

Announcements. ACADEMY OF MUSIC—8:15—Under the Polar Star. BIJOU THEATRE—8:15—Marty Malone. BROADWAY THEATRE—8:15—The Girl I Left Behind Me. COLUMBIUS THEATRE—8:15—The Girl I Left Behind Me. DALY'S THEATRE—8:15—Gelsa. EDMUND MUSSEY—8:15—Waxworks and Concert. EMPIRE THEATRE—8:15—The Land of the Living. FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—8:15—Lost, Strayed or Stolen. GARRICK THEATRE—8:15—Chevalier. GRAND OPERA HOUSE—8:15—The Land of the Living. HAMBURG THEATRE—8:15—Santa Maria. HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—8:15—El Capitán. HERALD SQUARE THEATRE—8:15—A Parlor Match. HOYT'S THEATRE—8:15—Gelsa. KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE—8:15—Half a King. KOSTER & BIAL'S—8:15—The Girl I Left Behind Me. LYCEUM THEATRE—8:15—An Enemy to the King.

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New-York Daily Tribune

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY. FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1896. SIXTEEN PAGES. THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—Gladstone spoke at an enthusiastic anti-Suitan meeting in Liverpool; he showed that England could act alone without bringing on a general war. —Advices from Madrid are that Cavite, in the Philippine Islands, is occupied by 15,000 insurgents; Spain is preparing to send 8,000 additional troops. —Baron Louis Gerhard Geer of Pinesang, the famous Swedish statesman, died in Stockholm. DOMESTIC.—Major McKinley addressed three large delegations of visitors from Pennsylvania. —Harry Reed, of New-Haven, the Popocratic candidate was howled down by the Yale students, and was unable to deliver his address. —John R. Gentry lowered the pacing record to 2:00 1/4 at Portland, Me. —James F. Joy, the railway man and capitalist, died at his home in Detroit, Mich. —The great Puget Sound drydock was formally accepted by the Navy Department. CITY AND SUBURBAN.—The Sound Money Democratic State Convention in Brooklyn named Daniel G. Griffin, of Jefferson County, for Governor; Frederick W. Hinrichs, of Brooklyn, for Lieutenant-Governor, and Spencer Clinton, of Buffalo, for Judge of the Court of Appeals. —Harry Reed, Challenger, Woodville, Chic. —The yacht race between the Quisetta and the Amoretta ended in a collision, in which the Quisetta's bowsprit was broken. —The Australian cricket team defeated the New-Jersey Athletic Club by an innings and 90 runs. —New-York defeated Baltimore at baseball by 8 to 3. —Stocks showed strength.

THE WEATHER.—Forecast for to-day: Fair and warmer. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 72 degrees; lowest, 49; average, 59 1/2.

At a time of increasing sales a newsdealer or train boy sometimes runs short of a sufficient supply of the Tribune. Readers always confer a favor by reporting such cases to the Business Office of the Tribune at 124 Nassau St. The Tribune is the original McKinley and Hobart paper, and the leading one. For the best news and the most news, political and otherwise, order The Tribune. It is conceded by contemporaries that the display of New-York, Brooklyn and Westchester County news in the Tribune is without an equal in the metropolitan press; and, as the special news of those localities appears also in the regular city and mail editions of The Tribune, suburban residents can, while travelling, depend upon The Tribune, absolutely for their home news.

The first important meeting of the campaign in Brooklyn will be held this evening in the huge rink, which will hold 6,000 or 7,000 people. As Mr. Depew is to be the principal speaker, it is certain that the building will be crowded, and every one who goes there will be glad he did so. The time for the meeting is well chosen. Our Republican friends on the further side of the East River will be sure to make it a large one, and give their enthusiasm free course.

What we must regard as Li Hung Chang's "positively last" farewell to the United States has just been received at the State Department in Washington, having come from Vancouver by the slow course of mail. It is a cordial expression of goodwill toward this country, with the statement that he regards our Government as the model Government of Western civilization. This is, assuredly, a high compliment. If it is accepted at its face value, it must mean that the Viceroy will strive to adapt to his own great country some of the ideas which he imbibed in ours.

