ration which they made in his honor, is a model of its kind.—[New-York Evening Post (Dem.)

"Of its kind" it may be a model; but it is that "kind" of a speech in which the speaker glorifies himself and takes precious good care not to let his hearers know how he stands upon a single National issue.

SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD ON BLAINE.

HIS SPLENDID STATESMANSHIP—SIR JOHN A STRONG PROTECTIONIST.

A TRIBUNE reporter called on Sir John A. Macdonald, Prime Minister of the Dominion of Canada, at the Windsor Hotel last night.

"How do Canadians feel over our Presidential election?" the reporter asked.

"They are greatly interested in it, and are intently watching the contest. They are particularly interested in the discussion at present going on as to the superiority of the free trade or protection policy. Canada, you know, is devotedly attached to a protective tariff and whatever of prosperity it has is attributed by the people to this cause and they cannot understand how Americans can be so blind as to tolerate the idea of free trade, without even thinking of its adoption. If Canadians could vote at your election I believe that Cleveland and his free trade party would hardly have a representative in Canada.

"I am personally interested in the canvass, as I met Mr. Blaine in Washington in 1871, while arranging the terms of our treaty, and was charmed by his personal good qualities, as well as his splendid statesmanship and ability. I can never forget the tact and pertinacity with which he stuck to everything that would be of benefit to the States. I believe that Ohio is considered the tell-tale of the Presidential feeling, and I shall be on the water when the election takes place in that State, but I shall look for the result as soon as I arrive on the other side."

THE McLEAN-BEALE WEDDING.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—John R. McLean, the editor and proprietor of *The Cincinnati Enquirer*, and Miss Emily T. Beale, daughter of General Edward F. Beale, were married this morning at the residence of the bride's father. The ceremony took place at 9 o'clock, the Rev. Dr. Leonard officiating. No cards were issued and no guests were present, the ceremony being witnessed by only the immediate families of the bride and bridegroom. The bride wore a travelling dress, and immediately after the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. McLean left for Philadelphia, on their way to Cincinnati. The mother of General Beale and the aunt of Mrs. Beale, two venerable ladies, the one eighty-seven and the other eighty-one years old, witnessed the ceremony. The other persons present were General and Mrs. Beale, parents of the bride, Mr. Washington McLean and wife, parents of the bridegroom, General and Mrs. Hazen, Captain and Mrs. A. H. Bugher, of Cincinnati, the two ladies being sisters of the bridegroom, Mr. Beale, brother of the bride, and the brother of Mrs. Beale. Two old colored servants, who have been with General Beale's family for more than forty years, witnessed the marriage of their young mistress. The marriage was a surprise to many, as it was not known that an engagement existed.

A WEDDING YESTERDAY.

Miss Mary Gobert was married to Walter Reid last evening, at Trinity Chapel by the Rev. Dr. Cornelius E. Swope. The bride was attired in white and was given away by her father. A reception was held at No. 223 West Twentieth-st.

CALLERS ON THE PRESIDENT.

The messengers at the Fifth Avenue Hotel were kept busy carrying cards to President Arthur's room yesterday. Among those who called were Levi P. Morton, who had a private interview with the President; John Jacob Astor, and William Walter Phelps. Nothing could be learned regarding probable changes in the Cabinet. The President said he had no information to give on the subject and declined to say whether or not Mr. Morton would be tendered the Secretaryship of the Treasury. At 4 p. m. the President rode out with George M. Van Nort. He will probably not go to Washington until Saturday.

MR. MORTON'S INTENTIONS.

Levi P. Morton, United States Minister to France, was asked, after his call on the President yesterday, if he had been tendered the Secretaryship of the Treasury, and if he would accept it if offered to him. "That is a delicate matter," said he, "and I would prefer to say nothing about it." He said he should remain in this country until after election.

OFFICERS OF THE LIEDERKRANZ.

The annual meeting of the German Liederkranz was held last night at 111 East Fifty-eighth-st. Four tickets were in the field. The following officers were elected: President, Julius Hoffmann; first vice-president, Louis Kaemmerer; second vice-president, Henry Metz; corresponding secretary, Louis Bosck-stever; recording secretary, H. Wimmel and treasurer, Justus F. Foggenburg.

AN INSANE MAN'S DANGEROUS MANIAS.

DANGEROUS DELAY OF THE POLICE—OFTEN THREATENING PEOPLE'S LIVES.

