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CASINO—8:15—The Vice-Admiral.
EDEN MUSEE—Wax Figures.
ELDORADO—8:15—Egypt Through Centuries.
GARDEN THEATRE—8:15—Sinbad.
HOYT'S MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—8:30—A Trip to Chinatown.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—8—Vaudeville.
LION PARK—1—Fall of the Bastille.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—8—Concert.
MANHATTAN BEACH—8:15—Fireworks.
PALMER'S THEATRE—8—The Mascot.
WEST BRIGHTON—8:15—Pain's Fireworks.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

WEDNESDAY, JULY 13, 1892.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.—Interest in the English elections centred in the voting in Midlothian where Mr. Gladstone's majority was thought to have been largely reduced. ═══ St. Gervais-les-Bains was destroyed by an avalanche from Mount Blanc; almost 200 bodies were recovered from the ruins. ═══ The eruptions of Mount Etna destroyed the village of Giarre, on the coast of Sicily.

Congress.—Both houses in session. ═══ House: The resolution proposing a Constitutional amendment as to election of Senators was discussed. ═══ Senate: Sunday closing of the World's Fair was discussed; the Anti-Option bill was put back upon the calendar, losing its advantageous position.

Domestic.—Pennsylvania troops entered Homestead and took possession of the mills; they were greeted without a show of hostility; a committee of the men were received coldly by General Snowden. ═══ The President made an address before the National Educational Association at Saratoga. ═══ Federal troops have been ordered to the scene of the troubles in the Coeur d'Alene mining region. ═══ At Paducah, Ky., seventy-five armed negroes had a conflict with the sheriff's posse, and one of the latter was fatally wounded. ═══ The Liederkranz Society was entertained by Alfred Dolge, at Dolgeville.

City and Suburban.—The report that William Waldorf Astor had died in London was not true; he is recovering from his recent illness. ═══ Cyrus W. Field died. ═══ Three ballot-box stuffers were convicted in Jersey City. ═══ The mercury reached 92 degrees. ═══ Winners at Monmouth: Kingston, Sir Walter, Poet Scout, Chicago, Walcott and Dagonet. ═══ Stocks strong and practically higher, although the transactions were smaller. In the absence of news traders swung over to the long side and the closing was at about the best figures.

The Weather.—Forecast for to-day: Generally fair, with slight thermal changes; a trifle warmer, perhaps. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 90 degrees; lowest 72; average, 80 1-2.

Persons going out of town for the summer can have the Daily and Sunday Tribune mailed to them for $1.00 per month, or $2.50 for three months. Travellers in Europe can receive the Tribune during their absence for $1.65 per month, foreign postage paid, or $4.45 for three months. The address of the paper will be changed as often as desired.

The reliance of the anti-silver Democrats in the House is not upon themselves, but upon the members of the minority. According to our Washington dispatches, there is no doubt that the Republican Representatives will do their duty, regardless of the effect upon the political fortunes of their opponents. This will mean the defeat of the report in favor of the consideration of the Stewart-Morgan bill. Of course it will surprise not a few Democrats to find Republicans acting from principle, without any reference to political results. That is not the Democratic way.

Governor Willey, of Idaho, did not imitate the course of Governor Pattison, of Pennsylvania, when confronted with the situation at Coeur d'Alene. Realizing that the National Guard of the State would be insufficient to cope with the mob, he promptly called for Federal troops, and measures were instantly taken by the President and Secretary of War to respond to the call. There was no question anywhere as to whether either the local authorities or the State authorities had exhausted their powers in restoring order. Governor Pattison will please take notice.

Mr. Harrison paused in Saratoga yesterday long enough to make one of his characteristic addresses before the National Educational Association. What he said was pertinent to the occasion and to the audience. At the same time he gave a patriotic turn to part of his remarks by his glowing tribute to the Nation's flag and his rejoicing at the sentiment in favor of placing it over every schoolhouse. The President spoke feelingly and truthfully of the great work done by teachers, and paid a glowing tribute to its influence and power in the moulding of character and the making of the Nation.

Three more ballot-box stuffers in Jersey City were convicted in Judge Lippincott's court yesterday, and will be dealt with as they deserve. The testimony in the case was less interesting than the summing up of Prosecutor Winfield, who incidentally brought out some damaging evidence against ex-Sheriff Davis, the biggest of the Democratic bosses. Mr. Winfield's statement caused the utmost consternation in the ring camp. Closer and closer the toils are being thrown around the leaders who were really responsible for the ballot-box frauds and for the long train of evils that have afflicted Jersey City. Their day of reckoning is seemingly near at hand.

