

1888.

The year 1888 promises to be a year of splendid political developments, one and all redounding to the glory and triumph of a

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WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25, 1888.

#### The Question About Mr. Blaine.

The National Republican Convention is to meet at Chicago on Tuesday, the 19th of June. At that time Mr. BLAINE will be on the ocean and about half way across, so that it will be impossible for any communication to pass between him and the Convention.

Notwithstanding the refusal contained in his letter of Jan. 25, there is a large and enthusiastic body of citizens in favor of nominating him as the Republican candidate for President, and it is possible that they may succeed. But such a proceeding would place Mr. Blaine in a very singular position.

Either he would accept the nomination so conferred upon him in spite of his refusal, through the enthusiastic impulse of his party, or he would refuse it. Whatever he does would have to be done immediately after he lands from the steamer which brings him back to this country.

If he should refuse again, the party would be thrown into such confusion that it would be substantially fatal to any possibility of carrying the election; and it is not likely that the members of the Convention would feel themselves justified in exposing their party to such a risk.

But if he should accept, notwithstanding his positive and carefully considered letter, he would expose himself to the charge of having published a false declination, designed only for the purpose of securing the more unanimous nomination which he detired and had always been manceuvring for.

There can be no question that Mr. BLAINE possesses the friendship and the ardent admiration of a great number of voters, more, in fact, than are attached to any other of our public men. These friends all voted for him in 1884, yet he was beaten; and if he should only have their support in 1888, he would doubtless be beaten again.

The result would depend upon the votes of outsiders, of men who are not personally devoted to Mr. BLAINE; and the question is whether such voters would be drawn to him or repelled, by his taking the nomination after he had once deliberately and publicly tefused to accept it.

The movement to nominate Mr. BLAINE in spite of himself has undoubtedly become very demonstrative and impassioned during the past month, but we still adhere to the opinion that he will not be the candidate of the Republican party.

## Only One Remains.

During the three weeks to come before the assembling of the Democratic State the Academy of Music in this city, on May 15, district elections will be held throughout the State for delegates who will participate in the choice of New York's 72 representatives in the National Democratic Convention at St. Louis. There is little reason, at this time, to anticipate a repetition of the rivalry which characterized the choice of delegates four years ago, and which culminated in the bitter contest in Chicago, whereby the votes of 23 of the 72 New York members in the Convention were, under force of the unit rule, counted otherwise than they were cast, and were recorded in favor of the one candidate they were united in opposing. Everything is harmonious in the ranks of the New York Democracy at present, and all elements are united in seeking the road to national success. Endorsement of the national and State Administrations, in equally cordial terms, may be expected, and against the hearty acceptance of the unit rule there seems, at this time, to be neither objection nor protest. That the friends and partisans of the renomination of Mr. CLEVELAND will obtain appropriate representation among the 72 delegates there is no question; but how poorly they must compare with the CLEVELAND phalanx of 1884 arises from causes more inscrutable than the deepest currents of politics.

The skill, courage, and sagacity which characterized the management of Mr. CLEVE-LAND'S nomination at the Chicago Convention of 1884 are well remembered. Ostensibly the candidate most favored by independent and non-partisan voters, his nomination was brought about by the consummate ability and adroitness of the best politicians of whom New York State could then boast. These were the eight principals:

DARIEL MANNING, CHARLES W. MCCORE, DAVID B. HILL, WILLIAM E. SMITH, HUBERT O. THOMPSON, WILLIAM DORS-BRIMEN, EDGAR K. APGAR, JOHN E. DEVELIS.

♦ more efficient, zealous, and intrepid body of leaders, better matched and better contrasted, went from no other State to Chicago: and against their superb organization persuasion and precedent alike had to yield.

It is a singular circumstance that of these eight men who thus secured, despite serious oids and against loud protests, the then unwelcome candidature of Mr. CLEVELAND, but one now remains living. All the others are dead, McCune and Apgar died in 1885. THOMPSON in 1896, MANNING in 1887, and DOBSHEIMER, DEVELIN, and SMITH in 1888. The solitary survivor of the eight is DAVID B. HILL, who by an odd circumstance is today the most popular leader of the Demoeratic party in the State, and the candidate most feared by the friends of Mr. CLEVE-

MAND's renomination. This is a surprising change to be wrought in a period of less than four years, and the effects and meaning of it might justify more

than a passing notice. With his Presidential candidacy in less able, less experienced, and less resourceful

hands, would GROVER CLEVELAND have been nominated in Chicago in 1884? With seven of the eight managers of that

memorable canvass dead, and the survivor himself a conspicuous Presidential favorite, will GROVER CLEVELAND, deprived of their support and following, win in 1888?

Destiny will determine and time will tell. Goldwin Smith's Strange Speech.