Dr. Adolph L. Labarthe, surgical dentist, lies in a sullen stupor in the insane ward at Bellevue Hospital, a victim of grief and absinthe. Meanwhile his intended victim, Patrolman Coffey, is congratulating himself upon his lucky escape. Repeated requests were made to the police for his arrest, but they seemed to prefer a passive course. On last Friday he threatened to kill the proprietor of the Hotel de Commerce. According to his own statement, Labarthe was born in Gaulosa, and is the son of a small landed proprietor in that neighborhood. At the age of sixteen he left France for Brazil, where he studied dentistry. He afterward went to Costa Rica, where his wife died. This seems to have been the point at which his mental balance turned, for before the funeral he had a photograph taken of his wife's body lying in his arms. Until lately he was looked upon as harmless. He came to this city about four years ago, and took up his quarters first in South Fifth-ave., and afterward in the family of M. Tournay, at No. 210 Spring-st. After showing signs of mental aberration he started for Canada with a panorama composed of about sixty yards of canvas covered with old theatrical bills of all sizes and colors. In his programme, of which he had 25,000 printed, he speaks of his panorama as "representing the Human Life on this good planet, where we live, so different one from each other, that it is a amusement and distraction for intelligent persons." The only audience that he obtained was at St. John, near Quebec, where he had exhibited to a party of Indians, receiving a beaded hat, a pair of moccasins, and one dollar in cash. With M. Tournay's assistance he came back, and for a while resumed the practice of his profession, but in the meanwhile developed a strong craving for money and a suspicion of every one around him. Knives, pistols and other weapons were found under his mattress, and the family that he lived with began to feel uncomfortable. One morning Labarthe, drawing his revolver from beneath his coat, told M. Tournay's aged mother that she must prepare to die, as he was going to kill her. The old lady looking him squarely in the eyes told him to leave the room and the house, which, luckily for them all, he did. He moved to No. 190 Bleecker-st., from where soon after emanated the following advertisement in the evening papers:

Le Grand Voyageur, A. Labarthe, Dentist, offers to ambitious men with $2,000. Millions can be made, only buy the secret of whistling. Address A. Labarthe, No. 190 Bleecker-st.

This made him the laughing stock of the neighborhood, and many practical jokes were played on him in consequence. About two weeks ago he chanced to notice the large stack of trunks piled in the office of the Hotel de Commerce, and immediately claimed them as his, saying that they contained millions of dollars. On being ejected from the place he drew his pistol and flourished it dangerously, but was finally induced to go away. He, however, sent many letters to the proprietor, threatening to break all the windows in the hotel if his money was not delivered to him. Then the police were appealed to, but they refused to arrest him unless he committed some overt act, the proprietor of the hotel remarking: "It will be too late after he has killed somebody." Dr. Widman, of Bellevue Hospital, says he is suffering from recurrent mania with homicidal tendencies.

CLEVELAND MEN DISTURB A BUTLER MEETING.

An attempt was made to break up a meeting of the Fifth Ward Butler Club in Brooklyn, last evening, by some of the stanch adherents of Governor Cleveland, among them being "Mike" Clancy, Peter Brannigan, Philip Doherty, and Thomas Flynn. They crowded around the speakers' platform, upon which were Assemblyman Burns, Major Quincy, J. A. Hennessey, and others. Rotten tomatoes were thrown at the speakers, and shouts and cab calls drowned their voices.

BUTLER TO VISIT BROOKLYN.

The Executive Committee of the People's Party in Brooklyn has decided to put a full ticket for local officers in the field. Gen. Butler will visit Brooklyn next week and speak in the Academy of Music, and also in South Brooklyn, and in the Eastern District.

MR. MERRITT TO RUN FOR THE ASSEMBLY.

The Rev. Stephen Merritt, of No. 210 Eighth-ave., was nominated for the Assembly last night by the XIIth District Prohibition Association. He accepted the nomination.

"THE CONTINENT" DISPOSED OF.

The Christian at Work will announce in its issue of this week that the subscription list and good will of *The Weekly Continent*, conducted since it was started by Judge Tourgee, has been transferred to it, and that all subscribers of *The Continent* will have their subscription year filled out with a copy of *The Christian at Work*. Judge Tourgee will continute to *The Christian at Work*.

STEAMSHIP ARRIVAL.—The steamship Assyrian Monarch was reported early this morning.

TWO POLITICAL LETTERS.

MR. TILDEN'S ANSWER.

A LETTER IN REPLY TO THE RESOLUTION OF THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Mr. Tilden has written the following letter in reply to the complimentary resolution adopted by the National Democratic Convention, which was presented to him by a special committee appointed by that body:

GRAYSTONE, Oct. 6, 1884.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee: I thank you for the kind terms in which you have communicated the resolutions concerning me adopted by the late Democratic National Convention. I share your conviction that the reform in the administration of the Federal Government, which is our great National want, and is indeed essential to the restoration and preservation of the Government itself, can only be achieved through the agency of the Democratic party, and by installing its representative in the Chief Magistracy of the United States. The noble historical traditions of the Democratic party, the principles in which it was educated, and to which it has ever been in the main faithful; its freedom from the corrupt influences which grow up in the prolonged possession of power, and the nature of the elements which constitute it, all contribute to qualify it for that mission. The opposite characteristics and conditions which attach to the Republican party, make it hopeless to expect that that party will be able to give better government than the debasing system of abuses which, during its ascendancy, has infected official and political life in this country.

