

Amusements. AMERICAN INSTITUTE—Industrial Exhibition. BOSTON OPERA HOUSE—Admission. CHAMBERLAIN'S—Concert. DAILY THEATRE—"The Mazarin."

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Business Notices. AUTUMN AND WINTER COUGHS, Colds and Asthma cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. A VOTE FOR BASCOM AND DEMOREST means your conscience on the question of honor.

THE STIMULANT, EUCLID AVE., CLEVELAND, O. Opened October 1st with accommodations for 200 guests. Rates, \$3.00 per day. Electric light, beer, liquors throughout.

TO THE CONSUMPTIVE.—Let those who languish under the fatal scourge of our climate through any pulmonary complaint, or ever those who are in decided consumption, by no means despair. There is a safe and sure remedy of Codd's Lungs and Lungs, without possessing the ordinary stimulating effect of the other remedies.

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE. Advertisements for publication in this paper will be received at the following branch offices in New York: No. 100 Broadway, between 23d and 24th sts., till 8 p. m.

New-York Daily Tribune. FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1885. TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—Lord Randolph Churchill made a speech at Birmingham. The hanging of Riel has been postponed. M. Rochefort, the French journalist, publishes a defence of Riel.

DOMESTIC.—Close of the tenth church congress at New-Haven. How Grant averted the war; further light on the controversy. Report on European navy yards. A man kills his wife and shoots himself in Moravia, N. Y.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.—Great mass-meeting of Republicans at Madison Square Garden; speeches by Governor-elect Foraker, Senator Edmunds, Joseph H. Choate and William M. Evans. Eleven jurors in the Ward trial. Third day of registration. Colonel Mapleson's arrival. Provisional estimates sent to the Board of Apportionment. A hotel guest dying while reading The Evening Post. Arrest of a band of forgers. Schedules of William Heath & Co. filed. Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (412 1/2 grains) 79.40 cents. Stocks opened lower, but later recovered and closed irregular.

THE WEATHER.—Tribune local observations indicate fair weather and stationary temperature. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 62°; lowest, 43°; average, 51 1/2°.

On the ninth and tenth pages of THE TRIBUNE this morning will be found a description of the limits of the election districts in each Assembly district in the city, together with the addresses of the registration offices. The books will be open from 8 a. m. until 9 p. m. Register early—as it is the last chance.

In discussing the question of sisterhoods in the Episcopal Church at the Church Congress, the Rev. Mr. C. B. Perry made an excellent point. He opposed ecclesiastical legislation in regard to these organizations, declaring that it was yet too soon to know just what was required. The facts seen entirely to uphold Mr. Perry. This method of church and charitable work is still in its experimental stage in this country, and it ought to have a chance to develop naturally to show what is in it.

The Democratic press and Democratic orators for a quarter of a century have asserted that it was an outrage to mix "business" and "politics." Yet there has not been a more offensive mixture of business and politics anywhere in the United States than in the personal efforts of "Jones of Binghamton" and L. J. Fitzgerald, two of the Democratic nominees in this State. The circular of Mr. Fitzgerald's "Cortland Wagon Company," which is published to-day, has rarely been approached as a business-political mixture.

The Republican candidate for Sheriff, John W. Jacobs, has the backing of many of our best known and most influential merchants. They know him as a business man of integrity, energy and ability, and they say so in another column. They are confident that if elected to the Sheriff's office he will clear out that cesspool. We want a business-like, clean-handed, hard-working Sheriff. Mr. Jacobs fills the bill. Now let us see if Andrew J. White, the candidate of the County Democracy, and Hugh J. Grant, the Tammany and Irving Hall combination for candidate, can show any such certificate of confidence from honored citizens as that which Mr. Jacobs makes public this morning.

Eleven of the twelve men who are to decide what measure of justice is to be meted out to Ferdinand Ward in one particular case have been chosen. On Monday, at latest, the real work of the trial should begin. If he fails to secure a verdict of guilty, the District-Attorney will doubtless feel exasperated that he did not press the indictment on which Ward was first arraigned. He certainly will have cause for ir-

ritation. The first indictment was dismissed because Mr. Martine feared that W. S. Warner might be disqualified from testifying. Now it appears that Mr. Warner was prompt in expressing a willingness to tell all he knew. Moreover, Mr. Martine was informed that Nathan D. Daboll was terribly out of health and would probably die if put on the witness stand. That was on Monday. Yet on day before yesterday this same Mr. Daboll appeared in the Federal Court in the proceedings against Warner and got through without a sign of hemorrhage.

