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A.—BOKER'S BITTERS since 1828 acknowledged to be by FAR the BEST and FINEST Stomach Bitters made, whether taken PURE or with wines or liquors.

The use of Angostura Bitters will afford immediate relief to all persons affected with dyspepsia, diarrhœa, colic and all kinds of indigestion.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1887.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—Mr. William Muir, of Dumbarton, Scotland, announced his intention of building a 90-ton cutter to compete for the America's Cup next fall, provided Mr. Bell does not again challenge. ═ Prince Bismarck has arranged a series of interviews with Prime Ministers Kalnoky, of Austria, and Crispi, of Italy, looking to a Central European alliance. ═ Mr. John Morley addressed a Liberal meeting at Templecombe and replied to Mr. Chamberlain's recent speech at Birmingham. ═ King Jaja, of Oporbo, in West Africa, was arrested at the instance of a British Consul for interfering with traders. ═ Samuel Johnson, a Canadian defaulter, escaped from his captors and committed suicide.

DOMESTIC.—The President and his party was received in Indianapolis by Governor Gray and other officials, and in Terre Haute by Senator Voorhees and ex-Secretary Thompson; a call made on Mrs. Hendricks. ═ Troops began to fill the National encampment grounds in Chicago. ═ The Credentials Committee examined papers of delegates to the General Assembly of the Knights of Labor. ═ Five miners were killed by an explosion in a colliery near Ashland. ═ Thomas A. Armstrong, the labor agitator in Pittsburg, died. ═ The National Encampment of the Grand Army elected officers and adjourned in St. Louis.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.—Charles Sweet, a lawyer of this city, and a Scotchman, will challenge for the America's Cup next year. ═ Messrs. Olmsted and Vaux reported to the Park Board plans for the development of Morningside Park; the necessary money to be asked from the Board of Estimate. ═ District-Attorney Martine said he would not strenuously oppose a motion to adjourn, for a time, argument on Sharp's application for a stay of proceedings before the Court of Appeals. ═ Ex-Mayor Low, of Brooklyn, positively refused to accept a re-nomination for the Mayoralty. ═ At the New-York Athletic Club's games the champion English walker, W. S. V. Clarke, was disqualified for unfair practice and W. J. M. Barry broke the English hammer throwing record, 119 feet 9 inches, by 1 foot 10 inches. ═ Winners at the Brooklyn Jockey Club races: Freedom, Swift, Omaha, Hanover, My Own and Queen Bess. ═ The veteran firemen returned from their California trip. ═ Manager Locke bought the properties of the National Opera Company. ═ Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (412½ grains)—44 7-16d. per ounce—73.95 cents. ═ Stocks were dull and generally easier in prices, closing steady.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Rain. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 65°; lowest, 59°; average, 62°.

There is a gratifying demand upon the Republican State Committee for speakers. This shows a healthy political condition in the various counties. The Committee's arrangements are not yet complete, of course, but many of the most prominent Republicans of the country are expected to take part in the canvass.

It cleared just in time for Indianapolis to greet the President with sunshine. The parade in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland was reasonably imposing, and altogether the first stop on the Presidential outing was a successful affair. Later in the day a second stop was made at Terre Haute, and then the special train proceeded toward St. Louis. Why Terre Haute was picked out when many more important places between Washington and St. Louis were passed by, will perhaps puzzle some people. It may enlighten them to state that Terre Haute is the home of Senator Voorhees; but, of course we do not intimate that the pause there had the slightest political significance.

One defeat does not dishearten the Scotchmen. Promptly after the receipt of Friday's news, Mr. William Muir, of Dumbarton, announces his intention of building a ninety-ton cutter to compete for the America's Cup. This, of course, is on the supposition that Mr. Bell and the syndicate associated with him do not repeat their challenge. Mr. Muir is the owner of the Mabel and is a strong cutter man. His proposed boat will be of about the same size as the Shamrock and Titania. The Cup contests arouse extraordinary interest, which increases from year to year, and the whole civilized world will be gratified to learn that at least one more effort is to be made to carry the Cup across the Atlantic. Our British friends may rest assured that if they ever get it they will not long retain possession of it unchallenged.

The conflict between baseball players and baseball managers promises to be decidedly interesting. The right of the players to organize in order to advance their own interests and redress their grievances is recognized by everybody except the managers, who have put the recently formed Brotherhood under a ban and refused to have any dealings with it. The players justly vent their indignation at this treatment. It is in the interest of what has come to be known as our National game that fair dealing and fair play should be the rule all around. The members of a baseball club are not slaves or chattels, and in insisting upon legitimate demands they will have public sympathy behind them and be sure of gaining their point.