The Democratic party had its origin in the efforts of the more advanced patriots of the Revolution to resist the perversion of our Government from the ideal contemplated by the people. Among its conspicuous founders are Benjamin Franklin and Thomas Jefferson, Samuel Adams and John Hancock of Massachusetts, George Clinton and Robert R. Livingston of New-York, and George Wythe and James Madison of Virginia. From the election of Mr. Jefferson as President in 1800, for sixty years, the Democratic party mainly directed our National policy. It extended the boundaries of the Republic, and laid the foundations of all our National greatness, while it preserved the limitations imposed by the Constitution, and maintained a simple and pure system of domestic administration. On the other hand, the Republican party has always been dominated by principles which favor legislation for the benefit of particular classes at the expense of the body of the people. It has become deeply tainted with the abuses which naturally grow up during a long possession of unchecked power, especially in a period of civil war and false finance. The patriotic and virtuous elements in it are now unable to emancipate it from the sway of selfish interests which subordinate public duty to personal greed. The most hopeful of the best citizens it contains despair of its amendment except through its temporary expulsion from power.

It has been boastingly asserted by a modern Massachusetts statesman, struggling to reconcile himself and his followers to their Presidential candidate, that the Republican party contains a disproportionate share of the wealth, the culture and the intelligence of the country. The unprincipled Grafton, when taunted by James the Second with his personal want of conscience, answered, "That is true, but I belong to a party that has a great deal of conscience." Such reasoners forget that the same claim has been made in all ages and countries by the defenders of old wrongs against new reforms. It was alleged by the Tories of the American Revolution against the patriots of that day. It was repeated against Jefferson, and afterward against Jackson. It is alleged by the Conservatives against those who, in England, are now endeavoring to enlarge the popular suffrage.

All history shows that reforms in Government must not be expected from those who sit serenely on the social mountain-tops enjoying the benefits of the existing order of things. Even the Divine Author of our religion found his followers not among the self-complacent Pharisees, but among lowly-minded fishermen. The Republican party is largely made up of those who live by their wits, and who aspire in politics to advantages over the rest of mankind, similar to those which their daily lives are devoted to securing in private business. The Democratic party consists largely of those who live by the work of their hands, and whose political action is governed by their sentiments or imagination. It results that the Democratic party, more readily than the Republican party can be moulded to the support of reform measures, which involve a sacrifice of selfish interests. The indispensable necessity of our times is a change of administration in the great executive offices of the country. This, in my judgment, can only be accomplished by the election of the Democratic candidates for President and Vice-President.

SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

To R. H. HENRY, *Chairman*; R. B. SMALLEY *and others, of the Special Committee of the Democratic National Convention.*

MR. ALGER'S REPLY TO MR. BEECHER.

MR. JOY'S CABLE MESSAGE A THOROUGH REFUTATION OF THE SCANDAL AGAINST MR. BLAINE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

DETROIT, Oct. 7.—The following open letter from General R. A. Alger, of this city, to Henry Ward Beecher is made public to-night:

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 7, 1884.

MY DEAR HENRY WARD BEECHER, *Brooklyn, N. Y.*:

DEAR SIR:

The newspapers of to-day publish your letter of yesterday's date, directed to me concerning the Jay-Blaine Little Rock bonds affair, and possibly in due course of mail I may receive the original letter from you. However, I hasten to reply through the same medium which brought your letter to my notice. I beg to inform you that where Mr. Joy is known he is not considered to be the careless individual, who can be misled by a cablegram from any person, nor is he a man to allow the character of another to be unjustly furnished when it is in his power to do justice. My cable to Mr. Joy was intended to call his attention to the Little Rock bonds affair, a matter which he doubtless understands thoroughly, and I believe his reply, clean cut as it is, was intended to refute the whole scandal. I had a conversation with Mr. Joy some years ago concerning this matter and before his nominating speech of Mr. Blaine in 1884, and although I cannot give you the full details of that conversation, the clear impression left upon my mind was that at the time the proposition was made to him to some third parties to take certain bonds in Washington, supposed the proposition came from Mr. Blaine, but subsequently became convinced that the parties themselves were the ones who were trying to sell the bonds and that he had done Mr. Blaine an injustice. Doubtless had he remembered mentioning the matter to you he would have given you a further explanation of it had opportunity been given him. This impression was so strong in my mind that when I saw your communication concerning the affair I at once cabled Mr. Joy and received the reply I expected, and I have no doubt he intended to fully and thoroughly refute every charge against Mr. Blaine in connection with the affair.

