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Queen Victoria's Jubilee.

The praises of the womanly purity of Queen VICTORIA, with which the pulpit, and more especially the Episcopal pulpit, resounded last Sunday, were undoubtedly justified by the life of that good woman and exemplary mother; but to judge by the emphasis laid on that particular virtue in her we should infer that the preachers regard such a specimen of womanhood as unusual and extraordinary. Else why did they all dwell on it and make it the central theme of their laudatory sermons? Is womanly purity so rare that an exemplar of the virtue is distinguished among women and must be celebrated loudly as singular in her moral elevation?

If these preachers had lauded the blamelessness of Queen VICTORIA'S life, her spotless maidenhood, and her chaste and devoted matronhood, as a conspicuous illustration of virtues which glorify the womanly character, they would not have passed beyond the bounds of the praise justly due to womanhood. If they had said that the queenliness most deserving of honor and reverence in her is the intrinsic purity and moral education which she shares in common with the great multitude of women, high and low, and in all ages and countries, they would have expressed a sentiment which millions of wives, mothers, and daughters in this republic inspire in the hearts of men. A material crown makes a queen artificially; the real crown and sceptre are the nobility and grandeur of womanhood.

To us republicans Queen VICTORIA'S truest royalty consists in her possession and exemplification of the virtues and graces which adorn all womanhood in its normal type; and the low type may be dismissed from consideration as abnormal and morbid. It is so rare that it is an insult to praise a woman on her chastity simply. Of course she is pure; she could not be otherwise; and she resents praise for a quality which is first of all inherent in her. You might as well praise a man for not being a thief.

The womanly self-respect which Queen VICTORIA has always displayed in her high place, moreover, is not now unusual among queens, and the women of royal families generally. The moral tone of the women of the royal houses of Russia, Germany, Austria, Italy, Sweden, and the rest is as high as that of Queen VICTORIA'S own household. Dr. PARKER MORGAN could as fitly have bestowed on them all the praises which he showered on her especially. In times past in the French Court of both the kingdom and the empire there have been instances of moral laxity and debasement, but the last Empress, EUGENIE, was, like Queen VICTORIA, of blameless life as a wife and mother.

The celebration of Queen VICTORIA'S jubilee is interesting to us, not as a tribute to her personally and as a nominal sovereign, but simply as affording an occasion for the English people to give expression to their exultation over the progress, unexampled in their history, which they have made during the sixty years of her reign as their titular monarch. Really they are celebrating themselves and not her. She has contributed nothing directly to that progress, but she has not interfered with it. She could not have offered any obstructions to it and remained on her throne. She has served well the only purpose the English have in maintaining a monarchy, and that is to keep up the fiction of an individual sovereign at the head of the State. The actual Government has gone on without regard to her. She has accepted the varying policies of the Governments as they have been changed by popular opinion, having no more power to thwart or modify them than if she were a wooden figure instead of a live woman. Really she is a slave, a slave of the conventions surrounding her royal dignity and of the actual masters of the English Government, whose will she must do. The English throne has not yet been carted away to the junk shop, but it bears no longer the sovereignty it typifies; that is in the English people. Virtually England is a democracy, and it keeps an individual sovereign as a theatrical accessory, as a sort of traditional fetich.

Hence Queen VICTORIA'S jubilee is important simply as a celebration of the development of British power during the last sixty years. Personally, as the diary published by her revealed her individuality, she is a woman peculiarly without any of the qualities which give distinction. She is merely a type of the conventional and steady-going English woman. She is a figure in no wise romantic and in no way stimulating to the imagination.

British Expansion.

A most significant feature of England's jubilee is that the note of imperialism is everywhere struck. The growth in England's power between 1837 and 1897 is continually pointed out, and the coronation of the young Queen is contrasted with the far-reaching sway of the Empress of to-day. It appears, too, that the historians of the jubilee do not need to go back threescore years for the starting points of current manifestations of British imperialism. According to the *Admiralty and Horse Guards Gazette*, a spirit quite different from the present prevailed less than twenty years ago:

"It was the epoch of the Little Englander, of the perish India, away with the colonies school. In the last ten years a healthy change has come over public opinion, and the mass of our countrymen are now as alive to the importance and advantage of our vast empire as a few specialists were a generation ago. Such spectacles as will be unfolded to their view on June 22 must fix the lesson on their mind, and suggest fresh avenues of imperial growth and expansion, as the result of the continuous international competition going on throughout the world."