Governor Hill, it seems, is not well pleased with Mayor Grace's testimony before the Senate Committee investigating the city government. The Mayor's reflections on the laws passed increasing salaries, legalizing old Tweed claims, and making large additions to the city's tax burdens hit Governor Hill hard, as will be seen by our Albany letter in to-day's TRIBUNE. In defiance of the protests of the city authorities and to please such unworthy representatives as "Tim" Campbell, "Mike" Murphy and Plunkitt, the Governor approved bills which will add about \$300,000 annually to the city's tax burdens. These bills were freely denounced in THE TRIBUNE and other city newspapers before they were signed by the Governor, but he cared neither for the city authorities nor for public opinion, so long as he pleased the local "bosses" of his party. Tweed's election in 1871 meant about as much for honest government as Hill's would now, or as it did when he went back to Albany as the defender of corrupt judges, the paid attorney of the Eric Ring and the opponent of reform measures.

New-Yorkers who have neglected to register on previous days will certainly not fail to perform that important duty to-day. It is their last chance to qualify themselves for voting at the election just before us. The question to be decided a week from Tuesday is whether the Government of this great State shall be placed in the hands of a machine politician with a bad record in which too often appears the name of W. M. Tweed, or in the hands of a man of ability, unspotted reputation and large experience. On these points at least no Republican will hesitate to decide in favor of his own candidate; but no such decision can have any effect if the voter who makes it has not registered. Don't fail therefore to register to-day. Register early, too!

A SIGNIFICANT REPUBLICAN GATHERING. The great Republican meeting in Madison Square Garden last night was, as Mr. Choate said, a harbinger of the victory that awaits the party at the coming election. It was a meeting full of comfort and hope to the friends of clean politics and honest government. It is not often that such an audience is seen in New-York. It would ordinarily be a difficult matter in a State canvass, on such short notice, to fill a hall holding over 10,000 persons. But no difficulty was experienced in this instance; which is fair evidence that honest citizens mean to do their duty on November 3.

It was not an audience gathered for an evening's amusement; but rather a meeting of respectable, earnest and intelligent citizens who were in hearty sympathy with the purpose for which they were called together and with the utterances of the speakers. It was largely an audience of men of middle age, representative of all walks in life—men of conscience and of some stake in the welfare of the city, State and country. They did not applaud simply because of the intellectual skill of the speakers—the fiery eloquence and electric appeals of Judge Foraker or the cogent reasoning of Senator Edmunds. It was the matter, the marrow of their speeches—their exposition of the great issues at stake in the success of the Republican party—that aroused their enthusiasm. It was the practical work and not the rhetorical flourish which was surest of a round of applause.

It was gratifying also to note the approval given to the clear statement of Republican principles made by Judge Foraker. The issues before the people do not concern alone honest and decent government in this State—though these are of the highest importance. But the questions of a free ballot and a fair count, of the equality of citizenship, of protection to American industry, and of Civil Service reform in both the State and Nation, are also to come before the voters on November 3. Judge Foraker forcibly remarked that frauds on the elective franchise cannot be permitted in the South without bringing about the same condition of things in the North. The proof of that was found in the outrageous frauds committed last week in Ohio. Police Lieutenant Mullen, who confessed his complicity with the frauds last year, was pardoned by the President, and this year he was engaged again in the same work. Are the voters to sustain that state of things? Judging by the response to Judge Foraker's remarks last night we should say that there would be a very loud "No" on election day.

Senator Edmunds fitly likened the Democrats of this country to the Tories of England and the Bourbons of France. He said that during his twenty years in the Senate he had never known that party to sustain a measure of security to the Nation or one for the advancement of its interests. His remark that every crime or fraud against the ballot in Louisiana is a crime and fraud against the people of New-York was not only true, but it met with the approval of that vast audience. The Republicans of New-York have reason to feel proud of last night's meeting. Every honest citizen can find in it a comforting assurance that Tweedism and ballot-box frauds are not to be approved in New-York on November 3.

