Business Notices.

A — Said handsome Tom to smiling Nell,
"Where did you find that mystic spell
That hovers bround your every smile.
And would my threbbing heart begulie to
Quoth haughing Nell, "You silly boy,
in SOZODONT,—the cream of joy."

THE FAIR DAUGHTERS OF FASHION

prefer SOZOBONT to every other article for the teeth seconds nothing renders those ornaments of the mouth a spot of its in the second of the mouth a spot of its in the prefer to be perfectly will be some which cannot be said of all dentifying. Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters, endorsed by

physicians and chemists for purity and wholesomenes TRIBUNE TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS

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New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1892.

TWENTY-TWO PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Forei n.-An insane man stopped Queen Victoria's carria e while she was driving near Osborne House and threatened to kill her. === The official Rusrian cholera reports show that the violence of the disease has somewhat abated. - The Horgiuras revolution is ended and quiet restored. == Emperor William announced that the German Goveroment would not reduce the term of army service

D mestic - President Harrison issued a proclamation of retaliation against Canada, suspending the privilege of free shipment through the St. Mary's Falls Canal. - Whitelaw Reid visited Cedarvile, Ohio, his former home, and was warmly received. === Care were moved on all of the tred-up roads at Buffalo, without serious intercuption. - It was Grand Army Day at Chautauqua; ex-President Hayes made an address. === A body of 1,000 miners attacked a company of the Tennessee soldiers, near Coal Creek; two miners were killed.

City and Suburban -Robert L. Cutting, jr., and Miss Minnie Seligman, the actress, were recently morried on July 28. === No more troops were ordered to go to Buffalo, but the 14th and 47th Regiments of Brooklyn were told to hold themselves in readiness. = Winners at Monmouth Park: Kilkenny, Elizabeth I., Lamplighter, Reckon, Estelle, Reginald and All Black. == The courts were asked to decide points in Richard Arnold's will, involving a legacy of S1,000,000. = Reading stock declined on account of strike rumors; the general market

The weather.-Indications for to-day: Warmer with rain. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 83 degrees; lowest, 70; average, 76.

This has been a summer of unusual quiet among the amateur athletes of this country. Some people argue that the lack of track and I Id contests points to the decadence of amateur sports. Such, however, is not the case, as will he amply illustrated within the next few weeks. Active athletic training during July and August becomes a positive hardship and detrimental to one's physical welfare. The amateur athletes have enjoyed their summer vacation, and all the old favorites will be seen on the cinder-track and emerald field at the athletic carnivals which are c ming thick and fast upon us. Labor Day especially will be a gala occasion for the amateur athletes.

Among the important events of the coming week will be the meeting of the Transcontinertal Association, which opens on Wednesday next at the Windsor Hotel, in this city. The principal subject of discussion will be the thorny question regarding the relations of the association toward the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and the distribution of the assessment of expenses thereby rendered necessary. It is generally anticipated, both in the East and also at San Francisco, where the result of the meeting is awaited with the keenest interest, that it will be impossible to secure a satisfactory solution of the difficulty, and that the meeting will result in the dissolution of the association and in the outbreak of such a freight war as has not been seen in years.

The reception of Mr. Gladstone's appointments has been markedly favorable. If any mistake was made it was M the treatment of Mr. Labouchere, as is shown in our cable letter. His appointment to the Cabinet was impossible, owing to the Queen's aversion to him; but the fact might have been revealed to him in time to have enabled him to assume an attitude of indifference. Mr. Gladstone did not Make the best use of his opportunity in dealing with a Radical leader who may cause him a great deal of trouble. But this was the only indication of lack of tact and judgment. The new Government is now organized for work, and has divided the business of preparing bills among committees. The Prime Minister's energy in cutting out work for his colleagues, and in subdividing the Newcastle plan, as well as in poshing forward Home Rule, is characteristic.

The second week of the switchmen's strike epened yesterday, with decidedly encouraging prospects of an early termination of the conflict which has contributed so much during the last eight days to disturb trade and commerce, and to increase the cost of the most ordinary necessaries of life. The freight blockade has at length been broken, and trains are once more running, the strikers being manifestly awed by the presence of the large military force. Moreover, the efforts of the switchmen to induce the trainmen, the firemen and the engineers to join them are believed to have failed, in which event the strike may be considered as doomed to a speedy and ignominious

Although the madman who stopped Queen Victoria's carriage near Osborne yesterday and threatened to kill her unless she abdicated was secured and lodged in jail before he had an primity of putting his menaces into execu- important discoveries have been made concern-

infirmities of the aged sovereign the incident possesses an importance which it might not otherwise have had, and will excite widespread regret on this side of the Atlantic, where the people entertain so sincere a regard for the domestic virtues and personal qualities of the British ruler. The Queen appears to have retained the same composure and presence of mind which she has displayed on each of the half a dozen occasions when attempts were made by madmen to assassinate her.

