The Sun.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1886.

CHESTER ALAN ARTHUR, twenty-first President of the United States, died at his house in Lexington avenue at 5 o'clock yesterday morning, at the age of fifty-six years, one month and thirteen days. This sad event was not unexpected, but the public loss is none the less deplorable. He was a man of patriotic motives, of high and steady practical wisdom, always faithful to his own convictions of right, warm, gentle and true in every relation of life, cordial to his friends, magnanimous to his foes, scrupulous in obeying his obligations, faithful as a citizen, dignified, just, and conservative as a statesman. He was born for public affairs and for politics, and though he was only elected Vice-President, and rose to the higher office on the death of General GARFIELD, it is not too much to say that he was one of the most successful and meritorious in our whole list of Presidents. He was a Republican and a partisan, and with his political ideas he could not have been anything else, yet he always bore himself toward the opposing party with courtesy and respect, as toward those seeking by different means the same end of good government; and thus he had friends everywhere.

Above all, ARTHUR was an American, strong, broad, catholic, and generous; and every generous heart can join in the admiration, affection, and sorrow that will surround his grave.

A Reassuring Letter.

We do not recall a letter which, within its own limits, records evidence of such an extraordinary expansion of mental view as Mr. CLEVELAND'S letter reinstating District Attorney BENTON. From an unusual illustration of idiosyncratic fondness for insignificant details, the President branches out into consideration of a moot point in politics that is at once broad and statesmanlike.

To begin, Mr. CLEVELAND, thinking, doubtless, of his old notions of pernicious activity, explains to Mr. BENTON what he had not intended to condemn in his original warning to officeholders. He mentions these points:

"The making of a political speech by a Federal official to his *neighbors and friends.*"

A speech at any time and place where it was "merely *incidental.*"

A speech that was "*decent and fair.*"

Speeches of this sort are allowable and always were. The trouble would be in deciding whether a speech falls within or without these limits. If these rules had been seriously adopted, some special censor would have had to be appointed in every locality to decide such questions, or Mr. CLEVELAND would have been swamped by accusations and affidavits beyond even the power of his industry to attend to.

But the absurdity of these specifications becomes of no importance when we examine the closing paragraph of the letter, which states clearly the ground on which Mr. BENTON'S suspension is revoked. Mr. CLEVELAND flips away all the little distinctions in which he was first interested, and talks like a worthy occupant of the White House:

"But the statement in your letter showing that you did not permit campaign engagements to interfere with the performance of official duty, your satisfactory discharge of such duty during your term, and the fact that the truth of your allegation that you honestly supposed you might properly do all that was actually done, have induced me to rescind the order suspending you from office and to reinstate you to duty as before."

There is no nonsense about this. Mr. BENTON is reinstated because he had committed no breach of his official duties, and, though it has taken Mr. CLEVELAND some time to evolve this principle for the just regulation of officeholders, he deserves credit for having come to a sensible conclusion.

Women in the Board of Education.

Mayor GRACE has acted justly and wisely in appointing Mrs. AGNEW and Miss DODGE as Commissioners of Education. They are both women of remarkable public spirit, and have shown distinguished ability in the management of charitable and educational enterprises.

They represent, too, the type of womanhood which is most worthy of public confidence, for they have occupied themselves with the performance of their duties rather than with battling for their rights. They have not spent their time in arguing that their sex were entitled to a share of the offices and responsibilities of the State, but have proceeded to demonstrate by work actually done that women are capable of bearing public burdens, and that society suffers by neglecting to take advantage of the assistance they are prepared to render.

The one and only convincing argument in favor of woman suffrage consists in the furnishing of proof that the State subjects itself to positive loss by keeping the franchise from women, who make up one-half of society. Therefore, by exhibiting their fitness for the intelligent performance of public service, women like Mrs. AGNEW and Miss DODGE have done more for the enfranchisement of their sex than has been accomplished by a whole generation of platform agitators for the rights of women.

Yet it is only fair to say that this long and persistent agitation has prepared the way for the entrance of such women as Mrs. AGNEW and Miss DODGE into the field of public activity to which they are now introduced by the appointment of the Mayor. When Mrs. STANTON and Miss ANTHONY began their efforts for the political emancipation of their sex, women suffered from many legal disabilities, which have since been removed, so that now they stand with respect to the law in rather a better position than men. Then the number of employments to which they were admitted were few, and society frowned on a woman who went outside of a very narrow sphere, to which convention confined her sex. Now there is no occupation for which she is physically capable on whose pursuit she cannot enter without inviting social surprise or disapproval. Whereas once she could be no more than a listener in a public gathering, in these days she can join in debates, come forward as a platform orator, sit in council, and bear a prominent part in public movements without any fear that she will be accused of unsexing herself.

