SUNDAY, JULY 14, 1895.

Subscription by Mail Post-Paid. Postegs to Foreign Countries added. WEEKLY, Per Year.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose OCAL NEWS.—The City and Suburban News Bur of the UNITED PRIESS and New YORK ASSOCIA PRIESS IS At 21 to 39 Ann street. All informat and documents for public use instantly dissemina to the press of the whole country.

Sunday's Law for Liquor.

We cannot move toward the solution of the liquor question with all the speed possible when we have to stumble over such misconceptions as this, found in the resolutions adopted to denounce the Excise law enforcement by the German-American Reform Union:

"The object of the Sunday law is the maintenant

This mistake is too complete to be funny Order and decency are scarcely frills on the idea of the Sunday law. The purpose of that statute is to prevent men from drinking liquor on Sundays. Public order is easily kept; it is a matter of police, simply. It can be maintained under any Police Commission, although there is no law directly providing for it. Liquor drinking, though, in the minds of very many of our more active and aggressive social regulators, is a sin, to be frowned upon and kept bound by all the hampering restrictions legally devisable. Liquor drinking on Sundays is particularly wrong to their thinking, and upon this point they are re enforced by the tremendous sentiment in favor of keeping Sunday distinguishable from the secular days of the week, and of securing to it from the public a recognition of its religious character, and the respec paid by the traditional Christian feeling.

Public order is dependent on the number of police. The Sunday Excise law, which been violated habitually with no material increase in disorder, is intended as a moral barrier against the indulgence of liquor drinking on Sundays, and no protection for the police force against corruption no vindication of the law, no settlement of the question, no peace, is possible until all its restrictions are abandoned, and men are permitted to do on Sundays as they do on other days-drink as they wish.

The Man Who Chose Gettysburg.

The eloquent and admirable address delivered by Gen. JAMES H. WILSON at the recent unveiling of the Burond statue was something more than a portrayal of the distinguishing traits of a splendid soldier. It was also a discussion of the historical question as to who deserves the credit of selecting the field for the greatest battle ever fought on this continent, or, as it has been put in other words, who "made Gettysburg possible."

This honor Gen. WILSON ascribes unhesitatingly to Gen. JOHN BUFORD; and he makes BUFORD's act one not of chance but of deliberate choice, his soldierly eye taking in the full strategic value of the Gettysburg field, with its commanding ridges and its excellent highways, and his resolute will determining to secure it at all hazards. At that time BUFORD was in the prime of life and of experience, "an ideal soldier and leader." Coming of a fighting ancestry, as shown both in England's wars and ours after his graduation at West Point in 1848 he had had plenty of service in the dragoons. He had risen to the command of the First Division of the Cavalry Corps inhe Army of the Poton ments that resulted in Gettysburg was heading MEADE's advance.

It was on the afternoon of June 30 that BUFORD, reaching Gettysburg, drove out a small force of the enemy that occupied it. His information satisfied him late that night that Hill's corps of Lee's army was only nine miles distant at Cashtown, with its advance several miles nearer Gettysburg. Convinced that he was on the spot where a decisive trial of strength between the two armies could be had, with an advantage in position to the Union forces and knowing that REYNOLDS, with the First and Eleventh corps, was encamped only five miles away, he determined to hold his position against the enemy, and as he grimly expressed it, completed arrangements for entertaining him until REYNOLDS could reach the scene."

The testimony of BUFORD's signal officer as to what occurred on the night of June 80 is rightly regarded by Gen. WILSON as most direct on the point in question. He report records that Bi FORD spent some hours with Col. DEVIN, and, in discussing the news brought by the latter's scouts, remarked that "the battle would be fought at that point, and he was sure it would be commenced in the morning before the infantry could get up." The signal officer adds that "these were his own words," On Col. DEVIN's replying lightly that he " would take care of all that would attack his front." during the next twenty four hours, Buronn answered: "No, you won't; they will attack you in the morning, and will come booming skirmishers three deep. The enemy must know the importance of this position, and will strain every nerve to secure it, and if we are able to hold it we will do well."

The enemy did come booming in the morning, and the tenacity with which BUFORD held his ground showed the importance he attached to the field. One of his brigades having been sent elsewhere, by orders, he had but two left, GAMBLE's and DEVIN's, and these he dismounted, sending their horses well to the rear or concealing them, and thus giving the enemy, if possible, the impression that MEADE's infantry had come up. He had one battery of horse artillery, and this he himself posted. Most welcome was the arrival of REYNOLDS's advance. under Wadsworth, giving a little respite to the hard-pressed cavalrymen, while the mtter, in turn, when the First Corps had been shattered by the enemy's fierce ouset, were able to cover its re-formation on Cemetery Ridge by standing, as Gen. F. A. WALKER puts it, "drawn up in a line of battalions in mass as steady as if on parade.

