WHAT PEOPLE ARE SAYING.

THE SPIRIT OF THE DAY.

GOOD WORK FOR THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: The prospect here is very encouraging for Blaine. Within a few days I have conversed with, among others, very many intelligent and representative Irishmen, and they solemnly declare that they will vote for Blaine. This decision is reached after mature deliberation, and it cannot be changed.

THE TRIBUNE is very popular here. It is doing valiant work for the cause of right. We have no use for *The Times*, and the patronage of that paper is falling off. The paper that appeals to rum-shop victims to strengthen its waning cause and at all calls itself the "Journal of Civilization" should be looked upon with utter contempt.

Butler has split the Democratic party in two, with fair prospect of carrying off the largest half.

JAMES SMITH.

Pittsford, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1884.

A CHANCE FOR FUN ALL AROUND.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: The sympathies of the people in Northern New-York and Vermont have been awakened, and practically manifested in their cordial co-operation with the friends of the city children, in freely opening their homes and hearts, to the multitudes which have been sent from the crowded streets of the city to the "fresh air" of the country. These children and their friends bear testimony to the cheerful liberality of the people in the country. In many instances, these children have been received in homes, and entertained at the cost of great inconvenience, and when the entertainment could only be afforded by personal sacrifice. In the small town of Shelburne, Vermont, seventy "fresh air" children have been made happy for two weeks. Sun and shade, grass and flowers, milk and fruit, have been as free to them as the fresh air. Some families could scarcely afford it; all have been put to inconvenience; but it has been most cheerfully done for the Master's sake. Now there are children in the country. Would it not be simple justice, if the city people should open their houses in the Winter for some of these unsophisticated country boys and girls, and give them a hospitable reception? THE TRIBUNE would not be required to raise a fund, for the purpose; they would pay their own fares. But it would delight many young hearts to be permitted to see the sights of a great city, of which they read and dream. Ought the benefaction to be all on one side? The people of the country will, no doubt, get the blessing for the "cup of cold water," as they tend, not hoping to receive again," and they would like to furnish the opportunity to the good people of the city, to share in the blessing. I do not know that one of the entertainers of the "fresh air" children has thought of the suggestion I make. Your correspondent has no children to be entertained, but has been deeply interested in THE TRIBUNE enterprise for the city children.

Essex, Aug. 21, 1884. RECIPROCITY.

CAR DRIVERS OPPOSE CLEVELAND.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: In yesterday's issue of *The World*, I notice a comment of a car driver on the Drivers and Conductors' Organization. He says "it is a political scheme to prejudice the car drivers and conductors against Governor Cleveland." On the contrary Governor Cleveland has prejudiced them by his own acts. Regarding the car driver's statement that "fifteen out of every twenty car drivers and conductors are heartily in support of Cleveland and Hendricks," I would reply that we as an organization, have daily interviews with railroad employees, and are positive that nine-tenths of them will vote against Governor Cleveland. Concerning the statement that this organization is political, I reply that we write it to be distinctly understood that it is not, but solely for the interest of drivers and conductors. MARTIN SHARPE,

Vice Car Drivers and Conductors' Organization.

New York, Sept. 11, 1884.

POLAR DISTANCES.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: The highest point reached by Lieutenant Lockwood, of the Greely Expedition, was 83° 24'. Will you kindly state (or the benefit of a read r of THE TRIBUNE) the distance in good American miles from that point to the Pole? Is there not yet an unexplored region within a circle of about two thousand miles, a section nearly as large as all the States east of the Mississippi? What is the distance in miles from 80 degrees to the Pole? Above information, for an a sed tide reader, and perhaps many, would be acceptable.

Hoboken, N. J., Aug. 20, 1884. SABER.

[A degree of latitude is one-three-hundred-and-sixtieth of the circumference of the earth, or 60 nautical miles, equal to 69½ statute miles. Lieutenant Lockwood's furthest point was 83° 24', or within 6° 36' of the Pole. This distance, reduced to statute miles, is 459. The equitoria parallel is 695 statute miles from the Pole. The area of the unexplored section about the Pole cannot be readily computed, owing to the ragged line which marks the present limit of exploration. The correspondent can work out his problem in spherical geometry approximately by consulting one of the latest Arctic charts.—*Ed.*]

A KING-MAKER OUT OF BUSINESS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: I have subscribed for *The New-York Times* for the past 10 years, and have noticed for the past two years its leaning toward the Democratic party. It pulls itself up with the imagination that it can be a second Warwick, that it can make and destroy at its pleasure any person or government it chooses to support or attack. I think Mr. Jones has at last found the length of his pole, and has found its choke-bite out of several thousand subscribers of *The Times*. I say thank God, for he who will not be true unto himself will not be true unto others. I shall endeavor to have those who now subscribe for *The Times*, when their subscription runs out, place their names on the Roll of Honor by signing for the old time-honored TRIBUNE. Respectfully, A. J. CLARK.

