Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—8—The Old Homestead.
BIJOU OPERA HOUSE—8—Katti.
BROADWAY THEATRE—8—The Kaffir Diamond.
CASINO—8—Nadjy.
DOCKSTADER'S—8—Minstrels.
EDEN MUSEE—Wax Tableaux.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—8—Carleton Opera Co.
HARRIGAN'S PARK THEATRE—8—Waddy Geogan.
LYCEUM THEATRE—8:15—Lord Chumley.
MADISON-AVE. AND 59TH-ST.—Day and Evening—Jerusalem and the Crucifixion.
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—8:30—A Legal Wreck
NIBLO'S—8—Mathias Sandorf.
PALMER'S—8:15—Coquelin-Hading.
STAR THEATRE—8—Zig Zag.
STANDARD THEATRE—8—Phillip Herne.
5TH AVENUE THEATRE—8—The Quick or the Dead.
14TH-ST. THEATRE—8—Fascination.
3D-AVENUE AND 63D-ST—American Institute Fair.
4TH-AVE. AND 19TH-ST.—Gettysburg.

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OFFICE FURNITURE
In Great Variety, manufactured by
T. G. SELLEW,
111 Fulton-st., New-York.
Desks, Library Tables, &c.

$25,000 REWARD.
$25,000 REWARD.
$25,000 REWARD.

HEADQUARTERS
REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE,
No. 91 Fifth Avenue,
New-York, October 6, 1888.

The Republican National Committee will pay Twenty-five Thousand Dollars for information resulting in the arrest and conviction of any persons guilty of violating the election laws in the impending National election, in the cities of New-York or Brooklyn, by false or illegal registration. This sum to be distributed as follows:

$2,000 for the first conviction,
$1,000 for the second,
$500 for the third,
$250 for each subsequent conviction until the sum above mentioned is exhausted.

J. S. FASSETT, Secretary. M. S. QUAY, Chairman.

CERTIFICATION.

GARFIELD NATIONAL BANK,
Capital, $200,000. Surplus, $200,000.
Cor. Sixth-ave. and Twenty-third-st.,
New-York, October 6, 1888.

I hereby certify that the amount of $25,000 specified in the foregoing offer of reward is on deposit in the Garfield National Bank, subject to withdrawal on the conditions named.

A. C. CHENEY,
President.

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE.
Advertisements for publication in The Tribune, and orders for regular delivery of the daily paper, will be received at the following branch offices in New-York:
Branch Office, 1,238 Broadway, 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.
No. 950 Broadway between 22d and 23d sts., till 8 p. m.
No. 308 West 23d-st., 10 a. m. to 8 p. m.
No. 760 3d-ave., near 37th-st., 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.
No. 1,007 3d-ave., near 60th-st., 10 a. m. to 8 p. m.
No. 180 East 125th-st., near 3d-ave., 10 a. m. to 7:30 p. m.
Union Square, No. 153 4th-ave., corner 14th-st.
306 West 42d-st., near 8th-ave.
1,708 1st-ave.
No. 180 East 125th-st., open until 7:30 p. m.
IN OTHER CITIES.
Washington—1,322 F-st. London—26 Bedford-st., Strand.

New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

MONDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1888.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.—The French Government has received concessions of territory from the King of Annam. ==== A new Russian loan of fifteen million roubles has been started. ==== M. Chauviere, an emissary of the Socialists to Belgium, was expelled from that country. ==== John Dillon declared that the courts have become machines of oppression of the Irish people.

Domestic.—A large number of persons were hurt by the fall of a church floor in Reading, Penn. ==== Three trainmen were killed and six others injured by the collision of express and freight trains on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad near Washington; the accident was due to the negligence of the freight trainmen. ==== Nine deaths from yellow fever occurred in Jacksonville, and there were thirty-three new cases. ==== The police made preparations to prevent a disturbance among the cable railroad strikers in Chicago to-day.

City and Suburban.—The Rev. Drs. Charles S. Robinson, Merritt Hulburd, George R. Van De Water, John Rhey Thompson, Charles D'W. Bridgman and Henry Y. Satterlee and the Rev. Richard D. Harlan defined the main issues of the State campaign, declaring themselves strongly in favor of Warner Miller, as the representative of morality and high license. ==== The Brooklyn ball team defeated the Cleveland club by a score of 8 to 4. ==== The novel road-sculling race at Madison Square Garden was successfully started. ==== The police of Hoboken stopped the performances in two Sunday theatres. ==== A saloon passenger on the Umbria was attacked with varioloid on the voyage, was isolated and removed at Quarantine; none of the passengers was alarmed.

The Weather.—Indications for to-day: Fair, with slight thermal changes. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 61 degrees; lowest, 49; average, 54 1-2.