The erroneous report of Mr. Astor's death grew out of a cable dispatch sent to the office of the estate in this city, which seems to have been a wanton forgery. The Astor agent in London promises to do everything in his power to discover the person responsible for it. What the object was in spreading abroad such a cruel report it is hard to conjecture. Mr. Astor is, in fact, making rapid progress toward recovery and will soon be able to go out. No harm has been done, but Mr. Astor will enjoy the unusual sensation of reading his own obituary. All his friends will rejoice that the reports of his death published yesterday were so quickly shown to be baseless.

THE WORKMEN AND THE MILITIA.

The Pennsylvania militia occupy Homestead, and the arbitrary and irresponsible rule of the mill-hands is at an end. The troops have been received by the populace with cordiality, and it is already certain that until they are ordered to do something more than watch the works and patrol the streets they will encounter no resistance. In numbers and discipline the citizen soldiery have made an impressive appearance. It is greatly to their credit that they responded so promptly and cheerfully when summoned to the service of the State, and this sudden demonstration of efficiency must be not only gratifying to the people of Pennsylvania, but exceedingly discouraging to the foes of public order everywhere. The attitude and utterances of the Homestead workmen, so far as they relate merely to the occupation of the town by the militia, are unobjectionable. The demonstration with which they had prepared to receive the soldiers was prevented by circumstances, fortunately, we think, since the business on hand is of a serious nature and should be conducted from the outset with strict discipline; but it is unnecessary to look behind the manifestations of respect for law and friendly feeling for its exponents in search of unworthy motives. The workmen have neither offered nor advised the least resistance to the troops, and they are entitled to credit for their perfect submission to authority. The contrast between their demeanor yesterday and their actions a week ago to-day is striking and suggestive. If the militia had appeared upon the scene last Wednesday in place of the detectives a bloody and shameful riot and subsequent scenes of lawlessness would have been avoided. The company had a legal right to employ armed watchmen, but the constituted authorities ought to have forestalled the assertion of that right.

So far, then, as the conduct of the troops and the workmen up to this time is concerned there is much that is creditable and cheering in the present situation. Nor, if the representatives of the company are correctly quoted, is their disposition harsh and exasperating. Mr. Frick says frankly that he expects to put the mills in operation with or without the co-operation of the old employes, but his language, though firm, is not rancorous. He hopes that a large proportion of them will go back to their work, and if we understand his position he is willing to discuss points at issue with the men as individuals. We hope that he is so inclined. This is a suitable time for conciliatory acts on both sides, by which the old relations of mutual confidence and interest may be restored and strengthened.

There is, however, one disquieting feature in the situation. The workmen, or at least those among them who succeed in making themselves heard, are still asserting that the troops are on the spot merely for the purpose of watching the property, that the mills shall never be operated by outsiders, and that the first appearance of non-union men will be the signal for renewed violence. Such utterances are wicked and foolish. We do not believe that they reflect the spirit and intentions of the majority. But whether they do or not, public opinion will not approve them, and they cannot be sustained by the authorities. Order will be maintained at Homestead or those who violate it will suffer the penalty. The owners of the steel works have a right, not merely to hold the title to them, but to use them as they please within the law. They are under a moral responsibility to exercise discretion and good-will, but they are neither legally nor morally bound to surrender the control of their property to any other persons whatsoever. And in the maintenance of their rights the State ought to and will support them firmly and effectually.

IMPENDING MINISTERIAL CHANGES.

The elections in Great Britain have reached a stage where even the Unionists concede a majority of some kind for Home Rule. With partial returns of Monday's contests, and with the results of yesterday's polling still unknown, the gains of the Gladstonians are 36. If all the remaining divisions were to retain their political representation as it stood at the end of the last Parliament, there would be a majority of 4 against the Salisbury Government. The Gladstonians are justified in looking for a continuance of their gains at even an increasing ratio, since the county divisions are disclosing a stronger tendency in the direction of Liberalism than was shown in the parliamentary boroughs. What proportions their majority will finally assume is largely a matter of conjecture; but there seems to be no reason for believing that it will be less than 30, while it may exceed 50. Mr. Gladstone, as is evident from his closing speech in the Midlothian canvass, fully anticipates a speedy return to office. His own re-election to-day seems to be assured, although not by the large majority which he secured in 1885, when it exceeded 4,000. In 1886, when the Home-Rule question was first raised as a distinctive Liberal issue, he was not opposed. If there had then been a contest that majority would have been heavily reduced.