Doubtless to this spirit and to the search for fresh avenues of imperial growth we are to ascribe England's assault upon Venezuela and her endeavor to strip that little republic of a great part of its domains. The Transvaal has had a recent experience of the same sort, as have other countries in the same region; indeed, the military journal just quoted frankly says that "in South Africa no one can think of assigning a limit to Anglo-Saxon expansion, and opposition will but carry it further, and fix its foundations on a surer basis." It adds a hint that may interest other European nations, namely, that "in Australasia the tendency to absorb the Eastern Archipelago and to link on with India and the Malay peninsula must grow." England's occupation of Egypt is becoming more and more fixed, and at this very time, on the Upper Nile, the Anglo-Egyptian forces are regathering around their standards for an expedition to Khartoum. In the Pacific, England and Germany have of late years parcelled out between them nearly all the islands not previously gobbled, and perhaps it is doubtless to a surplus greediness of modern British imperialism that we owe the denunciation in some quarters of our proposed occupation of Hawaii. Hawaii herself urges it, and it constitutes our solitary foothold in that Pacific where England has scores; yet we find some British critics describing it as a grabbing of what does not belong to us, and of what we ought never to be suffered to keep without first getting England's permission.

Provided England respects the Monroe doctrine, and confines her aggressions to other parts of the earth than ours, she may go her way. Only, it is important that we should not mistake her ideas and her purposes, as avowed with the extra burst of frankness which the elation of the jubilee brings. We encounter them now in Venezuela, now in Nicaragua, now in Hawaii, and now in Behring Sea. And they come very strikingly before us when England is amazed that we should step beyond the shores that mark this continent, whereas she is to seek "fresh avenues of imperial growth and expansion" all over the earth.

Irish Parties and the British Government.

The Unionists, having obtained in 1895 an overwhelming majority of the House of Commons, are almost certain to retain power until 1901, at all events; and there are, as yet, no indications of such a popular revulsion as will be needed to assure a Liberal victory four years hence. There is, then, no hope of gaining home rule for Ireland for some time to come. Such being the outlook as regards their principal aim, what is to be the attitude of the Irish Nationalists in the immediate future?

Touching this point, the evidence furnished by some recent incidents looks at first sight conflicting. The Nationalist members of Parliament have refused to take any part in the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee on the ground that their country has had nothing to be thankful for during the reign of VICTORIA. Then, again, toward the end of May the Parnellite members endeavored to prevent a small appropriation for harbors, for the reason, they said, that Ireland would have to pay too large a proportion of the sum. The House was at the time in Committee on Supply, and the Chairman held that the attempt to open up the whole question of the financial relations of Great Britain and Ireland was out of order. Mr. JOHN E. REDMOND, the leader of the Parnellites, and three of his colleagues successively refused to defer to this ruling, and were suspended, thus recalling the scenes repeatedly witnessed when Mr. PARNELL was alive.

On the other hand, when Mr. BALFOUR, a week earlier, announced his intention to bring forward by and by a scheme for giving to Ireland a local government as full and free as that which has already been given to England and Scotland, Mr. REDMOND, Mr. DILLON, and Mr. HEALY all testified the most lively satisfaction. Subsequently, speaking in Glasgow, Mr. T. HEALY dwelt with a good deal of emphasis on what he described as the brightening prospects of Ireland. He declared that in spite of the divisions in the Nationalist party, of Mr. GLADSTONE'S retirement, and of his replacement by a gentleman who did not know his own mind upon questions, Irish, English, or Scotch—the allusion was, of course, to Lord ROSEBERY—the outlook had never been so promising for Ireland since Mr. GLADSTONE'S adoption of the home rule cause in 1886. The proof furnished by the Royal Commission that Ireland had long been bearing more than her share of the imperial expenditure had caused the Irish landlords to unite with the Irish people in the demand for fiscal redress. Mr. HEALY attributed to the pressure exerted by the Irish and Conservative parties the fact that Mr. BALFOUR had outlined a new policy lately, namely, a Local Government bill which, if passed in the form foreshadowed, would go far to settle many of those unhappy differences which had disrupted the Irish race.

Mr. HEALY did not hesitate to give the Unionist Government credit for straight and honest meaning in the matter, and he went on to enumerate some reasons for thinking that the proposed measure would prove a great emollient of Irish disaffection. It would create, he pointed out, in every Irish county an independent local authority, elected by the people to do what the people wanted done with their own money, and so put an end to the Grand Jury system. It would also do away with the wasteful and uncharitable Poor law system now existing in Ireland, and replace it with the English and Scotch system of allowing every man a vote in local affairs. Thus would Irishmen be taught self-government. The new County Councils, he added, would have to do their work under the vigilant eye of the electors, and, should an expression of the national will be desired later on, he thought that, even in the absence of an Irish Parliament, there would not be much difficulty in arriving at an approximative decision through a consultation of the County Councils all over Ireland. At the same time, recalling the fate of previous measures, Mr. HEALY said he must reserve his judgment until he saw what form the bill would take after the Lords had handled it. He thought that, if the Government really wished to conciliate the Irish party, they should do what was done with the Ashbourne act of 1885, namely, introduce their bill first in the House of Lords; then, when they got it down to the House of Commons, Irishmen could see whether it was worth discussing.