Long Hill, Conn., Sept. 5, 1884.

ENTIRELY EXCUSABLE MIRTH.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: The following letter, published in *The World* on Saturday last, is a fair sample of the "stuff" which Democratic newspapers are publishing to brace up the courage of their followers:

To the Editor of *The World*:

I was in South Orange, N. J., yesterday, when a Democrat, the Hockey-Hollow, loaded a cross of paper "Independent Republicans for Cleveland," and started out for signatures. He was gone less than fifteen minutes and returned with fifty-eight signatures, every one genuine, including a disgusted-with-Blaine Republican.

New York, Aug. 23. SALESMAN.

As there is no hotel in South Orange kept by any one named S. Gomez, as has a paper which has been lying in one of the prominent hotels here for the past five weeks for such signatures, as the writer only four names, two of whom are Democrats and the other two hose haters, one of whom is presumed to be the "Salesman" who wrote the above letter to *The World*, and as Democrats who were formerly Republicans can't be picked up in this town at the rate of forty a minute, you must excuse our people for being amused. VERITAS.

South Orange, N. J., Aug. 26.

"EXPONENT OF REPUBLICAN DOCTRINES."

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: Prior to the Chicago conventions the sales of the New-York dailies in this city were in about this order: *Herald*, TRIBUNE, *Times*, *Sun*, *World*. This was continued until about two weeks after the Republican National Convention, when THE TRIBUNE came to the front, and has steadily increased its lead, until now I think it may safely be said to be almost double that of any other paper. Most of this increase has been at the expense of *The Times*, which a great many Republicans patronized, reasoning, however, its being a "cripple on sound Republican principles. When it hoisted the nomination of Blaine nearly all of its readers deserted it and patronized THE TRIBUNE—the leading exponent of true Republican doctrines. By this office alone, a score or more of papers were left daily by the newsboys with the watchmen for delivery. Upon inquiry to-day I learn that not one is left now, and that nothing but THE TRIBUNE has taken their places. Inquiry of several newsdealers brought out the same facts, the increase of THE TRIBUNE and nearly all at the expense of the renegade *Times*.

The majority of office-holders in this city are Republicans, and as such desire the success of the National ticket, and are doing all that is within their power to insure victory, giving both their time and money, notwithstanding the so-longing circular of the Free Trade "Independents." A Government clerk has long been considered a cringing creature; but I apprehend that the flood tide of that kind of abuse has been reached, and the president of the Independents will find that he has tackled an independent a set of human beings as his brilliant imagination could devise. He has forgotten, perhaps, that little circular his association sent out some time ago soliciting funds for its sustenance, and where the difference is between that adjunct of Democracy and a State district association I must admit I am unable to see. These little annoyances we admit are exasperating, but only serve to make us more aggressive, and when "our friends, the enemy," get up the morning after the election they will verify the proverb "the mills of the gods, treemen, grind slowly, though they grind exceedingly fine," and will evidently think they were run through the stones. W. S. B.

Treasury Office, Washington, D. C., Sept. 6, 1884.

HURLING MISSILES AT RAILWAY TRAINS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: On Monday afternoon, as the 4 o'clock express on the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad had about turned the curve at Spuyten Duyvil a large piece of iron, hurled by a miscreant, struck one of the windows, grazed the head of a little girl and fell to the floor. The glass from the shattered window fell on the face and shoulders of the child, cutting her face severely. Had it not struck the window an inch lower it would undoubtedly have killed the child. The indignation of the passengers knew no bounds, and had the person who threw the iron been caught it would have gone hard with him. Such occurrences are frequent and the authorities should do all within their power to catch the guilty persons. A standing reward of $500 for the arrest and conviction of the villains and a heavy penalty for the same would materially do much toward stopping it all.

Peekskill-on-the-Hudson, Sept. 3, 1884. P. A. S.

A LABORER FOR THE TRIBUNE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: I am done with *The Times*, and have washed my hands clean of it. I shall do all I can for THE TRIBUNE. E. W. ELLIS.

Huntington Centre, Ct., Sept. 2, 1884.

OIL AS A CHOLERA DISINFECTANT.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: It is a well-attested fact that the presence of petroleum in large quantities is a successful preventive of the spread of that much-dreaded disease, the cholera. So well understood is this fact in the Russian oil country that in times of dread of contagion the streets of their towns are systematically sprinkled with oil. Here is an important suggestion for New York. Although the metropolis is healthy there are seasons when there is some danger that the cholera may be imported from foreign shores to work havoc in the slums and more crowded portions of the city. Why not sprinkle your streets with petroleum?

