indubitable. It is a great mistake to imagine that managers don't and won't read native plays. They are too eager to get a good one to miss a chance however remote. I have read more than a hundred since I assumed the management of this theatre, and I never go a journey of any length without one or two MSS. packed in my satchel. Of course, I have an assistant to read, otherwise the work could never be got through with."

TELEGRAPHING NO SMALL EXPENSE.

"In considering expenses," continued Mr. Collier, "the cost of telegraphing must not be left out. Look at those stacks," he said, pointing to six enormous files on each of which telegrams tightly pressed down, reached about ten inches in height. "These are the records of last season's losses, each travelling manager telegraphing me his nightly and manager receipts immediately after the house is counted up. But other matters about which he has to use the wire are constantly occurring. Here in New-York, our account with the telegraph company runs between $50 and $60 a week, and the expense list of each company a fair sum will also be found under this head."

DRIVEN AWAY BY CALLERS.

"With all the work I have to do, I could get through pretty well if it were not for the incessant stream of callers. I have been driven by them out of the theatre, proper, and had to take these rooms in the Motion House, but the Bell boys bring the cards here, and even when I don't see the owners, the looking at their names and sending some message or excuse, breaks in upon the current of one's thoughts. Cards begin to arrive at 8 a. m. and I have been roused up by the bearers of them after midnight. I don't see one in twenty of the people who call. I wish I could do more, but I can't; I'm only mortal. But I'm sure if I am to be rewarded here after for what I suffer here I'll be cast for a star part among the angels."

The reporter had plenty of opportunity of realizing how the manager was beset, and to admire his ready facility in excuses, and his inventive faculty. During that hour the reporter heard to his great astonishment that "Mr. Collier had gone to Niblo's," that he was "at the lawyer's," that he was "somewhere in the theatre," that he was "not in," that his secretary "thought Mr. Collier was in Chicago," that he "had gone to lunch," that he "was in Boston," that "the gentleman might call again in an hour," and "that he would see the lady in fifteen minutes if she would kindly wait in the parlor."

## TO CUT ST. LOUIS RATES OPENLY.

A HEAVY REDUCTION RESOLVED ON BY THE WABASH IN RESPONSE TO "BOYCOTTING."

It is understood that the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Railway will, to-day, begin the sale of tickets to St. Louis at a heavy cut under the tariff rate. The sales will be made openly in the company's offices. This action is aimed at certain to precipitate a crisis in the passenger war in the West, as few railroad men believe that the other Western roads will lag behind their rival in the contest for business. Whether they will openly cut or permit the outside brokers' offices to reap the benefit from a necessary enlargement of their commissions is uncertain. But little doubt is entertained that the proposed action of the Wabash will give a great impulse to the strengthening of the schedule rates now going on. The lowest differential tariff rate from New-York to St. Louis is $22.25. The rate which the Wabash intends to make is said to be at least $5 less and well-informed persons stated yesterday that the margin of the cut would probably be extended to $7 or $8. Such a reduction will inevitably assist in increasing the demoralization in the fares to Chicago and other Western places besides St. Louis.

The action of the Wabash has been determined on because of the "boycotting" of that road which the ticket brokers have quietly been indulging in since the company went into the hands of receivers. No official action has been taken by the brokers' association, but nearly all of them have tacitly agreed to sell as few tickets over the Wabash as possible. This course was decided upon because of the position taken by the receivers that the tickets issued before the road was placed under a receivership were a debt on the property which had not been provided for and, therefore, that the tickets would not be honored. The amount of these old tickets in the hands of outside brokers is estimated at at least $75,000. The expenses of litigation have deterred the brokers from contesting their case in the courts but in order to retaliate upon the Wabash for its course the brokers since the receivers were appointed, have only sold tickets over that line where customers imperatively demanded them. The Wabash lost so much business from this that it was resolved to attempt to regain its traffic by openly reducing rates at its own offices. The developments of to-day will be watched with great interest, and unless the Wabash receivers have a distribution a livelier interest than has yet been seen looms up in the future.

## SOCIAL INCIDENTS IN NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, Aug. 31.—To-day has been the hottest and most sultry of the season. In the early part of the day scarcely a breath of air was stirring. This afternoon a high breeze arose, tempering the atmosphere sufficiently to make life more bearable. The morning was cloudy, the afternoon fair and to-night the clouds have settled down again threatening speedy showers. The heat affected the size of the congregations, though the presence of several strangers at the different churches attracted many people.

The ship Northampton, of the British West India Squadron, arrived here this morning with Vice Admiral Commerell on board. The Admiral sent his compliments to the port, the Torpedo Station and President Arthur. Salutes will be fired to-morrow.

President Arthur did not attend church to-day but remained on board the Dispatch, where a conference was held with Secretary Chandler. To-night he was entertained by M. M. Beckwith, of New York. To-morrow he attends the Casino subscription ball and will probably be present at the polo games, when the Buffaloes and Meadow Brooks meet. The President will remain until Wednesday at least, having engagements up to that time.

