watch with deep and abiding interest the heroic battle of the Cuban patriots against cruelty and oppression, and our best hopes go out for the full success of their determined contest for liberty. The Government of Spain has refused to recognize and being unable to protect the property or lives of resident American citizens, or to comply with its treaty obligations, we believe that the Government of the United States should actively use its influence and good offices to restore peace and give independence to the island."

That was in the platform for which upward of seven million Americans voted last November. The patriotic and wise action of President McKinley in recalling this fact in a practical way to the memory of Congress, has been awaited for two months with hope which impatience could not lessen. Cuba has been for years afflicted with outrages on human liberty and atrocities upon human flesh, such as when witnessed in Armenia aroused in this country a feeling of horror and a longing that the hand of our Government might be raised for their termination. The freeing of Cuba from the curse of her oppressive and exhausting transatlantic domination will form a chapter of the most shining order in the annals of American patriotism.

Speaker Reed for Cuba.

Reports have been sent from Washington to many of our contemporaries in all parts of the country, that Speaker THOMAS B. REED regards the Cuban cause with disfavour, and that he will strive to prevent any action upon the Cuban question by the House of Representatives. The Evening Post prints the following Washington despatch on the subject:

"Should the Morgan resolution pass the Senate, it will have to go through the House in turn before reaching the President, and opinion at that end of the Capitol is divided as to fate. One man has it in his power to stop its further progress if he is willing to shoulder the entire responsibility, that is, Speaker REED. Without a special order brought before the Committee on Rules, of which he is Chairman ex-officio, and whose action he is commonly understood to control, the subject cannot get before the House except by unanimous consent; and from some quarters it is pretty safe to assume that at least one objection will be forthcoming."

There is no doubt that the Speaker is desirous that the tariff bill shall be finally disposed of before Congress turns to any other business of importance, and it is probable that he entertains the opinion that provision for the raising of an adequate revenue ought to precede debate upon any question of foreign policy. We do not doubt that his desire as to this subject is in accord with that of the Administration.

But we do not believe that the Speaker entertains anti-Cuban sentiments, or that he will seek to obstruct the passage of a measure which may seem favorable to the Cuban cause. We do not know his purpose regarding Senator MORGAN's belligerency resolution; but we have no doubt that, if it shall come before the House, he will do all he can to secure fair treatment for it. We believe, also, that any recommendation bearing upon the Cuban question that may be made by President McKinley will command the best judgment of Speaker REED as of both houses of Congress.

We know of no ground for the statement which has been so often repeated in recent days that the Speaker is upon the anti-Cuban side, or that he is opposed to the enactment of such legislation relative to the case of Cuba, or in the interest of Cuba, as may be desired by Congress. So far as we are aware, he has not said anything or done anything that would justify the statement. It is his desire that tariff legislation shall be the primary and principal business at the extra session; but this does not imply any opposition on his part to a measure favoring the rights of Cuba.

We believe that the Speaker is a sincere friend of Cuban freedom and that he stands ready at all times to act in such a way as will make that friendship manifest. We believe that his sentiments respecting Cuba are in agreement with those of the majority of the members of both houses of Congress, and with those of the country. He is an American, ever under the inspiration of patriotism, ever devoted, heart and soul, to the advancement of genuine Americanism. He holds the American flag in his hand, and sits beneath the wings of the American eagle.

How can any Washington reporter who knows Speaker REED's record upon the Cuban question in the Fifty-fourth Congress, make such statements as have been printed to the disadvantage of the Maine statesman? He upheld the Cuban cause, resolutely and steadily, in that Congress; and, with a pen held firmly between thumb and forefinger, he put his signature to the concurrent resolution for Cuba which passed both houses, and was sent to the hebetudinous bungler then in the White House, by whom it was dishonored, pigeon-holed, and left to rot. That resolution provided that our Government should recognize the belligerent rights of the Government of the Cuban republic, and provided further "that the friendly offices of the United States should be offered by the President to the Spanish Government for the recognition of a measure of independence of Cuba." It was to this magnificent resolution that the Speaker of the House, THOMAS B. REED, put his signature in April, 1896.