Of course this suggestion is not born of the fact that we have thirty or forty million barrels of this health agent stored away for this very purpose. Perish the thought! We are as healthy in the oil country that we are unselfishly concerned for our neighbors. Statistics show that the little city of Titusville ranks second to no place in the United States in point of healthfulness. This condition is due in part to its geographical position, in part to pure water and superior drainage, but in considerable measure also to the presence of oil. There are large towns in this section that have many of the conditions of unhealthfulness, and yet are preserved from contagion because of the large production of oil in the immediate neighborhood. We look forward to the time when the oil sprinkler will be as familiar a sight on your streets as the water cart. Do you elevate your nostrils? Would you prefer even the cholera to the unpleasant odor which you imagine would fill the atmosphere? You may be assured that the smell would be not slightly noticeable, and your citizens might acquire a taste for it as many do in the country of oil wells. It would be possible to use in Fifth-ave. and in Broadway an oil so well refined as to be well-nigh odorless, if, indeed, it might not be performed in such a manner as to render walking the streets sprinkled with it a positive pleasure. Let me suggest also that the Park Commissioners provide fountains of perfumed oil in the city parks.

J. ALLEN MAXWELL.

Titusville, Penn., Sept. 5, 1884.

THE "TIMES" DISCARDED.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: I do not know of one Republican here who reads *The Times*. We all read THE TRIBUNE. You will not find Sullivan County asleep this fall.

Frisco, N. Y., Sept. 2, 1884. C. P. MILLER.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE'S ADDRESS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: Sir Richard Temple, in his recent address at Montreal, is reported as stating that the total area of the British Empire is, in round numbers, ten millions of square miles and its aggregate population 315,000,000.

Is this not a greatly exaggerated estimate? A recent cyclopædia for 1884 gives a correct enumeration of all the British foreign possessions, with the area and population of each, and the sum is: Area, 7,810,375 square miles; and population, 214,000,000. If to these be added the area and population of the British Isles, the aggregate will be less than 8,000,000 for the former and about 250,000,000 for the latter. This agrees with the carefully prepared tables of the Gotha Almanac for 1884 and the statistics of Behm and Wagner.

Has the president of the British Association, in his patriotic, not scientific, zeal, swelled the dimensions of the British Empire so far beyond the real facts? Geographical statisticians would be glad to know the items by which 2,000,000 of square miles have been added to the area of the Empire and 65,000,000 to its population. If the whole of the Egyptian territory be claimed as one of the Empire, the president's figures would still be too great by far. An error of this kind should not be permitted to circulate, under the authority of so great a name, without correction. HENRY KIDDLE.

New-York, Sept. 5, 1884.

DEVOTION TO A REPUBLICAN JOURNAL.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: In the canvass now pending, nothing in our vicinity has more strongly marked the devotion to the Republican cause than the change that has taken place in the subscriptions from *The Times* to THE TRIBUNE. From careful inquiry we find the estimated loss to *The Times* has been fully 75 per cent, which means a corresponding gain for THE TRIBUNE. The remaining 25 per cent of *The Times* subscriptions are of long terms not yet expired. Of these, only one is known to be enrolled among the Independents, and he is said already to have an earnest longing for the "old fold." *The Times* cannot lead our Republicans into the enemy's camp with an humiliating surrender, however much it may regale itself there with its exhibition of mock morality and reform. We believe only loyal leaders THE TRIBUNE among the chief—on their advance against the foe. Hence you will see there are few or none of the self-styled Independents in our ranks.

The party is united in its support of our matchless Blaine and the gallant Logan, and everything here points to a well-earned victory in November.

Shelton, Conn., Sept. 6, 1884. G. A. S.

ENCROACHING ON WALL STREET.

A BRITISH SHIPMASTER'S ZEAL FOR CLEVELAND.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: I would respectfully ask of you by whose authority the master of a British vessel is allowed to plant two large poles in the middle of a public highway, like the foot of Wall-st., and stretch a large sign, or other cloth, up in them? AN AMERICAN SHIPMASTER.

New-York, Aug. 26, 1884.

[This is a matter for the Department of Public Works to look after. But as Mr. Cleveland's friend and lieutenant, Hubert O. Thompson, is at the head of that department, and the poles to which this inquiry refers support a Cleveland banner, we presume that the British shipmaster will not be interfered with. His encouragement on the thoroughfare is significant, as showing the zeal which British free traders show in supporting Cleveland.—*Ed.*]

A NEW SUBSCRIBER'S OPINION.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: I admire your paper and its fearless attacks on our common enemy. I think it may encourage you if I subscribe for it. I am completely disgusted with *The Times* and its management. I know of not one Democrat in our ward, while I can safely say there are twenty-five Democrats who will vote for Blaine. W. H. PRESTON.

New-Haven, Conn., Sept. 8, 1884.

