Amusements To-Night.

CASINO—8—"Prince Methusalem."
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—8—"La Princesse des Canaries."
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—8—"The Silver King."
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—8—"The Rajah."
NIBLO'S GARDEN—8—"Excelsior."
OPERA HOUSE—8—Birch's Minstrels.
STAR THEATRE—8—"Francesca da Rimini."
STANDARD THEATRE—8—"The Merry Duchess."
THEATRE COMIQUE—8—"Mulligan Guard Ball."
THIRD AVENUE THEATRE—8—"Camille."
UNION SQUARE THEATRE—8—"The Great Divorce Case."
14TH-ST. THEATRE—8—"Romany Rye."
23D-ST. THEATRE—8—"Yakie."

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THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

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THE TRIBUNE, New-York.

New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, SEPT. 20.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—Further revelations of the doings of the Nihilists are made public. ═ Mr. Gladstone's visit to Copenhagen is exciting much comment on the Continent. ═ The crisis in Bulgaria is thought to have passed. ═ Henry Irving will sail for New-York on October 11. ═ It is alleged that the charges against the French in Madagascar fall far short of the truth. ═ The French Chambers will not meet until October 20, and the peaceful settlement of the quarrel over Tonquin is thought to be assured.

DOMESTIC.—The New-York Republican Convention yesterday renominated the present Republican State officers, with Pliny T. Sexton for Treasurer. ═ Congressman George D. Robinson, of Chicopee, was nominated for Governor by the Massachusetts Republicans at Boston; the other State officers were renominated. ═ Robert M. McLane, of Baltimore, was nominated for Governor of Maryland by the Democrats. ═ A fatal collision occurred on the West Shore road near Syracuse. ═ The Corean Embassy was entertained in Boston. ═ Miss Stocum, who was brutally assaulted a few months ago, has identified her assailant. ═ Property transferred by Fayette Shaw has been attached. ═ The Secretary of of the Treasury has called in $15,000,000 in three per cent bonds.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.—Dr. Day's report on the epidemic of typhoid fever was published yesterday, together with an address to the public by the Board of Health. ═ A panic was caused in a Roman Catholic school in Jersey City by an alarm of fire, but no one was seriously injured. ═ Ex-Senator Conkling finished his argument in the Missouri Pacific suit. ═ The inquest in the case of the Rev. Mr. Kemlo and his wife was held. ═ The Excise Commissioners refused to grant a license to Richard Demady. ═ General Jourdan criticised the management of National Guard affairs. ═ Judge Dixon and Mr. Abbett accepted the nomination for Governor of New-Jersey. ═ The Cleveland-New-York baseball game was a draw. ═ "Sam" Pine, a noted desperado, was identified as the assailant of Miss Stocum, of Westchester County. ═ Gold value of the legal tender silver dollar (412½ grains), 85.23 cents. ═ Stocks generally were dull, with now and then special activity; all were lower and closed weak.

THE WEATHER.—TRIBUNE local observations indicate slightly warmer, clear or fair weather. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 73°; lowest, 56°; average, 64⅞°.

The campaign against Butler may already be said to be booming. With the exception of the nominee for Governor, it is the old ticket that the Republicans have nominated—old and good, and so not easily beaten. The platform of the Boston Convention could only have been constructed by men who were in dead earnest. After appropriate references to State and National affairs it fairly glows with righteous anti-Butler wrath.

The unfinished condition of the entrance to Central Park at One-hundred-and-tenth-st. and Eighth-ave. has long been a public eyesore. The only excuse for it was that the district outside was a wilderness of unfinished streets and unimproved lots. Now that the authorities mean to complete the adjacent streets, it is suggested that the Park entrance be also finished. A communication on the subject from property-owners was considered yesterday by the Park Board advocating a united action on the part of both departments. The subject will shortly come up before the Board of Apportionment. Any reasonable outlay for the purpose will be sanctioned by public opinion.

The warnings of the Health Board in regard to typhoid fever should not pass unheeded. When the number of cases of this dread sickness leaps from 90 in July to 244 in August, against 96 in the same month of the previous year, the situation is grave. The spread of the disease, however, so far seems to have been in greatest measure due to carelessness in attending to patients suffering with it; with care, therefore, and rigid adherence to the directions of the Health Board, a change for the better ought to follow quickly.