The city is to be congratulated on the completion of the Morningside plan, which was promptly accepted yesterday by the Park Board and sent to the Board of Apportionment. When the complete report with its accompanying maps and sketches is published, the importance of the revision will be apparent and it can be seen how a craggy and barren hillside which is now an unsightly obstruction to the city's normal development, can be transformed into a place of rest and refreshment with the grandeur of its distant prospect retained and its foreground fitted to emphasize all its charms. Now let there be no delay or lack of thoroughness in preparing for the planting. Too often trees and shrubs are looked upon as unnecessary trimmings of a Park, and money spent on them is held to be wasteful. An abundance of fertile soil and thrifty plants will be needed to clothe the cliff as it should be clothed with verdure. And may we not hope that the Commissioners will follow this propitious beginning to its logical conclusion and engage the same artists for Riverside, the Central Park and their connections, so that the entire park circuit can be completed on a harmonious, consistent and altogether satisfactory design.

MORAL IDEAS.

In derision the Republican party was once called "the God and Morality party." Thereupon it achieved victory, and those who derided its claim to be the party of moral ideas were compelled to admit that its appeal to the public sense of duty had proved powerful enough to bury old issues and old parties. Emancipation, reconstruction, enfranchisement, raised questions of right and wrong. These in turn drove the deep ploughshare of change through the political soil, and parties were readjusted in membership, leadership and aims to meet new issues of moral obligation. Ancient politicians of the spoils-hunting era sneered and snarled, but in spite of them selfish interest was subordinated to the demands of duty.

We may be sure that the world has not gone backward. Greed and gain have not usurped the place of duty as the ruling motive in political action. The Democratic politicians who imagine that a party can be built up and impregnably fortified by cunning division of the offices are to learn their error. After four years of shirking every duty and breaking every pledge, they will have to answer voters who ask: "If the public service was full of rottenness, why have you not reformed it? If the tariff is a robbery of the many for the few, why have you attempted no radical change? If the Government was in the interest of employers and monopolists, what have you done to restore the rights of labor?"

The only living issues which go deep and tend to change the future of parties are those which involve moral obligation. New parties enlist the support of considerable bodies of voters because they claim to embody more truly than any old party the conceptions of duty which govern conscientious voters. The Democratic party will be ground to powder if it cannot show that it cares for the condition and the welfare of working men and women more wisely than the party which Mr. George and Father McGlynn are leading. The Republican party, in like manner, has to convince conscientious voters that it deals more wisely and justly with the evil of intemperance and the traffic in liquor than the party which urges prohibition in all places and for all sorts of communities alike.

It is the notion of old-fashioned politicians that the tariff and financial questions have nothing to do with moral obligation; that they concern only the selfish interests of different classes of citizens. The answer of the Republican party is that American labor is protected, not for the benefit of employers, but to secure for the laboring men of this country conditions consistent with their rights as moral beings, as husbands and fathers, and as citizens of a self-governing country. If protection does not meet that test, if it is not required as a duty of the fortunate and powerful to the many who toil and suffer, then Mr. George has some reason to expect Republican as well as Democratic supporters. So the Democratic politician tries to consider the liquor traffic as one which, like any other branch of business, concerns only the gain of individuals by legitimate industry. If he cannot show that his hostility to all regulation of that traffic is as justifiable as hostility to any interference with the sale of bread and meat and the necessaries of life, he stands condemned, whether prohibition is the wisest remedy or not. Moral ideas turn the scale. If the Republican party is right, restraint of the liquor traffic that is in each locality practicable, and adapted to the state of public sentiment, is more effective and more just than a prohibition which often proves impracticable and useless. If the Republican party is right, barriers against foreign competition, with free land for every industrious settler, do more to uplift the condition of the worker, more to insure his independence, more to discharge the duty of the State to its laboring citizens, than can be done by all the theories of Mr. George and his associates.

ENGLAND'S MOHAMMEDAN SUBJECTS.

The Queen of England and Empress of India rules over more Mohammedans than the Sultan of Turkey and twice as many as pay allegiance to the Shah of Persia. The fifty-five million followers of the Prophet in India have always been more or less disaffected and restless. They have had and cherished grievances none the less disturbing because really in the main caused by their own fault. One of the strongest complaints made by them has been the alleged subordination of their educational and social interests to those of the Hindus. The truth as to this is that the Mohammedans are handicapped by their religion, which narrows their minds, fills them with stupid prejudices and excludes them from the broadest avenues to knowledge and position. The Hindus beat them at all points but fighting. The Hindu intellect is bright, supple, open, eagerly. In all the competitive examinations the first places have for years been won by the Hindus. The Indian Mussulmans are really being distanced in every practical pursuit, yet with characteristic stubbornness and conservatism they cling to their petrifying creed, and insist on holding the Government responsible for what is their own fault. As, however, the fact that men are in the wrong never hinders them from putting the blame on others, the Indian Mohammedans are in a chronically uncomfortable frame of mind, and though since the suppression of the Mutiny they have entered into no serious conspiracies, it has been known that they had relations with Russia, and feared that they were liable to take advantage of any external attack upon India to raise the standard of revolt.