The accident in the Polish church at Reading yesterday could not have been foreseen, but it might have been prevented. Either the walls were not securely built or else good judgment was not shown in subjecting them to so great a strain. Fortunately, although 2,000 persons were thrown into the cellar by the giving way of a floor, no one was killed; but several were seriously hurt. It is plain now that the walls should have been more strongly constructed or that more time should have been allowed for them to harden.

Special attention is directed to an advertisement of the Republican National Committee which appears in this column. The offering of $25,000 as a reward for the discovery and punishment of persons engaged in illegal voting shows an earnest desire and purpose to prevent frauds at the polls. The fact that such frauds are uniformly undertaken with the intention of depriving Republicans of their rights forbids the hope that there will be co-operation in this matter on the part of the Democratic party.

The interviews with influential clergymen printed in last Monday's TRIBUNE have attracted wide attention, and the warnings sounded against the supremacy of the saloon in politics, which the re-election of Governor Hill would signify, will not go unheeded. The interviews are supplemented to-day by forcible statements from Drs. Robinson, Bridgman, Satterlee, Thompson, Van De Water and other city pastors, equally emphatic and to the point. In circumstances like the present, when morality and the well-being of society are at stake, no right-thinking man will criticise the clergy for taking part in politics. They would be reprehensible if they refused to raise their voices on the side of temperance and good order.

To-morrow is the first day of registration in this city and the second in Brooklyn. The duty of registering is one that cannot wisely be postponed, and we urge every Republican to attend to it as early as possible. The hours in this city are from 8 a. m. till 9 p. m., and in Brooklyn from 7 to 10 a. m. and 3 to 10 p. m. The coming election is one of extreme importance, and no citizen can excuse himself for throwing away his chance to vote by neglecting to register. On the ninth, tenth and eleventh pages of to-day's TRIBUNE will be found the list of registration places in New-York.

If the statements made by the hands on the freight train that met an express train on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Saturday night are verifiable, the company is chargeable with criminal negligence. These men affirm that they had been thirty-six hours on duty continuously, and that while waiting on a side-track they closed their eyes for a few minutes' sleep. A train thundered by, which they took to be the express, and, supposing the track to be clear, they pulled out, only to meet the express in a few minutes. The road has only one track, and the two trains came together with great force. The injuries and loss of life were less than might have been expected. The official inquiry should make it clear whether the Baltimore and Ohio's servants are kept on duty a day and a half on a stretch. In that case the company's responsibility is indisputable.

BREAD-WINNERS AND DEMOCRACY.

The deepest sympathy should be given to that free-trade organ, "The New-York Times," for ignorance so dense that it cannot understand how excessive speculation causes at times an unnatural depression and at times an unnatural advance in prices. But business men and working people who are ignorant of the fact are few in number. Just now the sudden outpouring of ten millions gold certificates, ten millions silver certificates, and five millions legal tenders within five weeks by the Treasury has started a raging speculation in wheat, and the plainest workingman, when he pays $2 more per barrel for flour than he paid a month ago, has practical sense enough to trace the new burden to the anxiety of a Democratic Administration to please speculators by "making things lively."

The greenest Greenbacker who helps the Democratic party is aware that prices cannot be put up everlastingly and indefinitely by the mere issue of "more money." Sooner or later, however great the supply, a collapse must come. Then prices go too low, just as they go too high when the current of speculation tends that way. When the crazy expansion of real estate prices was in progress commodities were neglected by the gambling interest; the money that a bountiful Administration poured out was put into corner lots. After a time corner lots became unsalable at any price. Then came a season of excitement in new railroads and stocks, and that was followed by profound stagnation in Wall Street. Now breadstuffs are the rage, and the miller who bargains to deliver flour next week or month makes a bet whether wheat will sell at $1 per bushel or $1 20 or $2. "Helping business," this is called in those Administration circles in which an American manufacturer is considered a public enemy, while Wall Street sharpers are selected as the choicest patriots to manage a Democratic National campaign.

It is the most natural thing in the world that such managers should suppose the country wonderfully prosperous, when 121,000,000 bushels of imaginary wheat can be sold at New-York in a single week. But the substantial producers of wealth are not enriched. The stuff sold, if wheat at all, is wheat in the hands of traders and speculators, for which the farmers have received 80 cents per bushel or less. The miller who could sell at fair prices to Americans, so long as he could work off his surplus flour in shipments to Europe, now finds the foreign market closed to him because wheat costs less in Liverpool than in Chicago. The millions who work for their bread find that they pay more for every loaf because the Administration "makes things lively until after election." But they also find the agitation of the tariff question by the same Administration has closed hundreds of factories and mills and mines, so that thousands of workers are eating the bread of Democratic idleness. To have to pay Democratic campaign prices for the bread of idleness is trying indeed.