After all, there is nothing essentially incongruous in these incidents. They are all consonant with the fundamental feeling of the Irish people, which is one of resentment for the past, and of distrust of the motives of the present Unionist party, coupled with a natural eagerness to secure every possible installment of what they consider their just due. They will gladly accept the offered local government, provided it do not turn out a sham, but that will not hinder them from clamoring for a thorough readjustment of the financial relations of Great Britain and Ireland. Because to them may be conceded the same rights which are enjoyed by Englishmen and Scotchmen is certainly no reason why they should continue to pay more than their fair proportion of taxes. So Mr. HEALY and Mr. REDMOND are both right.

Doctor and Queen Emerita.

The plaint of the fairy Queen *emerita* of the Hawaiian Islands comes from Washington with a sound of many robust tears. The monarch on the retired list bewails the fact that there is no provision for her in the Hawaiian annexation treaty, and she looks back with regret to the $20,000 pin money which Gen. HARRISON'S treaty proposed to allow her.

These wailings and these tears cannot be meant for the American people. It is not the fault of the American people that the lady from the South Seas is not enjoying a pension from the United States. GROVER CLEVELAND of Princeton, N. J., is the man who is responsible for her deprivation. To him her reproaches must be addressed. Has she not a good case in equity against that false friend? Is it not his duty in equity to pay out of his own comfortably and extraordinarily filled pockets the pension which he prevented her from getting? As a Doctor of Laws, he should see that justice is done to a lady who looked to him for protection, who has lost through him a fat income and who is built, so to speak, after his own lines.

The case of DOMINIS against CLEVELAND ought to be referred to arbitration at once. Dr. PATTON of Princeton can represent the retired Boss. Mr. JULIUS A. PALMER of Washington and Hawaii can represent the retired Queen. The third arbitrator, chosen by them, might be the Hon. "LARRY" GODKIN or the Hon. EVERETT P. WHEELER. But perhaps Dr. CLEVELAND, with his habitual generosity, will anticipate the necessity for arbitration, and send the lady a check for her back pay and a bond to pay her a pension in the future. It is scandalous to see two consecrated ex-rulers quarrelling about money matters.

The Whole Hog.

At the County Convention of the Democrats of Cuyahoga county last Saturday an attempt was made by some of the trimmers to limit the declaration of continuing belief in the Chicago platform to the financial plank. The attempt failed utterly. The whole platform was indorsed. Any other course was impossible. The whole of the platform is still the law and gospel of the Democratic party, and must remain so until 1900; nor is there any visible gleam of probability that it will then be changed except in the direction of still more radical demands.

Some of the Democrats who swallowed free silver with only a mild complaint, still have contortions over some other parts of the Chicago platform. They do not believe in government by riot, or at least they do not believe that proposals for such a government or no-government are attractive to voters or likely to aid the silver propaganda. They have some lingering regard for the independence of the Supreme Court, or else they think it is inadvisable for their party to avow its intention of packing that court in order to have the income tax declared constitutional. And some of them the income tax pinches and frightens, or else they are afraid that it will be impossible to reconcile States like New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut to that tax.

These men, whatever their objections to certain parts of the platform, aside from principle or calculation, are only a small, indeed an insignificant, minority of their party. They are a handful of conservatives in an organization which is fiercely radical, and they will have to go to the wall. There can be no modification of the Chicago platform for local convenience. The whole platform stands and must be indorsed or rejected, all together and at once. Free riot, the income tax, the packing of the Supreme Court, count just as much as free silver counts. Whoever leaves or takes the Chicago platform must leave or take the whole of it. It cannot be divided. The Democrats of every county will have to do what the Democrats of Cuyahoga county have done; and any Democratic leaders here or anywhere else who try to monkey with the official principles of their party will be likely to get into trouble.

Laudation of Seth Low.

There is a well-known proverb about men being damned by faint praise. Such is not likely to be the fate of SETH LOW. If he falls by the political wayside this autumn, his discomfiture will be largely attributable to the folly of the hero-worshippers who are continually holding him up for the admiration of their fellow-beings as the Model Man.

An example of the tendency in this direction is furnished by a sermon which was preached in the Second Collegiate Reformed Church in Harlem on Sunday by the Rev. Dr. WILLIAM JUSTIN HARSHA upon the text: "Because he had no depth." In this discourse the clergyman dwelt upon the shallowness of American life, declaring that shallowness of thought, shallowness of love, shallowness of trust in one another, and shallowness of trust in GOD were very sad features of these degenerate times. He then went on to say:

"The few great men who arise into prominence and usefulness are they who have cultivated depth of thought, love, and trust. SETH LOW would never have taken the place he now occupies in our municipal and educational life if he had not cultivated depth of character from his young manhood steadily on to the present time. If he should become Mayor of the Greater New York, it would be because men of various parties recognize this fact."