In these circumstances, the gift of two million dollars by the Nizam of Hyderabad for the defence of the northwest frontier against the aggressions of the Northern Power may well be regarded as significant and hopeful. It may also be reasonably concluded that Sir Salar Jung, the venerable and gifted Minister both of the late and the present Nizams, counselled the offering. Neither Afzul-ud-Daola, the father, nor Mir Mabub Ali Khan, the son and present ruler, has been suspected of very friendly feelings toward England. When the Mutiny broke out in 1857 there is strong ground for believing that Afzul wished to cast in his lot with the rebels, and that he instigated the attack upon the British Residency at Hyderabad in July of that year. Salar Jung, however, never flinched in his loyalty. He saw from the first, too, that the revolt would be quelled, and he promptly ordered the Nizam's troops to protect the Residency and to put down the popular rising. His hand held the Nizam firmly all through that exciting period, and it was due to him that the Hyderabad Contingent fought side by side with the loyal Sepoys against the mutineers in many engagements. The Government recognized the course of the Nizam in 1860 by making a new treaty, cancelling a debt of fifty lakhs of rupees ($2,500,000), and restoring part of the so-called Assigned Districts, which had been (in 1853) put in commission to guarantee a revenue of fifty lakhs annually, pledged for the maintenance by England of the Hyderabad Contingent. There remained only the province of Berar, and the revenue to be taken over from this was at the same time reduced from fifty to thirty-two lakhs ($1,600,000). For this sum the Government of India maintains a force consisting of 5,000 infantry, 2,000 cavalry and four batteries of artillery, officered and commanded by Englishmen.

The Nizam rules a population of nearly 11,000,000, occupying a territory as large as Italy. He is the first Mohammedan Prince in India, and therefore his action is important at the present time. It has been suggested that his motive in offering this large amount to the Government is to obtain the restoration of Berar. This may be doubted, however, for the existing arrangement is certainly more advantageous to the Nizam from a financial point of view than any he could arrange himself were he entirely free; and, moreover, the harboring of a secret unfriendly purpose such as this theory presupposes would never be sanctioned or aided by Sir Salar Jung. The most reasonable explanation is also the simplest. It is that the Indian Mohammedans have gradually come to the conclusion that their interests will be better served by the maintenance of the present Government than by Russian conquest of Hindustan. Inasmuch as Russia has notoriously done her best (or worst) to seduce the feudatory princes of India and to inflame the Mussulmans anew, the action of the Nizam may fairly be interpreted as indicating the failure of these attempts. It may, however, be also construed as demonstrating the belief of the native princes in the approach of that great struggle for empire which has been so often threatened and so long delayed. Perhaps this phase of the event may open the eyes of those optimistic British statesmen who are unable to perceive anything disquieting in the Russian approaches to Herat.

HIGH LICENSE IN MINNESOTA.

"The St. Paul Pioneer Press" publishes a "study in high license," showing the effects of the new law which has now been three months in operation. Careful statistics are given covering every county in the State. The new law does not take effect in St. Paul until January 1, 1888, and in some of the villages there are licenses which do not expire until the same date. With these exceptions the High-License law has had a fair and full test. "The Press" says in summarizing its statistics: "It is found that in those cities and towns in which the new law is now enforced there has been a falling-off of one-third in the aggregate number of saloons, while a similar decrease is with good reason predicted for those places where the old licenses have not yet expired. Expressing it in round numbers, of 1,650 saloons which thrived and flourished under the old license, some 550 have been unable to meet the advance and continue in business under the new law." (The new law imposes a license of $1,000 in all cities containing a population of 10,000 or more, and $500 in cities of less than 10,000.) "In Minneapolis the saloons have decreased in number from 334 to 227; in Duluth from 113 to 64; in Stillwater from 42 to 32, and in Winona from 93 to 23." Generally speaking, the saloons driven out of existence were "small ones, and many of them hard places." This is a significant fact.

