SUPPLEMENT.
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PLANS IN CITY POLITICS.

HOPES AND FEARS OF THE CANDIDATES.

WHAT TAMMANY MEN THINK OF THE LABOR MOVEMENT—REPUBLICAN PROSPECTS.

The prospects for a union Democratic ticket in this city are less promising now than before the meeting of the State Committee at Saratoga on Tuesday last. What took place at Saratoga has convinced the County Democracy leaders that they are to be recognized as the friends of the Administration, and are to be supported by the Mugwumps and Free Traders. Defeat with the Federal patronage on their side they believe to be preferable to a union with Tammany. They are also encouraged by the Henry George movement, which they believe will draw its principal strength from Tammany Hall. Hence, there is less talk about harmony than before.

"I don't see how we can unite with Tammany without belying all our past professions," said E. Ellery Anderson, who is one of the clearest-headed and cleanest men in the County Democracy organization. "We can't touch pitch without being defiled. Our organization came into existence as a protest against Tammany Hall and its methods. We have repeatedly denounced it in the strongest possible terms. We cannot go to it with honor. It can come to us. We should, of course be glad to see it do that."

In contrast with that statement from the chairman of the County Committee of the County Democracy may be placed the words of Sheriff Grant, chairman of the Tammany Committee on Organization. "As for our going to the County Democracy to support their candidate for Mayor," he said, 'we shall do it in just about the same way as the mountain went to Mahomet. For an organization, one of whose leaders is in the Penitentiary and another one of its principal men in Canada, to say nothing of the other lights in exile and under indictment, to throw stones at Tammany Hall is supremely ridiculous. We are willing to do the fair thing, but it is not in accordance with the laws of nature that a lesser body should absorb a greater one. We polled 74,151 votes last year to 58,489 by the 'Counties.' For an organization that was in a minority of 16,662 votes last year, and which will probably be in a greater minority this year, to talk of absorbing Tammany is what might be called misplaced levity. I hope to see a union, but it cannot be accomplished except on terms honorable to Tammany." From conversations with other Tammany men it was evident that there can be no union except on a candidate for Mayor who has not been in sympathy with the Grace-Thompson-Keenan combination in the County Democracy. There is more talk of Controller Loew now than a week ago. He has not been an active member of any organization. The County Democracy leaders, particularly those friendly to Mayor Grace, do not want him. Since the Mayor broke faith with the Controller on the appointment of Subway Commissioners their relations have been friendly in an official sense only. Should the Controller be elected Mayor it would enable Mayor Grace to appoint a Controller, and this would be objectionable to Tammany Hall. The Controller, it is said, does not care to run for Mayor, but if a united nomination were tendered him he would probably accept it.

The County Democracy leaders are anxiously awaiting the return from Europe of Edward Cooper, who is expected next week. If he will accept a nomination for Mayor from that organization alone he will be their candidate. If not, then they will make an effort to get Mayor Grace to accept. The Mayor is not the choice of a majority of the leaders, but as they are nearly all officeholders under obligations to him they are ready to do his bidding. He has declared so repeatedly and with such emphasis that he will not be a candidate for Mayor this year, "under any circumstances," that some of them begin to believe that he means what he says. There would be less reason to doubt it if it were not for the attitude of his so-called "citizen" supporters, such as Chamberlain Ivins and "Charlie" Miller and "Frank" Scott, of the Corporation Counsel's office. They lose no opportunity to predict dire consequences if Mr. Grace should not be re-elected. "To hear those fellows talk," said a Tammany leader the other day, "it might be thought that the failure to re-elect Grace would result in the immediate destruction of the city by an earthquake. The trouble with those fellows is that they think that they are the city, and that is why they call themselves 'citizens.' Now when Grace retires they will no longer be able to draw several thousand dollars a year each from the city treasury. If obliged to work for their living in a legitimate way like other people, they would feel as though they had been struck by an earthquake. But when that happens it will be a great gain instead of a loss to the city." There is still talk from this quarter of reviving the "Citizens" movement of 1884 and renominating Mayor Grace with the "indorsement" of the County Democracy. But this will not be done until after Mr. Cooper returns. If he will accept Mayor Grace will probably retire.

No other candidates are talked of yet in this organization, because there appear to be no others willing to spend the money which the leaders require to run their canvass. There are 812 election districts this year. According to Alderman O'Neil and ex-Alderman McQuade—who though indicted "boodle" Aldermen are active members of the County Democracy organization—it will take about $300 for each election district "to man the polls" properly, to say nothing of other campaign expenses. Mayor Grace is said to have furnished that much in the canvass of 1884. That would require $40,000 for election day. Mr. Cooper, who is said to have contributed $25,000 to the National Committee in the same year and has always been liberal in his campaign contributions, is probably the only man in the County Democracy, unless it be Mr. Hewitt, who would contribute so much for the honor of being Mayor. But he would probably not be willing to spend any such sum for the barren honor of being the candidate of the County Democracy alone.