Mr. Bryan will not carry away a very good impression of Connecticut, into which he ventured yesterday, if he judges the State as a whole by the experience he had in New-Haven. He undertook to speak at an open-air meeting there, but was repeatedly interrupted by the shouts and yells of Yale students, and after a few minutes was compelled to cease talking, especially as the disorderly students were reinforced by the efforts of a military band in the neighborhood. The conduct of the students, who seemingly had arranged a concerted plan to annoy the speaker, is without excuse or defence and deserves severe reprobation. This is a land of free speech, and the police should have seen that the Boy Orator had an opportunity to address his audience without interruption.

Senator James Smith sent a dispatch to the Democratic Committee of New-Jersey yesterday, insisting that his resignation of the chairmanship be accepted. It was scarcely necessary, for, despite some perfunctory remarks as to the desirability of keeping the Senator at the head of the committee, the members were of one mind about allowing him to retire. His successor is Colonel E. L. Price, a man who is nothing if not blurring over with enthusiasm in the cause of Popocracy. "I am," says Colonel Price, "heart and soul in favor of our platform and nominees." Plainly, Price is the man for the hour.

The Convention of Gold Democrats completed in Brooklyn last evening the programme outlined at Syracuse on August 31. The work of the Convention was done in good order and with expedition; its candidates stand for a principle and command universal respect. The unanimity of its action betokens the strength of the movement that has taken the form of an organized bolt from the "regular" Democracy. The real Democratic party in the State, however, is not that which has put forward the double-faced Thacker as its leader; it is found in the courageous element that disowns Bryan and all he stands for. These men have refused to follow the standard of false Democracy, or even permit their party in the State to be given over to men who would sacrifice National honor. So they are making an organization which stands for Democratic ideas in State government, while repudiating the Chicago platform.

MR. BRYAN AT BROOKLYN.

Mr. Bryan really improves, as the demoralization of his supporters and the disintegration of the force behind him become more complete. He did not disperse his audiences in Brooklyn, which were not merely of the sight-seeing kind, and were evidently in sympathy with him, and he actually approached reasonable argument more nearly than in any other speech for some weeks. It is a compliment to him to say that some of his planks merit notice. As long as he confined himself to open or scarcely veiled appeals to the prejudice of property against wealth, workers against employers, or section against section, he deserved nothing but contemptuous silence or indignant rebuff.

The carefully studied defence of the Chicago platform may demote some minds not familiar with the rightful distinction between interfering with the domestic affairs of a State and the execution of the laws of the United States. It was adroit in Mr. Bryan, but amazingly impudent, to quote Abraham Lincoln as an opponent of the enforcement of United States laws within State limits, as if every step taken by Mr. Lincoln in suppression of the rebellion had not been met by secessionists and their sympathizers with exactly the same plea which Mr. Bryan now sets up. Wherever United States laws are violated it is the sworn duty of the President to enforce them, though every man in a State from the Governor down participates in the violation. That is not interfering with the domestic affairs of a State, which the Republican platform of 1860 censured, and Mr. Bryan is pitifully ignorant of history and of law if he does not know it.

Not more sound is Mr. Bryan's attempt to make public condemnation of the Taney decision regarding human slavery an excuse for the Chicago proposal to reconstruct the Supreme Court in order to repudiate National and private obligations and debase the currency. The Republicans of 1860 rightly denounced "perversions of judicial power," because no question before the Court at the time gave it even a decent excuse for the sweeping decision which it rendered in the interest of a pro-slavery political party. Mr. Lincoln rightly held that such a perversion of power could in no way obligate the voters of the country in the exercise of their political rights. Neither does anybody now claim that these voters are in the least restrained from seeking to elect Congressmen who will endeavor to devise a mode of taxing incomes which the courts will regard as not unconstitutional. But the proposal to reconstruct or pack the Court by act of Congress, so that it shall reverse its decision, is a very different matter. If Mr. Bryan does not know that, he is amazingly unfit to hold any high office, and if he does, he is as unscrupulous in trying to deceive the people as any demagogue in the country.

