THE DRAMA—MUSIC.

"THE PRIVATE SECRETARY."

It was with unbounded amazement that the spectators in the Madison Square Theatre last evening saw a sanctimonious person in clerical garb pitched about, hustled, thrown into a coal bin and generally flouted, insulted and misused. That is not the sort of entertainment to which the patrons of this theatre have been accustomed, and for some it was not easy to reconcile the continuance of a clergyman in the active direction with the presentation on the stage of a ministerial character under circumstances that overwhelmed him with ridicule and contempt. "The Private Secretary" is a farcical comedy in which the farce element is carried to the extreme. The descent from the tender sentiment, the touching pathos and the genuine emotion of "May Blossom" to such horse-play and clowning as were seen last night was not welcome to true lovers of dramatic art. But if the management merely desired to fill an idle hour with boisterous laughter they have made a successful selection of the means. The farce is in the main uncommonly funny, though it drags at times, and the perplexities and predicaments of the Rev. *Robert Spaulding*, the explosions and eccentricities of the irascible *Mr. Cattermole*, the mischievous drollery of *Douglas* and the aspirations of *Gibson*, a tailor for "high life," frequently excited the wildest merriment.

The incidents of this piece have been outlined already in these columns, but they may be briefly reviewed. A young scapegrace named *Douglas Cattermole*, is living in London lodgings and is at his wits' end for means of staving off his unfortunate creditors. He is expecting the arrival of a rich uncle from India, who has not seen his harum-scarum nephew for twenty years. *Harry Marsland*, Douglas's boon companion, is to meet in London and take to the county seat of *Mr. Marsland*, his uncle, a clerical tutor named *Spaulding*, who is to give instruction to *Mr. Marsland's* daughter and her girl friend.

The two young fellows get up a scheme to introduce *Douglas* at *Mr. Marsland's* house as the tutor and to leave the elderly gentleman in *Douglas's* lodgings. There the uncle from India discovers *the Rev. Mr. Spaulding*, whom he supposes to be his nephew, and he is furious to find a canting, psalm-singing parson, when he had expected to meet a jolly young man about town of kindred tastes with his own. In the second act all the characters turn up in *Mr. Marsland's* country house and the perplexities to which the unfortunate *Spaulding* is subjected before he succeeds in making his identity known to the drunken *Cattermole* and the tailor, who fabulates footrests in *Mr. Marsland's* study, constitute the "materialization" portion with *Spaulding* as the "medium," furnish the chief part of the fun and laughter for which follows.

This farce was put upon the stage with more care and taste than it deserved. The acting was sometimes good and tolerable. Frank Thornton, who took the part of *Spaulding*, is more comical in appearance than manner, and lacks sufficient fullness in the treatment of the part. W. J. Le Moyne as *Mr. Cattermole* was finished with all the completeness of detail of which the actor is master and was heartily enjoyed. The *Mr. Marsland* of M. A. Kennedy also deserves favorable mention. Thomas Wilkes was dull and dry in the part of *Gibson* and wrested his hearers. Following is the complete cast:

Mr. Cattermole	W. J. Le Moyne
Douglas	Herbert Kelcey
Mr. Marsland	M. A. Kennedy
Harry	Walden Ramsay
Gibson	Thomas Wilkes
Rev. Robert Spaulding	Frank Thornton
John	M. Morton
Knox	J. Inchmaster
Thomas	Harry Hogan
Edith	Miss Olga Brandon
Eva	Miss Daisy Hodgkinson
Miss Ashford	Mrs. Thomas Wilkes
Mrs. Stead	Miss Lizzie Davoy

"THE SECRETARY" AT THE COMEDY.

The Comedy Theatre was almost filled last night by an audience who laughed continuously through the three acts of farcical fun afforded to them by Mr. Gillette in his much talked-of adaptation from the German entitled "The Secretary." As compared with the dress rehearsal of the night before, it is perhaps needless to say that it was immeasurably superior. The lines went with a brightness and dash due to further rehearsal, while the business upon which the fun so largely hinges was more amplified and neater. Mr. Gillette as the Secretary or tutor, as he is indifferently called, was enormously humorous, and his mere appearance with his ridiculously lanky figure and loads of bundles brought down the house on the instant. The minor characters were efficiently performed and the mounting, though simple and unobtrusive, was in good taste. Whether the play is one worth the terrific fight which seems to be waging for it, is a matter perhaps not here to be considered. It is at least calculated to afford a couple of hours' continuous laughter, and to laugh nowadays seems to be the chief object of the average playgoer, who will therefore be well repaid by a visit to see Mr. Gillette's "Secretary."

A NEW FRENCH OPERA.

