Amusements.

BIJOU OPERA HOUSE—8:15—Circus in Town.
CASINO—8—Ermine.
DOCKSTADER'S—8—Minstrels.
EDEN MUSEE—Muncai Lajos—Ajeeb.
5TH-AVENUE THEATRE—8—Allan Dare.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—8—Virginius.
HARRIGAN'S PARK THEATRE—8—The Wily West.
LYCEUM THEATRE—8:30—The Highest Bidder.
MADISON AVE. AND 59TH-ST.—Day and Evening—Merrimac and Monitor Panorama.
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—8:30—Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—8—Concert.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—8—The Hunchback of Paris.
STANDARD THEATRE—8—Arabian Nights.
STAR THEATRE—8—Held by the Enemy.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE—8—One Against Many.
WALLACK'S—8—Rellman.
14TH-ST. THEATRE—8—A Hole in the Ground.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1887.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—Effect of the Comte de Paris's manifesto; the news in London. ═ Conference of Irish landlords. ═ Bulgarian matters. ═ Racing in England. ═ The Fisheries complications. ═ Premier Norquay finds money hard to get.

DOMESTIC.—Republicans well pleased with the ticket and the platform of the Saratoga Convention; Mr. Carmichael enthusiastically received in Buffalo. ═ Speech by Senator Hiscock at the St. Lawrence County Fair. ═ John Sherman entering the Ohio campaign. ═ The Pomological Society in Boston. ═ On trial for the assassination of the Rev. Mr. Haddock in Sioux City, Iowa. ═ Secretary Bayard declining to interfere in the case of McGarigle. ═ Cubans disbelieving the report of Beriben's death. ═ Reunion of the Army of the Tennessee.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.—The second trial yacht race a failure for lack of wind. ═ Election of Northern Pacific directors. ═ The Republican ticket warmly praised. ═ Heavy failure in the iron trade. ═ Winners at Sheepshead: Brown Duke, Specialty, Laggard, Exile, Grey Cloud and Tattler. ═ The 2:19 class trot at Fleetwood Park won by White Socks. ═ Brooklyn beaten by Cincinnati, the Mets by Cleveland and Cincinnati. ═ Colonel Kopper's candidate elected Lieutenant-Colonel of the 71st Regiment. ═ The Rev. Mr. Decker, of Brooklyn, declared that he would never preach again ═ Samuel McLean arrested by a Bridge officer. ═ Damaging testimony produced against the Plainfield incendiaries. ═ The Massachusetts team did good work at Creedmoor. ═ Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (412½ grains)—44⁵⁄₈d. per ounce—74.24 cents. ═ Stocks opened strong and higher, were dull and steady, and finally declined with the circulation of false rumors.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Cooler and fair; northerly winds. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 79°; lowest, 64°; average, 71⅞°.

It is gratifying to learn on good authority that the obelisk in Central Park has ceased to scale off. The preparation of paraffine poured over it two years ago, according to Professor Doremus, is accomplishing its worthy purpose, and the great monolith's years are now apparently unnumbered in both directions.

The New-York delegates to the Republican Convention are returning home, well contented with their work, to find their constituents, so far as heard from, in the same pleasant frame of mind. The ticket is pronounced excellent. Even the Democrats have little to say against it. The general opinion is that if the proper amount of work is done between now and November the candidates will all be elected; and, what is more to the point, in the proper directions the determination to do that work is freely expressed.

Irish landlords have just held a meeting and resolved solemnly that rents in Ireland are not too high, or beyond the power of the tenants to pay. It is unfortunate for the landlords that this was not the conclusion reached by a Royal Commission appointed by a Conservative Government. True it is that a Conservative Government is not willing to act up to the Report and reduce the burdens of the poor tenants to something like what they can bear; yet the mere existence of that Report sadly weakens the effect of the landlords' solemn resolutions.

The agreeable outlook in the coal region is that the present strike of the miners will not last long. It is understood that a compromise has been reached between the Reading Company and their 30,000 men, by which an advance of 8 per cent on present wages will be paid for the rest of this year. The men wanted 15 per cent. Probably this arrangement will influence the individual owners both in the Reading and the Lehigh regions, and the beginning of next week should see 50,000 idle men at work again. With winter not far away, this compromise is an admirable thing—especially from the miners' families' point of view.

Professional Anarchists throughout the country are indulging in much lurid rhetoric over the decision of the Supreme Court of Illinois against their condemned friends at Chicago. But it is noteworthy that their expressions are very general and vague. Principally it is a "protest" against this "monstrous injustice" that they urge. They take good care not to descend to particulars, and they refrain from talking about "killing" or "blood revenge." This is one of the first good results of the certainty that the condemned Anarchists must hang. Their followers realize that it was talk of that kind which convicted these seven unhappy men of complicity in the crime of murder. The right of free speech cuts in both directions sometimes.

