## Amusements.


ACADEMY OF MUSIC—8—The Old Homestead.
BIJOU OPERA HOUSE—8—A Brass Monkey.
BROADWAY THEATRE—8—Mr. Barnes of New-York.
CASINO—8—The Yeomen of the Guard.
DALY'S THEATRE—8:15—Lottery of Love.
DOCKSTADER'S—8—Minstrels.
EDEN MUSEE—Wax Tableaux.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—8—The Kafir Diamond.
HARRIGAN'S PARK THEATRE—8—Waddy Googan.
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.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—9 to 4—Philharmonic Society.
NIBLO'S—8—The Stowaway.
STAR THEATRE—8—"She Knows Something."
STANDARD THEATRE—8—Philip Herne.
5TH AVENUE THEATRE—8—A Sad Coquette.
14TH STREET THEATRE—8—Fascination.
3D-AVE. AND 63D-ST.—American Institute Fair.
4TH-AVE. AND 19TH-ST.—Gettysburg.


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# New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1888.


# TEN PAGES.

### THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.—Attorney-General Webster continued his presentation of "The Times's" case before the Parnell Commission, but made no telling points. ==== Axworthy, the Cleveland defaulter, sailed for Liverpool from Montreal. ==== The injunction against the Portage road crossing the Canadian Pacific in Manitoba was dissolved, serious trouble is expected if the crossing is attempted to-day. ==== Another report of the "White Pacha" comes from the Bahr Ghazel country of Africa.

Domestic.—Mr. Bayard stated that no action would be taken by the State Department concerning the letter of Lord Sackville; the assurance of the genuineness of the letter caused a sensation in California. ==== General Harrison had few callers. ==== There were thirty-one new cases and four deaths from yellow fever in Jacksonville. ==== Accidents occurred on the Old Colony Railroad and the Erie Railroad.

City and Suburban.—The Union League Club held a rousing ratification of the Republican local ticket; speeches by Chauncey M. Depew, the Rev. Dr. Armitage and Theodore Roosevelt. ==== A great federation of railroad employes formed in Richmond, Va.; all railroad men are expected to join it. ==== Mr. Blaine arrived from the West and reviewed a Republican parade. ==== Bedell, the forger, explained how he spent his stolen money. ==== A clever rogue was arrested at the St. James Hotel, who had been swindling stockbrokers by means of letters of recommendation from moneyed men. ==== Stocks dull and generally depressed by local pressure of "short" offerings, closing strong.

The Weather.—Indications for to-day: Fair and warmer. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 58 degrees; lowest, 47; average, 52 3-8.

Every legal voter in this city who has not already registered should make a mental note in the largest characters that the last chance to perform this duty will be offered to-morrow and on Saturday.

Persons addicted to the pernicious practice of repeating are likely to find their business a dangerous one this year. The Republican managers are keeping a sharp lookout, and have already sent one man to Sing Sing for registering illegally. Strict instructions were given to the police captains yesterday to prevent frauds at the polls, and colonization in particular is to be guarded against. On the whole, the prospect for an honest election in New-York is better than in many years.

The leading Democratic paper in San Francisco joins in the demand of "The New-York Sun" that the recall of the British Minister should be insisted on. This demand is sound and patriotic, but Secretary Bayard, who has been clay in the hands of Minister West, says he can do nothing, because the Minister's letter, which we reprint on the third page, was a private one. Recalling Lord Sackville, however, will not wash out the weighty evidence he has given that this Administration has found peculiar favor in the eyes of free-trade Englishmen, and that its continuance in power is the desire of their hearts.

The amalgamation of all the railroad employes in the United States with some of those in Canada and Mexico into one vast trades-union, which was foreshadowed some months ago, appears to have been carried into effect in Richmond within the last few days. Such an organization will be powerful, and it is incumbent on it not to abuse its power. We are not informed that anything was said at the meeting about "stopping every wheel in the country," which, it will be remembered, was talked of in connection with the Burlington strike. The organization that undertakes anything of that kind will find that the free and independent American people will have something to say on the subject.