It was entirely obvious when the first act of Mr. Grau's second novelty opened last night, why between the *Folies Dramatiques* and *Wallack's the opera* should have undergone a change in name. "Francis, the Blue stocking," may sound natural enough to French ears especially in a comedy turning on an episode in which a blue-stocking political song-writer plays the leading part, but to Anglo-Saxon minds an incongruity would be ever present which would largely mar the easy enjoyment which is a fair expectation when one attends a performance of French comic opera. Beside the gallantry which Mme. Theo never fails to inspire in the susceptible habitues of the theatre which she brightens would dictate that hers, and not the baritone's, should be the titular role. We are thus reconciled in the case of Mr. Grau's new piece to the substitution of "Fanchon," for "Francois les Bas Bleus," which is the title that it bore when it left the hands of its authors. The piece is distinctly an *Opéra Comique*, and might for this reason be assumed to be somewhat strange to the atmosphere which usually breathes through a performance by Mr. Grau's comedians. In the case of Mme. Theo and several of her compatriots, who unlike her, last night seemed to feel a pressing desire to distort the legitimate comedy in their roles, with broad farce, this is a fact which almost compasses all the criticism that the occasion invites, but there were other features in the production which under the circumstances, are worthy of mention.

The piece is a bright comedy, entirely devoid of the daring inuendoes and ambiguities which are the spice of opera bouffes. The seriousness of aim which actuated the authors of the words was shared in an equal degree by the composers of the music—men with names unfamiliar to our stage and concert room, Firmin Bernicat and Andre Messager. It was a pleasure which quite compensated for a subsequent sterility in melody and rhythm to hear a new French comic opera open with musical numbers that exhibited a command of harmony considerably beyond the majority of those produced in the last decade, if we except the best productions of Lecocq. It was also interesting to note really clever attempts at characteristic music, such as the choruses of the Swiss soldiers and the nautical ballad of the first act. The only regret which could be felt over the latter number was that Theo's musical equipment was so inadequate, and the work of the orchestra so clumsy, that the ambitious designs of the composer were thwarted in the performance. Nevertheless, a score of pretty devices made their appearance to reward those who have tried to get up a too-exalted musical standard from which to judge the easy-going pleasantries which are all that ordinarily we look for in the light opera of French writers. As between the piece and "Mme. Boniface," which was heralded with a much greater clangor of trumpets, there could be no hesitation in giving the palm to the latter production.

The opera ought to have a successful run because of the merit of the general performance, the good in the play and the music and the neatness with which it is dressed.

MADAME JANISH IN "LOUISA."

It was natural that the new Park Theatre should be crowded last night, for Mme. Janish, who there and then made her first appearance as an English-speaking actress, has been sufficiently well-heralded to awaken at least some curiosity among the many who did not see during her brief season at the Thalia Theatre. It is a question whether the interesting young actress was well advised in choosing for her debut the painful tragedy which was seen last night. Schiller's "Kabale und Liebe" ("Love and Intrigue") is one of the classics of the German drama, and the reason is not far to seek. A drama of a strength which is almost horrible, abounding in the original in a wealth of poetic diction and imagery, ordering to its exponents the opportunity to make a strong creation of even the least of the minor parts, it has grown dear alike to actors and audience, and its phrases are household words. One can well imagine too the desire of an actress formerly attached to the Court Theatre in Vienna to step for the first time before a strange audience in a part so full of light and shade, strength and softness as *Louisa*, the pitiful victim of the "intrigue" from which the play derives part of its title. But Mme. Janish should have thought of the changed condition of affairs. A company mediocre at the best and utterly unversed in the traditions of the German stage, a translation prosaic to baldness, and an audience to whom the play as well as the leading actress was a novelty each and severally told against her really able performance.

The plot of "Love and Intrigue," or "Louisa," as Mme. Janish calls her version, is briefly as follows: *Louisa*, the daughter of an old musician, is in love with a young officer named *Ferdinand*, and is loved by him in return. The young man's father, *President Von Walter*, however, has other views for his son. He wants him to marry the cast-off favorite of the Prince. Becoming aware of his son's attachment to *Louisa*, the President casts her father and mother into prison, and is only restrained from pillorying the girl herself by the son's threat of disclosing a former murder committed by *Von Walter*. Determined to break off the affair, the President, through his secretary, *Worm*, induces the girl in order to save her father's life to write an incriminating letter to *Von Kalb*, the Court Marshal. The letter is placed in *Ferdinand's* way, who rushes to *Louisa* and entreats her to disown it. She, however, has sworn an oath to acknowledge the writing of it, and maintains it stoutly to her lover's face. *Ferdinand*, therefore, places poison in a drink which has been handed to him, and after drinking himself, induces her to taste it. He then informs her of what he has done, and *Louisa* declaring that death has absolved her of her oath, declares her innocence, and the two lovers die together.