In this way women are getting a preparatory training for the suffrage, and for the performance of the public duties consequent upon it, which is bringing the question of their admission to the franchise within the range of practical politics. Hence, they cannot fail in justice to render credit to the original agitators for woman's rights, who took up the cause at a time when its advocates were subjected to scorn and derision.

The circumstance that so great a part of the women teachers and so many other women were anxious for the appointment of representatives of their sex to the Board of Education shows that they are getting over their old distrust of themselves and of each other, so far as the ability to perform public duties is concerned. Hitherto women have been kept from office far more because of the opposition of their own sex than because of the indisposition of men to admit them to the places. It is not very long since the whole sisterhood outside of a small band of radical agitators would have been shocked at the thought of women's having the audacity to serve with men on the Board of Education. It would have seemed to them almost like putting on men's clothes or going about the streets smoking cigars.

But women have grown accustomed to seeing women entering into competition with men in the ordinary activities of life. Women physicians, once regarded with something akin to abhorrence, are now among the most successful of medical practitioners. The passage from the most exclusive society to the stage or the concert room has become easy, and is looked upon as a matter of course. Women are prominent in the management of business and charitable enterprises, and they are welcomed to the platform as speakers on social and political questions. When gentlewomen entered eagerly into the Tory canvass at the last election in England they were not charged with unsexing themselves, but were treated as valuable auxiliaries; and it is not improbable that now, from a Conservative Parliament, the question of granting woman suffrage, at least to a limited extent, will receive favorable treatment.

Young women of the most careful rearing are clerks in stores, telegraphers, type writers in offices, cashiers, and business helpers in various ways. They are holding their own, too, side by side with men, and are gaining an education which leads them to look upon public office as a proper field for the abilities of their sex. Therefore Mrs. AGNEW and Miss DODGE will go into the Board of Education with the approval and hearty support of the great mass of intelligent women. If they acquit themselves well there, as we have no doubt they will do, we shall never hereafter be without women Commissioners of Education.

Disestablishment in Great Britain.

The conference of Mr. GLADSTONE'S followers at Leeds was undismayed by the sly tactics of Lord RANDOLPH CHURCHILL, who had just before persuaded the Conservatives at Bradford to sanction most of the reforms which had previously constituted the Liberal stock in trade. There remained certain propositions which British Radicals have for some time looked upon with favor, but which no Tory Minister could afford to countenance. One of these is the demand for the disestablishment of the Anglican Church in Wales, and it is this which the Gladstonians intend to play as their trump card in the next session of Parliament.

This movement may undoubtedly be justified by cogent argument and recent precedent. The members of the Anglican communion represent a much smaller fraction of the population in the Welsh principality than they did or do in the kingdom of Ireland. The Protestant Dissenters have an even stronger claim to regard themselves as the bulk of the Welsh people, than the Irish Catholics had in 1868 to challenge the deference due to numerical preponderance. Every reason given for extinguishing the official character, and confiscating the endowments of the English Church in Ireland, is applicable with much greater force to the suppression of the Anglican Establishment in Wales.

The opponents of the proposal must fall back on arguments which have already been discredited by defeat in Parliament and pronounced invalid on an appeal to the constituencies. Nevertheless, resistance will be offered by a majority of the Anglican clergy and laymen throughout Great Britain, because they will instinctively perceive, what, indeed, is true enough, that the destruction of the outworks in Ireland and Wales is only preliminary to an assault upon the Established Church in England itself. Still, a good many Englishmen belonging to the Anglican communion, and especially those of so-called Low Church proclivities, will feel themselves placed in an awkward dilemma by the inquiry which is certain to be pressed on them: "Would you have Parliament refuse to your Protestant brethren, who happen to be Non-Conformists, what it has yielded to the Catholics?" It will be the harder for them to make this invidious distinction, because Mr. GLADSTONE evidently means to manage this campaign with the same adroitness which marked that of 1868—insisting that the speakers and journals of his party shall carefully distinguish between the case of Wales, where Anglicans form only a trivial minority, from the case of England, where they claim to have a considerable majority.

But, while Gladstonians will aim to repeat the strategy of eighteen years ago, and win over or neutralize the Low Church element of the Anglican communion, the fact that the Tory Government must needs, in order to retain the mass of its adherents, set its face against the movement, may array on Mr. GLADSTONE'S side the whole weight of the Non-Conformist body in Great Britain. It was by no means so arrayed in the last election. Had it been so, the Gladstonians would have carried many more seats in Scotland, in Lancashire and Yorkshire, in the metropolitan districts to which we give the collective name of London, and even in Birmingham. It is, in truth, very doubtful whether Mr. CHAMBERLAIN could keep his grasp on his constituents, most of whom are Dissenters, in a contest certain to inflame their sectarian jealousies.