The Speaker has not changed his mind upon the subject-matter of this resolution since that time. It is still his judgment that the rights of belligerency ought to be granted to the Cubans, and that it is the duty of this Government to exercise its influence to promote the cause of Cuban independence. The Speaker again put himself on record at a later period of last year, when he aided in carrying the country for the Republican party, which had put into its platform a plank for Cuban independence. True as the star above "Dirigo," or as the pine tree beneath it on the seal of the State of Maine, THOMAS B. REED stands for the liberties of the American people.

It is not in his thought to block the passage of a measure which would favor the establishment of those liberties. There is no reason why the tariff discussion in the Senate should obstruct the passage of the Morgan resolution in the House. The resolution ought not to occupy more than one hour of an afternoon session of the not overactive House of Representatives, which once before affirmed the terms of it, and in stronger terms, too.

We have no doubt that Speaker REED is all right on the great American question, which is Cuba. We are not in doubt that upon this question he will receive as strong a support from the members of the House this year as he received last year.

Free Maine, Dirigo! and free Cuba! Witness: the pine tree and the palm.

Oom Paul and England.

The preparations made by England to subjugate the Transvaal Republic and perhaps also the Orange Free State lend a special interest to President KROGER's last note to Mr. CHAMBERLAIN.

It is believed that the Colonial Secretary's communication to the Transvaal Government, demanding implicit observance of the convention of 1884, which was signed in London by the South African Republic and by Great Britain, had read much like an ultimatum. The reply of OOM PAUL is that the questions in dispute are plainly questions for arbitration. This very sensible and moderate conclusion is described, however, by a Cape Town despatch as "defiant" in tone.

President KROGER might suggest, if he has not already done so, that England consented to put to arbitration her dispute with another little republic, only a few months ago. It is true that she was driven to make that concession, and that the Transvaal may not find in Germany, or some other great power, such a champion as Venezuela found in the United States. But, at all events, since the London press is so shocked at the recent rejection of the general arbitration treaty by our Senate, we may, of course, expect that press to show its devotion to the cause of arbitration by insisting that OOM PAUL's demand for it shall be frankly and joyously accepted.

And, after all, it is true that questions arising out of different interpretations of the treaty agreement seem to be suitable for judicial decision rather than for the sword. The London convention purports to omit certain articles of the previous Pretoria convention, which assigned to Queen VICTORIA and the British Resident specific powers and functions connected with the internal government and foreign relations of the Transvaal State. As a substitute, the fourth article of the London convention declared that the South African Republic should make no treaty or engagement with any State or nation, except the Orange Free State, or with any native tribe to the east or the west, without the approval of the Queen of England. But this approval could be inferred if the Transvaal did not receive within six months after sending her a copy of any such treaty, which sending was to be compulsory, any objection thereon.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN says that within the past few years there have been three distinct violations of this agreement on the part of the Transvaal in her extradition treaties made with Portugal and the Netherlands and in her adhesion to the Geneva convention last year. But without denying that technically and under literal construction he may be right, it is worth pointing out that under the London convention the objections to any treaty are to be that it "is in conflict with the interests of

Great Britain or of any of her Majesty's possessions in South Africa." It is conceivable that President KROGER might consider that the treaties in question were not such as could conflict with British interests, and that therefore the pledge of 1884 that the Transvaal Government "will be free to govern the country without interference, and to conduct its diplomatic intercourse and shape its foreign policy subject only to the requirements embodied in the fourth article of the new draft," was interpreted by England with restrictions that had not been looked for.

However, just now the question is not which view seems the truer, but whether there is a fair ground for difference of view, and if so, whether OOM PAUL's proposal of arbitration is to be rejected for the law of the stronger.