Mr. Joy is not the man to beat around the bush and say things he does not mean, nor to shirk any responsibility, and those who know him know that his word is as unerrable language in whatever he has to say, and that he never dodges an issue. It seems to me incredible that any business man should believe Mr. Blaine so weak as to send such a proposition to another business man as was alleged in this matter, and thus allow himself to be placed in such a false position, even though he had no moral objection to making such a criminal proposition, as purported to have been made in this charge. If I believed him so weak I would not support him for the Presidency though he might be as pure as St. Paul himself. When Mr. Joy returns from Europe I hope you will seize the first opportunity to have an interview with him, and, if you find you are doing Mr. Blaine an injustice, as I thoroughly believe you are, that you will as publicly apologize to the American people for the wrong you have done him and the Republican party, as you have been active in trying to ruin both. Mr. Joy is not the man to have accepted the great trust he did in 1881, when he presented the name of Mr. Blaine to the Chicago Convention for the nomination as President, had he believed him guilty of any unfair dealing or of prostituting his high office for gain.

R. A. ALGER.

A MONSTER PARADE IN WILKESBARRE.

OVER 4,000 MEN IN LINE—THE CITY CROWDED AND BRILLIANT WITH ILLUMINATIONS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WILKESBARRE, Oct. 7.—One of the greatest political demonstrations ever seen in this city took place this evening, when the Republicans of the whole district united in one enormous parade. The streets of the city were densely crowded from an early hour in the evening. The clubs as they poured into the city from the surrounding country with blazing torches, flying banners and playing bands formed on the river common. At 8:30 the parade moved, Colonel S. H. Sturdevan, of this city, being marshal. The route lay through the principal streets of the city. The whole town was one blaze of light from illuminations and colored fires, while fireworks of every description were discharged from almost every house and building on the route. In all there were about 4,200 men in line, including 400 horsemen, and the parade took one hour to pass a given point. There were two clubs from Scranton, two from Pittston, four from Kingston, eight from this city, two from Plains, with organizations from Parsons, Edwardsville, Sugar Notch, Plymouth, Nanticoke, Dallas, Laurel Run, Ashley, Miners' Mills, Forty Fort and Wyoming. Two clubs of Irish Americans from Kingston and Midvale were in line and one Polish club, the first of its kind ever seen in line from this city. The Scranton Central Club and the Plumed Knights of this city were enthusiastically cheered. It was nearly midnight before the parade finally dispersed. There were eleven full bands of music and ten drum corps in line.

MISSOURI REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 7.—A dispatch to *The Post-Dispatch*, from Macon, Mo., says: The Republican State Convention in opposition to the Fusionists organized today. John Jeffery, of Boone County, was elected chairman. The following State ticket was nominated: For Governor, Adon Gullar; Lieutenant-Governor, Theodore Bruere; Secretary of State, M. C. Beerch; State Auditor, Benjamin M. Prentise; State Treasurer, Charles E. Harwood; Register of Lands, Benjamin F. Heinz; Attorney-General, Joseph C. Karney; Judge of Supreme Court, John B. Henderson; Railroad Commissioner, J. Milton Turner. The Republican electors chosen at the Sedalia convention were reinstated and a fusion with the Greenbackers was repudiated.

PARADE AND MEETING IN LOCKPORT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

LOCKPORT, Oct. 7.—The first regular Republican meeting of the campaign was held here to-night. It included a torchlight procession of local clubs, with 600 men in line, and speeches in the Opera House to an audience of 1,500 people by James Frazer Gluck, of Buffalo, and E. L. Pitts, of Medina. The parade was witnessed by a large concourse of people, and the enthusiasm was remarkable. The speeches were among the ablest ever delivered in this city. Niagara County is sure of at least 1,000 majority for Blaine.

CONGRESSMAN KETCHAM RENOMINATED.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Oct. 7.—The Republicans of the XVIth District held an enthusiastic convention to-day and renominated Congressman John H. Ketcham by acclamation.

ACTIVE WORK IN BROOKLYN.

The Executive Committee of the Brooklyn Young Republican Club met last evening at No. 201 Montague-st., and discussed measures for taking an active and earnest part in the Presidential campaign, and aiding in every way the election of Blaine and Logan. Much enthusiasm prevailed, and the club will be as active from now until election day as it has ever been in any previous campaign. It will unite with the Young Men's Republican Club and the Republican Campaign Committee in the reception to Mr. Blaine when he visits Brooklyn.