When Mr. Bryan criticizes the sale of United States bonds through a syndicate of bankers, he finds many who agree that the method was erroneous, although the object of the sale was honorable. But this campaign does not turn upon the question whether Secretary Carlisle or President Cleveland erred in judgment when they conceived that it was necessary to employ the aid of the syndicate in order to place the bonds. Whether they were mistaken or not has nothing to do with the question whether it is or is not repudiation to pay 53 cents for every 100 cents borrowed by the Government and promised to the lender. Whole volumes of harsh language about the course chosen by the Administration will not in the slightest degree affect the decision of intelligent men respecting the only issue that now remains, namely that of National good faith and integrity, and it is not the part of an honest man to excite popular feeling against the mode of selling bonds, as a pretext for getting voters to favor their repudiation.

Mr. Bryan's defence of his free-coinage platform was more bold, more unguarded, more calculated to catch the ears of an excited audience not too well informed, than any other he has made in the campaign. He does not even attempt to deny that the silver mine-owners would be enriched, but declares that they bless the country by pouring out the metal. He does not attempt to deny that there might be an enormous increase in the production of silver, but contents himself with saying, "That is 'guesswork'; we do not legislate on possibilities." But Mr. Bryan, this is not the truth. Exactly what you propose is to act on the guess that free coinage will make silver worth \$1.29 per ounce in gold. This great Nation, with the livelihood and happiness of many millions of families and workers, is asked to stake the whole upon Mr. Bryan's unsupported guess. He may rest assured that the people will not take so crazy a risk.

PREACHING DISORDER.

Mr. Bryan has now so fully and, to use his own word, unqualifiedly identified himself with the Chicago platform, anarchy plank and all, that there can be no hesitation in calling him the Anarchist as well as the Repudiation candidate. But he himself furnishes even stronger evidence of the fitness of that title than is contained in the platform on which he stands. That detestable document merely cries "Hands off!" to the officers of law and order. Mr. Bryan goes a long step further. He distinctly and explicitly recognizes violence as a proper means of enforcing the demands of one individual upon another. Speaking the other day upon his favorite theme, the "war between the masses and the classes," and especially upon "differences between employers and employes," he declared himself in favor of "an impartial tribunal before which a man may come to settle his differences, instead of resorting to violence to 'settle them.'" That is an unmistakable recognition of violence as an established and acceptable means of settling disputes at present, and as a proper one to be maintained in future until arbitration shall be effected, and even then whenever one party to the dispute declines to submit it to arbitration. It is to say that in the absence of a tribunal of arbit-

tration, resort to violence is the only resort, and is a justifiable resort, for every man who wants his wages raised or wants an objectionable fellow-workman dismissed. A more abominable doctrine has not been preached in the industrial world since that preposterous young revolutionist, Debs, two years ago posed as "President," claimed authority superior to that of the Federal Government, and advised his followers to arm themselves. Mr. Bryan has passed the bounds of harmless or merely dishonest crankiness. He is making himself a dangerous crank, an incendiary, an inciter to violence and rioting. A fine proposal, surely, to make such an open advocate of law-breaking the chief executor of the Constitution and laws.

THE TURKISH QUESTION.

Mr. Gladstone's speech contained not an echo of his anti-Turkish thunderings of twenty years ago. It was chiefly a profession of confidence in the present British Government, and a confession of the hopelessness of the situation in the East. That was the rational speech to make. There is no occasion for going into spasms over the Turkish question. As a matter of fact, there is no Turkish question worthy of consideration. Twenty years ago there was. Even one year ago there was. There was occasion for interest in it, not, as some say, through sickly sentimentality, but through good, honest, downright human feeling. The question has now, however, been answered. It was effectively answered when the alleged Great Powers of Europe agreed not to interfere with the Turk's doings except by unanimous consent and concerted action of them all. The answer was confirmed, signed, sealed and delivered when Russia established a practical protectorate over Turkey, and gave the world to understand that Turkey was thenceforth free to ravage Armenia to its heart's content. All protests, pleas and denunciations since that time have been a waste of breath. They are now. The awful work goes on. Almost daily the Turks are robbing, torturing, vivisectioning and massacring innocent men, women and children. They are perfectly safe in doing so. No one will call them to account. Russia is protecting them in it, and no other Power dares to incur the Great Bear's wrath.