The Unionist press is forecasting delay on the part of Lord Salisbury in resigning office. It is even intimated that he will meet the new Parliament and force the Home-Rule allies to vote him out of office. This is not the ordinary course of procedure. Mr. Gladstone when defeated in 1874, Lord Beaconsfield in similar circumstances in 1880, Lord Salisbury in 1885 and Mr. Gladstone again in 1886, did not await the assembling of Parliament before tendering the resignations of the Ministers of the Crown. It is true that the majority for the Opposition was larger in each of those instances than it is likely to be at this time. But none the less the Government of the day which appealed for the support of the country has been defeated in the present elections, and consequently it will not be in a position to meet Parliament when it reassembles on August 4. The fact that the Gladstonians will lack a clear majority of the Commons and will be dependent upon the support of the Irish party does not alter the case. Lord Salisbury in 1886 did not have a clear majority without the votes of the 77 Liberal-Unionists; nor did Mr. Gladstone in 1885 without Irish votes; but in each instance the defeated Government promptly resigned office. Lord Salisbury, if he attempts to disregard the verdict of the country and to face a hostile coalition majority in August, will violate precedents, and those are sacred things in England. He is too astute a statesman to challenge the new Parliament to complete his overthrow.

Mr. Gladstone's difficulties will begin when he undertakes to form a new Ministry. The necessity of forcing into the Queen's service Radicals like Mr. Labouchere who are personally obnoxious to her will confront him. A Ministry which will be in any sense representative of the Liberal party as it now exists will have to be largely recruited from the Radical benches. Mr. Gladstone has never been a good courtier, and his reception by the Queen will undoubtedly be unsympathetic. But the precedents and uniform practice of the Victorian reign have taken the sovereign completely out of politics. Whatever her personal convictions or prejudices may be, officially she is neither Tory nor Liberal, but absolutely neutral. She has never been wanting in respect for the declared will of the nation, nor will she now. The country has gone Radical even more unmistakably than it has favored Home Rule, and Radical Ministers of the Crown will be the logical order of the day. It will be a strange spectacle when Mr. Labouchere is summoned into the Queen's presence to kiss the royal hand, but it will be extended to him in good time and with characteristic dignity—at least the tips of the fingers.

THE FREE COINAGE BILL.

Mr. Bland's explanation upon reporting the Silver Coinage bill gave little help to a better understanding of the measure. He was quite excusable, since he could not give information which he did not possess, but some of the information he did give was of the kind that sheds thick darkness through the land. Probably he was right, however, in stating that silver certificates authorized by the Act of 1878 can be issued against the silver which the pending bill would cause to be coined, notwithstanding the repeal of so much of the Act of 1878 as required purchase and coinage of silver. His silver friends would find that they had been led into a serious error if it were not so. But Mr. Bland is altogether too anxious for something else beside silver coinage, and too unwilling to allow free coinage to stand on its own merits without paper inflation, to take any avoidable risk on a matter to him so vital. If the bill did not provide for unlimited issues of paper, Mr. Bland would assuredly never have reported it.

The one difficulty which he finds with the bill, namely, in regard to the new Treasury notes, Mr. Bland meets in a thoroughly characteristic way. He said that "whatever might be the effect of the bill" as to these notes, "there was no diversity of opinion that the notes were redeemable in coin derived from the coinage of bullion purchased" with them, and solemnly added: "The notes, therefore, being redeemable in coin, are necessarily as good as the coin." That is, these notes, which are now worth 100 cents on the dollar in purchasing power, would be as good as a coin worth 75 cents, more or less, if the pending bill should pass. Mr. Bland submits no reason for taking away their legal-tender character, if it is taken away by the repeal of the Act of 1890, but he thinks it enough that any outstanding notes whatever should be redeemable in silver dollars. Whether other people will think so, whether they will consent to hold notes which may not be a legal tender and may be redeemable in silver dollars only, whether the attempt to get these notes redeemed in gold or retired through payments to the Government will not cause a financial disaster, Mr. Bland cheerfully declines to consider.