American admirers of Prof. GOLDWIN SMITH will be, we think, surprised and pained by some of the remarks he uttered at the St. George's Society on Monday evening. Should the feeling of antipathy to Irish Nationalists and Irish-Americans which he betrayed animate the majority of the Anglo-Americans who design to become naturalized citizens, there is reason to fear a revival of the senseless quarrels between Irish Catholics and Orangemen which in the past too often disturbed the peace of our community. If the Englishmen who are sojourning among us for the purpose of earning a livelihood more easily and quickly than they could do at home are actuated by right motives in becoming citizens, they, like newcomers of all other nationalities, will be cordially welcomed. But if, as Prof. GOLDWIN SMITH scarcely takes the trouble to deny, they have suddenly determined at this late day to acquire the right of voting in this country, not because they love the United States, but because they detest the Irish advocates of selfgovernment and wish to deprive them of American support and sympathy, their motives will be severely reprobated by fair-

If Prof. GOLDWIN SMITH Is an authentic

minded people.

spokesman of the Anglo-Americans who contemplate naturalization - and this may surely be presumed from his enthusiastic reception at the St. George's dinner-they are not impelled, like other emigrants, to become American citizens because they thoroughly approve of our institutions and believe them to be better than those which they left behind. Nothing could be plainer than Prof. SMITH's disapproval of the fundamental principle of our political systemuniversal suffrage. This is distinctly implied in his denunciation of the still imperfect approximation to that principle made in England under the reform acts of 1885. He did not hesitate to say that "by that extension of the suffrage supreme power has been extended to a large body of men totally unqualified to understand their responsibility." But, if that is the view which Prof. SMITH and his friends of the St. George's Society take of the franchise, as it is now regulated in the United Kingdom, how can they look without extreme disfavor on the total absence of restrictions on the suffrage in the United States, where the right to vote is given to all adult native or naturalized citizens, including negroes, many of whom can neither read nor write, and Germans, Poles, and Italians, many of whom can hardly speak the English language? Evidently if British residents have made up their minds to cast in their lot with ours, instead of remaining mere sojourners and aliens, it is not because they like a form of government which intrusts supreme power to the majority.

They are prompted, then, by motives quite different from those which impel settlers from other countries to acquire naturalization. What these motives are was revealed with sufficient clearness by Mr. SMITH when. after a perfunctory protestation that "this movement is not directed particularly against the Irish," he admitted almost in the same breath that "it is intended to prevent this country from being posed as the friend of an alien vote against old England." That is to say, British residents in the United States, who hitherto have gloried in maintaining their allegiance to England, and who have disdained to profit by the opportunity of acquiring citizenship in the country where they earned their bread and butter, have now organized a species of vast conspiracy for naturalization, with the express and single purpose of antagonizing a particular element, namely, the Irish element of our population.

We are astonished that Prof. SMITH and his friends of the St. George's Society do not perceive that men who become citizens with the avowed determination to act as mischief makers and strife breeders, are guilty of a gross abuse of hospitality. When Frenchmen tried to comport themselves in that way under the Administration of John ADAMS, they were rudely dealt with by the Allen and Sedition acts, nor would they then have been permitted to elude punishment by dishonestly assuming the cloak of citizenship. It may be well to remember that those repressive statutes would not have been repealed had not the sympathies of the American people been overwhelmingly in favor of France and against Great Britain. Those sympathies are now as overwhelmingly against the English Unionists and in favor of the 4:000,000 Irishmen who have returned eighty-five members to the House of Commons, and who only ask for such powers of self-government as are possessed by South Carolina. And a way will undoubtedly be found to silence the masked batteries which the English enemies of Irishmen are endeavoring to plant on this side of the Atlantic by a concerted movement for naturalization.

## Public and Private Enterprise.

In a paper lately read by him before the Commonwealth Club, and now published as pamphlet, Mr. WILLIAM J. Coombs of Brooklyn takes the ground that New York made a capital mistake in allowing private corporations to build its elevated railroads. They should have been built by the public and run by the public, says this writer.

But, as a matter of fact, they would never

have been built at all if Mr. Coomba's policy of refusing to grant such franchises to private corporations had been followed. Even the horse railroads could not have been established as public works, for their success was looked upon as very problematical, so that private capital was reasonably shy of them for many years, and public opinion would not have sustained the authorities in taking the initiative in their construction. When gas was introduced below Canal street in 1825 there was a storm of opposition to the innovation, on the ground that there would be danger of explosions and greater liability to conflagrations. SAMUEL LEGGETT, the President of the first gas company, was obliged to put the gas into his own house in Frankfort square, and to freely open his doors to the public, in order to demonstrate

to them that it could be safely used. The project of building the elevated roads was under consideration for ten or twelve years before it was finally carried out. Though the road on the Ninth avenue had already been put in operation, it was four years after the Metropolitan Company had obtained a charter before it was able to begin the building of its road. All sorts of obstacles were put in its way, and it could only get the capital for the undertaking by offering a heavy bonus. The public cried out that the noise would be intolerable, and the owners of houses and stores in the streets to be traversed were in terror lest their property should be ruined.

If it had been proposed during this period that the municipal Government should build the elevated structures the halls of the town could not have held the crowds

that would have assembled to make indignant protest against the innovation. Their opposition, too, would have been not merely, and reasonably, against the city's going into the railroad business, but quite as much against the provision of such means of rapid transit, commonly regarded with sus-

ton and alarm If Mr. Coomba's policy of granting no franchises whatsoever had been adopted and the city left to initiate the work itself, it would therefore have been long after 1825 before gas was introduced, and after 1852 before we had horse cars; and to-day we should have no rapid transit at all.