But why is Russia thus making herself an accessory to the greatest crime of the century? For various reasons. One, because Russians seem naturally to hate Armenians, just as they do the Jews. The Armenians are to them aliens in race and creed and national spirit, and in all those respects are offensive to them. Another, because the Armenians are in Russia's way. She wants their country for her own, but she does not want them in it. They would be inconvenient subjects, always refusing conformity with the Russian faith and asking for civil and religious liberty. It would be necessary to ship them all to Siberia, or to maintain garrisons among them. It will be so much better to have them all killed off. Then she can take possession of their country and fill it with her own people in peace and comfort. A third, because Russia wants Constantinople and the whole Turkish realm, and knows the easiest way to get it is to let it stand as it is until it collapses through its own rottenness. "Give a thief rope enough and he'll hang himself," is a good old motto, and Russia—an expert in such things—is acting upon it.

Why England does not act to perceive. It is not because she fears Russia, or any other Power or Powers in Europe, nor yet because she dreads a general European war. It is because she fears an uprising in her own Indian Empire, compared with which the Sepoy Mutiny would be mere child's play. England has 90,000,000 Mahometan subjects in India. That is the pivotal fact. If she attacks Turkey, whose Sultan is the head of the whole Mahometan world, she will endanger the loyalty of all that multitude. More than that, Russia will then appear, as she does now, as the protector and champion of the Mahometan faith against the Giaour, and will therefore be looked to by the Mahometans of India for aid in their revolt against the English. It is the fear of a Mahometan uprising in India, abetted by Russia, whose outposts are already perilously near the Indian border, which restrains the British Government.

So the world may as well accept the situation philosophically. The Armenians will be destroyed, no doubt. Mr. Gladstone said yesterday there was no ground for hope that the massacres were ended. But there are not as many Armenians now as there were—perhaps not more than 600,000 or 700,000. Only 600,000 or 700,000 men, women and children to be outraged, violated, burned alive, buried alive, done to death with every conceivable refinement of savagery. Only a whole Christian nation to be exterminated. That is all. What is that to be squeamish about? At least 200,000 have thus been disposed of in the last year or two. Surely the world ought to be so used to it by this time as not to shrink from a continuation of the butchery. That will be better than a disturbance of the European concert, will it not? And then, when the last Armenian is killed, there will be peace. Or, if there is not peace, there will be something better to fight about than a mere matter of humanity.

CHARACTERISTIC OPPOSITION.

Those who are familiar with the general record of the Board of Education in Brooklyn will find no occasion for surprise in the attitude assumed by it at its last meeting in relation to the chapter on public education drafted for the benefit of the men who are engaged in preparing a charter for the enlarged city. That draft, as is generally recognized, is merely provisional, and there is no assurance that its final form will be that given it by the committee. In brief, the system proposed is an enlargement of the new system under which the schools of this city are conducted, as the result of the reform legislation reluctantly granted at the last session. Provision is made for a Board of Education, consisting of forty-two members, and for a number of school inspectors proportionate to the size of the city; and the scholastic work of the Department of Education is entrusted, as at present, to a City Superintendent and his assistants. This chapter of the provisional charter has been received with favor by the advocates of school reform, although it is considered certain that the entire subject will be most carefully examined by President Low and the other members of the Charter Commission before final action is taken.

This chapter of the charter was made public on Saturday, August 29. On the following Tuesday the Brooklyn Board of Education adopted a set of resolutions condemning the proposed system. Obviously there could have been no time for thorough consideration of the matter. Nevertheless, a committee was ready with an elaborate report, and in advocating it several of the members stoutly maintained that the enlargement of the present New-York system so as to take in the entire city would not be advisable, principally because that system was an "experiment." So the Board affirmed that "the present system for Brooklyn, as far as practicable, should be left untouched," and "earnestly recommended" that "provision be made for the appointment by the Mayor of a 'separate board for each county, to be composed of the residents of that county, the Board for Kings County to be composed, as at present, of forty-five members, that our present system may be continued.'"

awkward; that there is such a division of responsibility that no one can be held accountable when things go wrong; that the plan of "local committees" is ill adapted to a large city; and that the schools of Brooklyn can never be raised to the highest plane until some radical changes take place. Many changes in the right direction were recommended a year or two ago by a committee of eminent citizens who were asked by Mayor Schieren to look into the subject. Their conscientious and careful work aroused so much opposition that all reform plans were defeated, the principal source of opposition being the Board of Education, despite the fact that its president was a member of the Advisory Committee. One active member of the Board took the extreme ground that a system like that proposed might be all right in a country like Russia, but that it was un-American and totally out of place in a really civilized community. With such spirits controlling the Board, it is perfectly natural that it should condemn the work of the Charter Committee and lift up its voice in favor of the prevailing system. These men apparently have the idea that there is something sacred in a Board of forty-five members, and that to lay hands upon the "local committee" method of governing the schools is akin to an act of impiety.