The only metropolitan district in which the Republicans are certain of electing a Congressman is the IIId in Brooklyn. The normal Republican majority in that district is about 6,000. Ordinarily the Democrats hardly consider it worth while to put up a candidate, but their success two years ago in cutting down to 182 the plurality of S. V. White (who did not reside in the district) has emboldened them to boast of their ability to elect their candidate this year. There is no ground for their assumed confidence. The Republican candidate, W. C. Wallace, is an irreproachable young man and he is an ardent Protectionist. The rivalry in the nominating convention was brisk, but should leave no bitterness behind it. It is the plain duty of every Republican in the IIId District to vote and work for the election of Mr. Wallace. If this is done, there will not be the slightest doubt of his election.

### REGISTRATION IN NEW-JERSEY.

The last day for registration in Jersey City and Newark is this day. He who does not make known his claim to vote before this day ends will have deprived himself of his franchise. The personal presence of the voter is required in every case, and registration at any previous election will be of no avail. If naturalized, the voter must be prepared to produce his papers lest his right to register should be doubted. There are voters in each party to whom these provisions of law seem annoying. But every honest citizen ought to remember that they are strictly reasonable and necessary, for the purpose of rendering the vote of the honest citizen effective. In no other way is it possible to prevent the fraudulent voting by which the will of thousands of citizens has in times past been neutralized and killed by repeaters, by voting dead men and absentees, and by the many tricks through which the legally qualified voters have so often been defeated. The man who is not willing to take some trouble himself in order to prevent illegal voting, by which his vote might be rendered useless, does not care much for his franchise.

So it is, also, with the provision for closing the polls early enough to secure a fair count and return of the votes before the officials and competent watchers separate. Some voters may lose their votes through their own neglect to go to the polls in season. But in times past it has too often happened that the lateness of the hour has prevented the completion of the count and the return until after competent watchers had been compelled to leave and there had been ample opportunities for tampering with the ballots. Every provision of law to secure a fair vote and honest count must involve inconvenience to some. Those who value their rights will make all the sacrifice and take all the trouble that may be needed in order to prevent the frauds by which they and others would be effectually robbed of their rights.

It is characteristic that Democratic orators in New-Jersey, as in other States hitherto, are everywhere declaring against laws for the protection of the right of suffrage. They know very well that every provision to secure an honest vote and an honest count lessens Democratic hopes of success, in Northern as well as in Southern States. Let Republicans take care to register, and then to enforce the law faithfully. After that they will find abundant reason to commend the wisdom of those who framed and enacted laws to protect the purity of the suffrage.

### LORD SACKVILLE'S PARTISANSHIP.

The British Minister has the strongest reasons for desiring the re-election of the President. He has controlled the diplomacy of the Administration from March, 1885, and is anxious to maintain his ascendancy. Secretary Bayard entered the State Department three months before the date fixed by Congress and President Arthur for the abrogation of the fisheries clauses of the Treaty of Washington. The British Minister succeeded in entrapping the Administration into an agreement for prolonging the operation of the Fisheries articles. At his solicitation the policy of the Government was suddenly reversed; the abrogated clauses remained in force in defiance of the action of Congress and an Executive proclamation; and the President was pledged to recommend in his first message the resumption of negotiations for a new treaty or for some form of international arbitration. The President's first reference to this subject in that message was directly inspired by the British Minister. The negotiation of the Fisheries Treaty was the crowning triumph of that brilliant and astute diplomatist's policy. He has directed and controlled the Administration's course in British and Canadian affairs. He is satisfied with the situation. He does not want a change of Administration. When naturalized citizens of English or Canadian birth seek his counsel he gives it without reserve. He exerts his official influence against the Republican party and in favor of the Administration.

Lord Sackville is not to be censured for taking advantage of Secretary Bayard's amazing credulity, as he has done at every stage of the fisheries negotiations. He is the representative of the British Government. It is his duty and privilege to uphold British interests in diplomatic transactions. His success in outwitting and outmanoeuvring Secretary Bayard is honorable in every respect. Fortunate would our own Government be if its own State Department and representatives abroad were equally zealous and efficient in advocating American interests. Lord Sackville enjoyed immunity from criticism so long as he continued to serve his Government in a legitimate way. But when he seeks to influence the judgment of American citizens in a National election, his action must be resented as something worse than an indiscretion—as nothing less than an affront to the dignity and intelligence of the American people.