David Davis, of Illinois, and Postmaster-General Gresham rode out with their families to-day.

Count Arschat, charge d'affaires of the Belgian Legation, and Countess Arschat have arrived at the Ocean House; also, P. S. Justice and wife and R. N. Cooper, of England.

James Gordon Bennett will give a domino ball on Wednesday evening. This will be the first ball of this kind ever given here. A tent will be erected for the occasion. Only the ladies were given dominoes.

Viscount Janze and Mr. Herbert, of England, will give a dinner at the Casino to-morrow evening in return for the many courtesies they have received during their visit to Newport.

It will be gay again this week, a number of social entertainments being already announced. Madame Bonaparte will give a ball on Tuesday evening. On Wednesday the Douglass-Dickey wedding takes place.

The arrivals at the Ocean House to-day were: R. H. Derby and wife, H. C. Morris, Peter Mario, J. H. Aldrich, Miss Aldrich, Edward Kemys, H. Bernard, R. W. P. Farrington, A. Brown, J. F. William, B. Seaward, George W. Nottingham, Frank Worthwhile and wife, New-York; Lieutenant M. Fisher Wright, of the Navy; F. C. Potter, T. S. Keith, J. F. Hall and wife, M. E. Whitney, F. S. Hartshorn and wife, Boston; George W. Simpson, of the Navy; Fred Allen, Washington; William Coller, Robert Erley, Philadelphia; John F. Jerre, jr., Irvington; Edward A. Ferguson, Detroit; Levi Wilson, Providence; George R. Durane, of the Navy.

At the Aquidneck have arrived J. P. Nichols, John Norton, Brooklyn; Theodore F. Johnson, Flushing; Henry J. Bothof, John F. Law, L. S. Keithick, Edward L. Moulton, John H. Milner, W. R. Searle, J. P. Faulkon, Mrs. A. J. Smith, New-York; Francis A. White, Baltimore; J. F. White, of the Navy.

## AT THE WEST POINT ACADEMY.

WEST POINT, Aug. 30.—The cadets broke camp yesterday, and the outdoor life of '84 is one of the past. They will begin anew their academic studies on Monday. The new officers who will be instructors and tutors at the Academy for the next four year term, arrived yesterday and reported for duty. The officers whose terms have expired are getting ready to leave here. There are about a dozen newcomers to take the place of those that leave, and they are all 1st and 2d Lieutenants. Those that leave the Point go back to their several regiments, which are stationed at different posts throughout the country.

All of the "Seps" that will report this year have put in an appearance and are now undergoing the rigorous preliminary military movements to which they are subjected at the hands of those who have earned the right to wear grey brass-buttoned coats. The "Seps" are the boys who are admitted into the Academy in September. Out of about sixty appointees forty-seven have arrived here and reported. They come from all parts of the country and will yet have to go through the examinations. Two of the forty-seven are colored boys from South Carolina. One is principal and the other alternate, and, of course, only one of them can be admitted.

The last of the cadet summer hops, which is always the largest and grandest affair of the kind, was held at Cadet Mess Hall, Thursday evening. It was a brilliant assemblage. Cadets Ramsey and Little were the managers and led the german, in which one hundred couples participated. The ladies who dealt out the favors were Mrs. Professor Michie and Mrs. Harry Hasbrouck, of the Post; Mrs. F. P. Wright of Albany, and Mrs. J. M. Carson, of Washington. The officers and professors of the Academy and some of the recent graduates who had their promotions handed out on by President Arthur, were present. Some of the ladies who were present and whose toilets were befitting the occasion, were Mrs. Wirley Merritt, wife of the Superintendent; Miss Porter, daughter of Admiral Porter; Mrs. Wallack, of New York; Mrs. and Miss Townsend, of New-York; Mrs. General Pain and daughters, of Washington; Mrs. Gill, of New-York; Mrs. and Miss Murphy, of Cincinnati, who were with Captain J. P. Donnellard, of Nashville; Miss Bayard, niece of Senator Bayard; Miss Bellinger, of South Carolina; the Misses Lamar, of Savannah; Miss Irwin, of Chicago; Miss Duncan of Washington and Miss Homestead, of New-York.

## GOOD WORK AT THE BARGE OFFICE.

The City of Rome, with 646 cabin passengers, and the Normandie with 221, arrived yesterday at almost the same time and there was lively work at the Barge Office. This is the severest test that the new arrangement has received yet and everything went off smoothly and expeditiously. There was some grumbling among the passengers on the City of Rome at the delay at quarantine, but considering the amount of baggage handled and the large number of passengers, everyone was forced to admit that things were well and quickly done.