It is stated in the last news from Madagascar that after the capture of Tamatave some French priests broke in upon the English Consul, who was dying there, tried to force him to become a Catholic, and compelled him to kiss a crucifix. If this report is true it would be hard to find a more exasperating and at the same time ludicrous example of French impudence. At home the Paris Government can hardly do enough to show its contempt and hostility, not only toward the Roman Catholic Church, but toward religion in general. All the religious houses have been closed, the Jesuits and other orders have been persecuted with severity, and the crucifix is hardly allowed to be seen outside of a church. Yet here we have French priests, miles away from home, backed by the authority of French gunboats, trying to thrust a crucifix down the throat of a dying man—and an Englishman at that! It is the climax of French inconsistency.

The whole country joins heartily in the welcome which the Ambassadors from Corea are receiving as they journey from city to city. It is not only because our recent treaty with their Government promises great advantages to the traders of the United States that we take satisfaction in greeting these visitors; it is an especial source of pleasure that this Nation was the first to obtain from the inhabitants of a country which had long been considered the most suspicious and inhospitable in the world, assurances of esteem and friendship. How much it means to have obtained the treaty will be better appreciated when it is remembered that hardly more than a decade ago the American flag was fired upon by the Coreans and that a basis for negotiations was only obtained by Commodore Schufeldt after repeated rebuffs. We trust nothing will ever occur to mar the pleasant relations which have finally been established between the two nations.

The Republicans in Maryland have an excellent fighting chance in their State this fall. The nomination of Mr. Robert McLane in Baltimore yesterday as the Democratic candidate for Governor marks the utter defeat of that small element in his party which has recently come out in favor of honesty and decency in State and municipal administration; but it also greatly improves the prospects of the Republicans. It is impossible to see how the friends of Governor Hamilton, who has so recently and so bravely denounced the corruption of which his party has long been guilty, can continue to vote with the faction which has just humiliated them. They certainly cannot if they are sincere. They represent a strong feeling in Baltimore which if it finds proper expression in votes ought to throw the State into the hands of the Republicans. Outside of Baltimore last fall the Democratic majority was only 710. The situation will prompt the Republicans in Maryland to the greatest care in selecting their candidates and to unceasing endeavor to elect them.

THE RICHFIELD SPRINGS CONVENTION.

The Republican Convention has done well by the party. It realized that much was expected of it, and it met the demand. From beginning to end the proceedings were characterized by the old-time spirit—the delegates seeming to be intent upon getting together on common ground for the advancement of the common Republican cause. No tolerance was shown to factionalism, and the nicknames which told of division were dropped. The report of what was said and done which is given in detail on other pages is well calculated to gratify Republicans. Democrats would do well to skip it. It bodes them no good on election day.

The Convention simply responded to public sentiment in renominating the State officers that were elected by Republican votes two years ago. The record made by these men is the best sort of a campaign document. They have discharged their respective duties faithfully and well, and from the public confidence in which they are now entrenched the Democracy will not find it easy to dislodge them by any ticket which they may be able to evolve out of their disagreements. The new candidate, Pliny T. Sexton, who is named for State Treasurer, is worthy to be associated with Messrs. Carr, Davenport, Russell and Seymour. Mr. Sexton may well be proud of his political ancestry, his father having been prominently associated with "the underground railroad" in the anti-slavery days. He himself is not only a Republican by direct inheritance but by strong personal conviction; while his special fitness for the responsible office for which he is nominated appears in the fact that he is a banker of extended experience and that his character is alike vigorous and spotless. The circumstances attending the nomination of this strong and popular ticket are well calculated to arouse our Republican friends all over the State to make one of their old-fashioned campaigns. Such was the general desire for bona-fide harmony that the regular standing Committee on Contested Seats became unnecessary, since there were no contests. The only two delegations in which any disagreement showed itself came to an amicable understanding before the Convention met. And if more proof to the same end were needed, it is found in the way in which the positions of temporary and permanent president of the Convention were filled, Senator Miller being one of the presiding officers and Senator Lapham the other. These two men have stood in the near past as representatives of opposing factions. They stood yesterday for a party which is fast reuniting.