This bare outline will suffice to show the mingled gloominess and strength of the play, which abounds in fine situations and masterly strokes of character painting. The applause which was liberally bestowed on Madame Janish throughout the five acts into which the play has been condensed was proof that in spite of the disadvantage above mentioned, and the added one of the slight, very slight, foreign accent, she had won the sympathies of the audience. Nor is that to be wondered at. She is handsome, and sympathetic to the last degree. Wanting perhaps in strength to cope with some of the great situations, she was nevertheless the artist and gracefully charming woman throughout. After the grand scene in the third act in which she writes with throes of shuddering agony the fatal letter she was recalled again and again. Perhaps, however, the majority of the thinking audience left the house with the conviction somehow borne in on them that it is in the more modern school of emotional acting, as even in the school of rich comedy that Madame Janish would find the fullest scope for her undeniable powers.

KATE CLAXTON IN THE "SEA OF ICE."

An audience remarkable alike for its size as for the enthusiasm it displayed upon the least provocation, assembled in the Grand Opera House last night to witness the performance of the well-known melodrama "The Sea of Ice." Miss Claxton played her part with the usual spirit and conscientiousness which distinguish all her efforts. She was ably seconded by Mr. Stevenson, in the part of *Carlos*, the adventurer. The company, while not remarkably strong, acquitted itself creditably enough, Mr. Boniface as *Exobar* especially securing for himself such of the applause as was not bestowed by the good-natured audience upon the chief actors in the play. It goes without saying that little Lottie Lodge, as the unfortunate captain's child, won by her clever acting much of the applause of the evening.

BUSY WITH PLAYS, POEMS AND NOVELS.

Robert Buchanan, who still remains in New-York, said to a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday:

"Since my arrival in America I have been simply overwhelmed with work, so that what was originally meant for a pleasure trip has become quite an onerous undertaking. Between England and America I am in the position of Francis, the waiter, in 'Henry V.,' and to calls from every side can only reply 'Anon! anon, sir!' Mr. Charles Wyndham has sent over asking me to assist in the production of my new comedy at the Criterion; and Miss Kate Vaughan is shortly to appear in another of my pieces at the Novelty. This, with 'Bachelors' now going at the Haymarket, is simple business. But I am over pledged to produce a new play, in which Miss Harriet Jay will make her American debut at the Madison Square Theatre, immediately following the 'Private Secretary,' and I have received a telegram from the Union Square. The Kate Vaughan comedy is as yet without a home in America; I am looking about for a theatre suitable for it, and more particularly an actress. I might bear the burden of all this work more easily if my other labors in pure literature did not keep me so busy. Not to mention other undertakings, such as the publication of a new and important poem and the revision of the new collected edition of my poetical works, I have commissions to write two works of fiction—one for *The Graphic*, another for *The Illustrated London News*; and early next year my 'Autobiography' will be published by Mr. Bentley, so that my hands are pretty full for some time to come, and I see little prospect of an immediate rest."

MANAGER OF THE NEW PARK THEATRE.

"I have finally," said Manager Murtha, of the New Park Theatre, yesterday, "obtained complete control of this house. Messrs. Stevens and Taylor, who have hitherto had an interest in it, have retired. I have a partner associated with me (who is, however, not a theatrical man) and I shall now be able to carry out my ideas unhampered. I have little doubt that I shall be able to make a successful theatre of it. It is in the right place and only needs the right management to make it pay. The engagement of Mme. Janisch I regard as the first step toward the better order of things. She is undeniably an artist of a high order. I shall continue to play combinations here, but they will only be of the highest class. Besides the theatre I shall manage a company of which R. L. Downing, now supporting Joseph Jefferson, will be the star. As soon as Jefferson's short season is over I take Mr. Downing and the rest of the company, and about December 22 produce a new play by Joaquin Miller. It is entitled 'Tally Ho!' and is founded on an incident in the life of Hank Monk, the famous driver, who carried Mr. Greeley over the Sierras on his first trip West. The company will have ten weeks of rehearsal while Jefferson's season is going on, and will be perfect by the time they leave him. I shall probably open in Philadelphia, as I doubt whether I shall be able to get a date in New-York at that time."

OPERA AT THE METROPOLITAN.

A telegram received from Dr. Damrosch yesterday by Secretary Stanton contained the words: "Leave Berlin to-day. Success." Whether the last word, which clearly refers to the successful engagement of the company, will also prove prophetic as regards the New-York season remains to be seen. Mr. Stanton was in a jubilant frame of mind over the prospects. Already the applications received for boxes and seats are numerous, and he naturally expects that the sale of seats, which begins this week, will be correspondingly greater. As yet no decisive action has been taken by the directors as to the proposed decoration of the interior, but in a day or two they expect to be able finally to make up their minds.

McCULLOUGH HISSED AT CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Sept. 29.—John McCullough's appearance in "The Gladiator" at McVicker's to-night created a painful impression. He was manifestly unable to cope with requirements of part and was vigorously hissed in the early scenes, but later a reaction set in, when the cause was seen to be physical weakness and he was called before the curtain at the close of the play.