Mr. Harrison was right when he said, in one of that wonderful series of short but instructive speeches, that the Treasury might find better use for its money than to deposit fifty millions with banks at centres of speculation. The great surplus exists, in part, because this same Administration made rulings in favor of foreign importers, and against American producers, and so encouraged the heaviest imports ever known. Honest enforcement of existing law would have shut out goods costing many millions, defending American workingmen from excessive competition, and at the same time lessening the revenue paid into the Treasury. The same Administration vetoed or by its influence defeated acts of Congress which would have expended some of the excessive revenue in public improvements, in public education, in providing a better foreign and domestic mail service, and in caring for disabled Union veterans. Now the excessive surplus is used to feed the flames of speculation, and meanwhile the people pay more for their bread.

CARL HUMBUG.

Carl Schurz arraigns his colleague, George William Curtis, when he says: "It was not the tariff question which drove the Independents from the Republican party in 1884." Mr. Curtis was of a different mind when he wrote this letter on the eve of Mr. Blaine's nomination:

Yours of the 8th instant received. The Independents of New-York hold the balance of power, and no man more obnoxious to them than Mr. Blaine could be nominated for the Presidency; and the principal reason for this is the strong following he has in Pennsylvania. The Independents are anti-Protection, and whoever we do elect must favor revenue reform. Neither Blaine, Arthur, nor Logan can carry New-York. Yours respectfully,
GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS.
To J. A. Kitzmiller, esq., Gettysburg, Penn.

With this emphatic declaration by the leader of the Independent movement that his followers in 1884 were "anti-protection" on record Mr. Schurz has the hardihood to assert that the tariff question had nothing whatever to do with their action. Then, in order to demonstrate the consistency of his plea, he writes a four-column letter, admitting that the President has repudiated all his pledges respecting Civil Service reform and conducted a notoriously partisan Administration, yet advocating his re-election on the ground of his free-trade policy.

REVISING THE EXCISE LAWS.

The Commission who are engaged in making a revision and codification of all the State laws bearing on the regulation of the liquor traffic are making commendable progress in their work. On Wednesday important action was taken in regard to the disposition of moneys received as fees for liquor licenses. The Commission unanimously decided that all receipts from this source should go into the local treasuries, instead of being apportioned among charitable institutions. This strikes us as sound policy. There is no apparent reason why one portion of the income of a city or town, rather than another, should be set apart for distribution in charity. Charity is one thing; business is another. The wise man and the wise community will keep them separate and distinct. Especially will this change be important when the largely increased receipts that may reasonably be expected under High License are flowing into the public treasury. Senator Miller estimates that if the High-License law that Tweed caused to be repealed in 1870 had remained in force, this city would in the time intervening have received $50,000,000 in excise fees.

There will be hearty approval of the proposition that the number of licenses issued shall be limited according to population. No ratio has yet been fixed. This is one of the important matters yet to be passed on by the Commission. As to the wisdom of prescribing a uniform method of choosing Excise Commissioners throughout the State there is some room for difference of opinion, but there will be nothing but approval of the proposal to change what is known as the Mandamus law, whereby an applicant for a license who fails to get it can apply to the courts for a mandamus requiring the Excise authorities to grant the license. This is a grossly one-sided law, which gives the saloon interest an advantage to which it is by no means entitled.

The Commission have not yet completed their work. It is an important work, although Governor Hill's motive in getting it under way was to divert attention from the question of High License. The majority of the Commissioners are not in sympathy with his plan, and it does not appear that the revision which they are making will be brought into conflict with the High-License issue. The two are parallel, but not antagonistic. Each will place stronger restrictions upon a business which is the fruitful cause of evils, and the regulation of which is one of the prime duties of every civilized community.

NOT IN OUR LINE.

Somebody who is deeply engrossed with the tender passion seems to be using the letter-heads of the National Democratic Committee with great freedom. "The Sun" only a day or two ago answered a tender inquiry from a blushing young man who wrote some question concerning the fair sex on the stationery of the National Committee. The following letter was received at The Tribune office on Thursday evening:

CLEVELAND AND THURMAN.
Headquarters National Democratic Committee,
No. 10 West Twenty-ninth-st.
CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE.
Erskine M. Phelps, Miles Ross, M. W. Ransom, Arthur Sewall, Hermann Oelrichs, W. L. Scott, Arthur P. Gorman, John S. Barbour.
WM. H. BARNUM, ex-officio.
Calvin S. Brice, Chairman. William McClelland, Secretary.

New-York, Oct. 2, 1888.

To The Editor of The Tribune.

Dear Sir:
How old must a young man be before he can marry; and what age must the young lady be?
Where can I send and get a copy of the paper called Cupid?
Yours very truly,
H. D. ELLIOTT.