NO NEED OF NATURALIZATION PAPERS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: Will it be necessary for me to procure "citizens' papers" in order to be able to cast my vote for Messrs. Blaine and Logan. I came to this country in 1865 with my parents and have been living in this city ever since, and was at that time a little over three years of age. My father got his papers in 1872. I think. Must I get my own papers or can I vote on his?

Very truly yours, J. F. KOPSTER.

New-York, Aug. 27, 1884.

[Your father's naturalization works you, your wife and minor children in coming of age without the necessity of your taking out naturalization papers on your own account. A copy of your father's papers may, of course, be convenient in case of challenge in the case, but its production is not usually required.—*Ed.*]

THE "TIMES" NEARLY DOWN TO ZERO.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: In this little town there is quite a call for New-York papers. The two dealers sell 24 TRIBUNES per day, 1 *World*, and 1 copy of *The Times*, which once used to lead here, but Republicans are indignant at the constant attitudes of the trade opinion, and they have now recognized *The Times* and all its works. Its circulation here is nearly down to zero. There is also a strong feeling against the Harpers, and their school books are to be excluded hereafter from the public schools of Carbondale and Honesdale. J. O. H.

Carbondale, Penn., Sept. 3, 1884.

CO-OPERATION IN ENGLAND.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: The writer read with much interest your short editorial to-day's TRIBUNE headed "Co-operation in England," in which is expressed a wish or way such societies in our country always seems to grow in the United States. I would be glad to say that after a careful examination of their working in England, I am convinced that they fail with us because our wage-earning classes receive such large remuneration for their labor that they will not take advantage of the profits that co-operation is apt to bring to them.

An American will not go four or five blocks out of his way to save 2 cents on a pair of shoes or 6 cents on a pound of tea, or a cent on a pound of coffee. He rather turns into the first store, buys what he wants and pays for it. If free trade were with us and wages were brought as low as they are in England, then our mechanics, clerks and laborers would be forced into co-operation to enable them to subsist on the pittance they would receive.

This opinion was forced upon me while last summer in London, and he is at liberty to state that it was, too, the opinion of one of the House of Lords who had travelled extensively in America, and who has taken much interest in the matter. Said he: "If an American bricklayer got but four or five shillings per day instead of eighteen or twenty, or your train-drivers got but two and six a day instead of eight, or, in short, if all your clerks, mechanics and laborers got but one-third or one-half of their pay, I fear that they now do, then co-operative societies would be successful with you; as it now is you are too well-to-do across the water to support such associations. Nine-tenths of our members have families which they must support on less than £75 per annum." J.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 5, 1884.

A PROTECTIVE JOURNAL SUPPORTED.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: When Mr. Phelps in his speech at Morristown on Thursday congratulated the Republicans that they were relieved of the load they have carried in former campaigns, viz., the support of those free-trade papers *The New-York Times* and *The Evening Post*, he expressed the sentiment of a large majority of the party in this part of the State.

It is hard to find an intelligent man here, of either party, who is not in favor of protection. Heretofore when an appeal has been made to a Democrat or Greenbacker to vote for the Republican nominees, and thereby protect our industries, we have been met with: "You Republicans are not all sound on the question, as *The Times* and *The Post* are Republican organs, and they advocate free trade."

The Times has lost many of its readers, and THE TRIBUNE has taken its place. One of our newsdealers says where he formerly had orders for an equal number of copies of *The Times* and THE TRIBUNE he now furnishes 20 copies of THE TRIBUNE to 6 or 7 copies of *The Times*. Others admit about the same experience in their trade. J. W. B.

Dover, N. J., Sept. 8, 1884.

PROTECTION FOR BEE KEEPERS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: Under the protection of our excellent tariff laws the honey-producing industry has within the last twenty years, from an annual revenue of less than $3,000,000 come to represent about $20,000,000, and is still rapidly increasing. Our National Association is now large, and its annual conventions are composed of delegates representing hundreds of minor associations. The export trade in these goods is now in an exceedingly flourishing condition. Looking from the point of view of the present state of this industry, we can safely affirm that the raising of honey at an average price of from 7 to 10 cents per pound pays as well as the average of the different branches of business engaged in by the rural population. And at these prices honey may be profitably used in the various manufacturing purposes in which it has of late been so successfully employed. Furthermore, it is a product which to old and crippled by persons of both sexes, many of whom, from want of capital or poor health are practically debarred from engaging in other avocations.