Under Washington's Administration the French Minister, Edmond Charles Genet, undertook to influence public opinion against England and in favor of his own country. When the Administration adhered to its policy of neutrality he appealed to Americans to remember their obligations to France, and criticised the Government for its lack of sympathy. Washington very properly resented this audacious intervention of the French Minister in American affairs. He demanded and obtained Genet's immediate recall. In like manner one of the strongest grounds for the rejection of Mr. Van Buren's nomination as Minister to England was the disposition which he had shown in official correspondence to convince Lord Aberdeen that the English Government had an interest in maintaining the ascendancy of the Democratic party in the United States. Mr. Webster took the broad ground that foreign Governments are concerned with the country as a unit, and not with political parties.

Now it has been one of the worst features of the disgraceful fisheries negotiations that foreign diplomatists have been placed in the attitude of dealing with one political party in the United States rather than the country at large. Mr. Chamberlain at the Canadian dinner in this city pronounced all hostile criticism of the treaty a demonstration of the party in Opposition. The plain inference to be drawn from his remarks was that he had made a treaty with the party in power, and the Republican party were bound to antagonize it. Sir Charles Tupper went further. In his speech before the Dominion Parliament he put the treaty and the Mills bill together and demonstrated that Canada had everything to expect from the triumph of the Democratic party. He established an identity of policy on the part of Canada and that party, and predicted the overthrow of Republicanism in the approaching elections. After these indiscretions on the part of his associates, Lord Sackville seems to have felt at liberty to cast the weight of his influence on the side of the party in power, whose diplomatic policy he has shaped and directed. Genet's fate ought to have warned him against the consequences of partisan activity in American politics on the part of the representatives of foreign courts.

### THE WOMEN'S CONVENTION.

The National Convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, which has been in session in this city, has been an interesting gathering. It has drawn together a large number of representative women from all parts of the Union. It has demonstrated an encouraging degree of progress in many fields of social reform, in which women are now exerting a powerful influence. It exhibited a power of organized effort with which women would hardly have been credited a generation ago. It was a fresh proof that this organization is a beneficent one, and that, if its influence is not destroyed by unwise guidance, it may do a vast deal of good in the future.

But a careful consideration of the proceedings of this convention suggests some curious reflections. One is of surprise that this body of Christian women, united in a moral crusade, and undoubtedly animated by a spirit of good-will and charity, should exhibit so much intolerance in dealing with some of their own number. For example, it has been the rule, which was only repealed at this convention, that all resolutions relating to the attitude of the Union toward political parties should be "decided by vote without discussion." The object of this regulation was presumably that the minority, who are opposed to the alliance of the Union with the third-party Prohibitionists, should not be able even to express their views in the convention. Why should a gag-law like this be enforced in such a body? No political convention of men would submit to it, and Christian women should be as ready to grant free speech to their associates as politicians are. The repeal of this regulation was a step in the right direction.

It is a pity the convention did not emphatically repudiate also the resolution put forward by the committee practically forbidding any member of the Union to speak upon the public platform in opposition to the Prohibition party, and denouncing any such member as "disloyal." The Union has not been understood to be a political organization. It concerns itself not only with temperance, but with the social evil, education, hygiene, dress, and a hundred other subjects in which women are interested. One element, and one only, in its programme is its support of the Prohibition party. For the organization to declare that no member shall be at liberty to say in public that in this respect the Union is making a mistake is a grotesque use of despotic power, especially as at least nine-tenths of the sincere temperance people of the country think the Prohibition party is the worst stumbling-block they have in their way. The convention ought to have trampled upon this idea in the name of free speech, instead of handing the question over to a committee. Another surprising regulation was that which forbade even members of the convention to distribute documents in the hall unless they had been approved by a committee. No one would ever dare to propose a regulation like this in a political convention of men. Evidently the women of this body have something yet to learn in the way of a broader toleration of differences of opinion.

The vital mistake of the Union is its alliance with the third-party Prohibitionists. The Prohibition party is responsible for a considerable part of the drunkenness, misery and crime that exist in this land to-day. Take the State of New-York, for example. If the Prohibitionists had voted for Ira Davenport instead of helping to elect David B. Hill three years ago a High-License law would already have been in operation at least a year, and probably half the saloons in the State would have been closed. Many of them are doing their best even this year to re-elect Hill. If they succeed the saloon doors will stand open three years more. It is the Prohibitionists who keep them open. It is a pity the good women of the Christian Temperance Union should abet this wicked folly.

