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BROADWAY THEATRE—8—Panjandrum.
CASINO—8:15—Adonis.
COLUMBUS THEATRE—8—Held in Slavery.
DALY'S THEATRE—8—Kellar.
EMPIRE THEATRE—8:15—The Girl I Left Behind Me.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—8:15—The Isle of Champagne.
GARDEN THEATRE—8—Robin Hood.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—8:15—Daughter of the Regiment.
HERRMANN'S THEATRE—8:20—Herrmann.
HOYT'S MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—8:30—A Trip to Chinatown.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—8—Vaudeville.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—8:30—Vaudeville.
PALMER'S THEATRE—8:15—1492.
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FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1893.

FOURTEEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.—A Conservative amendment to the Home Rule bill, relating to immigration and aliens, was accepted by the Government and carried in the Commons, 328 to 139; the Irish members and many Liberals voting against it. ==== Sir Richard Webster finished his address in behalf of the British case before the Behring Sea Court; C. Robinson, a Canadian lawyer, followed him. ==== Count Kalnoky's speech, intimating the possibility of an Austro-Russian alliance, has caused much irritation in Germany.

Domestic—John V. Morse, Bridget Sullivan and others gave testimony in the Borden murder trial at New-Bedford, Mass. ==== The Ohio Republican State Convention began its sessions in Columbus; Governor McKinley and the present State officers, it is thought, will be renominated. ==== Bath, N. Y., held its Centennial celebration. ==== The business portion of Fargo, N. D., was destroyed by fire; 2,200 people were rendered homeless. ==== Notice was received by the Department of State that Russia would raise her Mission at Washington, to the rank of an Embassy. ==== Mayor Harrison, of Chicago, gave a breakfast and reception for the Infanta; she was the guest of President Higinbotham, of the World's Fair Directory, in the evening.

City and Suburban.—Plans for the funeral of Edwin Booth were made. ==== The meeting of the Rapid Transit Commission was disturbed by angry words between Commissioners Spencer and Starin. ==== There was a large increase of attendance at the Open Air Horse Show. ==== The commencement exercises of the New-York and the Metropolis law schools took place. ==== Winners at Morris Park: Harvest, Restraint, Professor S., Sleipner, Kentigerna, Lepanto. ==== Stocks dull, although higher rates for money checked exports of gold. The closing was not strong, even at material declines. Money on call ruled at 6 per cent.

The Weather.—Forecast for to-day: Fair; warmer in the interior. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 74; lowest, 66; average, 70.

As was foreshadowed in THE TRIBUNE some time ago, the Aqueduct Commissioners have decided to acquire Jerome Park as the site for the reservoir which they declare to be necessary north of the Harlem River. The proposed reservoir will certainly be a costly undertaking, and Tammany Hall will naturally do all in its power to promote the enterprise, in the hope of direct and indirect profits from it. The work, however, will, we take it, be under the control of the Aqueduct Commissioners, in whom the community has good reason to feel confidence.

Rapid progress is being made in the Borden trial. The theory of the prosecution was disclosed by the testimony given yesterday by Miss Borden's uncle, John V. Morse, and the servant in the Borden household. The prosecution evidently do not expect to prove that Miss Borden committed the fiendish crimes of which she is accused, except by a process of exclusion showing that she must have done so because she was the only person in the house at the time. An unbroken chain of testimony on this point would still leave at least a doubt in many minds.

The Chamber of Commerce has reason for self-gratulation on the part taken by it when the city was threatened with cholera last autumn. It displayed a genuine civic spirit and did the public an invaluable service, both by the inquiry which its Advisory Committee made and by raising an emergency fund of $200,000. The Chamber also took a decided stand, later, in favor of a National quarantine system. This record adds a substantial item to the sum total of good done by the Chamber in its long and honorable career.

Yesterday's meeting of the Rapid Transit Commission was enlivened by an exchange of personalities between two of the members tending not at all toward the advancement of the business which the Commissioners should feel bound to transact with as little delay as possible. It was the first outbreak of the kind in the history of the Commission. It ought to be the last. Nothing was accomplished at the session, but the fascination of the Manhattan Company for the majority of the Commission was unmistakably disclosed; they seem to think that there can be no rapid transit in any other way. In fact, it looks as if the bold bluff of the Manhattan people might produce the very effect which, as everybody but the Commissioners knows it was intended to bring about.