THE OHIO RESULT. The Ohio election has gone into the courts, as was expected. The corruptists of Cincinnati, it appears, have so altered the returns that a Republican majority of about 1,500 has been overcome for the Legislative ticket, and it is now proposed by the ring that certificates shall be given to all the Democratic candidates. The Republicans have appealed to the courts, and hope for a favorable decision restraining the county clerk, who is a creature of the ring, by injunction. But it is asserted on the other side that the clerk will defy and disregard the courts, and that he will be sustained in the end by the Supreme Court of the State, which Governor Hoadly took care to make unqualifiedly Democratic for the present by his temporary appointment of Atherton.

The result of the election in Hamilton County will affect the political complexion of the State Senate only. The House is Republican, beyond a peradventure, and there is no longer a doubt that, even if certificates should be given to all the Democratic legislative candidates from Hamilton County, there would still be a Republican majority of three in the Legislature on joint ballot. But the State Senate ought tooust any man fraudulently sent from Hamilton County without an hour's delay. The chief inducement to perpetrate such outrageous frauds is that a long delay often occurs in legislative bodies before the matter can be reached and settled, and meanwhile the desired seats are

stolen, and votes are cast in defiance of the will of the people.

TO WIN WE MUST WORK. THE TRIBUNE commends to all Republicans in the State, both leaders and rank and file, the admonitory verse of a familiar hymn—

Never think the victory won,
Nor cease at ease to dwell;
The anxious work will not be done
Till then hast got thy crow.

The crown which the supporters of Davenport and Carr are anxious to secure is the diadem of party victory in November. But it is not to be obtained without hard consecutive work. All signs point to an emphatic Republican victory, and just because they do there is great danger that our party friends will relax their exertions while our opponents redouble theirs. Political history tells of many a strong and popular ticket being defeated, not by the enemy, but by the over-confidence of its friends.

We urge the necessity of earnest, unremitting exertion upon Republicans during the brief time that remains of the campaign, because from all points comes the same report. Here in New-York, over in Brooklyn and through the interior our friends remark "Things are looking first rate; the Republican prospect of carrying the State was never better; we are sure to win, provided we can bring out the vote." Some of our folks have an impression that "we've got a dead sure thing, and it may be hard to induce them to come out." Let these too-previous, over-confident brethren be sought out and brought into line. No party has a dead sure thing until the polls close election day—one week from next Tuesday. Let every Republican recognize his individual responsibility. The State Committee is faithful and indefatigable; we hear the best accounts from the county committees in different sections. Such organizations can accomplish much, but they can by no means accomplish everything. They need and are entitled to the patriotic assistance of every voter who calls himself a Republican, of every voter who desires a clean, frugal and dignified administration of State affairs.

Let there be no mistake, Republicans of New-York! Too much depends on the result of this election. The restoration of the State Government to Republican management; the continuance of a Republican majority in the Legislature; the selection of a Republican for United States Senator; the redemption of the country in 1888—all these vital matters are involved in the battle so soon to be ended. To win we must work, every man of us, each according to his opportunity. David B. Hill cannot defeat Ira Davenport. The only thing that can defeat him is Republican over-confidence. Forewarned is forearmed.

WARD IN THE TOMBS. There will be no mourning over the fact that Ward has been transferred from Ludlow-st. to the Tombs. The community rather experiences a feeling of gratification. It has been felt that the ends of justice were not served so long as this man, who has been the cause of untold sorrow and misery, was comfortably, even luxuriously, quartered in the County Jail, where his expenses were paid at the rate of \$10 a week, presumably by some of those who shared in his illegal "profits" and were hoping thus to purchase his silence. There was no reason why he should not be treated as other men are who are accused of grave crimes. Now he is in a fair way to be so treated. The narrowness and barrenness of a common cell in the Tombs will bring to him a sense of the position in which he stands. This could not be while he was a guest of the Sheriff and was treated as if he were in a hotel.

Justice Barrett deserves the thanks of the community for committing his prisoner to the Tombs. There Ward will get a foretaste of that which he is surely destined to—the inside of Sing Sing. When he goes there he will emphatically go to his own place. No sympathy will be wasted upon him. Even if the present trial fails—as it certainly should not—the day of punishment for Ward will only be postponed. But no laxness in the prosecution of this case will be tolerated. Of course, even Ward is entitled to a fair trial. There is no doubt that he will get it. And there should be no doubt of the result.