The celebration in Philadelphia is getting on famously. Great crowds are in the streets, and the patriotic enthusiasm of the people finds expression in uproarious cheers at the sight of every significant relic of one hundred years ago. Fortunately, the weather of yesterday, which was the worst possible for trial yacht races, was just right for displays like that in the Quaker City. The great procession appears to have been admirably managed, as indeed it ought to be in that town of centennial celebrations. Probably if we lived under an effete monarchy, like one not more than some thousands of miles away, every man who contributed to the success of the day would get a nice little title within a week or two. Fortunately, in a Republic nothing but pure patriotism can be supposed to animate the managing committeemen on jubilee occasions.

ORGANIZE.

Republican success in November is conditioned upon thorough organization. The Saratoga Convention made an excellent beginning. It placed a strong and popular ticket in the field. It adopted an admirable platform. Now let all hands fall in line and take up the work where the convention left it and carry it on to completion. Let every county committee, every town committee, every ward committee, at once be placed on a war footing. The State Committee will organize on the 22d inst. in this city and will doubtless do its best to supplement the labors of the local committees and effectively supervise the campaign at all points.

The argument this year, as usual, is with the Republicans. They can confidently go to the people on their party's record in State affairs, whereas the Democracy can only hope to succeed by evading its record. But if the argument is to be potent all the voters must have it brought home to them. Give us a canvass which shall leave no corner of the State, no cross-roads, unenlightened in regard to the political issues of the hour. Place the good speakers on the stump from Buffalo to Brooklyn. Disseminate Republican newspapers and documents. Keep a sharp lookout for the subterranean devices of our friends the enemy.

The Republicans of New-York can win this fall if every district does its whole duty. But there is a hard struggle before us. The Democrats have the advantage of possession and are under the leadership of Governor Hill, who will not scruple to use the extensive patronage at his disposal for partisan ends. On all sides one hears the assertion: "This is a Republican year." It will be if we all work without ceasing until the November vote is polled. But not otherwise.

THE ROYALIST MANIFESTO.

The Count of Paris writes his own manifestoes. The essay on constitutional monarchy which he has addressed to the French people was not dictated by the leaders of the reactionary group in the Chambers. They would have cautioned him against premature disquisitions on the precise form of future monarchical institutions. They would have warned him against alarming the nation by premonitions of evil and have besought him to arouse a feeling of enthusiasm for the Royalist cause. The Count of Paris is a historian and a philosopher, but a poor politician. He writes a manifesto, which is expected to electrify the French people, with the judicial gravity and studied moderation with which he would discuss a chapter of military history or the tendencies of trades unions. He foresees the necessity of adapting monarchy to new political conditions and outlines a constitutional scheme which does not differ materially from Louis Philippe's. At the same time he warns the nation that there cannot be a peaceful transition from the republic to this reformed monarchy, and that one of those violent crises which seem to be of periodical character in French history is to be apprehended. In this respect the manifesto is admirably fitted to repress growing ardor for a change of Government. It will excite alarm, and prejudice the conservative classes against the progress of reaction. If the Pretender himself despairs of regaining the throne without a revolution and scenes of mob violence, there is little cause for a popular movement in favor of the restoration of monarchy.

Montesquieu shrewdly remarks that it is poor praise to tell a King that he plays the flute well. With equal force it may be said that literary accomplishments and philosophic habits of reflection are incongruous in a Royalist Pretender. If the monarchy is to be restored a man of action is needed, and not a book-writer on constitutional history. There is not a line in the manifesto that reveals the man of action. It is the essay of a Royalist pedant, who shirks the responsibilities of courageous leadership and speculates in safe retirement upon contingencies that will never occur. It is a proclamation that will excite amazement among sober-minded Republicans in France that it was ever considered necessary to interrupt the Count's innocent study of pamphlets on political economy at Cannes and to expel the Orleanists, root and branch, from their native heath. Neither he nor his uncles and cousins have in them the material for Royal Pretenders. They do not know how to plot and intrigue for a throne. They are as ignorant as Louis Philippe himself was of the art of making themselves popular and of inspiring enthusiasm for monarchy.