A rousing Republican meeting was held last evening in the Seventh Ward of Brooklyn, in Irving Hall, at Gates-ave. and Irving-place. The audience was addressed by F. B. House and John Oakey. To-morrow night a torchlight parade in the principal streets in the ward will be participated in by five Blaine and Logan Clubs already organized in that part of the city.

The Republican organization of the Fifteenth Ward paraded last evening in the chief streets in that part of the city, starting from the wigwam at North Second and Ewen streets.

THE TAMMANY NOMINATIONS.

Some of the Congressional nominations made by Tammany Hall on Monday evening are not relished by the County Democracy. The nomination of Joseph Pulitzer in the IXth District has especially exasperated one of Commissioner Thompson's proteges, Maurice B. Flynn, one of the favored contractors of the Department of Public Works. Mr. Flynn declares that he will run as an opposition Democratic candidate. John Hardy, the XIIth District, is violently opposed by Thomas Costigan and other County Democracy leaders. There is some dissatisfaction also with S. S. Cox because he has spoken on several occasions before the Tammany Society and is generally understood to favor the Tammany organization.

(*For other Political News see Second Page.*)

FIRST DAY OF REGISTRATION.

Yesterday was the first day of registration in this city. The weather being fine there was a large number of voters enrolled. The results by Assembly Districts are as follows, compared with the registration on the first day in 1883, 1882, 1881 and 1880:

Assembly District.	1884.	1883.	1882.	1881.	1880.
I	2,229	1,221	1,595	1,026	2,213
II	2,184	1,347	1,553	1,083	1,937
III	2,827	1,341	1,187	1,299	2,818
IV	2,841	1,267	2,187	1,128	2,797
V	2,410	1,530	1,053	1,133	2,509
VI	2,733	1,859	2,110	1,411	2,097
VII	3,511	1,880	2,372	1,573	4,022
VIII	2,400	1,076	2,108	1,322	2,630
IX	2,400	2,288	2,235	1,930	3,389
X	3,417	1,935	2,602	1,609	3,127
XI	2,322	1,134	1,601	953	2,895
XII	2,938	1,900	2,373	1,484	2,843
XIII	3,400	2,045	2,620	1,685	3,635
XIV	2,328	1,385	1,833	1,242	2,378
XV	3,463	2,100	2,625	1,842	3,061
XVI	2,814	1,803	2,338	1,432	2,940
XVII	3,911	2,246	2,728	1,917	3,613
XVIII	3,106	2,058	2,555	1,531	3,231
XIX	3,011	1,960	2,417	1,749	3,128
XX	3,321	1,694	2,264	1,381	2,946
XXI	3,076	1,402	2,097	1,179	3,227
XXII	3,679	2,398	2,943	1,733	3,674
XXIII	3,846	2,088	3,573	2,207	3,615
XXIV	2,575	1,636	1,979	1,451	2,588
Total	74,833	43,948	55,344	35,670	72,758

William J. McGee, an inspector of elections in the Nineteenth Election District of the IIId Assembly District, was arrested last night for intimidation.

In order to vote, native-born or naturalized citizens, of age, must have lived in the State one year, in the county four months, and in the Election District thirty days. The qualifications necessary to vote at the coming election were published more in detail in THE TRIBUNE yesterday.

NATIONAL CAPITAL TOPICS.

THE PRIME MERIDIAN CONGRESS.

FRENCH OPPOSITION TO A MERIDIAN THAT IS NOT "NEUTRAL."

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—From interviews had to-day with delegates to the International Prime Meridian Conference, it is believed that the conference will fail to arrive at any agreement with regard to a common prime meridian. The opposition of the French delegates to the adoption of an English meridian is still firm, although that opposition seems to be the result of patriotic and sentimental rather than practical considerations. Further information obtained to-day with regard to the long debate in yesterday's session shows that, although the French delegates are willing to waive their preference for a prime meridian running through their own country, they were not willing to recommend a meridian which would cross the territories of any other great power. They insisted upon a common prime meridian which should be absolutely neutral; that is, which should be wholly outside the limits of Europe and America. Commander Sampson, of the United States Naval Observatory, in replying to the French delegates, pointed out that a prime meridian, in order to be accurately determined and fixed, should run through some established National observatory, and should be in telegraphic communication with the rest of the world. It would be inconvenient and difficult to establish a prime meridian through Behring's Strait or across the Azores, as suggested by the French delegates, because there are no facilities in either place for the necessary astronomical work. Furthermore, economy as well as convenience required the adoption of the meridian now most generally used, that of Greenwich. More than 70 per cent of the world's shipmasters use this meridian in the calculation of their longitude, and the cost of the necessary changes in existing charts, if any other prime meridian were adopted, would exceed $10,000,000.