Still another article, the fourteenth, of the London convention, has, according to Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, been violated in three instances by the Transvaal. This declares that "all persons, other than natives, confining themselves to the laws of the South African Republic will have full liberty with their families to enter, travel, or reside in any part of the South African Republic; they will be entitled to have or possess houses, manufactories, warehouses, shops, and premises." It is further declared that they may carry on their commerce either personally or by such agents as they may think fit to employ. "They will not be subject in respect to their persons or property, or in respect of their commerce or industry, to any taxes, whether general or local, other than those which are or may be imposed on citizens of the said republic."

The laws concerning immigration and the expulsion of aliens and the press law are all declared by Mr. CHAMBERLAIN to be violations of this article. But the first named, which requires of all comers a passport and annual registry, was repealed this month at Great Britain's demand, although it is said that President KROGER still holds, in his recent note, that the Volksraad had a right to pass it, and is willing to submit the point to arbitration.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN has publicly denounced the Transvaal for its vigorous defensive preparations, and has declared that he would "maintain in their integrity all the rights which we have under the convention." But did he expect the Boers to remain unprepared to meet British aggression? And if they have laid in a large stock of rifles, field pieces, and Maxim guns, what can their armaments be, at best, in proportion to those in the arsenals and storehouses of England?

At all events, OOM PAUL's proposal to put to arbitration the question of disputed rights may test England's fondness for that procedure as a substitute for the sword.

Massachusetts at Monticello. The pilgrimage of Senator HOAR and some of his colleagues to the shrine of JEFFERSON is, from a patriotic point of view, worthy of the highest commendation. To the two great Virginians whose remains are entombed at Mount Vernon and Monticello their countrymen and the oppressed peoples of all the world are more deeply indebted than to any other two men of the Revolutionary period. The one by his sword established the greatest free government humanity has ever known, and the other bequeathed to us and all succeeding generations, for the preservation of that government, the best and most splendid compilation of political wisdom that so far has been formulated by the mind of man.

In every period of stress and strain that has overtaken the republic, the teachings of JEFFERSON have been found adequate to point the way to safety. Forty-one years ago this coming June, when the Republican party held its first National Convention at Philadelphia and nominated FREMONT for the Presidency, it unfurled the Jeffersonian banner in this declaration:

"This Convention of Delegates, assembled in pursuance of a call addressed to the people of the United States, recognizing the political differences and divisions, which are opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise; to the policy of the present Administration; to the extension of slavery into free territory; in favor of admission of Kansas as a free State; restoring the action of the Federal Government to the principles of Washington and Jefferson; and for the purpose of presenting candidates for the offices of President and Vice-President, do:

"Resolve, That the maintenance of the principles promulgated in the Declaration of Independence, and embodied in the Federal Constitution, is essential to the preservation of our republican institutions, and that the Federal Constitution, the rights of the States, and the Union of the States, must and shall be preserved."

E. ROCKWOOD HOAR, of Massachusetts, brother of Senator HOAR, was on the committee which framed the Declaration of political principles. Again, four years later, the convention which nominated ABRAHAM LINCOLN adopted as the second plank of its platform JEFFERSON's words in the Declaration of Independence, as follows:

"That the maintenance of the principles promulgated in the Declaration of Independence and embodied in the Federal Constitution, 'That all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed.' is essential to the preservation of our republican institutions, and that the Federal Constitution, the rights of the States, and the Union of the States must and shall be preserved."

That was the fundamental principle on which LINCOLN was elected, on which the rebellion was overthrown. The Constitution and the principles of THOMAS JEFFERSON triumphed. And, as a matter of fact, was it not Jeffersonism that won in the last campaign against national dishonesty and private roguery and robbery?