Finally, this new industry should be protected and encouraged as producing the purest and most healthful of any known sweet, and as such, better adapted than any other to promote the wealth of the people. From trustworthy statistics I have learned that from Mexico, the West Indies and portions of South America, several millions of pounds of honey are annually exported to Europe, and that the average net price received by the producers are but 4 to 4½ cents per pound. A comparatively small portion of this immense amount of honey is sent to this country, from the fact that our Government imposes a tariff amounting to 30 per cent of the value on all imported honey, and to this fact the industry in this country owes its large part in early existence. Were the duties taken off, or reduced to a nominal sum, as the Democratic platform of 1880 would direct, through a free and unrestrained language, I can press at platform to serve, it and be carried into effect, his industry would be paralyzed and destroyed, for, with the slightness of our seasons, comparative scarcity of flowers, honeyed soil, and a dozen other circumstances which concur to the business of bee culture in this area, they could not successfully compete, even in the long run, of a sunshine and flower-land, from erstwhile improved forestwalks the devotees of this industry. A. J. KING.

New-York, Sept. 5, 1884.

GOSSIP FROM THE LONDON WORLD.

The late Duke of Wellington was particularly fond of Ardennes mutton, which, as most people are aware, is about the finest in the world when in good order. I can recommend a leg of it *à la Bretonne* as a dinner for an Emperor. It appears that his Grace often kept a small flock of the sheep of this famous breed in the park at Strathfieldsaye. A few years ago, when an order of the Privy Council prohibited the importation of sheep or cattle unless they were either slaughtered at the ports of debarkation or were intended for exhibition, the Duke was bringing over several Ardennes sheep from Belgium, and, in order to prevent trouble, he wrote up to Whitehall, and stated that the animals were "for exhibition." Accordingly, in due course, they reached Strathfieldsaye, and the Duke then wrote to thank the Lords of the Council and the Lord President for his kindness, and added that they were "for exhibition on his table." The Duke of Richmond, as a practical farmer, did not relish the joke, and, indeed, was excessively irate. There is a splendid lot of mules at Strathfieldsaye, and also a fine flock of beautiful pure white Angora goats, the wool of which has or years been used in making the Duke's clothes. The trout-fishing in the Lodden, which flows through the park, and in the lakes connected with it, and the neighboring streams, was greatly improved by the Duke, who reared trout on a large scale.

If the year 1884 were memorable to rowing men for nothing else, it would always remain marked as being the one which robbed them of two such prominent lights in their world as G. Morrison and H. W. Bailey. So great a shock was the former that it was merely the brunt of his fashion from his Alma Mater, Oxford, to Cambridge, which enabled the light Blues to break a long series of defeats. Bailey, who died on the 22d of last month, was known to the present generation of oarsmen only in connection with Henley, where, for many years he reigned in the bows of the winner's seat. He had, however, rowed four times for Oxford against Cambridge, twice successfully, with the Oxford University Sculling in 1857 and '58, and had also participated in numerous races of importance for eleven years or more.

"Arsenal hatch," the other mysterious Turk of *The Pall Mall Gazette*, is now a critic of Wall-street performances on *The New-York Sun*. *Cui Bono?*

The information given by *The St. James's Gazette* in the article which it published last Tuesday on deer-forests is defective in many respects. It is true that Mr. Vinans rents Glenstrata farm in Inverness-shire, but it certainly ought to be added that he also rents the adjoining farms of Glenmuick and Inchrory. Lord Lucas, Sir A. Matheson, The Macdonald, and Mr. Mackenzie, so that his shootings extend over some 230,000 acres, and in rent alone they do not cost him less than £15,000 a year. Glenquoich, rented by Sir A. Rose, includes Glenkingie, and extends over 55,000 acres, and not 30,000, as stated by *The St. James's Gazette*, and the rent is £14,000, and not £10,000. Sir Henry Allsopp does not now occupy Balmacara, which is in all respects inferior to such forests as Dundreggan, Glenfeshie, Glenquoich, and Glenmuick, which are not even mentioned by *The St. James's Gazette*, and it is wrong to say that Balmacara and Glenmuick, which are rented for twenty, 120,000 acres, and not, only to 70,000; and it is still leased to Lord Dudley, whose term will not expire for another eighteen months. It is true that the Forest of Reay, rented by the Duke of Westminster, covers 60,000 acres, but this statement should be supplemented by the information that he rents other shooting which "march" with Reay, extending to an additional 30,000 acres. When all expenses are paid at the end of the year, it is probable that every stag which has fallen to a bullet will have cost the tenant nearly £50 than £50.

The general verdict of experts and the public is that the Horse Show this year in Dublin is the best that was ever seen in Ireland, both in number and quality of exhibits, and the best in Ireland means the best in the world. Perhaps the class of sires was a little weaker than might be expected, but on the other hand few scenes of valuable stallions like taking them to a show year by year and running the risk of trains, streets, and strange stables and sounds. Ascetic, a very useful son of Hermit, who generally "turns" these prizes, was an absentee owing to illness this year, and in his absence York, a son of Cadmium's, the sire of that good horse Mallow, got first prize, Pride of Prussia the second.