The Republican Convention which met yesterday in Columbus, Ohio, has an easy and agreeable task before it. With one voice it will renominate Governor McKinley, and with him all or nearly all of the other State officials now in office. The renomination of Major McKinley has been inevitable from the moment of his election after a memorable campaign in 1891. The coming campaign will be conducted on substantially the same lines, and Major McKinley will display the same aggressiveness and the same conspicuous ability as a leader that he showed two years ago. National issues will have a controlling place in the canvass in Ohio, whose State election easily ranks in importance those which will take place in other States this year.

THE PRESIDENT AND HIS PARTY.

The question is asked: "What could President Cleveland have done to prevent financial trouble? He found a bad law in force, learned that Congress would not repeal it, and was compelled to wait. How is he responsible?" The statements do not conform to the facts. The President has found that he could not get the Sherman law repealed, nor any other financial change accomplished by the votes of a majority of Democrats in Congress. But he has had power at any time to appeal to the Republicans and a minority of Democrats, and he has refused to do so. THE TRIBUNE is not aware that he has ever made the slightest effort to ascertain whether he could make such an appeal with success. On the contrary, he appears to have set himself unyieldingly against any such policy from the first, because it would tend to divide his party and throw a portion of it into close affiliation with Republicans.

The responsibility clearly belongs to the President, if he has refused to try the obvious means of getting legislation that he judged necessary, no matter what his motives were. Whether it was more important to keep Democrats in the humor to act together on the tariff question men may doubt. But there can be no doubt that he deliberately took upon himself the responsibility, when he refused to find out whether the Republicans and part of the Democrats could act together for the financial safety of the country. It is no justification to say that he believed no such combination could have been formed, or believed that it could not succeed. There is no evidence to warrant him in such a decision. Without such evidence, without making any endeavor in that direction, he decided not to appeal to the Representatives of the people without distinction of party, and not to throw upon them the responsibility for the consequences which inaction or wrong action might produce.

There is a common impression that the President was anxious first to fill the more important offices with men of his own party, and believed that he would hardly be free to do so if he should go outside his party to ask support in the first and most important measure he had to propose. But this impression probably does injustice to Mr. Cleveland. Events may hereafter indicate the presence of such a motive in his mind, but it seems more natural, in the light of facts thus far known, to conclude that he was extremely anxious to save his party from any rupture on the silver question, in the hope that he might yet contrive some sort of compromise which, after some months of business depression, he could get it to adopt and pass.

The President has some singularly silly friends who load him with praise on all occasions, fit or unfit, and who are just now trying to find in his latest statement an appeal to the people without distinction of party. There could not be a more unfounded pretence. Had the President chosen, he could have made an appeal of that nature in March or April, and with excellent chances of success. He well knew that it would please the Republicans to give him hearty support in any proposed measure against the evil tendencies of a majority of his own party. He did not mean to give them the chance, and does not intend to do it in September, if any sort of compromise can meanwhile be contrived which the Democrats can be persuaded to take in its entirety as a party measure. Instead of relying upon public intelligence, he is counting upon Democratic necessity. Instead of appealing to the people without distinction of party, he is trying to find a pretext for claiming that the Democratic party, by a settlement of the money question, has rescued the country from disaster.

A SPASM OF SENSE.

Count Kalnoky's speech to the Hungarian delegations is a sign of reaction against the European policy of armaments. It is interpreted by the German press as a menace to the Triple Alliance, but that is a forced construction. Count Kalnoky asserted that a general policy of disarmament was impracticable, but admitted that it would be a great gain to the Continental nations if the process of enlarging the standing armies could be arrested. Then he left the delegations to infer that it would be safe for Austria-Hungary to resist the tendency to increase military expenditures, since there was scarcely a cloud in the European sky and the Eastern Question was in a state of profound tranquillity. The argument was addressed through the delegations to the impoverished population of the Dual Empire, which feels the overwhelming weight of taxation for military purposes during a period of unbroken peace. It was a confession that increased armaments were not required for national safety and that it was time to halt in the costly and burdensome preparations for future campaigning.