The Apotheosis of the Greatest Little Statesman in Nyack. The apotheosis of the Hon. CLARENCE LEXOW, the greatest little statesman in Nyack, is now on exhibition, day and evening. In the afternoon Nyack Fame bovers, carrying in her right hand a scroll on which are engraved on Whatman paper the new anti-trust laws, while in her left she has conspired exactly in the shape of a fool's cap, from which the chestnuts are almost heard pattering on the head of the greatest little statesman, anxiously waiting in the street below. Some breeze from the Happy Isles toys tenderly with his trim beard, the subtle veil of intellect. In his eyes pride, ambition satisfied, triumphant thought gleam and sparkle. He mounts, he soars. At least he would mount and soar if his affectionate fellow citizens did not hold him in their arms of ballot disposed in his coat tails, sockets, in his coat tails cannot be said, as was said in the case of another American statesman, that his coat tails are too near the ground.

At this culminating moment the greatest little statesman in Nyack sees approaching the day for testing those sublime measures on account of which he has had to have himself apotheosized. The Hon. THEODORE E. HANCOCK of the Onondaga Reservation, Attorney-General, has secured the appointment by a Judge of the Supreme Court of a referee to whom is to be intrusted the momentous duty of determining whether certain persons said to be engaged in a combination to restrict traffic in coal, have violated the trust law so as to justify the Attorney-General in proceeding against them. The sublime measures are beginning to work early. Louder and louder is the patter of the chestnuts from the fool's cap coruscating.

These things being thus, it is painful to see that the octopus around which the net of Mr. LEXOW's law has been flung do not know of its danger, do not quiver as to a single tentacle. "I will cheerfully answer all questions that may be asked of me," says Mr. SAM SLOAN of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western. Mr. SLOAN does not seem to understand the niceties of an inquiry into the iniquities of trusts. The inquirer is supposed to answer the questions himself, when necessary. It is much easier to make a satisfactory report when this is done. President FOWLER of the New York, Ontario and Western Railroad labors under an even more lamentable misapprehension. He says that there is no combination to fix the price of coal, and that the price depends upon "the law of supply and demand." Even amid the exultations of apotheosis a frown will be displayed by Mr. LEXOW at the mention of this exploded superstition as to a law of supply and demand. If there ever was such a law, it has been superseded by Mr. LEXOW's. Evidently Mr. FOWLER is not familiar with the latest researches of improved political economists, and has not heard the ultimate utterances of the Hon. CLARENCE LEXOW. At the investigation of octopuses in this town with what surprise did the greatest little statesman hear of the law of supply and demand, with what severity did he demolish it. It is surprising that a railroad President should mention that broken law. When President LINCOLN made a requisition for troops on the Hon. B. MAGOFFIN, Governor of Kentucky, in 1861, the Hon. B. MAGOFFIN made answer that the request was "unconstitutional, inhuman, diabolical, and cannot be complied with." In the opinion of the Hon. CLARENCE LEXOW and other philosophers of his school, the law of supply and demand is unconstitutional, inhuman, diabolical, and cannot be complied with. Besides, they know that there is no such law. Prices are always fixed by a number of capitalists who assemble in a back and dark office, and decide what the price of commodities shall be and how many persons shall buy the same for a given period. Mr. FOWLER will find out many things about prices if he will take the trouble to apply to Mr. LEXOW, who will be very glad to instruct him or anybody else, and has not been made a particle haughty by the spectacle of his own apotheosis.

The suspension will pass while the Sultan is deciding whether he will insist on impossible terms and continue the war until his army reaches Thebes, or satisfy himself with holding Thebes in defiance of the powers if they still are of the mind that the conqueror should not benefit territorially by his victories. The change of commanders in Epirus comes too late to be of much use if the war is not to be continued on that side aggressively. The defence can be carried on indefinitely so long as the Greek troops can be retrained and provisioned, and the gulf is held by their torpedo and gun boats, but the general result, as we have all along held, cannot be affected by anything happening in Epirus.