# CAMPAIGNING IN MAINE.

## THE AROOSTOOK MEETINGS.

MR. HAMLIN'S RECOLLECTIONS—MR. BOUTELLE'S WONDERFUL DISTRICT.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

PRESQUE ISLE, Me., Aug. 28.—This part of Maine might well be called the "tip end of Yankee land." Presque Isle is only a few miles from the New-Brunswick border, and is 770 miles by rail from New-York, almost as far as Chicago. To reach it by rail a person has to go over the Maine Central Railroad to McAdam, in New-Brunswick, and then over a provincial road for a distance of 164 miles. A branch from Aroostook, in New-Brunswick, brings passengers back into the State of Maine and to Presque Isle. A similar branch from Debec connects with Houlton, which is the shire town of Aroostook County. It was in these towns that two mass-meetings were arranged this week at which Mr. Blaine had promised to be present. His physicians and friends felt that he was not at the time in a physical condition to warrant him taking such a long journey; hence, much against his will, he had to disappoint the many thousands of Republicans who gathered at Houlton and at Presque Isle.

The special train arranged to take Mr. Blaine and the other distinguished gentlemen left Bangor on Wednesday morning at 6 a. m. There came on it ex-Senator Hamlin, Governor Robie, Mr. McKinley, of Ohio, whose seat in the present Congress the Democrats stole, Congressman Boutelle, in whose district Aroostook County lies, General Hamlin, A. F. Crockett, of Rockland; Nicholas Fessenden, of Fort Fairfield; J. A. Locke, of Portland; Mr. Packard, land agent of the State, and others.

The country from Bangor east to Vanceboro, the boundary line of New-Brunswick, is not an interesting country, but it is greatly superior to that along the line of the New-Brunswick road until the valley of the St. John River is reached. Then for 100 miles the line passes through a beautiful country, settled a long time ago by immigrants who came up the river in boats. The "Aroostook war," which was a quarrel forty-five years ago with New-Brunswick over the northeastern boundary line, led to the settlement of Presque Isle. Ex-Senator Hamlin was speaker of the Maine House of Representatives at that time, and on the train to-day he told the story of the war.

THE AROOSTOOK WAR—AN UNSETTLED CLAIM.

"The treaty of 1787 with Great Britain," he said, "fixed the boundary line on the highlands which divided the waters of the St. John River from those of the Restigouche. Under that treaty we claimed—and there was no room for doubt that we were in the right—that all of the territory west of the St. John River belonged to the State of Maine. The people of New-Brunswick first claimed the boundary was at the Kennebec, then at the Penobscot, and finally at the St. Croix. In the winter of 1837 we discovered that New-Brunswick lumbermen were cutting logs here on the Aroostook River. There was a magnificent forest here then—trees that would now bring thousands of dollars for masts. Well, the Sheriff of Penobscot, Mr. Strickland, Land Agent McIntyre and Rines, a lumberman, came up here to arrest the intruders. But instead the provincial lumbermen arrested Strickland, McIntyre and Rines and took them to St. John on a sled. They were paroled, but the circumstance aroused the people of Maine. The Governor called out 2,000 of the militia, and I remember that they were reviewed in Augusta in midwinter. They marched up here and to reach the Aroostook they had to cut a road through the primeval forest. They drove out the lumbermen, built a fort here (pointing out the car window to the remains of an old fort), and called it Fairfield in honor of the Governor. The New-Brunswick lumbermen had cut about $500,000 worth of logs, and the soldiers built a boom and kept the logs here. Sir John Harvey was Governor of New-Brunswick, and he called out the provincial troops; but they did not come near enough to permit a collision. The President sent General Winfield Scott here, and he arranged an armistice pending the settlement of the question. England sent out a Minister specially to settle the matter. Daniel Webster was Secretary of State, and he consented to a treaty which fixed the present boundary, starting at St. Croix River, and running up a line marked by iron posts until the St. John River is reached at Grand Falls. The State of Maine protested without avail, however. There is no doubt that we were, by Mr. Webster's act, cheated out of a valuable tract of country."

"What became of the logs?" Mr. Hamlin was asked.

"Well," he replied, "it was arranged in the armistice that the Province of New-Brunswick should sell the logs pending the settlement of the boundary line, and if the territory in which they were cut belonged to the State of Maine the proceeds of the sale should be paid over. Well, under the new treaty that territory was on the Maine side of the boundary. But we have not yet obtained that money, about half a million dollars. It is a better claim than many that have come before Congress. We were not only cheated out of a valuable tract of country, but also out of the logs."

A BIG COUNTY—THE TARIFF BENEFICIAL.