It seems, then, that SETH LOW is the President of Columbia College and favorably considered for the office of Mayor, because he has "cultivated depth of character from his young manhood steadily up to the present time." We confess our inability to understand exactly what this means, or exactly how a person cultivates depth of character. SETH LOW was born wealthy, and has always lived amid wealthy surroundings and has made a most admirable and generous use of the wealth which he inherited from his father. That father cultivated the young man's mind by sending him to school and college, and his morals by sending him to Sunday school and church; but A. A. LOW was too sensible a person to talk or think about cultivating his son's "depth of character." There was no nonsense about him.

We have no doubt that the Rev. Dr. HARSHA was actuated by the best motives, and desired only to promote the cause of good government by what he said of Mr. LOW on Sunday.

Such extravagant talk, however, does more harm than good to the object of admiration. The people at large do not believe in the existence of demi-gods, and even if there are any, they do not want one for Mayor of the Greater New York.

The attractiveness of the institutions known as summer schools or assemblies is made manifest by the large number of people, men and women, who attend them, and by the rapid increase of their number. They are all modelled, in large measure, upon the original institution, which was established long ago at Chautauqua, in this State.

The Catholic Summer School, which was opened in 1892, with the approval of the authorities of the Church, met with immediate success, and its sessions will be renewed with brilliant prospects early in next month. Other of these assemblies are the Normal Institute at Martha's Vineyard, the Summer School of the Pennsylvania University, the Summer School of Applied Ethics at Plymouth, Mass., and many in the Western States. A Jewish Summer Assembly, organized by the Jewish Chautauqua Society, is to be opened soon at Atlantic City, N. J. Its lecturers and other instructors include a large number of the more prominent rabbis in the United States. As its establishment is a novel departure, we give elsewhere a summary of its programme for the first year.

"President McKINLEY's party is not in high favor in New York just now."—*New York Times.*

If true, that is news of the first importance. If it isn't McKINLEY it is BRYAN; and don't you forget it.

Tammany Hall and the Hon. GROVER CLEVELAND are again in harmony. Each of them thinks that the issue of the New York campaign should be "home rule," or a local issue of the purest type. Curiously enough, Herr OSWALD CLEVELAND OTTENDORFER, of the *Staats-Zeitung*, thinks that the home-rule idea is a "meaningless (nichtsagende) phrase," and that "das issue" is not home rule, but the smashing of the two great machines, Republican and Tammany.

We have here a concentration of sublimated humbug truly extraordinary. Although Herr OTTENDORFER says that anti-machinery is the issue, we know that the purpose of his heart's bottom is to repeal, or rather to nullify by disapproving non-administration, the Raines law. Mr. SHEEHAN of Tammany is for home rule, of course, with no other idea worth mentioning than the restoration of the Democratic party. BRYAN or no BRYAN. Mr. CLEVELAND says he is for home rule, but that being peculiarly inane under the circumstances, we are unable to imagine what his suppressed longing is, other than to be in with the boys again.

A "Scot" appoints THE SUN arbiter upon the merits of Mr. ALFRED AUSTIN'S official poem on the Queen's Jubilee and another on the same subject by PATRICK MCPHERSON of New York, inclosing a copy of the MCPHERSON poem. We have not read the latter, but we decide instantly and with absolute confidence in MCPHERSON'S favor. Not more than one man of the same generation could produce the poor, half-starved, tin-plated, plush-breeched commonplaceness of the British Poet Laureate.

The corner stone of a Socialist college, the College of New Economy, at Ruskin, Tenn., was laid with due solemnity Sunday. The Hon. HENRY D. LLOYD, author of "The Coöperative Commonwealth," and coöperator with DEBS in the Social Democracy, delivered the oration of the day. The New Economy is a mighty queer thing, and some of the professors of it are queerer still. The Ruskin College will be a remarkable institution. It is not true, however, that Ruskin is "the first Socialist college." The Democratic party as at present constituted is a vast socialistic college, and the Chicago platform is its text book of socialism; and before that book was published the Hon. GROVER CLEVELAND was an itinerant professor of socialism.

When our silver contemporary, the *Louisville Dispatch*, wrote that Mr. BRYAN "has declared as no other man has since JEFFERSON the great truths of Democracy," it should have excepted at least the idea that now leads in the Democratic platform. JEFFERSON and BRYAN are in irreconcilable disagreement on the coinage question. BRYAN is for free coinage of silver at a fixed ratio, 16 to 1. JEFFERSON held that "the proportion between the values of gold and silver is a mercantile problem. Just principles will lead us to disregard the legal proportions altogether."

Reckless driving may be exciting sport, but it is apt to be costly, as was shown in the Yorkville Police Court on Sunday. JAMES T. CLARK, driver of a brewery wagon, was sentenced to four months in the penitentiary for driving heedlessly down the Boulevard and smashing things in his path. He wrecked a woman's bicycle, and several wheelmen barely escaped injury. The Magistrate declared that CLARK'S offence was so serious that he meant to make an example of him. Heretofore the police courts have been very lenient with reckless or maliciously inclined drivers. The decision cited above is a loud warning.