#### A Monstrous Taxation Act.

There is danger that a bill introduced in the Assembly of this State by Mr. BRUNDAGE for the assessment and taxation of personal property, will be passed by the present Legislature. This act provides for the extortion from individuals of sworn lists of personal property, whether in ownership or posses sion. Every taxable inhabitant is required to enter in a blank all personal property owned by him and liable to taxation, no matter where situated, including all money loaned or invested and all moneys deposited and all credits due him, and all personal property in his possession or control as agent or trustee. If one refuses to make such a return he is mulcted in the sum of \$500, and the assessors can go on and assess the property at any conjectured valuation. But the most infamous provision of the bill

"The owner or owners of real property upon which there are mortgages or judgment liens, shall pay the taxes levied upon the assessment of such mortgages or judgments, and the owner or owners of such real propinterest or principal due the owner or owners of such tortgages or judgments."

This means, in other words, that a man who has borrowed \$10,000 at five per cent. for instance, secured by a mortgage on his house, shall pay at the Tax Office here \$250, which approximates our rate of taxation, and can tender to the mortgages the tax receipt as payment of half interest on the mortgage In this way money invested at five per cent would bring to the investor only two and a half per cent., and persons with fixed and moderate incomes-women and children de pendent upon mortgage investments for their sustenance-would feel the bitter pangs

In its practical operation this provision would be most baleful. It would at once lead to the foreclosure of millions of dollars of mortgages. The interest on deposits now allowed by the savings banks would be greatly reduced, and small depositors, who now receive on their scanty savings per cent., could at best hope to receive only 11 per cent. The immense sums of capital now invested on bond and mortgage in this city and in this State would be withdrawn as rapidly as possible and would seek a more favorable field for investment.

The thousands of dwellings, shops, and apartment houses now going up, or about to be built on the west side and on the east side in this city, would be stopped in their construction. Builders and investors would be ruined, and a general stagnation in all building would necessarily result; and yet the Legislature seems disposed to pass this bill in obedience to the prayers and arguments of a few ignorant country members. We warn them that the enactment of any such law will be most pernicious and disastrous in its consequences.

#### Both Cooked in the Same Pan.

The term of Senator ISHAM G. HARRIS of l'ennessee ends next March. Mr. HARRIS is famous for several things, but principally because he was one of the original promoters of the great Pan-Electric speculation and Vice-President and Director of the Pan-Elec

tric Telephone Company.

The most active candidate for election as Senator Harris's successor is the Hon. John D. C. ATKINS of Tennessee, at present Mr CLEVELAND'S Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Mr. ATKINS is likewise famous for several things, but chiefly because he stood on the Pan-Electric ground floor, and was one of the organizers and Directors of the Poet with good results.

Rogers's celebrated concern. It does not seem that the choice between Pan-Electric HARRIS and Pan-Electric ATkins affords much ground for congratulation on the part of the honest, honorable, and self-respecting Democrats of the State which was once represented in the United States Senate by Andrew Jackson.

But suppose there should be a hot contest between Mr. HARRIS and Mr. ATKINS; and suppose that each Pan-Electrician should undertake to tell the people of Tennessee what he knows about the other?

## Why Is It?

The eagerness with which the Republicans seize upon the rambling fabrications of a mendacious buffoon in the hope of discrediting Governor HILL is another proof of the mortal terror in which they stand of the latter's popularity, his resources as a politician, and his shrewdness and success in discomfiting his Republican opponents.

Why is it that the Republicans seem much more anxious to discredit Mr. HILL than to discredit Mr. CLEVELAND? Why is it that they keep trying, and vainly trying, to find out or make up something against him which will weaken his hold upon the people of this State?

The answer is very simple. Democrats in all parts of the country may find it worth pondering about.

We respectfully commend the Hon. FRANK Hunn of Ohio to the public attention as a supremely shining example of a straight-speak ing public man. In a recent speech in Boston according to the Daily Advertiser, he said this "The protectionists are always trying to throw mud a the free traders by saying that we are members of the

But isn't it singular that among all the dis tinguished statesmen of Mr. HURD's school Mr. Hund should be the only one who now ha the frankness to confess himself a free trader

Now it is the State of Massachusetts that thrusts back the female suffragists. The Legislature has given a three-fourths majority against the bill granting municipal suffrage to women. This is the form of the entering wedge that has been recommended for some time past by Mrs. Stanton and Miss Anthony, who argue that the securing of this limited measure will open the way to full success. Its advocates in sachusetts have striven long and shrewdly in its behalf, and the blow they have got is far harder than they had looked for. In truth, it is stunning.

A British man-of-war is now on the way from Gibraltar to Cape Juby, just below the southwest corner of Morocco, to ascertain why the troops of the Sultan have been impelled to cross the frontier into the edge of the desert nd kill or maim a few Englishmen who wer in charge of a trading post at the cape. It is probable that the British company has been trying to draw a little trade from El Sous, a neighboring region reputed to be very rich in agricultural and mineral resources, from which the Sultan of Morocco has jealously excluded all white men. The young Frenchman, Mr. Dours, who crossed El Sous in disguisyear, would have paid for his temerity with his life if he had not been released from his chains in a Morocco dungeon through the interven-

tion of the British Consul. A few massacres like that at Cape Juby would be likely to induce the powers north of Morocco to stir up things in that absolutely stationary country. whose ample resources would yield rich re

turns if enterprise had any chance there. One of the craziest ideas of the free traders s that the abolition of protective duties, by stimulating imports and consequently increas ing exports, would increase the exchangeable value of our agricultural products, sent abroad to pay for manufactured goods. Here is the

way in which Mr. MILLS puts it: "We are the great agricultural country of the world, and we have been feeding the people of Europa, and the people of Europe have got to give us in exchange the products of their labor in their shops; and when we put on excessive duties for the purpose of prohibiting the importation of their goods, as a necessary result we put an excessive duty upon the exportation of our own agriultural products. And what does that do! It throws our surplus products upon our own markets at he which become glutted and oversupplied, and prices go

dewn."