Aroostook county covers a territory of 6,890 square miles; and it is one of the few counties in the State that is increasing in population. In 1870 it had a population of 29,609, which in 1880 had increased to 41,700. Houlton and Presque Isle are pretty New England villages surrounded by fine looking farms. Mr. Hamlin, who was here 28 years ago, recollects when the present site of Presque Isle was an unbroken forest. The great crops here are oats, barley, buckwheat and potatoes. There are numerous factories, where starch is made out of potatoes which sell here for 25 cents a bushel. The New Brunswick railroad shipped from here to Boston last year 80 tons of raspberries. There is an iron mine not far from here yielding 44 per cent of iron, free from sulphur. But the lack of good transportation facilities has been the great drawback. On the American side, however, where the people have had the benefit of a protective tariff the towns have been increasing rapidly in wealth and population. But on the New-Brunswick side, where they have had the benefit of better transportation facilities by rail and water, the country has long been at a standstill. Mr. Steward, superintendent of the New-Brunswick Railroad, who was aboard the train today, was asked if there was any improvement in business in the province since Sir John A. Macdonald established a protective tariff in the Dominion.

"A decided improvement," was the reply. "The tariff has not been long enough in force to have its full effect, but it has been a positive benefit to this province, and the people would not abandon it. I do not think that the province is growing much in population; but we hope for a reciprocity treaty with the States, which will help us."

In Aroostook County a colony of fifty Swedes settled in 1870. They have increased 1,474 per cent in population since that time and have a town called New-Sweden. In ten years they cleared 5,000 acres of land, built a church, five school houses, three mills and 163 dwelling houses. Besides wheat, hay, rye and buckwheat they raised in one year 25,000 bushels of potatoes. Their experience shows what can be done in Aroostook County by thrift and industry. Further north of the Swedish settlement there is the Madawaska district which was settled long ago by the Acadian French refugees. They are clannish, jealous of their rights and refuse to learn the English language. On the other hand the Swedes will not allow any language but the English to be taught in their schools. Frenchville and other settlements of the kind are curious and interesting. The Acadian French houses are of the old Norman pattern, with concave roofs, and the farms are small, eight or ten rods wide and two or three hundred rods long. These Frenchmen live on potatoes and buckwheat and pork. The French settlements give almost a solid Democratic vote while the Swedes are Republicans.

A VERY LARGE CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Some of the difficulties of campaigning in Maine may be inferred from the size of this Congressional district, which comprises the counties of Penobscot, Piscataquis, Aroostook and Washington. The district is 200 miles long and 180 miles wide and covers 17,280 square miles—a territory as large as the State of Massachusetts. Congressman Boutelle is an enterprising and able man, but to get over such a territory which has a population of 175,000, and to talk to Frenchmen, Swedes and other nationalities requires campaign work of no mean order. To naturalize a man here at this time of the year he has to be taken to Bangor, 280 miles by rail, and there are few candidates who can afford such an expense. But when the Democrats carried the State in 1880 they paid the expenses of about 100 men from here to Bangor and return who were naturalized. It cannot be learned, however, that they are doing anything of the kind this year.

The meetings in Houlton and Presque Isle were in all respects successful. About 5,000 persons gathered in Houlton and 6,000 in Presque Isle—one-quarter almost of the entire population of the county. They came fifty and sixty miles in carriages to see Mr. Blaine, and though greatly disappointed because he did not come, yet they listened attentively for hours to the speeches of Mr. Hamlin, Mr. Boutelle, Mr. McKinley and Governor Robie. Certainly if these meetings are any indication of the result, Maine will give a phenomenal Republican majority this year.

## CLEVELAND AND THE TARIFF.

HIS SUPPORT OF THE MORRISON BILL.

EFFECT OF THE TARIFF AGITATION IN MAINE—THE OUTLOOK IN VERMONT, NEW-YORK AND MASSACHUSETTS.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

AUGUSTA, Aug. 31.—A prominent Republican from Vermont who arrived here to-day, says that the canvass in that State has been dull, no particular effort having been made to polls a large vote. The Republicans, however, anticipate a majority of 18,000 or 20,000 at the election on Tuesday. The so-called Independent Republicans have shown their full sympathy with the Democrats by placing an independent ticket in the field at the State election. The Democrats appear to be well supplied with money to get out their full vote.

In this State there begin to appear numerous evidences of the presence of the Democratic barrel. In Mr. Reed's district, a Greenback newspaper which has been opposing the Democratic candidate suddenly changed in his favor. That is one instance of several that indicate the use of money. The Republicans will hold thirty meetings in the State to-morrow. Senator Hawley will speak here.

Representative Hiscock, who will speak to-morrow at Phillips, says that New-York State will give 50,000 majority for Blaine. He says that the Republicans there are remarkably confident and enthusiastic and that they have good reasons for that feeling.

The Democrats will hold a large number of meetings in this State this week, but they are apparently unable to get any representative speakers to assist in their canvass. Mr. Bedman, their candidate for Governor, is trying to avoid the tariff question, but does not succeed. The Democratic State Committee, when the Morrison Tariff bill was before the House, met at Waterville on March 6 and formally approved the bill, and denounced the present tariff. That is hurting the Democrats now, because that bill placed hay and lumber, two of Maine's important products, on the free list. The Democrats in the House also added a free ship amendment to the shipping bill. This amendment was defeated by the Republican Senate that has served to make the tariff the prominent issue here.