The manifesto serves one useful purpose. It shows that while the Count of Paris stands as the heir of the Bourbons for the principle of absolute monarchy, he considers it a hopeless cause. A limited monarchy based on a popular vote and the action of the Constituent Assembly is the only substitute for a republic which he ventures to propose. It is the grandson of Louis Philippe, not the heir of the Count of Chambord, who writes this manifesto; and while cautiously revising the Orleanist scheme of Parliamentary government, he cannot repress his horror of revolution. It brings to remembrance fussy King Pear, who when asked to reward a politician with office for aiding in putting him on the throne, sagely remarked: "I would rather give the post to a man who is not a revolutionist."

ELEVATE THE TRACKS.

The people of Jersey City who are opposing the proposed elevation of the tracks of the Pennsylvania Railroad are pursuing a narrow and short-sighted policy. The improvement which the company has planned is clearly for the permanent advantage of the city; so much so, in fact, that the city might well afford to pay the company for undertaking it. It is amazing that the residents of a large town like Jersey City should have submitted so long to such dangerous nuisances as grade crossings on the numerous railroads that centre there. No matter how carefully protected by gates and watchmen a railroad may be, it is inevitable that fatal accidents will occur at such crossings in a thickly populated city. Either elevated or depressed tracks are imperatively demanded on the score of safety.

But now when the Pennsylvania Company offers to raise its tracks, asking from the city only the privilege of closing a single street for a short distance, some property-owners who fear that they may suffer damages are making an absurd outcry and opposition. In view of this it seems that the company would be justified in carrying out its threat of removing its terminus from its present location. The threat was probably made for the sake of bringing the recalcitrant property-owners and the city authorities to terms; but the company could make the change with comparatively little trouble. The city would be the sufferer, not the railroad. The sensible thing for all concerned would be to give the company substantial furtherance in its good intentions. Jersey City will be a much pleasanter place for business and residence when all the railroads are placed on elevated structures. The Pennsylvania as the pioneer in this excellent work deserves praise and encouragement.

THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

If the New-York Republican platform had not elicited the censure of the free-trade supporters of President Cleveland, it would have been unworthy of the Republican party. It does offend them mightily, and that is a strong recommendation of the party and the platform to sincere Republicans, and to all Democrats whose support can with reason be invited. "The New-York Times" calls the tariff resolution "a marvel of strenuous ambiguity." Whatever that phrase may mean, no intelligent reader of the resolution will be at a loss to understand its purport. It expresses in the plainest terms possible unqualified and defiant hostility to the British policy which "The Times" laboriously advocates. No particular credit is due to the convention for positiveness on that subject, because the Republican party would not have a right to expect 10,000 votes in the entire State if it should equivocate or forsake its principles in the hope of pleasing Free Traders.

The censure of the President and his party is effective only because it is strictly true and carefully discriminating. It is not denied that in some things the President has done well; the exact truth is stated in declaring that the party in power has shown "no purpose to promote a practical Civil Service Reform"; that "numberless appointments of the Administration have proved faithless and incompetent, the postal service has been disorganized and its efficiency impaired, and the public business in other departments has been delayed and obstructed." From Democratic victory there have come only "broken pledges, a failure to promote the people's interests, and no plan to reduce the revenue." Candid Democrats admit these truths. The incompetence of their party to deal with the revenue question, or to keep its pledges of retrenchment, is not disputed by any reputable citizen. The bad appointments of the President, and his yielding to the worst elements and tendencies of his party, are confessed with grief by reformers like Mr. Curtis.

It is a stinging truth that President Cleveland and Governor Hill have merited joint censure by their hypocritical pretences and their shameful violations of Civil Service principles. Formal resolutions of the Civil Service National Association admit the systematic perversion of the service to partisan purposes, and the last noteworthy declaration by the President, that his party has been taught to seek removal of Republicans from office only by accusing them of infidelity or incapacity, is a glaring exhibition of the hypocritical pretences which mark his whole behavior in the matter.

The resolution in favor of restricting immigration expresses the growing public sentiment which the Ohio Republican platform also uttered. Here, as there, no opposition is made to the immigration of free, honest and industrious laborers. But this country has enough of contract labor, enough of "Anarchists, Communists, polygamists, paupers and fugitives from justice," and the measure which can exclude these, without barring out desirable additions to the population, will be heartily approved.

A NECESSARY PUNISHMENT.

No incredible or strange thing has happened, as Anarchist Most affirms. Certain Anarchists who caused the murder of Chicago policemen are to be hanged, after enjoying every opportunity to defend themselves by all the legal methods which our equal laws allow to every person, native or foreign, loyal or disloyal, innocent or guilty. The course of justice has been so slow and cautiously fair that many zealous defenders of free institutions have been most indignant, and yet the calm deliberation ends in a unanimous decision of the Illinois Supreme Court confirming the conviction and sentence. The decision of the court is heartily approved by ninety-nine out of every hundred American citizens, for the people of this country value their Government, and distinctly want to hang men who accept its hospitality only to conspire against it, and murder officials because they do their duty in upholding that Government. It is not wonderful that the people uphold their own Government. The wonder is that they tolerate the presence on American soil of such creatures as Most, or others who expect a people's government to shield the murderers of its faithful officers.