THE LESSON OF THE WEEK.

The last week has brought, in the estimation of many foreigners and apparently of some Americans also, a severe trial of republican institutions. Great organizations of workingmen have been engaged in a struggle against employers, and deeds of violence have caused the military forces of three States to be called out for the restoration of order and the enforcement of law. The strikers protest that they were not the lawbreakers, and it would be infinitely to their advantage if the organizations would make this clear to the popular apprehension by stern suppression of all lawlessness. But the week ends with a triumph of order and of law, the military forces being no longer resisted anywhere, though it is yet a question whether the laws would be respected and obeyed if the troops should be withdrawn.

It is a necessary condition of civilized society that the respect for law and the restraints of law must ordinarily be sufficient to enable the daily work of industry and of exchanges to go on without the presence of armed forces. Transportation of products from farms to factories, or from factories to farms, would in the long run be impossible if every freight-car had to be guarded by soldiers. Banks and brokers could not continue in business if every door had to be perpetually defended by a corporal's guard. The sacred delights of home life would be impossible if there were needed at the threshold of every home a soldier of the State to guard against intrusion. Civilization has for its foundation a voluntary respect for law and obedience to its restraints.

When this foundation of civilized society is shaken, and flagrant disregard and defiance of law makes the presence of armed forces necessary for the protection of men in ordinary avocations, the public rightly demands that greater respect for law shall be inculcated by punishment of lawbreakers. What excuse or pretext men may have for lawlessness, or whether they have any, is a matter of small account. Nothing can justify insurrection against the law, and the first business of society is to teach that lesson by the punishment of those who have assailed the very foundation of order and civilization. Every good citizen has a right to feel that he is not protected as he should be by his Government, in the enjoyment of life and liberty and property, if the laws upon which he must ordinarily rely for protection are broken and defied with impunity. It is not the question here whether the law-

breakers at one point or another were strikers or not. The law has nothing to do with that question. It recognizes that the men have a right to work or to cease working, and that employers have a right to make terms or to employ other men. The law knows only that certain persons have burned property, conspired to prevent the use of railroads, or violently assaulted peaceable citizens who were willing to work at wages offered. These are crimes against the law, and whether committed by one set of men or another, must be impartially punished, in order that the rights of all citizens may be protected and respect for the laws may be restored.

The obvious and urgent duty of labor organizations is to take the lead in upholding and enforcing the laws which persons, pretending to act in the interest of those organizations. have violated. Whether the individuals are strikers or not makes no difference; they are lawbreakers. The body of organized workers can do nothing more effective to enlist public sympathy in their behalf, nothing to demonstrate more conclusively their own readiness to respect and obey the laws, than to and bring to justice those who have cast odium upon them and their organizations by illegal If the switchmen at Buffalo and the steel-workers at Homestead want to kindle public opinion in their favor, they have only to seize the men who have been burning, assaulting and shooting, and turn them over to the proper authorities for punishment.

THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION MEETING Nearly a quarter of a century ago the British Association dropped the practice of electing to its presidency men of social rather than mental eminence. A list of the association presidents since 1867 would embrace the names of the foremost English experts of their day in the higher branches of scientific knowledge. It is a rather interesting coincidence that this year the nearly simultaneous meetings of the British Association in Edinburgh and of the kindred body in this country, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, at Rochester should have been presided over by two of the most celebrated exponents of the essentially modern science of geology-Sir Archibald Geikie and Professor Joseph Le Conte. Sir crust, has been for many years Director-Gen-

Archibald, who was knighted last year in recognition of his distinguished services as an interpreter of the mysterious story of the earth's eral of the British Geological Survey; and "Le Conte's Elements" are as well known to the average American college-man as his profounder works are to practical students of natural phenomena the world over.