He is more than half right, as a man sitting on an open barrel of powder and proposing to toss his lighted cigar into it has little occasion to worry about things terrestrial. The passage of the Free Coinage bill would cause a sufficient financial earthquake of itself, without taking into account the incidents and consequences. In his former report Mr. Bland admitted that the danger of such an alarm was a real and serious objection to a Free Coinage bill, but he thought the country could stand the risk or the loss, in view of the superlative duty of getting cheaper money for the people who have been forced so long to pay gold or its equivalent. He is so constituted that he cannot perceive the immeasurable difficulty which a new disturbance of the monetary basis, a substitution of money not accepted by the commercial world and fluctuating every day, would inflict upon the very people whose woes move his soul to fiscal legislation.

It is now about the middle of July. There is already increasing demand for money to move the crops. Many millions will have to be borrowed for that purpose within a short time or prices will go down indefinitely. The people who are able to lend are with scarcely an exception afraid of Mr. Bland's kind of dollars. When they do not want to loan money and lock up their funds, and when all sorts of obligations are forced to immediate payment, will Mr. Bland satisfy his constituents by telling of their triumph over "the gold bugs"? When firms and individuals are pushed into bankruptcy by financial troubles, will it soothe them to be informed that "the great wrong of 1873 has been righted"? A great disturbance, after thirteen years of wonderful prosperity since specie resumption, will assuredly be attributed by the people to the true cause. Such a calamity, plainly produced by a Democratic measure, would scarcely be forgotten by November.

RUNNING THE CLEVELAND CAMPAIGN IN NEW-YORK.

The Anti-Snappers' "provisional" committee is to be continued during this campaign—after a fashion. It will neither co-operate with nor antagonize the "regular," the Ed. Murphy committee, which got its credentials from the Snap convention of February 22. It is easy to understand why it will not co-operate with the rival organization. It takes two to make a bargain. The Murphy committee will have none of it, would scorn to recognize its existence. Of course the Anti-Snap Democrats rightly regard themselves as the special friends and champions of Mr. Cleveland, and would gladly take charge of his interests in this State if the regulars would allow them to. But Murphy, Sheehan and the rest, including Governor Flower, hate them as cordially as a certain personage hates holy water, and decline to associate with them on any terms.

But not only will the Anti-Snap committee be compelled to act independent of the regular committee, but it will also be compelled to act just as though it wasn't a committee at all. For although it was decided at the late meeting of the committee that it should be continued, yet Mr. Fairchild is authority for the statement that there is nothing further for the committee to do as a committee, "but as individuals good work can be done throughout the State." Mr. Fairchild added the politico-philosophic reflection, "After all it is the individual workers in the various localities who obtain results." It is clear that Mr. Fairchild's brother Anti-Snap, E. Ellery Anderson, does not agree with him. For "The World" quotes Mr. Anderson as thus expressing himself:

> Our (provisional) committee represents over 200,000 voters. Their interests cannot be ignored. They have demonstrated that they will not permit it. These voters and hundreds of thousands more say Mr. Cleveland can and will carry this State. Messrs. Murphy, Sheehan, et al., over their own signatures, at Chicago, declared that, with Mr. Cleveland as a candidate, victory in New-York would be well-nigh impossible.
>
> It seems to me that is not the proper spirit in which to enter upon a political battle. Assuming that Mr. Murphy, chairman of the State Committee, named by the February convention, and Mr. Sheehan, National Committeeman from this State, still believe what they declared at Chicago, why would it not be a graceful thing for them to step down and let those who insist that Mr. Cleveland will capture New-York's electoral vote manage the campaign?

We gather from this that Mr. Anderson, whatever may be his views touching the efficacy of "individual workers," would like to see the Anti-Snap committee come to the front as a committee. It would indeed, as he says, be "a graceful thing" for Murphy and Sheehan to retire to the rear and let Anderson, Fairchild, ex-Mayor Grace and other Cleveland leaders do the bossing. But obviously Murphy and Sheehan would as soon think of joining the Prohibition party as of doing this "graceful thing" which Mr. Anderson commends to them. They and the rest of the pro-Snappers may be thoroughly convinced that Mr. Cleveland stands no better chance of carrying New-York than he did four years ago, but they will stick, all the same. Necessarily they will make a perfunctory, half-hearted campaign, the kind which those make who realize from the first that they are bound to be licked, but still they will resolutely retain their places with the grim determination of Casabianca upon the burning deck.

The situation is an anomalous one. The men who went to Chicago to knife Cleveland are to have the management of his canvass in the most important State of all, while his special friends and champions are ignored.

In the circumstances the Anti-Snappers might well feel it to be their solemn duty to make a canvass on their own account, not only for the purpose of helping Cleveland, but of shooting on the spot any Tammany men whom they find knifing the ticket. "The Evening Post" has already warned Tammany in its most impressive manner that it was to be watched during the campaign. Of course, the Anti-Snapper committee is just the organization to do the watching—or does Mr. Fairchild expect that "individual workers" will do that?