"But when we see the prices of agricultural products in 1891, when we exported \$730,000,000 worth of agricultural products, and then compare them with 1897, when the export of agricultural products fell to \$523, 000,000, we can form some estimate of the great loss to our farmers by stopping exportation. In 1881 wheat was worth \$1.10 per bushel; it is now 68 cents. In 1881 corn was worth ull cents per bushel; it is now worth 44 cents. The exports of our agricultural products have fallen during the last year far below those of 1881, and

the prices have correspondingly fallen."
"If the tariff imposed a revenue duty sufficient to obtain mency enough to support the Government, but not high second to the contract to the contrac high enough to impede importation, then our foreign trade would grow rapidly and our agricultural products would find ample markets and good prices."

If Mr. Mills lived in New York instead of in Texas he would have learned that the price of our agricultural products here is regulated by their price in Europe, and that an increase of exports to Europe would cause a glut and a fall of prices there just as he says it has done here. Besides, what does he suppose has been the effect abroad of the competition of wheat from India, pork from Germany, and mutton from Australia?

According to the Washington Star, Mr. CLEVELAND took a buggy ride on Monday morning and wore among other habiliments a rather small Derby hat with a light rolling rim" and a Prince Albert coat.

We hope that the President enjoyed his ride in the cool of the morning, when, as the late Mr. JOSEPH ADDISON bath it, "the zaphyrs and the helfers their odoriferous breath compare.'
But why should he wear a Derby hat with a Prince Albert coat? He should shoot the hat or shoot the coat. They are not congruent or omplementary.

Dr. JUNKER, the African explorer, said in the course of a lecture the other day that he believed STANLEY had safely reached EMIN Pasha. This is the opinion of all the leading African explorers who are now in Europe. Dr. JUNKER'S views are of especial interest because he is the only white man who has travelled in a part of the country which STANLEY expected to cross. Six years ago Junker visited three tribes whose acquaintance STANLEY has doubtless made, and he also discovered the Nepoko River, which he identified with the Aruwimi-the river that STANLEY was ascending when we received our last tidings of him. It was in this region that JUNKER experienced his greatest trials, not because the natives were unfriendly or food was scarce, but because he was worn out by many journeys and was wholly confined to native diet.

With all the enthusiasm with which ancient Athens welcomed home her great warriors, does modern Athens, near Bunker Hill, greet the return of her chief slugger.

The striking brewers are having fine times. They meet daily at their headquarters; they stuff their heads with stimulating news; they listen to a speech occasionally, which they cheer loudly; they take a turn at picketing or the saloons, and they draw their cash from the the boss brewers do not seem to be suffering any intolerable experiences. Let both sides continue to keep their temper and stand ready to shake hands across the foaming vats.

The recommendation of Chief GICOUPL that there should be fire drills in all the schools is a good one. The need of such drills was amply demonstrated yesterday morning in Grampar School No. 26, when confusion and possi ble disaster were so skilfully arrested by the prompt action of Miss Annie Murray, one of the teachers. Fire drills are extensively practised in many cities of the country and always

BUPPALO BILL is a great man, and his prove to be gold mines that can be worked by all sorts of fellows. The Italians are the first to come into the arena which he has just vacated in Earl's Court, London, where they propose next month to exhibit to the cockners ome of the glories of ancient Rome. The rink that formerly encircled the prairies of the Wild West will now take in the Coliseum, and a mighty Emperor, whose income it is thought will be about ten cents an hour, will receive with becoming dignity and gravity the morituri te salutant of the gladiators. Then the Londoners will see combats such as Italians only can show; and instead of the dreary mosquito and tornado breeding flats of the West. Vesuvius will appear in all his flery fury and once more go through the form of knock ing out Pompeii. Then the cockneys can think they are at Coney Island or at Saint George among the Wimanese.

That band of jovial martialists, the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, has invited the Old Guard of this town to take part in the celebration of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the Boston troop. So a new Battle of the Kegs will be fought; and perhaps a second Hopkinson will arise to sing it.

Mr. CHUN SING, a Chinese gentleman of Chicago, who has become a member of a Baptist church, is said to be the first Mongolian convert the Baptists of that city have made. There are Chinese Methodists and Chinese Presbyterians there, but Brother Sing has taken a different route to salvation. He has an unusual courage for his race for as a rule. they are no fonder of the water than cats are.

gest, and which is a public necessity. Men whose experience as North fiver stoop captains, amateur foremen or foundries, men who have been clerks in the ocal boards of isspectors, stevedores, blockmakera, men who have been deres in the construction of steamships, steamboats, or their boliers and engines, and the steamboats or their boliers and engines, in the construction of steamships, steamboats, or their boliers and engines, the steam and take it from the dock, men who had get the slightest knowledge of the business for which they are employed to mae e laws, will then be relegated to their legitimate businesses.

Men selected for this inspection, on which your lives depend, should have a life-long practical experiencemen edineated in the construction and practical details of all that pertains to the duties on board or steam vessels, they should be well recommended for these qualineations, and then pass an examination before a board of practical engineers, caprains, and constructors. Men of this class would be employed to suggest practical rules, and not have to be repeated at their next season. The laws then would soon be understood, which is not the case at present. The University of Pennsylvania has been invited to join in an exploring expedition to ancient Babylon. The undergraduates had nuch rather explore the modern Babylon-that is to say, this town. Youth will be youth; and ven NEBUCHADNEZZAR had his salad days.