It is the deliberate conviction of intelligent citizens that the hanging of these criminals is necessary in order to impress upon the minds of foreign-born revolutionists the fact that a people's government is not weaker, but infinitely stronger, than governments which have not their origin in the will of the governed. American citizens learned that lesson when the greatest rebellion of history was suppressed. There are times when mercy is proper, in consideration of the ignorance of criminals and their lack of moral responsibility for their acts. But it is the deliberate conviction of nearly all American citizens that this is not such a case. The Anarchists who make war on social order here know perfectly well that they are law-breakers. They delude themselves with the notion that no set of officers and no party will dare to enforce the laws against them, because politicians fear their votes. It is high time that this notion should be dispelled.

Mr. George and his friends of the Labor party in this State take a step which deserves the approbation of all good citizens when they cast out the Anarchists who seek to turn a labor movement into a conspiracy against social order. No party can hope for the suffrages of free citizens which consorts with those who are hostile to the self-government of free citizens. Men who come from abroad with a foreign-born hatred of all government, and who have never learned that the government which the people create and control they also love; whose aims are hostile to all social order; who think that the defence of a citizen in his right to his earnings and his property is a crime against other citizens who have less property, having spent their earnings; need to be taught that no party whatever in this country has the slightest sympathy with them or toleration for their destructive aims.

Henry Watterson in answer to the question, "Do you think that he (Mr. Cleveland) is in sympathy with the Democratic idea now," replies "I am sure of it." Mr. Watterson doubtless is right. The Democratic idea is in the last analysis that to the victor belongs the spoils. The President has proved that he is in sympathy with this idea. Ask George William Curtis if this isn't so.

Ex-Mayor Low seems to have made an exceedingly creditable display of that level quality of the head which his friends have always credited him with possessing.

The electric air of the Pacific Coast seems to give considerable vivacity and range to the talk current in San Francisco over their latest big sensation, the wheat deal and its relations to the bonanza kings. We take the liberty of suggesting that while these gentlemen, for whoever it was that put up the money for the late extraordinary attempt to corner the wheat market of the world), must have expended very respectable sums of money in the experiment, and felt pressing need for coin—not mere property, but coin on the spot—still it is not yet needful to start subscription papers for the benefit of their families. Mr. Flood owns two of the finest residences in this country, both paid for entirely out of his income, and is about as likely to sell them as the Government is to sell the Capitol. He must be a heavy loser through the management of his affairs while he was seriously ill, and further disabled by impaired eyesight. But he deserves sympathy for his sufferings, and nobody need worry about his losses. He has a great deal of property and will be quite able to keep the wolf from the door as long as he lives—which we hope may be for many years yet.

It is high time that Mrs. Ford was examined as to her mental condition. The developments in this singular case indicate unmistakably that the woman is either insane or a fraud.

The Brooklyn "Freie Presse," which went over to Cleveland in 1884, has come back into the Republican party and promises to do effective work against the corrupt Democratic ring in Brooklyn. There is ample opportunity for such work, and Editor Roehr will find the Republican party in an excellent condition to make a winning fight this fall.

The Rev. Dr. Meredith, now of Boston but about to be of Brooklyn, seems to belong to that class of persons who are willing to jump out of the frying-pan into the fire—nay, are even anxious to do so. He leaves Boston, he says, because "more work had accumulated upon him than he could hope to carry much longer"; and he goes to the Tompkins Avenue Church in Brooklyn because it seems "to open up almost limitless opportunity for work." It really is not quite clear why Dr. Meredith makes the change. His real reason must lie in the "other considerations" to which he only vaguely refers.

The eagerness with which Governor Hill proceeded to gnaw a file when he learned that the Republicans had nominated Colonel Grant can not be adequately expressed in any of the languages known to contemporaneous philology.

Mr. Low has made a good start in rehabilitating his reputation as a Republican. If he takes an active part in the next Presidential campaign people will perhaps forget his masterly inactivity during the Blaine canvass. He is one of the ablest and most promising of the rising men in American politics. It was unfortunate that he created so much prejudice against himself by his mysterious silence in a crisis in the history of his party.