The latest despatches represent yesterday's fighting about Dhokoko to have terminated at nightfall without decisive result. From General SOLENTINI's brigade between Arnyros and Sorpi no report had been received, although heavy firing had been heard in that direction during the day. Though the engagement pending is not likely to be finally decisive, it still must exercise an important influence on the progress of the campaign, which, unless arrested by force, the Sultan is evidently determined to push to the end. The reported protest of the powers against the Turkish terms of peace amounts to nothing so long as they fail to stop the war. They are only sacrificing Greece.

Attorney-General, has secured the appointment by a Judge of the Supreme Court of a referee to whom is to be intrusted the momentous duty of determining whether certain persons said to be engaged in a combination to restrict traffic in coal, have violated the trust law so as to justify the Attorney-General in proceeding against them. The sublime measures are beginning to work early. Louder and louder is the patter of the chestnuts from the fool's cap coruscating.

These things being thus, it is painful to see that the octopus around which the net of Mr. LEXOW's law has been flung do not know of its danger, do not quiver as to a single tentacle. "I will cheerfully answer all questions that may be asked of me," says Mr. SAM SLOAN of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western. Mr. SLOAN does not seem to understand the niceties of an inquiry into the iniquities of trusts. The inquirer is supposed to answer the questions himself, when necessary. It is much easier to make a satisfactory report when this is done. President FOWLER of the New York, Ontario and Western Railroad labors under an even more lamentable misapprehension. He says that there is no combination to fix the price of coal, and that the price depends upon "the law of supply and demand." Even amid the exultations of apotheosis a frown will be displayed by Mr. LEXOW at the mention of this exploded superstition as to a law of supply and demand. If there ever was such a law, it has been superseded by Mr. LEXOW's. Evidently Mr. FOWLER is not familiar with the latest researches of improved political economists, and has not heard the ultimate utterances of the Hon. CLARENCE LEXOW. At the investigation of octopuses in this town with what surprise did the greatest little statesman hear of the law of supply and demand, with what severity did he demolish it. It is surprising that a railroad President should mention that broken law. When President LINCOLN made a requisition for troops on the Hon. B. MAGOFFIN, Governor of Kentucky, in 1861, the Hon. B. MAGOFFIN made answer that the request was "unconstitutional, inhuman, diabolical, and cannot be complied with." In the opinion of the Hon. CLARENCE LEXOW and other philosophers of his school, the law of supply and demand is unconstitutional, inhuman, diabolical, and cannot be complied with. Besides, they know that there is no such law. Prices are always fixed by a number of capitalists who assemble in a back and dark office, and decide what the price of commodities shall be and how many persons shall buy the same for a given period. Mr. FOWLER will find out many things about prices if he will take the trouble to apply to Mr. LEXOW, who will be very glad to instruct him or anybody else, and has not been made a particle haughty by the spectacle of his own apotheosis.

No Compromise! The politicians who are scheming to induce the Bryan Democracy to "ignore" the silver issue, are proceeding on the cynical assumption that the 6,500,000 followers of BRYAN last November are as destitute of political principle as they are themselves.

Because they are ready to "ignore" their own convictions as to the currency in order to get back into line with the Bryanites, they assume that the Bryanites will meet them enthusiastically with a sympathetic ignoring on their side. Mr. BRYAN says he will not be so accommodating, and that his people will make no compromise whatever. How could they compromise without stamping their whole movement as a fraudulent pretence, criminally undertaken, with the consequence of untold disaster to the country?

The only way to deal with Bryanism is to attack it squarely, remorselessly, and to keep up the fight unrelentingly, as unremittingly as it will be conducted by the audacious Bryanites on their side. Anything that savors of compromise at any place or in any campaign is disgraceful surrender.

If the gold Democrats were as bold as are the Bryanites, they would earn respect, whatever else they lost, from both the advocates of national integrity and the repudiators. Timidity and compromise of principle will only make them contemptible in the eyes of both.

