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the election, and the letters written by Archbishop Fabre and Bishop O'Brien to influence voters have been sent to Rome to be submitted to the Propaganda.

Senator Blair, of New Hampshire, was nominated and confirmed as Minister to China.

Railroad travel in the Mohawk and Hudson valleys is almost completely paralyzed by floods.

Yuma, a town on the border of Arizona and California, is reported completely submerged and destroyed.

There is a possibility that a decree of divorce may not be granted to Mrs. Burke-Roche.

E. I. Chittenden laid before the Rapid Transit Commissioners a scheme for two colossal four track viaduct roads, with four track tunnels underneath.

The coroner's jury investigating the Fourth avenue tunnel disaster heard testimony going to show that engineers frequently ran past the danger signals in the tunnel.

Engineer Fowler's statement that the danger signals were not shown before the collision was contradicted by several witnesses.

Miss Anna Dickinson is resentful, defiant and suspicious under treatment at the Pennsylvania State Asylum for the Insane.

Ella Tice, a pretty white woman, was married at Williamsbridge to James Randolph, a negro coachman.

The Grand Jury, in its presentment to Judge Cowing, recommended that either the sale of liquor in club houses be stopped on Sunday or that the saloons be allowed to keep open on that day.

It has been decided to move the University of the City of New York further up town.

William Watson, accused by Miss Florence Birch of having set fire to her millinery store in Ielp, L. I., has been arrested. He denies the charge.

Michael J. Callahan, who killed James Cunningham on December 25, learned that he had been indicted in some manner which indicates a leak in the District Attorney's office. Mr. Nicol promises an investigation.

NEVER PRINT a paid advertisement as news matter. Let every advertisement appear as an advertisement—no sailing under false colors.—Chloris A. Dana's Address to the Wisconsin Editorial Association, Milwaukee, July 24, 1888.

A STORY IS TOLD of an advertiser who presented himself at the New York Herald counter with a three thousand dollar bill as an offer for a half column advertisement with a good sized cut accompanying it.

The "ad." was refused without even consulting Mr. Howland. There is a standing rule in the Herald office to never insert advertising cuts.—Exchange.

THE EXPENDITURES FOR PENSIONS for the year ending June 30, as now officially stated, amounted to \$109,573.94.

In the previous year we paid \$87,644,779 11, while in the year before that we paid \$80,288,508 77.

The cost of the German army, it may be interesting to note, is for this year estimated at \$91,726,293.

Besides our pensions our army costs \$80,000,000.

McKinley and Canada.

Canadian newspapers ought to be, and probably are, accurately informed in respect to the probability of a repeal of the McKinley law by our next Congress, and it is to be hoped that, for the good of everybody concerned, those newspapers will not permit the truth concerning such repeal to be concealed from Canadian voters.

A few days ago Mr. William White, speaking at Chateaugay and referring to the McKinley law, was reported as saying:—"It is a temporary and short lived measure—one which the American people are ready to repudiate. There is no desire on that side of the line to legislate in an unfriendly spirit toward Canada. Such a spirit may exist in some quarters, largely influenced by Erastus Whinnan and his Canadian allies, but the intelligent sentiment of America is opposed to any such spirit of commercial warfare and will repeat it at the first opportunity given them to express their sentiment upon it."

That law was directly an issue in the American voting of last November and was overwhelmingly condemned, but yet its entire repeal by the next Congress should not be hastily inferred. A repeal would probably go quickly through the next House, because it would present a good way of getting hold of the whole problem of taxation reform. If a naked repeal were carried, and became law, the repeal would revive the former law of 1874. A single sentence in the repealing law would accomplish that. In the Senate and at the White House a naked repeal would encounter obstacles—certainly till after March 4, 1893. That grotesque scheme called reciprocity which Mr. Blaine is now exploiting is tangled in that McKinley law and would fall with it. It is the rather to be assumed that interference with and repeal of the McKinley law will begin in the form of making new rates, and nobody can now accurately foresee the outcome of that process.

But if the voting in Canada next week should disclose a coming Canadian Parliament friendly to "unrestricted reciprocity" with the United States there is, the Herald believes, every reason to think our next Congress will quickly enter on special tariff legislation, based on concerted action at Washington and Ottawa, which shall fairly deal with trade between the colony and ourselves. Such special treatment of Canada need not, and probably will not, open the whole question of taxation by our federal government.