Mr. Elliott apparently has some designs on the affections of some young woman still so youthful as to be hardly fitted for the marriage state. We think that his queries should be addressed to the parents of the young woman, if they are still living, rather than to any newspaper office. It is not the mission of The Tribune to encourage the union of unripe and unformed boys and girls without the consent of their parents and guardians. Why Mr. H. D. Elliott, who uses the National Democratic Committee's paper and asks that an answer be addressed to him at the National Democratic Headquarters at No. 10 West 29th-st., should apply to The Tribune for this information rather than to such old and experienced lawyers and men of affairs as Chairman Brice, Senator Gorman, Senator Ransom, William L. Scott, and others whose names adorn the letter-head on which Mr. Elliott's questions are written does not clearly appear. We think on the whole it is best to refer him to those grizzled veterans of life and affairs, and that he should seek their counsel, advice and guidance rather than insist on pestering newspaper offices with inquiries which pertain to his own private affairs only. It may be added that in The Tribune office nothing is known concerning the paper called "Cupid," nor is there in this office a devouring curiosity as to the nature or whereabouts of that sheet.

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

The speculation in breadstuffs continues, and a reaction in stocks has commenced. It was long ago observed that the two markets could not long rise together, and when the September corner in wheat culminated at Chicago there were people who thought the time had just come for a rise in stocks to begin. They went at it in earnest, and men of longer heads sold them stocks until the loan market is full of people who want to lend. Stocks have dropped $1.01 per share for the week, while wheat has advanced 16 cents per bushel. To keep things lively, the Treasury paid out $7,200,000 more than it took in for the week, and still the demand swallowed up all the money, loans rushed up nearly $5,000,000, and the reserves of the New-York banks declined $2,300,000.

To help the reaction in stocks there was, first, the advance in rates by the Bank of England to 5 per cent, by the Bank of France to 4 1-2 per cent, and by the Bank of Germany. Demands for Russia and South America are the pretext for the advance; whether the cause remains to be seen. There are at least two great speculations in foreign markets which involve enormous demands for money, and their break-down would affect all finances. In this country, besides the stock and the wheat speculations, there are others which require increasing supplies. When foreigners began selling American securities last week, the effect was quickly felt, and was increased by the failure of Northwestern roads to accomplish the promised advance in rates, and by the large reduction in the Atchison dividend. Earnings, too, were less satisfactory, showing a decrease for the fourth week of September, with a significant feature, a decline in the number of roads reporting. The weekly statements compare thus

	Roads.	Per cent.	Roads.	Per cent.
First week Sept.	54	Inc. 4.32	70	Inc. 1.92
Second " "	54	Inc. 3.10	79	Inc. 1.86
Third " "	50	Inc. .75	69	Dec. .81
Fourth " "	42	Dec. 1.82		

A fact which affects investors rather than speculators is that the gross earnings on six great Western roads, the St. Paul, Burlington, Northwestern, Omaha, Atchison and the San Francisco, show a loss of $6,587,697 for the first half of 1888, or nearly 13 per cent, but their net earnings for the same months declined $10,754,780, or 52 1-2 per cent, and a change so rare and remarkable indicates consequences of excessive railway building and railway legislation which are not confined to six roads.

The diversion of speculative interest and force to the grain market was not at all surprising. When one wheat option had been suddenly raised to $2 per bushel, it was seen that the superabundance of speculative money and the scarcity of wheat of contract grade made unlimited wheat gambling an easy matter. Extreme statements as to the decrease in spring wheat yield and the proportion fit to grade have been current, but the actual movement to Western markets in August and September this year has been 30,000,000 bushels, against 23,000,000 bushels for the same time last year. Meanwhile the exports in September from Atlantic ports were 7,410,628 bushels, flour included, against 7,882,156 last year, and from all ports in July and August only 18,484,119 bushels, against 35,752,921 last year. Thus exports for the first quarter of the new year have been about 18,000,000 bushels less than last year, and since the corner came both the export and the milling demand have practically ceased. The current price concerns only contract grades and the supply available in speculative markets, but that does not prevent sales of 121,564,000 bushels in this city alone last week, and an enormous absorption of money in operations at the West. An advance of three cents in corn, with the largest crop ever raised close at hand, shows the character of the market.