It would be remarkable that the grigs who are trying to get control of the Greater New York do not instinctively understand that they are the very men the people are determined to elect. It is not the government of this cosmopolitan town, its history and experience did not teach that the thought and attention of grigs are always concentrated upon themselves alone, so that they never observe how objectionable they are to other people. It is lucky that they are going to put up a ticket, for it will enable the rest of the community to set them apart and count them accurately. How many grigs are there in New York? We shall know after the election next November; for, fortunately, a grig's ticket is certain.

We observe an increasing number of Republicans who are anxious to "take the tariff out of politics."—Evening Post. If there are any such Republicans observable, their anxiety is needless, for the tariff is already "out of politics," and will stay out for a long time to come. It has been demonstrated practically that with respect to the tariff there is no difference of principle between the Democrats and the Republicans. They are both protectionists, and they only disagree as to matters of detail in the arrangement of schedules. Hence there is no room for a great or even considerable issue between the two parties upon the tariff. The issue now dominating American politics is that which from this time forth will continue to dominate them until it is finally settled, was made at Chicago last year. It is useless to expend ingenuity in fabricating other issues. Kamatious boys, prigs, soreheads, and political traffickers are exulting themselves at no purpose in struggling to escape the inevitable.

Rev. SAM JONES says that hereafter he will fight no one but the Devil.—Baltimore World. Then we commend the Rev. SAM JONES's policy to the clergymen who, in love with notoriety, or upset by unusual study of poor people, have turned the church toward politics and have sought to make it a source of social distinction and agitation. Such clergymen will fulfil their duties more faithfully if they preach Christianity, and, like SAM JONES, fight the Devil.

Another statesman of the 1896 class has been recovered. The Hon. CLAUDE MATTHEWS of Vermilion county, who was Governor of Indiana and pinned to be the Chicago candidate for President. No candidate for candidacy had more obvious qualities on his hands or quicker than his eyes. Nobody has understood why the farmers didn't rise and insist that Farmer MATTHEWS should be nominated. They did not rise and he sank. Recovered and restored, he says that he "should be glad of a seat in the Senate," but would not for the world do anything to hurt Senator TUNNICLIFFE. Fortunately Mr. TUNNICLIFFE, former Matthes also says that he is "not thinking of politics these days to any great extent." Right. Much better for him to think about something that he knows how to think about.

A careful examination of the proceedings of the fourth annual convention of the National Association of Chiefs of Police of the United States and Canada, which was in session at Pittsburg last week, fails to show that any official report was made as to the system of discipline of which Chief COXIN of this town is so small but so radiant exemplar. Mr. COXIN has illustrated and recommended discipline and obedience to superiors by showing himself grossly insubordinate to them. He appears to be the only chief of police in the United States and Canada to practice insubordination. There are many sorts of distinction in the world. This sort is what has fallen to Mr. COXIN.

The Texas Legislature seems to be a convention of troubadours. Observe and pronounce the resolution introduced into the Senate by Mr. ROOKES, a believer in the poetical pleasures:

"Whereas, the Senator from Taylor has seen fit to increase his ideas of adjournment in the roseate sentiments of a poet without giving notice to his brother poet the Senator from Baylor, who himself dreams dreams and sees visions through a poetical lens, therefore he do:

"Resolved, That this body request the Senator from Baylor to respond to the Senator from Taylor in stanzas of bay and sentiment, that we may possess our two jewels instead of one."

It is hoped that within ten years the proceedings of this select body will be conducted entirely in verse. The journal is said to be kept in rhyme now, and pages are appointed after an examination in poetics. Populism has produced a tremendous amount of poetical energy, not all of which can be used in platforms and resolutions. The Legislature may be able to employ these superfluous talents.

WHO OWNS SEA-MADE LAND?

Ocean City Trustees Ponder Over Their New

The New Jersey Riparian Commissioners held its annual meeting in room 22 of Cooper Union yesterday, and D. O. MILLS, R. Fulton Cutting, Adrian Iselin, Jr., and Elgin R. L. Gould were re-elected as directors for three years. Many well-known men of this city are interested in the company, whose purpose is to buy land and build houses, and sell them to the public at moderate incomes and sell these houses upon a monthly payment plan, charging 6 per cent interest upon the deferred payments and a life insurance, all of which will amount to little if any more than ordinary rentals for like property.