President Le Conte's kindly reference in his opening address to Dana, Guyot, Petrie, Agassiz and Hall, conspicuous at the American meetings prior to the Civil War, was coupled with a characteristic exhortation to his hearers not to cling too tenaciously to the past. "The golden age," said this veteran savant, "is ahead of us and not behind us." What an inspiring commentary on the present attitude of scientific inquisitors and the temper in which their researches are undertaken! Seventy or eighty years ago, what was known about geology was believed to be definitely settled. and learned men complacently dogmatized on what we must now consider the pitifully meagre basis of their ascertained facts. At this end of the century their successors, grown wiser, bear in mind the complete revolution which has upset the whole fundamental theory of this most material science, and are content to bequeath to coming generations an imposing legacy of unexplained wonders. As Professor Lapworth, the president of the geological section of the British Association, remarked the

other day at Edinburgh: "Geology is yet in her merest youth." The modern geologist knows of three main groups of formations-the aqueous formations due to the action of moving water above the earth-crust : the igneous formations, originating from below, and the metamorphic formations, effected by changes within the earth-crust itself. The first, or stratified group, has hitherto furnished the main body of the information collected by the geological investigator, and within the last twenty years

contents to elevation and depression. But the misguided men now bent elsewhere on subgreat oceans of the earth still hide secrets that verting the law. The best to be hoped is that may never be fully revealed until the sea-floor has been mapped and inspected, and definite cesses seriously aggravate it. knowledge achieved of what lies beneath.

What is true of geology is true of most other sciences. It is certainly true of physics; it is true of chemistry: it is true in a remarkable and overwhelming degree of astronomy. Schiaparelli's lines on Mars the whole body of stargazers have of late been assiduously scrutinizing; and the red planet, thanks to the newspapers, has conveyed to all the intelligent populations of the earth a wonderful impulse to exalted speculation with its nightly ascent above the eastern horizon. True it is, as the greatest of Greek philosophers found out, that the sum of knowledge is to know how little we know. Mr. Edison is reported to have said that he believes the existence of God can almost be demonstrated by chemistry. The leading students of science and revelation have ceased to regard the two elements as irreconcilable, and theologians are every day fortifying their Scriptural doctrines with illustrative proof drawn from the natural wonders of the material universe. We have learned enough to assert that there can be no finality in any science, and that the best efforts of human energy and acuteness have so far only revealed the borderland of a great unknown. The hope of notable gatherings of scientists, like that now in session at Rochester, is merely to illumine with a faint ray what has so far remained the vast abyss of human ignorance; and the thought can be hardly less fascinating to the mind of the inquirer than stimulating to the soul of him who believes.

THE TENNESSEE MINERS WAR.

Colonel Anderson's forcible rescue and the signal rout of the warring Coal Creek miners by the Tennessee militia under General Carnes emphasize the momentous gravity of the present situation, though they may seem to point to an early relief. With a thousand soldiers and a posse of civilians ready to invest their mountain stronghold, no doubt can now exist of the ultimate subjection of all the riofers and the triumph of the insulted law. The bare thought of the price at which this might be accomplished is, however, sufficiently appalling, and no humane man who realizes the consequences involved in this deadly strife of brother and neighbor can fail to deplore anew the causes that have led up to it. The total detriment to the State is not expressible in terms of profit and loss, though the mere money damage must be enormous. Remunerative contracts are deranged, the State's resources are obstructed, the confidence of capital is shaken, and taxpayers will feel heavily the burden of a costly military expedition. Yet all this dwindles into insignificance beside the crime against individuals and the reproach fastened on popular government. The Tennessee mining war is not an affair of

vesterday. It began, in a small way, thirteen nonths ago, and the story of its calamitous prolongation constitutes an almost incredible chapter of political trimming, executive incompetence and personal irresolution. In July 1891, the free colliers at Briceville rose against the convicts, beside whom they had worked peaceably for years, to show their resentment at a recent renewal of the odious convict lease law. Governor Buchanan, in perfunctory obedience to established precedent, ordered out a handful of militia to awe them. The miners. who inhabit a wild mountain region and are characteristically intrepid, retorted by intrenching themselves and threatening to pick off every militiaman from an ambush. At this acute crisis the colonel in command, actuated apparently by orders from headquarters, ignominiously retreated with the convicts to Knoxville, thus overtly conceding to the miners the unheard-of privilege of armed insurrection The miners, naturally emboldened, then bargained with the Governor not to molest the convicts or burn the stockades while he should call an extra session of the Legislature to repeal the law. True, this extraordinary official did eebly protest his distaste for a bargain he could not guarantee, seeing that he possessed no guiding control over legislative action. But he was soon hectored into submission-with the inevitable result. The Legislature met, passed inspired resolutions upholding his "courageous course," were buttonholed by the lobbyists of both sides, wrangled botly for six weeks, and then adjourned, leaving the law precisely as it stood, and the miners' right to lawlessness unchallenged. The miners, by way of asserting it, promptly liberated more convicts and burned some stockades, and until last week practically held in terror a second handful of citizen sol-