GOVERNOR CLEVELAND ON THE TARIFF.

A great deal of attention has been attracted to-day to a letter from Henry L. Nelson, private secretary to Speaker Carlisle, which was printed in *The Boston Herald*. Mr. Nelson confirms what Professor Perry said about Mr. Cleveland's free trade tendencies. Speaking on this subject, Speaker Carlisle's private secretary says:

"There is no doubt of Mr. Cleveland's position. He is as thoroughly in earnest in the cause of revenue reform as his friend Mr. Dorsheimer. In the contest in Congress last winter he stood with Carlisle and Morrison and against Randall. It is with my personal knowledge that he wrote letters to New-York members of Congress, urging them to vote with Mr. Morrison, both on the question of consideration and on the motion to strike out the enacting clause of the Morrison bill. At least one vote and perhaps more were gained for the bill by these letters. Mr. Cleveland is a revenue reformer. He is as aggressive against protection as any of the men who made Mr. Carlisle speaker and who worked for the Morrison bill. The National Committee ought to recognize facts. All the opposition to revenue reform, all the protection sentiment of the country is arrayed against the Democratic party, because, despite of the Democratic majority in the present federal House of Representatives voted last winter in favor of reducing tariff taxation. For the same reason, and because Mr. Cleveland approved of the action of the House officials, the protection sentiment of the country will be against him."

Mr. Nelson adds that Speaker Carlisle will take the stump in the West and discuss the tariff question in every speech. He says that Converse and Merrick, of Ohio, were defeated for renomination in Congress because they opposed the Morrison bill. Edward Wilson, he member of the National Democratic Committee from Indiana, says that Mr. Cleveland will not withdraw and it was a mistake for Hendricks to discuss the question at this late hour.

THE OUTLOOK IN MASSACHUSETTS.

A Republican who arrived to-day from Massachusetts says that the canvass in that State will open on September 9, to be led off by a big mass meeting in Boston at which Senator Hawley and Emory Storrs will speak. Chairman Henry K. Lodge is confident of victory in that State. Judge Adin Thayer of Worcester, says that it looks as if Independent Republicans in that part of Massachusetts, The Democrats in Massachusetts are going all to pieces. Ex-Mayor Prince, of Boston, and William A. Simmons, have agreed to take the stump for Butler. State senator Calvin will also desert Cleveland, it is said. T. B. Crane, another member of the Democratic State Committee of Massachusetts, has resigned, saying that he cannot support Cleveland, and others are to follow.

Mr. Blaine will leave Augusta for Topsham on Wednesday. His mail averages 150 letters a day and all are answered.

## DEMOCRATIC DEFECTION IN BANGOR.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

BANGOR, Me., Aug. 31.—Democrats in this city are greatly exercised on account of the defection of Irish Americans, and are doing their best to counteract it. To prevent attendance at a meeting on Friday evening, at which Dr. Pepper spoke, and which was presided over by D. F. Kelliher, a prominent and eloquent Irish Democrat, a torchlight procession was arranged, but it miscarried on account of the heavy rain. The meeting called out a large number of Irishmen who were deeply impressed with the able arguments presented. To offset this effect the torchlight parade was held last night. It was participated in by a uniformed company of over a hundred, and less than that number of citizens, largely miners. A bonfire was built upon which was piled a large number of copies of *The Irish World*, which is doing much good in influencing Irish-American voters.

## IRISH-AMERICAN INDEPENDENTS.

The Irish-American Independents met yesterday in their new headquarters, No. 108 East Sixteenth-st. Edward I. Rowe presided. A card handed to every one read: "From a pamphlet issued by the Free Trade Club of London—'Let it be understood once for all, that the salvation of England depends upon the destruction of American manufactures, and that the only possible way in which American manufacturers can be destroyed is by free trade. This can come only through the Democracy, and Democracy can only secure control of this Republic by the votes of Irishmen. How England must laugh in her sleeve as she sees the men who left their homes vowing vengeance, serve her interests by working for a party which, if it gets control of the country, will inevitably carry out the policy she most desires.'"

After this had been fully discussed the gathering listened to addresses from a number of speakers, among whom were Patrick Donahue, of the Eighth Ward, who said "that a club with 100 members asked admission," Thomas Coyle, of Fortieth-st. and Third-ave., who said that he represented eighty-five members of a club, every one of whom would vote for Blaine and Logan. Chairman Rowe said: "Now, gentlemen, it don't seem that the meeting at the Academy on Thursday has had any effect upon us. How disadvised must Mrs. Parnell have been to have attended such a meeting. It was a shame and a disgrace that the Democratic party should have enjoled the good old lady into being present."

O'Meagher Conden had grave doubts as to the genuineness of the dispatch which had been read at the meeting purporting to come from the Irish-Americans of Washington. He telegraphed to Washington and received as a reply: "The dispatch read at the Democratic meeting on Thursday, is spurious. There is no representative of the Irish-American organization in Washington."