The report presented at the meeting says that owing to the uncertain financial conditions, which prevailed before the results of the late election were known, no attempt was made until Dec. 1 to place the capital stock of the company, but since that date the entire first issue of \$1,000,000 has been placed, and this was done through the City of New York, the State Trust Company, the Fifth Avenue Bank, and the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, and the directors have been authorized to buy back, without any cost, the greater part of the shares have been taken by small investors. The directors are to be elected on the 1st of June. The holders 300 own fifty shares or less each, and 100 own more than fifty shares each.

Three building sites, the report says, have already been purchased. One is the Clark site, which will be used for the building of a hotel, and 600 and 600 shares, between Twenty-Eighth and Eleventh avenues, and work has been begun upon the site. The other two sites are on the beach, without any cost. The greater part of the shares have been taken by small investors. The directors are to be elected on the 1st of June. The holders 300 own fifty shares or less each, and 100 own more than fifty shares each.

The company reports that the demand upon it for suburban houses is far in excess of its present ability to supply. It has received orders for 1,499,308 and has received and built 149,308, leaving a balance in bank of \$257,002.84.

GOOD-BYE TO THE TOMBS.

Workers Will Begin on Thursday to Tear Down the Egyptian Temple. All of the prisoners have been transferred to the temporary quarters built in the old prison, on the Leonard street side, and the work of tearing down the Tombs building will begin Thursday morning.

Warden Van De Carr's quarters, with those of the matron and other members of the prison staff, will be moved from the Franklin street side of the building to the temporary quarters on the Leonard street side. The entrance to the prison will be on Leonard street, and during the time that the building is being torn down the entrance to the new City Prison will be on Leonard street.

Carlin & Son, Brooklyn contractors, will put a gang of fifty men to work early Thursday morning. They will begin tearing down the Centre street side of the Tombs building. The corner of the building is to be removed by the contractor. These walls were built in 1838. When the Centre street side has been removed the foundation for the men's prison will begin.

On the Franklin street side for several weeks the contractors have been working on the foundations for rock bottom. They have got down 105 feet, but the soundings show only water. The water is about 10 feet deep. When the old walls are torn down the public will see a large hole, twenty feet high, built around the temporary site building.

LUNCH CLUB ETIQUETTE.

Uptown Association's Expulsion of Ward Hahn Business for the Courts. The action brought by J. Carlton Ward for reinstatement as a member of the Uptown Association, an organization of merchants who meet chiefly at lunch time in the Constable building, was decided yesterday by the County Court. The court decided that Hahn was a member in April, 1895, and in the following November he seconded the motion of John J. D. Bristol that Henry Siegel be admitted to membership. The name was rejected and then Messrs. Ward and Bristol got letters from Secretary of the Uptown Association, Mr. Siegel, which were incorporated in a circular sent to the members and directors of the club. The circular stated that Hahn was subsequently expelled for conduct prejudicial to the interests of the club, based on the club's by-laws.

Ward applied for reinstatement by mandamus, but the writ was dismissed by Justice MacLean. At the same time the County Court decided that the department of the Appellate Division also lunch at the club. The court decided that Hahn was a member in April, 1895, and in the following November he seconded the motion of John J. D. Bristol that Henry Siegel be admitted to membership. The name was rejected and then Messrs. Ward and Bristol got letters from Secretary of the Uptown Association, Mr. Siegel, which were incorporated in a circular sent to the members and directors of the club. The circular stated that Hahn was subsequently expelled for conduct prejudicial to the interests of the club, based on the club's by-laws.