diers marched against them apparently to save The Knoxville town bell, that last Thursday rang out the riot call, sounded the knell of good government in Tennessee, so far as its present Chief Magistrate is concerned. Fortunately, the State is full of loyal and courageous citizens, ready to vindicate its honor and stand up for the integrity of free institutions. Major Carpenter, beset by alarmists who told him he was marching to certain death, cried: "Boys. I guess we will go on." Colonel Anderson asked to surrender, besought his opponents to retire and not provoke the retribution it was his duty to administer. Such examples of courage and forbearance throw into only darker relief the blundering supineness of the disgraced Executive. Of course, he now vapors ostentatiously about upholding the "majesty of the law," and frantically orders out "all the militia in the State." But the battle has been fought out, in spite of him and his advisers, and by reaction from the very disasters he chiefly incited. He has shown what dangers may attend popular government by thoughtless agents, assuming its honors as a political plum. without thought of its responsibilities. He ought never to have retreated, at any cost, from his first honorable stand. He ought never to have listened to a whisper of compromise until the miners had laid down their arms. He ought promptly to have proclaimed martial law when the truce was ended, whether technically justified or not, and once having reassembled the troops, he ought to have reinforced them to the point of effectiveness and uncompromisingly have held them to their duty.

Public sympathy at the outset was wholly with the miners in regions not pecuniarily affected and where the issue was understood. Although Governor Buchanan as a legislator voted for the Convict Lease law, the measure is inherently and peculiarly detestable to free Americans. Every upright citizen must have a radical objection to compulsory association at his work with convicted criminals; and it is the misfortune of the hardworking Tennessee miners that they lacked an official ruler qualified to elicit its lawful expression. Of course, the immediate abrogation of the leases would have entailed heavy loss to the State, though why the contracts were not modified to permit the employment of convicts in specified mines only, and by themselves, is a mystery yet unexplained. At this moment the country's so licitude concerns the miners' crimes instead of their grievances, and public sympathy their own violence has transfermed into a condition

tion, yet in view of the advanced years and | ing the relation of the rock-strata and their | with a sad and solemn lesson to other equally | was 142,256, an increase of more than 272 per it may admonish and deter before fresh ex-

THE UNREST OF THE WORLD.

Social unrest is one of the most remarkable phenomena of the medern world. Civilization, while it multiplies industrial employment and educates the workers, seems to promote discontent. Never was the world so busily occupied as it is to-day; never was the condition of the average working family so comfortable as it is now in the United States; yet throughout Europe the laboring classes are pulsating with restlessness, and here there are organized revolts against corporations and employers during a period of exceptional prosperity, when employment is constant and the cost of living the lowest ever known, and when all the conditions tend to promote the comfort and happiness of working people. The world does not stand still; it is steadily advancing on the lines of popular education, the greatest good of the greatest number, and government by and for the people instead of by and for privileged classes; but with all the evidence of modern progress there are the unceasing beat, flurry and movement of social unrest. A united Germany, mightiest among the European States, is honeycombed with disaffection, not against the Empire, but against the existing order of society. France can never be anything but a republic but universal suffrage and democratic equality have left the people both disenchanted and discontented. Both in England and in America statisticians have no difficulty in demonstrating the improvement in the condition of the working millions, who have been invested with supreme political power; but labor is constantly marshalling its armies, sometimes for dress parade, but oftener for organized resistance and deadly warfare. It is an age of unrest.

But is not unrest better than torpor? There are working races that are not disturbed by dise ntent nor harassed by restlessness. In Peru there is a population of that sort, the remnant of that conquering race whose empire once stretched from the equator to Central Chili. It is utterly stagnant now, but it is contented. In Mexico there are the remains of the Indian tribes whom the Spanish conquerors found, intrigued with and overthrew. They live very much as their ancestors did three hundred years ago. They are the bone and sinew of the working population. The industrial progress of Mexico is dependent upon their labor. There is not a more worthless working population on the continent. It is utterly inert, torpid and devoid of ambition. But it is contented with its lot, finds what comfort it can in its poverty, its meagre diet and its cheap pulque, and pays little heed to the progress of rival working races in the wide world. Of social unrest there is so little in Mexico and Peru that no account is taken of the aboriginal stock by the governing classes. Contentment reigns, but it is the inertia of ignorance and helplessness.