A feature of the occasion was the plea contained in Senator Miller's speech for a radical change in the manner of selecting delegates to our important conventions. His suggestions, which were evidently the outcome of careful thought, and which were, of course, based on ample knowledge, will doubtless be attentively considered by the State Committee to which they were referred for action. It is conceded by sagacious men in both parties that some sort of reform is needed in this matter. The Senator's speech will quicken discussion and good results must follow. The platform adopted by the Convention is a clear and straightforward enunciation of the position of the Republican party of New-York upon all the great current issues. The planks relating to the tariff, taxation, Civil Service reform and temperance will excite special attention. The Administration of President Arthur is mentioned with high praise, the late Democratic Legislature is put in the public pillory where it belongs, while the plan of party reorganization adopted by the Committee of Eighteen is approved.

And now for the campaign. Let the Republican masses finish the good work which the Richfield delegates have so admirably begun. New-York is a Republican State every time all the New-York Republicans say that it shall be Republican. Let us all say so this year.

FOR GOVERNOR OF MASSACHUSETTS.

The man who by his success is to end the political career of Benjamin F. Butler, or by his defeat is to illustrate the increasing power of that demagogue, was nominated for Governor of Massachusetts by the Republican Convention in Boston yesterday. The future will show which of these events is to become history. Meanwhile with the knowledge now at hand nothing but praise can be accorded the Convention for its action. After the unexpected withdrawal of Henry L. Pierce, the nomination of Mr. Robinson appeared to be a foregone conclusion. Fortunately there were no pledged delegations and no troublesome booms to be got rid of, and the Convention proceeded to its work without jar or confusion. The decision of the assembled delegates was quickly discovered to be that George D. Robinson is the man to bear the standard of the party in the present crisis. The result may be accepted as the deliberate judgment of the best and ablest men among the Massachusetts Republicans, for it was by such that the party was represented in the Convention of yesterday.

After nearly a year of canvassing, then, during which every Republican of prominence in the State has been subjected to a microscopic examination, Congressman Robinson is put forward as the candidate who combines the most elements of success in the contest against Butlerism. The honor is no ordinary one. And it is only simple justice to the man to say that he deserves it fully. His legislative and Congressional careers have been long enough to prove his eminent ability and his fitness for public station. His record, too, is so clean as to make him invulnerable to the attacks of the Butlerites. The argument which has been used with the most force against his nomination was his fitness for a seat in Congress and the urgent need of the State for such a Representative in the National councils. The crisis, however, was one which demanded the surrender of all private convenience and personal ambition. To Mr. Robinson's honor let it be said that he did not shrink from undertaking the task of leading in the effort to vindicate the good name of his State, now so foully and undeservedly smirched.

It remains for the Massachusetts Republicans to give a hearty and united support to the man whom they have made their standard-bearer. They demanded that he should sacrifice his personal wishes to the general good, and any half-hearted support now would bring lasting disgrace upon the party. Besides, they owe it to the better sentiment of the whole country to leave nothing undone to rid their State and the Nation of a political charlatan, the chief aim and effort of whose life has been to debase and degrade politics. When he heard of Mr. Pierce's withdrawal Butler is reported to have coarsely repeated an old couplet:

"Three cheers for the dead already,
Hurrah for the next to die."

Let the Massachusetts Republicans determine that the next political death shall be that of Butler, and that he shall be buried so deeply that for him there will be no political resurrection.

NEW-JERSEY—WELL DONE.

The Republicans of New-Jersey have acted in entire accord with the principles outlined in THE TRIBUNE on Tuesday, both in their platform and in their selection of a candidate. It was then said: "If the Convention can find a "better and stronger candidate, he should by all "means be nominated, but with Mr. Hill success "would seem to be highly probable." At that time it was not known that Judge Jonathan Dixon would consent to be a candidate. When assurance to that effect was had, the majority of the convention judged him a still stronger candidate than Mr. Hill, and he was nominated after a contest singularly free from ill-feeling, in which the high character and personal excellence of both candidates were universally acknowledged. It was the aim with all to find a man who would worthily represent the integrity and the interests of "the plain people"—those who do not live by office-seeking, and who wish to have the government of the State free from the dictation of corporations. In Judge Dixon they certainly have found such a man, and one of conspicuous ability. It will be difficult for the Democrats to criticise the character of one who was placed on the Supreme bench by two Democratic Governors, and whose eminent fitness for that high trust no man of either party has ever yet doubted. The contrast between such a candidate, and the one whose public record the Democrats themselves have ventilated without avail, is of the sharpest and most cruel kind. In Hudson County especially, where both candidates are very well though very differently known, the contrast must have a great effect. But it will have influence also throughout the State, wherever personal worth is recognized and valued.