Mr. Rowe said that forgery had been extensively resorted to in bolstering up the meeting of Thursday. Many prominent persons had come to him and said that their names had been used without their permission.

## TRYING TO BREAK UP A BLAINE MEETING.

A call for a meeting of Irishmen yesterday afternoon to organize a Blaine and Logan Club attracted a large crowd to St. Michael's Institute in Erie-st., Jersey City. The Institute is in the 1st Assembly District, better known as the "Horseshoe" which is the Democratic stronghold of the county. John Reardon was selected to preside. The first speaker was Michael B. Holmes, a prominent Irish leader. While he was addressing the audience a crowd of Democrats got together in the rear part of the hall and attempted to break up the meeting by cheering for Cleveland. Another crowd cheered for Butler, but the Blaine men were in the large majority and drowned the voices of the disturbers with louder cheers for Blaine and Logan. Two men came to blows but were separated by a policeman. The chairman then announced that anybody who disliked the sentiments expressed by the speakers could leave the room, but that if those who came there for the evident purpose of creating a disturbance persisted, they would be ejected. There was no further disturbance, and after speeches by Patrick Logan, Robert J. Carroll and Richard J. Murphy, a Blaine and Logan club was organized, and the meeting adjourned with cheers for the candidates.

## HE WOULD NOT BE ENROLLED.

The following letter needs no explanation:

GEORGE W. GRIFFIN, *Secretary National Committee of Republicans and Independents.*

DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 22d, inclosing a circular and a enrollment slips, was duly received. The enrollment of any name you desire I must refuse.

I am, indeed, in hearty sympathy with any, well directed "efforts to secure clean and honest politics," but, I am not at all in sympathy with the efforts of the committee of which you are the secretary.

I do not consider their efforts as pointing toward "clean and honest politics," but to the contrary.

Why in their so called fair-minded search of purity, does the committee skip so carelessly over the charges and records against the nominee whom they support?

Do they think that sober thought or close scrutiny would make their consciences blush? Yours respectfully,

H. B. MOORE.

## THE TRIBUNE IN THE COUNTRY.

THE FIRST IN SARATOGA.

QUICK TIME BY RAILROAD—AN ACCIDENT TO THE PONY EXPRESS.

SARATOGA, Aug. 31.—The regular edition of THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE was on sale at Saratoga this morning by 9 o'clock, beating *The Herald* by nearly three-quarters of an hour. The special TRIBUNE train left the Grand Central Depot at 2:50 a. m., carrying a large supply of the regular Sunday edition. A monster engine, No. 238, with Engineer Remington in charge, and a passenger-coach, made up the train. G. W. Marsh was the conductor and F. Ames the brakeman. Engine 238 is the latest addition in that line to the Hudson River road, and is a superb piece of machinery. Engineer Remington watched his charge with great solicitude, as it had previously made nothing but a trial trip. So fine are its running qualities, however, that it made even better time than THE TRIBUNE special usually does. At Schenectady the papers for Saratoga were transferred to a wagon in waiting, and a drive of twenty-two miles followed. Quite a serious accident, in the form of a breakdown, occurred on this portion of the trip, and the driver and THE TRIBUNE representative narrowly escaped being killed. Notwithstanding this difficulty THE TRIBUNE was the first New-York paper to arrive in Saratoga, and had a very fine sale.

AT THE CROWDED KAATERSKILL.

HOTEL KAATERSKILL, N. Y., Aug. 31.—The regular edition of THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE was distributed all over the Catskill Mountain range to-day by special trains chartered by that paper. During the early part of the season THE TRIBUNE sent its bundle up on Sunday by way of Catskill, a route having some advantages but none to compare in speed of delivery or in number of localities reached with the all rail routes from Rondout, which have latterly been called into requisition.

THE TRIBUNE'S engine left Rondout this morning at 5 o'clock, made a rapid run up to the range; and its whistle was heard at the station below this hotel at 7 o'clock. Two men brought up the bundle to the hotel. The first customer was a lady who came down the walk to meet the dealer and who having bought a paper ran back to her room, to enjoy the paper before breakfast. There are 900 guests at this hotel, and several hours before the other New-York papers arrived TRIBUNES were rustling in the hands of readers all over the piazzas and in all parts of the large breakfast room. Every copy of the large bundle sent was sold. At sunrise to-day the lowlands were covered with clouds and fog, but the weather cleared beautifully about 9 a. m. and a delightful day followed.

Dr. Haley, of Newark, officiated at morning service in the parlor and a fine sacred concert was given by the orchestra to-night.

The Kaaterskill Hotel will remain open until October if the weather remains warm.

IN THE CATSKILLS.