Mr. GLADSTONE will, in brief, endeavor to overthrow Lord SALISBURY by a flank movement analogous to that which in 1868 proved fatal to Mr. DISRAELI. It was, apparently, this scheme of Welsh disestablishment which one of the shrewdest of his enemies had in mind when he expressed misgivings touching the duration of the Tory triumph, and opined that the Grand Old Man still had a trump card up his sleeve.

The Cost of an Expedition.

A correspondent who is far more familiar with the characteristics of the Yakutat Indians than either Mr. SCHWATKA or Prof. LIBBEY pointed out yesterday the consequences of the *Times* homicide at Yakutat Bay. The consequences are likely to be serious.

In the opinion of this correspondent, it was not the fear of Mr. SCHWATKA'S Winchester rifles that deterred the injured tribe from inflicting summary punishment on the parties whose incredible carelessness caused the death of BEAR HUNTER, his wife, and their child. What held the Indians back was the belief, natural under the circumstances, that the members of the *Times* party were officers of the United States Government. The Indians had seen them landed on the coast by a Government vessel apparently sent up from Sitka expressly for that purpose. The same ship afterward came and took them away. Knowing absolutely nothing of Mr. GEORGE JONES and his zeal for the exploration of the already explored, the mapping of the already mapped, and the naming after himself of rivers already named, the Indians had every reason to suppose that the party which brought and distributed the arsenic was a Government party, and that the Pinta would visit speedy retribution on the tribe if the white men came to grief. The fate that the *Times's* expedition escaped through this misapprehension, is probably reserved for other parties, wholly innocent of the remotest responsibility for the poisoning of the three dead Yakutats.

For this reason our correspondent apprehends that the coast between Yakutat Bay and the Chilcat country will be dangerous ground for prospectors and traders until somebody has been murdered to satisfy the Tlilinket theory of blood vengeance. This is another not unimportant result of the expedition undertaken nominally for the development of the resources of Alaska, but really to gratify the inordinate vanity of a childish old man in Printing House square.

We are informed that Jones River has not been a costly investment, so far as the expenditure of Mr. GEORGE JONES'S money is concerned. The expedition travelled deadhead to Portland, Oregon, and deadhead thence to Sitka, we are told, and its further progress was accomplished by means of the unwarrantable use of a vessel of the United States. But there can be little doubt that Mr. GEORGE JONES did pay cash for the arsenic that destroyed three human lives and left fatherless and motherless two little Indian girls at Yakutat Bay. There is nothing in the character of the proprietor of the expedition to lead the public to suppose that this reflection will cause him one moment's uneasiness.

The reinstatement of District Attorney BENTON, Democrat, reminds us of the case of Collector STONE, Republican, who was suspended at the same time for the same offence.

STONE should not be reinstated. His suspension should be made into a removal, not because of the nonsensical charges of pernicious activity, but because he is a Republican.

Mr. HENRY MATTHEWS, Home Secretary in the Present English Government, was not accepted with joy by his esteemed Conservative contemporaries on his entrance to office; but he is taking steps to make himself solid. He marries a young woman who is nearly as poor as she is beautiful. This chapter of MATTHEWS will be universally approved. Like his friend RANDY CHURCHILL, Mr. MATTHEWS is a lucky man.

It seems that, after much painful diplomatic squeezing, Mr. CHARLES JONAS of Milwaukee is to be Consul at Prague. He is a good fellow, and is supported by the Germans and Bohemians, and, we hope, by Gen. VILAS.

The Zanzibar Arabs, in their long white garments, who, Dr. LENZ, the Austrian traveller, says, make Stanley Falls Station, in Central Africa, look like a village of the Zanzibar coast, have thrown off their mask of friendship and compelled King LEOPOLD'S white agents to abandon the station and retreat down the river. Dr. LENZ wrote early this year that these slave dealers had far more influence at Stanley Falls than the Congo white men wielded. Here, in the heart of King LEOPOLD'S territories, they have at last openly manifested their hostility to the advancing white influences that are threatening their supremacy in Central Africa. It was these gentry whom Gen. GORDON was employed to deal with just before fate changed his plans and sent him to Khartoum instead of the Congo. How to manage these powerful Arabs will henceforth be a puzzling question. Meanwhile the advance guard of civilization has met its Bull Run and retreated down the river before the triumphant slave dealers.

The Pan-Electric business is the only real complaint against Mr. CLEVELAND.—*Boston Herald.*

There certainly has been nothing worse in any Administration the country ever had.

We notice with regret that in Onondaga they have what is called the Mowry Democrat. Can there be more than one kind of Democrat? As our esteemed rural contemporaries say, we trow not.

The warship Atlanta begins her troubles and her voyages to-day. Bath schooners will please observe and preserve.

How the President is Said to be Getting His Flesh Reduced.

From the Omaha Herald.