The Convention, as was to be expected, declared its independence of corporate dictation. The bold but judicious speech of Mr. Phelps, when he was appointed temporary chairman of the Convention, struck the key-note, and the resolution calling for equal taxation of all property, whether individual or corporate, was received with unusually hearty and unanimous applause. Indeed, a part of the most strenuous opposition to Judge Dixon came from representatives of the Pennsylvania Railroad, who said that he had been too severe in decisions bearing upon interests of that company. But, as Mr. Phelps said, the Convention served notice upon that and other railroads that they ought to attend strictly to their business of carrying passengers and freight, leaving the people to attend to their business of governing. If this notice is reasonably regarded, the wrong done when Mr. Potts was defeated will not be repeated.

The platform adopted is excellent—not too long nor overloaded with detail. It takes issue squarely with the Democrats as to Civil Service Reform, and advocates, without evasion or trickery, a tariff for the protection of American industry. But, had the Convention lacked a platform, the fine speech of Mr. Phelps would have furnished one. He was especially happy in the closing suggestion that inasmuch as the Democrats held that any party, having been long in power, must become corrupt, the continuous possession of power in the State Government for fifteen years by the Democrats would on their own theory justify the cry, "Turn the rascals out." On the whole, the Convention was one of unusual intelligence and sobriety of judgment, of marked independence and of patriotic feeling. It ought to be sustained by the good sense and the self-respect of a majority of the people of New-Jersey.

PHASES OF SANITARY SCIENCE.

One of the complaints urged against sanitary engineers by practical plumbers is that they cannot agree upon fundamental principles and are altering their requirements from year to year. The plumbing laws and sanitary regulations of the building departments in large cities are ordinarily framed by this new class of sanitary engineers occupying an intermediate place between the architects and the contractors. Not only are there wide discrepancies in practice under these various codes, but in the same locality there are constant changes in the theory of sanitary science. A house that is built in accordance with the approved specifications of the most competent engineers will be condemned within five years by the same authorities as faulty in its sanitary appliances. For example, the ventilation of drain-pipes has been one of the chief objects kept in view by the experts. The first suggestion was to carry a small tube from the vertical drain-pipe to the roof, the sliming of the walls of the conduit being theoretically prevented by the admission of air. This tube was speedily enlarged until it was of the same size as the drain-pipe. Then the argument was used that it was useless to ventilate a pipe at one end only, and that in order to send a current of air from top to bottom a side-pipe must be run out from the horizontal drain-pipe under the basement to the outer wall. Having provided for a complete circulation of air in the drainage system, the engineers paused for breath; but already they have resumed operations at the roof. They are now enlarging the soil-pipe at the upper end in order to facilitate a draught, and probably before long they will be introducing additional appliances at the lower end and in the middle.

In like manner there have been variations of opinion regarding materials. Earthen pipes were condemned and cast-iron pipes recommended as absolutely safe. The engineers now complain that cast-iron pipes ordinarily leak at the joints under a head of water, and that the interior surfaces facilitate the formation of sewer linings. Wrought-iron is regarded by the highest authorities as the best material for drain-pipes indoors. At the same time materials and pipe-ventilation are considered subordinate in importance to the efficient cleansing of waste-pipes by gallons of water discharged with considerable velocity. Mr. George E. Waring, jr., in the current number of *The American Architect*, says that "flushing" is the watchword of the best sanitary science of the present time, and confesses that he has little faith in the universal specific of trap ventilation and kindred appliances. Now the separation of the drain-pipe with its volume of air and gases by means of water-seals and other devices, simple and complex, from the atmosphere of the house, has been one of the chief aims of the sanitary engineer. A thousand and one traps and mechanical obstructions have been invented for this purpose, and at least a hundred of them have been pronounced absolutely safe by competent authorities. In every house erected under the new sanitary codes wash-stands, sinks and hoppers on every floor, and the main drainage pipes, are required to be trapped, and the cost of plumbing in this and in other respects has more than doubled during the last fifteen years. Yet here is Mr. Waring, one of the leaders of sanitary science, blurting out his want of faith in these costly appliances. The system of ventilating traps, he says, is attended with dangers equal to those which it is intended to remove, and mechanical traps are a makeshift also, which become seats of decomposition unless they are kept constantly under the eye and copiously flushed.