"The Press" says that "Saloon-keepers as a rule fear the new law and appear disposed to live up to its mandates." And again: "Sunday selling, selling to minors and habitual drunkards and late closing are reported as greatly lessened." "Many of the cities and towns report public order as improved. . . . Generally speaking, business in the police courts, especially those of the smaller cities and towns, does not appear to be nearly so brisk as heretofore." While the saloons are reduced in number one-third, "an increase of one-third in the revenue derived from them" has followed the new law. This surplus is applied generally to municipal improvements. "Streets are being graded, public buildings erected, interest on city bonds paid, fire apparatus purchased and taxes lessened." And finally: "Public sentiment is reported as overwhelmingly in favor of the new law and high license. People generally are of the opinion that experience is proving that high license embodies the best means of controlling and regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors."

This is an interesting and valuable showing. It tends to prove the restrictive effect of the high license principle and the solid practical benefits and decided advance in temperance which are derivable from restrictive taxation. But for the subserviency of Governor Hill to the rum power, New-York would have had a similar law to that of Minnesota in operation now.

TWO GREAT DAMS.

So much attention has been attracted to the Quaker Bridge dam project, the magnitude of which has staggered many engineers who are thoroughly qualified to judge of the vast problems involved in all their bearings, that any side-lights upon this huge undertaking should be welcomed by those concerned both in deciding the question of constructing it and those out of whose pockets the money to pay for it will be drawn. Hence the letter of a San Francisco correspondent which we print to-day, describing the method of building a big dam near San Mateo, is timely and valuable. The problems to be solved are by no means the same. The California dam is to be 170 feet high, while that at Quaker Bridge will have a height of 277 feet. One is built of concrete; the other, if it is ever built at all, will be of stone. The concrete dam is said to be the largest of its kind in the world, but the Quaker Bridge structure will far exceed in size any dam ever constructed.

There also seems to be a wide difference in the quantity of water which the two reservoirs will hold. The direct water-shed for the supply of San Francisco is only twenty-four square miles, but other water-sheds are to be connected with it by tunnels, the water apparently being collected in subsidiary reservoirs. This, of course, will allow the principal reservoir to be shut off from the others and cleaned. One of the radical faults of the Quaker Bridge scheme is that the reservoir will be one vast lake incapable of drainage and cleansing, while the water will become dead and stagnant. The dam at San Mateo will assist in solving some doubtful questions of engineering and will determine probably the wisdom of using concrete in a great work of that sort, and the best method of using it; but it does not appear that it will furnish substantial aid in the determination of the most important question remaining to be passed upon by the New-York Aqueduct Commissioners.

POWDERLY ON STRIKES.

Mr. Powderly defends strikes, which he says are "the poor man's armament"; and he points, as a proof of their efficiency, to a specific successful case. But Mr. Powderly surely knows that one swallow does not make a summer, and that the only way to ascertain whether strikes really are good for workingmen is to take the average of their consequences over a considerable period. Now this has been done in several States, and with the result of proving that the failures far outnumber the successes; that the losses far exceed the gains; and that in the long run the workingmen are decidedly injured and impoverished by strikes. Mr. Powderly might reply to this showing that the failure of strikes in the majority of instances does not militate against the principle, but evidences bad judgment in its application. Just so. The point is well taken so far as it goes, but it does not go far enough to justify Mr. Powderly's position. It may be admitted that if strikes were never undertaken but when all the circumstances justified them and gave some assurance of their success, the workingmen would be wise to adhere to the system. But we have to do with facts, and so long as it seems impossible to get strikes conducted prudently and intelligently, it seems equally futile to hope that they will benefit those who have recourse to them.

Mr. Powderly says that the strike is the poor man's only weapon. Unfortunately, it is a weapon of the boomerang type; quite as likely, in inexpert hands, to fell the thrower as the object of attack. A strike undertaken upon a falling market, or when the employer's interests will not suffer from a temporary suspension of work, or when there is a surplus of available labor in the market, or when depressed trade is the sole cause of reduced wages, is tolerably certain to fail from its inception, and quite certain, in failing, to inflict injury upon the workingmen. Strikes, too, ordered by ignorant, irresponsible men, and involving the imposition of taxes upon thousands of workingmen not personally interested, merely diffuse the evil effect of the proceeding, and bring no compensation to any one. In short, it has been made so clear that the workingmen ought long since to have perceived it, that the strike must be guided by knowledge and judgment before it can be a trustworthy weapon or defence; and that when it is not so guided it is almost certain to inflict harm upon the men who use it. As it has been employed hitherto, there can be no doubt that it has done far more mischief than good to the workingmen, and nobody ought to be more fully aware that this is so than Mr. Powderly himself.