MISSIONARIES IN TURKEY.

During the last few years Christian missionaries in Turkey have been seriously hampered in their work by a continual series of petty annoyances, which are contrary to the spirit, if not the letter, of the treaty stipulations defining their rights and privileges. One of the most serious annoyances relates to the circulation and sale of religious books, and it illustrates in a striking way the dense and unreasoning hostility of the minor Turkish officials to the introduction of Christianity. By special treaty provisions the missionaries of all nations have the right to circulate or offer for sale the Bible and other religious books, when they receive an official authorization to do so. But in a multitude of instances subordinate officials of the Empire have, on various flimsy pretexts, either confiscated the books of missionaries so authorized, or have held them in bond for a year or more. In 1890 and 1891, for instance, the officials of Erzeroum confiscated 500 volumes of officially authorized books, consisting of Hymnals and a Bible Dictionary, and in June, 1891, a colporteur was imprisoned twelve days for selling authorized Bibles in the same province. Moreover, many irritating and unnecessary provisions are incorporated in the law relating to colporterage, one of which is that foreign colporteurs are required to sign a bond certified to by the Embassy of their Government, whereby they agree to be treated as Ottoman subjects. This provision most effectually prevents them from appealing for protection to the general treaty stipulations which were expressly intended to cover their case, and it thus amounts to a nullification of the law so far as they are concerned.

Another right guaranteed by treaty and long usage to foreign missionaries in Turkey is that of holding religious services or opening schools in the houses which they own or control. And here again hostile subordinate officials have succeeded in having restrictions enacted that are a practical denial of this right. The missionaries are told that they cannot use their own houses, on which they pay taxes, for any such purpose without the authority of an Imperial firman; and then they find that they cannot obtain a firman without complying with conditions impossible of fulfilment. A favorite quibble of the officials is that a private house, even if used only as a school, becomes thereby a church, and as such must be authorized by an Imperial firman. But if an attempt is made to obtain such a firman, the application is refused on the ground that the building is not a church.

From all this it is evident not only that the foreign missionaries are being treated with unnecessary harshness, but that the rights guaranteed to them by treaty are ignored. And they propose to ask their respective Governments to take cognizance of the matter. It is not alleged that the Turkish Government as such is showing an open hostility to them. But it is taking no efficient measures to prevent the officials of certain provinces from enforcing local regulations that practically amount to a denial of justice. And the missionaries, therefore, intend to see if these officials cannot be compelled to respect their rights under the law. Americans are vitally interested in this question, for there are many American missionaries in Turkey, whose work is seriously hampered, and in some cases brought to a standstill, by the petty annoyances of which we have spoken.

One of the most encouraging things that have happened since Cleveland's nomination is the remark made by Bradley B. Smalley at the Fifth Avenue Hotel on Monday, to the effect that the Democratic outlook is decidedly bright. Bradley B. is the Democratic candidate for Governor of Vermont. We regret to observe a disposition on the part of prominent Democrats of this town to treat this kind of intelligence with contempt. They say, "Yes; very bright in Vermont, but not anywhere else." That tone of remark is depressing.

The Democrats in the House seem at last to have grown tired of the dictation of Holman and Blount in the matter of opposing the necessary Senate amendments to the insufficient and inadequate House appropriation bills. A little spurt of independence was shown when the report of the conferees on the Military Academy Appropriation bill was adopted and Holman's decree that the House should remain stubbornly opposed to any proposition the Senate should make was entirely disregarded. The country will hail with gladness any disposition of the Democrats to listen to reason with respect to the other bills now pending, especially as by so doing an adjournment of Congress will be made possible by July 25. If ever a Congress has disgusted the people who sent it to Washington the present one has. The country will be glad to receive back their accredited representatives in the House at the earliest possible moment, and will take very good care that the next House be of a different quality of statesmanship.

It is proposed by our Democratic friends to make a day of it when they inform Cleveland and Stevenson of their nomination, and call it "Notification Day." They already have St. Jackson's Day in January, St. Jefferson's Day in April; now if they have Notification Day in July, it will be only necessary to add Mortification Day in November to complete the calendar and spread themselves pretty evenly over the entire year.