Since he came to the White House the President has been rapidly gaining flesh, until he now weighs fifty pounds more than he did when he was elected. He does not take any exercise. He drives out for an airing every pleasant afternoon in a comfortable carriage, but the ride doesn't give him any more exercise than if he spent so much time in a rocking chair. He is getting so fat as to be uncomfortable as well as ungainly, and has been in consultation with a doctor of the Swedish massage school. This doctor does not prescribe any drugs, nor does he use the Banting system of dieting. He simply recommends the movement cure, and his treatment of the President is very funny. If his Excellency would only admit spectators he might make a large fortune by charging an admission fee. It would not be a very dignified performance, but people would go a long distance to see the President of the whole United States go through the motions.

First the doctor makes him lie flat on his back on the floor, stiffen himself out with his arms down at his side, and then raise his feet in the air with his heels together, until his legs are at an angle of forty-five degrees. This is repeated several times, and until one has tried it he cannot realize how difficult and exhausting it is, for none of the joints in the body can be moved except those at the hips. The next movement is to raise the feet in the same position, and move them around in the air, so that the heels will describe a circle. This is more difficult still, and none but accomplished gymnasts can do it at the first attempt. The third movement is to stretch out on the floor, with the face down, and then raise the body on the hands and toes. After this has been tried, the patient is to stand on the tips of his toes and fingers, and make motions as if he were swimming. By going through this process three times a day, at first only a few minutes, and then longer, as the muscles of the stomach will permit, it is claimed that a fat man can reduce his flesh with remarkable rapidity.

Something for Mr. George to Think About.

From the Washington Post.

Newspapers desiring to interview him on the land reform question, Henry George declines. "I am perfectly willing to answer these questions for THE SUN, but to do so would be equivalent to writing an article, and I want pay for it. I am no longer a candidate. I make my living by writing." As to the propriety of this, it is the reformer's own business; but we protest against his getting more than $1 a day for it. For he gladly sold the same views for $1 a day ten years ago, and the difference between that and what he can get to-day is "unearned increment"—that is, it is increased value resulting from increased popular interest; therefore, as he says of land, it is not his at all, but "belongs to the people whose presence has caused the increase."

A Fresh Democratic Freeze in Cattaraugus.

From the Buffalo Times.

The thanks of the Democrats in western New York are due to Internal Revenue Collector Hanlon for removing Coxe, the deputy collector of Cattaraugus county, an offensive Republican. Aaron F. Bennett of Gowanda has been appointed deputy in his place. There ought not to be a Republican in the internal revenue office in this district at the end of another week.

Very Offensive Boy Sisters.

From the Utica Observer.

Massachusetts is taking the lead in controversies these days. Lowell is involved in a dispute with Hawthorne, Dr. Holmes has offended President McCosh of Princeton, and John L. Sullivan has had a spirited encounter with Paddy Ryan. The Bay State ought to have some of the conceit taken out of her.

Surgeon-General Appointed.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Col. John Moore of the Medical Department of the Army was to-day appointed Surgeon-General by the President, to succeed Surgeon-General Murray, retired. Col. Moore, who is in San Francisco, has been directed to report at Washington immediately.

An Inquiry Awaiting an Answer.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Was a ship called the Jane Black, with 700 emigrants, lost on the Atlantic Ocean, and if so in what year?

M. B. BEADY, Modena, Wis.

SIX WEEKS AMONG THE INDIANS.

What Commissioner Atkins Learned by Personal Inquiry Among the Tribes.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Indian Commissioner Atkins returned to-day from a six weeks' trip into the West and Southwest, where he visited a large number of agencies and spent the greater portion of his time in a personal inquiry into the actual condition and needs of his charges. He gave particular attention to the Indians located in Indian Territory, most of whom are included in the somewhat extended recommendation in his last annual report of allotments of land in severalty. In conversation to-day regarding his trip the Commissioner said:

"I come back more profoundly convinced than ever that the ground I have taken in my report relative to the allotment of lands is the correct one. I did not visit the five civilized tribes, the Cherokees and others. I visited them last year, and I know well the opposition to this proposed allotment that existed among them. I went, however, among the less civilized and less educated tribes, notably the Osages, Otoes, Inspaw, and other remnants of tribes whose members have gathered some property. Among the squawmen, half breeds, and wealthier ones there is an unalterable opposition to the allotment system, although the full bloods are showing a disposition toward lands in severalty and work and education. The squawmen and half breeds, however, wield the influence and show a political talent that would do credit to an Eastern ward politician. I found that they had lately deposed the old chief of the Osages, who was kindly disposed toward the allotment system, and elected an Indian who had not property, who was bankrupt, and who was dependent upon a wealthy Indian for the food he ate. This wealthy Indian lately sold four hundred head of steers, and must have owned a large herd. He completely controlled this newly elected chief, and dictated his policy thoroughly. I had a talk with the latter, and found him utterly opposed to the severalty system, although I showed him that by it he could secure for himself a farm, stock, a house, and comfort. He did not want it, and shrewdly pointed out to me the treaty by which the Government had guaranteed to them their land in common so long as grass should grow and water flow. He was simply the mouthpiece for the wealthy Indian who controlled him, and who had accumulated his wealth by the common system of holding land, by which vast ranges are furnished free to Indians who can get stock, and vast farms to those who will cultivate them, and the poorer Indians are ground into the dirt. Here were a million and a half of acres and only fifteen hundred Indians on them, and all the land used and controlled by a few squawmen and half breeds. In other tribes I found the inclination toward education and civilization very strong among the full bloods, but the disposition among the half breeds and others is decidedly against adversing of the land or sale of the surplus. If people with sentimental notions, whose interest in Indian traditions leads them toward the impracticable, and whose desire for a preservation of tribal customs is stronger than their interest in the advancement of the Indian, would stop their talk for a while, we would get on faster. But that we shall always have to contend against, and in any event our progress must be necessarily slow. I found all the Indians peaceful and well disposed, their condition generally good, and our agents, to a man nearly, in sympathy with the policy of the department."