The German military enthusiasts express contempt for Count Kalnoky's optimistic views of European peace; but they are illogical and inconsistent in their strictures. If increased armaments are needed year after year, as they choose to assume, it is an indication that the coalition of the three Continental Powers, with England behind them as a naval ally, is of questionable utility as an instrument of European peace. The German critics in their frenzy for militarism are discrediting the Triple Alliance. Austria-Hungary naturally recoils from the new military theory that a nation must be prepared to fight campaigns simultaneously on opposite frontiers. War with France is too remote a contingency to be seriously entertained at Vienna. The Dual Monarchy's chief source of danger is the Eastern Question and Russian ambition. With alliances and armaments adequate for confronting the risks of war with Russia the Empire is secure; and the danger from that quarter is steadily diminishing with the establishment of better relations with St. Petersburg. It is the lucid common sense of the situation which Count Kalnoky has embodied in his address.

If Austria-Hungary were not a composite Empire made up of antagonistic races, the military policy of Germany might be followed recklessly. The Magyars and the Germans of the Dual Monarchy might not recoil against it, but the Emperor has millions of Slav subjects whose sympathies are with Russia and whose ambitions are centred upon the Balkan and Constantinople. These millions of Slavs cannot be depended upon to endure indefinitely the strain of military armaments, increasing year by year and designed to prevent the possibility of a coalition between Russia and France. They know that Austria-Hungary can have no possible quarrel with France, and are at least half-convinced that more could be accomplished by diplomatic intrigue with Russia than by blind, unswerving adherence to Berlin militarism. Some of the German critics are confident that Count Kalnoky's speech foreshadows a Russian alliance, but that is at least a premature judgment. Austria-Hungary is not prepared to abandon the Triple Alliance, which is strongly supported by the governing races. Count Kalnoky has simply intimated that existing armaments already suffice for keeping the peace of Europe, and that it is unnecessary to increase them. It is a sudden spasm of common sense, and a good sign for the future of the Continent.

THE LAW OF SELF-PRESERVATION.

"The instinct of self-preservation" it is sometimes called. Another way of stating it is "Self-preservation is the first law of nature." Whether obedience to this "instinct" or "first law" has any limitations is an interesting, unsettled question. Some twenty years ago a man by the name of Packer, who was travelling in Colorado with five companions, being in danger of starvation, had the presence of mind to slay the other five and subsist upon their remains until he found his way out of the country. He was apprehended, tried and convicted on five counts, and was sentenced to eight years' imprisonment on each. From this it would appear that in Colorado the law of self-preservation does have limitations. In sentencing Packer, however, the Judge laid special stress upon the sparsity of population in the locality as certainly aggravating the enormity and possibly constituting the gravamen of the crime. "Can you tell me," said he, addressing the prisoner with certain descriptive epithets denoted by dashes in the report, "why I ought not to pronounce sentence of death on you when there were only eight people in Hinchdale County in 1872 and you ate five of them?" Colorado was at that time straining every nerve to get sufficient population to qualify the Territory for Statehood and could not afford to offer any encouragement to a man who gorged his fearful appetite on five-eighths of the population of a whole county. Even under the law of self-preservation that sort of thing could not be tolerated. It can hardly be claimed, then, that the Colorado case fixed definite limits to the operation of the law of self-preservation.

The case of Mr. Russell Sage is different. In the winter of 1891, it will be remembered, Mr. Sage was waited upon by a person from Boston who desired a permanent loan of $1,200,000. With rather more abruptness than is usual with Boston persons he remarked to Mr. Sage that if he did not hand over that sum almost immediately he should drop a bag of dynamite which he held in his hand and blot Mr. Sage entirely out. At this moment Mr. Laidlaw, clerk of a firm doing business with Mr. Sage, entered on the scene. Mr. Sage has a large endowment of presence of mind, and considerable faith in Providence. He recognized Laidlaw as a man sent by Providence. He seized the hand of the man sent by Providence and placed him in his proper geographical relation between New-York and Boston. Did it with effusiveness. So much cordiality surprised Laidlaw. He involuntarily winked at one of Mr. Sage's clerks. Had he known what was going on behind him he would not have winked. Just then the Boston man dropped the bag, and the next that Mr. Laidlaw knew he was lying on Mr. Sage's stomach amid the ruins, surrounded by fragments of the man from Boston.