We do not suppose the Charter Commission will be influenced by a hastily prepared report adopted by the Brooklyn Board with scant consideration. There must, it would seem, be one educational department for the whole of the Greater New-York, and it is questionable whether a better system, considered as a whole, than that finally secured for this city, as the result of a prolonged struggle, will be devised. If Brooklyn can have its own Board of Education after consolidation, each of the boroughs could claim the same right, and hopeless confusion would follow. It is a fortunate circumstance that the system just established in New-York is ready at hand for the Charter Commission to enlarge and adapt to the requirements of the greater city.

SOME WISE SILVERITES.

"The Austin Statesman," Democratic, deserves a word of praise for the able and vigorous fight it is making against free silver. While its attitude is that of the most intelligent Democrats of Texas, there is good reason to believe that it would have been to the interest of "The Statesman" to have come out for free silver. It has been steadily bombarded by silverites ever since it bolted the ticket, and it has undoubtedly lost subscribers by its honest and patriotic course. It has enlisted for the war, however, and shows no signs of being frightened by the attacks made upon it.

These attacks come mostly in the form of idle or abusive letters to the editor, which he is expected to answer. "The Statesman" declares that this is entirely out of the question; and it prints some of the bona-fide letters it is receiving from ardent Bryan men, in order that its readers may see why it is out of the question. A few passages may be quoted from these letters, because they show in a most striking, because unconscious, way just what many of Mr. Bryan's most noisy followers think free silver means. In spite of their stupidity and vulgarity, therefore, they are valuable helps to a proper understanding of the free-silver campaign, because they are written by some of the people who, according to Mr. Bryan, know more about finance than bank presidents or the Skylocks of Wall Street.

One letter quoted by "The Statesman" was sent by a silver committee, and it begins as follows: "Oh, you on'y cuss. I jes' wish we fellows had you outin the woods. What the damnation do you want to silve the money they wanted. That's free silver Mr. Bryan is goin' to send out when he is president. You or sech a fool you don't understand it. Don't you no they is goin' to count all the gold dollars and send out 10 silver dollars for every gold dollar that he took out free among the boys. You ole fool, aint you got nobody to grab for you. Let up on it."

Then "a friend," after the candid manner of friends, sends the following illustration of what sixteen to one means: "You d— a ole fool, don't you no them fellows what you rite for will not pay you \$16 for every \$1 they pay you now, under free silver? Haint you got sense enough to see that, you blasted ole fool?"

We have space to quote from only one more letter; but in its way it is the best of them all, for the writer is evidently of a little higher grade of intelligence than most of the other writers. How little that really means, however, will be seen by perusing the letter, which is as follows:

Free silver will make money plenty. We will build new mints and coin all the silver of the world and make England bite the dust. With ship loads of silver we will break the old man and get all the trade of the world. We will coin and coin and coin until silver is as plenty as leaves of the trees, and then every fellow will have just as much as he wants. With dollars for every gold dollar, and then I had hundreds of dollars in Confederate money, and I aint seen a 10-dollar piece since then. Let us git back to good old Confederate times, when everybody had all the money they wanted. What I am for and you ought to be for it, because I know you was a Confederate soldier. Aint you got enough Southern patriotism in you to want to git back to good old Confed days? I'm for all the money the Government can coin and print. Let her com; it wont bother me. OLD CONFED.

Most people, we think, will admit that "The Statesman" could not seriously attempt to answer such "arguments" as these. A course in a primary school is what the writers are most in need of. It is pitiful to think that thousands of men who will vote next November on a question of paramount importance to the welfare of the country are so utterly ignorant in regard to the meaning of that question. Mr. Bryan pretends that he is appealing to the intelligence of the country; but, in point of fact, his appeal is made wholly to its ignorance. And his triumph would mean, among other things, the coming into power of just such men as those who are confounding the Editor of "The Statesman" by their arguments.