### A DISHONEST MEASURE.

The Mills bill ought to be no longer an issue about which people differ, at least as respects its meaning or purpose. From the first there has been singularly little room for dispute about its intention or its industrial character. The exclusion of all representatives of workingmen and farmers from the committee rooms where it was prepared, and the admission of the representatives of the Sugar Trust and Mr. Moore, the agent of foreign importers, determines the character of the bill for reasoning minds. The labored argument for free raw materials, followed by refusal to admit iron ore and coal free of duty, because these would cost the Democratic party Virginia and West Virginia, if not Alabama, made the dishonesty of the measure obvious. The heavy reduction made in the duties for protection, compared with the insignificant reduction in duties of a revenue character, accorded perfectly with the speeches of all influential supporters of the measure, who declared that the protective principle was vicious and unjust, as President Cleveland had affirmed, and that their aim was to get rid of it as far as they could.

It is a disgrace to the Democratic party that after all this such a speech as that delivered by Mr. Blaine should be necessary. For it would not have been necessary again to demonstrate the hostility of this measure to the protective system if there had not been for months an amazing audacity of Democratic lying about it—a persistent effort to deceive the people about intentions which in Congress were boldly avowed. Nor would it have been necessary for Mr. Blaine to illustrate the shameless inconsistency, sectionalism and partisanship of the pending measure if it had been in any sense an honest effort to reform the tariff. Mr. Blaine submits a host of proofs that it is not; that the very free-trade theories upon which the bill was based, and which have governed its most important provisions, were deliberately violated in order to enrich influential Democrats, in order to save Democratic trusts or speculations, and in order to secure Democratic votes. Where neither pocket nor party could be helped, where the law-making power could not be bartered off for cash or votes, the free-trade theories still prevailed, and the industries of the country were ruthlessly assailed in the interest of foreign importers and manufacturers.

Mr. Blaine showed that great changes were made in the bill after it had been carefully elaborated by Democratic leaders, and formally proposed, and that these changes were made not at all because they were thought to be for the public good. On the contrary, they were declared to be hostile to the public welfare, and yet they were made because Democrats of large influence threatened to defeat the party in Connecticut, in Michigan, in New-Jersey and New-York, in Virginia and West Virginia, if the party did not abandon its convictions of duty for their benefit. The result is mercy to important industries of certain States, and yet these are warned that continued Democratic success will mean destruction for them. Whenever that party finds itself strong enough to disregard the protests of its interested contributors or leaders in particular States, the industries which now escape will have to suffer in their turn.

### RESULTS FOR WORKERS.

And still there are Democrats who insist that the protective system has not benefited the working people. Let a few more figures from the census volume on wages show what the change has been in wages and prices:

A cabinet-maker in New-York earned $1 50 per day in the last year of a Democratic tariff, and paid $35 for a bedroom suite. In 1880 the cabinet-maker in the same establishment earned $2 50 per day, and paid $20 for the bedroom suite on which he worked. In Democratic times the suite cost 23 days' labor; after twenty years of protection it cost him 8 days' labor.

A brick-moulder worked in 1860 for $1 25 in a New-Jersey establishment, and the hard brick sold for $8 per thousand. In the same establishment the moulder earned $1 75 in 1880, and the brick on which he worked sold for $7. To buy a thousand of the brick he helped to make under Democracy he would have given 6 days and a half of his work; under protection only 4 days.

A forger in a Connecticut axe establishment earned $2 per day in 1860, and the axes he made were selling at $11 per dozen. In 1880 he earned $3 25 per day, and the axes sold at $8 50. To buy a dozen cost him 5 1-2 days' labor under Democracy and 2 1-2 days' labor under protection.

Important disclosures are promised in the Parnell case, the counsel for the prosecution apparently believing that they can connect the Irish leader with the Phoenix Park murderers. This claim on its face is preposterous. Mr. Parnell lost heavily by those dastardly crimes. At the moment when he emerged from Kilmainham the "uncrowned king," as Mr. Forster described him, his power was undermined by the Phoenix Park murderers. The Home Rule cause was seriously retarded; his policy was defeated; and coercion, which had been abandoned, was taken up again in earnest. If the prosecution expects to connect him with those crimes, it must have convinced itself that he deliberately plotted his own ruin.

We felicitate Mrs. A. Noll, of Brooklyn, upon her courage, but not upon her marksmanship. She discharged a revolver four times at a burglar on Tuesday night, and yet he got away. That was unfortunate. There are many shooting galleries in Brooklyn where women who are not constitutionally gun-shy can make great progress in a short time.