Social unrest is a sign that the masses in civilized countries are thinking for themselves and working out their redemption from ignorance and torpor. Education has aroused ambition, and inspired them with consciousness of power. If there be discontent, there is also organized action, and the column is in motion. Ill directed as many of the labor uprisings are. and fraught with disturbance to the busines world as are the revolts of working people against their employers, they are not signs which should fill the philosophical observer's mind with panic and alarm. Civilization is moving, and the great army of labor is not halting. Universal suffrage and free education are mighty agencies which are turning the world upside down, but in the long run they make for progress. Social unrest is not an unmixed evil. It has its good side. It is an indication, not of disease, but of life, activity and conditions of life which denotes social paralysis thirty-six weeks in the year, and the course is to without the other.

RELIGION IN THE ECEVENTH CENSUS address at Asbury Park are most interesting and suggestive. They were, of course, taken from the returns of the eleventh census, and many of the facts given were then made public for the first time. There is, indeed, a picturesque feature about the exhibit of religious growth in this country that will attract the attention even of those least interested in Christianity. There are, for instance, nearly 150 distinct religious organizations in the United States, the names of many of which are almost identical. Good examples of this are the "Presbyterian Church in the United States of America" and the "Presbyterian Church in the United States." There are also four branches of Reformed Presbyterians, with almost the same title. Four denominations call themselves simply "Brethren," to distinguish which in the returns it was necessary to attach the Roman numerals I, II, III and IV. There are two Churches known as the "Reformed Church in America." and the "Reformed Church in the United States," popularly distinguished by inserting the words "Dutch" and "German" in brackets. Moreover, the tendency to multiply sects is shown in the queer names which some offshoots from the great denominations have adopted. Most people have heard of the Seventh Day Baptists, whose name sufficiently indicates their principal tenet. But how few intelligent citizens there are who have ever heard of the Six Principle Baptists, or the Mudhead Baptists, or the River Brethren, or the Old Two-Seed in Spirit, or the Primitive, the Free-Will, the Original Free-Will, the General, or the General Free-Will! Still again there are the Orthodox, the Hicksite, the Wilburite, and the Primitive branches of the Society of Friends. And cf Lutherans there are Even the smaller bodies have many branches, as though the differences between many of these sects must be infinitesimal; and so, in point of fact, they are. But those who suppose that a union of such bodies is feasible, fail to estimate the strength of denominational pride, or the persistence of ancient denominational feuds. Besides that, many of these bodies are firmly convinced that their creed is the only true statement of Christianity, and | New that English silk and other factories have therefore the more earnest they are in their belief the less chance there is of their uniting with the other members of their denominational family. As a matter of fact, there is more hope of union between some of the great denominations than between the branches of the same denomination, on the principle that family

feuds are always most bitter.

The growth of the Churches since 1850, the

only year before 1890 when there were any

trustworthy returns, has been remarkable. In

Catholics show the greatest growth in this respect, the increase being more than 614 per cent. As to the value of church property in 1850 it was \$87,446,371, while in 1890 it was \$631,221,303, an increase of more than 621 per cent. Here again the Roman Catholics lead with an increase of more than 1,178 per cent, the Lutherans following, with an increase of more than 1,098 per cent. In the actual number of church edifices the Methodists were first in 1850, and still retain that position, having had in 1890 44,244 church edifices, the Baptists following with 39,412, and the Presbyterians with 12,463. According to the returns, the five principal denominations in 1890 had the following number of communicants: Congregational, 512,771; Lutheran, 1,199,-514: Methodist. 4.255,377; Presbyterian, 1.278,815, and Roman Catholic, 6,250,045. The other denominations foot up the total number of communicants about 20,000,000. In other words, the number of churches has multiplied nearly three times in a trifle more than a generation, and their money value has increased more than sixfold. Not the least in teresting fact in this exhibit of growth is the table devoted to the colored denominations, which shows that there are 2,379,100 colored church members, having church editices valued at \$13,403.829. Altogether the eleventh census shows a most encouraging growth of the

or not they are keeping pace with the growth of the country.

The thanks of the country are due to Mr. Porter and to his accomplished assistant in this branch of census work, Dr. H. K. Carroll, for the thorough and accurate statistics of religion which they have gathered together. In this feature the eleventh census is unique, and represents an amount of painstaking labor that no outsider can appreciate.

the returns will be needed to show whether

The Free-Trade Democracy has its English theories. Republicanism has its facts about wages, prices and industries in America.