It is Mr. Laidlaw's opinion that by acting as a buffer for Mr. Sage he saved that gentleman's life. And as by doing it he became permanently disabled himself, he thinks Mr. Sage ought to pay him $50,000 for it. Moreover, from the manner of his testimony it is a fair inference that he does not think Mr. Sage's cordiality was entirely sincere, for he says that notwithstanding his demonstration of affectionate interest in him, and the later intimacy when he lay on Mr. Sage's stomach, that gentleman has never spoken to him since. Mr. Laidlaw accordingly brought suit for $50,000. This sum, as we understand it, did not so much express the value of Mr. Laidlaw's service as the amount of damage he sustained personally in the performance. The question accordingly was not whether it was worth $50,000 to Mr. Sage to have his life saved, but whether Mr. Sage had, under the law of self-preservation, a right to seize Laidlaw as an instrument sent by Providence and interpose him between himself and the dynamiter without compensation or reward. The complaint was dismissed by the Court on Tuesday for lack of proof of some of the essential allegations, but without any decision of the main question as to the limitations of the law of self-preservation.

This case, as will be readily seen, differs from the one decided in Colorado, where obedience to the law of self-preservation led to the depopulation almost of an entire county at a time when folks could be ill spared. Here in New-York there are more folks, and a few would not be so much missed. It is unfortunate, of course, that the case was not decided on its merits and the actual limits of the law of self-preservation accurately defined. There has been a disposition manifested in some quarters to criticise Mr. Sage for refusing to compensate Mr. Laidlaw in some measure for the damages he sustained. They say that he could well afford to pay the young man $50,000, or even more, for standing between him and destruction. But those who indulge in this line of criticism forget the importance of reaching a judicial decision of the interesting and important questions involved. It is worth a great deal to a man of wealth like Mr. Sage to have these questions settled. It cannot be doubted that Mr. Sage is grateful to Mr. Laidlaw, though being a very active and busy man he has not had the opportunity to tell him so. But there is nothing even now to prevent Mr. Sage from exhibiting his appreciation of the service by presenting Mr. Laidlaw with $50,000, or perhaps more. And it is only just to Mr. Sage to say that those who know him best have no doubt as to what he will do under the circumstances.

THE WHEAT SURPLUS.

The lowest price ever named for wheat will astonish nobody who has watched the course of the market for the last year. Indeed, it was predicted by THE TRIBUNE, when the crazy Chicago boom in wheat was holding the price 8 cents above the cost of the same grade at New-York, and from 8 to 15 cents above the cost at other Western cities, that the result was likely to be an extremely low price before the crop year ended. The high prices then established by a combination attracted an enormous quantity of wheat to that market. The grain poured in by every railroad and in volume altogether unprecedented for the season. Miles of loaded cars stood waiting for elevator room, and it was charged that the speculators, the elevators and the railroads were in a combination to prevent delivery of the wheat where it could be offered in settlement of contracts. But the avalanche from farms kept coming, and in time it caused a smash such as is rarely seen even in Chicago.

Ever since holders of that city have been trying to sell the wheat which some of them were trying to buy when the smash came. Last week the price dropped to the lowest point ever touched since the war panic in 1861, and yet there were over 20,000,000 bushels remaining in Chicago elevators, 10,000,000 bushels at Minneapolis, and nearly 12,000,000 at Duluth. The total visibly supply was over 70,000,000 bushels, against 29,000,000 a year ago, and yet another crop is not more than a month distant. Under the circumstances it is not strange that the lowest price ever quoted at New-York has been made this week, and while there has appeared an encouraging increase in the foreign demand, it amounts to little in comparison with the vast supplies available. For behind the visible supplies at a few points there are unknown but large stocks in country elevators and in farmers' hands, from which there are coming every week quantities quite unusual for the season, notwithstanding the extremely low prices now ruling.

This is an "object lesson" which the anti-combination convention now in session at the West might profitably study. Some farmers began this mischief by combining among themselves to put up the price and to keep back the truth. They caused false information to be given through State and National crop reports until the speculators were deluded with the notion that last year's yield was very short, and that there must come a deficit before July. When the speculators were crazy to buy these farmers emptied wheat on them, several million bushels each week reckoning only actual deliveries, and far more, no doubt, reckoning sales for future delivery.