STAMFORD, N. Y., Aug. 31.—At 5:15 a. m. THE TRIBUNE special car W. R. Crane made fast at the Rondout dock, having on board a large supply of the regular edition of THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE, which had been thrown off at Rondout from THE TRIBUNE special train on the Hudson River Railroad. The papers were quickly transferred to a team in readiness on the Ulster and Delaware road, and at 5:22 engine No. 4, with a car attached, started toward the mountains. Engineer Frank Tongue was in charge. Phoenicia was reached at 6:10, and a stop was made to take water and transfer some packages of papers. At 7:27 Stamford, the terminus of the road, was reached. The trip had been made in two hours and four minutes, lacking just three minutes of breaking the previous record. During the past two years the Ulster and Delaware road has made strenuous efforts to come out first with fine appointments. Indeed, during the present season there have been twenty-four trains daily, with parlor cars attached, and the speed is rapidly becoming the record feature of the Catskills. No train, however, equal to speed THE TRIBUNE special SUNDAY TRIBUNE this morning were for sale every where along the route shortly after 7, and at the Grand Hotel, which now ranks close to the Kaaterskill in popularity and size, THE TRIBUNE was for sale just four hours ahead of the other New-York dailies. Its sale was larger than that of *The Herald*, and more than that of *The Times*, *World* and *Sun* combined.

FOUR HOURS AHEAD AT RICHFIELD.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y., Aug. 31.—THE TRIBUNE train on the New-York Central ran from Albany to Herkimer to-day in one hour and fifty minutes. Papers were thrown off at different stations along the route. At Herkimer George Green was waiting with a "Whirlwind" and a light wagon, and drove the bundles to Helmers over the hill, seven miles in thirty-five minutes. E. J. Luce with his horse Bonnie drove the rest of the distance, seven miles in to Richfield in twenty-seven minutes. Considering the heavy roads after the severe rain, this was extraordinary time. THE TRIBUNE was four hours ahead of all rivals, and there was no need of hurry; but the drivers of the pony express take pride in making good time. The guests were as usual waiting the arrival of THE TRIBUNE and they bought the papers eagerly. Fresh horses were waiting to take THE TRIBUNE to Cooperstown, a distance of sixteen miles, which was made in one hour and ten minutes. THE TRIBUNE is the only Sunday paper sold at this place. The train from Albany was run to-day by C. R. Cogswell, conductor, and Jerry Harris, engineer, with engine No. 566.

DOWN EAST.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 31.—THE TRIBUNE beat *The Herald* both in the time of arrival and in sales here to-day, as it has every day this summer since the season began. THE TRIBUNE is the first New-York paper that ever delivered its Sunday edition here on the day of publication. Its growth in favor here is seen by the fact that to-day, although people are going and the season is virtually over, the sales of THE TRIBUNE were about as large as on any day this season, and far ahead of *The Herald*.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 31.—THE TRIBUNE has beaten *The Herald* into Newport every day of the week, this summer; and to-day was no exception. THE TRIBUNE has gained wonderfully here, this year, and it has especially left *The New-York Times* completely out of sight.

AT A GREAT CAMP-MEETING.

LEBANON SPRINGS, N. Y., Aug. 31.—At the large camp-meeting here, which lasted all of the past week, THE TRIBUNE managed to beat all the other New-York papers to the camp grounds four hours in time. As a result it was the only paper from New-York that was seen on the grounds. THE TRIBUNE'S agent to this smart piece of enterprise was E. C. Pierce, of Chatham village. The papers were sent part way by pony express.

EARLY ARRIVAL IN UTICA.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 31.—The regular edition of THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE reached this city to-day and numerous points in the vicinity by special train, nearly four hours ahead of other papers. People are beginning to wake up to the fact here that if they want an early New-York paper they must look to THE TRIBUNE for it. There was a good sale on the streets and at the hotels.

## TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS.

The steamship City of Rome, of the Anchor Line, which arrived yesterday, brought among her passengers, Edward Arnold, Lieutenant W. E. Aver, the Rev. W. Augwin, W. R. Bridgman, G. A. Bacon, George D. Bromley and the Misses Bromley, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Blakelee, T. E. Brewster, J. H. Cox, G. Hoyt, J. Hay and Miss Hay, McVitt D. Landon, the Rev. W. Loyd and Lieutenant T. Ridgeway.

The Normandie, of the General Transatlantic Line, brought W. L. Cutting, Professor and Mrs. Charbier and Dr. Mathurez.

## FORCED TO ATTEND THE CLEVELAND MEETING.

The Republican National Committee received on Saturday the following letter which tells its own story:

*To the Honorable Chairman of the Republican Headquarters:*

I hope you will excuse me for addressing this note to and informing you that I a delivery man who is working on the parade works department of this city had to attend, by compulsion by our foreman, the mass-meeting at the academy of Music on the night 28th inst. we were Democrats always, but we want it understood that next election we will cast our votes for James G. Blain. I now over 50 of ourselves in this district. I will not give any of our names at present, as some of us are working under foreman for at about six or 8 dollars per week I suppose you know we should be making full time but we only get 3 or four day's per week so that is the man that want all his dependents to be at the meeting had Hendricks. You will hear from us my name again that we then that was at that mass meeting I think will go as we will and vote for Mr. James G. Blain.