It is not so clear if the McKinley law can only be displaced by entirely new tariff rates that the McKinley law is the "temporary and short lived measure" that Mr. White described it to be or that Canadians can by such general repeal be quickly relieved from its pressure. It is probably true that there is not now what can be fairly described as "an unfriendly spirit toward Canada" existing in the United States. Our people are too amiable and too contented with themselves to have an "unfriendly spirit" toward other peoples. But yet it is quite true that the nagging doings of Sir John Macdonald's government have now and then, and momentarily, vexed the well wishers of Canada on this side of the line. The present tory ministry in Canada has behaved as if, like a bumptious boy, relying on a big brother in England, it wished a shindy with the United States over something or other, and hence it has, at times, seemed as if the President, or Congress, wished what Mr. White described "as a commercial warfare" with the Canadian Dominion. But the great and controlling mass of our voters do not wish it, unless the Canadian Ministry make any other course impracticable. If the Canadian voting next week shall show that Canada has nothing to offer us besides what Sir John proposes, which is free trade in a few primary products, the probability is that the

next Congress, and especially the next House, will go on its way without regard to anything Sir John may say, and leave standing the McKinley rates on Canadian products.

As to annexation of the Canadian Dominion to the United States, or a merger of the former in the latter, it is probably true that nobody in our country is thinking now of that as a thing to-day within the range of practical politics. But more free, more intimate, more satisfactory business and economic relations between the sixty-five million on one side of an imaginary boundary line and the five millions on the other side of that line is within present practical politics, and it is true, as the Herald thinks, that the majority of the sixty-five millions do sincerely wish such improved relations.

The last defined issue is, fortunately or unfortunately, up in Canada. The fight is on! A decision now by Canadian voters that shall not be in harmony with the good will of Americans will, since the issue has been raised, be a misfortune.

Sunday Drinking.

The presentment made by the Grand Jury yesterday to Judge Cowing is a curious document.

It declares that the Sunday Excise law is unjust and has fallen into disrepute because it discriminates against "the poor classes of the community;" that drinks may be freely obtained in private clubs and big hotels by the rich, while "the poorer classes have no recourse but the humble beer shop, which the law requires shall be closed;" that "in the minds of all men there is a natural aversion to branding as a criminal the unfortunate beer shop proprietor or bartender for the same act which under the present law is innocent when committed by a club or manager of a hotel."

That it is said not of the enforcement of the law, but the law itself—is simply cheap buncombe.

No such discrimination is to be found in the law. The law applies to hotel bars as rigidly as it does to common grog shops. It has also, we believe, been judicially held to extend to clubs. But however that may be, it gives to the richest club no rights or privileges which it does not grant to the poorest.

But it is said the law is not enforced in the case of high toned hotel bars. Nor is it, as the Grand Jury complains, enforced in the case of ordinary saloons. Cheap drinks are just as easily got on Sunday as high priced ones. The "poor classes," as the Grand Jury terms them, have no more difficulty than the rich in finding open places.

No doubt the Sunday liquor law can be revised with advantage and made more liberal with safety. The reason the existing law is not enforced is that popular sentiment is not in favor of its rigid enforcement. Of course, there should be no class discrimination, and we do not believe there now is to any considerable extent.

It is stated that the market is enabled to travel under the ice of a frozen river or lake for a considerable distance by respiring against the ice floor, where the bubbles of gas collect, thus getting a fresh supply of oxygen.—Philadelphia Record.

President Harrison will try the same interesting experiment in '93.

Probably before the swiftest ocean grayhound could land its silver cargo at New York the last gold dollar within reach would be safely hidden away in private boxes and in the vaults of safe deposit companies, to be brought out only by a high premium for exportation.—Secretary Widdow's Last Words.

Hill and Silver.

It would give us great pleasure to hear Governor Hill's opinions on the silver question. He is so rightfully reticent on this subject, however, that we suspect him of having a motive.

Is he playing the part of a political trimmer? Does he artfully dodge the subject for fear of consequences? In other words, is his persistent silence a trick of the trade?

Come, Governor, borrow one of Mr. Cleveland's vertebrae and tell us whether you think the unlimited coinage of silver under present conditions would be a good thing or a bad thing. If you are really heading for a Presidential nomination we should like to know something about your position.

For Heaven's sake don't let us hear any more nonsense about "the free coinage of silver under a proper international ratio!" That, of course, is merely thimble rigging twaddle. It isn't the utterance of a statesman, but a politician; and if you think the people can be fooled by such high sounding but rudimentary phrases, you are mistaken.

The question is, Would the unlimited coinage of silver be profitable now when all ratios are "in the air?" Can we afford to go into that experiment neck and heels without the assistance of any foreign country, and but our heads against the convictions which prevail in every European nation?

Why not place yourself on record? No candidate loses votes by being open and square in his dealings with the people. The slippery fellow who "darsn't" is the one who gets left.

You must face the music some time, Governor, and the sooner you commit yourself to that subject the sooner the agony will be over. But this hide and seek game which you are now playing is a rather poor sort of pastime.