But the consequences to the combining farmers are not pleasant. They have put into the coming crop all the labor and seed for a very large yield, only to find that their market is practically destroyed, at least for some months to come, by the extraordinary accumulation of wheat which high prices have prevented this country from exporting. Added to this there comes the sore depression in money markets, which would hardly exist if, instead of 70,000,000 bushels of surplus wheat unsold, the country had parted with the surplus at the proper time, and exported $50,000,000 or $60,000,000 less gold. It will probably result that, on four or five hundred million bushels to be raised this year, the farmers will get a very much lower price than they might have received if there had not been a combination of producers to put up prices last winter.

THE CLEVELAND SCHOOL EXPERIMENT.

An experiment of unusual importance in the management of public schools is being tried in Cleveland, Ohio. In and of itself it deserves the thoughtful attention of all men and women concerned directly or indirectly in the work of education. To the people of New-York it cannot fail to prove of especial interest, because the new system is in great part under the control of the Hon. Andrew S. Draper, who was the Superintendent of Public Instruction in this State from 1886 until last year, when a Democratic Legislature refused to re-elect him, although his exceptional fitness for the office was universally acknowledged. The city of Cleveland was fortunate in securing so able, experienced and competent a man as the superintendent of its public schools when the State of New-York dismissed him; and Mr. Draper was fortunate in securing an opportunity for educational work in a field where a new system had just been adopted, and where few restrictions are placed upon the official in charge of public school instruction.

In the June number of "The Educational Review" Superintendent Draper describes in some detail the new Cleveland system, which was adopted in 1892 as the result of a strong feeling on the part of the citizens that the schools must be taken out of politics and made as effective as possible. The primary feature of the new plan is the sharp distinction drawn between the business side and the instruction side of the school system. The business management of the schools is placed in the hands of a director and a school council of seven members. The director, who is the business manager and chief executive officer of the schools, devotes his whole time to the duties of his office, and receives a salary of $5,000; the members of the council serve without salary, and the council corresponds in a general way to the ordinary board of education. These officials are elected on a general ticket at the city elections. This seems to be the weak point in the system, since the election of school officials necessarily throws the schools into politics to a greater or less extent. It was at first proposed by the advocates of the new system to have a special school election, but this plan was abandoned in the interest of economy and to make the passage of the bill more certain. But even a special election would not make the offices in question non-political, nor would any method of appointment produce such a result with certainty.

So much for the business administration of the schools in Cleveland. The department of instruction is wholly in the hands of a superintendent, who is appointed by the director with the approval of the council. The superintendent is not chosen for a specified term, but for an unlimited period; that is to say, he can be removed only for cause, and practically holds his office, like a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, during good behavior. This is a vital factor in the Cleveland system. Of course it is self-evident that extreme care must be taken in choosing the right man for this responsible office, since the superintendent has "sole power to appoint and discharge all assistants and teachers authorized by the council to be employed." Cleveland has had the good fortune to secure an almost ideal man for this place, and there can be little doubt that on the side of instruction the new system will be successful while Mr. Draper has control of it.

The system, as a whole, is deserving of careful study. It has obvious advantages, and likewise some defects that may prove serious. That it is a great improvement upon the methods in vogue in most of our large cities will be generally admitted. At the same time, it is plain that even so good a system as that of Cleveland undoubtedly is will work badly in the hands of incompetent or unscrupulous men. But this is true of any system that the wit of man can devise. Popular government as a whole must depend upon the patriotism and fidelity of the individual units that make up the State. In the present case, both Mr. Draper and the city of Cleveland are to be congratulated upon the exceptionally favorable auspices under which this unique plan of public school management—for there is nothing else like it in the country—is being put into practice.

Mr. Dayton's appointment as Postmaster of New-York is generally conceded to be good politics. That it is neither ideal Civil Service Reform nor politics on business principles goes without saying. Mr. Dayton frankly confesses that he knows nothing about the Postoffice, and that he will have everything to learn. The perfectionists who were looking for an ideal Postmaster will have to make the best of a reputable partisan appointment and a shrewd political manœuvre on the part of the President.