The Comte DE PARIS, in his history of the war, declares that BUFORD alone "selected the ground upon which unforeseen circumstances were about to bring the two armies into hostile contact. Neither MEADE nor LEE had any personal knowledge of it. BUYORD, proceeds this historian, did not even have time to send to MEADE a description of the advantages of the positions and to receive his instructions:

"Knowing that Rayson is was within supporting distance of him, he he'dly resolved to risk everything in order to allow the latter time to reach delityshing in advance of the Confederate army. This first inspira tion of a cavalry officer and a true soldier deevery respect the fate of the campaign. It was Buroup who selected the battlefield where the two

One interesting bit of testimony is added by the signal officer already spoken of. He had taken his station on the morning of July 1 in the cupola of the Lutheran Seminary, and, while the battle was raging, descried the corps flag of Gen. REYNOLDS:

"I sent one of my men to Buroad, who came up and, looking through my glass, confirmed my repor-and remarked, 'Now we can hold the place.' Ger RETNOLDS and staff came up on a gallop in advance the corps, when I made the following communic tion: 'Reynorps himself will be here in five minute my station and watched an xiously observations me through my signal telescope. When Retrouse came up, seeing Burono in the cupola, he cried out, 'What's the matter, John?' 'The devil's to pay,' said Burono ipon reaching the ground. REVNOLDS said, 'I hopou can hold out until my corps comes up.' 'I recko can,' was the characteristic reply. The two officer hen rode rapidly to the front."

Not many minutes later the gallant REY NOLDS was shot through the head, and was succeeded in command by Gen. HOWARD.

BUYORD was not destined to outlive him long. After taking part in this opening struggle of Gettysburg, he was stationed on the extreme left of the army, and on the third day of the battle was allowed to with draw to Westminster to rest and reflt. His last action was fought at Bristow Station. on Oct. 14 following. The hard work he had done began to tell upon him, and, weakened by a wound, he fell ill, and on the 16th of December he died. That he was cut off in the mid-career of his growing fame seems plain, and the honors just paid to his mem ory show in what esteem he was held by those who knew him best. Yet had he lived to the end of the war he might perhaps never have found an opportunity to perform more valuable service than that of July 1, 1863, when he held at bay for a time the Confederate advance at Gettysburg, and as Gen. Wilson expresses it. "successfully covered the formation of the line on the ridges against which LEE's veteran corps fought themselves to a frazzle in the two days' bloody conflict that followed." Gen. Wilson's discussion of Buford's services at Gettysburg carries the weight that comes from the opinion of one of the great cavalrymen of the war and one of the most em nent of its surviving soldiers.

The Income of the Household.

Judge Wilson of Cincinnati indulged in very hasty generalization when, in the trial of an alimony case, he interjected the remark that "any man who gives all his salary to his wife is a fool." Many men not fools, but wise and prudent, turn over their earnings to their wives as the most competent stewards of the household.

It is a practice which prevails extensively

among careful wage earners. The wife is the family treasurer to whose keeping the husband intrusts his wages. If she is a good woman she has only the interests of the family at heart, and if she is a prudent woman she can dispense its income more economically than he. She understands better its needs, is more unselfish, less liable to self-indulgence, and a more skilful purvevor. Temptations to waste money in excesses, which beset him, do not attack her. It does not so readily burn holes through her pockets as through his. She is better able to get its worth in substantial comforts and necessities. Many men know how to make money, very few how to use it wisely and keep it; and hence among wage earners it frequently happens that the husband acknowledges that the wife is the superior financier by putting in her keeping his Saturday night's wages. Possibly he may retain a triffing sum for his absolutely necessary personal expenses, but oftentimes he gives up to her all of it, and

she supplies him with what he requires. By so doing the man escapes temptation to extravagance and self-indulgence which would be irresistible if he carried about his wages in his pocket as both the bread winner and the treasurer of the household, with the consequence of suffering for the family and no savings laid by against a rainy day Where he is weak, his wife may be strong. As a matter of fact, a great part of the savings bank accounts of married men carning wages are kept up by their economical and self-denying wives. Generally the wives are much less disposed to extravagance than the husbands. They do not visit rum shops and have no desire to enter them. They do not smoke and they do not treat. As good mothers they may be anxious to have their children present a nice appearance, but they are very sparing in expenditures on their own dress BRIDGET, too, wants to keep PATRICK straight, and she knows his besetting weaknesses. She doesn't want him to have too much money, for she knows it is not good for him. She had rather build up an account in the savings bank for the time when he loses his job. She may discipline him severely on occasion, but even in his rebellion he knows that he needs the restraint.

The remark of Judge Wilson, therefore, was too sweeping. The best thing many a man can do with his earnings is to turn them over to his wife. If she's a bad woman, unworthy of the trust, GoD help him! He is a wretched creature. If she is a valu and silly and self-indulgent woman, he has a load on his back which will be likely to keep him down always. A woman to whom a poor man cannot trust his money is no fit wife for him.

The Parnellite Manifesto. What the American friends of Ireland desire is to see the two factions of the Nationalist party make an amicable division of the eighty-five Irish seats which they carried in 1886, in order that their quarrel may not be aggravated and their resources wasted by pitting two home rule candidates against one another in the same constituency. We observe with satisfaction that on Friday three Parnellites were returned to Parliament from Dublin unopposed. Will the McCarthyites exhibit the same wise and patriotic forbearance with regard to all of the nine seats occupied by Mr. John E. REDMOND and his colleagues in the last House of Commons? No foubt they would, if the Parnellites on their part would leave uncontested the seventyone seats lately held by Mr. JUSTIN Mc-CARTHY and his friends. But is it fair to make the outcome of the last general election the test of the present strength of the two factions and the basis of the division of the Nationalist constituencies ! That Mr. REDMOND's faction has made decided gains during the last three years was proved at the late by-election in Cork, when the plurality of the McCarthyite nominee over the Parnellite candidate, which previously had been more than two thousand, shrank to less than two hundred. In view of so clear an indication of a change in Irish opinion, it seems that a sense of equity should prompt the McCarthyites to concede to the Parnellites considerably more than the nine seats

which they carried in 1802. If we seek the reasons for the undoubted improvement to the prospects of the Par-