The Civil Service evolution of Cleveland reminds us of that droll renunciation of his Falstaffian companions on the part of Prince Hal when he succeeded to the crown:

> Presume not that I am the thing I was;
> For God doth know, so shall the world perceive
> That I have turned away my former self:
> So will I those that kept me company.

For a time the spoilsmen were gloomy. But the wise old Democratic wire-pullers who had heard the second-term bee buzz before, and who well knew how alluring its gentle hum was sure to be, stood by with their fingers on their noses as they craftily said with Prince John:

> I like this fair proceeding of the King's;
> He hath intent his wonted followers
> Shall all be very well provided for,
> But all are banish'd till their conversations
> Appear more wise and modest to the world.

The "turning away of his former self" endured but for a brief season. The bird "whose music pleased the King" soon began to carol in Mr. Cleveland's ears, and all his poor deserted Mugwumps can now do is to weave a frail garment of apologies to cover their lonely plight.

PERSONAL.

Professor Lucy M. Salmon, the new occupant of the Chair of History at Vassar College, began her career as an educator in Iowa. She went there eleven years ago, a young alumna of the University of Michigan, and for six years was principal of the McGregor public schools. Thence she went to be Professor of English History in the State Normal School at Terre Haute, Indiana.

Mr. Waller, United States Consul-General in London, has postponed his trip home to New-London until next month.

A real jolly little chap is the baby King of Spain. He enjoys being shown to the public, and blows kisses from his chubby hands to every one who pleases him.

More royalties yet in London. The Jubilee kings and princes have gone, but Cookey Gamm and Shoo Fly—beg pardon! Shoo Peterside are coming. They are sons of Ja Ja, the great Oil River sovereign, and they will spend several years in England, studying branches of learning that are not taught in their native mangrove swamps. It was Cookey Gamm who was found by a traveller last year, sprawled out under a palm tree, with scarcely a thread of clothing on, diligently studying algebra. Shoo Peterside has also displayed commendable zeal in the pursuit of knowledge.

The painters Munkacsy and Angeli are among the first members of Kaiser Francis Joseph's new order of Arts and Letters.

Pope Leo has already received more than $150,000 for the expenses of his Jubilee Mass which he will celebrate next month in person.

In "The Jewish Chronicle" appears a sketch of Charles Wiener, whose death at Brussels was recently announced. He was born at Venloo in 1832, was brought up by his brother, Jaques Wiener, who was already known as a medallist, studied at the Hague, at Lisbon (where he afterward became Master of the Mint) and at Paris. His best known works in England are the Queen Victoria medal, the Prince Consort medal, medals commemorating the visits of the Emperor Napoleon and the Czar of Russia to the City of London, and the medal recording the acquisition of Epping Forest by the Corporation. All these works were [illegible] after keen competition. On the Continent his art was widely known by his designs of the VanDyck and Wagner medals etc., and he had been decorated by Pope Pius IX., as well as by his own sovereign, King Leopold, and the King of Holland. He died from heart disease.

Mrs. E. O. C. Ord has among her most prized mementoes a plain metal badge, two inches square, covered with red enamel and bearing in the centre the raised design of a cartridge box with "Forty rounds. U. S." on the cover. "The San Diego Union" explains that after Sherman's army had returned from Atlanta after his celebrated march to the sea, it was twitted of lack of individuality on every hand in not affording a distinctive army badge. While the matter was being talked over in Sherman's tent, two privates outside were also discussing the same matter, when one of them rose up and slapping his hand on his cartridge-box, said in a firm voice: "Here is my badge—forty rounds!" This so pleased General Sherman, who heard the patriotic statement, that he ordered badges bearing the cartridge box and the words "forty rounds" struck off for the men in his army. Every one, from the officers down, wore the badge, generally on the hat or cap. Within a few days after the march to the sea, while General Sherman was entertaining a party at his headquarters with his inexhaustible supply of stories and jollity, an incident occurred that illustrates the gallantry of that great soldier. After the evening had been spent Sherman said to General Woods in his usual brusque way: "Hand me your hat, Woods." General Woods did as commanded, whereupon Sherman snatched the badge from the hat and after removing it proceeded to scratch something on the reverse side of the badge with his pocket knife. This done he pinned it on Mrs. Ord's dress and she has treasured it ever since. As seen to-day, the lettering scratched on the badge by General Sherman is plainly legible, with the exception of the last line. It reads: "General C. R. Woods, May 12, 1865. Presented by General Sherman. 1st D—." Here the inscription becomes legible. Whenever Mrs. Ord meets Sherman she wears General Woods's old army badge and the jolly old General invariably accosts her with the same salutation. "Hello, where did you get that?" "Get what?" answers the little lady. "That army badge." "Guess you should know; you gave it to me," is the response. At this General Sherman always looks quizzically at the badge, thinks awhile, then finally replies in his old odd way: "Well, well, I guess you're right; but I declare I would have forgotten all about it if I hadn't remembered it."