A brief item in Friday's paper possesses no little significance. It was an account of the raising of a flag on a schoolhouse in a Connecticut town, in accordance with the plan of the Grand Army of the Republic to place the Stars and Stripes on every schoolhouse in the United States. No patriotic citizen can fail to sympathize most heartily with this movement. President Harrison is never weary of making known his devotion to the flag; and it is doubtless the case that his oft-reiterated sentiments have been influential, to some extent at least, in starting this most excellent movement. There is need of education in patriotism, and in the duties and responsibilities of American citizenship, in all our public schools. By all means let the beautiful flag, which means so much and which inspires such noble sentiments, be raised over all the schoolhouses of the

There is nothing of the "Miss Nancy" about Nancy Hanks.

The commissary department of our National Guard is apparently a more important branch than has hitherto been suspected. Napoleon's old aphorism that "an army moves on its stomach" has been unfortunately verified by the Buffalo expedition. The soldiers are doing their duty, and an extra effort ought certainly to be put forth to maintain them in health and comfort.

The Umbria's wonderful run across the Atlantic proves that the new twin-screw steamships have not alone their own rivalry to fear.

The Patriotic League, which has been described in the columns of The Tribune; is engaged in a work that cannot fail to interest profoundly every right-minded man and woman. Its purpose may be briefly described as the education of the young in the principles of good citizenship. It is pro-posed to form "circles" from schools, colleges, clubs and societies, to be composed of those who mental development on the part of working are willing to spend from fifteen to twenty mincommunities. It is a more hopeful sign of the utes a day in the study of specific subjects which times than that stolid content with the hard may be assigned. The work is to be kept up for and death. If it be an age of unrest, it is also extend over three years. The plan is eminently and death. If it be an age of unitest, it is also practical, and the carrying out of it cannot fail to an age of progress. There could not be one practical, and the carrying out of it cannot fail to be largely useful. No reason occurs to us why study of this kind should be confined to the young. There are many adult citizens sadly in need of knowledge on the subject of citizenship This movement has been started under most fav-The statistics about the Churches which the orable auspices, and we shall be disappointed if Hon. Robert P. Porter gave last Sunday in his the best results are not forthcoming. Among the prominent gentlemen interested in it are Edward Everett Hale, John Jay, Warner Miller, William E. Dodge, R. Fulton Cutting, John J. McCook and J. Howard Sweetser.

> The English Radicals are evidently trying to persuade Mr. Gladstone that he has got himself into as much trouble by excluding them from perform properly. the Cabinet as their admission would certainly have entailed.

The address which has been issued by the Republican State Committee of Arkansas is a strong, practical document, and cannot fail to play an important part in the campaign. Take this paragraph, for example:

this paragraph, for example:

The only State Treasurer during the Republican Administration of 1808-73 was the Hon. Heavy Page. He conducted the office honestly, and upon retiring therefrom the State was indebted to him. Compare the Democratic record. There was a deficit in the account of Robert C. Newton, Democratic State Treasurer, of United States currency, \$12,525.73, as per the recitals of the act of the Legislature of March 14, 1879, and by the findings of the Supreme Court. Thomas J. Churchill, Democratic State Treasurer, was a defaulter to the State of Arkansas in the sum of \$11,5470, as per decree of the Pulaski Chancery Court. The defaication of William E. Woodruff, Democratic State Treasurer, was \$63,740.51 in currency, as found by report of the Legislative committee, and a further shortage of several thousand dollars in scrip and bonds, as by the report of the State Funding Board. Should not a party with such a record be retired from power?

Figures of this sort are apt to come home

Figures of this sort are apt to come home with irresistible force to taxpayers and to all voters who object to being robbed by their pub lie servants.

The fact that a more imposing reception should properly be extended to the Italian man-of-war due here in October ought not to interfere with the beartiness of the greeting extended to the cruiser that will arrive next week with the Columbus monument.

. "The Boston Herald" attributes the labor troubles in Tennessee and New-York to the "genseventeen or eighteen distinct organizations. eral system of legislation for which the Re publican party is mainly responsible, and of which as, for example, the Mennonites, numbering in the McKinley law is, perhaps, the most striking all about 41,000 communicants, which have and foreible expression." What is the remedy twelve branches. To the outside it would seem | implied for the "monstrous evil" of having the most prosperous body of wage-earners on the face of the earth? Why a low tariff, of course, which will cut down wages all over the country Workmen are now striking for higher wages but if the Democratic press is to be believed, they will meekly submit to a general reduction of wages under a low tariff and not make any fus-

> actually been transferred to this country since the McKinley bill was passed, it remains for Free-Trade cranks to insist that their presence here is really a detriment.