nellite faction we shall find them set forth n the appeal addressed by Mr. John E. REDMOND to his supporters. It is pointed out in this manifesto that when the last general election was concluded it appeared that the McCarthyites had secured seventyone seats, which, added to those carried by the Liberals, constituted a majority of the House of Commons. They therefore, as their leader said, held the Liberal Government in the hollow of their hands. What asks Mr. REDMOND, have they done with their opportunity? They have not obtained the passage of a Home Rule bill, nor have they gained relief for the evicted Irish tenants. If the reply be made that the attain ment of those things was impossible, because the vast adverse majority in the House of Lords blocked the way, Mr. RED-MOND's rejoinder is that the Mo-Carthyites should have forced, as of course they had the power to do, the Lib eral Government to appeal to the country immediately after the rejection of the Home Rule bill by the upper House. The Parnellite party then urged such an appeal, and according to Mr. REDMOND, it is now universally known that Mr. GLADSTONE wished to go to the electors at that time. If this be true, and if the inference is justified that Mr. GLADSTONE resigned the post of Premier because he found himself overruled by his colleagues, it is plain that the McCarthyites assumed a grave responsibility for which Ireland will hold them to account. For no one doubts that if the Liberals, with Mr. GLADSTONE at their head, had faced a general election fifteen months ago, they would have had a far better chance of success than they have now under Lord Rose BERY's leadership. Why, asks Mr. RED-MOND, did not the McCarthyltes second Mr. GLADSTONE's wishes at that critical conjuncture, as they had yielded to them before in the matter of Mr. PARNELL's deposition ! They had but to utter the word, and the Liberals would have been compelled to follow Mr. GLADSTONE's counsel, and appeal to the nation before they were disheartened and discredited by the wretched flasco of Lord ROSEBERY's experiment in governing.

It is true that nothing is to be gained by recrimination, and that it is the duty of all Irish Nationalists to work together so far as possible, and to do their utmost to retrieve a cause which seems upon the brink of ruin. Not the less does Mr. REDMOND's manifesto deserve to be considered as a temperate exposition of the grounds on which it behooves the McCarthyites to avoid a struggle with their brethren at the ballot box, and to make a more liberal division of the Nationalist seats than a stiff adherence to the results of the last general election might prescribe.

Tom Reed on a Wheel. The Portland Advertiser prints the most

cheering and precious piece of political information which the year has brought forth: "Mr. REED during the last few months has been

marked and lamented by his more enthusiasti friends. But little did they know that he had in rewould place him in the proper light before the coun try, that would stamp him at once, undentably and evocably, the friend of the people, that would make n one of them, one with them. He has decided to stand-or fall-by the bicycle, and very soon he will be seen riding a wheel at Grand Beach." It will not escape the observation of the

judicious that Mr. REED's determination to master the newest and one of the greatest instruments of progress seems to have been contemporary with the Hon. JOSEPHUS MANLEY's return from the marble halls of Morocco and other foreign parts. The boom of Mr. REED was dim with eclipse, but it began to beam again as soon as the restless feet of the Augusta WARWICK trotted down the gangway and pressed their native shores. In a few days a razor edge was put upon public curiosity by the announcement that Mr. REED had shaved off his moustache. That superlabial bloom of his was not indeed rich or tropical. Mr. REED keeps his intellectuals for their proper use, and doesn't unduly waste them in feeding capillary sprouts. He is not a hair producer on the generous scale that prevails among Populist statesmen, for instance. His moustache had been rather a document of good faith than an ornament. It came to him late in life after fifty years of struggle. It may have been a trifle meagre, too slender for that admirable bulk. Still, he might have said, as Mr. WEBSTER said of Dartmouth College, it is small and yet there are those who love it. To raise even a youthful mons tache after years of patient effort and solicitous shaving was a triumph; and at the word of command from Mr. MANLEY, the trophy of all that effort was ruthlessly scraped away. It must have been a bitter hour to Mr. REED.

To the public the reasons which prompted the sacrifice seemed inexplicable. The revelation made by the Portland Advertiser makes the whole story as clear and smooth as Mr. REED's countenance. The west side of the moustache, it will be remembered, was twelve or fifteen hairs heavier than the east side. The thing was a work of genius, but it didn't balance. It was interesting, but it wasn't symmetrical. The moment that Trainer MANLEY decided to put Mr. REED upon the bicycle track the moustache was doomed. It had to be excised in order that the mighty master of quorums might be able to maintain his equilibrium upon the wheel. The sacrifice was completed. The precious relics were done up in an old gold silk bag, suitably inscribed, and committed to the keeping of the Maine Historical Society. Sadly but resolutely Mr. REED betook himself with a wheel, an instructor, and a well-thumbed copy of "First Aid to the Injured," to the sylvan

and so on. The guide board of fact in this

wilderness of exaggerations seems to be

that his hands are on the handle bar and his

feet firm on the pedals, and he is rolling on.