It is a singular fact that in spite of the thousand inventions in plumbers' appliances, and the countless safeguards which sanitary science has devised, the best advice which one of the most accomplished engineers has to give to house-builders is to have as little work of this sort as possible. Mr. Waring applies the mathematical rule to plumbing, and avers that the danger increases inversely as the square of the distance. Given four times the length of lateral pipe or twice the number of stationary wash-stands or sinks, and the danger is either sixteen or four times as great. He would therefore cut off all wash-stands and baths from bedrooms, and dispensing with every lateral pipe of any length would concentrate in a single bath-room on a floor all the water and drainage appliances, thus making simplicity the main element of safety.

SLAVERY IN GEORGIA.

There is a lively fight just now between the Marietta and North Georgia Railroad and the lessees of the negro convicts who are employed in building that road. Only 158 of these convicts are now at work, and the company want more. Of course they will get them. The peculiar system by which public works are carried on in Georgia at a minimum cost is familiar to most of our readers, though no one but an eye-witness can appreciate its atrocities.

Slave labor being done away with and the negroes setting a price on their work, Georgia and other Southern States have solved the problem by turning convicts out to build railways and bridges. Petty larceny is unfortunately a popular offence among the freedmen, and the punishment for it is heavy as to time. This being the case, the State has an unlimited number of workmen to draw upon for her public works, who are paid nothing but their victuals and clothes. The less that these cost the better for the contractors. Hence the convicts are, as a matter of policy, half clothed and fed. In old slavery times it was to the commercial interest of the master to protect the life and health of his slaves. But now nobody has an interest, financial or otherwise, in the negro. The more work that can be got out of him during the time of sentence the better both for the State and the lessee. Hence the wretched creature is actually a slave, as much in 1883 as in 1860, only that he is worked by the State instead of an individual, and is watched by armed soldiers instead of overseers. Gangs of convicts may be seen at work on many Southern roads, guarded by men no less brutal than themselves, who shoot them down on the first effort at escape. At night they are usually boxed up in a windowless prison car which for foulness and lack of ventilation equals the Black Hole of Calcutta. A recent report of a Southern clergyman of the work of his church among the negroes states as a mere matter of fact that "about one-half "of the convicts sent out to the public works "die from exposure, lack of food, clothing, etc."

Even the conscience of the Georgian public rebelled lately at this state of things, and a committee was appointed by the Legislature to examine into the alleged abuses. Of course the abuses disappeared on approach of the committee. Hence the present recommendation to increase the working force, and the consequent row between the State and the company.

Mr. Bishop, whom General Butler defeated for Governor last fall, has been fined $15 for keeping an unlicensed dog. The General has not been keeping an unlicensed dog, so he is in $15. But let him rejoice with trembling. For it becomes clearer every day that the voters of Massachusetts will sentence him, next election day, to exclusion from the office which he now holds for keeping an unlicensed administration.

Mr. Porter's statements respecting the decline of the ribbon trade of Coventry, Lady Godiva's city, have been violently assailed by free traders in England and the United States. This is the testimony of Mr. Andrews, who was deputed by the local Chamber of Commerce to represent the city before the committee charged with the consideration of the new French treaty: During the last seventeen years England has admitted all kinds of French ribbons without any duties whatever, and the effect on the Coventry trade has been most disastrous, it being now reduced to one-half of what it was prior to 1860, while at the same time the value of our imports of foreign ribbons was considerably more than doubled. . . . We import about three pieces of foreign ribbon for each piece produced in Coventry." Foreign manufacturers were able to send their ribbons into Great Britain free of duty, while Continental markets were closed gainst English products by duties which were not merely protective but prohibitory. Coventry's ribbon trade has been ruined and Derby's as well, for whereas before Mr. Cobden negotiated his treaty with France there were 800 looms in that town, there are not now over one dozen.

A late number of *The Academy* contains a poem which begins thus:

The gods look half in pity,
Each from his shining throne,
On fevered hearts beneath them,
On breaking hearts that moan.

It is such considerations as the above, in all the balm for which they stand, that are calculated—if anything is calculated—to cause a pensive resignation to blossom in the bosom of the Ohio Democracy.