His close relations with Hubert O. Thompson, and his rejection of John Kelly from the office of Controller make it impossible for Tammany to support him, though he is one of the few politicians who live up to their agreements made before election day. With Mr. Cooper out the only other man to whom the County Democracy leaders could turn for their money with out a Tammany "indorsement" is Mr. Grace. In 1884 Mr. Cooper contributed $500 to the expenses of Mr. Grace's canvass, and if Mr. Cooper were nominated this year Mr. Grace would probably return the compliment with a $500 check. Under these circumstances neither one could expect much help from the other. There is a suspicion among some of the County Democracy leaders that if not himself a candidate the Mayor would as soon as not see the organization defeated in order to show that he alone could lead it through the wilderness and out into the promised land. But if the Mayor and Mr. Cooper both decline, an effort will be made to get the Mayor to contribute freely by the nomination of a candidate who would be known as Mr. Grace's man, such, for instance, as Commissioner Coleman or Park Commissioner Beekman. Failing in that the County Democracy men will be ready to indorse some "citizen" to escape the responsibility of defeat or else unite with Tammany. But according to the present situation nothing will be done until Mr. Cooper returns and the "barrel" question is settled.

Tammany is preparing to give battle to the "Counties" under the most advantageous circumstances. Its County Convention will assemble on October 11. A committee will then be appointed to confer with other organizations. This committee will submit a list of names to the County Democracy, and if that organization rejects them, Tammany will go ahead and nominate and thus be early in the field, and place the County Democracy in the attitude of rejecting a union. Among the names mentioned for Mayor on the Tammany ticket are those of Judge McAdam, O. P. Potter, Andrew H. Green, Joseph J. O'Donohue, Eugene Kelly, F. H. Dagro and John Reilly. It is even said that Tammany may "indorse" Henry George, but the probabilities are that the Tammany candidate will not be a distinctive Tammany partisan, but a sympathizer, such as Judge McAdam or Eugene Kelly, and possibly it may be Controller Loew or some other Democrat who would be approved by the Citizens' Committee of One Hundred. James J. Coogan, if nominated, is said to be willing to spend his money freely, but the Tammany leaders say that they do not care to go into the advertising business, even if they are paid a liberal percentage. "The Tammany programme," said a Sachem yesterday, "is to give the County Democracy a chance to unite on such a candidate as Andrew H. Green, General Sickles, Judge McAdam, Eugene Kelly or Controller Loew, but if that plan is not accepted then to nominate a candidate of their own. Tammany will not approve Grace, Cooper or any distinctively County Democracy man." From the situation harmony appears improbable. For Recorder, Tammany is talking of Henry Hirshold, jr., Charles Blauvelt, Charles F. Allen and ex-Alderman Slevin. For Judges there have been no new developments during last week.

The Republican leaders are awaiting developments in the Democratic ranks. The feeling, however, is strongly in favor of a straight ticket. Colonel S. V. R. Cruzer appears to be the favorite candidate for Mayor, but he is not inclined to accept a nomination. Edward Mitchell, John P. Plummer, Cornelius N. Bliss, Levi M. Bates, Cornelius Vanderbilt, W. W. Astor and others are mentioned. Last year the Republicans polled 7,000 more votes than the County Democracy and 9,000 less than Tammany. With a good ticket this year success will be fairly possible. There is some talk of a union with the citizens' committee, but that is regarded as representing a sentiment rather than votes.

Politicians differ about the strength of the Henry George labor movement. "What can those fellows do without an election inspector or poll-clerk," said Alderman Walsh yesterday. "And where are they going to get the money to run the polls with?" But Ex-Judge Tappan and some other Tammany men think that Mr. George may poll 20,000 votes. The prevailing opinion is that the vote for Mr. George will amount to 12,000 or 15,000. But his supporters are hard at work, and they have the advantage of being early in the field. A well-known Republican leader expressed the opinion yesterday that George would poll 30,000 votes at least. He said that it would be easy for the trade organizations to raise $50,000 to carry on their canvass.

A good deal of interest centres in the Congressional districts. The Mugwump and Democratic Free Traders under the lead of Everett P. Wheeler are sending out documents trying to scare off the field the present Democratic members of Congress who voted against the consideration of the Morrison bill. The Republicans hope that the Free Traders will succeed in their work. In the Vth District the Democrats talked of for the nomination are Nicholas Muller, Peter Mitchell, Henry Hughes, Colonel W. L. Brown and Amos Cummings. If there is a union on Congressman Amos be factious there will be an independent candidate in the field in this district. In the VIth District Frederick A. Conkling, ex-Alderman Slevin and "Jack" Adams are candidates. Alderman "Fatty" Walsh is seeking the County Democracy nomination. In the VIIth District "Tim" Campbell will probably be renominated by the County Democracy. Civil Justice McCarthy, John Galvin and S. S. Cox are talked of as opposition candidates. If there is a union Cox may be nominated in the IXth the Pulitzer district. He prefers this, as it would enable him to go into the House the next session to fill the unexpired term. He will be here before the convention is held. Herman Stiefel is also talked of in this district. General Spinola proposes to try conclusions with Mr. Hewitt in the Xth District. Colonel Merriman would like to get a union nomination in the XIth District, but John Hardy wants to run again as the Tammany candidate, while John W. Marshall and ex-Senator F. S. Gibbs are said to be looking for a Republican nomination. Mr. Dowdney, of the XIIth District, says that he does not want a renomination. Major Haggerty, O. B. Potter, ex-Senator Robb, F. K. Roosevelt and others are in the field.