When he comes out of the woods and the

shadows, and appears grand and graceful,

sure of his seat and able to get a gait on,

dazzling the world with his triumphant ro-

shores of Lake Molechunkemunk. There, amid the piney odors and remote from the gaze of fishermen, he has been carrying out Mr. MANLEY's injunctions and making himself master of the horse of the future. If he has fallen oft and weightily, as falls the mast of some great ammiral, the green rug of the forest has received him gently and uncomplainingly. There are plenty of flies in the neighborhood, but they are not on him. A party of gypsies encamped near the Rangeley Lakes reports having seen on two successive nights (July 9 and July 10) a great rushing through the woods at a frightful speed. JIM LE BONTE, a guide better known as JIM GOODNESS, swears, and is not believed, that on the afternoon of the 11th he saw Old Scratch himself tearing along in the shape of a big man with revolving legs. Jim has never, to his knowledge, seen Mr. REED on a bicycle. Wild rumors have trickled down to Portland that Mr. REED has beaten the record; that he can ride straight up a tree trunk that he is going moose hunting on his wheel,

tation, what an impetus must his boom have, and what strong joy must surge the breast of the deep-revolving MANLEY. A oom on a bicycle! At once novel and pleasing, it comes on, fleet, noiseless, and warranted safe. It is worthy of Mr. REED: it is worthy of JOE MANLEY. It is worth the price of admission.

If TOM REED can get the bicycle vote, he is sure to be nominated and elected. About every other man, woman, and child in the United States now rides, is learning to ride. or means to ride the bicycle. It is clear that even the horses will have to learn to ride it if they are to survive. Before this world of bicycles comes Tom REED, with never a wheel in his head and a beauty of one at his feet. His raiment is the best and latest. His face is smooth and bright, un marred by anxiety. He bestrides his wheel like a Colossus. He rolls and glides along, and millions welcome him. Where is Mc KINLEY now ! He has the bicycle face, but he can't ride. Gen. HARRISON deems it prudent to speak well of bicycles, but has never ridden one. Neither MORTON nor ALLISON can straddle that charger. Behold TOM REED emerging from the forest and pushing his wheel along. Contemplate him, bicyclers of America. This is your man. And as for JOE MANLEY, he must have a tricycle of gold if his man on the wheel beats the fellows on foot.

Japan and the Missionaries

It is very natural that the Japanese Chris tians should want to break away from the leading strings of the missionaries of the American Board and run their churches and schools in their own way. Their successful war with China, waged without foreign help, has cultivated and stimulated their spirit of self-dependence and self-satisfac tion, and they no longer feel the need of the leadership and the guidance of the American missionaries.

Such a consequence of the development of Japanese civilization ought to be regarded with satisfaction by the American Board, instead of provoking in it opposition, if not resentment. In the first place, the cost of maintaining the missionaries is large. amounting to \$100,000 a year, and if the Japanese get along without such foreign aid the money can be put to use elsewhere in heathendom. Moreover, a Christian movement pushed forward by the Japanese themselves is much more likely to be successful than a missionary enterprise conducted by foreigners whose interference the newly aroused and aggressive national sentiment of the people looks upon as unwarrantable interference. They have learned the lessons of Western and Christian civ ilization very rapidly, and having demon strated in the war with China the thoroughness with which they have profited by the instruction, they now feel humiliated by being treated as if they required to be kept under missionary tutelage. They regard themselves as the great Asiatic power, and they feel competent to direct the course of Oriental civilization instead of remaining as vassals of the civilization of the West.

Very likely, Christianity would undergo a modification in Japan if it were left to be controlled by Japanese influences only, but its growth would be natural and no longer artificial. It is probable that it would be affected by the disposition to skeptical inquiry which distinguishes the educated Japanese mind. Its general principles of morality, rather than its theology, would probably be propagated. But so also in Christendom is that the present tendency The American Board is the great Congregational missionary organization, and for several years past it has been disturbed by the distrust of the old Puritan theology which is prevalent among the Congregationalists and the Presbyterians also. Applicants for commissions as missionaries have been rejected because they had no fixed theological belief to preach to the heathen. and the consequence has been the estrangement from the American Board of the many ministers and churches in sympathy with

their doubts. It is questionable, therefore, whether the Japanese Christians themselves would not maintain the standard of orthodoxy as well as it would be kept up by the graduates of skeptical theological seminaries whom the American Board is likely to send out as missionaries in the future. These schools are cultivating in their students a critical spirit similar to that which prevails among the Japanese. They are teaching them to distrust the authority of the Bible, and consequently of every doctrine and every dogma upon which Christian theology is founded. Really, these candidates for the ministry have no more faith than the skeptical Japanese, who are attracted rather by Western science than Western theology.

A deputation is soon to start for Japan on behalf of the American Board, to use efforts to bring back the rebellious Christians to missionary control. It is composed of four members, and the cost of sending it thither must be large. But if the missionaries who are on the ground and understand the situation cannot bring the Japanese to terms and overcome their impatience with foreign interference, how can these strangers hope to do any better? The wise policy, it seems, would be to encourage the Japanese to throw off dependence on foreign missionary aid.

Field Training for Militia.

In the recent publication of the War De partment upon the organized militia of the States and Territories, which includes special reports from the inspecting officers who attended last year's encampments, there are some suggestions relating to instruction in minor tactics. Last year Col. H. C. MERRIAM, Seventh Infantry, who inspected the New York State Camp at Peekskill, recommended that one day in each week should be devoted to field exercises. In accordance with this recommenda tion, the troops marched on those days with field equipment, including packs, and various problems in minor tactics were studied.

In the War Department publication it is suggested that many regiments of the organized militia appear to have reached such a degree of efficiency in close order formations and interior guard duty as would war rant giving attention to more advanced field training. In regular military establishments such practice, it is said, " has become the most important factor in the training of troops for war." These exercises are not equivalent, of course, to those spectacular performances known as sham fights, which degenerate into noisy exhibitions of indiscriminate firing and impossible manœuvres." The real object is to habituate troops to what would be required of them in

actual campaigning. Field exercises, as thus recommended, include the methods of attacking in order to attain success with the minimum of loss under a fire which may begin 2.500 yards away; practice in saving strength when marching over dusty roads and under a hot sun; the selection of proper positions in different fields, both for defence and attack : covering the front with hasty intrench-

ments; outpost duty; throwing out skirmishers, and also strengthening them so as to check an enemy's advance until the columns can deploy; going Into bivousc, after march, and putting up shelter tents, with

preparations to cook meals.