## A Republican Opinion of a Republican

From the Whitehall Chronicle's Eulogy on Roscoe Conkline The duplicity and treachery of Garfield have never been sufficiently commented upon by public men, or understood by the masses. The tragic manner of his ending has saved his reputation. Guireau's brutal builet was the greatest blessing ever conferred upon him. The whole nation stood in slience and tears around his der, and Garfield was apotheosized. He had become a saint and a martyr. In the midst of this universal adu-lation all criticism was dumb. It was unsafe to exhibit in their true proportions and true light the acts and the motives of one whem an entire nation was girrifying. and to disparage whom seemed to a large proportion of the people gross sacrilege. All the qualities that justiled the appellation of Sacon as the greatest, wisest, meanest of mankind were illustrated in Gardeld, and but for Guiteau he would have been as universally execrated as he is now universally gior fied.

#### Mr. Jeseph Chamberluin and the Connecti-cut Screw Makers. From the Washington Post

What Mr. Vance of Connecticut is mainly interested in is wood screws. The manufacture of wood screws he says, is a great industry in Connecticus, em-ploying 1,500 people. It was by the manufacture of wood screws for all the world that Mr. Chamberiain bewood screws for all the world that are some as a remark-came a millionaire. Mr. Vance points out as a remark-able circumstance that the three articles of manufacture in which Mr. Chamberlain is chiefly interested—wood screws cotton thread, and tin plate—are three things which are very saverely dealt with in the tariff bill. Mr. which are very severely dealt with in the tariff bill. Vance intends to make a speech about word screws and

THE COREAN EMBASSE.

United States in this last-named year, and with

Germany and Great Britain in the year follow-

Mr. N. E. Mentross's Sale of American Paintings.

There is now at the Fifth Avenue Art Galler.

well as admired. Mr. Alden Weir is represented by

a landscape tender in celor and charming in sent-ment called "The Willowa" and by "Doga" an ar-rangement of grays that was commended warmly when

previously shown. Mr. Chase has a little marine. Mr.

Twachtman has never been more wholly picturesque than in "Snowbound," which has a couple of ice im-prisoned vessels for a motive. Mr. D. W. Tryon's "Au-

umn Afternoon After a Storm" and Mr. Bolton Jones

Crane, Mr. Roger Donahoe, Mr. Bogere's two purplish

Wyant, and Mr. Inness are all examples of landscape

G. Dearth, who seems to have studied the impressionis

rominent of the figure pieces by reason of its sire

lis head of a beautiful woman, half shaded by a large

hat, called "Shadowa," has a pleasing quality and is painted with a graciousness of touch. Mr. W. H. Low has a picture in which a weman of lovely type, clad in a

classic robe of antumnal yellow, symbolizes the end of summer. By Mr. P. S. Church is a large ideal head. "The Nest." Mr. Dewing has the half figure of a young

girl, in a saffron gown, painted with refinement, and Mr

Herbert Denman two young girls at breakfast, who ar

happily characterized.

This exhibition contains much that is interesting and

f unusual merit. Mr. Carleton Wiggins's cattle pieces

Mr. Walker's "Pastoral" and Mr. C. C. Curran's break

sketch must also be mentioned. The paintings will be on exhibition until Friday, April 27.

Is Our Steamboat Inspection a Parcet

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: All of the

steamboat inspection, or nearly so, is a farce as it stands. The inspectors, from head down, should be fully inves-tigated, to ascertain their suiccedents and qualifica-

tions-what their knowledge is to fit them for the po

sitions to which they have been appointed, either in the

past or the present Administration.

With an examination such as these gentlemen suggest, and which is a public necessity, men whose expe-

The English War Correspondents,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In your

interesting Berlin article published to-day your correspondent is obviously unfair to the English war corre

spondents in saying that they gained their experience

sponders in as year of the Sondanese company, where under Lord Wolesier in the Sondanese company, where they were not allowed within mises of the action. At the fight at Aba Klea in January, 1985, Cameron and Herbert, representing the London Sondary and Morning Par respectively, were both killed, and Chas. Williams of the Landon Budy Chronicle was wounded by

apent bul.

Rowling how fair and impartial the New York press is
knowling how fair and impartial the New York press is
knowling how fair and impartial the New York press is
knowling in the New York press in the New York

Tax Sun's letter evidently was imperfectly compre

El Progreso and Free Cuba.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In YOUR

"The patriots who dream of a 'free Cuba' do their

issue of yesterday, under the brad of "A Libel Suit, In

dreaming eloquently in scentorian tones, and their banner is 'El Trucreso.' Allow me a rectification. ElProgreso is an independent sem monthly review, and by
no means a banner for any political party. The editor,
a paniard, does not favor the disintegration of his country. E. Venza.

KNOXVILLE. Tenn., April 20.—D. A. Carpenter, United States Pension Agent, has received the following: "Br. D. A. Carpenter, United States Pension April 20. Six, Physics States Pension April 20.

File. To be a strike by hame off the United States pension rolls as I am perfectly cured and need the assistance of the tovernment no longer. Enclosed find my pension certificate. Respectfully cury Boarnary."