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

The Coming Generation Must Have Brains in Their Heads and Hands Both.

The Industrial Education Association of New Jersey held a meeting last evening in the rotunda of Mrs. Stevens's big house on Castle Point, Hoboken. The Rev. Dr. George C. Houghton asked for $3,000 for the work of the association, and introduced Gov. Leon Abbett, who presided. Speeches were made by Mr. Henry Leipiger, President of the Hebrew Technical Schools of this city, by E. O. Chapman, State Commissioner of Education, and by others. Mr. Algernon S. Sullivan said that learning to externalize was a step that separated man from an animal, and that the coming generation must have brains in their hands as well as in their heads.

Chief Justice Parker of the Hudson County Court of Common Pleas said that industrial education would decrease the amount of crime in the world, and that the wealth of a country consisted in what its citizens could do. Mr. Abram S. Hewitt was expected to speak, but he sent word he was kept at home by illness. There were about 150 persons present.

Tickets That Would Please the Northwest.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* THE SUN'S remark that "if the Republicans do not stick to Blaine who can be their candidate, and if the Democrats bounce Cleveland whose banner will they follow?" suggests two other tickets:

REPUBLICAN TICKET FOR 1888.

For President: Stephen B. Elkins of New York.
For Vice-President: Thomas W. Palmer of Michigan.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET FOR 1888.

For President: Samuel J. Randall of Pennsylvania.
For Vice-President: Abram S. Hewitt of New York.

ISSUE: Which party and which candidates can be best trusted to solve the labor question?

J. VRIEMG, Editor of "De Grondwet."

HOLLAND, Mich., Nov. 15.

A Farmer Who Wants Protection.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Help the farmers to head off these imitation butter men. As now organized, the Internal Revenue Department is unable to cope with them, no appropriation having been made for extra examiners. The department force should be increased and protection given to honest farmers by a rigid enforcement of the law, as rigid in fact as that which obtains in the distilling and tobacco manufacturing industries.

We have one or two dishonest farmers in this section, who own two or three cows and who are able, it is said, to turn out 500 pounds of butter per week. They buy the oleo oil, mix it right in with the cream, and give us a product of golden hue. Anything that THE SUN can say about this will be greatly appreciated by the honest farmers of New York.

B. A. P.

COLLINS CENTER, Erie county, N. Y., Nov. 12.

Senator Sewell Sued for Slander.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 18.—The Hon. Thomas H. Dudley, ex-Consul to Liverpool, to-day brought suit against United States Senator William J. Sewell of New Jersey for $25,000 damages, for remarks made by Mr. Sewell in a speech at a Republican meeting in Camden on Oct. 7 last. The language complained of was that part of Senator Sewell's speech in which it is alleged he said, in reference to Mr. Dudley's opposition to him, that the latter for twelve years represented, or rather misrepresented our government abroad; that it was charged that he grew rich by charging illegal fees while Consul at Liverpool, and that he robbed the sea Captains. He is said, further, to have charged that Mr. Dudley obtained his office by making a dicker in the Chicago Convention which nominated Lincoln for President. Mr. Dudley asserts that these charges are false.

A Lawyer Accused of Fraud.

NEWBURGH, Nov. 18.—This morning John Baldwin, a lawyer and real estate agent and proprietor of the Baldwin House here, was before Recorder Warring on charges preferred by George W. Purdy of Marlborough, who accused the defendant of fraud, deceit, misconduct, and neglect in his professional capacity. Baldwin pleaded not guilty, waived examination for the present, and was held in $2,500 bail. The charges are in regard to real estate transactions. Purdy alleging the receipt of fictitious mortgages from Baldwin. Purdy has taken steps to institute a civil suit, and as a result of this proceeding the Baldwin House has been attached by the Sheriff.

"Doc" Wilson's Brother Arrested.