Such are the suggestions made by the offi cers of the War Department who have charge of the relations of the State troops to the army. In the latter, during the summer, in the various departments, the garrisons are sometimes taken into camps where this is practicable, for instruction in outpost and picket duty, the escort and defence of convoys, field engineering, the duties of advanced and rear guard, and skirmishing on broken ground. In some years actual field service takes the place of these simulated operations, and renders them unnecessary. There is also some difference in the views of department commanders regarding this matter, and hence no great uniformity of practice. It remains true, however, that such exercises in the minor operations of war are considered by the military authorities as of very high value in training, and some officers have also instituted long marches, extending through days or weeks. Gen. MILES, while in command in the Southwest, established practice marches in which one detachment of troops was sent out to represent an enemy endeavoring to raid or to escape, while other bodies, despatched from different points, sought to overhau! or intercept them.

We should say, however, that if any effort is made to increase the amount of attention given at the State camps to minor tactics and field operations generally, it should be conditioned on very thorough winter drills in everything that can be taught in the armories. The advance proposed should not be at the expense of efficiency in whatever occupies attention at the State camps now, It is undoubtedly a point in favor of the field training proposed, that it will give variety and interest to the camp, as well as additional efficiency to the troops. It may also be pointed out that those States are wise that provide for spring or autumn field days in addition to the summer regimental camp, since on such days some of the evercises thus recommended by the War Department can be practised.

Mr. THEODORE ROOSEVELT's characterization of the vast number of our citizens who have tried to get a drink on Sunday as "corrupt and disorderly" is pretty extreme, even for Reform speech. However, apologies are always in order.

LEADER DALTON ANSWERS FOES

Says They Dictated Nominations and There Was No \$3,000 in the Treasury. William Dalton, the Tammany leader in the new Eleventh Assembly district, issued a long statement vesterday in refutation of the charges made against him by the leaders of the faction which is seeking to replace him with another leader at the coming primary election. The statement is addressed to the members of the General Committee of the district. Concerning the charge that he had been autocratic in die the charge that he had been autocratic in dic-tating the cominations, Mr. Daiton says that Louis Drypolcher, one of his opponents, was nominated for Assemblyman three years in suc-cession; that Franc Rogers, another of the op-position, was Alderman for four years and nominated the candidate last year, and that Augustine Healey, another of the Rickers, nominated the Assembly candidate last fail, Recarding the alleged failure on his part to ac-count for money received by him as Chairman of the organization, Mr. Dalton citea the records to prove the charge untrue, and by the affidavit of the Treasurer and others showed that the \$5,000 alleged to have been in the treasury when he became leader was mythical, the organization being really in debt.

AN ERIE BRIDGE BURNED.

Forty-eight Years Ago It Was the Scene of One of the Many Battles of the Boyne, PORT JERVIS, July 13.—The wooden bridge

over the Eric Railway on the old Newburgh and Carpenter's Point turnpike at Shin Hollow, just east of Port Jervis, was destroyed by fire on Friday morning. On the same day of the month forty-eight years ago, July 12, 1847, this bridge was the scene of a terrible riot, in which a dozen or more Irishmen were killed and a large num-

ber injured.

The Eric Hailroad was then being constructed to Port Jervis, and many Irish laborers were employed at this point. They were about equally divided between Orangemen and Catholics. The former were celebrating the battle of the The former were celebrating the battle of the Boyne, which excited the other faction, and as the Orangemen attempted to cross the bridge they were met by opposing forces and a deadly hand-to-hand conflict ensued. The home miltitia were called to the scene, and nearly every available man in the town of Deer Park was conscripted. The riot was quelled, but it was never fully known how many lives were lost.

AN EXPORT BOUNTY ON GRAIN. Mr. Lubin of California Coming Here to Advocate It.

The people of the Pacific slope States have recently become quite interested in a campaign conducted by Mr. David Lubin of Sacramento, Cal., a wealthy dry goods merchant, who advocates the payment of an export bounty on staple agricultural products, a proposition which the Republican party of California adopted in 1894 as one of the planks in its platform. Mr. Lubin

as one of the planks in its platform. Mr. Lubin hopes to secure the insertion of his proposition in the next national Republican platform.

Mr. Lubin is expected to arrive at the Astor House this (Sunday) evening, having come last in order to ascertain whether he can obtain the cooperation of those interested in shipping in the advocacy of his proposed export bounty. A meeting of representative builders and owners of American ships has been called for to-morrow morning in the the rooms of the Arbitration Committee of the New York Produce Exchange, to hear Mr. Lubin.

"Ross" Shepherd Visits Washington After Twenty Years' Absence.

WASHINGTON, July 13. Ex-Gov. Alexander R. Shepherd, "Boss" Shepherd, as he has been familiarly called for many years, who made Washington the beautiful city it is by his compreliensive plans of public improvement, arrived in this city to-day with his family, after an absence, except for a brief visit, of nearly an absence, except for a brief visit, of nearly twenty years. He has left his immense mining property in Ratapolis, Mexico, for a year's rest. A portion of that time he will spend in the city, but it is his intention to leave the last of this month for a two months' trip through Europe. Returning, he will spend the fall months here, and then probably make a trip to Japan, returning again to this city to put in the balance of his year's vacation. There was a great throng of visitors at the Arlington this morning to see the ex-tiovernor.

