



Lord DERRY for the third time formed a Conservative Government. He remained Premier without dissolving until early in 1893, when he resigned on account of ill health, being succeeded by Mr. DISRAELI.

The Effect of Free Silver Coinage.

Representative JAMES E. COBB of Alabama is reported by the Washington newspaper as making the following declaration: "The one issue in Alabama politics at present is the silver question. I am in favor of the free coinage of silver and gold at a ratio of 16 to 1, and I see no necessity for waiting for an international agreement."

We should like to know how, if the free coinage of silver is not going to depreciate the currency, it will have the effect of counteracting the fall in prices, which so many of the silver men insist is due to adherence to the gold standard.

Now They Have It!

It will be seen from this morning's report of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment meeting yesterday that the single protest in that body against the unprecedented arrogance of the Street Cleaning Department in spending money regardless of the limit legally appropriated comes from the member who sits in the chair of the Democratic administration recently turned out in the name of Reform.

Women and Masher.

The man who advertised in a daily paper for the purpose of attracting the attention of a woman he had chanced to see in a car, giving a certain club as his address, deserves the castigation administered to him by our correspondent of Tuesday. He is a vulgar and impudent fellow, unfit for association with decent people.

The New British Government.

The long-expected fusion of the Conservatives and Dissident Liberals has taken place, and as in the analogous coalescence of the Whigs and the Peelites, the smaller factor has obtained a share of the higher offices out of all proportion to its voting strength.

The Atlanta for Cuban Waters.

The zeal of the Administration for the execution of the neutrality laws has found expression in the despatch of another cruiser to the Gulf and also in the reinforcement of the revenue cutters ordinarily stationed there. It is true that the Atlanta is expected to relieve the Raleigh, which is said to need some repairs, and that the necessity of guarding against yellow fever requires that the extra cutters shall insure strict obedience to the quarantine laws.

Prepare for Massacres.

To the Editor of THE SUN:—I have a proposition to make in regard to changing the name of New York to its legitimate one of "Manhattan." Suppose all the names of streets and buildings in New York were changed to their original names, would it not seem a desirable custom? S. H. BARTLEY.

first it has been out of the question for the friends of the independence of Cuba to attempt to make war upon Spain by sea. There has never been any effort, so far as we have observed, to fit up an armed cruiser in our ports for attacking the Spanish galleons, or for sending any of our comrades, but neither now nor at any other time was such a fellow as this vain, impudent, and disreputable club man tolerable by any decent woman.

The Magistrate Without a Court.

Section 27 of the LAWSON bill, which replaces the present Police Judges with City Magistrates on July 1, provides that the Mayor shall designate, on or before the 25th day of June, several Magistrates who are to complete the unfinished business of their predecessors. In conformity with this regulation, Mayor STRONG made on Monday the designations required in the case of all the Magistrates except City Magistrate KUDLICH.

Senator Vest's Amazing Statement.

The Hon. GEORGE GRHAM VEST of Missouri and the Tariff had lands, has given up or pre-empted his interest in exterminating the protected industries. From him has lately come an utterance reeking with political irreverence. The Senator uses the following language in regard to the Hon. GROVER CLEVELAND:

THE SUNDAY LIQUOR LAW.

Mr. Roosevelt's and Mr. Hewitt's Attempts to Enforce It, and Mayor Strong's Promise—No Satisfaction Yet Visible. THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—The Excise question continues to be a besetting one in the minds of the people of New York. Roosevelt and his associates have further refused the matter by a course of action which will probably postpone any satisfactory solution of it for some years to come.

When He Has Decided and Determined, He Acts Boldly.

When he has decided and determined, he acts boldly. The hand that held the razor never trembled, and he cut the bristly pride of Casco Bay, and in the end, the countess of SHAKESPEARE himself would not have recognized the Hon. THOMAS BRACKETT REED.

How Rapid has been the Advance of this Idea.

How rapid has been the advance of this idea, and how complete is its victory! It has taken full possession of the American soul since the war. It is unchallenged. It is the central idea of American politics. It may yet serve a purpose, but it is not needed there as formerly.

An Interesting Feature of this Year's Celebration at Gettysburg.

An interesting feature of this year's celebration at Gettysburg will be the unveiling of a bronze figure of Gen. JOHN BUTTERY. This effigy and four guns from the field battery that fired the first rounds delivered by the Union artillery in the great battle, constitute the BURTON memorial.

Both the Chautauqua Summer Assembly, which meets at Lake Chautauqua, and the Catholic Summer School of America, often called the "Catholic Chautauqua," which meets at Lake Champlain, will be opened within a few days.

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them at least one professor in a Roman Catholic university. To those men and women who can spare the time for a season at Lake Chautauqua or at Lake Champlain, we say that we believe it is worth their while to do so. Both of the institutions must be very useful in the advancement of learning.

The career of the silver movement doesn't vary. It meets defeat every time. Even Kentucky hasn't changed its fortune. In fact, the only change within sight is one by which these so-called silver men will finally appreciate the facts.

THE SUN IS WORRYING A GREAT DEAL ABOUT A THIRD TERM.

The SUN seems to be worried over the possibility of a third term for President Cleveland. It is not quite accurate. It is the gentleman mentioned by the Mercury who seems to be worrying about the third term. He won't get it. He can't get it. Nevertheless, it is against public policy to have American Presidents fall into the habit of thinking too much and too earnestly on this subject; and for that reason we regard it as a desirable thing that at least once in every twenty years the Congress should adopt a resolution substantially to the effect which follows:

"That in the opinion of this House, the precedent established by Washington and other Presidents of the United States in retiring from the Presidential office after their second term, has become, by universal consent, a part of our republican system of government, and that any departure from this time-honored custom would be unwise, unparliamentary, and fraught with peril to our free institutions."