Lost, strayed or stolen, an unconstitutional, fraudulent and atrocious protective tariff. A large reward will be paid, and no questions asked, to everybody who will refrain from mentioning the fact in the presence of the Democratic party.

Every successful experiment with storage batteries in the running of street cars must be viewed with interest both by the companies engaged in this kind of transportation and by the public at large, which is eager to see a satisfactory substitute for horses provided. The trolley has obvious merits and glaring defects. Its chief merit in the eyes of the railroad companies is its cheapness, but the stringing of wires innumerable in city streets is an intolerable nuisance and source of danger. Not only are the wires of the trolley system unsightly and obstructive, but it was shown in Brooklyn the other day that they may be the direct cause of fires, in spite of the allegations of advocates of the trolley that the currents carried are not powerful enough to give rise to any trouble. If the storage battery can be brought to compete with the trolley in point of economy it will at once take and hold the field. Hence it must be hoped that the experiments in progress in Second-ave. will prove successful.

Dr. Briggs is a heretic. He is also a learned and conscientious Christian gentleman.

Lizzie Borden's fainting fit was unfortunately timed, since it tended to create prejudice against her on the part of the jury. The counsel for the State in opening the case disclosed new testimony, which would be used against her, including that of her most intimate friend. It was an awkward moment for the prisoner to turn pale and lose consciousness. It would be hardly safe, however, to infer guilt from this dramatic incident in court. Lizzie Borden, even if innocent, might well have lost self-control under the stress of excitement, especially when confronted with intimations of her friend's betrayal of confidence. Indeed, it is nothing less than a marvel that this remarkable young woman, accused of one of the most horrible and unnatural crimes, has been able to maintain her fortitude and self-possession.

The Valkyrie's victories in the North Sea are a matter for congratulation on both sides of the Atlantic. Whether she wins or loses the American race, it cannot be said that she is the second-best English boat.

The Czar has sent to the Sultan of Turkey an album of paintings of the warships in the Russian Black Sea fleet. History is said to repeat itself, but we doubt if President Cleveland will ever present to Senator Hill a series of paintings depicting the Chicago Convention, the road to Washington and the Executive Mansion.

Brazilian traders buying cotton goods in Manchester bear testimony in their own way to the fact that the Reciprocity treaty is a good thing for American manufacturers. They assert that they would prefer to make all their purchases in England, but are hindered by the preferential duties in favor of American goods. That frank confession indicates that our manufacturers have a good deal at stake in the maintenance of the Reciprocity Convention. They have a fighting chance for a large foreign market, so long as the treaty remains in force. If the Democratic leaders carry out their threats and impose duties upon sugar and coffee, they will play directly into the hands of the British manufacturers. Then there will be nothing to prevent Brazilian merchants from buying all their goods in Manchester.

PERSONAL.

Congressman Mutchler, who was taken seriously ill last week at Blooming Grove Park, Pike County, Penn., is said to be gradually improving. Mr. Mutchler has suffered from stomach troubles for some months, and during the last session of Congress he was ill in Washington several times. His present illness is caused by troubles affecting the heart.

Herr Sonnenthal, the well-known Vienna tragedian, is not only admired for his great tragic powers as an actor, but also for the perfect cut and taste of his clothes. Hence his friends were peculiarly afflicted when it was discovered recently that eighteen new suits had been stolen from his wardrobe, and that he had nothing to wear. However, he solved the difficulty by playing in the "props" in which he had come to the theatre.

Mrs. Ellen M. Mitchell, of Boston, has made a special study of Dante, and has delivered a course of lectures before the University of Denver and elsewhere on this subject. She is the author of a work called "A Study of Philosophy," dealing chiefly with Greek philosophy, and is one of the little group of Hegelian students of this country—the school of thought of which Professor William T. Harris is one of the most prominent members.

Wordsworth's Cambridge associations are being sacrificed to improve the college kitchens. The rooms he occupied at St. John's are likely to be demolished soon for the sake of the cooking.

The entire gallery of pictures collected by the late Henry Field, of Chicago, estimated to be worth $300,000, has been presented by his widow to the Chicago Art Institute. The collection will be preserved intact, and kept in a room to be known as the "Henry Field Memorial Room." Six of the pictures are now on view at the World's Fair. The collection is chiefly of works by the French painters of the Barbizon school, but includes also a Constable, a Fortuny, a Knaus and a few other works outside that school.