ORIGINALITY IN APPETITE.

No one can tell just where originality in the human race will show itself. One man is an original thinker; his cousin boasts of an original way of throwing a baseball; the cousin's uncle has an original way of expressing himself; the uncle's nephew—in case he is a Mugwump—affects originality in his politics; the nephew's sister writes original poetry; the sister's grandfather is a remorseless perpetrator of original puns—and so on. The world long ago got used to originality having multitudinous outcomes, so that nowadays it takes what may be styled a peculiarly original brand of the article to surprise it.

Still we believe that two untrammelled gentlemen of South Carolina have accomplished that feat. They are such original eaters! They reside in Union County, in that State, and when last heard from were staying their stomachs, the one on rations of gravel and the other on the nourishment that sand grants. Perhaps the young and thoughtless who have been to the circus will deny that these are original eaters, contending that they are merely feeble imitators of that well-known professional, The Man that Eats Glass. But there is this essential difference between these South Carolina gentlemen and The Man that Eats Glass. The latter is really not partial to glass. He never calls for it in ordering a dinner which he is to eat in the privacy of the domestic circle. He merely masticates glass for immortality and so much a week in a purely perfunctory manner. The former, on the contrary, fill themselves up with gravel and sand because their appetite craves those novel dishes. Nor are they to be confounded with certain of their fellows at the South who are known as "clay-eaters." Your clay-eater takes to clay as an article of diet in the absence of fried chicken, porterhouse steak or other conventional food. He prefers clay to nothing, yet it is by no means his first choice when he feels hungry. But this Southern gravel-eater is no such person. Why, according to an account of him which "The Charleston News and Courier" prints, it was only by whipping him for fifteen minutes with "a green hickory root" that he was induced by his father, who evidently is prejudiced in favor of old-fashioned food, to abandon the gravel habit. The other gentleman is just as sincerely attached to sand. The same trustworthy newspaper states that he goes under the eaves of a house where the sand is fine and clean and licks it up as though it was the best thing that ever passed his lips.

The bearing of these revelations upon the future of the New South is evident. If she can succeed in popularizing gravel and sand, getting them on the bills of fare of her leading hotels and restaurants and inducing the general New South public to regard them as "toothsome," the table expenses of that section of our highly favored country ought to diminish so sensibly as to enable every economical housekeeper to afford luxuries which are now within the reach of the few. A few corner lots in the New South are still for sale.

Governor Waller has earned his vacation. He has kept up abroad our National reputation for dining and speech making, and besides has done a vast deal of hard work as Consul-General, and done it well. Few of Mr. Cleveland's appointments have done him more credit than the sending of Mr. Waller to London. Connecticut has given the Governor a warm welcome home, and everybody will wish him an enjoyable leave of absence.

Whatever else the Democratic factions in this city may fight about, in promulgating the edict that the public official who has the audacity honestly to do his duty shall never have a chance to do it again they are in hearty accord. Mr. DeLancey Nicoll's original appointment was a great shock to the bosses, because his hands were clean and no one could be "responsible" for him. His conduct since he took office has excited their bitter animosity. In just the proportion that his services have pleased and proven valuable to the public, they have hurt and angered the politicians. The fact that, with unflagging industry and zeal, he ferreted out the evidence in the bribery cases, studied and applied the law, tried the indictments in court and fought almost single-handed against the most powerful combination of thieves, lawyers and gentlemen ever formed in New-York, and came out on top of them all—this is more than the bosses can endure. Convictions for bribery are death stabs right into the heart of your local Democratic politician. How's he to live, when bribery becomes dangerous? Moreover, Nicoll has bluntly declared that he won't pay a dollar for the nomination to the promotion he has earned. This is the last straw that breaks the bosses' backs. What will the poor bosses do when there are no more assessments? Must the glow of their horse-chestnut diamonds die away? Must their cable-link watch chains vanish? From the reina cigar and the sparkling champagne must they go back to their old dudeens and beer mugs? The fate to which Mr. Nicoll is doomed is another revelation of the depraved character of the Democratic organizations and the logical consequence of a system of politics which breeds such vermin as he has ground under foot.

"These views on taxation are not new," Governor Hill lately remarked at a county fair as he let fall a solid chunk of wisdom. Neither is it new, Governor, that but for your veto a law would have been placed on the statute book this year relieving the farming community of taxation to the extent of millions of dollars. Talk is cheap at county fairs, isn't it, Governor?