WHAT DEMOCRATIC SUCCESS HAS COST. Since the Democratic party went out of power in dishonor and disgrace in 1861, until the present canvass, its chief appeal to the voters has been "the need of a change." From Maine to California Democratic orators and newspapers vehemently assured the people last year that a change at Washington would be followed by an immediate renewal of confidence and business prosperity. In the Democratic National Platform the Republican party was denounced for having "paralyzed business, crippled industry, and deprived labor of employment and of just reward." Taking that as his text, Mr. Hendricks beseeched the voters to elect the Democratic ticket, and promised in a speech at Indianapolis an immediate renewal of prosperity, "lighter burdens upon the people," money returning to the channels of trade and "renewed demand for the products of industry" and the consequent increased demand for "labor and universal prosperity."

Such promises, with malicious attacks on the Republican candidate, formed the entire burden of the Democratic song of last year. How have those promises been redeemed? The voters will search in vain for any reference to the matter in Democratic speeches and newspapers this year. If business was "paralyzed" a year ago, under a Republican Administration, what shall be said of it now under the rule of the Democrats in both the State and the Nation? Governor Hill has claimed credit for everything done at Albany, but he has not told the voters that the State tax this year is 2.96 mills as compared with 2.45 mills under the last Republican State Administration. Compare the prices of farm products now, under the change at Washington, with those obtained at the same time last year, when business was "paralyzed" under a Republican Administration, and note the result:

Table with 2 columns: Year (1884, 1885) and various agricultural products (Butter, State dairy, Cheese, Milk, etc.) with corresponding prices.

Another Democratic hero is rewarded. The man who captured John Brown, many years ago, and who distinguished himself in the eyes of Virginia chivalry by striking the old man repeatedly in the face after he was down, has now been appointed an Indian agent in Dakota. The conduct of this Lieutenant Green, as set forth in his own testimony, appears to have been such as to command him to the chivalry of a barbarous pro-slavery region only. No other reason appears for the selection of this person, save the fact that his conduct on that memorable occasion endeared him to the Democracy of the South. It is true, he afterwards participated actively, as other Southern Democrats commonly did, in the effort to destroy the Union, but it does not appear that he particularly distinguished himself in the Confederate service. So far as the outside world can understand, he is honored and referred to because, after John Brown was down and lay helpless before him, he struck the old man repeatedly in the face.

articles alone the farmers of this State lost \$14,000,000 this year by the decline in prices.

The promises made by Mr. Hendricks and his party of an "increased demand for labor and universal prosperity" in the event of Democratic success have thus been followed by one of the most dismal and disastrous years of the last half century. Is it not time already for a change!

TRADE WITH PERSIA. The State Department has been informed through the Legation at Teheran that the Persian Government is disposed to offer every facility to improve business relations between Persia and the United States. It is intimated that proposals for concessions for tramways, railways, mines or commercial projects will receive the most serious and favorable consideration from the Government. This sounds well, but there are a good many difficulties in the way of the development of active commerce with Persia, and American merchants, railroad builders, miners and projectors generally will do well to examine the ground carefully before they commit themselves in any way.

The condition of Persia to-day is very bad indeed. The government is more rotten than that of Turkey, which is a strong statement. There is virtually no law that can be depended upon. There is certainly no authority to be relied on in the matter of contracts. Corruption and intrigue dominate the Teheran Court. Trade is stagnant everywhere. Ignorance and bigotry prevail among the people. In fact, all the worst vices of the most debased Orientalism flourish there.

But this is by no means all. The question who rules Persia is one not easily to be answered. For some years past the dominant power at Teheran has been Russia, but England fitfully contends for supremacy with the Muscovite, and either of these is stronger than the Shah. The ultimate triumph of Russian diplomacy, however, would be almost certainly disastrous to the commerce of any other country, for where Russia goes she carries her own trade with her, and wherever it is possible she establishes a monopoly. All the signs at present point to the continued growth of Russian influence at Teheran, and therefore the arrangement of concessions with the native government must be regarded as doubtful and precarious. What Persia needs, and what she must have before the resources of the country can be properly developed, is a stable and enlightened government. Lacking that there can be but a feeble commercial growth, nor will foreign capital be invested in Persian enterprises requiring time and large expenditures for their completion. To-day nobody can venture to say who or what will rule at Teheran five years hence, and that uncertainty must render impracticable or so dangerous as to be most imprudent any serious attempts by American capitalists to expand the trade or the transportation facilities of that stagnating and ill-governed country.