THE TOOKER-BEST WEDDING.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

NEWPORT, Sept. 29.—The marriage of Colonel Clermont Livingston Best, commander of the 4th United States Artillery, to Miss Mary Tooker, daughter of the late John Stansbury Tooker, of New-York, took place to-day at the summer residence of the bride, on Bellevue-ave. The cottage was decorated with plants and flowers. The ceremony was performed by Bishop Clark, assisted by the Rev. George J. Magill, of this city. The bride wore white satin, cut square and covered with white point lace. The point lace veil was long, and was covered with blossoms. She wore diamonds and pearls, and carried a bouquet of white rosebuds, interwoven with jessamine and orange blossoms. She was given away by her brother, G. Mead Tooker, whose daughter was recently married here to S. Whitney Warren. The ushers were Lieutenant Best, son of the bridegroom, and Lieutenant Walker, of the 4th Artillery. The two bridesmaids wore white silk, trimmed with crimson ribbons, and carried bouquets of red roses. The officers of the 4th Artillery were present with their families, together with the immediate relatives and a few personal friends of the couple. The cottage colony was also well represented. The reception was a brilliant affair. Among the many and costly presents was one which was the joint gift of the officers of the 4th Artillery. Late in the afternoon Colonel Best and his young bride left town on a bridal tour.

A WEDDING YESTERDAY.

Miss Mary Crump, of Hull, Yorkshire, England, was married to Frederick Whiteing, of Vail, Iowa, yesterday, in Trinity Church, by the Rev. Louis A. Arthur.

EGGS THROWN AT GRADY IN ALBANY.

ALBANY, Sept. 29.—General Butler, Thomas F. Grady and Colonel Blanton Duncan, of Kentucky, addressed a labor meeting to-night at the Hudson-ave. tent. An organized mob, consisting of employes on the new Capitol, took possession and reviled, interrupted and endeavored by all means to break up the meeting. The followers of the labor movement, however, were in the majority. The gang, finding all their efforts futile, procured eggs, and, notwithstanding the fact that many ladies were on the stage, five of these missiles were thrown at Mr. Grady. He paid no attention to those, but continued on, when his reviliers, finding his sharp retorts to their questions were in each instance against them, allowed him to finish. The action of the mob was evidently directed against Grady.

A MASS MEETING AT THE ACADEMY.

A mass meeting in support of Cleveland and Hendricks was held in the Academy of Music last night. Many of those present were Germans and the speeches were all delivered in that language. General Sigel called the meeting to order, and Oswald Ottendorfer presided. A fine brass band played frequently during the evening. One of the arguments put forward was that "a change was necessary to preserve the Republic, because the long possession of power must naturally lead the party to trample on the rights of the people." Again it was said that "James G. Blaine has involved the Nation in the most disreputable complications with other Nations." This was the germ of the bill of indictment against the standard-bearer of the Republican party. There was a touch of sarcasm in one of the resolutions, which didn't escape the audience, several of whom laughed at the grim joke; namely, that Cleveland's nomination showed the Democratic party were anxious for the "suppression of monopolies." The last resolution stated that it was hoped the people "with unparalleled unanimity" would elect the Democratic candidates. The chairman's speech was long, and only a few of those around the platform could hear him clearly. The secretary, ex-Assemblyman Edward Grosse, read at the conclusion a long list of presidents and vice-presidents of the meeting. Ex-Governor Salomon delivered a long speech.

(*For other Political News see First and Second Pages.*)

OPERATIONS AT KHARTOUM.

NOTES FROM A CORRESPONDENT'S DIARY.

THE TOWN BESIEGED FOR FIVE MONTHS—REBELS KILLED BY EXPLOSIONS OF MINES.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—*The Times's* correspondent at Khartoum, under date of April 28, reports that General Gordon was laying mines in all directions. Food was dear. General Gordon had issued paper money, the treasury being at Berber, and was paying the soldiers with it. The town was quiet. Half of the population joined the rebels previous to beginning the siege. No news had been received from the British Government. Under date of July 30, the correspondent says the town had been closely besieged for five months and will be able to hold out only two months longer. Rations are being issued to the poor. The correspondent sends the following extracts from his diary:

March 23.—Hassan and Seyid were executed for their treachery during a battle which occurred on March 16, when we lost 350 killed and wounded.

April 16 to 20.—The rebels attacked the town, but suffered heavy losses by explosions of the mines.

May 1.—An accident occurred to-day. An officer trod upon the connection to one of the mines and caused an explosion. Six men were killed.

May 3.—A man reported that the English army was at Berber.

To the end of May the rebels made frequent attacks upon the town, suffering losses from the mines. During June steamer expeditions under command of Saati Bey were made daily. Our losses on these expeditions were slight. We captured many cattle. On June 25 Mr. Cozzi, the English Consul, informed us of the fall of Berber. Mr. Cozzi was sent to Kordofan. On June 30 Saati Bey captured a quantity of corn and killed 200 rebels. July 16, Saati Bey burned Kalakla and three other villages. He also attacked Gatarub, but was defeated. Saati Bey and his officers were killed. The loss was heavy. Colonel Stewart had a narrow escape.