SENATOR HILL'S LOST OPPORTUNITY.

When the Democratic National Convention adjourned last July David B. Hill was conceded to be the leader of the reputable elements of his party. He had won the position fairly. His skillful, determined fight against the anarchist elements that dominated the Convention was the most creditable effort of his public career. It gave him an entirely new position in the estimation of the people. In the admirable, patriotic endeavor of those few days the long years of his discreditable political past were lost sight of, and he stood forth for the first time a political leader with an acknowledged claim to statesmanship. His future seemed bright and full of promise. He returned home in triumph. There was a general expectation that he would place himself in the van of Sound Money Democrats, go down in honorable defeat with them only to rise to a higher plane of political activity than any he had previously acted upon. It was a great opportunity; one of the kind seldom presented. He failed to grasp it. Instead of proceeding to the logical lengths of the course which he had marked out at Chicago he began to trifle. It was a fatal mistake. The situation was too serious to permit any indulgence in small politics. He hesitated and lost. He refrained from identifying himself completely with the honest members of his party which he led so valiantly at Chicago, and gradually edged away from them, apparently believing that they were of less importance to his career than the remnants of Tammany and the malodorous State machine. Regularity, he concluded, was greater than patriotism; control of

the organization more important than to have a reformed Democracy and enlightened public sentiment behind him. Some of his defenders say that he endeavored to control the Buffalo Convention only that he might compel a declaration for gold. If so, he failed completely. He could not but fail under the circumstances. He did nothing to prevent failure. From the time of his return he had nothing to say against the campaign of repudiation and anarchy. Forsaking his Sound Money allies he resumed his old rôle of an opportunist. He began to deal with the other side. The Popocratic Presidential candidate was received at Wolfer's Roost as though Hill were a loyal supporter of the cause. Grave conferences were held with the silver leaders, and in a general way he acted as if he wanted to make atonement for what he had done against them in the Convention.

Such a course could have but one termination. Failing to lead, he was compelled to follow; lacking the courage of his convictions and without faith in the people's moral sense and patriotism, he became a victim of the mob's reckless humor of the hour. It is absurd to credit him with smart politics in providing for the State Convention a candidate who repudiates its chief plank. This repudiation will do Hill no good. The silverites will see nothing in it but a betrayal on his part of their interests, and both sides will compare it with his treacherous actions toward the gold men at the close of the National Convention. David B. Hill will undoubtedly be a factor in the Democratic party in the future, but the great opportunity of his political life has gone by forever.

Both McKinley and Bryan quoted Lincoln on Wednesday, but with what a difference!

Thacher has shown such an "uncommon anxiety" to be nominated for Governor that one might as soon expect the leopard to change its spots as the nominee of the Buffalo Convention to give up, after it is within his grasp, what he sought so long and earnestly.

Judge McMahon, in the General Sessions, has decided that a sandwich constitutes a meal, and his opinion led to the prompt acquittal of a defendant charged, as the keeper of a "Raines hotel," with violating the law on a recent Sunday. The question has not yet been passed on by a court competent to render an authoritative decision, but it is a question of importance in the interpretation of the law, and may in time come before the Court of Appeals.

When the Government fixes the price of silver at \$1.29 an ounce, what will fix the price throughout the world.—W. J. Bryan.

Let's have the Government fix the price of potatoes at \$5 a bushel. Then every one who owns a potato-patch will be as well off as though he owned a gold mine.

A great problem, long impending, is now finally confronting the country for solution, and will not be put aside even for the silver question. What will the college and in after college be called? A man in college and in after college is identified and ticketed by the year of his class; and while "class of 1900" may do very well for official documents, there must be something shorter and less formal for the colloquial uses of every day. We do not observe that much progress has yet been made in determining this question; but so far as the season has gone we are inclined to award the palm to "Duffs." In that sedate institution, neighbor of Harvard, but little influenced by the tone and sentiments of her great rival, the Freshman class is called the "double rits."

That was a splendid raid of the Anglo-Egyptian gunboats up the Nile. It is said they went as far as El Dabbah. That is fully a hundred miles beyond New-Dongola, and thirty miles beyond Old Dongola. It is not more than seventy-five miles from Ambukol and Kortl and the great cross-country roads to Omdurman and Khartoum. The expedition is evidently getting on, and the days of the Dervish power are numbered.