The Republicans have not brought forward a candidate yet. General Viele will probably not be renominated in the XIIIth. Colonel Fellows would be glad to run, it is said, if he could get a union nomination. A strong effort is being made to defeat Mr. Stahlnecker for renomination in the XIVth District. W. W. Niles is the candidate of the Free Traders. The Republicans expect to capture this district.

GENERAL GRANT'S TOMB AT RIVERSIDE.

MANY VISITORS BUT NO LONGER LARGE CROWDS—THE CHANGES OF A YEAR.

Riverside Park has resumed again something of the tranquillity that prevailed a little more than a year ago before it became known to the world as the final resting-place of General Grant. Many changes have taken place in the interval, but these have been completed for the present. Little more will be done about the grounds until the monument itself is ready to rise up above the Hudson and look down over the city to the Bartholdi Statue of Liberty in the Bay ten miles below.

The little knoll in the centre of the park with its group of hemlocks is now a bright green. The broad pathway leading to the tomb has been graded and smoothed by the park officials and on either side of it the grounds have been covered with a heavy layer of rich mould and converted into thrifty lawns. Within the tomb only the end of the steel coffin with its silver inscription can be seen from the entrance. Japanese ivy, maidenhair fern and groups of palms cover the rest with deep green in warm contrast with the white enameled walls. Every week Superintendent Woolson, of the Park Gardens, visits the tomb and arranges the vines within, picking out those that have withered. Since the United States troops were removed from guard duty last July a detail of the Park Police has been stationed night and day at the vault. They are relieved twice a day, and one of the policemen is always stationed at the entrance. Every morning the officer in charge of the detail directs the opening of the inner doors of the vault. In the evening they are closed again, the key remaining under the care of the officer in command of the detail. An American flag is raised on the flag-staff beside the tomb each day. Many visitors go to the park, most of them strangers, who desire to visit the place where the body of General Grant is lying. On pleasant Sundays the visitors are more numerous and mainly from the city. Now that Riverside-ave. and park have become better known they are steadily growing in favor among New-Yorkers who find pleasure in strolling along the high banks overlooking the river. Carriages follow the winding drive up from Seventy-second-st., pausing a short time before the entrance of the vault while their occupants alight, and then pass around to the end of the bluff where on clear fall days there is an unobstructed view far up the Hudson beyond the Palisades. Now that crowds of vehicles no longer interfere with them, bicycle riders have resumed their outings on Riverside Drive, and at all times in the afternoon they can be seen gliding swiftly and silently along the smooth hard road ways.

The most frequent visitors are the members of General Grant's family. Two or three times a week their carriage makes its visit with Mrs. Grant, Colonel F. D. Grant and often some old friend of the General. The carriage always stops in the avenue before the vault and usually a little cluster of flowers is left on the gateway. Every week a florist, under the direction of Colonel Grant, brings a special floral tribute to place within on the coffin. It is said that Mrs. Grant is becoming more attached to Riverside Park since it has grown quieter and its beauty has been developed by the changes that have been made. Colonel Grant was pleased with the spot and its historic associations from the first. To the east and below the height where the tomb is placed are the remains of what was once Bloomingdale road. A tradition says that General Washington during his first Presidential term, while living in New-York, made this his favorite drive. Here he could overlook the scene of a severe struggle on the Harlem Commons after the Battle of Long Island, and the sites of the forts held so long by the Continental troops along the Hudson.

Several handsome houses have been built along Riverside-ave. during the year and a great many new buildings have gone up in Harlem in the streets approaching the Park. Some of the principal streets opening in the Park are being graded or filled and it is said that a number of new private houses are to be built in Riverside-ave. next spring.

SEEKING A JUST VALUATION FOR THE CITY.

President Coleman, of the Tax Department, has written to the State Board of Tax Equalization that by the printed reports of the hearing at Albany on September 7 among representatives of twenty different counties who appeared before the Board, every speaker is represented as arguing against the correctness of the figures presented by the Tax Department of this city showing the proportion of real value to assessed value in rural districts. Mr. Coleman insists that the statements objected to are the best information that can be had on the subject. They are the genuine copies of books of record of the county clerks and the assessment rate in each case, together with the sworn statement that the persons quoted are particularly acquainted with the prices paid at sales of real estate in the various districts. In conclusion Mr. Coleman says:

For instance, in Erie County such sworn statements fix the proportion of assessed value at 33 per cent of real values on sales made during 1883 and 1884 in the towns and cities of West Seneca, Tonawanda, Sardinia, Newstead, Lancaster, Hamburg and Grand Island by J. Stuart Kelly before the commissioner of deeds in and for the city of Buffalo. In like manner affidavits to the number of twenty or more fix the percentages in the various counties as published by us, and cannot reasonably be disputed, and it is upon this information that we demand to be equalized.