BOSTON, Nov. 18.—George L. Wilson, who claims to be a brother of "Doc" Wilson, the plaintiff in the well-known Wilson-Moen suit, which has been on trial in the United States Court for several days, has been arrested for obtaining goods from a Syracuse firm on false pretences. In default of bail he was sent to jail at Dedham. The alleged crime in the case is said to show a deep laid plan to victimize a large number of firms in various parts of the country.

Condemning Congressman Hatch.

CHICAGO, Nov. 18.—The Cattle Growers' Convention to-day adopted a resolution declaring that Mr. Hatch, the present Chairman of the Congress Agricultural Committee, is responsible for the lack of proper legislation competent to grapple with the pressing need of the great cattle industry with relation to pleuro-pneumonia.

Masked Burglars Steal $10,000.

BUTLER, Pa., Nov. 18.—Three masked men effected an entrance into the residence of Matthew McKeever of Oakland township last night and, after a fight lasting over an hour, in which Mr. McKeever's sisters Margaret and Jane were terribly injured, succeeded in stealing a bucket containing nearly $10,000, with which they escaped.

Murder in a Navy Yard.

NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 18.—J. D. Potter, a draughtsman of the United States Navy Yard, was shot by George W. Hill in the navy yard last Monday and died this morning. Hill alleged that Potter, who is a married man, made improper proposals to his daughter, about 16 years of age. Hill was indicted to-day in the United States Court, and bail was refused.

A newspaper justly esteemed for its ability and its habitual accuracy of language is the *Sunday Journal* of Toledo, Ohio; and we are rather surprised to find in its columns the phrase "secures a position" applied to a person who gets a place or obtains an employment. This usage of the word has become common enough among ignorant writers, but it is none the less inelegant and incorrect. It is proper to say that an army occupies a position, or that a town or farm is in a beautiful position, or that a man who advocates certain ideas assumes a position, but respecting one who is appointed to an office or who obtains an employment the phrase cannot rightfully be used.

A NEW LAND BILL.

A Committee of the British Cabinet Drafting a New Land Bill for Ireland.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—A committee of the Cabinet, composed of Lord Randolph Churchill, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Lord Ashbourne, and the Right Hon. William Henry Smith, is preparing a Land bill for Ireland. The first draft is based upon an extension of the Ashbourne act. It limits tenants' purchase of lands to holdings under sixty acres. If the Commission sanctions the transfer, the Imperial Treasury will advance the amount, the Commission paying four-fifths to the landlord and retaining the other fifth until the tenant's annual instalments amount to one-fifth of the stipulated sum.

The tenant's repayments shall extend over thirty-nine years, with interest at 4 per cent. per annum, as in the Ashbourne act. The total necessary to be guaranteed by the Treasury is estimated at £25,000,000.

The sales under the Ashbourne act having already exhausted the Parliamentary grant of £5,000,000, it is reported that the Government, trusting to Parliamentary retrospective sanction, has ordered the Treasury to continue to make advances.

Mr. Chamberlain writes that he will not return to attend the Unionist conference. Mr. Caine and other Unionist Radicals will also be absent. The conference will be controlled by the Whigs.

LORD COLERIDGE'S SON-IN-LAW.

Mr. Adams's Libel Suit Against England's Lord Chief Justice.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—In the libel suit of Charles W. Adams against his father-in-law, Lord Chief Justice Coleridge, Stephen Coleridge, son of the defendant, testified to-day in justification of the statements he made against the plaintiff to a reporter of a Cleveland, Ohio, newspaper, which were, the witness said, correctly published. He said, however, that the alleged interviews with him published by a New York and a Philadelphia paper were false. He explained that he had permitted himself to be interviewed while in the United States in order to defend his father's name, and said he believed he had been quite successful, and had written to his father's solicitor: "I found father's face as black as ink in America, but I have left it white."

A statement by Mrs. Mildred Adams, *née* Coleridge, was read. The lady denied her father's allegation that the plaintiff had compromised her by meeting her in a darkened room in order to compel her to marry him. She says Mr. Adams never met her in a darkened room.

Mr. Adams then produced a number of documents to sustain his charge that Lord Chief Justice Coleridge persistently aimed to shift the burden of his daughter's maintenance to the shoulders of others in order to use the money belonging rightfully to her in supporting his peerage.

THE CZAR PICKING A QUARREL.

Gen. Kaulbars Ordered to Leave Bulgaria in a Certain Event.

SOFIA, Nov. 18.—The Czar has instructed Gen. Kaulbars to leave Bulgaria at once with all the Russian Consuls if his note to the Regency demanding the dismissal from office of Gen. Mutkuroff, the commandant at Philippopolis, for his conduct in arresting a Russian cavass, is not complied with. In the event of departure, Gen. Kaulbars has been ordered to place all Russians in Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia under the care of the German agent at Sofia. Gen. Kaulbars is expected to leave Bulgaria on Saturday.