Mr. JAMES PYM, a poet with a historical English surname, adorns the *Boston Herald* with a jubilee poem which is at once tender and strong:

"The guns are firing 'round the world!
What are they firing for?
A million masts fly flags unfurled!
What are they flying for?
A myriad throats ring out with cheers!
What are they cheering for?"

So asks Poet PYM, but he must know that the firing, unfurling, and cheering are largely for the grand jubilee parade of the Ancient and Honorable Company in Boston. The almost romantic affection of that band of braves for Queen VICTORIA is known to all men and has brought tears to many eyes. The attempt of the Ancients to eat sixty meals and take sixty drinks to-day will be watched with breathless interest by a great nation. But one word more from Poet PYM:

"Fling the banners to the breezes; into space let booms be hurled!"

Poet PYM can fling all the banners he wants to, but it is altogether too early in the year to be hurling booms. There can be no objection, however, to hurling jubilee poems into space, and the further the better. Poet PYM must be sure to enter into the jubilee poem competition which will take place at Canterbury next month, and in which Mr. ALFRED AUSTIN, Mr. LEWIS MORRIS, Sir EDWIN ARNOLD, Mr. ERIC MACKAY, and the New York Chamber of Commerce are to take part.

Two Philosophers Met.

From the Academy.

In amplification of Prof. Max Müller's remark, in his recently published reminiscences, that Emerson and Ruskin did not get on too well together, the following opinions expressed by the two illustrious men to friends after their meeting have been ranged side by side:

Ruskin wrote: "Emerson came to my rooms a day or two ago. I found his mind a total blank on matters of art, and had a fearful sense of the whole being of him as a gentle cloud—intangible."

Emerson said: "I had seen Ruskin at Oxford, and had been charmed by his manner in the lecture room, but in talking with him at his room I found myself wholly out of sympathy with Ruskin's views of life and the world. I wonder such a genius can be possessed of so black a devil. I cannot pardon him for a despondency so deep. It is detestable in a man of such powers, in a poet, a seer such as he has been. Children are right with their everlasting hope. Timon is always inevitably wrong."

Flies Take Possession of a County.

From the Courier-Journal.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 18.—Columbia county, Ark., is undergoing an epidemic of flies, and many of the citizens of the county are said to be fleeing to other parts of the State to escape the plague. The editor of the *Magnolia Banner*, the oldest paper published in southeast Arkansas, had to suspend publication this week and has taken his family, together with several others, and gone to Saline county. The epidemic is described as being terrible. The pests literally cover the face of the earth and are hourly increasing in numbers. It is doubted that any of the other papers printed in the county have issued this week, as none of them have reached here. The flies seem to cover the entire county of Columbia.

On a Moonshiner's Tombstone.

From the Atlanta Constitution.

The following lines have been carved on the tombstone of a North Carolina moonshiner:

"Killed by the Government for making whiskey out of corn grown from seed furnished by a Congressman."

SIR JULIAN GOING TO LONDON.

The British Ambassador to Take a Vacation and Spend the Summer in England.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador, called at the White House to-day to say good-by to the President. Sir Julian and his family will leave Washington to-morrow to spend the summer in England, after a year of more than usually difficult and delicate labor. Sir Julian was unable, very much to his regret, to get away in time to witness the diamond jubilee ceremonies this week, being detained by the settlement of the Venezuelan affair. There were not only the ratifications of the boundary treaty to be exchanged and the machinery for carrying its provisions into execution to be arranged, but Sir Julian was charged by her Majesty's Government with the duty of arranging for the resumption of diplomatic relations between Great Britain and Venezuela, which were interrupted ten years ago by reason of the differences growing out of the dispute over the boundary between Venezuela and British Guiana. This has at last been accomplished, and Sir Julian finds himself care and duty free for a vacation.

The British Government has received Dr. Pietra as Minister from Venezuela, and appointed as their representative at Caracas Mr. William Haggard, brother of Rider Haggard, the writer. Mr. Haggard was formerly in the diplomatic service of Great Britain, but for the past decade has served, at his own request, as British Consul-General at Tunis. He now returns to the diplomatic service as Minister to Venezuela.

Negotiations for the arrangement of a new arbitration treaty between Great Britain and the United States will not be undertaken for months to come, and when they are the basis upon which they will proceed will be widely different from that upon which Secretary Olney and Sir Julian Pauncefote stood when the treaty recently rejected by the Senate was framed. A new treaty, should one be prepared, will, it can be stated, be confined to a declaration of confidence in the principle of arbitration as the proper method of settling international disputes, and a purpose to refer all such disputes as they arise, saving only those matters which affect national honor and such other special exceptions, such as the Monroe doctrine and the control of the Nicaragua Canal, as the Administration may see fit to make, to tribunals of arbitration for determination. Each controversy will be arbitrated in accordance with conditions that exist when it arises, thus obviating one of the main objections to the recent treaty, that it attempted to provide machinery for dealing with all cases.