Turgeneff had the reputation of being a Freethinker of an advanced type, yet the burial office of the Orthodox Greek Church was used at his funeral. This was done without impropriety, for in reality he had never broken entirely with the Russian faith, and during his last years had regarded the ritual and theology of the Greek Church with increased respect. Detesting the ignorance, hypocrisy and vices of the priests, he had never hesitated to hold up the great body of the clergy to popular contempt; but his conservative instincts taught him that the mass of the population would be hopelessly depraved if the glittering ceremonials of the Established Church were abolished. It was his desire that he should be buried like an Orthodox Greek and that wish was respected by his friends in Paris and St. Petersburg.

New-York Democratic State Committee, Gentlemen: I have yours in regard to my fence. I dislike exceedingly to say no, but I really cannot spare it. Ask Mr. Cox if I can. However, there is no reason why your Resolution Committee should not be provided with a nice tariff fence. The Ohio Democracy put one in its platform. So did the Pennsylvania Democracy. Either organization will doubtless be glad to assist you. RANDALL.

The sanitarians will not allow humanity to have any peace either in old or in new clothes. Old clothes are naturally looked upon with suspicion inasmuch as the germs of zymotic diseases are propagated in the fine particles of dust with which the woof of well-worn raiment is impregnated. New clothes are also considered by sanitary authorities, at least in England, as one of the sources of contagion. The reason assigned is the fact that new clothes are ordinarily made by tailors and dressmakers who give out work to poor families, and that textile fabrics of all kinds absorb the germs of diseases which ordinarily prevail in tenement homes. *The British Medical Journal* asserts that scarlet fever, small-pox and other zymotic diseases are communicated in this way, and urges that health boards should require the proprietors of large tailoring and dressmaking establishments to supply lists of their workers' names in order that there may be frequent official inspections of their premises. So it is as dangerous to wear new clothes as old clothes, and the zymotic scarecrow, which is fast becoming the worst of the modern bugbears, may be arrayed either in moth-corrupted and mildewed rags and tatters, or in the faultless designs of the freshest fashion-plate.

"It is time the Republican party was turned adrift. It has grown ambitious of spoils . . . and stands naked in the jack-boots of plunder and repudiation, showing in its deformity the dishonesty and greed of a party whom the gods, wishing to drive from its high place and seeking to defeat, have driven mad with long immunity in free-booty." It is a Democratic paper in Poughkeepsie that talks in this impressive way. If its serious charge can be sustained, then the Republican party had better go. An organization that is a miserable mass of plunder, repudiation, deformity, dishonesty and greed ought to stay under cover. It has got no business swaggering around naked in jack-boots like a political analogue of Lady Godiva, as it were. But on sober second thought, is our Poughkeepsie contemporary willing to swear to the jack boots?

Many educators in England are becoming impressed with the importance of teaching pupils in schools the art of reading aloud. This is an accomplishment as important as it is rare in all schools. Reference is not made to declamatory reading, of which there cannot be too little, but to the simple, natural and correct rendering of written thoughts by vocal utterances. There seems to be some malign influence in the atmosphere of a schoolroom that smothers nature, and produces in the pupil's mind the idea that reading is some mysterious kind of hocus-pocus, utterly different from anything else in life. The result is the abominable sing-song tone, which, when once adopted, is apt to cling to its victim through life. It would undoubtedly be a good thing if the schools in this country, as well as in England, would do something to promote better reading.

To Mr. Cox: You have noticed, we presume, that Samuel J. Randall, who is understood to be a candidate for the Speakership, has just been serving on a jury. He might have been excused if he had said the word, but he came forward like a man when his name was called, and took his seat in the box. And the result is, Mr. Cox, that sundry papers that are friendly to him and to his political aspirations are lauding him to the blue azure for performing jury duty, dwelling with special emphasis upon the circumstance that when he was tendered $12 for his five days' work he quietly and without hesitation took the money and put it into his pocket. It must occur to you, Mr. Cox, that Mr. Randall has formally opened his campaign. If his admirers are correct, the formal opening was a clear case of "firing the popular heart" from a jury box. Best be stirring, Mr. Cox. Why not get upon a jury yourself?

PERSONAL.

John G. Whittier has returned to his rooms in the Hotel Winthrop, Boston, for the winter.

The venerable ex-Governor Harriman, of New-Hampshire, has recovered from his recent illness sufficiently to permit him to go to church.

Mr. Corrodus, the eminent violinist, has become the possessor, at a cost of $3,400, of the Stradivarius violin once owned and used by Paganini.