We are glad to note that the steamboats, steam yachts and tugs that went out to see the Volunteer whip the Thistle the second time conducted themselves with decorum. There was little ground for complaint and the racers had plenty of leeway over the whole course. The lesson which has been laboriously learned this year should not be forgotten when the next yacht crosses the Atlantic to carry off the cup. Let us give her the freest and fullest opportunity possible. America need not despair of keeping its grip on the trophy for some time to come.

PERSONAL.

Miss Muller, a member of the London School Board, who is at present travelling in this country, obligingly says that the United States is certainly the earthly paradise of woman.

That Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes is the model of the courteous traveller is the opinion of "The London Daily News," and it adds: "All future English writers on the United States ought to resolve not to be outdone by him in this quality, however much they may be obliged to fall short of him in others."

Senator and Mrs. Hearst have just given a handsome sum to a Hebrew congregation in San Francisco toward the erection of a new synagogue.

Lord and Lady Revelstoke, of the yacht Waterwitch, have just distinguished themselves by the gallant rescue at sea of two gentlemen who were clinging in the last stage of exhaustion to a capsized boat.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Thompson, who is Acting Secretary in Mr. Fairchild's absence, is mentioned as one of the handsomest members of the Government. He has a young face, snow-white hair and a graceful manner.

The late General Hazen's will provides that in the contingency of the second marriage of his widow, one-half of the estate shall be set apart and become the property of their son, John McL. Hazen. This, with other provisions referring to the sister and brothers of the General, have had the effect of embarrassing Mrs. Hazen in the exercise of her functions as executrix, and she has therefore asked for a judicial construction of the will.

President Dwight's sermon in Battell Chapel last Sunday offered these remarks, especially pertinent to the opening of the college year: "I commend to your thought the question whether some of the feelings and practices and so-called customs of the life in our colleges which have descended to us from the past are not inconsistent with the kindly, loving sentiment that should abide in us as educated no less than as Christian men, and whether it would not be a part of the manly living of our university to leave them altogether in the past. Friendship, in the deepest sense of the word, we cannot have toward all, but the kindly, loving, helpful spirit we can have, and I am sure that every true man among us, as he gives the matter his candid thought, will admit that this spirit is the only one which is worthy of us as a community of students. Such a community we are—not a company of idlers or pleasure-seekers, or selfish workers for gain, who care nothing for others, but of students engaged in one of the noblest pursuits of life."

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The Garrison Cemetery of the old British fort at Crown Point, N. Y., unused since the days of the French and Indian wars, has been gradually denuded of its tombstones by predatory farmers until but two remain. General John Hammond, of Crown Point, has recently had these two removed to the village park where they can receive the care which their historical interest merits.

The inscription on one of the stones is illegible. That upon the other has been deciphered with much difficulty as follows:

Here lies
the Body of William Stuart,
Soldier in ye 65th Regiment,
Who departed this life
Aprille ye 25th, 1763,
Aged thirty years.
Memento more.

The mistake in the last Latin word is quite pardonable, considering how few were the facilities for learning Latin in this country at that date.

Maine's corn packing industry had its initial idea from Isaac Winslow, of Maine, who lived in Paris, France, where he managed a whaling business. In fitting out vessels for whaling voyages, he purchased many articles of meat pressed and dried and all sorts of food for the sailors. He imparted information to his brother Nathan, of Portland, Me., and induced him to experiment with canning green corn. The latter did so, using the Canada yellow corn for the first few seasons. What is now one of the most important industries of Maine has grown from this small beginning. From Mr. Winslow's little cornfield, the sweet cornfields have grown to 20,000 acres, and instead of the sale of a few dozen cans, 20,000,000 cans and over are sold every year. "The sweet corn belt" of Maine produces a corn that has a quick, crisp growth and a sweet and milky freshness.—(Good Housekeeping.

A WATER-LINE OR TWO.

Aye, run the spangled ensign up
While thunder cheer on cheer;
Still Uncle Sam retains the cup—
All hail the Volunteer!
The mistress of the fretted brine,
The first at victory's mark,
She floats the fairest of the line
That dates from Noah's ark!

Old Neptune takes her to his arms
And whispers soft, "My dear,
How vain are all the mermaids' charms—
I love thee, Volunteer!"
While Triton blows his wreathed horn
And murmurs in her ear,
"No match I've seen since I was born
For thee, O Volunteer!"

And each bold merman of the deep
In all his talk makes clear
'Tis not the Sirens steal his sleep—
It is the Volunteer!
Aye, every dweller 'neath the sea
Joins in the landsmen's cheer,
And toasts with many a three times three
The victor, Volunteer!