In our recent communication to you we enclosed a certified list of sales and assessments of real estate of such magnitude as to fully substantiate the facts and enable you to see at what high per cent our city is assessed. You, therefore, have the evidence before you in such a shape as to make it imperative upon you, if you do your duty, to make a just equalization for our city with the balance of the State by making a suitable reduction from our assessed valuations.

FIXING THE DATE OF UNVEILING THE STATUE.

The following has been received by the New-York Associated Press:

I have the honor to inform you that the 28th day of October next has been decided upon by the Government and the American Committee for the inauguration of the Statue of Liberty. Further details will be announced on an early day. Your obedient servant,

RICHARD BUTLER, Secretary.

American Committee on the Statue of Liberty, No. 33 Mercer-st., New-York.

STOLE HER FATHER'S MONEY TO GET MARRIED.

Francesco Lounge, a young Italian, was married by Alderman Smith at the City Hall on Friday to Camella Finamore, a handsome brunette, of No 112 Mulberry-st. The father of the bride is Filippo Finamore, who had by strict economy saved a small amount of money. The couple, when they came to the City Hall, were accompanied by John Lordi, an Italian banker, having an office in Mulberry-st., near "The Bend." The elder Finamore declared yesterday that Francesco ran away with his daughter, who he said, was less than sixteen years old. He also charged that, imitating the example of Jessica, she had stolen a quantity of her father's funds and carried them away with her. In fact, he expressed the belief that his stolen funds furnished the means wherewith the young couple launched their matrimonial bark.

TRADE-NAMES AND TRADE-MARKS.

Chief Justice Larremore, of the Common Pleas, in a decision handed down yesterday, disposes of a novel question as to the right to the use of a "trade-name" as distinguished from a "trade-mark." Two brothers by the name of Warner, one of whom had been a physician, manufactured an article which they sold under the name of "Dr. Warner." Another firm began to manufacture the same article as "Dr. Warren's," claiming that it was the custom in the trade and that there was a doctor of that name in California who had stated that his name could be used by them. In a suit brought to restrain this use of the name, Chief Justice Larremore holds that the plaintiffs are entitled to the protection of their family name as a "trade-name," but not as a "trade-mark," and as there is no one connected with the rival business by the name of Dr. Warren, the use of that name cannot be held to be in good faith and is therefore restrained. William H. Sage appeared as attorney for the plaintiff and Charles F. MacLean for the defendants.

MOVING A VALUABLE SCIENTIFIC LIBRARY.

The valuable collection of books and documents belonging to the New-York Academy of Sciences has just been removed to the Columbia College Library, where it has been permanently deposited. The collection consists of 8,000 volumes, and is extremely rich in complete files of scientific publications of all sorts issued in this country and abroad. The removal of the library to its present quarters brings it within reach of a much greater number of readers. The transfer was completed on Monday. The Academy, which now holds its meetings at Columbia College, will begin its regular Monday evening lectures in about two weeks.

TO SETTLE THE CRUCY ESTATE.

Richard J. Morrison, Public Administrator, yesterday received letters of administration on the estate of Adrian Crucy and his sister Lucy, the aged couple who committed suicide at their home in Lexington-ave. on July 12. The personal estate of Adrian is valued at $3,000 and that of his sister at $1,200. No response has been received to advertisements for the next of kin, who are Victor Cosse, Leon Crucy, Henri Chiquillaume and Antoine de Gogorza.

EX-ALDERMAN WALSH BECOMES ANGRY.

The closing of the Department of Public Works at 12 noon on Saturdays has caused a great deal of inconvenience to contractors and others. Yesterday several came to the Department five minutes after noon and were gruffly refused admittance. Among others who called was ex-Alderman Thomas P. Walsh. He was a good deal surprised at not being admitted, and when the messenger slammed the door in his face he gave vent to language more forcible than polite.

BAD STATE OF FIFTH-AVE.

DUST AND STONE PILES IN PROFUSION.

DISCOMFORTS WHICH ANNOY PEOPLE DRIVING IN THE FAMOUS THOROUGHFARE.