This is the first case of the kind in the history of Knox-ville. Burkhart had been drawing \$5 a month since October, 1883.

hended by our correspondent, but his facts are i

stead of tiors," you say:

evening scenes. Mr. Murphy's flery sky at sunse

painting in its best estate in this country

bottom of their visit.

Its Mission in this Country Proves to be Max O'Rell leaves for Europe to-day with his wife, who is an English lady. During their stay here she has seen more than he has seen of the life and society of New York. He holds that the American papers are not equal to those of England, and that we would be better off if we had journals modelled after the London Fimes, WASHINGTON, April 24.—The sudden departure of two or three secretaries, the interpreter, and one servant of the Corean Embassy

on their homeward journey to Seoul, has the Pall Mail Gasetts, and the Spectator. Nevertheless Max O'Reil leaves the country a wealthier man than he was when he came here, we are happy to say, as his icc. created much talk, and the impression is tha the entire mission, of which Dr. Allen has charge, will now come to an end. The reason tures were worth the price of hearing them. assigned by the Coreans for their going is that The news that the German Emperor Frederick does not stand in dread of Mr. Justus Schwab of this city has been received with satisfaction by the friends of both parties at the Communists' beer cellar in First street. they have had enough of America and wan to get home. They complain of having been guyed by thoughtless lads and in general made the Emperor's attitude in this case is indicated by the the object of curlosity rather than of serious cablegram sent here from Germany, under authority, that an amnesty has been issued in favor of Justus Schwah a fugitive from the military service in 1869. This is regarded as evidence that the interest. But the real reason is that they have falled in the financial object which was at the When Corea successively opened her ports of new Raiser's policy is to be more lenient than that of his aged predecessor. Whether the am-nestied deserter should now visit Ber in as an act of Fusan, Gensan, and Chemulpo, in 1879, 1880. and 1882, and concluded her treaty with the

come an American citizen, the head of a family, a poli-tician, and a base singer. He has also grown rich and ing, German traders were among the first t ing, German traders were among the first to rush in, and German influence became predominant. A German who had been a consular officer in China was made foreign adviser to the King, and another was made Commissioner of the Custom House. This was done because the Germans were lending money to Corea, which they wished to have secured by the revenues. But presently the King became tired of German methods and took Americans into favor. An American, O. N. Denny, was made his advisor, as well as his director of foreign affairs. Mr. H. F. Merrill became Director-General of the Customs, Americans had charge of the Government hospital, and one of these, Dr. Allen, superintends the present embassy. A leading object of this mission was to raise money, so that American might be substituted for German creditors: and it was promised that the Custom House revenues should be pledged for the payment of the interest on such loans. The failure to negotiate these loans here is a leading reason why the embassy is not satisfied with America.

In addition, the mission seems to have created trouble of a diplomatic character with China. A few days ago came tidings that Li Hung Chang had sent to Seoul a demand for an immediate explanation of the conduct of this delegation in presenting its credentials to President Cleveland without a previous introduction by the Chinese Minister at Washington. The broaking up of the delegation may have been accelerated by this decided action of the Bismarck of China, and possibly it has incurred the displeasure of the Corean monarch, or he may be willing to pacify China by taking the preliminary stops to a total recall of the mission, especially as it has failed in its main purpose.

Whatever the fact, it is clear that China is disposed to take Corea for the Corea monarch, or he may be willing to pacify China by taking the preliminary stops to a total recall of the mission, especially as it has failed in its main purpose. rush in, and German influence became pre more salubrious than that of Berlin. The wonders that the faith curists hereabout boast of performing far surpass those of Mine. Debar. More-over they are gathering in and baptizing believers by the hundred. They point to numerous cases in which cures have been effected by their method of incantation, and produce the men and women who avouch that they have experienced its power in their own frames. It is desirable that some of the more notable of these cases of miracle working be brought under the light of scienino investigation. There is a liability to decention

among people who have more faith than knowledge. William H. Beard, the animal painter, is as full of originality, humor, quaintness, fancy, and pomp as he was when he came here from the West twenty years ago. The visitor at his quarters in the Tenth street stu-diobuilding is sure to see some striking novelty on his easel or his walls. His bushy locks and glossy ringlets f other days, which filled Oscar Wilde with awe and admiration, are just beginning to show the beautifying

The founder of the trade schools in this city, Richard Auchmuty, is an enthusiast in his work, and the boys under his training are quick to catch his spirit. He has persevered in it for years, amid obstructions that would have blighted the hopes of most men, and he now feels assured that the trade schools have become a permanent success, that they will be established in all other American cities, and that the methods adopted in them will wholly supersede the old and impracticable system of apprenticeship. Mr. Auchmuty says that over 1.500 boys have been trained in the New York trade chools during the few years of their existence, and that very many of them are now employed as skilled plumb-era carpentera and so forth. He would like to extend the field of their operations and establish a great trade iniversity, where pupils would be entered for study in any branch of modern industry.

arch, or he may be willing to pacify China by taking the preliminary steps to a total recall of the mission, especially as it has failed in its main purpose.

Whatever the fact, it is clear that China is disposed to take Corea to task for her alleged breach of an agreement that the embassy should visit Washington under the patronage of China and with an acknowledgment of Corea's dependence as a vassal upon the Middle Kingdom. When the delegation came to this country it was represented that China had unsuccessfully sought to obtain an admission from Corea of the necessity of procuring her consent that the ambassador should start. It was further asserted that one object of the mission was to make a public proclamation before the world of Corea's claim to absolute independence, by performing under her own authority exclusively an act only permissible to a sovereign power. In confirmation of this view it was said that the Chinese Minister at Seoul had secretly left the capital just before the departure of the Omaha with the ambassador aboard, for the swident purpose of not witnessing a diplomatic humiliation which he had been powerless to prevent.