Gen. Schoffeld's Inspection Trip.

WASHINGTON, July 13.-Gen. Schofield telegraphed the War Department yesterday that he would leave Seattle to-day by the Canadian Pacific, and would stop for a few days at Banff Springs on his way East after completing his inspection of Western posts. When he reaches Winnings he will reënter the United States and spend the early part of August in the section of the country near by, returning to Washington possibly by the end of August.

Miss Gould in Kansas.

WICHITA, Kan., July 13. - Miss Helen Gould of New York and party arrived here yesterday afternoon. Her father was popular here. She said she was delighted with the Kansas scenery. She said she had improved in health very much, and weighed more than when she started on the trip.

Poor Public Buildings.

To the Editor of The Sch-Sic: flow long will be before superintendents and architects of publi buildings provide them with practical and successful ventilation? Successful ventilation is in the market; why do they not buy it? Yesterday's him brings the why do they not buy it? I esterolary a 25 strings in news that the vestitation of the new criminals our building, on Centre street, is a failure. It would be interesting to know just what the building cost and what part of this cost represents the expense of the elaborate ventilating plant which does not ventilate. Why should this see! Is there no man or set of one all New York city who can supply fresh air and exchanational air. In regulated quantities, according to contract, and show that the goods are delivered before the bill is paid?

JUN 12, 1895.

She Boesn't Wear 'Em Yet.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUX-SEC: Is the new woman built in a way to strike a match on the seat of her THREE MARYLAND GRACES.

Saughters of a Revolutionary More, an Married to English Noblemen,

From the Balttmore Sun. A tract of land comprising about 156 acres just outside the western limits of Baltimore city, in the Thirteenth district of Baltimore county, and south of St. Agnes's Hospital and St. Mary's Industrial School, was offered for sale at auction Wednesday, at the Real Estat Exchange, but was withdrawn after five small parcels, including forty-two acres, had been purchased at an average price of \$327 an acre. The property is a portion of the lands owned in Maryland by the late Duchess of Leeds, a granddaughter of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, and daughter of Richard Caton, after whom the

town of Catonsville is named. The Duchess died in 1874, and in her will directed that the real estate owned by her in this county should be disposed of by her ex ecutors, and the money thus secured should be used for the purchase of real estate in England. all of which, together with the English realty which she possessed at the time of her death, was bequeathed for life to the Marquis of Carmarthen, which is the courtesy title of the heir to the Dukedom of Leeds. The present holder of the title is the grandson of a cousin of the Duchess's husband, she having died without

Duchess's husband, she having died without children.

The property put up at auction is but a part of the estates in several counties in Maryland which came to her from Charles Carroll of Carrollot came to her from Charles Carroll of Carrollot came to her from Charles Carroll of Carrollot came to her from Charles Carrollot Carrollot as a whole, but so bids being made for this, the choice of fourteen parcels of it was next offered. The bidding for first choice was a bit spirued, and it was finally "knocked down" for \$400 an acre to Ruxton M. Ridgely. After that the prices offered became steatily smaller until the fifth purchase, when Auctioneer Kirkland announced, after a consultation with the American trustees of the e-tate. Anthony A. Hirst and Alexander Yearley. Jr., that the remainder of the land was withdrawn. "We had expected to get at least \$400 an acre." said Mr. Kirkland, "and not a bit of it can be secured for less than \$275 an acre."

The Duchess of Leeds was one of the three famous daughters of Richard Caten, who from their beauty and charms were often called "the three American graces." They became the wives of members of the British nobility. Looisa Catherine, the Duchess of Leeds, was the youngest of the trio. Mary Caton, the eldest, was at first the wife of Ruchard Patterson-Bona; arte, but in 1825 became the second wife of the famous Marquis of Wellington. Elizabeth Caton was married in 1817 to Sir Felton Elweil Bathurst-Hervey, a Colonel in the army, and an aide-descamp on Wellington's staff at the battle of Wellington. The following year her husband was made a baronet, but in 1810 he diel, and in 1828 his widow became the was first married in 1817 to Sir Felton Elweil Bathurst-Hervey, a Colonel in the srmy, and an aide-descamp on Wellington's staff at the battle of Waterloo. The following year her husband was made a baronet, but in 1810 he diel, and in 1828 his widow became the wife of vanities of Carmarithen, and eldest son of the such land any children.

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Stafford in 1862. None of them had any children.

The Duchess was a philanthropic woman, and during her lifetime used much of her share of the estates, which she and her sisters inherited equally from their mother and grandfather, in establishing and supporting two orphanages one for boys at Mayfields, in county Sussex, England, and one for boys at Hietchingly, in the same county. In her will she provided liberally for these two institutions, which are under the control of the Roman Catholic oriers, and also gave Archbishop Manning £5,000 for the maintenance, support, and education of young mensioning for holy orders in the Catholic Church. Richard Caton, the father of the "Three Graces," was an Englishman, who came to Baltimore in 1785.

ENGLAND'S NEW GIBRALTAR.

The New Fortress Secretly Built on the Straits of Fuca.