Foreign Notes of Real Interest. M. Vuilleod, the French Socialist Deputy recently elected to the Senate, used to earn his living as the cannon man in a Paris circus. Catholic candidates for Oxford University are now examined in the New Testament on the Douay version instead of the King James's translation. Mr. Siegel, which were incorporated in a circular sent to the members and directors of the club. The circular stated that Hahn was subsequently expelled for conduct prejudicial to the interests of the club, based on the club's by-laws.

Big stories are being told of the vitality of the Turks. One man shot through the stomach in a recent battle stayed in the ranks till the fighting was over and then marched ten miles before reporting to the hospital. Another man was wounded in the leg and one in the shoulder kept on duty for twenty-four hours, when an officer noticed him and sent him to the hospital. The doctors attribute the quick recovery of the Turkish wounded to their abstemious habits.

Market quotations for pears may be looked for soon in the London newspapers, as the Court of Queen's Bench has just decided that £500 is a fair price for procuring a pear as a director in a stock company. The Earl of Westmorland is the first person to have been convicted of this offence. "I confess I do not understand this buying and selling of pears or any other else. It appears, however, to be a practice, and the plaintiff, having completed his part of the bargain, is entitled to judgment."

Austria's lower House of the Reichsrath is a complicated body, its 485 members being divided up into twenty-four political parties, as the different nationalities in the empire are bitterly opposed to each other. The parties are: 1. Austrian German Catholics, 2. Austrian German Socialists, 3. German Catholics, 4. German Socialists, 5. German Protestants, 6. German Protestants, 7. German Protestants, 8. German Protestants, 9. German Protestants, 10. German Protestants, 11. German Protestants, 12. German Protestants, 13. German Protestants, 14. German Protestants, 15. German Protestants, 16. German Protestants, 17. German Protestants, 18. German Protestants, 19. German Protestants, 20. German Protestants, 21. German Protestants, 22. German Protestants, 23. German Protestants, 24. German Protestants.

Austria's lower House of the Reichsrath is a complicated body, its 485 members being divided up into twenty-four political parties, as the different nationalities in the empire are bitterly opposed to each other. The parties are: 1. Austrian German Catholics, 2. Austrian German Socialists, 3. German Catholics, 4. German Socialists, 5. German Protestants, 6. German Protestants, 7. German Protestants, 8. German Protestants, 9. German Protestants, 10. German Protestants, 11. German Protestants, 12. German Protestants, 13. German Protestants, 14. German Protestants, 15. German Protestants, 16. German Protestants, 17. German Protestants, 18. German Protestants, 19. German Protestants, 20. German Protestants, 21. German Protestants, 22. German Protestants, 23. German Protestants, 24. German Protestants.

FLOATED A MILLION EASILY.

Annual Report of the City and Suburban Home Companies.

The City and Suburban Home Companies held its annual meeting in room 22 of Cooper Union yesterday, and D. O. MILLS, R. Fulton Cutting, Adrian Iselin, Jr., and Elgin R. L. Gould were re-elected as directors for three years. Many well-known men of this city are interested in the company, whose purpose is to buy land and build houses, and sell them to the public at moderate incomes and sell these houses upon a monthly payment plan, charging 6 per cent interest upon the deferred payments and a life insurance, all of which will amount to little if any more than ordinary rentals for like property.

The report presented at the meeting says that owing to the uncertain financial conditions, which prevailed before the results of the late election were known, no attempt was made until Dec. 1 to place the capital stock of the company, but since that date the entire first issue of \$1,000,000 has been placed, and this was done through the City of New York, the State Trust Company, the Fifth Avenue Bank, and the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, and the directors have been authorized to buy back, without any cost, the greater part of the shares have been taken by small investors. The directors are to be elected on the 1st of June. The holders 300 own fifty shares or less each, and 100 own more than fifty shares each.

Three building sites, the report says, have already been purchased. One is the Clark site, which will be used for the building of a hotel, and 600 and 600 shares, between Twenty-Eighth and Eleventh avenues, and work has been begun upon the site. The other two sites are on the beach, without any cost. The greater part of the shares have been taken by small investors. The directors are to be