THE NORTH AND SOUTH will entertain for each other this year kinder and more friendly feelings than ever. That is to say, it is prophesied that the watermelon crop will be unusually large.

As poison in the blood permeates arteries, veins, nerves, brain and heart and speedily brings paralysis or death, so does a debased or fluctuating currency permeate all the arteries of trade, paralyze all kinds of business and bring disaster to all classes of people. It is as impossible for commerce to flourish with such an instrument as it is for the human body to grow strong and vigorous with a deadly poison lurking in the blood.—Secretary Widdow's Last Words.

Law for Americans Returning from Abroad.

The Court of Appeals at Albany has just rendered a decision of much practical interest to Americans travelling abroad and to steamship lines.

A law of Congress provides that if any person shall ship jewelry, silks, works of art or other specified articles as freight or baggage on an ocean steamer without disclosing the character and value of the article and having it entered on the bill of lading the steamship company "shall not be

liable as carriers thereof in any form or manner."

An artist returning from Europe on the Germanic shipped by the steamer a package of valuable portraits painted abroad.

There was no attempt to conceal its true character, to pass it as baggage or to escape the payment of proper charges. It was not, however, entered upon the bill of lading, with notice of its character and value, as required by the act of Congress.

When the steamer reached this port the package could not be found and the owner sued the steamship company. The suit was dismissed by the trial judge on the ground that the company was exempt from all liability by the federal law, and this judgment was sustained on appeal by the General Term of the Supreme Court.

The Court of Appeals takes a different view of the law and overrules the lower courts. It points out that a steamship company which receives goods for transportation assumes two characters—namely, that of a common carrier and that of a bailee. It then holds that in such cases as this the company is by the statute relieved from liability as a carrier, but not as a bailee.

The position in which the decision leaves ship owners is this:—First, they may refuse to receive the specified valuables for transportation unless their character and value are disclosed. Second, if they do receive them without such disclosure they are not liable as insurers, but only for losses due to their negligence, which negligence must be proved by the complainant.

Ice Fields in the "Steamer Lanes."

The report of the steamer Sprae, arriving here yesterday, states that she passed several icebergs and very large ice fields in the transatlantic route on Tuesday last. Though the latitude in which the ice was then seen is not very low, the gales attending Thursday's storm may drift the glacial masses into the track of east bound steamers in a day or two. Commanders of European steamships will not be able to safely pursue transatlantic routes as far to the northward as those which have been recently followed.

This sudden retirement of \$600,000,000 of gold, with the accompanying panic, would cause contraction and commercial disaster unparalleled in human experience, and our country would at once step down to the silver basis, when there would no longer be any inducement for coinage and silver dollars would sink to their bullion value.—Secretary Widdow's Last Words.

WHEN THE PROPHET ELIJAH went up to glory in a chariot drawn by thoroughbreds he dropped his mantle and it fell on the shoulders of his successor.

We recall this incident with a pang of regret that it hasn't been utilized as a precedent. When American statesmen die they are too apt to carry their mantles with them all the way up.

IT IS A STRANGE COINCIDENCE that the only three men who have borne the title of general of the Army were born only in the State of Ohio, but within a radius of a little more than one hundred miles. Grant was born at Point Pleasant, Sherman at Lancaster and Sheridan at Somerset.—Indiana Journal.

Are you sure about Sheridan? He was himself under the impression that he was born in Albany, in this State. As he is supposed to have been present on that occasion, he would seem to be pretty good authority.

IF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY is tried by the record it has made in the Fifty-first Congress—McKinley bill, Gag law, Bayonet bill, pension squandering, etc.—no recommendation to mercy will save it from utter annihilation.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

HERALD WEATHER FORECASTS.—The cold drifting now on the Atlantic seaboard is drifting eastward into the ocean. A new "cold wave" overflows the Missouri Valley. Between the two high pressure areas the barometer is falling with the northwesterly advance of a storm, as yet of moderate force, from the southwest. The storm center now near Little Rock, Ark., will probably move today toward Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, throwing its cold area over this section to-night. Temperature fell in the United States yesterday; the chief minimum reported was 34 degrees below zero, Fahr., at Fort Snibsonite, Mont.; the chief maximum 68 degrees, at Rio Grande, Texas.

IN THIS CITY AND SUBURBAN DISTRICTS TO-DAY ELIMINATED WARMER, PARTLY TO PARTLY CLOUDY WEATHER WILL PROBABLY PREVAIL, WITH FRESH, VARIABLE WINDS, MOSTLY SOUTHWEST, FOLLOWED BY INCREASING CLOUDINESS AND SNOW OR RAIN IN THE NIGHT OR ON STRAY MORNINGS.