Major McKinley told the young men whom he addressed on Wednesday that he cast his first vote for the re-election of Abraham Lincoln, and said he, "it is to me a priceless memory." To many thousands of the young men of the country who vote this year for the first time it will in the future be a rich memory that they voted for the election of McKinley and Hobart, and helped give the deathblow to the false doctrines for which Bryan and the Popocrats stand.

Mr. Bryan has been having uncommonly good luck. He has addressed audiences at the tail end of his train in the midst of rainstorms. And he could not have more appropriate audiences than men who don't know enough to go in when it rains.

In some of the Western Territories bounties were formerly paid for coyote scalps, but in time, as a result of the destruction of its enemy, the jackrabbit overran the land, and an oppressed population pined for the restoration of the outlawed coyote. Not only was the bounty for its destruction suspended, but new laws were passed encouraging the breeding of the animal, with the gradual result that the jackrabbit was reduced to his normal consequence. No such protective reform exists for increasing the East Indian output of snakes, but the natives there have been breeding them in like manner for the sake of the Government bounty, which is now withdrawn, leaving the reptile to its natural increase, the supply being always much in excess of the demand without the stimulus of a public reward for its production. In fact, the plague of snakes in Hindostan is a permanent one, vainly battled against by all rulers there, from Chandra Gupta down, and because of climatic and other reasons, sure to defy the efforts of all who may follow them. They are a good deal worse than the jackrabbits, though not so injurious as their civilized cousins which have overspread Australia.

Our opponents tell us that with free coinage we cannot borrow from abroad. I reply that under the gold standard we cannot pay what we have already borrowed.—Bryan, in Brooklyn, Wednesday night. Stuff! In 1873 the public debt was \$2,234,482,1963. In 1883 it was only \$1,549,556,333. In twenty years of gold standard and Republican policy we paid off \$684,926,604. Any fears about the rest of it?

Mr. Sinjun is being put upon again by his associates on the Popocratic committee. How much longer will the poor man continue to display the patience of Job and bow meekly before every affront that is heaped on him?

Upon the authority of the Navy Department, which has received the official report of the speed trial of the armored cruiser Brooklyn, it is stated that Cramp & Sons, the builders, will receive a premium of \$350,000 for attaining a higher speed than the guarantee clause of the contract called for. During the administration of William C. Whitney as Secretary of the Navy, in President Cleveland's first term, the premium for speed allowance on war vessels was \$100 per unit of horse-power in excess of the contract requirement. Subsequently premiums were changed from horse-power to speed developed, the unit being fixed at the quarter-knot, and the premium ranging at \$25,000 for each quarter-knot in excess of the requirement, with a penalty of a corresponding amount for a deficiency of speed. Under the premium system the vessels named have earned for their builders the following amounts: Baltimore, \$106,442; Bennington, \$3,609; Bancroft, \$45,000; Brooklyn, \$350,000; Castine, \$50,000; Columbia, \$50,000; Concord, \$453; Detroit, \$150,000; Indiana, \$50,000; Maclach, \$45,000; Marblehead, \$125,000; Massachusetts, \$100,000; Minneapolis, \$414,000; Montgomery, \$200,000; Newark, \$38,857; New

York, \$200,000; Olympia, \$300,000; Oregon, \$175,000; Philadelphia, \$100,000; San Francisco, \$100,000; Yorktown, \$39,825. This makes a total of \$2,941,716 in premiums paid on twenty-one vessels. Penalties for non-fulfillment of guarantees have been laid against the Charleston, for \$33,284 (which was remitted by Congress for special reasons); Monterey, \$32,823; Petrel, \$485.

"If you want more money," said the Youthful Spouter on Wednesday night, "you have to create money by law." And he aspires to be President of the United States! Great Scott!