"The Hartford Times" challenges The Tribune to name a man or woman who would like to see the new mills and works destroyed. In a good-natured political canvass, like the one in progress, it is hardly necessary to "name names." much less to drag any woman into politics. But anybody who votes for a party which has dethe former year, for instance, the number of nonneed Protection as unconstitutional and advoof sorrowing rebuke. Their position is fraught | church edifices was 38.183 while in 1830 it exted a tariff for revenue and desires to see the

new mills and works destroyed. Those factories will inevitably be closed under a revenue tariff.
As proof, take Mr. Lister's statement in yesterday's Tribune about the new mills in Jamestown, N. Y.

PERSONAL.

Chief Justice Fuller and Mr. Justice Lamar, of the United States Supreme Court, and several judges of State Courts in Maine were entertained by the Knox

Senator Quay recently told a friend of the difficulty one of his ancestors had in securing a pension, to show how much harder it was to accomplish that business a century ago than now. It was then necessary for a man to prove not only his service, but his necessity.

Mr. Quay's ancestor declared that his sole possessions were two slaves and twelve acres of land. The latter would not even raise white beans, and of the former one was a helpiess rheumatic and the other spent all his time attending to his fellow.

If Senator Cullem is correctly reported, he has been telling some one that Senator Hoar, before sailing for Europe, declared that he never expected to return to his old duties in Washington again. This was aprepos

Major Warner, the Republican candidate for Governor of Missouri, is speaking in that State at political meetings which are attended by vast crowds. He makes a favorable impression wherever he goes.

Ex-President Cleveland is expected at Bath to-morrow to witness the launching of a ship, the Roanoke. He will be the guest of Arthur Sewall, Maine mem-ber of the Democratic National Committee. General A. W. Greely, the head of the United States

Signal Corps (though not of the Weather Bureau, as many people still suppose), ridicules the idea of sig-Churches, though a more careful inspection of nailing the people of Mars. He regards it an un-reasonable assumption to think that planet inhabited by a race at all like human beings in intelligence and Governor Fifer, of Illinois, was so poor in h

Governor Fifer, of Illinois, was so poor in his youth that when he enlisted as a Union soldier he walked barefoot to Bloomington. But he had pluck. When wounded in the battle of Jackson, Miss., he was given up by the doctors. He started in pursuit of an education after the war, practically penniless, and he endured great privations at this stage of his career, Illinois Republicans feel proud of his record as either imagistrate, and regard four years too brief a term of service for him in that capacity.

The Khedive of Egypt has shown many favors to the editors of "El-Ahram," an Egyptian journal. After honoring the proprietor in various ways, he has now conferred the Chefakat order upon the man's wife.

Observatory, is a professor of astronomy and mathematics. He succeeds Admiral Mouchez. The new director was born at Nuits in 1845. After finishing his education he was attached to the Paris Observatory and in 1868 was sent to Siam for the purpose of observing there a total eclipse of the sun. He has been a member of the Academy of Sciences since 1878. Illa appointment has pleased the scientists of France.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

As illustrating the bitterness of the recent campaign in Great Britain, "The Boston Transcript" publishes a letter written by an English Liberal to a friend in Boston. "We have had," he says, "a tremendous hard fight-many say the greatest since 1832. All the aristocracy, landlords, publicans, factors, and, above all, the Church against us. This latter grew so keen on the subject that from over fifty pulpits for several Sundays past we (the Liberal party) have been specially commended to the Lord for punishment, and mons against our ideas preached. Some of the ministers have even gone so far as to say that any one who voted for — was not fit to receive the sacrament. Think of that in this nineteenth century, and it will show you how deep and bitter the fight has been. I can say is that there are 6,535 excommunicated people in this constituency alone."

Business Sense.—"What is the sense of getting up such a complicated toy as that for a child? A young-ster really prefers something more simple."
"Children don't buy toys, you champ. The percuts buy them."—(Indianapolis Journal.

"The resources of the lecture-room are deritedly increased," says "The Independent," "when Prof ssor Dewar was able, in a lecture on chemistry in London lately, to produce liquid oxygen in the pressure of the audience literally by plats, and to pass liquid air about the room in claret glasses. Oxygen liquid at about 250 degrees below zero, and air at 243 degrees de a temperature of 350 degrees below zero, it would be a temperature of 350 degrees below zero, it would be covered with a sea of liquid air thirty-live feet degree Professor Dewar's process of liquefying ox gen and nitrogen was with a hundred pounds of liquid city-lene and fifty pounds of nitrous oxide, with the aid. of two air pumps and two compressors driven by

sweet Memories.-Young Mr. Fitts-I never shall orget how sweet you looked the day I proposed to

sweet Memore you looked to forget how sweet you looked.