The British Ambassador will doubtless meet Mr. John W. Foster, the special Ambassador of the United States on the fur seal question, while in London, and some progress may be made toward an agreement respecting the suppression of pelagic sealing in the North Pacific Ocean. A proposition that meets with considerable favor in official circles is that which provides for absolute prohibition of pelagic sealing for a term of say ten years. To effect this it will be necessary to provide compensation to some extent to the vessel owners engaged in the business, but that is not believed to be a difficult problem. By reason of Great Britain's interest in the industry, all the skins being dressed in London, she will doubtless assume payment of part of the indemnity to the sealers. The seal herds, being restored to something like their former dimensions by ten years of protection, sealing will then again be permitted under such restrictions as will satisfy the demands of the commercial world and at the same time prevent unnecessary destruction of the animals.

THE JEWISH CHAUTAUQUA.

Part of the Programme for the Summer School at Atlantic City, N. J.

The plans for the establishment of a Jewish Summer School and Assembly have been completed, and the institution is to be opened next month under the auspices of the Jewish Chautauqua Society. The place chosen for it is Atlantic City, N. J., where the last meeting of the Council of Jewish-American Ministers was held, to the satisfaction of all those who took part in it. Nothing resembling the prejudice of anti-Semitism has ever been developed at that place, and the Assembly will be welcomed there as the Rabbinical Conference was.

It is the first time that a scheme of the kind for the advancement of Jewish education has been proposed, and there are high hopes in its behalf. Its management is in the hands of practical business men and scholars. "There is reason to believe," says Rabbi Isaac M. Wise, "that success will attend the effort that is to be made. It is an effort to extend Jewish learning among the Jewish people, and to promote an interest in those fields of ancient knowledge which have been so neglected in this country."

Provision is made in the programme for a series of popular lectures before the Summer School by eminent Jewish scholars. Dr. K. Kohler of this city will take up the theme of "Bible Ethics." Prof. Richard Gottheil will deliver four lectures upon "Palestine," illustrated with the stereopticon. Dr. Bernheimer, Secretary of the Jewish Publication Society, will present the subject of "Libraries for Jewish Schools." Dr. Lee Frankel will treat the question of "Sunday School Organization." Among other speakers Dr. Herts, Dr. L. A. Kohut, Rabbi Guttmacher, and Mr. William Rosenau may be named. There will also be a number of special courses of lectures for instruction in the less familiar branches of Jewish knowledge. The "Open Bible" meetings are to be under the direction of Dr. Berkowitz, the Chancellor. At the meetings for Bible study the syllabus of the Jewish Chautauqua Society will be used; those in syllabus No. 1 will be conducted by Rabbi M. H. Harris, and those in No. 2 by Prof. Richard Gottheil. Dr. Harris will conduct an advanced class in illustration of Model Lessons, and an opportunity for discussion will be given to the attendants.

It is expected that the Teachers' Institute will prove to be of special interest. Every teacher in any Jewish school will receive a complimentary ticket of admission to all the sessions of the Assembly. The large body of men and women engaged in Jewish teaching in this country have never yet been brought together, nor has any systematic effort been made to supply them with that inspiration which may be derived from meetings under the leadership of persons of recognized superiority in the teaching profession. On this account there is good hope for the success of the Teachers' Institute at Atlantic City.

Jewish religious services will be held from time to time during the Assembly.

Reports from the numerous local circles that have been established throughout the country show that their number has been increased through the activity of the Council of Jewish Women.

It is probable that the new Jewish movement, known as "Zionism," the object of which is to prepare the way for the reëstablishment of the commonwealth of Israel in the land of Palestine, will be brought under debate at the Summer School. It is not likely, however, that Zionism will meet with any favor from the Jewish leaders assembled there, most of whom belong to the Reform party in Judaism, and expect to spend their lives, not under the rule of the Turk, but in the republic of the United States.

Dead Rabbit Mulligan.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* With more vigor than Congressman Holman I protest. This opens the closing paragraph of "Billy Mulligan's Last Day" in THE SUN of June 13:

Billy Mulligan was a New Yorker by birth, and was a typical representative of the old-time California "tough" gambler—a class which got its tone and manners from the New York of the volunteer firemen and "Dead Rabbit" days.