Unstinted praise is due the Prince of Montenegro, soon to become the father-in-law of the future King of Italy, for his efforts to improve the condition of his countrymen. He promises to become a Peter the Great for his hardy mountaineers. The proud subjects over whom he rules look down upon manual labor, and prefer to earn their livelihood without soiling their hands. But the prince recently determined to teach them a salutary lesson. Failing to induce any of the citizens of Cetinje, his capital, to take up the work of a smith by repeated proclamations, he hired a house one day, and the mountaineers who passed by were astonished to see the head of their State wearing an apron, working the bellows and pounding the anvil. The lesson was heeded, and several subjects started as blacksmiths on the succeeding day. He followed the same course in introducing the trade of shoemaker, using the awl, needle and hammer in the sight of his people. He intends to set an example in as many callings as possible, and hopes, by showing his subjects that he is not ashamed to labor, to induce them to take up various new trades and lowly callings. He is animated by a worthy spirit.

PERSONAL.

A writer in the "Patriot" says that the working day of the Sultan of Turkey, with his secretaries, is from 6 o'clock in the morning until noon, when he partakes of a slight breakfast, and afterward goes for a walk in his park, which has been designed after the English fashion. When he returns to the palace he gives audience up till 4 o'clock in the evening. He sees mostly alone, occasionally in the company of an ambassador. In the evening he plays with one of his children, takes a turn at the piano, which he plays with the same composition being "Madame Angot."

While the late Enoch Pratt, of Baltimore, was most generous, he had a number of pet economies. He was in the habit of walking between his home and his bank, and when some one suggested that he ought to use the streetcar, as the fare was only five cents, he rejoined: "Only five cents! Don't you know, sir, that \$100 will have to work nearly a whole week to earn that five cents?" He had a grim sense of humor, and the State got a lot of fun out of him when he was summoned by the county authorities for an increase on his tax assessment. He appeared as a down-trodden farmer, and said: "I own a bushel for your devil, who only get 6 cents a bushel for our corn. We can't live. It costs me \$5.00 a year to run my place, and I get no income from it. I have two cows, and they are both dead. I have a pig, and he is gone for some time, ending by telling the commissioners that the taxable basis was already too high. But they raised his taxes just the same."

Pope Leo XIII. is known, by a very nervous temperament, and this, added to his incessant work and exertions, renders him liable to frequent insomnia. He has not slept lately more than two hours a night. When sleep does not come to him, he composes Latin verses, or calls one of his secretaries and dictates to him. In his bedroom, sentences, sketches for documents or for encyclical letters, and thus keeps constantly at work. The principal trouble with the Pope is that he catches colds easily, which render him voiceless for a few days, but which do not affect his general health.

William Crawford Winlock, the assistant in charge of the Smithsonian Institution, who has just died at Bay Head, N. J., at the age of thirty-seven, was the son of Professor Joseph Winlock, of Harvard. He was graduated from Harvard in 1878, and soon became connected with the Smithsonian Institution, where his scientific attainments were at once recognized. "He was," says "The Washington Star," "a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and was highly regarded by his fellow-astronomers throughout the United States. From time to time he had been called upon to represent the secretary of the Smithsonian Institution at important scientific gatherings, and in this capacity was present at the centennial anniversary of the American Philosophical Society in Philadelphia. In connection with his duties as curator of international exchanges, he accompanied Secretary Langley to Europe this summer, and spent some time in inspecting the London, Leipzig, Paris and other scientific agencies of the institution. The fatigue of the journey seemed to have prostrated him somewhat, and before returning to his home he had contracted a cold, with his family at the seashore, when the end came."

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Gadzooks—Did the play go last night? Zounds—Well, hardly; but you ought to have seen the audience.

"Some Things Are Better Left Unsaid"—How are you? Keeping strong? She—No, only just managing to keep out of my grave.

He—Oh, I'm sorry to hear that.—Judy.

A careful study of "Coin" Harvey's book and of Mr. Bryan's remarks on finance leads to the irresistible conclusion that Bryan is "Coin" Harvey caught young.

Wicks—I heard a pretty compliment to Hamlet, the actor, to-day. Squeek says he possesses the art which conceals art. Wicks—That's a fact. You'd never know he had any.—Boston Transcript.

The spectacle of "The Springfield Republican" rebuking the press of the East for its "superfluous embellishments" is about the funniest thing that has happened since Satan took to rebuking sin.

The Season.—"To be sure," asserted the Wolf coolly, "and 'Tid of the cool weather, I never could do much in a crash suit. There is nothing like the conventional sheep's clothing, after all."—Detroit Tribune.

The Gaekwar of Baroda, in British India, has a million, the bill of which is set with more than a million dollars' worth of precious stones.