Mrs. Fitts—How was I dressed!

Mrs. Fitts—How was I dressed!

Mrs. Fitts—Leanne's c. You had on a dress of some soft, light-colored s.uff. I forget whether it was white for not. And you had a hat that was trimmed indicated that was trimmed like most of the hats were trimmed that year, and shoes—or did you wear slippers! Anythat year, and shoes—or did you wear slippers! Anythat year, and shoes—or did you wear slippers! Anythat year, and shoes—or did you wan tooked if I live way. I shall never forget just how you tooked if I live to be one hundred years old.—daddanapolis Journal.

means a useless act, for it often cures entarth, and other affections of the throat, in many cases giving instantaneous relief. It produces a considerable dis tention of the muscles of the pharynx, constituting a hind of massage, and under this influence the cardilinginous portion of the custachian tabe contracts, expelling into the pharynx the mucosities there collected. According to M. Naegell yawning is much more efficacious for affections of the tube than the methods of Valsalva or Politzer, and is more rational than the insuffation of air, which is often difficult to

The triumph of art over nature is illustrated in The triumpa of art over hautre is indistrated in the fact that an artist recently made a painting of some beech trees in an old pasture, that be sold for \$250. The owner of the pasture parted company with his property at about the same time for \$150, and called it a good sale at that.—Augusta (Me.)

Recently a young man in Denver, Col., who had doub's about the divinity of Christ, told his pastor that if Mr. Gladstone affirmed his belief in that docrine he would accept it. Accordingly a note was sent to Mr. Gladstone; and though it reached him in the midst of the election excitement, he found time to send the following in his own hand-writing on a postal card: "All I write, and all I think, and all I hope, is based upon the divinity of our Lord, the one central hope of our poor, wayward race.

Knew the Person.—"Now." said the clairvoyant to her group of visitors, "I will describe a person known and loved by everybody in this room. The person has the characteristic of always being in a hurry and always being delayed. Will run two blocks for a waiting street car and then stop to wait for the next one. Generally stands on the wrong side of the chossing, and is invariably unable to find change. Does any one recognize this person?"

And every man in the room got up and shouted "It's my wife!"—(Chicago News Record.

A Kingston, N. Y., man, ninety-nine years of age,

The year of greatest growth in boys is the seven-teenth; in girls, the fourteenth. While girls reach full height in their fifteenth year, they acquire full weight at the age of twenty. Boys are stronger than girls from birth to the eleventh year; then girls be-come superior physically to the seventeenth year, when the tables are again turned and remain so. From November to April children grow very little and gain no weight; from April to July they gain in helght, but lose in weight, and from July to November they increase greatly in weight, but not in height,—(British Medical Monthly.

St. Louis is proud because it has the first "lady advertising agent." It is said that she can "stoop in business" quite as well as a gentleman advertising

what Was the Good of It?—Willie is six years old, with a brother and sister two and four years older, and these two were recently invited by Mrs. Blank to a little party, much to the discomfiture of Wille, who was slighted. When the other two children had gone, Willie's mother was doing what she could to smooth his ruffled feelings.

"I heard Mrs. Blank talking about you, Willie, the other day," she said, "and she said you were the handsomest boy in all this town."

Willie didn't say anything for a moment, and then he lifted his big brown tear-stained eyes to his mother's face.

face.

"Well, mamma." he half sobbed, "what's the good of bein' beautiful if a fellow don't git invited to no parties?"—(Detroit Free Press.

In some of the big restaurants of Russin there is a pool of water, in which various kind of fish swim about. A patron of the restaurant who desires fish pool, points out the particular one be wishes, and in an instant the waiter has captured

it with a dipnet and sent it to the chef. Gastronomic Hem.—"We are going to have pie for dinner." said Bobby to the minister.
"Indeed." laughed the elergyman, amused at the little boy's artiessness; "and what kind of pie, Bobby!"
"It's a new kind. Ma was taking this morning about pa bringing you to dinner so often, and pa said he didn't care what she thought, and ma said she'd make him cat humble pie before the day was over, an'! I suppose we're gon't have it for dinner." "Texas sifting."