Meanwhile the cotton trade slackens and prices are largely fictitious. Exports for five weeks have been in value (notwithstanding an increase in the price and also in the size of bales) only $12,300,000 against $18,800,000 for the same weeks last year. As the increase in exports of oil will about balance the decrease of 10,000,000 pounds in exports of pork products for last month, the value of exports in September is likely to fall below the value of imports again. Sugar has declined a little, but pork has risen $1 per barrel, coffee about 1 cent per pound, and flour about $1 25 per barrel. The speculative fever, which expended itself for a year in lifting prices of real estate, and then in making new securities and marking up stocks, has now attacked staple commodities once more. Clearings outside New-York were 1.9 per cent larger in September than last year, but nearly the entire gain was at Chicago, and last week the increase in clearings at Chicago alone was $20,000,000, which promises a handsome "increase in business" for that week, if speculating in grain futures is business.

The exciting cause of this craze has already been mentioned. The Treasury put out over $7,000,000 more currency last week, about three millions each of silver and of gold certificates, and about one million of legal tenders. Since the 1st of September the cash in the Treasury has been reduced $20,946,311, and yet during the same time the cash in New-York banks has been reduced $5,191,500. The outgo of $26,000,000 in a month corresponds with the speculation prevailing. But it would be a less attractive prospect if Europe, before taking off our hands the surplus grain and cotton we have to sell, should first send here some of the stocks held abroad.

Our friends the enemy are certainly getting desperately alarmed about Connecticut. Consul-General Waller has been summoned home in hot haste to stump the State, and is looked for in about a fortnight, when he will "put in all the time at his disposal" in behalf of Cleveland and Thurman. The time is past when such political activity on the part of an office-holder appointed by President Cleveland attracts special attention; but what we wish to remark is that the Democrats might stand a good deal better chance of carrying Vermont than they do, if the Hon. E. J. Phelps were called across the Atlantic for the purpose of delivering a few stump speeches up in the Green Mountain region.

That there are to be no more big timber rafts is a matter for hearty rejoicing. The motive that has led to their abandonment is of the slightest importance, so long as it is made certain that the last of them has been launched. It is interesting to note, however, that they have been given up for the reason that they have not paid. It turns out that the cost of constructing the one that recently arrived here, of towing it hither, and of tearing it to pieces was more than the cost of carrying the same lumber on sailing vessels would have been. Seeing that the experiment has turned out this way, there need be little regret that it was undertaken, especially as the first raft went to pieces without doing any damage, so far as is known, and the second one made its voyage in safety. Still, if the International Marine Conference, which President Cleveland shows not the slightest disposition to call together, ever actually gets in session, it might be well to consider the advisability of laying down a rule that such sources of danger on the high seas should not be permitted.

"Dan'l," said the President, as he wearily returned a volume to the library shelf; "Dan'l, I've read somewhere of a poor wretch who at one time got caught between an upper and a nether millstone, and I've been trying to find out who it was that described the incident, for I'm anxious to learn whether the poor devil got out, and if he did, how he managed to do so."

"When England furnished America with all the nails she used it required ten pounds of butter to purchase ten pounds of nails. To-day in the same locality in America one pound of butter will purchase ten pounds of nails, and of a much better quality than those received in the old days from England. If America had joined the free-trade movement, she would still be producing cheap butter to exchange for dear nails. Other counsels prevailed, and under an almost prohibitive tariff, nail-works were established. To-day America produces all the nails she uses, and is able to sell them at a price far below that charged before the tariff was imposed. In the meantime butter and all other agricultural produce has risen in value, on account of the increased demand for home consumption in local manufacturing centres, and the condition of the farmer is vastly more prosperous." Anticipating the ready sneer at this as a "Protectionist lie" from some Democratic free-trade censor of morals—equally ready to sneer at patriotism, chastity, or the welfare of the wage-earner—we warn our friends the enemy against denouncing the frank admissions of their allies over the water. The above was penned by a writer in "The Morning Post," of London, a British Tory free-trade organ, which differs from some American Tory free-trade organs in that it sometimes admits to its columns truths that tell against its pet hobbies.

The following touching telegram explains itself. There is no sadder episode in the canvass:

Executive Chamber, Albany, Oct. 6, 1888.
To G. Cleveland, Washington, D. C.:
Your persistent refusal to write that much-coveted letter of indorsement convinces me that you intend to dissemble your love for me. I write this merely to request that you will not kick me down-stairs.
DAVID.

If Mr. Thurman has paid a campaign assessment of $2,000 to the Democratic National Committee, one thing is certain; he has not violated any law in so doing, as President Cleveland did when he sent his check for $10,000 to the same committee.

President Cleveland does not avow himself to be, and evidently does not regard himself as a Free Trader. Yet, whether Mr. Cleveland is in the right or in the wrong, he cannot help adopting free-trade arguments and bolstering them up with free-trade illustrations. Take, for example, his argument against the wool tariff, that the farming class lose vastly more by the increased prices of clothes than they gain from the enhanced price of wool. This reads like an extract from some old speech of Mr. Bright's. . . . But look at his view of the situation as expressed by himself: "It is a condition which confronts us, not a theory." Precisely so. Words almost identical with these have been used, and with enormous effect, in this country by Adam Smith, by Richard Cobden, by Sir Robert Peel.—(Glasgow Herald, Dec. 10.