A DEMOCRAT.

## MEETING HIS BROTHER'S FATE.

JAMESTOWN, Aug. 31.—Telegraph Apprentice Thomas Feresey, of Jamestown, had both legs cut off by a New-York Pennsylvania and Ohio freight train today at noon. He was fifteen years old. Five years ago this month his brother met death in a like manner at Waterboro.

## THE YACHT SUNSHINE ASHORE.

The sloop yacht Sunshine, belonging to Mr. Elliott, of Boston, and a member of the New-Shaka Club, went ashore at Sandy Hook on Saturday night. Tugs were sent down yesterday to get her off.

# SCIENCE AND RELIGION.

## THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

SERMONS BY MEMBERS IN MONTREAL ON THE RELATION OF SCIENCE AND RELIGION.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

MONTREAL, Aug. 31.—On the eve of the meeting of the British Association one of the religious journals sounded a warning against the materialistic tendencies of modern science. It happened to be a journal published in the interest of Roman Catholicism but undoubtedly there were some old fashioned Calvinists in Montreal who had similar views.

The Scotch element in Montreal, although numerically small, is influential. It comprises the bankers, merchants and moneyed class, and from its social position and high character admirably shapes public sentiment. Its attitude in religious matters is uncompromising. The Presbyterian Church here is a strong religious body and it stands for a theology of an old-fashioned and rather stern type. The English Canadian Church and the Methodists are also flourishing bodies, and the French and Irish elements, constituting the bulk of the population, are constant and devout in their attendance upon the numerous churches of their faith. Montreal is pre-eminently a religious city, and looks with little favor upon the irreligious tendencies of not a little of the popular science of the day. On this account Lord Rayleigh's reference in his opening address to the relations between modernized education and religion was well timed. It tended to reassure many excellent people here who, as he said, are afraid of science as tending toward materialism. When he declared that the higher mysteries of being required other weapons than those of calculation and experiment, and deprecated the claim of scientific workers to assume the attitude of religious teachers and prophets he uttered a sentiment which was heartily appreciated by men of all schools of denominational thought and practice. Certainly there have been no discussions in the sections which have tended to foster scepticism in religion to-day.

A RELIGIOUS SERVICE.

Moreover there have been many evidences of the Christian character of the assembly which has been exercising during the past week its scientific habits of mind. In accordance with one of its recognized customs the association held a devotional meeting in the David Morrice Hall during the afternoon under the general direction of Sir William Dawson. Dr. J. H. Gladstone, Dr. Asa Gray, W. H. Perkin and Dr. Andrew Wilson. It was well attended and, although lasting barely half an hour, was characterized for fervor and warmth of feeling. The clergy in attendance upon the sessions of the associations were largely represented in the city pulpits morning, afternoon and evening, and in most instances their sermons had a direct bearing upon the relations of science and religion. Possibly the preachers felt under obligations to explain if not to defend their active interest in the proceedings of the Association. At any rate scientific inquiry was the pivot upon which the pulpit discussions of the day turned, and even when the discourse embodied a strictly religious theme there would be an excursion toward the close into the domain of natural science.

At Christ Church Cathedral, for example, the preacher was the venerable Dr. Compton, of Queens College, Cambridge, a sturdy and outspoken advocate of scientific investigation. His sermon, based upon the words of Pilate, "Who is this King?" related mainly to the extension of the Christian kingdom from its foundation. A long quotation from a letter of one of the primitive Christians to a pagan friend reciting the sufferings, self denials, faith and aspirations of the apostles, kept open the way for an ideal account of Christianity in its progress from age to age. The sermon contained passages of real eloquence and was delivered with great energy of manner, albeit with defective articulation and a voice betraying the stream of advancing years. Toward the close came the emphatic declaration that the Christian Church was the kingdom of truth, and that within that kingdom there was room for scientific and every other form of truth. Many good people, he admitted, viewed with alarm the progress of modern investigation and free and ambitious advances of knowledge. He did not share these misgivings. He was not disturbed by any of the achievements or tendencies of modern science. He was not alarmed when he heard it proved that there were close structural resemblances between the material body of man and the apes, for he knew that man had an immortal soul, with faculties which separated him from all that was material either by kinship or by the ape body of the ape. He would not be claimed of scientists to be prepared in demonstrating that all forms of life on the planet had been developed from a single germ, for even that would imply the work of a creative agent. Let the universe be resolved into that single unit, and there would still remain an infinite distance to be traversed between that unit and zero. Let the origin of life be traced to some source outside this little earth, and there would still remain an immense distance between that foreign unit and zero. He was neither frightened nor discouraged by the results of the most comprehensive study of physical phenomena. He preferred to bid the investigators a hearty God speed in their search after fundamental truth, for glory in their triumphs, and