The Volunteer! the Volunteer!
Once more, the Volunteer!
The Volunteer! the Volunteer!
Again, the Volunteer!
And now a final loud acclaim—
A Heaven-piercing cheer
To fill the golden trump of fame—
The victor, Volunteer!

A Sad Chicago Romance.—Chicago Girl—So you are to be married next month? You are more fortunate than I. My wedding has been postponed.

Omaha Girl—Why, are you engaged?

"Oh, yes. I was just ready to send out my cards when poor, dear George came in and said we would have to wait."

"How awkward. What happened?"

"He hasn't got a divorce from his wife yet."—[Omaha World.

When the Spanish first began to colonize in Chili an Andalusian took three grape plants from Seville to Valparaiso. These increased and multiplied, and with the addition of the finest plants from Bordeaux and Burgundy, Chili now ships large quantities of wine all over Spanish South America and to France, where it is held in high esteem by the wine agents.

SHELLING PEAS.

You lingered on your errand, sir,
In busy June's delightful weather;
I told you dinner was to get,
And mother soon would fuss and fret—
You said: "We'll shell the peas together."

Beside me on the step you sat,
The sun shone o'er the distant heather,
"Your work is needing you, I know,"
And earnestly I bade you go—
You laughed and said: "We'll work together."

And then to work we went indeed!
But somehow I've forgotten whether—
The peas, you know, were scattered so,
When mother came and scared us, Oh!—
Sad, did we try one pod together!

You just had bent your head to say,
"My dear, this pod's as tough as leather,"
And, "sweet peas are the kind for me,
I'll sugar those"—you'd stolen three,
When mother saw us there together.

No more you leave on sunny day
Your hay upon the distant heather;
My homely tasks I do alone—
Alas! the happy time has flown,
When you and I shelled peas together.
—(Greensburg Argus.

Some Western papers seem to have grown tired of the word abolition, and substitute for it the old English word abolishment.

Old Farmer—That was an able article of yours last week, Mr. Slankins, on the Folly of Female Fashions. I told my wife it was the best thing you have written since we've been taking the paper.

Mr. Slankins, Editor and proprietor of "The Shaw's Fork Tomahawk," (passing his hand across his brow with a look of intense but willing devotion to intellectual labor)—Thank you, Mr. Leeper. It more than pays me for the hard work I do on my paper when I see that it is appreciated.

Miss Cedarcreek (coming in an hour later)—I have called, Mr. Slankins, to ask you to stop my paper. That article of yours on the Folly of Female Fashions was insulting to all women, and some of my friends think it was meant for me.

Mr. Slankins (with indignant sympathy)—I don't wonder at your being offended, Miss Cedarcreek. It was insulting and outrageous, and I have written to the publishers of my patent insides that if they ever put in an article of that kind again I shall transfer my business to another firm.—(Chicago Tribune.

Sam Small, the evangelist, says he likes to wrestle with the devil all the time; and then he announces that he will make his permanent home in Washington.

There are only about 600 periodicals of all kinds published in the Russian Empire, of which 200 are in other languages than Russian. In other words, it takes 175,000 Russian subjects to support one periodical, while in the United States there is one periodical to every 4,000 people. Of the 400 Russian periodicals, fifty-five are daily, eighty-five weekly.

Joshua stopped the sun, but it would have puzzled him to stop a bob-tailed street car after it had passed him a rod.—(Springfield Union.

Scientists say that the stature of the human race is increasing at the rate of one inch in a thousand years. The old line Democrats say that President Cleveland's political stature is increasing at about the same rate.

Theological.—Sunday-school teacher—What is it, Tommy, that stingeth like an adder?

Pupil (recently caught in a neighbor's pear tree)—The end of a trunk strap.—(Burlington Free Press.

A new Dakota town has 117 inhabitants and five saloons.

Says "The Boston Transcript": "Go West, President Cleveland, and see the Boston enterprises and ride on the Boston railroads. Speaking after the manner of Chicago we should call the West one of the most attractive and enterprising suburbs that Boston has got." It is hard to tell what might happen if Boston should foreclose its mortgage on the United States.

The callous philosopher who has never experienced the joy a man feels when he tries to kiss a girl in the dark and gets stabbed in the eye with her nose, has no business to express an opinion about kissing. Are our mouths merely holes for pie? We think not.—(New-Orleans States.

THE WEEK IN SOCIETY.

GAY PARTIES AT THE YACHT RACES.

A DULL WEEK ON THE WHOLE, HOWEVER—SOME WEDDINGS THAT ARE TO COME OFF.