"I know nothing of Mr. Parnell. I never saw him." So said Lord Salisbury in his speech at Derry recently. It is rather a curious confession that the leader of a great English party should have contrived to get through the years between 1880 and 1890 without ever seeing so very conspicuous a politician as Mr. Parnell, or even getting to know something about him. The circumstance points to the dignified retirement in which Lord Salisbury lives. Mr. Gladstone—so far as his strength and time permit—goes everywhere, sees everything, and knows everybody connected with his party. Lord Salisbury shuns political clubs, and has a remarkably small circle of acquaintance among the men of his own party. To have attained any sort of distinction and importance in politics and not to have hobnobbed with Mr. Gladstone would be difficult for a Liberal; but a Conservative may be something more than a non-commissioned officer in its party ranks, and may be quite unknown to his leader.

A HABIT THAT WILL BE HARD TO BREAK.

From The Chicago Tribune.

Before the Democratic tariff tinkers fasten a revenue tax on tea and coffee let them consult the large and robust army of Democratic voters who formed the tea and coffee habit under Republican auspices and carry dinner pails with tin cup attachments.

A SOUTHERN VIEW OF SUGAR BOUNTIES.

From The New-Orleans Times-Democrat.

And should the Federal Government not interfere with the sugar bounty system established by the Congress before last, but on the other hand give the assurance that the system will be maintained for the fifteen years for which it was originally fixed, there seems to be every prospect, from the immense development of the industry which has already taken place, that every ton of sugar needed for home consumption would be produced within the sole limits of the United States by the year 1905.

A CHANCE FOR DEMOCRATIC ECONOMY.

From The Cleveland Leader.

The income of the United States Government is increasing at the rate of $2,500,000 a month over the revenues of last year. With such an inflow of money the Democratic economy which is so loudly vaunted before election day ought to make both ends meet very easily. Whether or not it will do so is quite another matter.

MR. PHELPS IN BERLIN.

HIS LEGATION, HIS DIPLOMATIC SERVICES, HIS PERSONAL AND SOCIAL SUCCESSES.

Berlin, May 14.

Our Minister to Berlin has several titles to respect in his official capacity, and among them one which is, so far as I know, unique. He has housed the Legation comfortably and even handsomely. This ought not to be remarkable or exceptional, still less unique, but it is. Our American policy in such matters is seldom a wise one. Perhaps it is not a policy; perhaps it is only a custom, but, whichever it be, it is a mistake. There has never been in London since I have known it a sufficient or well-furnished American Legation—I am speaking of the official, not of the personal residence; of what is in Europe called the Chancellerie, or sometimes, in a doubtful English word, the Chancery. There has never been in Paris. In both those capitals the United States have been content to do their diplomatic business in narrow or dingy or shabby and inconvenient offices. Generally speaking, all these adjectives have applied to all the Legations in London, Paris, and Berlin; or if not all, some. We are parsimonious in matters that, whatever may be thought in Chicago, do really affect our credit and reputation abroad. Congress will not appropriate money enough to give our Legations such homes as they ought to have. It is part of the general system of stinginess with which all our diplomatic affairs are managed on the money side.

Mr. William Walter Phelps, however, has established the American Legation in Berlin in an apartment which does no discredit to him, or to the Government he represents. It is in a good street, a good building, on the first floor, with a suite of large, airy, well-decorated and elegantly furnished rooms. The first impression one got was that all this sober and suitable luxuriousness—I use the word relatively to other Legations—had been supplied by Mr. Phelps at his own expense. But he said not. The funds had been granted by the State Department, while Mr. Blaine was Secretary of State. I suppose money goes farther in Berlin than in other capitals, for house rent and furniture. It need not be supposed that we compete, even now, with great Embassies like the British or French. Very far from it. Our new Ambassador will find himself established decently; nothing more, if comparisons must be made. But it is something to be decent when one remembers the squalid holes which have so often and so long done duty for American Legations in Europe, and still do.