It seems to have been in consequence of these stories that the Chinese Government caused to be published official documents in which the King of Corea formally asked the permission of the Emperor to send the embassy, prefacing his request with those abject and extravagant expressions of humility which are traditional in Oriental diplomacy. In spite of all this, the actual fact was that the Corean Ambassador did not call upon the Chinese Minister at Washington on his arrival, nor prior to meeting Secretary Bayard, It was this conduct that aroused the ire of Li Hung Chang. Last January Senter Mitchell offered a resolution calling for all correspondence in the State Department relating to the controvery between Corea and China on the question of the latter's claim to sovereignty, and the present acute phase of the dispute will arouse fresh interest in the subject. But the f Mr. Albon P. Man, who is counsel for the Catharine Volfe estate, and legal adviser of the Lorillards, Dodges, and other prominent New York families, has always during his long career at the bar been an indefatigable worker, and although now past 70 years is as early at his deak of a morning as the humblest of his clerks. While a student he was noted for his close and persistent reading. Heat and cold made little difference in his devotion to the bide-bound tomes containing the principles of the abstruse science which he has mastered so thoroughly. t was at this stage of his career that he resolved one summer upon a tour for pleasure through Europe. On the day he was to sail he went down to the office as at the time, was soon immersed in its contents. Hours passed in this way, and soon his fellow clerks began to bet among themselves that Man would forget all about the steamer in which he was booked to sail in his complete absorption in Coke on Littleton. Not so, however About half an hour before the steamer's time this me thodical young lawyer closed the book, first, however, taking the precaution to mark the place where he had left off, and walked out of the office as unconcernedly as though he were going to lunch. Three months later his fellow clerks were nonpulsed by seeing him walk in one morning, go up to the shelf where he had left the book take it down and resume his reading at the place marked as coolly and interestedly as though nothing had coursed to break the continuity of his ordinary life for

It is rumored in political circles that ex-Mayor Edward Cooper will succeed Mr. Phelps as Minister to the Court of St. James's, Mr. Phelps being booked for a place on the United States Supreme Court bench.

is the second annual collection of American paintings ambibited by Mr. N. E. Montrosa.

Mr. Montrosa buys these works outright from the artists and the paintings are offered without reserve to the public. They belong to the class that may be enjoyed as The North River is one of the studies hereabouts, but, ike most familiar objects, only cursory notice is taken of it. It is now known that at certain points there is an upper and a lower tide. For instance, while the tide is running up stream it is noticed that on the surface it is running down stream. This is particularly so in the spring months, when the river is swollen by the break at that point the fresh water line is struck? An old skipper propounds these inquiries.

A devout churchman might be shocked at this:
"Received from ——— four angels on commission."
It is only a copy of a receipt given the other day by s Near the Bea" are both deserving of admiration. The works of Mr. Harry Eaton, Mr. Charles Warren aton, Mr. Leonard Ochtman, Mr. Dewey, Mr. Bruce dealer in paintings, who is to try to sell the angels for

Mr. H. K. Knos, the Wall street man, the beautiful ittle wood scene at sunset by Mr. Richard Pauls, who is announced as a pupit of Danbigny, of Mr. other day that things in a month or so would be so changed in the street that tents would have to be erected associates of his in the street: Fitz: "Morning Fog." by Mr. Charles H. Davis, with its rosy blush of color, and "A Frosty Morning." by Mr. H.

I have a large quantity of tents left over from the late war. Would you like to purchase them? I think they will bring very high prices this summer. Old Ratistic late Quartermaster U. S. A.

The new Warden of the Tombo, Charles Osborne, is a religiously disposed man. He goes to mass in the church, or rather chapel, in the penitentiary every morning. His sympathy has never been appealed to that it did not respond, his friends say. He has been remarkably kind to some prisoners, and they are constantly reminding him of it with letters and presents. He will remain in his quarers in the penitentlary. It is possible that he will resign the Tombs Wardenship any time that the Commissioners find a man who will suit them.

The baptism of a converted Chinese pagan in Chicago ast Sunday has created some interest among his breth-ren in this town. It is a fact that the Chinamen of this city who have turned to Christianity during the twenty pected even by the missionaries who brought them over Few of the converts have fallen back into paranism though it is hard for them to get rid of ancient supersti-tions or wholly forsake the pagan customs of their an estors. It has been learned that several of them who have returned to China continue to adhere to their new religion even there, amid difficulties that try their steadfastness. Their adversaries here used to say that they professed Christianity merely to increase the business of their washkouses; but this harsh notion is

not justified by facts that are at hand. A well-known clergyman was calling on a "relic." to see a word which Miss Anthony disapproves. The widow was telling the Reverend Cream Cheese about her late

"And in the evening," she said softly, "he put his hands together, closed his eyes and murmured: 'And so He giveth His beloved sleep.'" "How beautiful!" said the clergyman. "Falling saleep,

indeed! And those were his last words!"
"Not exactly," said the widew slowly. "He woke up n the morning, asked for breakfast, and choked over a bone in the fish balls."