From the Scattle Post-Intelligencer VICTORIA, July 6.-Within a year it is confidently expected the Straits of Fuca will echo the music of the shore guns at Esquimalt, Great Britain's new and most modern line of defences at the southern extremity of Vancouver Island. Never has a military undertaking in time of profoundest peace been prosecuted with stricter secrecy than the construction of these fortifications, and all that Victorians know about the marvellous system of protection at their doors might be told in a few brief paragraphs—that the new forts are designed for stern work. not for display; that their armament will be the most modern and best in the world; that submarine mines and torpedoes are prominent feature; that the "forts" are located somewhere in the bowels of the earth between Point Macaulay and Esonimalt naval yard

that the magazines are stocked for siege if necessary, and that the work of construction is now nearly accomplished, and that of equipment has begun.

At present the subacucous mines are being placed in position at the entrance to Esquimalt harbor and in the Royal Roads, and the point is beginning to again assume more of the appearance of a well-ordered military barracks and

At present the subacucous mines are being placed in position at the curance to Esquimalt harbor and in the Royal Roads, and the point is beginning to again assume more of the appearance of a well-ordered military barracks and less that of a great mining camp.

Readers of the Post-Intelligencer were, when the work commenced, given an idea of the plan of fortification—a system of great tunnels and ordinance rising therefrom on giant elevators hydraulically opera ed: the guas visible and exposed only in the brief moment required to sight and fire them. This general plan has been faithfully carried out, and the tomography of the point as viewed from the water has in consequence changed considerably. The hill has disappeared, and hundrods of tons of earth and rock from the excavations have filled in the miniature valley. How the forts look from the shore none can say save the uncommunicative officers in charge, for in the past two years the scene of operations has night and day been surrounded by a line of sentinels, to pass whom nothing less than an order from the imperial War Office was required. The workmen, too, have been changed about, so that it would be impossible for any of them, even should he feel so inclined, to disclose the secrets of the stronchold. And not even the highest officers of the resident militia have as yet been admitted within the sacred precincts bounded by that faithful sentry line.

Now that the greater part of the work of construction is over, it is probable that less secrecy will be exercised, but at no time can the general public hope to gain admittance to the forts as they do to the war ships. They are not established for the graiffication of sightseers.

One certain indication that the fortifications are rapidly approaching completion is that the first installment of armanent is to leave England this month, to be followed at intervals during a year or more by other important shipments. Another is that the wives and children of the resident garrison have commenced to arrive from the o

And as the artillery must be "proved" at least once in every three months, according to regulations, citizens of Pingst Sound heed not be alarmed if they hear beavy cannonading dro-ing the present announce. It will not be the thunder of a bostile fleet; simply the borking of the watchdogs on guard at her Britannic Ma-jesty's Pacific headquarters.

Assemblyman Mathy's Hopes,

BRASHER PALLS, St. Lawrence county, July 2. Mr. Malby is circulating in the county these lays stretching his lines whereby he hopes to make a successful hand for delegates to the senamake a successful hard for delegates to the Sena-torial Convention. The district consists of St. Lawerese and Frankin counties. In the latter Mr. Kilbourn is ostensibly canvassing for the anne nomination for himself. The tevernor, to colline Matte, proposes to get Kilbourn out of his way by making him Superintendent of the Banking fepartment, or give him Fierce's State insurance birth, and at the right time Kilbourn is to withdraw from the Senatorial race in favor of Maiby.

Bid yourself of the discomfort and danger attend-ing a cold by using Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, an old extensioned ourselve for coughs, see throat, and pul-monary affections. Adv.

WHAT IS GOING ON IN SOCIETE.

The Newport colony of wealth and fashion is now complete, with the exception of Mrs Ogden Mills, who has not yet returned from Europe, and Mrs. Jack Astor, who is improving berself in golf and tennis at Ferneilff. The new "Breakers" is open, and its manifold beautier will doubtless soon be disclosed at a reception or garden party. Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Goelet are established at their superb place, where is said, an ordinary cottage could easily stand in the ballroom and entrance hall. Very exclusive entertainments will hardly be possible in such mammoth rooms, as a handful of people would be lost in them, and even a few hundreds would hardly produce the effect of comfortable occupancy. Marble House has Mrs. Alva Van-derbilt and her son and daughter again under its roof, and Col. and Mrs. Jay have come over from Narragansett to welcome them. Mrs. Astor is installed at Beechwood and Mr. Van Alen at Wakehurst, Mr. Perry Belmont has as his guests his brotner, Mr. Oliver Beimont, and Mrs. and Miss Tiffany, and Mrs. Calvin S. Relea has selected her evening for entertaining and evidently intends to make the Waldorf Astor

villa blossom into new life this summer. Newport is nothing if not intellectual, and therefore in advance of cards for balls, receptions, dinners, and dances, and in defiance of golf and biking, arrangements have been made with Mrs. Maud Howe Elliott for four " talks" at different cottages on European art and artists, and with Prof. A. Wisner of Paris for eight conférences in French, also at private houses, on topics which cannot fail to be interesting.

Dinners and receptions on a moderate scale have begun, and the sanguine ones look to the Breakers, the Marble House, Mrs. Ogden Goelet, and Mrs. Astor for at least four large dances. Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish has already announced a succession of dinners, and among the bachelors, who are also householders, Mr. Perry Balmont, Mr. Oliver H. P. Belmont, who will occupy his own cottage in a few weeks; Mr. Van Alen, and Mr. Lispenard Stewart are not likely to be in the background. The belles of the season are appearing one by one, and will form a levely corps de ballet when dances bring them together.

Among them are Miss May Goelet, Miss Van-

derbilt Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt, Miss Sherman, Miss Theresa Fair, Miss Clews, and Miss Brice. Mr. Van Alen's long-absent daugnters are also said to have returned with Mrs. Astor, and will make their debut this summer. Every possible factor for a gay season being therefore secured. there can be little doubt of the result.