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The people of Boston are just now so much interested in the proposal to put a new sounding board in Music Hall that they are taking but a languid interest in the doings of the outside world.

It is said of Themistocles that he could call by their names all the people of Athens, which city then numbered 20,000 inhabitants. Themis. was pretty smart, but we have our opinion of a man who memorizes the names of a city's entire population in order to have an excuse for not buying a copy of the city directory when the agent comes around with the book. —(Norristown Herald.

"We see it reported that 5,000 books are published in this country every year," says the editor of "The Arizona Howler," "and yet we can't afford to buy any of them. We state this fact for the benefit of the cusses who are down on our books for several years' subscription. While they are drinking territorial liquor with the money that belongs to us, we are starving for pure literature, or else browsing disconsolately on some of last year's Patent Office reports. Our angry passions are rising, and we shall soon be ready to go on a tour of collection with our tried and trusty 'weepin'. You hear us snort."

No phrase has been more often quoted than the one "We left our country for our country's good," as applying to criminals. It was only the other day that I learned the origin of the line. It appears in a prologue to a play called "The Ranger." This play was presented at Sydney, Australia, in 1795, and was the first theatrical performance ever given there. The parts were all taken by convicts shipped there from England, and a convict was the author. The prologue is a very clever piece of humorous versification, abounding in hits upon the causes which brought the actors to the colony. How it ever found its way into general use I have no idea.—(An antiquarian in St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

For the past two or three years every Saturday issue of "The Toledo Blade" has contained a strong leading editorial article denouncing the liquor evil. These articles are evidently written by Mr. Locke (Petroleum V. Nasby) and always end with the italic exhortation, in a line by itself, to

"Pulverize the Rum Power."

I have been tempted time and again to write to "The Examiner" an appeal for its vast influence to stop a great evil, and warn the people of this city against allowing their children to indulge in the practice of swapping chewing gum. Diphtheria is on the increase, especially among children, and any physician will affirm what I say that there is no surer way of propagating the disease than the habit so common among children that I speak of. Parents should teach their children, and the Board of Education should instruct the teachers in the public schools to admonish the children daily upon the evil effects of it. —(An apothecary in San Francisco Examiner.

"The San Diego Union" says that the "detestable and law-defying Chinese" are destroying the fisheries of the Pacific Coast. There is probably some basis of fact in the charge; but it is not likely that we would hear so much about it if the offenders were white hoodlums.

Omaha Dame—Why don't you go to your own Sunday-school, Johnny?

Johnny—I like the Broad Avenue Sunday-school best; they have the nicest books.

"But they don't belong to our denomination at all. Does the preacher ever say anything about hell?"

"Yes he did once. He said hell was a state."

"Humph! You understand that explanation, of course?"

"Oh yes, I knew right off he meant Missouri." —(Omaha World.

Even the nationality of Shakespeare does not appear to be safe in these days of fantastic speculation. A Frenchman is said to be writing a book which will show that the bard of Avon was of French descent, and his name was originally Jaques Pierre, or in plain English John Peter.

A farmer near Harrisburg raised thirty-two watermelons this year, and he has had to shoot salt into the legs of seven different boys to keep the melons at home. His lawyers' fees and court costs have been $295 to date. Divide by thirty-two and you get the cost of a Pennsylvania melon, though the old man had lots of fun in shooting.—(Detroit Free Press.

In Mexico laborers get 18 to 25 cents a day, and are often paid in farm produce.

"The Burlington Free Press" notices that a man who is well on in years and well off in money is generally considered a great matrimonial prize.

Together they sat side by side. Suddenly he broke the silence. "Manetta," he said, in persuasive tones, "I have long waited and watched for this opportunity. My heart calls upon me to speak."

Manetta started to arise as if to depart in anger.

"Stay," Henry cried, "stay! let me detain you yet a moment. My means are ample. I—"

Manetta suddenly showed interest. "And how is your money invested?"

"In various ways. In Mexican Central, Keely Motor, and—"

"Say no more!" and she gave him a freezing glance. "I shall always esteem you as a friend, Mr. Munnington. I shall always be pleased to be a sister to you; but nothing more."—(Boston Transcript.

Canada rejoices in the thought that it is able to owe the little bill of $288,000,000.