If ever disgust reigned supreme on human faces, it did this last week on every bright afternoon at Fifty-sixth-st. and Fifth-ave. Every one who owned a carriage or could hire one had golden opportunities for drives up Fifth-ave., and thence through the Park to witness the first transformation of the leaves and foliage from the green of summer to the varied tints of autumn. But the abominable condition of Fifth-ave. spoiled all this glorious prospect. At the accustomed hour yesterday carriages set out for Fifth-ave. for the fashionable drive for which the thoroughfare is famous. People who started from below Madison Square had their upward way cut short in front of the Worth Monument by piles of Matthew Baird's paving-stones high enough to prevent a view beyond even from a carriage. The asphalt pavement in front of Delmonico's and the Hotel Brunswick lay in heaps of debris, piles of paving stones were heaped high on either side of the street, taking possession of two-thirds of the broad walks, wheelbarrows were thrown together in heaps, and signs of a great disturbance were visible all along to Thirtieth-st. Not a workman was visible, save one man who was unloading the new paving-stones from a wagon just arrived. All work on the new pavement was at a complete standstill, and it will so remain for a day or two, so Commissioner Newton says, until the inspection instituted by him and now in progress shall have been completed.

The coachman who saw this vista before him had to make a detour to Broadway or around Madison Square to Madison-ave. and thence by Thirtieth-st. to Fifth-ave. again. The countenances of those emerging in carriages from Thirtieth-st. into the famous avenue were a study. Expectation held in abeyance by a sudden sharp shock of experience characterized them. They all had the rich sun-touched tint which the summer-wanderer wears as his chief glory on his return to the city. The occupants of the carriages, however, had a timid look, as though fearful of a Charleston experience. For the avenue did look as if an earthquake had struck it right along a line of terrific fault. Still the occupants looked hopeful. They had a pleasant ride for two blocks for it lay over the old pavement and the joltings were familiar sensations. Then they struck upon the new pavement. It afforded a really luxurious drive. The chinks between the stones where the contractor has saved his stones by utilizing sand or loam to fill in inch and two inch holes, were so evenly covered up that the carriages rolled over them in ease. The pleasure-seekers grew calm and trustful and seemed willing to bless one city contractor.

A RUDE AWAKENING EXPERIENCE.

At Fifty-second-st. the nostrils were offended for a block by a three-inch depth of tan-bark spread over the pavement. It had been wet once but now it was dry and was blown by the September wind into the nostrils and the eyes. From this point on the first notable sign of the recent upheaval is a big pile of ungainly flagstones just above the Windsor Hotel with a companion piece opposite. Ever and anon from this point to Fiftieth-st. a stray stone on the walk or in the gutter was seen. But the outcry against the many piles of stones in the avenue has produced a visible effect within a few days and only a stray stone reminds the visitor of the former debris.

From Fiftieth-st. to Fifty-sixth-st. a worse enemy than stone holds possession of the avenue. It is dust. It was dust until Wednesday night's rain; then it became mud. Yesterday it was dust again. Residents of this part of the avenue and adjacent streets have been complaining bitterly of the clouds of dust from this dirt in the street. It is as bad as along Ninth-ave. where west side building produces one perpetual cloud of dust.

At Fifty-sixth-st., however, the carriage occupant yesterday gave up in despair. The pavement had been laid in the avenue to Fifty-eighth-st., but the side streets are torn up, and passage above Fifty-sixth-st. is impossible. A detour must be made here through Fifty-sixth-st. to Sixth-ave. or to Madison-ave. and thence around to the Park entrance. A more unfortunate time than this could not have been chosen in which to stop the work. A few days more would have completed it beyond Fifty-ninth-st. so that there would have been a clear entrance to the Park. Now the circle at Fifty-ninth-st. is a mass of stone high-heaped, the avenue is torn up and even Fifty-sixth-st. is so rough that only careful driving makes a passage possible. This vista it was yesterday that changed the expression of the carriage occupant's countenance from expectancy to disgust. This condition of the street has caused the petition to the Mayor. The avenue is closed from Fifty-sixth to Sixty-first sts. and from Seventy-second to Eightieth sts.

General Newton says that the inspection will last a day or two longer and then work will be resumed. Controller Loew, who still refuses to pay the first estimate because not satisfied with the work, said yesterday that the second estimate had been paid because the work had been found to be done in accordance with the contract. Since General Newton's accession to the office of Commissioner, however, the Controller had paid no attention to the new Department, having full confidence in General Newton. The officer had sent in one certificate on the work, but had subsequently withdrawn it. As to the first estimate, the Controller had suggested a board of arbitration, one of its members to be selected by him, one by Mr. Baird and one by General Newton. This seemed to meet Mr. Baird's approval, but at that time General Newton became Commissioner and the whole matter was left with him.

Engineer Coryell's strictness in seeing that the terms of the contract are carried on by Mr. Matthew Baird, the contractor, has excited the anger of some of Mr. Baird's workmen. Mr. Coryell says that while inspecting the work on a recent Sunday he was approached by a rough-looking fellow who threatened to "fire him off the work." He confined himself to threats, however, and Engineer Coryell has not since seen him. A few days ago Mr. Coryell was informed by a friend that there was a plot to assassinate him because of the strictness with which he was enforcing the provisions of the contract. Matthew Baird denied that any one in his employ had proposed to murder Mr. Coryell, but that some unknown man had made vague threats against the engineer. Deputy Commissioner of Public Works Smith declared that he had heard nothing from Engineer Coryell, and thought the whole story had been grossly exaggerated or was a fabrication. The opinion of most of those in a position to know was that some drunken workman had made threats, out of which had grown the story of the threatened assassination, although at the office of the Commissioners of Accounts some importance was attached to it.