The town season opened again in a half-hearted way a week or more ago, and the Park and the avenue look brisk with turnouts nowadays almost any pleasant autumn afternoon. Delmonico's is crowded of an evening, and the first-nighters at the theatres dropping in find themselves in little knots of friends, as if five months had not slipped around and the coaching and racing season was still running on as it ran last spring.

There is enough gayety out of town, however, to keep people in Tuxedo and Lenox for some weeks to come. The fall sports are at their best in October, and country life has then a charm of air and color that the hotter months cannot give. It will be the end of the month, at least, before the cold drives the last cottagers back to town. Till then society will have to put up with odd sparks of gayety and excitement there.

The America's Cup races naturally drew many people to town for the week, and there was a strong showing of pretty yachting suits and prettier faces on both the inside and outside courses. Commodore Gerry had a large party of guests each day on the flagship Electra. The Secretary of State, Mr. Bayard; Secretary Whitney, of the Navy; Secretary Fairchild, of the Treasury; Chief Justice Van Brunt and Lieutenant Zalinski were some of the notables aboard on Tuesday. Among the other guests were Mrs. Whitney and Mrs. Fairchild, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Schuyler, Dr. Robert F. Weir and Miss Weir, Mrs. Delafield and Miss Bessie Delafield, Mrs. Alexander Taylor, T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, E. La Montagne, Miss Lena Post and Miss Annie Cutting. Mrs. Gerry and the Misses Gerry helped the Commodore entertain the party.

On Friday the Electra had aboard among others Lieutenant Henn, the owner of the Galatea, and Mrs. Henn; Mrs. Kortwright, Miss Haight, Miss Lockwood, Admiral Ammen, of the United States Navy; Mr. and Mrs. Philip Schuyler, Woodbury Kane and Brockholst Cutting. The Atalanta was down on Tuesday and Thursday with large parties of guests. The Corsair followed the yachts each day; so did the big Scotch three-master, the Mohican, with the Clarks and Bells and their friends on board. Other steam yachts with parties of sightseers were the Aida, the Oneida and the Wanda. The sea was lumpy outside the Hook, but not enough so to take the zest out of the tussle between the two great rivals.

Apart from the yacht races society in town was duller than usual. There were two or three weddings to keep things alive, however. On Thursday afternoon in Grace Baptist Church in East Seventy-second st. near Lexington-ave., Miss Alma May Gessler, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Theodore A. K. Gessler, was married to George Damerel, of Brooklyn. The bride's father read the marriage service. A reception was held afterward at the bride's home in East Eighty second-st. About 250 guests were present. The same evening Miss Edith J. Gardner, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Gardner, of No. 47 West Forty-second-st., was married to Henry N. Dix. The wedding was a home one. A supper followed for which there were some 300 invitations.

The list of weddings soon to take place is growing. On Tuesday in St. George's Church, in Stuyvesant Square, Miss May Augusta Johnson will be married to Burbank Roberts. Miss Houghton will be married on October 12 to Mr. Preston at her home, No. 47 West Forty-seventh-st. Miss Alice Moore, daughter of Humphrey Moore, will be married to Edwin A. Richard in St. Thomas's Church on November 2, and half a dozen other weddings are set for the six weeks up to the middle of November, when the fashionable season will have gotten fairly under way.

The engagement of Miss Hilda Oelrichs, sister of Herman Oelrichs, to Richard Henderson, of the Anchor Steamship Line, has been made public. Miss Marie Mariè's engagement to Percy C. Madeira, of Philadelphia, has also been announced.

A wedding in Brooklyn that will attract much attention will come off in Grace Church on the Heights on October 12. Miss Alice Maude Vail, daughter of William M. Vail, will be married then to Frederick C. Dexter. Nearly 1,000 invitations have been sent out.

THE THOMAS CONCERTS.

Official announcement is made of the Thomas Concerts which have been projected for the season 1887-1888. Mr. Thomas has made a change in his nomenclature, which foreshadowed also a change in kind from the Popular Concerts of the last two seasons. With an orchestra of seventy-five musicians, who will play exclusively under his direction, Mr. Thomas will give twelve Symphony Concerts on alternate Tuesday evenings from November 8 to April 10. On the Thursday afternoons preceding these dates—that is to say, on alternate Thursdays from November 3 to April 5—Public Rehearsals will be held. These concerts are to mark a return in character to the old Thomas Symphony concerts. On the Saturday afternoons of the concert weeks—that is, on alternate Saturdays from November 12 to April 14, twelve Popular Concerts, to be called Young People's Matinees, are to be given. There will, therefore, be practically thirty-six concerts in the series, and the circular expresses the belief that since the Thomas Orchestra will be active from November to May in New-York, Brooklyn and neighboring cities only, thus avoi