The idea that the United States is large enough to steer her own course, and control her own destiny, and strike out her own policy, according to her own ideas, has never occurred to the Republican campaign managers.—(Evening Post.

On the contrary, that idea lies at the bottom of Republican tariff policy. That this country is too big, too prosperous and too independent to put up with English notions of free trade is freely admitted by every advocate of protection. It is your free-trade school which persists in following the maxims of English economists, and declines to believe that the United States is large enough to steer its own course and control its own destiny.

The British Minister may not contribute to the regular campaign fund, as Mr. Cleveland and the office-holders are doing, but he helps to circulate the documents where they will do the most good.

Scarcely any element is lacking to make the crime of Bedell a masterpiece of odious baseness and ingratitude. Employers who have been deceived and swindled often share the blame, or are at least open to the reproach of having devolved responsibilities upon their employes out of all proportion to the salary they were willing to pay them. Bedell has no such excuse to offer. He was liberally paid, and, by his own confession, steadily advanced; and the confidence reposed in him was frequently emphasized and sweetened by extra remuneration, gratuities and loans. He is a singularly complete and rounded scoundrel.

It is to be hoped in the interest of law-making that the new ceiling with which the Assembly Chamber is now being furnished will stay quietly where it is placed. Last winter it must have been difficult for a nervous Assemblyman to concentrate his energies upon the public business, since he was liable, or thought he was liable, at any moment, to have his attention distracted by two or three tons of stone falling upon his own head. The suspense must have been as aggravating as that which our old friend Damocles endured while the sword was hanging over him. Indeed, it may well have been more aggravating, since the sword might possibly have struck Damocles a glancing blow on the side of the head, merely inflicting a flesh wound. But let a solid ton of granite descend plump upon a legislator, and where is he?

The time has come when Cobden Club tracts were scattered broadcast in American elections for the sake of educating voters in free trade. Now it is "The New-York Times" which the British Minister indorses as too English and un-American for anything.

Mr. Miller has nailed fast the lie of "The Voice" that he voted against license as immoral in the Methodist Conference, and now favors High License. Mr. Miller did not vote at all on the report "The Voice" falsely charged him with having voted for; and the Methodist Church, as he says, makes no effort to control the political action of its members. Mr. Miller's course on this, as on every other question, has been steadily consistent, and the voters of the State will not be prejudiced against him by the reckless assertions of papers like "The Voice."

There is a rumor afloat that Henry F. Gillig, of London, New-York, and other parts of the universe, and late of the American Exchange Europe, is living incognito in this city. This is manifestly an error. Gillig would rather suffer any possible inconveniences of identification than endure the pangs of eclipse. Moreover, living incognito would not, to his mind, be living at all; it would be mere existence.

The intelligent foreigner has broken out again. This time it is our own Central Park that is the victim of his entertaining misinformation. He states in "Tit Bits," a London publication, that near the northern extremity of the Park "are found within a short distance a succession of chasms and grottoes with walls so high that the sky appears but a narrow line of silver." It will also surprise our citizens to learn that in this portion of the Park "clear waters pursue their erratic way, forming an endless series of cascades, waterfalls and rapids." All the same, the writer's head is level when he asserts that "as a whole, the Park is a master-stroke of Divine Nature embellished by the hand of man."

It is fortunate that the Republicans of the XXIst Assembly District have been able to induce Mr. Crosby to accept a renomination. Mr. Crosby has been one of the most useful members of the Legislature from this city in some years. He is earnest and unselfish, and in whatever course he may take acts invariably from a high sense of public duty. His services to the cause of High License have been great, and it is eminently appropriate that he should be returned to the Legislature to present, for the third time, a High-License bill. But this time we hope and believe there will be a Republican Governor to sign it, and that Mr. Crosby's labors will be at last crowned with success.

Dr. Holmes is credited with asserting that a child's training should begin one hundred years before it is born. Let's see, now. David B. Hill was born in 1842. So, if the Autocrat is right, in order to have dissuaded David from becoming the champion of the saloons, it would have been necessary to start the missionary work as early as 1742. And David is so fond of the saloons that the work of converting him might well have begun even earlier still.

No day's record seems to be made up of late until the details of two or three railroad disasters have been included. About one-third as many passengers have been killed in this country within three weeks as there have been deaths from yellow fever in three months; but somehow people seem to be more afraid of contagion than of the railroads.