A dull mortal, without the limpid sweetness and the electric brilliance of Mr. Matthew Arnold, will fail to understand why that gentleman should wish Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes happy consequence of his birthday thinks "What an astonishing birthday!" Within one day of the time of "A Bibliography search would probably prove the Yank that the American poet was born within a few hours of a noted moralizer, and certainly simultaneously with human rare faces.

DELIGHTFUL WEATHER IN NEWPORT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

NEWPORT, Sept. 12.—The thermometer went down uncomfortably to-day, and the weather was all that could be wished.

L. Wolfe B. Jones and other friends of James Gordon Bennett left here early this morning for Newport in the steam yacht Samoana.

The ladies who guided Miss Mary L. Kennedy, of New-York, last night, have not been found. She entertained her friends at dinner.

Eliott Dufossat, the child wonder, gave a concert at the Casino to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hall, jr., gave a soirée at the Opera House last night.

Among H. M. Pecker, Chauncey M. Ryan, H. R. Burrus and wife, John Lorillard, John Jacobson, S. Carter and family, A. R. Harlow and C. F. M. Kim, of New-York; D. D. Hasbrouck and wife, Mrs. C. M. Wyckoff and Eugene Ketton and wife, of Brooklyn; Dr. J. H. Schenck and wife, of Philadelphia; George Kilner and wife, of Hoboken, N. J.; E. Wetherbee, of London; J. H. Harper, of Kingston, N. Y., and A. Chauncey Hamilton and wife, of Hackensack, N. Y., arrived at the Ocean House to-day.

C. Wainwright and wife, of Albany; D. G. Dickson, of Sacramento, N. Y.; N. C. Appleton and G. L. Morris, of Boston; Alfred C. Ferris, of Philadelphia; Henry P. Hallock and wife, and A. Coleman, of New-York, and J. G. Sayre, of Cincinnati, arrived at the Aquidneck House.

The Ocean House has decided to keep open until the latter part of next week, the latest it was ever open.

A COLLEGE OF WAR TO BE ESTABLISHED.

PROVIDENCE, Sept. 12.—Orders have been received by Commodore P. C. Johnson, commanding the Naval training station at Newport, by which he is informed that Coaster's Harbor Island has been transferred from the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, to that of Navigation. This means the establishment of the War College.

THROUGH NEW-YORK STATE.

TRANSFER OF THE UNION IRONWORKS.

THE PACKER ESTATE SELLS TO THE LEHIGH RAILWAY COMPANY—THE FLETCHER FURNACE CLOSED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

BUFFALO, Sept. 12.—For some time past considerable activity has been noticed at the Union Iron Works, located in the southern part of the city, covering thirty-five acres, and which has lain almost in idleness since 1876. At that time it shut down, to resume again for a few months in 1880. To-day it has been learned that the Packer estate, E. P. Wilber and others, in whose names the title of the works has been for several years, have transferred their entire interest to the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company. Representatives of the railroad are now at work figuring on the cost of placing them in condition for a resumption of business, and if their report is favorable, a Bessemer steel plant will be erected on the land and operations resumed. The present plant comprises the blast furnaces, each fifty feet high and fourteen, fifteen and seventeen feet across their bases respectively. A large brick rolling-mill, with block-building, machine and other shops are in splendid condition, with all the necessary machinery. The works have two water fronts of 1,000 feet each on the Buffalo River and accessible to the largest classes of lake vessels. When in full running order the works employ from 1,000 to 1,200 men and turn out seventy-five tons of rails and one hundred tons of pig or eighty tons of finished iron a day.

The lining of the furnace of the Fletcher furnace at Black Rock fell in a few days since and clogged up the fires so badly that they were drawn and operations ceased. It was the intention to close down as soon as present stock of ore was worked off, but accident precipitated it and they are now closed for good. The works were run by Edmund C. Taylor, in the interest of Francis W. Carpenter, of Providence, R. I., and after expending $50,000 in repairs, the company lost fully $150,000 in operating it.

REMOVING GOVERNOR YATES'S REMAINS.

LAST TRACES OF AN OLD DUTCH CEMETERY IN SCHENECTADY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

SCHENECTADY, Sept. 12.—About four years ago the graves in the old Dutch cemetery, which dated back almost 200 years, were opened and the remains removed to Vale Cemetery. The Yates vault was not touched as the descendants of the family claimed title to the ground and objected to the descecration of the tomb which contains the remains of Governor Joseph C. Yates, who died in 1828. Now its tomb is neglected and for many years it has been considered objectionable for sanitary reasons, and it has even been proposed to secure its removal by the Legislature. Through the efforts of a relative of the family and in accordance with the wishes of the linear descendants in this city the bodies are to be removed. The vault was constructed in the early years of the present century, and in its removal all traces of the old Dutch cemetery will be obliterated. Governor Yates was three times married, and his only surviving child is Mrs. Samuel Seal, of New-York. There are grandchildren live in Schenectady, John De Lancey, Edward W. Watkins and Miss Susan L. Watkins, also a grand nephew, ex-Judge Yates. The late Joseph F. Pace, of Albany, was a grandson of Governor Yates. Governor Yates's Knights as the first Governor of the State under the Constitution of 1821 presided at the Governor's equal order on the assumption of his duties on January 1.