On June 29 we beat the rebels out of Buri, on the Blue Nile. A number of the enemy were killed, and we captured a quantity of material. The steamers advanced to Eilun, clearing thirteen rebel forts. Since the siege began our loss has been under 700.

July 31.—The siege has been very close.

Arab bullets are flying on all sides, some of them falling on the palace. Food is tremendously dear. Since my recent dispatch all hope of government relief has gone, and we are reduced to the steamers. It is impossible for us to cut our way through the rebels, burdened as we are with mothers of women and children. One Arab horseman sallies to frighten 200 of our men. On the day Saati Bey was killed eight rebels charged 200 of our men, armed with Remington rifles, and dispersed them. The only men we are able to depend on are the gunners.

July 29.—Mehemet Ali's action yesterday was very successful. Five armored steamers, after capturing thirteen forts, found at Gaweil two strong forts. They engaged the forts for eight hours under a terrific fire. The cannon in the forts were finally disabled and the rebels driven out.

One hundred and ninety-three Bashi-Bazouks were killed or wounded, with some good Egyptian troops, and Osman Digna is try to recapture a steamer taken from Saleh Bey. General Gordon is well.

A dispatch to *The Times* from Vienna says that the British Cabinet has informed the Powers that it considers the action of the Egyptian Government in suspending the sinking fund as justifiable in the present condition of the finances of that country.

PARIS, Sept. 29.—The Ministerial papers express satisfaction at the agreement between France and Germany relative to Egyptian affairs.

WAR MEASURES IN TONQUIN.

THE EMPRESS REPORTED TO BE ANNAMITE FOR PEACE—ADMIRAL COURBET'S OPERATIONS.

TIEN-TSIN, Sept. 29.—It is reported that the Empress of China has decided to conclude peace with France.

PARIS, Sept. 29.—Admiral Courbet will not, according to the official advices, resume operations in Chinese waters until October 1. It is said that from 10,000,000 to 15,000,000 francs will be required for the expenses of the Tonquin expedition, and Admiral Peyron, Minister of Marine, asks for 65,000 to arm the ironclads, now making complete coast defenses of the French Colonies.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—A dispatch to *The Times* from Hong Kong says: The French stopped and searched the English regular trading steamers Fukkiet and Haihong in the Formosa Channel. This action has caused great irritation. The fact that neutral steamers are conveying soldiers and munitions of war to various quarters will probably be a source of complication in view of Admiral Lespès's recent action in connection with a German ship.

CHOLERA IN THREE COUNTRIES.

ROME, Sept. 29.—The report of the cholera epidemic in Italy for the last twenty-four hours gives a total of 355 new cases and 212 deaths, including 171 cases and 100 deaths in Naples, and ninety-five cases and fifty-five deaths in Genoa.

VENICE, Sept. 29.—Two deaths from cholera have occurred here.

NAPLES, Sept. 29.—Owing to the decrease in the mortality from cholera in Naples, the Association of the White Cross has discontinued its work here.

MARSEILLES, Sept. 29.—In the past twenty-four hours there have been ten deaths from cholera. Many other deaths have occurred at various points in the southern part of France, but no new place have they been so numerous as to be remarkable.

PARIS, Sept. 29.—Four deaths from cholera have occurred near Foix, in the Department of Ariege.

MADRID, Sept. 29.—The measures of Barcelona positively deny the statements published elsewhere that cholera prevails there.

NEWS NOTES FROM LONDON.

LONDON, Sept. 29.

ELECTED LORD MAYOR.—George Swan Nottage, Alderman for Cordwainer Ward, was elected Lord Mayor of London to-day.

SPAIN AND AMERICA.—A Madrid dispatch declares that the Spanish and American Governments are not negotiating for the establishment of a treaty of commerce.

A DENIAL BY THE PREMIER.—Mr. Gladstone's attention being called to the statements which accuse him of supporting the Roman Catholic Church, he pronounces them to be grossly untrue, and demands the name of the author.

ACCIDENT TO THE STEAMER COVENTRY.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—The British steamer Coventry, from Liverpool September 22 for Charleston, has put into Greenock in distress. When 400 miles off Tory Island her spare propeller broke adrift between decks and smashed iron plates, frames of the hull and beams. The propeller fell into the lower hold and burst through the shaft tunnel. The vessel nearly foundered. She had much difficulty in reaching the Clyde, having met with heavy gales.

DESTRUCTION CAUSED BY A BURSTING CLOUD.

CITY OF MEXICO, Sept. 29, via Galveston.—A cloud burst occurred at Pachuca on the afternoon of the 27th instant, causing a terrible inundation. The amalgamating works were destroyed, and considerable silver which was under treatment was lost. It is estimated that thirty persons were killed. A great deal of property was destroyed, and many cattle were drowned.

