

the states where education has taken the greatest hold on the population women are in favor as the educators of children, and that they, consequently, are capable of the work entrusted to them.

The table is also interesting as showing that the "wild West" presents the most favorable figures as to illiteracy and that Utah has a very advanced position in regard to the education of her population. In Utah only about five per cent of the people are illiterate, while in some of the old states that class is as much as forty-five per cent.

THE THIRD TERM IDEA.

The prominence with which the above subject is discussed in the political world by its speakers and newspapers, gives plain assurance that there is an idea of probability of President Cleveland's being nominated for the fourth time for the high office to which he has already been twice elected. There is a great deal of talk about the unwritten law as to American Presidents being ineligible for the further re-election after two terms, and the example of refusal by Washington and Jefferson, among the fathers, and the recollection of General Grant's failure in recent years, are cited with much unctious by those who oppose the third term idea. But on the other hand it is contended that there is no unwritten law in the United States save as the people express it; it is pointed out that President Grant was a military hero with an army at his back, and that in his case and during the exciting years of his incumbency there might have been danger of a dictatorship or "Cesarism;" and finally, it is maintained, with more ingenuity than force, that in the case of all the previous Presidents who were mentioned for a third term, there was no parallel to the incident in Mr. Cleveland's career by which his incumbency of the office was broken by a four years' return to private life.

The fact is, the notion of a third term for the present occupant of the White House is being not only seriously entertained by many leading politicians, but it is also growing in favor. Nor has the disastrous defeat in the late elections of the party to which he belongs injured in the least his personal prospects for renomination; on the contrary it has if anything strengthened them. If Mr. Campbell had accomplished anything in Ohio, he would have been a conspicuous figure before the convention of 1896; if success had come to the party in New York, that great state might have come along next year with a favorite son; and so also with the other states from which presidential, or even vice-presidential, timber is sometimes taken. But there are no favorite Democratic sons anywhere this year; and Mr. Cleveland stands alone, head and shoulders and almost out of sight ahead of any other man in his party so far as national strength and the qualities of leadership are concerned.

It does not look at present as though any Democrat would be elected to the presidency next year; the most sanguine of the party admit that nothing short of a revolution can place them in power in the elections of 1896. In this

view of the case there is perhaps less hostile agitation of the third term idea than if there were hope of winning. Mr. Cleveland cannot be said to be overwhelmingly popular with Western Democrats; but what he may have lost in his own party he has no doubt won in the other in the country at large. He is a forceful character and one whom many thousands of independent voters and even Republicans would support in preference to an unknown or untried man. The Republican field fairly bristles with candidates—good ones nearly all; but to the plans and prospects of none of them does there really attach such interest as to the purposes and intentions of the stalwart personality now residing "at the other end of the Avenue."

TURKEY AND THE POWERS.

For some time the affairs in Turkey have occupied the attention of the world to the exclusion of nearly every other topic in the politics of Europe. The proceedings of Russia in eastern Asia and of England in Venezuela have been entirely overshadowed by the clouds on the eastern horizon from which, according to expectations, any moment a tremendous thunderstorm might break loose. The latest word from the center of the disturbance seems to indicate, however, that the storm has not yet come. The sultan has again promised to restore order, and the powers, England particularly, are disposed to grant him time to redeem his pledge. The supremacy of the half moon over the cross must be prolonged.

In accordance with this policy a tendency is manifested to exonerate the Turks to some extent and to lay the blame, partially, for the bloodshed on the Christians. That this can be done without misstatement of facts is evident enough. No one who is acquainted with the conditions of the Turkish empire can doubt that the Armenians are as willing to exterminate the Turks as are the latter to crush their Christian fellow-men. But this sentiment has its roots in centuries of oppression no less than in difference of religious belief.

In common with all the subjugated peoples under Ottoman rule, the Armenians are held in servitude. Their lives, their property, the honor of their women are no more sacred than if they were brutes instead of human beings. To resist, even in defense of their wives and daughters is called rebellion. If an Armenian slays a government officer who may have converted his house into a stable, stripped it of everything that is valuable and outraged virtue in broad daylight, the whole village is visited with vengeance. The facts, though not the subject of daily newspaper reports except when special correspondents are sent to investigate, are nevertheless well known. Every tourist in Turkey hears of them and can see the evidences of their truth, provided he keep his eyes open and is permitted to travel about without molestation, which is not always the case except along the coast. Is it a wonder that people constantly subjected to such outrages should rise once in

a while and make an effort at least to break the cruel fetters? Undoubtedly the reports of massacres from Armenian sources are exaggerated; undoubtedly, too, the Turks are right in stating that the Christians have stained their hands in the blood of Mohammedans, but that does not alter the fact that the cause of the oppressed people is one that commands the sympathy of all who desire to see the principles of liberty, of justice and morality triumph among the children of men.

When every allowance is made, the question still remains, what right has England—what right has Europe to maintain on the precincts of the civilized world a government that has shown its antagonism to the fundamental principles of civilization? Or, if principle be not allowed to count in such matters, is it good policy for one power to sustain another in the work of plundering and torturing millions of helpless human beings? It is not, if there is a Supreme ruler before whom, some day, all the wrongs of nations as of individuals will be adjudicated.

But in all these eastern affairs, it is evident that the events are controlled and regulated, for a final purpose, by a mind superior to that of human statesmen. As the establishment of the Ottoman empire took place under the most peculiar circumstances, so its retirement to its Asiatic recesses will in the due course of time probably also occur, whether Europe dreads the event or not. And it is quite likely the termination of its dominion will be brought about by means beyond human control. Rebellion is now raging in the interior, extending from the coast inward. Even Mohammedan Arabs are in arms. Conjectures as to further developments are idle, but it is tolerably certain that a time may come when the combined efforts of the sultan's Christian supporters will prove unavailing to keep his throne from going down in the general wreck.

A COLLEGE INNOVATION.

A curious sign on the educational horizon of the country has made its appearance in the decision of the faculty of Harvard College to place Captain Brewer, the foot-ball magnate of the college eleven, on a period of probation. This means that there is dissatisfaction on the part of the professors with the mighty captain's school work; his examinations have not been up to the standard and his intellectual progress generally has been of an imperfect and disappointing kind.

Of course this action of the faculty is a great innovation, and Captain Brewer may not be blamed for failing to grasp its full significance at first. Until now he has had no reason to believe that the fame of his college could be better preserved and advanced in any way by him than by his great performances upon the football gridiron. That he has talents of a high order in the latter direction is much less a matter of doubt than that he has talents in any other; and with a patriotic love for his alma mater he has not unduly assumed that duty called