CALLERS ON THE GOVERNOR.

ALBANY, Sept. 12.—Governor Cleveland was engaged today in transacting the routine business of his office and receiving visitors. Among the visitors were: Francis Kernan, ex-Congressman William S. Stenger, Pennsylvania Democrat; Alfred Stringer and Charles E. Arnoux, Indiana; Robert J. Kenworthy, New-York, and Z. B. Brockway, Elmira.

AN OLD SPORTSMAN DROWNED.

TROY, Sept. 12.—Hiram Jenks, the oldest hunter and sportsman at Schroon Lake, Essex County, was found drowned in the lake yesterday.

THE MORSINI HOUSE IN GLOOM.

NO NEWS OF THE RUNAWAYS—THE BRIDEGROOM DESCRIBED AS SLOW AND STUPID.

The lawns at Mount St. Vincent smiled in the sun yesterday, and the voices of birds mingled with the sounds of several pianos in the music room of the Academy. But there were no signs of joy at the house of the Morosini family near by. Mr. Morosini still refuses to go to his place of business, and remains in the house all day. He is greatly depressed, but still hopes to get possession of his runaway daughter Victoria, now Conchman Scelling's wife. Mrs. Morosini is also nearly prostrated and requires the constant presence of one of her children in her room. Mr. Morosini refused to see a TRIBUNE reporter, but a friend of the family said that there was no news whatever of the missing pair. The postman brought a number of letters, but there was none from the daughter. It was denied that there was the least clew to the hiding-place of the runaways, or that there had been any communication with them.

Though the New-York police have stopped searching for the couple, private detectives are still looking for them. Captain Minerva, of the Yonkers police, came to this city with Giovanni Morosini yesterday to see if Scheiling's trunk, which had been left at Riverdale, could be traced, but they were unsuccessful.

L. F. Marsin, the runaway's father, yesterday, that he had employed Scheiling as an extra waiter occasionally about two years ago, but he had found it so much trouble he could not trust him to take charge of a party or wedding, so he made him attend to the door or give out check and call the carriages." It is the greatest wonder to me," he said, "that a girl could marry that fellow, for he was extremely dull."

William Hunt, a friend of Scheiling, said he thought the pair had come W. B. Inningham's was received from Monmouth, Ill., where Scheiling is believed that he had been engaged to be married several times before.

THE COUPLE NOT IN TROY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

TROY, Sept. 12.—It is not probable that Mr. and Mrs. Scheiling, the singing couple from Yonkers are in Troy, although *The Troy Telegram* of to-day has a column and a half of a purported interview with the pair, saying exactly that they are stopping with friends in Fifth-st. The article reads like humbug. If *The Telegram* representative really had an interview with Mr. and Mrs. Scheiling, the pair talk and act like the here and there in a dim novel. It was learned this morning that Mr. Scheiling has a cousin in Troy, Mrs. Conrad Albert, of No. 87 Ferry-st., and an aunt, Mrs. Webster, of No. 80 Congress-st. A call at Mrs. Albert's house resulted in the discovery that she had just moved across the way from where the man "Conrad Albert, meat market," stares at the passers-by. Mrs. Albert, who is a young and comely black-eyed woman, finally answered the repeated rings of the door bell by stickin her head from a second-story window. "I know nothing about Mr. Scheiling," said she in answer to inquiries.

"There is no use in your asking me any questions! I know nothing about Mr. Scheiling, and if I did, I wouldn't let on."

Mrs. Webster, the other relative, was out of town. She keeps a ladies' hair shop. William Zeschnig, who was waiting on the customers, said that he was a cousin of the runaway coachman. He had been looking for his cousin ever since yesterday afternoon when he heard that he was in town with his bride, and has not found him. A man who was present declared that he knew the runaway coachman, and that he was with his bride, and that they were alone in Mrs. Albert's house.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR NOT ILL.

It was reported in *The Philadelphia Press* yesterday that President Arthur had been ill for two days since the return from Quebec, and had received medical treatment and been kept in his room on this account. Private secretary Pulitzer said, last evening, that the report was a great exaggeration. Although the President suffered from the heat, and fatigue of the journey to Quebec he was not overcome by them and had been able to eat heartily and be up and about every day. He had an attack of neuralgia on one side of his face, caused by a plunge swimming which was followed on Tuesday and yesterday was much improved. He stayed in the hotel the most of yesterday and saw a number of callers. General Sherman had called to pay his respects. Tomorrow he will go to Long Branch for a week's visit. The vacant place in the Cabinet will probably be filled in a week.