The date of the last authoritative utterance of that great and sound American doctrine was December, 1873. The twenty years are almost up. It is time for another.

The tribulations brought upon a community by forcing religious questions into politics are exemplified throughout Canada at this time. The rancorous feeling that exists between Protestants and Catholics in the provinces has led to a number of disturbances which have frightened the Earl of ARBUTHNOT, confound the leaders of the rival parties, set churches against each other in hostile array, and may finally result in violence. The centre of the troubles lies in the province of Manitoba.

The importance upon personal liberty of personal liberty and personal safety from oppression and wrong can scarcely be overestimated. Had the findings of the court been otherwise, and Federal courts held to have jurisdiction of offenses that were not offenses against Federal laws, the liberty of the people would have been greatly endangered, and the Federal Government would have been rendered, so far as the decision could vest it, in the Federal tribunals. It would have been a blow at the people's rights, guaranteed to them by the Federal as well as their State Constitutions, that could not be tolerated.

There has been growing for some years past in the minds of the Federal Government a supreme in all that it undertakes to do. That idea springs from seeds sown during the civil war, when, through patriotism, the people tolerated encroachments upon their reserved rights as citizens of the various States; but, as Justice MILLER of the United States Supreme Court said in his dissenting opinion in the case of the Slaughter House Cases, "The Constitution is swinging like a pendulum back to the rules and principles held before the war. This fact is one of vital importance to the people; it protects them in their self-government and home rule, and in such a case as that rendered by Judge Brown is required occasionally to recall the people awake to their own rights and privileges."

Mr. Dana is to be congratulated upon the judgment of the United States District Court in New York refusing to bring him before the District of Columbia courts for alleged libel uttered in his newspaper published in New York. It is a triumph not only for the editor of THE SUN, but for responsible editors everywhere, who have the right to be tried by the courts in their own bailiwick and where their alleged offenses have been committed. The judgment accords with the precepts of justice and common sense.

The attempt of Mr. Frank B. Noyes of Washington city to procure the removal of Mr. Charles A. Dana from New York to Washington, D. C., for the purpose of being tried by the District of Columbia courts, has failed, as it was proper that it should. The soundness of the denial is clearly seen, and in its consequences is a real vindication of the freedom of the press. All journalists will join in an expression of satisfaction that if Mr. Dana was to be tried at all it should be by a jury of his vicinage.

Mr. Dana of THE SUN has won a great victory, not only for himself, but for all editors in the decision of Judge Brown of the United States District Court in the famous libel suit of Noyes vs. Dana.

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THE VICTORY FOR A FREE PRESS.

Further Comments of Important Newspapers on Judge Brown's Decision.

When the publisher of the Washington Star procured the indictment in the District of Columbia of Mr. Charles A. Dana for criminal libel and sought to have him removed from New York to the District for trial, the probably did not intend that he was conferring a benefit upon the people of the country. That, however, has been the result, for it has called forth a clear, sound, and unmistakable decision from Judge Addison Brown of the United States District Court in New York, frustrating an attack, under legal proceedings, upon personal liberty.

The importance upon personal liberty of personal liberty and personal safety from oppression and wrong can scarcely be overestimated. Had the findings of the court been otherwise, and Federal courts held to have jurisdiction of offenses that were not offenses against Federal laws, the liberty of the people would have been greatly endangered, and the Federal Government would have been rendered, so far as the decision could vest it, in the Federal tribunals. It would have been a blow at the people's rights, guaranteed to them by the Federal as well as their State Constitutions, that could not be tolerated.

There has been growing for some years past in the minds of the Federal Government a supreme in all that it undertakes to do. That idea springs from seeds sown during the civil war, when, through patriotism, the people tolerated encroachments upon their reserved rights as citizens of the various States; but, as Justice MILLER of the United States Supreme Court said in his dissenting opinion in the case of the Slaughter House Cases, "The Constitution is swinging like a pendulum back to the rules and principles held before the war. This fact is one of vital importance to the people; it protects them in their self-government and home rule, and in such a case as that rendered by Judge Brown is required occasionally to recall the people awake to their own rights and privileges."

Mr. Dana is to be congratulated upon the judgment of the United States District Court in New York refusing to bring him before the District of Columbia courts for alleged libel uttered in his newspaper published in New York. It is a triumph not only for the editor of THE SUN, but for responsible editors everywhere, who have the right to be tried by the courts in their own bailiwick and where their alleged offenses have been committed. The judgment accords with the precepts of justice and common sense.

The attempt of Mr. Frank B. Noyes of Washington city to procure the removal of Mr. Charles A. Dana from New York to Washington, D. C., for the purpose of being tried by the District of Columbia courts, has failed, as it was proper that it should. The soundness of the denial is clearly seen, and in its consequences is a real vindication of the freedom of the press. All journalists will join in an expression of satisfaction that if Mr. Dana was to be tried at all it should be by a jury of his vicinage.

Mr. Dana of THE SUN has won a great victory, not only for himself, but for all editors in the decision of Judge Brown of the United States District Court in the famous libel suit of Noyes vs. Dana.

This is a just and righteous decision, since it forbids what in practice might be harsh and oppressive and in principle is clearly unjust. It leaves open the liability of an editor or publisher to prosecution for libel in another State or in the District of Columbia, but it voluntarily within the jurisdiction, it is much to know that he cannot be taken from his home, where he is known and respected, and forcibly removed for trial before strangers and in an unfamiliar and, perhaps, hostile court. We do not believe that the District of Columbia has jurisdiction; but the thorough and dispassionate manner with which Judge Brown elucidates and illumines the law in its application to the case before him, and the manifest good sense and justice of his conclusion, warrant the belief that the appeal and the removal in libel cases will be held to be as this learned Judge has stated it.

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