All the little parasitical crabs that are found by the oyster openers in town are bought for Deimonico's, the Hoffman House, and the Cafe Savariu. Even then they can only be had once in every few days. They make a delicious side dish when fried in bread crumbs, and are so skilfully cooked that they preserve a semblance of the shape they had when alive.

> Hit Him Again! Hit him again! Hit Governor Hill, He can't be hurt; so, if you will, Let any hit who chooses.

Hit him, ye flerce Republicans

And soundly ouff and score him; For he confounds your wisest plans, And yet you cannot floor him Hit him, you wingless Mugwump bird, That fain would soar above him: Fer you have not, as all have heard.

The slightest cause to love him. Hit him, and fancy that you slay A Democrat by practice. For Democratic every day

His every thought and act is. Hit him, and you will strike a man Who knows not false pretences. Who leads in every fight the van. And never straddies fences.

Let all your greedy, grasping crew A nuisance he has been to you. Yet you cannot abate him

Hit him! He rules the Empire State-Her vote, he can command it, So hit him early, hit him late,

Yet for the coward blows you strike The people won't commend you; They well know what and whom they like, And seen may turn and rend you.

INTERESTING GOSSIP OF THE DAY.

BABY DETWILER'S THRILLING RESOUR Taken Alive and Uninjured from a Deep Well After Two Days' and Nights' Work.

Prom the Quada Heraid.

OARDALE, April 17.—A farmer named Det

OKRALE, April 17—A strong serve, bed or wither, wan sharingly to draw out the wooden tubing from a deep-bored well on its grown and and drawn out seven of tubing even in the well. This lett a hole about a fort, its serve in the well. This lett a hole about a fort, it is served to the family was missed well of tubing even in the well. This lett a hole about a fort, it is most the hole. The mother called down, and her child, from an immense douth, finally resided, about the family was missed was anded, all the appliances for sinking a shart down alongside the bored hole conflicting begins until late in the alternoon of Saturday, Stenson & Stratton, well borers and diggoes from Okatolie, and he sught undertook the jon, and there was no inck of helping hands. Sixtass and the supply of an down in this deep, narrow with air, an iron tube was sunk down and a hand bellows was inserted, through which and the supply of an down in this deep, narrow with air, an iron tube was sunk down and a hand bellows was inserted, through which are the supply of an down in this deep, narrow with air, an iron tube was sunk down and a hand bellows was inserted, through which are the supply of an down in this deep, narrow with air, an iron tube was sunk down and a hand bellows was inserted. through which are the supply of an irong the sund and the supply of an irong the sund and the sund gratitude to his imperial benefactor. has not yet been lecided. Since he left Germany, Mr. Schwab has be

The Centreboard Question, TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: About the

invention of the centreboard I do not consider the ques-tion as yet settled. In Tue Sus of April 10 Edward Willett claims that the first centreboard was put in a Willest claims that the first centreboard was put in a vessel by Cornelius Carman, a builder a few miles above Newburgh, on the Hudson.

I now wish to state that my uncle, a ship carpenier, now living, past %) years of age, and also my late father, new living, past %) years of age, and also my late father, have often to; inwe that their father, James Osborn, put the first centr Josard in a vessel at Stony Peint on the Bludson. I have been unable to verify the claim and so sak Thu Sun to shine upon it. The date of the invention I am unable to state. It was a however, before steambouts came into general use, as at the time sail packets were running required true for the whore we were running required true for the whore were the contreboard was invented in 1697. If thus he so that the centreboard was invented in 1697. If thus the chost was one of 'the loss arte,' as it is quite certain that leabards were used on the Hudson within the memory of very many inen now living.

Presente, April 23.

An Uncivil Policeman.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: While standing in front of the Stants Zeitung building lately. saw a middle-aged man step up to a police officer (whe was in full uniform but not on patrol duty at the time) and ask. Where is the Brooklyn bridge, please ?

"What's the matter with your eyes please ?;
in front of you ! (not even pointing in the direction of the entrance) was the surly answer that came from one of the fluces. of the finest

Preach on Preach ought to try and teach every member of the finest that New York city is but a small though important part of the United States; that the fatter have a population of 66,000.000 innabitants, while the former has not yet reached 2,000.000, and that the different railroads are bringing strangers into the city every day. Bosron, April 22.

Windiana.

Likes a Chaure. Mistress (at breakfast)—Bridget. I told you to always bake the pointoes not fry them.

Bridget—Via mum; but it's not mesilf that can ste baked potatys sivin meralini in the wate.

A Foolish Extravagance.

"Young man," he said, solemnly, "what would you think if I should put an enemy into my mouth to steal away my brains "
I would this think, sir," blocoughed the young man,
"I would this think, sir," blocoughed the young man,
"that you were going to an unnecessary expense."

A Man with a Conscience. Wife (to husband, in the grocery business)— John, I do wish that you would join the church and be-

come a Christian. You would join the church and be-lushand—I know I did, Maria, and I will; but I've got to work off that steck of maple sugar first. I'm no hypocrite. One Dollar Collected. Jane Hopkins had been throwing ashes in

one of Hariem's streets. Justice Duffy glared.
"It costs a million and a half of dollars-dollars." Janu-to keep the streets of this city clean." After a pause be shouted:
"how are you going to do it?"
As no one answered, Justice Duffy told Jane she was at liberty to contribute a dollar toward the million and a hair.

Don't Irritate your Lungs with a Stubborn Cough when a safe and certain remedy can be had in be-Jayne's Expectorant.—Adu