The Volunteer Fire Department in its representative days was largely composed of business men. It had its good and its bad, just as every class in every community has to-day. The *diminuti* who ever and anon write of the old department knew it no more than they have ever known that short-lived band, the Dead Rabbits. They couldn't guess a fireman from a "rummer" or a "bunker," or tell a lawyer from a "shyster." I recall recently that "the Dead Rabbits of Tammany Hall demolished Ambrose C. Kingsland's booths in the Sixth ward," when he and Fernando Wood ran for Mayor in 1850. It is quite probable that the booths of both Whigs and Democrats were upset. It often happened, too, that a party or faction would upset its own. There was sympathy in it when votes were lacking. But there were no Dead Rabbits in the Sixth ward in 1850. They did not come up until at the close of 1856, and they went down before 1857 was two-thirds over. It was then Mozart Hall vs. Tammany Hall, as led by Fernando Wood and Isaac V. Fowler. The two gangs were known as the "Dead Rabbits" and the "Bowery Boys." Politics had little to do with the so-called Dead Rabbit and Bowery Boy riots in July, 1857. Real firemen had less to do.

Instead of being a "tough," little Mulligan was simply a flash gambler, who worked the trotting tracks on Long Island in order to form acquaintances. The article furthermore speaks of him both as "a young fireman" and as "a New Yorker by birth." It is certain that he was born nowhere in the State, doubtful if born in Ireland. Before he went to the Pacific coast, about 1864, this city knew him as an Englishman. Drapery and dialect both proclaimed him of London growth.

The article does not venture to give even the appropriate year in which the militia, as it states, was called out and shot him to death in Carson City. Nor does a recital professing to be from personal knowledge of the man anywhere attempt to describe one who was odd in his physical equipment and odder in his dress. It declared that "his neck was in danger in the days of the San Francisco Vigilance Committee," having no time to be positive, I simply doubt that he was in San Francisco in the days of that committee, which disbanded about 1856-57. Mulligan did kill two men, but he was "lim-jammy" drunk. Not two years before he neglected to enter an omnibus at Broadway and Spring street simply because an editor inside told him he did not desire his company. Then he was sober. We Gothamites may be wrong, but we have always thought that it was near the window of an upper balcony of a house in San Francisco that Mulligan stood when he was shot and killed by a policeman seeking to arrest him. The time was July 8, 1865. "OLD WHITE GROUP."

NEW YORK, June 17.

GRAND ARMY POLITICS.

Will They Be Carried to the Buffalo Encampment?

PHILADELPHIA, June 21.—The movement within the Grand Army of the Department of Pennsylvania to make the Grand Army a political machine is likely to be carried right into the National Encampment at Buffalo in September next, and it is certain to get what the politicians at Harrisburg, who meet in a social way at a peculiar game at the round table, call a "setback." Every Grand Army comrade of the whole country is, or ought to be, interested in this political innovation as it marches into Buffalo.

At the Johnstown encampment, held during the early part of June, a resolution was adopted indorsing Gen. John P. S. Gobin, a State Senator from Lebanon county, for Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, and the Pennsylvania delegates were instructed to present his name to the Buffalo encampment. That resolution was offered just as many of the delegates were leaving the convention hall for supper, and as few understood that the resolution was intended to help Gen. Gobin in his contest for Auditor-General of Pennsylvania, neither voice nor vote was raised against it, but Gobin's comrades in his own county fully comprehended the full import of the resolution, and when, in one week from the day he was indorsed for Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army, a primary election was held for delegates to the Republican State Convention of Pennsylvania, instead of Gen. Gobin being complimented by a unanimous vote from his home county, three of the five delegates named by him were defeated. The first knock-out for the "bosses."

In order to boom Gen. Gobin for Auditor-General of Pennsylvania, and with a view to forcing his nomination upon the State Convention, his name was presented for Governor to succeed Hastings at an open installation of the officers of a Grand Army post in Shamokin last January, at which the chief political managers of the Grand Army of Pennsylvania were present. That scheme did not succeed, and now, with Gen. Gobin discredited in his home county by the defeat of the delegates selected by him for the State Convention within one week after the State Encampment of the Grand Army indorsed him for Commander-in-Chief, it is probable that his name will not be presented at the Buffalo encampment, as it will not now be presented at the State Convention in Pennsylvania for Auditor-General.

These same political Grand Army managers who have just made such a complete wreck of Gen. Gobin's campaign have already brought out a candidate for Department Commander of the Grand Army of Pennsylvania, and are planning to elect him at the Oil City encampment, which meets in the early part of June of next year. Their candidate is R. P. Scott of Post No. 105 of Butler, who now holds the office of Judge Advocate on Department Commander Stauffer's staff. The candidate of the political bosses will be opposed by Comrade William J. Patterson of Post 157 of Pittsburg, who now is a member of the Council of Administration, having received the highest vote of any cast for that office at the Johnstown encampment two weeks ago.

The contest will be the fiercest ever fought within the ranks of the Grand Army of the Republic in Pennsylvania. All fully understand that if Judge Advocate Scott succeeds in being elected Department Commander, the plan of the bosses to make the Grand Army of the Republic of Pennsylvania a comprehensive political machine will be matured, and the work of making Governors, Mayors, Sheriffs, and Judges for the State and various counties of the Commonwealth will begin in earnest.