RUMORED REVOLUTION IN COLOMBIA.

PANAMA, Sept. 29, via Galveston.—It is rumored that General Deij Ruis has started a revolution against the Cervera Government; that the movement is supported by a number of armed men who have been gathered together outside the city, and that it has acquired such strength that it cannot be disposed of without a large force. A bulletin issued by his party calls the attention of the citizens to the fact that the National Government is not bound to defend the action of the State authorities.

TOPICS FROM THE DOMINION.

TORONTO, Sept. 29.—Jonathan Madell, a builder, and Mrs. Martin, organist of the College Street Baptist Church, who eloped about five weeks ago and went to New-York, returned to their families yesterday, and being truly penitent and heartily ashamed of their conduct, were welcomed back.

QUEBEC, Sept. 29.—Henry Irving, Ellen Terry, and the entire Lyceum Company, numbering over sixty persons, arrived here yesterday. They play here to-morrow night, and then go to Montreal for the rest of the week.

MONTREAL, Sept. 29.—Judgment has just been rendered in the case of Berworth, who had his store exactly on the frontier line, part of the store being in the State of New-York and part in Canada. One night all the goods were removed from the Canadian side of the store to the American, and the creditors issued a capias, alleging fraudulent secretion of the effects. It was contended by Berworth's counsel that the goods had been moved by William Douglass, to whom Berworth had made an assignment, giving Douglass voluntary preference for over $1,000, which would more than exhaust the whole estate. The Court upheld the pretensions of the Canadian creditors.

FRAGMENTS OF CABLE NEWS.

PARIS, Sept. 29.—The statue of General Chanzy has been unveiled at Buzancy, his birth place.

BUDAPESTH, Sept. 29.—The Reichsrath was opened here to-day by the Emperor Francis Joseph. His Majesty expressed the hope that European complications would not occur.

BOMBAY, Sept. 29.—The famine in Bengal is serious. The native bodies complain that the Government system of relief is inadequate.

EISENACH, Sept. 29.—The statue to Bach, the composer, was unveiled here to-day. Among those present were Liszt, Villiers, Stanford and Joachim. Joachim led the orchestra, which rendered Bach's mass in B minor.

RUSSELL SAGE AT HOME AGAIN.

Russell Sage ended his summer vacation at Quogue, L. I., yesterday, and returned with his family to this city. He went to Quogue last June for his health, and while he has been at his office before yesterday, he went back to his summer home for the night after every visit. Mr. Sage looks well and appears to be in fine spirits. He dropped in for a few minutes at the Windsor Hotel last evening and was cordially greeted by his friends. As yet Mr. Sage's operations in the "put" and "call" line have been of the most limited extent.

FATAL RAILWAY COLLISION.

A WRECK ON THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO.

A PASSENGER TRAIN RUNS INTO A FREIGHT TRAIN—SEVERAL PERSONS KILLED OR FATALLY WOUNDED

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WHEELING, W. Va., Sept. 29.—A frightful collision occurred at noon today at Farmington, fifty miles east of this city, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, between passenger train No. 4, known as the "Cannon Ball," west bound, and a through freight train. The passenger train, which consisted of an engine, five cars here and the private car of one of the Baltimore and Ohio officials was running at the rate of forty miles an hour. When rounding a sharp curve it dashed with terrific force into the freight train. The passenger engine tore its way through the freight engine and wrecked seven cars of stock, piling the passenger coaches in a confused jumble all over the track. The noise of the collision was like that of an artillery report. Some of the cars on the freight train were filled with lime, and from them there arose a cloud like snow over everything and added to the horror of the scene. The passengers fastened in the cars sent out frightful cries for assistance, and it was for a time believed that most of them were killed; but it was afterwards ascertained that only one passenger, James Emmons, of Newark, Ohio, was injured, and he only slightly.

The fireman of the freight train, who was at Martinsburg, suffered a horrible death. He was thrown down and his face was pressed against the hot boiler, where he gradually roasted to death. His body was not released for several hours, when it was found baked to a crisp. George Leonard, engineer, of Grafton, was crushed until he was flattened like a cake, his face being so misshapen that the body could not have been identified except for the clothing. William Atkins, conductor of the freight train, Cambridge, Ohio, was caught by broken timbers and instantly killed. John Smith and D. W. Boyd, brakemen, both of Wheeling, received fatal injuries. Boyd's back was broken and both of his legs were crushed. Smith had his breast crushed in and his skull broken. James Easton, brakeman, was pinned in the cab long and also in the sickness of spitters. S. C. Stone, of Mt. Vernon, Ohio, mail agent on the passenger train, was scalded to death. T. J. Adams, mail agent, Zanesville, Ohio, had leg broken and received fatal internal injuries. Joseph Freeman, conductor of the passenger train, was seriously but not fatally injured.