Professor D. Cady Eaton, of New-Haven, is still in eruption. "The New-Haven Register," of Monday, contains an "Address" from him explaining "why a strike under a republican form of government is more likely to be followed by rioting, plunder and bloodshed," than one occurring under another form of government. He thinks the McKinley bill should have an amendment attached increasing the regular army, so that at least one regiment of regulars can be stationed at every manufacturing centre. The close of this address is in Cady's most blithesome and joyous manner, thus:

> With 1,000,000 pensioners to be supported in idleness, 500,000 troops to be kept in the activities of despotism, and the people taxed $1,000,000 a day to support the two bodies—what a happy country the Republican party is preparing for us to live in!

There may be those who think this is not a really cheerful view. As a matter of fact, it is not; but they should hear the Professor some time when he has lost a dog, if they want to know how utterly vain and empty everything is in this world. His views have never been rosy since his first contact with the plastic art of Boston.

Governor Peck, of Wisconsin, contributes to "The World" his advice as to the management of the Democratic campaign. He thinks "There ought to be a Tammany Society in every locality to look after the boys" who are about to become voters a few years hence. He might have added that it could be done without incurring any expense for hall rent wherever there is a rum shop or saloon. That is the sort of soil in which a Tammany Society naturally takes root. The Tammany Society can "look after the boys" till they vote; then the police can take them.

A railroad grab has just been engineered in Brooklyn by John Delmar, ex-County Clerk, who is one of the Democratic bosses and the absolute monarch of a certain district in South Brooklyn. A company in which he is largely interested has secured from the Board of Aldermen a franchise for a street railroad in Union-st., in spite of the fact that a rival company offered to pay to the city $30,000 for the privilege of constructing a railroad there. Mr. Delmar seems to have taken a lesson from Edward Murphy, Jr., and from Mr. Murphy's success in securing his "Huckleberry" franchise for the region north of the Harlem, although Mr. Delmar was under the necessity of dealing only with the Common Council of his city. To-day Mayor Boody is to give a hearing on the question of this franchise in order to determine whether or not to approve the action of the Aldermen. The opponents of Mr. Delmar are likely to make a vigorous fight against him. On the face of the facts as they are now known, the Mayor's duty is plain. If he does it, it will remain to be shown whether Mr. Delmar is able to control enough Aldermen to override a veto.

PERSONAL.

It is possible that the Catholic University in Washington will soon lose its vice-rector, Dr. P. J. Galligan, by election to the bishopric of Springfield, Mass. It is known, however, that he does not seek the new place, but has tried to prevent his name being sent with others to Rome for appointment.

There are twelve memorial kindergartens at work in San Francisco, and six of them were started by Mrs. Leland Stanford. To put them on a permanent basis she has now set aside $100,000 as an endowment fund. She had given $60,000 for these schools previously. The one opened in 1884 by Mrs. Stanford was the first memorial kindergarten in the world, it is said.

Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner Hubbard gave a reception at their country seat near Washington last Friday evening to about 500 members of the National Geographic Society. A great many scientists and Government officers were among the guests.

Ex-Senator D. A. Armstrong, of Missouri, is deeply interested in a scheme for securing, through appropriation by Congress, a huge bronze statue of Thomas Jefferson, overlooking the Mississippi from some point near St. Louis. He says: "But for Jefferson's genius, hardy Americanism and master stroke of statesmanship, all the vast and magnificent territory west of the great river might yet be in the possession of France and Spain, and the seat of unceasing turmoil and strife. Nothing has ever been done to honor the memory of Jefferson for extending the domain of the United States from ocean to ocean, and it is now time that some fitting recognition should be accorded him. What better would embody this idea of grateful sentiment than for the Nation to erect a statue of the great and far-seeing statesman on the west bank of the Mississippi?"

Dr. George Leon Walker, whose resignation as active pastor of a Hartford Church was recently accepted with great reluctance, and only with the provision that he should remain pastor emeritus with the use of the parsonage and a salary of $1,000, has declined these two privileges, although taking the honorary appointment.

Marshall Field, of Chicago, offered the new university in that city $100,000 some time ago, provided that other subscriptions could be obtained raising the amount to a full million. Rumor had it last week that this had been accomplished; but it appears that the announcement was premature, about $90,000 still being needed to complete the sum. The time originally named within which the money was to be raised expired last Monday.