Yet the President is amazed that any one should imagine that he and his party are engaged "in a free-trade crusade"! Why, English Free Traders have recognized the very phrases of the message as Mr. Bright's and Mr. Cobden's!

The President is a brave man, says "The Mobile Register." He is, is he? Nonsense. There isn't a small boy in Washington that cannot make him turn all sorts of cowardly colors by simply asking him, "How does it happen that you're running a second time after solemnly protesting against the eligibility of a President for re-election?" Brave eh? Doesn't a brave man possess the courage of his convictions? Of course he does. And of course then the President is not a brave man.

PERSONAL.

Word has come of the death of Isidore, the Grand Rabbi of France, at the age of seventy-five years. He studied Jewish theology at the Rabbinical School of Metz, and first exercised his ministry at Phalsburg, where he was too liberal for his congregation, and gave deep offence by refusing to receive on the tables of the law the oath more Judaico. An attempt was made to turn him out; but he took the affair before the Court of Cassation, where his co-religionist Cremieux defended him and gained his appeal. Isidore was against narrow Judaism, and, unlike most Alsatian Rabbis, did not discourage mixed marriages. M. Cremieux's influence obtained for him the function of Grand Rabbi of the Central Consistory of France. He showed organizing talent and practical benevolence in the channels into which he turned Jewish fraternal charity, and he rather dwelt on high morality than on the observance of rites. His sermons were eloquent, and showed him a man of thought, feeling and conviction. He was truly kind, never forgot a face or name, and had a pleasant way of showing poor Jews that he remembered them and was interested in their welfare.

Mrs. and Miss Dahlgren have returned to Washington from South Mountain, where they spent the summer.

President Patton, of Princeton College, will deliver the lectures in the Carew course to the students of the Hartford Theological Seminary. His subject will be "Atheism."

Plenty of "good," of "great," and of "wise" kings have ruled in Europe, and some of the other kind, but not since the iron crown was made from a supposed nail from the Cross of Calvary has one of them all earned the title given Christian of Denmark by his people. Punctuality is the old King's hobby and it makes life a burden to all the sluggards in his kingdom. It is not the fashion at the Danish court to be late. The sovereign is not only himself punctual to the second, but expects everybody else to follow his example. He will neither wait for anyone, nor let anybody wait for him. The people of Copenhagen, who are rather an easy going lot, have dubbed him, half in amusement and half in annoyance, Christian the Precise, and the name has stuck.

Ras Alula, the Abyssinian leader, is described as about forty years of age, a little above the average height—say about five feet, nine inches. He is very well built, has broad shoulders and a deep chest, which makes him look shorter than he really is. He is muscular and athletic, and can hold his own with any man of his army in feats of skill, such as riding and shooting. He is a great sportsman when he has the time to devote to the chase, which latterly has not been very often. He wears his hair cut short as a rule, and lets it grow naturally, not plaiting it like the majority of his nation. His complexion is copper-colored, not very dark; his face oval, his nose of good shape, his mouth small, set off by good teeth. His whole features are regular, and when he smiles, which he often does when talking in private and not before his followers, his face is most pleasing and his manner winning. He can be very stern, and on business or political occasions almost as immovable as a statue.

Cardinal Lavigerie related at Freiburg the other day some hitherto unpublished details touching the incidents connected with the death of Dr. Nachtigal. After receiving an order from his Government to proceed to the coast of Guinea, Dr. Nachtigal, who was then acting as Consul-General in Tunis, called on Cardinal Lavigerie to bid him good-bye, and expressed a presentiment of his approaching end, as in his then state of health a voyage in African waters and a residence in a tropical climate would necessarily, he said, prove fatal to him. The Cardinal took Dr. Nachtigal by both hands, and said: "I am not a German; I am a Frenchman. But may I write on my own account to your Chancellor, or your Emperor, simply stating what I have seen and heard, and that if you travel in your present condition you will be a dead man?" To this offer Dr. Nachtigal replied that he knew his duty, and would do nothing to leave it unfulfilled. Two months afterward Cardinal Lavigerie learned that the great German explorer was no more.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Some Tammany men are casting Mr. Hugh J. Grant's political horoscope in this way: First Sheriff, then Mayor, then Governor, and then—well, some office not unremotely connected with a four years' tenancy of the White House.

His Realm.—Affable Clerk—Can I be mistaken? Isn't this the Mrs. Crozier whom I met so pleasantly at Fire Island this summer?