A special train was sent out from this place and the dead and wounded were properly cared for. The scene about the wreck are described as frightful. Shards of boxes, pieces of bedding and bits of dresses are scattered for miles. Part of Atkins's body was found on one side of the track and part on the track. In the place a hand was found, but the body to which it belongs could not be identified. The damage to the property of the railroad is fixed at $100,000. The accident was caused by the fireman's condition, who disobeyed orders. He is one of the dead. There is no telegraph office near the scene of the accident and full details cannot be obtained before morning.

THE FIRE RECORD.

INCENDIARISM AT CLEVELAND.

TWO YOUNG MEN ARRESTED FOR INCENDIARISM—A LIST OF THE BUILDINGS BURNT.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

CLEVELAND, Sept. 29.—The incendiaries transferred their energies from the lumber regions yesterday morning to the oil refineries. The lumber yards are too well watched, and they found a less guarded field in another quarter. At 2:15 yesterday morning a fire started in the cooper shop of the Great Western Oil Works, on Willson-ave., at the crossing of the N. Y., P. and O. Railway. A few new buildings stand near by and on a twenty-acre lot to the south are the oil tanks. The cooper shop with 5,000 barrels was burned. A large filling tank in one corner exploded with a terrific noise. The loss was $15,000; fully insured. The chief of the Fire Department says it was a mere accident that the entire works were not consumed and concurs with the owners in the belief that the fire was incendiary. A heavy rain throughout the day prevented any further successful attempts at incendiarism.

Early this morning two incendiary fires were added to the long list of the past few days. The first destroyed a small dwelling at the corner of Liberty and Loraine-sts., causing a loss of only a few hundred dollars. At 2:15 o'clock another fire of incendiary origin damaged the planing mill of C. Haywood, operated by Allen Diemer, in the rear of No. 1,279 Cedar-ave., to the amount of $1,000, covered by an insurance of $1,500. All last night and to-day the new roller rink at the corner of Detroit and State-sts., was guarded by a force of watchmen. A pair of coarsely dressed men had been overheard on "The Commons," at the head of the river bed, discussing a plan to burn the building. "We've got the tins already," said one. "What are you going to do with the other bailing?" asked his companion. "Oh, that's all ready to burn," was the reply. The gentleman who overheard them reported the matter to the police, and investigation this morning disclosed the fact that paper and shavings had been arranged as if for a fire about some fifty lineal feet beneath the floor. The most important event in the city was the arrest of two supposed incendiaries, Allen Diemer, of No. 43 Woodbine-st., and William Dunsee, of No. 36 Schieffer-st. Dunsee is one of the most prominent young men in the city, and besides managing the planing mill mentioned above, he is secretary and treasurer of the Lake Erie Ice Company. Diemer's father was a Democratic candidate for the Legislature last fall, but was defeated. Both Diemer and Dunsee are accused by C. Haywood of starting the fire in his planing mill on Cedar-ave. last night. Diemer recently had some disagreement with Haywood, and withdrew from the management of the mill. It is said that he was on the ground as soon as the firemen arrived at 2:15 o'clock this morning, and offered a reward of $50 for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the incendiary. Police Superintendent Schmitt was informed that Allen Diemer accused Dunsee of setting the building on fire, and that Dunsee in turn made the same accusation against Diemer. They were seen together yesterday. Both were locked up, bail being refused.

INCENDIARY FIRES IN ALLENTOWN.

ALLENTOWN, Penn., Sept. 29.—Another attempt was made to-day to fire a stable by incendiaries. Mayor Shimer called a meeting of citizens at which the strongest measures were adopted to apprehend the incendiaries. The three men arrested last night on suspicion had a hearing in the jail to-night, but there was no evidence tending to implicate them. Last night the city was patrolled by twenty-three extra policemen, and the force will be strengthened if necessary.

NEARLY CUT OFF BY FLAMES.

The one story brick house, No. 713 East Thirteenth-st., is occupied by D. Rosenberg & Sons as a storehouse for varnish. Usually there are a number of men employed about the building, but yesterday being the Jewish Day of Atonement it was comparatively deserted. Louis Ernanwen, Christopher Merz and John Rutterseth being the only men in the building. Fire was discovered by some of the neighbors by a volume of black smoke pouring out of the windows. In a little while the men were seen bursting through the smoke and flames out of the front doors. A little water extinguished the fire on their clothes and the only injury besides the loss of their clothes was some painful though not dangerous burns about their heads and faces. They had been working in the interior of the building and had not discovered the fire until egress was almost shut off.

ROSS DEFEATED BY TEEMER.

CLOSE FINISH OF A FIVE MILE SCULLING RACE AT POINT OF PINES.