Mrs. Ernest Harte, who is active in securing for exhibition at the World's Fair next year a model Irish village, and who is widely known for her efforts to improve the condition of poor working people, is the wife of a physician, and herself took a course in medicine in Paris before marriage. She is also a sister of Mrs. Burnett, who is connected with the East End work of Toynbee Hall in London. She induced her husband to make investigations into the causes of famine in Northwestern Ireland, and then accompanied him to Donegal, where the whole plan of her own life was changed. For seven years she has given her time entirely to teaching peasant women many household industries, such as weaving, decorating handkerchiefs, lacemaking, dyeing and wood-carving. Her idea of exhibiting a group of neat Irish cottages, inhabited by women engaged in these pursuits, was first carried into practice in 1888 in London, with the co-operation of the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. It is possible that she will come to Chicago herself next year. Her project is being promoted by Lady Aberdeen, who visited Chicago last autumn.

THROW AWAY LOCKS AND BOLTS TOO?

From The Milwaukee Sentinel.

If a burglar breaks into your house you must not resist him nor permit any of your servants to do so. Wait patiently until the officers of the law arrive on the scene. This is the new doctrine.

THE PARTY OF PROGRESS AND HOPE.

From The New-York Age (colored people's paper).

The Republican party stands for the grandeur of the Nation in the past thirty-two years, at home and abroad, and for the perpetuation and enhancement of that grandeur, at home and abroad, in the future. The Republican party is the party of glorious optimism; the Democratic party, the Prohibition party and the People's party are the parties of croaking pessimism.

TO MAKE IT EFFERVESCE!

From The Washington Post.

Tammany's enthusiasm for Cleveland should be well shaken before taken.

A DEFEATED HOME RULER.

From The Boston Advertiser.

The defeat of Mr. Justin McCarthy is very much to be regretted. He is one of the ablest, wisest and most deservedly admired of Irish statesmen and men of letters. All through the long struggle under Parnell's leadership for home rule, Mr. McCarthy was a faithful and efficient lieutenant. When chosen, after the great leader's moral and political downfall, to act as head of the party, Mr. McCarthy bore his honors meekly, always striving for a reunion of all home rulers and ready at any time to step down if some one more satisfactory to both sides could be found for chief place.

WHERE'S THAT CONGRESSIONAL TRIP-HAMMER?

From The Chicago Inter-Ocean.

It has been proclaimed that the Democratic members were elected "to smash the McKinley law!" There has been no smash.

THE CRISIS AVERTED.

From The Springfield Union.

The coolness which threatened to come between Democratic candidates for President and Vice-President has been happily averted by the finding of the congratulatory letter written by Mr. Cleveland to Mr. Stevenson, which the latter's office boy allowed to lie unopened among a lot of waste papers. This merely goes to show that the careless office boy may be as dangerous as a designing office cat.

WELCOMED BY TEACHERS.

PRESIDENT HARRISON AT SARATOGA.

HE MAKES A HAPPY AND FORCEFUL SPEECH BEFORE THE NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Saratoga, July 12.—President Harrison arrived here from Loon Lake shortly after 1 o'clock this morning. E. H. Cook, president of the National Education Association, and others, were at the Delaware and Hudson station on the arrival of the President's state car, which was detached from the south-bound express train. At 3:40 an official dispatch of some length came over the wires from Washington and was at once taken to the President's car, the "Traveller." About 7:30 a. m., President Harrison, accompanied by Mr. Cook and a large number of other persons, was escorted to Congress Hall by the Ballston Spa Band, the Saratoga Citizens' Corps and honorary staff, and Post Wheeler. Bunting was displayed from hotels and buildings, and the sidewalks and piazzas were lined with citizens and visitors. The President breakfasted at Congress Hall and at 9:45 was escorted to Congress Spring Park, where the members of the association and others had assembled. Hearty cheers and music greeted him as he passed through the grounds to a gayly decorated platform on the west side of the park. The opening prayer was made by the Rev. Dr. L. H. Augier, of Boston, Mass., who, for half a century, has been a regular visitor here. Dr. E. H. Cook, president of the association, then spoke as follows:

President Harrison: In the sea of upturned faces before you you behold representatives of more than 300,000 men and women, whose hearts and minds are earnestly and thoroughly engaged in carrying on the great warfare against ignorance. They are men and women who are to mould the character and prepare the citizens of our future Republic. What shall be the character and citizenship of that Republic a quarter of a century hence will depend chiefly upon the work they are doing to-day in country, hamlet, village, town and city. It will be an inspiration to these men and women for me to repeat the words which were so deeply impressed upon my own mind a few days since in Washington, when you said that the hope of the Nation, in fact the hope of everything in the future of our great country, depended upon the proper education of the youth. It gives me great pleasure, sir, to welcome you in behalf of the National Educational Association, and to present to you and to this audience the Hon. A. S. Draper, ex-state Superintendent of Public Instruction of New-York, whom I have invited to speak more fully of our high appreciation of this recognition of the work of education by the Chief Magistrate of the Nation.