LEGISLATION OF ODD FELLOWS.

BOSTON, Sept. 25.—Last night's session of the Sovereign Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows did not close until midnight. It was ordered that after January 1, 1887, all cantons shall be required to procure uniforms before being mustered, that officers shall be elected on the night next before April 26, and that clerks report the same to the adjutant of battalion, and the adjutants, through the brigade and divisions, to the adjutant-general of the army. The following legislation was adopted: In lieu of other regalia members of grand lodges may wear a scarlet ribbon and members of grand encampments a purple ribbon.

The mother of an Odd Fellow, a widow and an unmarried step-daughter were made eligible to membership in a lodge of the degree of Rebekah.

Certificates of the secretaries of the lodges of the member's good standing must accompany petitions for membership in an encampment.

The encampments of British Columbia now existing or hereafter to be organized are transferred to the Grand Encampment of Washington Territory.

Benefits to dependent relatives of a deceased member cannot be paid from the orphan fund.

HANDSOME BONNETS, SUITS AND WRAPS.

Not the least interesting feature of the return of the fall season is the vast throng of shoppers which daily surges around the great quadrangle bounded by Sixth-ave., Broadway, Fourteenth and Twenty-third sts. The rich and varied assortment of fabrics which is there displayed behind the big plate-glass windows seems to afford unlimited satisfaction to the followers of fashion. Among these immense establishments is more widely and favorably known than "O'Neill's," at Sixth-ave and Twentieth-st. As one enters the spacious and comfortably furnished room devoted to ladies' suits, a glance at the show-cases which line the walls shows an unusually large stock of imported suits, in every variety of color and material, adapted for fall and winter wear. Here is a three-piece suit from the famous Paris maker, Worth. It consists of a dark-colored cloth ground, with the new Persian panels and skirt border, trimmed with Australian opossum. The general effect is quiet and rich. The next is from the hands of a rival, Roderick, and divides the honors with the first. It is a combination suit of cardinal and olive plush panels and bordier, on an olive cloth ground. The basque is of the tight-fitting variety, with a full bodice front of the same brilliant plush. All the fastenings and clasps are of oxidized silver, and add much to the sprightliness of the costume.

On the opposite side of the room is the wrap and cloak department. The stock is complete in every particular. A better opportunity to make a careful selection is not offered anywhere else. Pingat's wraps are known the world over. Here are some of his latest creations. The most showy one, perhaps, is composed of cardinal plush, profusely trimmed with Oriental beads and bound throughout with Alaska seal. Imported wraps are of course most in demand by those who can afford them, but the firm has made large provision for those who do not. The perfect imitations of imported goods at low figures. The stock of domestic wraps in English seal plush, bouclé cloth, Astrachan cloth and brocade velvet is offered at bottom prices and could not be distinguished from the imported goods save by an expert.

In the millinery department one large room is filled with stands, tables and show cases, loaded with imported trimmed bonnets. A cottage shape of black velvet with jet trimmings and marabout pompons, is finished with ribbons of the new shade—gladiator. A soft crown is finished with blended colors of light, dark and medium brown plush, silk and velvet. White feathers and pompons complete this elegant bonnet. "O'Neill's" has no formal opening. The stock is never allowed to run down; the latest and best goods are always on exhibition, and now that the new fall fashions have arrived, a hearty invitation is extended to all to come and examine for themselves.

DEATH OF POLICE SERGEANT JAMES.

Information of the sudden death of Sergeant Thomas N. James, of the Eleventh Precinct, was sent to Police Headquarters yesterday afternoon. Sergeant James had been suffering from rheumatism for a time, but his death was not expected. He was about fifty five years old and he joined the police force in 1857. His first duty was performed in the Harbor Squad. In the riots of 1863 his hard fighting attracted favorable notice to him, and soon afterward he was promoted to the rank of sergeant. He was in command of the Tombs Court Squad for several years. His home was at No. 114 East Ninety second-st.

SOCIALISM TO BE DISCUSSED IN ENGLISH.

The use of the English language will hereafter characterize the Socialist meetings in this city, at which Dr. and Mrs. Aveling will speak. They have become persuaded that if the speeches are mostly in German people will believe that Socialism is not making much progress among Americans. They will begin a series of separate "English address" meetings to-morrow in Clarendon Hall. Herr Liebknecht will continue his attention to those audiences of Socialistic sympathizers who have not yet learned English.

REWARDING BRAVE FIREMEN.

TWO GOLD MEDALS PRESENTED TO THEM.

A REVIEW BY THE COMMISSIONERS IN WASHINGTON SQUARE—LIFE SAVING FOR FUN.