We do not remember to have seen in print the following story, told by the Rev. Mark Trafton yesterday, of "Camp Meeting" John Allen. The latter was chaplain of the famous Gardiner Legislature of Maine, and performed the duties of his office, it need not be said, in his own inimitable way, though he held his own private opinion of the body and of its legality as a Legislature. When the day at last arrived, and the Speaker announced the House adjourned sine die, "Uncle" John gave it this parting benediction:

> "Blow ye the trumpet, blow
> The gladly solemn sound:
> Let all the nations know,
> To earth's remotest bound,
> The year of jubilee has come:
> Return, ye ransomed sinners, home."

The emphasis and the gestures accompanying the last line can be imagined by those who knew the unique preacher.—(Boston Traveller.

HARMONY IN THE SEVENTY-FIRST.

COLONEL KOPPER'S CANDIDATE, JAMES A. DENNISON, ELECTED COLONEL.

The newspaper attacks upon Colonel Kopper, of the 71st Regiment, growing out of the contest for the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the command were answered last evening by the election by an overwhelming vote of James A. Dennison, the Colonel's candidate for the vacant position. Colonel William Seward, jr., of the 9th Regiment, presided at the election. The polls were open at the armory from 8 to 9 o'clock. There were twenty-five votes cast, of which twenty were cast for Dennison and five for Major Downs, who represented the opposition. After the result had been announced, Colonel Kopper made an address in which he said that Lieutenant-Colonel Dennison would have been present to thank them for his election but was detained on his way from Saratoga, where he had just been nominated by the Republican Convention for Attorney-General. He believed that he would accept the election, and was confident that he would prove an efficient officer. Major Downs briefly thanked his supporters, and the affair was over.

Great satisfaction at the result was expressed by the officers generally and entire harmony seemed to prevail after the result was made known. Colonel Dennison was graduated at West Point in 1870 and served in the 2d Artillery and the 8th Cavalry until August 31, 1872, when he resigned. He entered the Egyptian army as Lieutenant-Colonel and served with distinction in two campaigns under General Loring.

AFFAIRS OF ACTORS AND MANAGERS.

Summer theatricals at Long Branch this season have apparently been largely unsuccessful. One enterprise controlled by two young New-York theatrical agents proved a disastrous failure, and it seems that the Long Branch Broadway Theatre, of which F. Mordaunt was the manager, was similarly unfortunate. Mr. Mordaunt is said to have been backed by the owner of the property, Mr. Rothschild, and suit has been begun by some of the company for unpaid salaries. They were engaged, they maintain, for ten weeks and summarily discharged at the end of a month.

The sale of seats for "The Dark Secret," a spectacular melodrama to be produced next Monday at the Academy of Music, began yesterday. Before noon seats worth several hundred dollars had been sold, and the managers of the enterprise are well satisfied. It is not unlikely that steps will be taken by Mr. Ford, the Baltimore manager, to enjoin the performance on the ground that H. S. Taylor, one of the managers of the play, made a contract to produce it in Baltimore and Washington next week and the week after.

"The rush for seats for the performance of 'Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde' since the first night has been astonishing," said E. G. Price, Mr. Mansfield's manager, yesterday. "We hardly hoped for more than an artistic success, but the popular interest in the play exceeds anything I have ever known. Under these circumstances, we shall, of course, make no change in the bill until we leave the theatre to begin our travels. Every one tells me that if we could keep the piece on it would run through the season, but we are, of course, unable to dream of such a thing."

DISCUSSING ELECTRICITY AFTER DINNER.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Electric Club in the Hotel Dam last evening an important and extremely interesting paper was read by Charles A. Cheever, on "Inductive Telegraphy To and From Bodies In Motion." The document embodied many points heretofore unknown except to electricians who have experimented in inductive telegraphy. Excellent results have been obtained on Western roads with Morse instruments at a rate of speed of forty-five miles an hour for a distance of eighty miles, and at 120 miles the results have been good. The experiments with this wonderful invention in this part of the country have not been so satisfactory until recently, when the trials were productive of good results. A discussion followed the reading of the paper, which was participated in by several of the most prominent electricians in the city. The club hopes to hold its next meeting in the house in Twenty-second-st. now being fitted up for its use.

A NEW BROOKLYN PASTOR.

DR. MEREDITH LEAVES BOSTON FOR A NEW FIELD.