At Bar Harbor doubts are set aside entirely. and with smiling faces maids and matrons speak confidently of the enjoyments in store for them. Every cottage is taken, and in addition to the old colony, among whom there are but few breaks, Mrs. Morton and her charming family, and Mr. William C. Whitney with his sons and daughter, to say nothing of traps and horses, will impart a new element of pleasure.

Mount Desert, which is like a little bit of Switzerland dropped into the Atlantic Ocean, has an atmosphere so exhibarating that depression and listlessness are impossible, and good spirits and good temper come as naturally as sleep and food. Therefore, there is no effort at gayety. It comes, and is seized and made the most of, and the whele aspect of the place is more or less infected with the spirit of it.

The Kebo Valley Club house has already had its initial dinner and dance. The table at the Fourth of July banquet was in L form, but usually it more nearly resembles a horseshoe, and when dinner parties are given eight, ten, or twelve places are secured by each host, and thus frequently three or four distinct entertainments are going on at the same time and at the same table. This arrangement would hardly harmonize with Newport or New York customs and it presupposes an entente cordinie between different members of the same set, which does not exist everywhere. It would be a little awkward, for instance, for those who were not on speaking terms to have parties of friends at opposite ends of the same table, and, in short, it would not do at all at Newport.

Among the cottagers at Bar Harbor this summer are the three handsome daughters of Mrs. Abraham Van Nest, Mrs. Charles Carroll Jackson, Mrs. Gambrill and Mrs. Giraud Foster, Mrs. Philip Lydig and her son, Mrs. Drayton of Philadelphia, Mrs. Codman of Boston, Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer and her daughters of New York, Mrs. Frederick May of Washington, Mr. George W. Vanderbilt, and a large number from other cities of the Union.

Bar Harbor has its diplomatic corps also as well as Newport, with their headquarters at the Hotel Belmont. Among them are Mr. Alfred Le Ghait, the Beigian Minister, and his son; Mr. de Bries, legal adviser to the Belgian Legation, and Prince Lohenstein of Berlin, Baron Henzenmuller, the Austro-Hungarian Minister, is enjoying his first summer on the coast of Maine, and the Baroness spins over the road on her bicycle in a very picturesque costume.

Among the absentees this summer are handsome Mrs. Randolph and Mrs. Frederic Rhinelander Jones, who is travelling with her daughter through Austria and Hungary, in order that Miss Jones may pursue her favorite study of forestry, of which it is said that she ultimately intends to make a profession. Miss Jones has been coached and assisted in her researches by Mr. Piachot, who has made a collection of books on forestry for Mr. George Vanderbilt, and has largely assisted in the planting and laying out of Mr. Vanderbilt's 8,000-acre estate in North Carolina. It is a new pursuit in this new country, where nevertheless primeval forests grew and flourished and waved their branches centuries before the foot of civilized man trod its shores, and which are now to be trained and pruned and fitted for companionship with trees and shrubs of imported growth.

Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes and a section of her large family of sons and daughters will turn their backs upon Lake Mahkeenac during August and occupy the Dutch cottage at Bar Harbor, while Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin and her newly married sister, Mrs. Morris, will be at the Barnacies. The engagement of Mr. and Mrs. Stokes's eldest son, Mr. Isaac Newton Phelps Stokes, to Miss Edith Minturn, daughter of the late Robert B. Minturn, has been recently announced, and the young people will probably visit Mrs. Stokes during August.

The engagement has also been announced of Miss Susan Folger, daughter of the late Secretary of the Treasury, to Mr. Morris Oudin, a stepson of Judge Kilbreth. Miss Folger is both handsome and rich, and Mr. Oudin has reason to be congratulated.

Announcement cards have recently been issued from Newport by Mr. and Mrs. Christo-pher R. Robert of the marriage of their son, Charles Lee Robert, to Miss Catherine Cheape daughter of Col. and Mrs. Cheape of Bentles Manor, Worcestershire, England. The wedding of Miss Emily Tooker and Mr. J.

Wadsworth Ritchie is expected to take place in Newport before the end of the season. It will probably be a quiet and private affair, but it will carry with it good will and good wishes, as he bride and bridegroom have many friends. For the sporting as well as the social world Saratoga Springs seems to be coming to the

front this summer. The abolition of gambling houses and the new impetus that will be given to high-class racing by the fact that Mr. Pierre Lorillard, Mr. August Belmont, and the Mesars. James H. and Foxhall Keene have engaged stalls for fifteen, eighteen, and twenty-two horses at the racing stables there, will bring back many of the old habitues of the United States Hotel and give a new aspect to the town.

On North Broadway there is a colony of Troy and Albany cottagers, who for several years have formed a society of their own, and would not exchange their vine-clad, flower-grown villas for homes in any other place. They will probably now blend with the hotel people, and Saratoga, which is a spa almost unequalled for natural beauties and advantages, with resume its old position in the achedule of Northern watering places.

Notwithstanding all these manifold home at tractions, departures for Europe become more and more numerous as each great liner leaves the port. Among those who are now on the ocean are Mr. and Mrs. Butler Duncau, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Winthrop Gray, Mr. and Mrs. E. I. Baylies, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan and her daughters, Mr. and Mrs. ticraid L. Hoyt. Ms. and Mrs. J. Bancroft Davis, Mrs. Coleman Drag-

ton, and Mr. Lawrence Turnure.