A HEAVY FAILURE IN COTTON YARNS.

PROVIDENCE, Sept. 12.—Stafford & Co., manufacturers of cotton yarn, at Pawtucket, have made an assignment to Albert E. Bosworth, of Fall River, and Edward F. Mason, of Taftville. The firm consists of Foster Stafford and William Mason, of Fall River, who are very largely interested in many of the mills in that city, and A. F. Ferris, the resident partner and manager at Pawtucket. The mill, owned and operated by the firm are at Taftville and Borrowsville, Mass., and Pawtucket and Warwick, in this State. The mills run an aggregate of about 18,000 spindles, and their total nominal value is given by the assignors at $300,000. The firm's indebtedness is about $200,000, leaving a nominal surplus of $100,000 to $150,000. It is generally understood that some of the mills have been made during the last three years, and it is now generally believed by well-posted parties that the assets of Stafford & Co. are in fine, are insufficient to meet their liabilities.

WELL-FED-DORS SEEKS DAMAGES.

Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court Chambers, yesterday granted an order allowing Sidney Rosenfield and George K. Fortescue, proprietors of the "Well-Fed-Dors Burlesque Company," to sue Horace Russell as receiver of the New-York West Shore and Buffalo Railway Company, to recover $2,000 damages for breach of contract. The applicants purchased twenty tickets to Rochester, and took the schedule boat from this city on July 20 to catch the $13 train. The company was billed to play at Rochester on the following night. The boat failing to connect with the train the engagement was broken. The action will be begun at once.

OBITUARY.

JEAN AUGUSTIN BARRAL.

PARIS, Sept. 12.—The death of M. Jean Augustin Barral, a well-known chemist and physicist, is announced.

[M. Barral was born at Metz in 1819, was educated at the Polytechnic School, and was for many years connected with the administration of the State tobacco monopoly. In 1850 he and M. Biot made a balloon ascension for the purpose of observing the variations of temperature and the degree of humidity of the atmosphere and of obtaining samples of the air at various elevations. The account of their observations was published. M. Barral was named by M. F. Arago to be the editor of his works. This work occupied more or less of M. Barral's attention between 1854 and 1862.]

WILLIAM SHERMAN.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 12.—William Sherman, ex-United States Sub-Treasurer in this city, died this afternoon. He was possessed of large wealth and was a relative of General W. T. Sherman. For thirty years he acted as agent for the Sherman property in this city, which is considerable.

EASTBURN HASTINGS.

Eastburn Hastings, who died at his home, No. 58 West Twenty-first-st., on Thursday, age fifty-three, was best known from his connection with art, of which he was a devoted student. He was born in this city, on January 11, 1833. In early manhood he devoted himself to architecture, and made it the business of his life. He subsequently became interested in painting, and spent much of his time abroad in its study, living most of the time at Florence, Italy, where he began his studies. On his return to America he lived, until a few years ago, at Sing Sing. He was a member of the society of architects in this city, and exhibited both architectural drawing and oil paintings at the Academy of Design. Later he became interested in Oriental art.

He was a most industrious and enthusiastic collector of specimens and is reported to have one of the best collections in the city. He cherished the design of placing them in some museum.

Mr. Hastings leaves one son. The funeral will take place at 4 p. m. to-day, and the burial will be at Greenwood Cemetery.

E. A. PHELPS, JR.

E. A. Phelps, jr., died of paralysis of the heart at his home, No. 99 Lafayette-ave., Brooklyn, on Thursday. He was born in Stamford, Conn., and was about forty-seven years old. He had been identified with the business interests of this city for more than twenty years, and besides being a member of the Produce, Petroleum and Cotton Exchanges, was one of the six life members of the Brooklyn Club, and a director of the Lava Telephone Company. He was first engaged in business with the firm of E. A. Phelps & Co., which was succeeded by Pupee, Reid & Phelps; and since the dissolution of the firm from a year ago Mr. Phelps had done no active business. He leaves a wife, but no children.

NO DISRESPECT TO SECRETARY FOLGER.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: My attention has just been directed to a letter in Wednesday's *World* from Geneva, headed "Neglecting Folger's Memory." The statement that the Cleveland and Hendricks banner was draped on the evening of Secretary Folger's death is true. Another fact, not told, exhibits the insincerity of at least a part of the committee who had the matter in charge. It was confessedly an effort to make political capital, and the Associated Press agent here, who is also the Democratic editor, took especial pains to mention the action of the Cleveland and Hendricks Club and equal pains at no time to mention the action of the