A TALK WITH HIM ABOUT HIS WORK IN BOSTON AND HIS PLANS FOR BROOKLYN.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

BOSTON, Sept. 15.—The Rev. Dr. Meredith, who has secured a very strong place in the affections of his congregation in the Union Congregational Church of this city, and is held in high esteem by everybody, has left this city for his new field of labor in Brooklyn. He left Boston on Wednesday, and will make a short stop in Albany, and will reach Brooklyn on Saturday night, preaching his first sermon in the Tompkins Avenue Church on Sunday. Dr. Meredith is in the prime of life, a gentleman of fine presence, an earnest, scholarly preacher, and one of the most genial, and agreeable of gentlemen to meet outside the church. His manner is open, frank and warm-hearted, and aside from his ability as a preacher he will be greatly liked as a Christian gentleman. He leaves in Boston an enviable record for fruitful, energetic work, for an upright, Christian life, and a kind, generous, open-handed benevolence. Mrs. Meredith is a charming lady, and will be an acquisition to Brooklyn society. Mr. and Mrs. Meredith have one child, who is connected with the reportorial staff of The Boston Journal.

A TRIBUNE representative called upon Dr. Meredith just before he left Boston on Wednesday afternoon, and asked him how he felt about leaving Boston.

"I feel," he replied, "very deeply the separation from the hundreds of noble people with whom I have been associated here, and who have co-operated with me in my work, as well as the removal from the circle of warm and faithful personal friends who have gathered about me in the twelve years I have labored in this city. I also feel the deepest regret in leaving the work in which I have been so happy, and which, I believe, I may say, has been measurably successful. Then like all others who reside for any length of time in Boston, I have come to sincerely love the city, the people and their ways."

"Then why do you—"

"I do so," said Dr. Meredith, "under a profound conviction that it is the right thing for me to do, irrespective of all personal feelings and interests. More work had accumulated upon me in Boston than I could hope much longer to carry. There was no way by which the load could be lightened but by breaking away. Then the Tompkins Avenue Church of Brooklyn seemed to me, after the most careful examination I was capable of giving to it, to open almost limitless opportunity for work. These considerations and others which it is needless to mention, led me to entertain the idea of a change. Consideration of the matter resulted in a firm conviction that I ought to accept the call to the Brooklyn church and I have done so."

"Why do you regard Brooklyn as furnishing so great opportunity?"

"Well, I don't know much about Brooklyn as a whole but I know that it is the third city in the Union with seven or eight hundred thousand people packed in there already, and that it is growing rapidly. The Tompkins Avenue Church seems to me to be admirably located in a comparatively new part of the city, where to day there are scores of residences in process of erection within a short distance of the church. Then the church itself is large, united, well organized and drilled for aggressive work. What more should a man want? Furthermore, Brooklyn is, in many ways, New-York, the gateway of the Nation. I confess to a strong personal feeling in the matter, as I was brought up in the city of New-York, and the foundation of whatever education I have was laid in her public schools."

"What is to become of your Tremont Temple Bible class work in Boston?"

"I have been sustained in that work by so good a committee of business men that I have no doubt that they will find some man, not only to do my work, but to do his own work, which may prove more valuable and interesting to the people."

"Have you any idea of engaging in a similar work in Brooklyn?" said the newspaper man.

"Not at present. I have felt constrained to decline an invitation to do so, kindly extended by the Brooklyn Sunday-school Union, a most efficient organization. It is possible that I may start a class in my own church some evening in the week, but it is hard to say what I shall do in reference to this work, which has been a source of delight to me."

"When will you be formally installed?"

"That is not yet settled. It would please me to have the services the last week in this month, but there are others to be consulted."

JOHN SHERMAN SPEAKING IN OHIO.

THE CONFEDERATE CONSTITUTION AS NOW ADVOCATED BY DEMOCRATIC LEADERS.

WILMINGTON, Ohio, Sept. 15.—Senator John Sherman made his first speech in the Ohio campaign to-day at a large meeting held at the Fair Grounds. He discussed Prohibition, the Ohio election frauds, the blunders of the Democratic Administration. In reviewing the record of the Democratic party, he said:

> It is sufficient to say that at this moment the Democratic party holds to the creed, the ideas and doctrines of the Democratic party of Calhoun, except only that it has abandoned the doctrine of secession. It holds to the same narrow construction of the Constitution, the same limited view of the powers of the National Government, and the same purpose to abridge the exercise of acknowledged powers, shown by the Administration of James Buchanan, and which, when the rebels or Confederates set up a government, were made part and parcel of the Constitution of the Confederate States. This creed is now followed in many respects by President Cleveland, and its author is apotheosized by the President and Mr. Lamar.
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> When I made a somewhat similar statement at Springfield, Ill., especially in regard to the policy of protection, my assertion was doubted or denied by many Democratic papers, and I, therefore, have compared the Constitution of the United States with the Confederate Constitution, and will read one provision from each.
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> In respect to