Almost a mob of street urchins and tramps, working girls and nurses, and "roughs" from South Fifth-ave., had gathered in Washington Square yesterday afternoon an hour or more before the time for the annual review and presentation of medals promised by the Fire Department. The turf, now dirty and withering, was overrun; the paved walks were choked up; even the drives down which the trucks and engines were to dash at 3 o'clock promptly were kept open by the gray-coated Park policemen only by a vigorous tramping on all the intruders' toes. By half-past 2 every seat on the grand-stand, built just within the limits of the square at Fourth-st. and South Fifth-ave. was taken. In ten minutes the whole stand was a mere mass of bonnets, walking hats, silk tiles and derbys. Fire Commissioners and those from other departments were crowded on the sidewalk and above the veteran "fire laddies" and their friends was a host without number. There was excitement enough for a Presidential review. Medal Day is, in fact, the great day of the year for the New-York firemen. Then the two great distinctions of the year, the Bennett Medal and the Stephenson Medal are given out and a choice brigade, of two battalions, picked from the whole department, has a chance to show that discipline and agility in scaling walls and leaping from windows for which not only the rough school of experience, but the gymnasium training up at Carmansville, fit every fireman in good standing. The engine companies taken yesterday for the public drill were Nos. 7, 14, 16 and 33 in the first battalion and Nos. 4, 9, 13, 34 in the second. Hook and Ladder Company No. 13 paraded with one battalion and No. 12 with the other. Assistant Chief of Department Hugh Bonner was in command, and his two assistants were Chiefs of Battalion Joseph H. McGill and Peter H. Short.

The whole south side of Washington Square was densely packed with excited and expectant sightseers when the first hook and ladder company dashed down between the long lines of policemen past the reviewing stand. The four-story brick apartment house on the east corner of Fourth-st. and South Fifth-ave. was chosen for attack. The ladders were fixed to the windows one story after another, and finally to the roof. They were mounted by detachments, bobbing in and out of the windows, and varying the monotony by sliding at one stretch, on the life lines, from the roof to the ground. Then two came down at a time, then three. Finally a broad piece of netting was stretched below and the jumping from the second and third story windows began. All the leaps were successful. One stout fireman, weighing 200 pounds, or thereabouts, and decorated over his blue shirt with an ultra-reddish pair of suspenders, made a great deal of amusement by jumping from the third floor into the net and then rebounding twice almost up to the top of the tall truck wagon. The band played steadily while all this was going on, and soon the truck company drove back to North Washington Square and fell in line for the final parade. Escorted by the band and a contingent of police, the firemen marched by slowly amid great cheering. The burnished engines and freshly painted hose-carts followed and the long ladder wagons brought up the rear. Among those present were Fire Commissioners Croker and Purroy, District-Attorney Martine and John W. Jacobus.

Before the drill had begun the two gold medals were awarded in a graceful speech by District Attorney Martine. Chief of Battalion Peter H. Short got the Bennett Medal and Foreman Joseph Shaw, of Hook and Ladder Company No. 13, the Stephenson one. The Bennett medal was given by James Gordon Bennett, in a recognition of the services of the New-York firemen at the burning of his house on Washington Heights in 1868. John Stephenson sent a check of $250 to the Fire Department in 1867, "to be used for the benefit of the department at the discretion of its officers." The sum has been increased by good investments to $600, and the interest on it is taken yearly for the medal. Captain Short is now only thirty six years of age and entered the service on May 1, 1875, as a fireman. He became an assistant foreman in June, 1880, and foreman in April, 1883. At a fire at No. 57 Beaver-st., on the night of February 21, 1885, at the imminent risk of his own life, he rescued Ernest Jaede and his wife, Mina Jaede, their daughter, and Josephine Craft. The same night he helped save Mary Leary from the fourth floor of the same building. On April 8, 1886, he took a prominent part in the rescue of Mrs. Hannah Riley and her three children, Mary, James and Margaret, of No. 89 Mulberry-st. The Chiefs of Battalion decided unanimously that Fireman Joseph Shaw had been on the whole the most efficient and deserving man on the force. He entered the service on October 13, 1865, when twenty-eight years old, as an engineer. He was made assistant foreman in August, 1878, and became a foreman in December, 1882.

T. M. Burwell, of San Antonio, Tex., who is staying at the Grand Central Hotel, went with his sister to see the parade. He was jostled in the crowd by two professional pickpockets, who stole his gold watch and chain valued at $275. Detective-Sergeants Lyman and McManus had been watching the rogues and they arrested them in time to prevent them from passing Mr. Burwell's watch to a confederate. At Police Headquarters the thieves said that they were William Howard, a telegraph operator of No. 310 East Eighty-first-st., and George Parnell, a speculator.

TAKING THE LIBERTY TO SELL.

WHY JOHN M. MOORE & CO. FAILED—A YOUNG MAN WHO INFLICTED A LOSS OF $100,000 ON THE FIRM.