His Customer—Why, yes; I'm Mrs. Crozier, and I remember your face; but I thought you told me you were engaged in religious pursuits?

Affable Clerk—This is the nun's-veiling department, madam.—(Time.

The ire of the young man who receives the picture of his sweetheart from Florida by mail, at this season, naturally bursts forth furiously as he gazes upon the perforated features of "the adored object." These perforating instruments on the quarantine line are dreadfully rough on the complexion.

LOSS AND GAIN.

I sorrowed that the golden day was dead,
Its light no more the country-side adorning;
But whilst I grieved, behold!—the East grew red
With morning.

I sighed that merry Spring was forced to go
And doff the wreath that did so well become her,
But whilst I murmured at her absence, lo!—
'Twas summer.

I mourned because the daffodils were killed
By burning skies that scorched my early posies;
But while for these I pined my hands were filled
With roses.

Half broken-hearted I bewailed the end
Of friendships than which none had once seemed nearer;
But whilst I wept I found a newer friend,
And dearer.

And thus I learned old pleasures are estranged
Only that something better may be given,
Until at last we find this earth exchanged
For Heaven.
—(Good Words.

The roller skating craze is now at its height in Washington Territory, Oregon and Manitoba.

I encountered the other day a man who has copyrighted the names of twenty-eight plays—or, rather twenty-eight names for plays—and has never written one. He is a journalist of literary aspirations and with an especial leaning toward the stage. Whenever a good title occurs to him he immediately takes out a copyright on it. He has had opportunities of selling one or two of his titles for round sums, but he has thus far steadily refused. He is considering, however, an offer of several hundred dollars for one of his twenty-eight titles from a manager who wants it for one of those hodge-podges of specialities which now occupy the stage so largely.—(Book Buyer.

The convention of the St. Andrew's Brotherhood, which will be held in this city on the 18th inst., will be very largely attended.

A paper bewails that "the elite don't come" to Frederick Warde's performances. Then Mr. Warde played in luck. The Buffalo elite are a nuisance at a play. They always applaud in the wrong place. —(Buffalo Express.

The Congregationalists have for several years had a church at Oxford, England; and now the Presbyterians have decided to build a church at Cambridge.

Pride Has a Fall.—A fashionable church wedding among some summer sojourners was a June occurence in a little New-England village. The high hand with which things were carried on aroused the jealousy and sharpened the tongues of the native element, whose highest idea of a marriage ceremony had always apparently been to run over the border and have the knot tied unknown to one's friends.

Some 700 invitations were sent through the post office, and ere long the acknowledgments began to arrive.

"Waal, I swan!" the country postmaster was heard to chuckle to his young and green assistant. "I reckon this'll take down the B——s a peg. If here ain't all the invites a-com'n' back!"—(Harper's Bazar.

It is stated that there have been many applications recently filed with the President for the appointment of cadets-at-large to the Naval Academy. The President does not have the appointment of the cadets every year, as many people suppose, for under the law of June 17, 1878, there can be only ten cadets-at-large at the Academy at any time. Unless some of those now at the Academy should die, or fail in their final examinations, the President will have no appointment for nearly two years, and then only one to fill the place of one who will be graduated in 1890.

In a Country Oyster Saloon.—Customer—Give me a dozen raw. How long will it take you to open them?

Proprietor—Only about a minute, sir. Bill, where in thunder 's that can-opener?—(Boston Transcript.

During ten weeks forty-nine men have committed suicide at Monte Carlo.

In the Lobby.—Tremlow (smoking desperately)—By the great Shelley's bones! that last act was a crusher, wasn't it?

Cauldwell—Don't say a word, dear boy; I'm all of a tremble.

Tremlow—Did you ever see a more realistic death-scene in your life?

Cauldwell—It was too horrible to look at, and I came very near fainting. By the way, do you suppose those buckles on the Duchess' shoes were real or paste?—(Time.

A Constant Reader wants to know if there isn't a law against the carrying of long sections of gas pipe on the shoulders of men in crowded thoroughfares. Referred to Mayor Hewitt.

Philadelphians are very proud over the fact that a number of their big stores have salons. In New-York we have salons in our saloons.

The London detectives beat the world in inductive reasoning. Because a man has an eagle eye, they immediately set him down as an American.—(Boston Transcript.

THE LOGIC OF PROTECTION.

BY EMIL SCHALK.

IV.

FREE TRADE IS INDIVIDUAL SELFISHNESS PUSHED TO THE EXTREME.

Remembering Darwin's words, "the universal struggle for life," we naturally inquire, when confronted with two theories, one increasing and the other lessening the intensity of this struggle, which is the wiser of the two. Free Trade, by encouraging the struggle for existence between all the races of man, may after thousands of years, in consequence of the survival of the fittest, evolve a new and improved species of man: but who cares for that? We might say with Faust:

Here on this earth my pleasures have their sources,
You sun beholds my sorrows in its courses,
And when from there my life itself divorces,
Let happen all that can or will.