Professor Adams, one of the delegates from Great Britain, said that the question under discussion was a practical, not a sentimental one, and the eminent delegate from France, Professor Janssen, seemed to have lost sight of that fact. The question was simply what meridian would be most convenient for the greatest number.

Professor Janssen, in reply to his critics, maintained that the question was one of geography and navigation, and that the establishment of an observatory on the prime meridian was not necessary.

Professor Newcomb, Superintendent of the United States Nautical Almanac, who, though he was present by invitation, was then introduced to the conference by President Rodgers as "the most eminent of American astronomers." He gave his views upon the subject briefly. He said he did not regard an observatory on the prime meridian as absolutely essential, and to this extent he concurred with Professor Janssen. If, however, the meridian of Behring Strait or the Azores should be chosen, it would be necessary to mount a transit instrument there. If a point be selected where there is no observatory, the distance from that point to some observatory must be calculated. He called the attention of the French delegates to the fact that even the Azores are not, strictly speaking, meridian ground, and they belong to Portugal; and it would be hard to find or locate a meridian which would not cross territory belonging to some one of the great powers.

When, after some further debate, the conference adjourned, there was no evidence of any disposition on the part of the French delegates to recede from their position or make any further concessions, since one of them said emphatically to a United States Naval officer to-day that France would never consent to engrave on her charts "Longitude, west (or east) from Greenwich."

PROMINENT SUBSCRIBERS TO A CHURCH.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—Work will begin tomorrow on a handsome new Presbyterian Church on Connecticut-ave. Among the principal subscribers are Justice Stanley Matthews, of the Supreme Court, $2,500; ex-Justice Strong, $5,000; James G. Blaine, $2,500; Senator J. Donald Cameron, $1,000; Samuel Shellabarger, $1,000; and several non-residents $1,000 each, including the widow of the late Governor Morgan, of New-York.

THIRTY WHALEMEN RESCUED.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—The Secretary of the Treasury has received a telegram from Captain Healy, commanding the United States Revenue steamer Corwin, announcing his arrival at San Francisco on October 5 from the Arctic ocean with thirty wrecked whalemen, fifteen prisoners from the schooner Adele and five destitute miners. The Corwin reached within eight miles of Point Barrow, where navigation was dangerous and difficult on account of ice, which, together with the crowded condition of the vessel, made her return to San Francisco almost imperative.

MR. CLANCY LISTENS TO HARSH CENSURE

DENOUNCED BY THE BROOKLYN BOARD OF EDUCATION—JESSE BROOKS'S SUCCESSOR.

The Brooklyn Board of Education passed resolutions yesterday condemning in the strongest terms the conduct of John J. Clancy, a member, who had charged that Charles L. Teale, chairman of the Library Committee, was "peculiarly or otherwise" interested in the matter of carting books from the rooms of the Board to the schools, because $1,200 a year was asked for doing the work, which Mr. Clancy said could be done for $850. The resolutions were in part as follows:

The conduct of Mr. Clancy was disorderly, subversive of the discipline of the Board, and destructive of its usefulness, and calls for the severest censure of this Board, and the Board does hereby express its censure of Mr. Clancy's conduct, and declares that in making and persisting in the charge aforesaid without proof to sustain it, and refusing to withdraw or retract the same when his attention was called to it, was guilty of disorderly conduct, dishonorable and unworthy of, and unbecoming to, a member of this Board.

Mr. Clancy rose at the end of the reading of the resolutions and offered, if the work of carting books could not be done for $850, to give the difference between that sum and $1,200 to any charitable institution in control of the Board and to resign his position in the Board, provided Mr. Teale would do the same. If the work could be done for $850, After he had reiterated his charges and defended his action he started to leave the room. "You are not going out again!" said J. C. Hendrix, referring to a former scene when the Board tried to expel Mr. Clancy.

E. D. Berri said: "Stay and take your bitters."

"You will get some of it before I am through," angrily retorted Mr. Clancy, as he went on.

The resolutions were then adopted by a vote of twenty-three in favor to none against. Several new members refrained from voting, as they were not familiar with the matter.

The Board received a petition with 1,000 signatures asking for the reinstatement of Miss Esther A. Brooks as principal of School No. 8, from which she was removed last month. After sending the petition to a committee the Board by a vote of 30 to 10 confirmed the action of the Teachers Committee in appointing Miss Agnes Y. Humphreys to succed Miss Brooks.

PITTSBURG IRON-WORKERS STRIKE.