THE MASSACHUSETTS CENSUS. The State census of Massachusetts shows an increase in population of 8.89 per cent during the five years since 1880. It was not to be expected that the rate of increase would be as great as the known rate in the United States as a whole, because in the older seaboard States the rate of increase is always much smaller. The fact is that the gain in Massachusetts, under all the circumstances, is surprisingly large. It is noted, however, by those who examine the figures that the increase has been almost exclusively in the cities and manufacturing towns. It is true, every county in the State shows some increase, excepting Barnstable, Dukes and Nantucket. But in Berkshire County, Pittsfield, Adams and North Adams gain 6,109 in population, while the whole county gains only 4,690, in Bristol County, Fall River, New Bedford, Taunton and Attleboro gained about 19,000, while the whole county gained about 500 less. Generally speaking, the increase in cities and towns having more than 12,000 inhabitants each has been 12.4 per cent in five years, the increase in places having more than 5,000 inhabitants each has been 12.2 per cent, and in the remainder in the rest of the State has been only 3.15 per cent. Even of this small increase, a part is due to the growth of suburban towns near Boston and other large cities, where the gain in population results from the choice of country residences by a larger number of persons doing business in the cities.

At the same time, it is possible to attach too much importance to these comparisons, because of the peculiar circumstances of the past few years. In times of great industrial depression, especially when farm products are very cheap and farming is unremunerative, there is a natural tendency in manufacturing States to concentrate the large unemployed population in the towns. A great many persons, who find employment in the country when times are good, either directly on farms or in mechanical employments supported mainly by farming, find themselves out of sufficient occupation when prices of farm products are low and industries are depressed, and thus are driven to the cities in the hope that they may draw something more than a blank in the lottery of employment which then prevails. Nor is there reason to expect increase in the farming population of an Eastern State, in the time when the phenomenally low rates of transportation from distant parts of the country enable the far-off farmers to place, not only their wheat and their corn, but their cattle, butter, cheese and vegetables, in Eastern markets at lower prices than the Eastern farmers usually obtain. The effect of cheap transportation upon farming industry in the Eastern States has not been fully appreciated, and it is probable that the building of too many railroads, and the excessive competition between railway lines thus produced, is responsible for a considerable part of the depression which exists in the older States.

President Rowe, of the Irish-American organization, expresses great confidence in the adherence to the Republican cause of those Irish-Americans who last year voted for Blaine and Logan. There is not the slightest reason why any Irish-American should vote for the ticket of the Free-Trade Democracy. The success of Hill means encouragement for the Democrats at Washington in their assaults on American industries. Their labors in that direction only injure the people of this country to benefit those of England. No sane Irishman wants to help England at the expense of America. For that reason every Irish-American and every other voter not yet registered should do so to-day.

The Democratic State Committee are now sending out rookbooks daily. They have several more in preparation. A deluge of wild stories may be expected in the next few days.

Another Democratic hero is rewarded. The man who captured John Brown, many years ago, and who distinguished himself in the eyes of Virginia chivalry by striking the old man repeatedly in the face after he was down, has now been appointed an Indian agent in Dakota. The conduct of this Lieutenant Green, as set forth in his own testimony, appears to have been such as to command him to the chivalry of a barbarous pro-slavery region only. No other reason appears for the selection of this person, save the fact that his conduct on that memorable occasion endeared him to the Democracy of the South. It is true, he afterwards participated actively, as other Southern Democrats commonly did, in the effort to destroy the Union, but it does not appear that he particularly distinguished himself in the Confederate service. So far as the outside world can understand, he is honored and referred to because, after John Brown was down and lay helpless before him, he struck the old man repeatedly in the face.

When The World finds itself so desperately hard up for campaign ammunition against Mr. Davenport that it is compelled to evolve a ghost of Republican dissemination from its own imaginative consciousness, and having evolved it to spread it out

thin over three of its columns, people are warranted in concluding that it is all up with Hill. The World was reduced to that ludicrous extremity yesterday.

The Democratic State Committee has found time, amid the manufacture of attacks on General Carr, to issue an address to the people. There seems to be a mistake in the composition, or else the Hill managers have misconceived the temper of the people of this State. The address is an appeal, not for votes, but for cash. It undoubtedly requires money and lots of it to conduct a Democratic canvass on the Tweed plan. Tammany Hall alone can sop up a good-sized campaign fund, and is hungrier and thirstier than when a Democratic Administration took its seat at Washington. But there are hundreds of thousands of voters in the Empire State who take pride in voting their honest convictions, and the Democratic Committee might in all decency have appealed to them for their ballots at the polls. Possibly, however, the Democratic managers know that an appeal to honest voters would be fruitless.