BOSTON, Sept. 29.—About 3,000 persons went to Point of Pines this afternoon to witness the sculling contest between Wallace Ross and John Teemer, postponed from Saturday last. The stakes at issue were a purse of $2,000 for which the contestants were compelled to traverse a course one and a quarter miles long four times or a total distance of five miles. Ross being given a start of five seconds. There were odds offered of $50 to $20 in favor of Teemer. By 5 o'clock the water was all that could be desired. H. Thayer was substituted for Mr. James H. Ormand, as referee, and E. B. Rankin was agreed upon as starter. The men were ready at 5:22, and forty seconds later the word was given to Ross and five seconds later to Teemer. Ross was a good three lengths to the fore when his youthful competitor dipped his blades into the water, and the former was doing a good thirty strokes to the minute, which was just the stroke set by Teemer. The latter was getting the most speed out of his shell and in twenty strokes had lessened Ross's lead by half a length. Ross steered a spendid course while Teemer went wide, losing half way to the first stake nearly twenty lengths, by being swept toward Lynn Harbor by the incoming tide. Thence to the turn Teemer continued to gain, and when Ross rounded his stake he was not more than three lengths ahead.

As the men returned to the starting point, Ross was still in the lead by a length, and on rounding the stake added a half a length more. Before the lower stake was reached a second time, darkness had settled down and it became almost impossible to see the men 500 feet away. Ross rounded first and was leading a half-mile length when Teemer had settled down for his journey home.

Ross still maintained his lead, which had been increased when half the distance was traversed to a good two lengths; but from there out Leemer showed probably the greater power and endurance. Both men spurted constantly for three-fourths of a mile or all the way to the finish. Ross had what advantage there was, but while looking over his shoulder to measure the distance to the finish Teemer had put the prow of his shell on a line with his own, perceiving which he made a last desperate effort, but it was of no avail. Teemer put on a terrific burst of speed that actually jumped his boat over the line from three to six feet ahead.

The time given by the official time-keeper was 35 minutes. Other watches made it 35:15 and 35:24.

DEATH OF A VALUABLE HORSE.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 29.—The black horse Walter Jones, owned by B. D. G. Sutherland, of East Saginaw, Michigan, died at the race track here yesterday of congestion of the lungs. The horse had a record of 2:30 and was valued at $5,000.

SPRINGER'S REPORT.

GOING OVER THE STAR ROUTE CASES AGAIN.

THE FRAUDS REDUCED TO A SCIENCE—THE COMMITTEE THINKS THE EVIDENCE WAS STRONG AND CONCLUSIVE.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—The Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice, which during the last session of Congress investigated the Star Route prosecution, has completed its report for submission to the House on reassembling. The report is signed by Messrs. Springer (chairman), Van Alstyne, Hemphill, Ryan and Crisp, Democratic members of the committee. It says:

The exact amount out of which the Government was defrauded in the Star Route mail service during the Hayes administration can never be accurately known. . . . The whole amount of which the Government was defrauded in the Star Route mail service during the Hayes administration will exceed $1,000,000. . . .

It appears from the testimony of Colonel Bliss that propositions for arbitration in the Salisbury and Parker cases were proposed pending the consideration before the Grand Jury, but rejected; that Mr. Bliss affected surprise when the Grand Jury failed to indict, and immediately desired to secure something from the wreck by concealing the fact of the Grand Jury's failure to indict from the attorneys of the Parkers and Salisburys until there could be a renewal of the efforts of arbitration, and agreement to submit the cases, so as to secure a return to the Government of the moneys illegally obtained by the combinations. But the testimony of Attorney-General Brewster and Messrs. Merrick and Ker seems to have been conclusive that Mr. Bliss had no expectation, or perhaps intention, of procuring indictments against the Salisburys, and that he could not have been surprised when he learned that the Grand Jury had failed to indict. There is evidence in the record also that the evidence presented to the Grand Jury in these cases was meagre, and that the jury could scarcely have understood, and did not understand, the character and extent of that evidence. Formal agreements for arbitration were drawn up and signed by Colonel Ingersoll and Mr. Bliss, that the claim of the Government in the Los Vegas and Vinita, the Arellanes and Hamilton, the Salidad and Newhall, and the Earge and Pendleton routes should be referred to Richard A. Elmer, Brady's successor, George Bliss or any one that he might designate, and Colonel Ingersoll or any one that he might designate, to determine whether the said parties have received from the United States any money to which they are not entitled for transporting the mails upon said routes. It was further provided in the agreement that if the Government hereafter institutes any proceedings against the said parties, or any of them, on account of any matters growing out of said four routes, then the submission shall be void. In communicating with the Attorney-General upon the subject, Mr. Bliss added in a postscriptum, November 6, 1882, the future tense: "The arrangement I made for arbitration does not bar the criminal proceedings against the parties, though as a matter of fact I have not gone so far as putting the matter from it if it does it terminates the arbitration." The effort to arbitrate the civil liabilities of these parties utterly failed, not pending the consideration of criminal prosecutions, the statutes of limitations ran against the parties in criminal actions. Preliminary proceedings were had and the Attorney-General held that the proposed arbitration was void.

THE FRAUDS REDUCED TO A SCIENCE.

The manner of procuring expedition was reduced to a science. The aff