The late John M. Krum, of St. Louis, was in 1837 the first Mayor of Alton, Ill., and held that office when the riot occurred in which E. P. Lovejoy, the anti-slavery editor, was murdered.

Mr. W. H. H. (Adirondack) Murray will begin his career as a lecturer in this city on September 30, taking for his first topic "Christianity versus Theology; or, the True Method of Reconciling the Religion of Jesus with Modern and Scientific Progressive Thought."

The golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Zenas Greene, of Herkimer, N. Y., was celebrated last Saturday evening, Senator and Mrs. Warner Miller being among the numerous guests. Among the pleasant incidents of the happy couple's life it is related that they have been subscribers for and readers of THE TRIBUNE since the issue of its first number.

Not every author would care to be placed, living or dead, by the side of a severe critic. But Turgeneff directed in his will that his body should be buried at St. Petersburg by the side of the critic Bielinski, who was one of his life-long friends and who did the author much substantial good by privately criticising his works before publication, instead of publicly afterward.

The late Professor Moses Stuart Phelps used to tell with great glee, according to *The Waterbury American*, the following story of his graduate-student days. One morning he took a walk with Professor Newton, who lived in the world of mathematics, and who at once began the discussion of an intricate problem. As he went deeper and deeper into the mysteries of x, y, z, Mr. Phelps's mind wandered further and further from what was being said. At last Mr. Phelps's attention was called back to his companion by the Professor's winding up with: "Which you see gives us x." "Does it?" asked Mr. Phelps, thinking that in politeness he ought to say something. "Why, doesn't it?" exclaimed the professor, alarmed at the possibility that a flaw had been detected in his calculations. Quickly his mind ran back over the work. There had indeed been a mistake. "You are right, Mr. Phelps, you are right," almost shouted the professor. "It doesn't give us x, it gives us y." And from that hour Professor Newton looked upon Mr. Phelps as a mathematical prodigy.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—General Sheridan returned to Chicago this evening.

GENERAL NOTES.

In obedience to the legal decision against the General of the Salvation Army, a large sign in letters of gold over the doors of the Eagle Tavern, London, announces that William Booth is licensed to sell at retail intoxicating liquors to be consumed either on or off the premises. This applies, however, to only one-half of the huge building. In the other half coffee and tea still reign supreme, and the resounding hymns of the Army still echo under the whole roof.

Probably the fastest train in America is the afternoon express on the Canada Atlantic Railway, which leaves Coteau Station at 5:35 and reaches Ottawa, distant 78.4 miles, at 7:09, having made one stop of three minutes at Alexandria. This is almost exactly fifty miles an hour. The fastest train in the world is probably the "Flying Dutchman," which runs without stopping from London to Bristol, a distance of 118¼ miles, in just two hours—a rate of 59⅛ miles an hour.

The crop of apples which is now ripening along the Hudson River and in New England ought "by rights" to be a large one, for 1882 was an "off year." But according to *The Poughkeepsie News* the crop will be generally light, not because the rule of alternate bearing years has lost its virtue, but because a cold, damp June defeated the promise of the blossoms. Where orchards are naturally sheltered an abundant yield is expected. The Concord grape crop along the Hudson is said by *The Kingston Freeman* to be fully one-third larger than ever before.

An English gentleman and his wife who have been travelling in Sicily fell into conversation one day with the driver of the vehicle in which they were riding. "I was not always as you see me," said the coachman sadly; "I once occupied a much higher position." The travellers pricked up their ears for a romantic story of nobility in distress. "Yes," added the driver, "I was once a brigand, and all the men of my family occupied the same honorable position, but I became engaged to a girl whom I loved to distraction, and my *fiancé*, disliking the profession on account of its risks, persuaded me to throw it up, so now I am only a carriage-driver."

On Sunday last a Dr. Robbins, of Boston, was called to attend a young man named John Campbell, the driver of an ice-cart, whom he found at his lodgings sick with typhoid fever and kindly took in his own carriage to the Massachusetts General Hospital. There the patient was refused admittance on the ground that the rules forbade receiving a sick man on Sunday without the superintendent's permission upon personal or written application. However Dr. Robbins left his patient there, but his removal was ordered and he was driven off in a cab to his lodgings in the Charlestown district, where the doctor afterward found him sitting on the doorstep and in an alarming condition. The poor fellow was finally removed, after much inquiry and explanation, to the City Hospital. Of course there must be rules for the admittance of patients to hospitals, and there must occasionally be embarrassment in enforcing or avoiding them, but it never was and never will be less than outrageous to turn a man dangerously sick with the typhoid fever into the street.