A well-known Democratic business man has organized a club on the East Side in the interest of one of the Democratic candidates for Sheriff. An acquaintance asked him what were the chances for Governor Hill. "Oh! I know nothing about Hill," was his response. "This is a business man's club. We support—for Sheriff, but we are for Davenport for Governor."

The Anti-Monopoly League has done a sensible thing in calling upon every friend of their cause to vote the Republican ticket, and rebuke the Democrats who betrayed them in the past. It would indeed be a funny spectacle for any honest anti-monopolist to vote for David B. Hill, the paid attorney and the legislative defender of the Fisk-Gould Erie Ring. But what the anti-monopolists should do to-day is to see that every member of their organization and every other honest citizen is registered. Unless their names are placed on the registration lists to-day it will be useless to talk in favor of honest government. Register to-day and then strike a blow at dishonest government by voting on election day for Davenport and all the other Republican candidates.

PERSONAL. Ex-Attorney-General Brewster denies that he had an hour of ill-health during his recent European tour. It was his strict duty, and he enjoyed it as much as his first. He never was seafarer in his life.

Kaiser Wilhelm is not only the oldest officer in the German army in point of age, but in point of service as well. His commission as Major-General bears date of March 20, 1814, and he joined the army as an ensign March 22, 1815.

Report comes from Turin of the death, age seventy-seven years, of Father Giacomo, the friend of Cavour. For years he was the dispenser of that statesman's charities, and when the Court lay dying the priest went to receive his last confession and administer the last sacraments. It was his privilege then to have addressed to him the statement, "I wish to see this world; I Brother, a free Church in a free State."

The meeting of the Czar and the Kaiser Franz-Josef at Kremsier lasted only thirty hours, but it cost the Austrian Court treasury \$225,000.

The Princess Beatrice and her husband will probably always maintain an *enclave* when traveling in Europe, as the Courts of the Emperor and the Queen, will not receive them as a "Loyal Highness," nor grant him any precedence.

It is remarked in The World (London) that one episode in the late Lord Shaftesbury's life has hardly been dwelt upon at all, viz., the historic interview in Grosvenor Square between the veteran evangelical leader and Dr. Pusey, when the former said to the latter, as to their joint protest against the "Essays and Reviews," "It is time for us to shuffle off this mortal coil when men are used to die." Yet Lord Shaftesbury lived to see Bishop Temple translated without a murmur to the see of London.

THE TALK OF THE DAY. So startling is to be concluded for the Civil Service examination. It is in order to ask why, if he was fully competent to serve as Watcher when appointed, he needed a special course of training to fit him to answer the questions that will be put.

The Countess de Maiton, of Paris, is on her way to join her son on his cattle ranch in Texas. "I am glad," she said the other day, "to be in a true republic, away from that fantastic language of one that the people need the protection of England in France. Already, under the French Republic, waters and to me the day of doom seems not far distant. My husband died on the field in the Franco-Prussian war, and since the downfall of the Empire, the untimely deaths of our Emperor and Prince Imperial and the cruel exile of our beloved Empress, France has lost much of its brightness and Paris is peopled only with ghosts and shadows. Father's teeth are stopped with zinc," is the title of a popular song now sung in London.

THE WINGED HAT. Angelina has a hat with wings on every side; She rather will wear it, she says, than any other. Those pretty wings supplied, Sign of barbarity, Sign of vulgarity— That winged hat! The little bird of beauty born, With joy in every motion, By craft and guile and guile and guile, For vulgar whim and notion— Oh, the barbarity, Sign of vulgarity— That winged hat! Bridget, too, like Angelina, Wears a winged hat, With colors bright and quite proud, Her gait it tells you that— Type of vulgarity, Sign of vulgarity— That winged hat! —(Boston Transcript.)