3,000 OBJECT TO A REDUCTION IN WAGES.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

PITTSBURG, Oct. 7.—The strike of the employes of Oliver Brothers & Phillips's Southside Mills against a twelve and a half per cent reduction was fairly begun to-day. The 3,000 men who are now idle gathered on the street corners and discussed the situation. They feared the Hungarians and Poles employed by the firm would accept the reduction, but they remained out to a man. The two mills are the life of the Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Wards, as $100,000 is distributed to the employes monthly. For this reason the strikers have sympathies of small business men. They will have a street demonstration in a day or two, and they insist that they will not return to work or permit others to take their places. The officers of the Amalgamated Association had a conference with members of the firm to-day relative to the helpers of the men who work under yearly contracts and are not affected by the reduction. It was claimed that the helpers are also skilled workmen, and that it has been understood for years that their wages shall be governed by the rates paid to the men who work by contract. After a long discussion the firm conceded this point. Work cannot be resumed, however, until unskilled workmen are secured to take the places of the strikers. Mr. David B. Oliver said today that nothing would be done in this direction at present.

A SAMPLE OF CLEVELAND'S REFORM.

DAVID HEALY REMOVED FROM OFFICE FOR PRESIDING AT A BUTLER MEETING.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

ALBANY, Oct. 7.—David Healy, one of the leading Irish-Americans of the State, has been removed from his position as secretary of the Bureau of Labor Statistics here, because he presided at a Butler meeting. C. F. Peck, the head of the bureau, went to Chicago and intrigued for Cleveland's nomination. When Healy announced that he was going to preside at the Butler meeting he was threatened with dismissal. Nevertheless he acted as chairman of the meeting. Both Governor Cleveland and Lieutenant-Governor Hill, it is believed, desired his removal. Hill is thought to have actively worked for the removal. Healy was once president of the trades assembly, the chief workingmen's organization in the State. His removal will cost the Democratic party the votes of thousands of workingmen.

LOST WITH ALL ON BOARD EXCEPT TWO.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—Advices received here state that the steamship Miramar, while on a voyage from Yokohama for Hong Kong, foundered at sea. All hands on board were lost with the exception of two Chinese.

RAILROAD INTERESTS.

EMBARRASSING THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO.

THE OPINION OF PROMINENT OFFICERS UPON THE PENNSYLVANIA'S ACTION.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

BALTIMORE, Oct. 7.—The action of the Pennsylvania Railroad, shutting out the Baltimore and Ohio from New York, has caused a decided sensation here, in mercantile circles. Such action on the part of the former company was entirely unexpected and seems to have taken the Baltimore and Ohio people by surprise. All the latter road's officials are reticent and will say nothing, outside of intimating that a meeting of the directors will be held to-morrow to take some action in the matter. Vice-President Garrett this afternoon furnished to the press the following notice he had received from the Pennsylvania people: "Inclosed please find a certified copy of a resolution this day passed by the board of directors of this company. Please take notice of the terms thereof, and the time for carrying the same into effect." The resolution is as follows:

Resolved, That this Board do not consider that it is to the interest of this company to continue to run a special service, or to haul the express, baggage, or passenger cars of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company over its lines; and that in view of the notice heretofore given to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, the president be instructed to say that this company will cease to haul such cars over its lines on October 12, 1884, but that it will receive passengers, baggage, and express matter of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company at the regular stations provided by this company in the city of Baltimore for receiving such business.

ROBERT CRAVEN, Secretary.

It is not known what reply, if any, has been made by the Baltimore and Ohio. The regular monthly meeting of the board of directors will be held to-morrow.

The general opinion is that the Baltimore and Ohio is in an embarrassing position and this is not the signal for a general attack upon the road by the combined trunk lines out of New-York. The Baltimore and Ohio's plan for reaching New-York, or even getting satisfactorily into Philadelphia, is seriously jeopardized. The Pennsylvania officials here are quiet about the matter, but seem to enjoy the Baltimore and Ohio's dilemma, several remarking that they were interested in seeing what the Baltimore and Ohio was going to do about it. Notwithstanding all assertions to the contrary it is conceded that even under the most favorable circumstances, the new extension of the Baltimore and Ohio to Philadelphia can't be placed in running order until late in 1885.

A NEW LINE TO THE WEST.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

HICKORY, N. C., Oct. 7.—A new line of railway from the Atlantic seaboard to the West is to be built at once. It will be called the Charleston, Marion and Rutherford Railroad, and is believed to be the conception of the Central Railway of Georgia officials. The line will extend from Charleston, S. C., to Gaffney City, on the Piedmont Air Line road, and from there through Rutherford, McDowell and Mitchell Counties in this State to Marion. From the latter point a line will be built to connect with the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia system near Cranberry, at the Tennessee State line. It will make a short line from Charleston to Knoxville, Tenn., and thence to Cincinnati and Chicago, by way of Jellico. The several counties in North Carolina which will be penetrated by the road yesterday voted $200,000 to the enterprise. Engineers Dickinson and Ramour are now completing their survey of the short line, and claim to have found an easy route over the Blue Ridge. Charleston, Boston and Cincinnati capitalists are backing the scheme.