The failure of John M. Moore & Co., of the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange, which was announced on Thursday, was due to unfortunate speculations by a trusted clerk which involved the concern to such an extent that it was compelled to close business until its exact position could be ascertained. The firm closed out all its contracts on the Exchange before announcing its suspension and the amount it owes its creditors will probably not exceed $30,000. The losses through the clerk's conduct may reach the sum of $100,000, but they fall on the firm, which is composed of Mr. Moore and George S. Mason.

A relative of the senior member of the house, Ernest Moore, a young man but little over legal age, had charge of the orders received from out of town customers by wire and from city customers. He had entire control of the Clearing House sheets and made proper returns of purchases and sales for customers to the bookkeeper, Asa R. Cassidy. Young Mr. Moore was trusted implicitly and his operations were not known till Wednesday, when a posting up of the books, which had run behind for a few days, revealed the fact that the firm was short of stocks as far as to compel a suspension. Young Moore then confessed that he had concluded that the rise in prices on the Reading "deal" had made sufficient progress and there ought to be a reaction. He backed his opinions with money, but unfortunately it was not his own, but that of the firm. All the orders to buy he transferred into actual orders to sell, so that John M. Moore & Co. found themselves heavily short on an advanced and advancing market. Young Moore has not been to the firm's office at No. 78 Broadway since Wednesday and his friends declare their ignorance of where he is. It is thought that he is in temporary obscurity, but no notion of legal proceedings is entertained.

Mr. Mason was seen by a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday, but he declined to reveal the name of the young man. "The story is simply this," he said. "Our order clerk, who was perfectly trusted, had entire charge of the receiving and giving of orders, the Clearing-House sheets, etc. He gave out orders to sell stocks which we supposed were from customers. On the contrary they involved us. He did this supposing that it was time for the market to react. It was beyond his discretion, but at the worst it is only a breach of trust. So far as the case stands you may say emphatically that the young man has done nothing criminal. The money lost is the money of the firm. We expect to be able to adjust our liabilities to our creditors by Tuesday and will resume business in a few days. I do not know where the young man is. The losses to the firm will not be $100,000 at the outside."

A NOVEL ENTERPRISE AMONG THE SIOUX.

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—A dispatch to *The Times* from Ellendale, Dakota, says: "It has been determined by the councilmen of the Sioux Nation, as well as by general assent among the people, to establish mail and transportation routes throughout the frontier region, which shall be conducted exclusively by Indians. All the labor connected with the transportation of mails, passengers and freight will be performed on foot, and the athletic young Indians are now in training for their part of the enterprise. The mail carriers will travel by twos, and the freight and passenger carriers by fours with light vehicles built for the purpose. It is intended to have the routes embrace every place that is considered a frontier town. Several hundred Indians will be employed, and all must be men of sobriety and honesty. The whole business is to be conducted on the co-operative principle. Every member of the Sioux Nation will receive a percentage of the earnings after the men who perform the work have been paid their salaries and all other operating expenses have been settled."

THE PRINT CLOTH MARKET.

FALL RIVER, Sept. 25 (*Special*).—The market for prints is reported to-day as being firm with prices ruling at three cents for 56s and three and three-eighths for 64s. There was a reduction of 28,000 pieces made in the amount on hand since last week. The weekly statement is as follows: Production 175,000 pieces, deliveries 203,000 pieces, stock 20,000 pieces and sales 487,000 pieces.

NOT MAYOR GRACE'S SILVERWARE.

There was a hearing before Collector Magone yesterday on the charges of ex-Inspector Peterkin against Deputy Collector Williams for passing silverware brought over by the wife of Mayor Grace. The testimony showed that it was Mrs. M. A. Grace, and not the Mayor's wife, who brought over the silverware, which consisted of a dozen forks and spoons. Among other questions the Collector asked Peterkin were:

"How long have you lived in New-York?"

"Thirty years," was the answer. "Did you not know that the initials of Mayor Grace were W. R.?" Peterkin looked surprised and said "No." Mayor Grace, who was present, looked disgusted and sighed "such is fame."

A PRIZE FIGHTER'S CONTEMPT OF COURT.

"Mike" Donovan, the prize fighter, a day or two ago, was before Judge Ernest Hall in the City Court, on supplementary proceedings in the case of May against Donovan. He refused to answer certain questions and Judge Hall fined him $250 for contempt of court. Yesterday Donovan was before Judge Hall again. The Judge offered to remit the fine provided he paid the costs of court, amounting to $17. He refused to pay, and was committed to Ludlow Street Jail.

GRANT IN PEACE.

BY GENERAL ADAM BADEAU.

XVII.

GRANT AS A PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE.

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I have already shown Grant's original aversion to politics. Immediately after the close of the war the attention of the country was turned to the great soldier as a probable candidate for the Presidency, but to him nothing could be more disagreeable than the thought. Probably no man has ever been mentioned for the place who was more unwilling to accept the honor. He was plain and unassuming for all his elevation; entirely satisfied with his position at the head of the army and gratified with his personal popularity. He had received no training in politics, and had no aptitude for the career; he disliked the ways and arts of politicians and preferred his soldier friends and his reputation as a soldier to