The people of New-Haven were amused the other day by the antics of an incorrigible tramp, Joseph Devenux by name. He wore a suit of clothes that had been new many decades ago, and likewise a wooden leg. Standing on the street he began in a sing-song voice and in true Homeric style a tale of his woes. If the audience laughed at him and seemed disposed to make sport he was ready for them, and would join in their mood and be ready with some yarn, song or statement not remarkable for its delicacy. To one man he said, when asked if he would not spend what money was given him for rum, that no one could tell what he would do with money until the experiment had been tried. He said that no man liked whiskey better than he did, and that if he was rich he would probably adopt it as a steady drink, but as it was he was forced to drink beer. He said that he had been in every State in the Union except in the state of matrimony. Upon being told that that was not one of the States of the Union he said that as far as he could discover matrimony was disunion, or what might be called secession. When he delivered himself of this logical proposition he said to one of his auditors that that was worth 5 cents, and he had seen the time when it brought 10 cents. In this case it brought 10 cents, and the man that gave it appeared to be rather shamefaced and at once turned and hastily walked away. He said that his father was a French Portuguese and his mother was an English woman, and said he, "If you can tell what nationality I am you are smarter than I am, and that is needless." After he had received some funds he said that there was no use of always remaining as labor and that he would now pass to refreshment. The result of Joseph's passing from labor to refreshment became so marked at the close of the day that he fell into the clutches of the police just about as he was so gloriously fuddled that the soldering iron insisted on falling out of its perch in the bag on his shoulder. He was taken to the police office, where he was kept until an early hour in the morning, when he was discharged with a kindly but firm admonition from the authorities to get out of New-Haven as fast as he could.

NEWBURG HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

NEWBURG, N. Y., Sept. 18.—Among the doings in connection with the centennial celebration here has been the incorporation of the Historical Society of Newburg Bay and the Highlands. The society is formed for historical and literary purposes, and the objects in view are the discovery, collection, presentation and publication of the history, historical records and all data relating to the territory formerly occupied by the Army of the Revolution in defence of West Point and the Hudson River, and more especially to fix upon the position of the several forts, camping grounds, barracks, huts, residences, meeting places for religious, social and military purposes, depots for arms and provisions, Revolutionary burial places, and all spots of historic interest. It is also the object of the society to establish and perpetuate the truth of history by appropriate monuments and memorial structures and inscriptions, and to acquire title to such parcels of real estate as may be needed for these purposes.

The society is to be presided over by thirteen managers, and the list includes ex-Governor Hamilton Fish, Judge Enoch L. Fancher, Major E. C. Boynton, Congressman Beach, the Hon. James G. Graham, Judge John J. Monell, the Hon. J. T. Headley, and ex-Mayor William W. Carson. The officers for the first year are Enoch L. Fancher, president; E. C. Boynton, William W. Carson, Lewis Beach and J. H. Cook, vice-presidents; Charles Estabrook, recording secretary; William J. Roe, corresponding secretary; Jonathan S. Weed, treasurer.

CONNECTICUT STATE FAIR.

MERIDEN, Conn., Sept. 19.—This was "Governors' Day" at the State Fair. About 10,000 persons were present at the Park this afternoon, and this evening thousands of persons crowded the City Hall, where manufactured goods, fancy and art work and fruit and vegetables are on exhibition. This afternoon Governor Waller and staff, Governor Jarvis, of North Carolina; ex-Governor Bigelow, of Connecticut; Secretary of State Northrop, State Treasurer Goodrich, State Controller Sloat and other State officials were present. Speeches were made by Governor Waller and Governor Jarvis.

CHANGES AT CORNELL.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

ITHACA, Sept. 19.—The Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees of Cornell University had selected Henry W. Rolf, of Amherst, as professor in the German language in place of B. P. Mackoon, who has gone to a Western university; also Julius Kruger as instructor in rhetoric, vice William H. Carpenter, Ph. D., who resigned in June to accept a professorship in Columbia College.

MRS. EDWIN ADAMS DYING.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Sept. 19.—Mrs. Edwin Adams, the widow of the