"Here in our country our pleasures have their sources"; but after thousands of years "let happen all that can or will." We care not if the human species is improved after thousands of years, but we do care for the happiness of our own people. The love we bear our country makes us passionately wish to see its success in the general competition with other countries. In the van of civilization (of which our wants are the result), with a climate severe in winter, we are necessarily heavy consumers of the necessaries of life. We have to earn much, because to insure health and life we need much. Is it fair, is it wise, to expose our people without protection to competition with other people in warmer climates, who live on a piece of bread flavored with an onion or a garlic, enabled by their climate to live an out-door life during all seasons, needing no home comforts, having none of the many wants peculiar to Northern climates, and being therefore able to live on much smaller earnings?

The climate is a constant factor or force in the struggle for life. The Southern competitor ever threatens to drive his Northern rival from the market for such articles as can bear transportation. But the competition will not stop there. Is it fair, is it wise, to accept without protection the competition of countries like China and India, with their crowded population furnishing an inexhaustible supply of cheap labor, marshalled, as it will be, by the skill of European capitalists and engineers? These Eastern nations are living in a state of semi-civilization, having none of our wants, and they can satisfy such as they have with small earnings. Yet the Chinese are skilled workers, and rapidly adapt themselves to improved methods. Though the competition of all these nations is only in its incipiency, its effect on the British farmer is already apparent in the slow conversion of fertile fields in England and large estates in Scotland into shooting-grounds, though both were once tilled for the support of the population. Having sown the wind, Great Britain is likely to reap the whirlwind. By her steam engine and power loom she has destroyed the industries of India, and it looks like Nemesis when cheap Hindoo labor in turn reduces British toilers to starvation. If Eastern competition is yet limited, it is different with that of countries like France, Germany, Belgium, Switzerland, and others, all manufacturing countries with a surplus of labor for which they are anxiously seeking new markets.

Again, we may ask whether it is wise to expose our people without protection to the competition of those nations when the intensity of the struggle among them is already excessive, as is shown by the war of tariffs to which they are forced in order to protect their own people from undue competition; or when, as in the case of free-trade England, the competition by those very nations in the English market with English manufacturers has become such that the English Government is driven to the enactment of laws like the "Merchandise Marks Act," which in the case of many manufactured articles is not merely an act of protection, but simply one of prohibition?

It may be argued that the working people are not the entire nation; that others are entitled to consideration, and that the struggle for all is lightened by cheapening all commodities and necessaries of life through free competition. Nothing appears more plausible. The theory of cheapening everything goes to the heart and the pocket of every person, for every man, though a producer of some things, is a consumer of many others. Men of great intellect have been carried away by this theory. The argument that "as all men are consumers and only part producers, the larger number ought to be benefited," seems at first sight almost unanswerable.

Yet the argument is at fault. Civilization is built on manual labor. Property is the result of labor, wealth is its accumulation, and no wealth is produced in any nation except that which is the result of the labor of its own people. A nation's wealth is reduced just in proportion as the work of its people is replaced by the work of foreigners. A nation is a living organism, the roots of which are its laboring classes. They prepare the food for the entire body. They are the only producers of wealth, and just as the roots of the tree are necessary to its life, just as the tree is injured when its roots are injured, just as its growth is impeded or its life sapped when its roots are exposed to undue competition with other plants, so a nation is ruined when its working capacity or its working population is injured or impaired. All the rest depend on them, from the small trader to the large wholesale dealer or banker, from the owner of the small machine-shop to the largest manufacturer, from the office boy to the $50,000 railroad president—all are dependent for their earnings on the wealth-producing part of the population.

The error in the policy of cheapening commodities by foreign competition is found in the fact that the income of every person, if not destroyed entirely, will in the end be reduced more than the cost of living will be cheapened. Protection tends to increase every income by excluding competition with worse-paid nations. By admitting such competition, free trade tends to lower incomes. If protection is the policy of the nation for its preservation and the good of all its people, free trade, on the contrary, is the policy of the individual in its utmost selfishness. It is the policy of living better by making others live worse. It is the policy of personal gain at the expense of the nation's wealth, the general good and the welfare and progress of the race.

MORE THAN A MATCH FOR MR. WALLER.

Washington dispatch to The Hartford Courant.

Senators Platt and Hawley both intend to return to Connecticut the latter part of next week and devote themselves to the campaign.

TO BE KICKED OVER AFTER USE.

From The Detroit Tribune.

Democracy's stepladder—the Prohibition party. Ex-Rebel Brooks is trying to hold it steady and firm for Cle