To-day the chances are favorable to the bosses' candidates, but the election is a year off, and work can and will be done on the outside as well as from headquarters in the City Hall of Philadelphia.

SUNDAY CYCLING.

If Preachers Don't Like It, a Cyclist Asks Them, Why Do They Encourage It?

PHILADELPHIA, June 21.—The Rev. Dr. Wills read at the weekly conference of Presbyterian ministers to-day a communication from Daniel McAvoy, President of the Northeast Wheelmen, in reply to a letter from the ministers deprecating the practice of Sunday bicycling. Mr. McAvoy, signing himself "Your Brother in the Methodist Church," says he never rides a wheel on Sunday and the constitution of his club forbids club runs on that day.

"But what will our efforts avail us," says President McAvoy, "if some of our ministers advertise wheels checked on Sunday, and, in fact, advocate to a certain extent Sunday riding when they, above all others, should try to frown it down? Now, if they ride at all on Sunday, it will not be long before church service be neglected entirely. Why it is excused by some pastors and advocated by others I cannot understand. The trouble is that the members of church, as well as those out of church, ride on Sunday. If the pastor, knowing of such, should try and remonstrate with his members and point out to them the growing evil, they might check it to some extent. As you know, there is no excuse in a large city like this for any one riding to church on Sunday, as there are within reach of every one by walking churches of every denomination. You cannot expect to meet with much success unless all the ministers agree on this important question."

The letter was referred to the Committee on Sunday Bicycling, of which Dr. Wills is Chairman, for action.

NORMAL COLLEGE RATINGS.

Less Than Half the Applicants for Admission Were Successful.

One of the largest classes which ever attempted to enter the Normal College of this city presented itself for admittance this month, but, owing to the extremely difficult examinations, only 628 candidates out of 1,700 were successful. The ten who received the highest percentage were: Fannie B. Shostac, Grammar School No. 2, 116 Henry street, 96.7; Edith B. Fettretch, training department, 96.5; Ida Raisbeck, Grammar School No. 76, Lexington avenue and Seventy-sixth street, 95.2; Sophie Moeller, training department, 95.1; Estelle R. Crawford, Grammar School No. 68, West 128th street, 95; Florence G. Strouse, training department, 94.7; Anna Steffens, Grammar School No. 76, Lexington avenue and Seventy-sixth street, 94.2; Frances Goldstone, Grammar School No. 68, West 128th street, 94.1; Emma A. Bruning, Grammar School No. 10, West 117th street, 94.1; Beatrice Livingstone, training department, 94.

CITY MAY SELL AQUEDUCT LAND.

Corporation Counsel Thinks the Overlying Lands May Be Disposed Of.

Corporation Counsel Scott has given an opinion that the city has the right to sell the land lying over the Croton aqueduct, which extends through three counties, and which is from 60 to 100 feet broad on the surface. This opinion is the result of a suit brought by M. L. Ernst to set aside a contract made with the Sinking Fund Commission to purchase a lot lying over the aqueduct at 150th street and Convent avenue. After making one payment Mr. Ernst decided that he did not want the property and he brought the suit, alleging that the city had no right to sell it for other than public purposes.

Much of the land affected by Mr. Scott's opinion is valuable, and if the courts sustain him, the city may get a million for it. When the aqueduct was built the city was obliged to buy land for it in all places except where the tunnel was constructed under streets.

CAVING BANKS AT NEW ORLEANS.

Pontoon and Ferry Landing Sink Into the Mississippi.

NEW ORLEANS, June 21.—The first of the cavings in the river bank due to the recent high water took place to-day at New Orleans and did considerable damage. Early this morning the pontoon and ferry landing at Algiers, the trans-Mississippi suburb of New Orleans, sank twenty feet into the river. Other cavings are expected, as well as considerable change in the river route. The Tensas Levee Board probably will run its line behind the town of Delta and leave that town without its levee protection.

Another Suggestion That the City Buy the Garden.

Civil Justice Wauhope Lynn protested to Mayor Strong yesterday against the removal of his court from the brownstone building in City Hall Park to make room for the City Court. He suggested that the Madison Square Garden be bought by the city for a court building. He said he thought it could be bought cheap, and the city would get all the room necessary. The Mayor promised to consider the suggestion.

Unauthorized Use of Harrison's Name.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 21.—Ex-President Harrison expressed considerable surprise to-day when his attention was directed to the fact that the National Co-operative Society of American Art was issuing circulars in which he was advertised as one of the advisory directors. He said that he knew nothing of the society or its purposes, and that when asked to act as one of the advisory directors he had declined. He was very emphatic in repudiating the use of his name by the society.

Read the *Municipal Record* and *Advertiser*. For sale on all news stands.—*Adv.*

BIDS FOR TORPEDO BOATS.

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