All about the walls of the central room hang portraits of American Presidents and of American Ministers to Germany. On either side of the Minister's desk is a bust of Washington and a bust of Frederick the Great. If the patriotic American wonders why they are thus bracketed together, he has only to recollect that Frederick was the first European sovereign who recognized the independence of the United States. He may remember also that it was upon this precedent that Prince Bismarck, as he himself said in 1886, based his policy of friendship to the Union during the Rebellion. He had been asked to do otherwise. "But did they suppose I was going to forget Frederick, or reverse the policy of good will to America which ever since his time had prevailed?"

The other and more important services of Mr. Phelps during his mission to Berlin are better known; perhaps so well known that it is superfluous to say anything more about them. Still, the end of them all has come, and the completion of a career, or of one phase of a career, is a good time for taking stock. And four years is a long time. The unassisted human memory occupies itself in these hurried days with the things of yesterday, but how about the things of day before yesterday? It is four years since the Samoa Conference took place, in May, 1889, when Mr. Phelps came to Berlin, not as Minister, but, together with Messrs. Kasson and Bates, as Commissioner. He did his share of that work, more difficult and important than it seemed,—difficult enough and important enough to engage a good deal of Prince Bismarck's attention. He did it so efficiently and wisely as to earn the name of the peacemaker. No name is more honorable to the diplomatist; it is the final testimony to his capacity and his success, for peace is what diplomacy aims at. Anybody can quarrel; to compose a quarrel, and to adjust conflicting interests and appetites in a stable and honorable way, is the highest triumph.

What happened upon the conclusion of the conference is known, but may be told once more. Mr. Phelps quitted the Foreign Office in Berlin where the Samoan Conference had been held during May and part of June, carrying a little yellow travelling bag, which contained the treaty that had just been signed. He drove straight to the station, caught the train to Bremen and the North German Lloyd steamer from Bremen to New-York, journeyed on by the first train from New-York to Washington, and presented himself and his treaty to Mr. Blaine, who took him to the President, and to the President the treaty was handed over. For once, the somewhat frigid individuality of Mr. Harrison showed itself sympathetic. Whether he asked Mr. Phelps to sit down is disputed. He was himself standing, as his habit was, at the corner of his desk. But he received the treaty, opened a drawer, took out a commission as Minister to Germany, handed it to Mr. Blaine, saying, "You won't mind signing this;" and then delivered the signed commission to Mr. Phelps, with the remark: "I offer you this because you have earned it."

Mr. Phelps returned to Berlin, this time as Minister, in September, and presented his credentials to the Emperor. They made each other speeches, cordial on both sides; rather longer than usual on the Emperor's side; which were duly published in the German papers. I would tell the whole story of the publication if I dared, but I do not wish to be indiscreet or to raise an international question. It is enough to say that first impressions were in this case lasting. The foothold which Mr. Phelps gained he kept, and both at Court and elsewhere established those relations of confidence and personal good will without which the most skilful diplomacy has but half a chance. He spent no small part of his Ministerial life in endeavoring to secure the reintroduction into Germany of American pork. It is a topic of which no heroic treatment is possible, but it concerned a great industry and the prosperity of many Americans. At the end of a year of diplomacy the prohibition was removed. His countrymen who deal in this commodity need not be the less grateful to their representative because the German consumer was also grateful. It was one of the acts which helped make Mr. Phelps popular in both countries; and his securing the admission of American live cattle was another.

American cereals were looked after, also, and there is a curious tradition in Berlin that the American Minister's "corn dinners" to members of the Government and of the Reichstag created a demand for this peculiarly American product. It is even on record that he contributed something to the hilarity of nations, or of the German nation, by securing the admission of Colonel the Hon. W. F. Cody's bucking ponies and buffaloes. Certain it is that the six hundred—just the number of British warriors who charged at Balaclava—American doctors who came to the Medical Congress at Berlin found themselves well looked after. Many other American compatriots could say the same thing, whether transient or resident.

No homekeeping American has the least idea what this means, or what a tax on time, good nature, and the pocket, is paid by their envoys in European countries to the American who does not keep at home. We are, of all nations in the world, in that particular respect, the least reasonable. No foreign Minister or Ambassador, unless he be American, is expected to keep open house and purse for his fellow countrymen, or to settle their ever-recurring difficulties with innkeepers and cabdrivers. The American is. Mr. Phelps has a