Le Monde, a French newspaper in Montreal, and the organ of M. Langlois and Caron, members of the Cabinet, contains the following, editorially: "An English journal in this city wants to know whether Quebec is or is not an English city. We reply that it is not; it is a French province that the fortune of war has placed under the protection of England. The sovereignty of Great Britain has a right to our fidelity, and we are faithful to her, but we assert we have the right to remain French, and however much it may displease our enemies we shall continue to remain French. If they are such fools as to lose their heads over the sight of a tricolor so much the worse for them, for it shall continue to float gloriously over the soil of Canada while a child of France remains on the shores of the St. Lawrence. The same mutual says the French Canadians are indebted to England for the liberties which they enjoy. Our liberties have been secured to us by the spilling of our blood, and we have shared them equally with those who to-day would contest them to their own advantage. The Herald is deceived if it thinks the spectre of annexation alarms us. Whether we are English, French, or Canadian citizens we shall always remain French. Let those whom that displeases do what they like."

can obtain no redress, the telegraph rules requiring the extra payment of about half the original sum to insure accuracy. It is a pretty rough case, but there seems to be no remedy for such things.

THE STATE CANVASS. The Editor of the Albany Journal telegraphs from New-York to his paper: "I have an excellent authority that a member of the Democratic State Committee said yesterday: 'There is no disguising the fact that the tide has turned in favor of the Republicans. A man who is not surprised if they carried the State by 50,000 majority in this State has no conscience that the Republicans have a decided advantage.'"

Sherman S. Rogers has written a letter to a Buffalo paper stating that he would not accept the office of Railroad Commissioner if tendered to him, and denying the truth of reports that he is seeking such position. Purinton B. Call, the Republican nominee for Assembly in Chemung, in place of Mr. Hill, who has withdrawn, is spoken of by the Elmira Advertiser as a man who "may be relied upon to represent most faithfully the sensible, truthful, manly sentiment of Chemung County."

The Chicago Times tenders its readers this piece of advice: "Neither scratch nor harter. Your opponent do not hope to elect their whole ticket and will trade Republicans can and will elect their whole ticket if they stand shoulder to shoulder as they should."

A correspondent of The Rochester Herald writes a letter to the remark that "there is a wide and sharp difference between the Hon. David B. Hill, the Democratic candidate for Governor, and the Hon. Ira Davenport, the Republican candidate." The correspondent is quite right and might have added that in the case of the Democrats Mr. Davenport is going to be elected and Mr. Hill to be left behind.

General Logan will speak to the Republicans of Binghamton October 29. It is probable that General Carr will also address the meeting.

MADAME JUDIC IN OPERETTA. Madame Jude's last two appearances in this city this season will take place at Walker's Theatre to-day. This afternoon "Niniche" will be repeated, and this evening, the occasion being the benefit of the distinguished comedienne, there will be a mixed programme, Madame Jude appearing in the second acts of "Niniche" and "La Femme a Papa" and "Mlle Niniche."

Last night she enacted the role of Edouard in "La Mouton" and the circumstance that she was greeted by an audience that was numerous almost to the front and one that followed her with unwavering attention and gave her most cordial appreciation, seemed to indicate that the public was anxious to see her in a piece that had more popularity. In its way, the favor that "La Mouton" enjoys is fairly earned, and the admission of its success is a gratification to the artist. It is not to be forgotten that the capabilities of the two talents had not been exhausted in spite of the many performances which she has given in this city.

THE TWO PARTIES AND THE LIQUOR QUESTION. To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: This morning you truly say of the Democratic platform, "It quietly gives the liquor dealers to understand that the Democratic party of New-York favors the Italian in its story, that too many of our citizens are ignorant enough to be so easily convinced that the Republican platform panders to the same base element, though the party believes that the least whiskey is as much as it is afraid to say so. The utter silence of the platform as to the liquor question and the known sentiments of the candidates give every intelligent man an understanding that the Saratoga Convention believed in getting the offices, and did to that end, was ready to give up many of its principles, and that time for making up the Republican party is over. It is time for us to settle the class of citizens which makes up the Democratic party, the temperance man, who are mostly Republicans, can afford to vote the Prohibition ticket, though it leaves the Democrats in power. The Republican party was mighty, while it stood for its locks, which sacrificed principle to selfish ends. The day is not far off when the class of citizens which makes up the Democratic party, the temperance man, who are mostly Republicans, can afford to vote the Prohibition ticket, though it leaves the Democrats in power. The Republican party was mighty, while it stood for its locks, which sacrificed principle to selfish ends. The day is not far off when the class of citizens which makes up the Democratic party, the temperance man, who are mostly Republicans, can afford to vote the Prohibition ticket, though it leaves the Democrats in power. The Republican party was mighty, while it stood for its locks, which sacrificed principle to selfish ends. 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