The Regents have asked Gen. Kaulbars to give them time to reply to his ultimatum. They wish until the end of the week, when all the Ministers will be in the city.

It is believed that Gen. Kaulbars has been instructed to find a pretext to end his mission in Bulgaria by some coup d'état which would make his departure a political necessity.

Gen. Kaulbars and all the Russian Consuls will leave Bulgaria on Friday. Everybody expects that Russia will occupy the country.

VIENNA, Nov. 18.—The statement that all the powers had sanctioned the candidacy of Prince Nicholas of Mingrelia for the Bulgarian throne is semi-officially declared to be untrue. Count Kalnoky has not replied to Russia's proposals.

Sir Robert Hamilton to Leave Dublin.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—There is little doubt that Sir Robert Hamilton, permanent Under Secretary for Ireland, will leave Dublin, and bigoted Tories are elated over the prospect of his departure. They make no secret of the clamors which have led to the Under Secretary's probable removal, but openly avow that the chief, if not the only reason is that he was Mr. Gladstone's principal assistant in drafting the Home Rule bill. The *St. James's Gazette*, in an article approving the recall of Sir Robert Hamilton, maintains that he is really a Parnellite, and as such has no place in the confidence of the present Government.

Will Not Prosecute the Constables.

DUBLIN, Nov. 18.—The Government has decided not to prosecute the nine constables charged with murder in shooting people during the Belfast riots, although the Coroner's jury rendered a verdict of murder against them.

Gen. Sir Redvers Buller has determined to abandon the practice of erecting police huts and placing policemen therein for the protection of boycotted farmers in county Kerry.

A Fight with Irish Peasants.

DUBLIN, Nov. 18.—A number of bailiffs, protected by a strong police force, attempted to carry out an eviction process to-day at Ballybunnion, county Kerry. They were attacked by a mob numbering 500 persons, and after a severe battle the mob rescued the cattle which had been seized by the officers. In the encounter a number of men were severely wounded.

Disestablishment of the Welsh Church.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—Mr. Gladstone has intimated to Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Mr. John Morley, and others his assent to the active agitation of the question of the disestablishment of the Welsh Church. He intends early in the coming session to move that the time is ripe for a discussion of the subject.

Proposed Reforms in Spain.

MADRID, Nov. 18.—The Cortes opened to-day. Premier Sagasta announced that bills would be introduced to reform the army, the civil and penal codes, and the jury, press, and association laws, and, before the closing of the session, a bill dealing with universal suffrage.

Mr. Henry Matthews to be Married.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—The Right Hon. Henry Matthews, Home Secretary, is about to be married to Viscountess Maidstone, widow of the son of the Earl of Winchilsea. She is a Catholic, young, beautiful, and penniless. Mr. Matthews is 60 years old and wealthy.

Scared the Chamber of Deputies.

PARIS, Nov. 18.—A workman named Litoux created a sensation to-day by firing a revolver five times at the entrance to the Chamber of Deputies. When arrested he said his object in thus acting was to draw attention to his grievances in a lawsuit now pending.

To Win the America's Cup.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—A new yacht, the Thistle, designed with a view of winning the America's cup in 1887, is building on the Clyde for Mr. Bell of Glasgow. She will be manned by a Clyde crew and commanded by a Clyde skipper.

Lord Colin Campbell Ill.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—Lord Colin Campbell is dangerously ill. The divorce suit will probably be postponed for some time. It was to-day continued until a week from to-morrow to await the arrival of a witness from America.

Austria's Minister to Washington.

PESTH, Nov. 18.—Count Kalnoky informed the Budget Committee of the Austrian Delegation to-day that a Minister to the United States would soon be appointed.

Elected to the French Academy.

PARIS, Nov. 18.—M. Greard has been elected to the seat in the Academy formerly held by Count de Falloux, deceased.

The Oldest Pensioner in Connecticut as well as the Oldest Man.

NEW LONDON, Nov. 18.—Marvin Smith of Montville, celebrated his 103d birthday to-day. He is in possession of all his faculties, and greeted many callers. The centenarian voted for James Madison for President in 1808, and has voted at every Presidential election since. When the war of 1812 broke out Mr. Smith joined the militia, and was stationed in this place until the contest ended. He now receives a pension for that service. His last visit to New York was in 1841, and he wonders if the city looks now as it did then. Two years later he joined the Methodist Church.

Mr. Buckalew would Not Accept Garland's Place.

WILKESBARRE, Nov. 18.—Ex-Senator Charles Buckalew of Bloomsburg, denies that the Attorney-Generalship has been tendered him. He says he has just been elected to Congress and expects to serve his district as Congressman for two years, and would not accept the Attorney-Generalship in any event.