Notable weather to-day fair to partly cloudy, slightly warmer weather will prevail, with fresh westerly, shifting to southerly and southeasterly winds, followed by increasing cloudiness and by rain or snow during the night or on Sunday morning, with the advance of a storm now in Texas. In New England to-day fair weather will prevail, with slight temperature changes and fresh variable winds, mostly westerly, shifting to southerly, and followed by cloudiness in the night. On Sunday in this city and section and in New England warmer, cloudy to partly cloudy weather will probably prevail, preceded by snow or rain. With fresh to brisk southeasterly winds and fog on the coast, followed in this section by colder, clearing weather. South bound steamers now leaving New York will encounter thick weather near the coast north of Hatteras. European steamers now leaving will have light westerly and southwesterly breezes to the Banks of Newfoundland.

THE MARCH WIND.

From the cave of King Boreas, From the region of the North Pole, Where the polar bear is happy, Where the sea lion swims and freezes, Came wind of lively March time: Like the cyclone, like the blizzard, Like a Western plain tornado, Came the cold wind, rushing, tearing, Blowing through the mighty city.

And the wind like some great chieftain, When the war dance is in session, Met a maid of forty winters, Forty summers, ditto autumns, Likewise ten and thirty springtimes, And the wind, Indian chieftain, Met this maid aforetime mentioned, Met her, lo! the wind scolded her! Carried off her wig and bonnet! left her bald!

WOMAN'S FEEL.

"What do you think is woman's sphere, doctor?" "Mice."

The Rev. Dr. William Rankin Durfee, pastor of the Lafayette Reformed Church, Jersey City, will submit his resignation in a few days, to take effect on July 1. He has decided to accept the invitation of the trustees of Rutgers College to the Theodore Frelundness Professorship of Ethics, Christian Evidences and the English Bible. Rev. Dr. Durfee graduated from Rutgers in 1856.

A GRAVE OMISSION.

McKinley and his kind think that a vessel should be permitted to engage in free trade if all her crew are Americans; but they fail to require that the ship's cat and at least two-thirds of the rats in the hold must be of American birth.—European Edition of the Herald.

EX-GOV. OR OLIVER AMES, of Massachusetts, and Mr. Henry C. Payne, of Milwaukee, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. State Treasurer J. A. Lemock, of Indiana, is at the Olney. Mr. James J. Hill, president of the Great Northern Railway Com-

pany, is at the Imperial. Congressman Herman Stump, of Maryland, and Chevalier G. Soligny de Broyelles are at the Victoria. Mr. Rowell Miller, president of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, and Judge John Clinton Gray, of the New York Court of Appeals, are at the Hoffman. Mr. Thomas A. Edison is at the Normandy.

PRETTY BAD, NEWYORK.

First Society Man—A man might as well be dead as out of the fashion.

Second Society Man (in high collar and regulation evening dress)—Yes, and he might as well be dead as in it.

Mr. R. Sedgewick, Deputy Minister of Justice, gave a luncheon at the Rideau Club, Ottawa, yesterday, to Mr. Calderon Carlisle, of Washington, who is in Ottawa on business for the Department of Justice in connection with the Behring Sea seizures.

THIS GREAT METROPOLIS.

Jones—Do you admire New York?

Brown—Oh, immensely!

Jones—What do you think is the strongest point about her?

Brown—Hunter's Point.

A DAILY HINT FROM PARIS.

[From the European Edition of the Herald.]

For a few minutes last night every eye in the Garden Theatre was turned toward the balcony of the house, where a gentleman attired in evening dress was standing up addressing the audience.

It was between the first and second acts, and for the time Mrs. Bernhardt's "Cleopatra" was forgotten.

An usher tried to quiet the gentleman and so did the lady who was with him. The gentleman was saying that he had a right to the seats because his company was occupying, and that part of the audience seated around him seemed to think with him, for the lady's sake if for nothing else.

There were three gentlemen, however, standing in the rear of the balcony, two of whom claimed the seats were theirs. The ushers thought so, too, and things were getting decidedly lively when the gentleman said they would not press the matter but would stand up.

The entire trouble was afterward traced to the spectators. The lady and gentleman drove up to the theatre about eight o'clock and as there were no seats to be had at the box office the gentleman purchased two from a speculator. The seats the speculator sold him were for next Friday night, but he did not discover that fact and neither did the doorkeeper. The usher did not notice the date on the coupons either.

At the end of the first act the gentleman who had the seats for the evening's performance handed them to the usher, who, quickly seeing the mistake, tried to get the gentleman and his company to vacate them. Then the gentleman arose and made his little speech.