AMERICAN SECURITIES SOLD ABROAD.

It will be officially announced to-day that an English and Dutch syndicate has taken the $5,000,000 bonds and the $5,000,000 stock which the stockholders of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company at their annual meeting last week authorized the directors to issue and sell. It was reported in Wall Street yesterday that the stock had been sold to the syndicate at $20 a share, but the rumor was not confirmed. A meeting of the directors of the company was held yesterday, but inquiry at the office was met with the statement that no particulars of the negotiations would be published until to-day. Jacob H. Schiff, of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., who have been authorized by the syndicate to draw for $2,500,000, said yesterday that he had little further knowledge of the transaction. He intimated that the prices which the syndicate were to pay were between 20 and 27 for the stock and 65 and 67 for the bonds, but he declared that he had reached these figures only by computation from some payments which the syndicate had conducted.

It is understood that the company reserves the right to offer both stock and bonds to its stockholders, and that the syndicate takes all that are not subscribed for.

THE FIRE RECORD.

INCENDIARISM AT CLEVELAND.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

CLEVELAND, Oct. 7.—The incendiaries are still prosecuting their villainous work. J. H. Kenker & Co's. furniture warerooms and house, No. 746 Lorain-st., and John Hannan's house and barn, have been partially burned within the last twenty-four hours, at a loss of $5,000. At 3 o'clock this morning Ross's meat market, in Prospect-st., was fired. Losses: Ross, $2,000; Samuel Starkweather, owner of the building, $1,500, and the Electrical Manufacturing Company, occupying the upper story, $1,000. All three of these fires were plainly the work of incendiaries. The city authorities are determined to ferret out the criminals and have employed several of Pinkerton's detectives for that purpose. The public is promised startling developments in a few days. A notorious incendiary, who in 1868 started sixty-eight fires in Buffalo, is said to be in the city, and is at the bottom of the plan to burn the city.

Late this afternoon the Fire Department was again out. This time the house of Mrs. Holly, No. 776 Superior-st., had been chosen for destruction. This building was nearly destroyed, the loss being $4,500. The fire was evidently the work of incendiaries. The fact that dwellings are now being fired, creates much alarm. The business portion of the city is so well guarded that it is next to impossible for a fire to get under way before it is discovered. The incendiaries are therefore working among the houses, it being a safer field for operations.

FIREMEN DRUNK AT A FIRE.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., Oct. 7.—At 3 o'clock this morning a fire started under the stage of the Grand Opera House here which resulted in the destruction of the entire building and much damage to a row of four-story brick buildings adjoining. In the lower portion of the opera house were three large stores, which were also burned out. One was occupied by F. H. Fenner, a butcher, another by G. W. Rhodes, who kept the Bethlehem Iron Company's store, and who valued his stock at $10,000, and the third by H. L. Jacobs. William Wint's liquor store in the block adjoining the opera house was also burned out, and Milton Lawfer's hardware store was damaged to the extent of $10,000. The music store of J. H. Meyer and the greengrocery store of J. H. Fahrs were considerably damaged. The opera house belonged to E. P. Wilbur, the president of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, whose loss is $60,000.

During the progress of the fire a number of barrels of liquor were rolled into the street. Some of the firemen broke into the heads of the barrels and drank the liquor like water. Many of them became helplessly drunk and one fell off an awning roof and broke his back. Shook and Collier's Company gave a performance of "Separation" in the opera house last night, and it is thought that one of the company carelessly threw a burning match or lighted cigar among the rubbish under the stage. The company had all its baggage removed and will suffer no loss.

INTEREST ON CITY FUNDS.

NEARLY SEVEN MILLIONS ON DEPOSIT—DIFFICULTY IN PLACING THE MONEY

Mayor Edson, Controller Grant and City Chamberlain Laidlaw were in consultation yesterday over the disposition of the city funds. The taxes are now coming in rapidly and within a few days the city will have at its disposal a large sum. The law provides that the banks where it is deposited shall pay not less than 2% per cent per annum for the sums deposited with them. Money is now loaning at so cheap a rate that the banks find great difficulty in placing it at remunerative rates. Hence they do not wish to take large amounts of the city moneys and pay the prescribed rate of interest. The law provides, also, that not more than $2,000,000 of the city money shall be loaned in one bank. There are already over twenty banks designated as city depositories by the officials named. They added yesterday the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company and the Bowery National Bank. At the close of banking hours yesterday the following sums were on deposit in the institutions named to the credit of the city:

Bank of New-York	$100,000
Bank of North America	250,000
Central Trust