Consolidating Naval Bureaus.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Secretary Whitney to-day signed an order concentrating in the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing of the Navy Department, of which Paymaster-General Patton is the head, the functions of the other bureaus of the department so far as they relate to the purchase of supplies for the navy and their storage. This action is regarded as the initial movement on the part of the Secretary toward the accomplishment of his plan for the reorganization of the Navy Department.

The Knights and the Anarchists.

CHICAGO, Nov. 18.—At the meeting of District Assembly 24, Knights of Labor, last night, a resolution was adopted denouncing the recent trial of the condemned Anarchists as having been conducted unfairly, and sympathizing with them in their efforts to obtain a new trial.

GEO. T. JACKSON TO BE PARDONED.

One of Georgia's Leading Business Men Sentenced a Year Ago for Embezzlement.

ATLANTA, Nov. 18.—The citizens of Augusta have petitioned Gov. Gordon for the pardon of George T. Jackson, the defaulter, and it is almost certain that the pardon will be granted.

George T. Jackson was convicted one year ago for embezzlement. He had for thirty years stood at the head of the business, social, and religious circles of Augusta. A large family had grown up around him, and by intermarriage had widely extended the connections. His ownership of the *Daily Constitutionalist* of Augusta had also given him a wide influence in politics. When the million-dollar Enterprise cotton factory was projected Jackson threw his wealth and influence into it and was rewarded with the Presidency. So great was the confidence reposed in him that his directors never overlooked his books. At first the mill did not pay, but Jackson, having unbounded confidence in its future, drew thousands of dollars from his private purse and kept the mill going. All this he did without note or mortgage. At length the mill became one of the best paying institutions in the South, and praise of Jackson was upon the lips of every stockholder. He then became interested in the Magruder gold mine, sinking all his ready money in it. As he had used his private means to keep the cotton factory running in its days of adversity, he thought it but fair that the mill should tide him over his difficulty, intending to replace the money quietly. Suspicion was aroused, an investigation was instituted, and the startling discovery was made that the books had been falsified, and that Jackson was in default for not less than $250,000. He was convicted of defalcation aggregating $117,000, and sent to the Old Town penal camp for seven years.

When the legislative investigating committee visited the camp the members learned that Jackson was absent fishing. Leaving the camp they met an elegantly dressed gentleman, fishing rod in hand, who proved to be Jackson. He presented none of the appearances of a convict save in the almost invisible stripes in his velvet vest, which he wore to comply with the legal requirements. As the committee walked away he dismissed them with a gracious bow. The question of securing his pardon has been surrounded by difficulties. Gov. McDaniel would not listen to it, neither would Gov. Gordon, in all probability, had not the Hon. J. C. S. Black joined in a personal appeal for mercy. Black has been making a reputation as an Arcadian statesman, and as such was bitterly antagonizing Gordon. His appeal for Jackson's pardon puts him under obligations to Gordon, and leaves him in the same boat with ordinary politicians.

UNEVEN PRICES FOR PAINTINGS.

Mr. Thomas Robinson's Collection Brings More Than $87,000.

The prices were uneven at the sale of Mr. Thomas Robinson's collection of paintings at Moore's Fifth avenue art galleries last night. Some pictures brought very good prices, while others sold for less than they were worth. In the following list the name of the picture, the name of the artist, and, where it is known, the name of the purchaser are given in the order named:

169.	Portrait of himself; Eugene Delacroix. E. Davis	$120
177.	Head of Falconer; T. Couture. T. G. Sargent.	80
185.	Marine; Jules Dupre	1,000
186.	Near Ville d'Avray; J. B. C. Corot. Theo. Russell	400
190.	Early Morning; J. B. C. Corot. Henry T. Chapman	725
192.	Sunset on the Wave; G. Courbet. Stanford White	475
193.	Cloud Effects; G. Michel. Henry T. Chapman, Jr.	500
203.	A Corner in Granada; M. Fortuny. E. Davis.	325
205.	Beech Tree; N. V. Diaz	405
212.	Landscape—Easton, Mass. E. Davis	335
214.	Arab Spy; E. Delacroix	900
219.	Portrait of Marshal Ney; Louis David. D. Lodi	350
220.	Marshal Massena; Baron Gros. T. G. Sargent.	300
223.	Sunset; T. Rousseau. Walter Richmond	4,500
225.	Oak Trees; J. B. C. Corot. William Brown	2,000
226.	Twilight; C. F. Daubigny. Dr. H. Jarvis.	3,100
227.	Flight into Egypt; J. F. Millet. Dr. H. Jarvis.	2,150
228.	Forest of Fontainebleau; T. Rousseau	2,200
230.	Arab Staff Officers Calling for the Fight; Eugene Fromentin. Thos. Russell	2,200
231.	Hostein Bull; Rosa Bonheur. Henry T. Chapman, Jr.	1,750

A picture sold on the first night, "At Neville," J. B. C. Corot, was, on account of a dispute as to who was the successful bidder, put up and sold over. It brought $125 instead of $100, the first