MR. DRAPER'S WELCOME.

Andrew S. Draper, who had been chosen by the Executive Committee of the National Educational Association, formally to welcome the President, spoke as follows:

President Harrison: The most unmistakable proof of the sincere and cordial welcome to the meeting of the National Educational Association will not be found in any poor words which I may utter, but rather in the radiance of this scene, in this charming place, upon this glorious July morning. The happy faces, the cheery words of the great throng, announce their welcome and assure you of respect more earnestly and eloquently than can be expressed in words. We are here from every part of our great country. New-England and the Middle States, the fair and sunny South, the old Northwest, the newer States beyond the Mississippi, and even those beyond the Rockies are all represented here. We have also some friends from the Queen's Dominions beyond the St. Lawrence who adjure me that I shall not exclude them from the word of cheer and respect to the Chief Magistrate of the United States. There is no limit upon the membership of this association save one. The only condition of eligibility is that the members shall be connected with the work of education. The colleges and universities, secondary schools, normal schools, the great public elementary school system of the country, private schools, publishers of educational books and periodicals, are all largely represented here. We differ about politics and religion and all other matters of preference and opinion. Indeed, we never fail to embrace the slightest opportunity for differing in opinion (laughter), but upon two points we are thoroughly and entirely united. We believe that in the safety of American citizenship the security of this great Republic lies; in putting a sound elementary education within the easy reach of every home in the land, and in making more liberal learning accessible to all who may acquire that taste and have the ambition to lay hold upon it, and we are loyal and patriotic citizens. We know history, we recall the cost, and therefore we appreciate the value of our distinguishing American institutions, and so we uncover in the presence of that flag, and we look upon the chief magistracy of the Republic with respectful veneration. (Applause.)

A GREETING TO THE MAN AS WELL AS THE OFFICIAL.

This is not quite all we would say, I am not fully and faithfully representing the sentiments of the National Educational Association if I say no more. Our greeting is not purely perfunctory and it is not alone official. We are likely to separate on the tariff, but not in our esteem for the head of an American home, who always governs his children, but is always governed by his grandchildren; for the lawyer at Indianapolis; for the gallant soldier of the Union Army; for the Senator from Indiana; for the man who has exemplified the best qualities of American citizenship in the most exalted political and official station in the world. (Applause.) We know the occasion of your journey to the mountains. Consider us not obtrusive if we say that the prayer of this great association, as of all good citizens, is that your mission of love may be abundantly successful, and that the woods and waters and the bracing air of the Adirondacks may give health to your home and bring joy to your heart. (Applause.) We count ourselves fortunate that this journey has by chance given us the benefit of your presence. Your sentiments and your felicitous powers of expression have frequently commanded the approval of all citizens and presented the honor of the American name around the world. (Applause.) You have frequently taken occasion to show your interest in the good cause of education and to utter expressions which have carried counsel and cheer to all enlisted in its advancement. We will wait upon your words and then we shall all be glad to pass along and shake your hand and say a word of cheer. This over we will thank you for the courtesy which prompted you to stop at our meeting, and then say godspeed on your journey in the hope that we have cast no additional burden upon you, but that new courage, added to wisdom and greater strength for wisely meeting the responsibilities of your great station, may flow from your call upon the National Educational Association. (Applause.)

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

When the President rose to speak he was received with hearty applause, and after quiet had been restored he spoke as follows:

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: If it is "more blessed to give than to receive," this is a blessed audience (laughter and applause); for I do not know any class of our people who give so largely in excess of their receipts (laughter) as instructors of the young, and especially female teachers. (Laughter and applause.) It gives me great pleasure to stand for a few moments in your presence, and to receive this cordial expression of your respect and interest. It is quite as appropriate, I think, that the President of the United States should review the teachers of the land as that he should review its Army or its militia. (Applause.) For, after all, the strength and defence of our institutions, not only in peace, but in war, are to be found in the young of the land, who have received from the lips of patriotic teachers the story of the sacrifice which our fathers made to establish our civil institutions, and which their sons have repeated on hundreds of battlefields. The organized Army of the United States, if we include the militia of the States, is of insignificant proportion when put in contrast with the armies of the other great Powers of the world. Our strength is not in these; it is in that great reserve to be