Mr. Blaine's castigation of Governor Hill was severe, but deserved. It was none of Governor Hill's business how many trunks Mr. Blaine brought back from a year's stay in Europe for a family of six persons, and Governor Hill's references to them in his speeches show how small a man this peanut statesman is. Another sample of Mr. Hill's innate vulgarity was given in his Brooklyn attack upon the Union League Club as the most gorgeous drinking establishment in New-York. These things must be humiliating to New-Yorkers, without distinction of party. We like to respect our Governors, even when they are not of our political faith, and we don't enjoy having a man in that chair who is not a gentleman.

### PERSONAL.

Mrs. James T. Fields has returned to her Boston home for the winter.

Senator and Mrs. Hale have rented Senator McPherson's house at Washington.

M. de Brazza, who once tried to explore Central Africa in opposition to Mr. Stanley, is in a terrible state of mind. He is sure that wicked man Stanley is on a sort of still hunt, having for its object the annexation of all Central Africa by "perfidious Albion."

Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe is clinging to life with remarkable power. A week ago she seemed dying, but rallied. Feeble as she is, she may live for weeks yet.

The late Mr. Gilbert Venables, of "The Saturday Review," would best be recorded in history as the man who broke Thackeray's nose, when they were boys together at Charterhouse School.

Mr. T. B. Aldrich's twin sons are now Harvard freshmen.

"The Washington Post" tells of Dr. J. J. Bayard, an uncle of the Secretary of State, who is a hermit, living all alone by himself in a hut of his own construction about thirty miles northwest of San Antonio, Texas, to which he betook himself many years ago on the elopement of his wife with a preacher. On the west side of the hut is a little round hole about a foot in diameter, covered with glass. Through this aperture, the hermit can look out upon his grave, over which he keeps a constant watch. This tomb is dug into the solid limestone. It cost him four years' toil, and is ten feet deep. The descent into the tomb is made—not designedly, however—by thirteen steps. In this stone sepulchre hangs an iron pot, in which the doctor burns sulphur, and through the tomb he often scatters disinfectants.

The Shakespeare statue which has just been unveiled in Paris was given to the city of Paris by a Mr. Knighton, president of an international society of literature, who desired to testify his warm acknowledgment of the efforts made by the Parisian stage to render the works of Shakespeare. The donation was laid before the Municipal Council, who nominated a committee to report on it. After some discussion, in which the old legend of perfidious Albion was revived, the committee voted in favor of accepting the gift, which was accordingly done. But another difficulty arose—where was the memorial to be erected? Mr. Knighton expressed a desire to see it built on the Place du Palais-Royal, in front of the Comedie-Francaise, or at the entrance of the Avenue de l'Opera. The city authorities objected to both these sites, on the ground that it would be something too extraordinary to raise a statue to a foreigner in proximity to the House of Moliere, while no such homage had yet been bestowed on any native author. After searching far and wide, it was at length decided to erect it on the "carrefour" formed by the Boulevard Haussmann, the Avenue de Messine, and the Rues Miromesnil and Delaborde—a quarter inhabited by a great many English and Americans.

The Rev. Charles G. Ames, who has been selected by a committee of the Church of the Disciples, Boston, to succeed Dr. James Freeman Clarke in the pastorate, was for several years Editor of "The Christian Register," and is well known and much liked at Boston.

### THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Some friends have presented Governor Hill with a Waterbury watch. On the 6th day of November next it will resemble the Governor in case it is wound up.

THE TONGUE.

"The boneless tongue, so small and weak,
Can crush and kill," declared the Greek.

"The tongue destroys a greater horde,"
The Turk asserts, "than does the sword."

The Persian proverb wisely saith,
"A lengthy tongue—an early death."

Or sometimes takes this form instead,
"Don't let your tongue cut off your head."

"The tongue can speak a word whose speed,"
Says the Chinese, "outstrips the steed."

While Arab sages this impart,
"The tongue's great store-house is the heart."

From Hebrew wit the maxim sprung,
"Though feet should slip, no'er let the tongue."

The sacred writer crowns the whole,
"Who keeps his tongue doth keep his soul."
—(The Rev. Philip Burroughs Strong.

A cat in Lincoln has been taught to play on a piano. Although the animal may be as capable a pianist as some young ladies whose musical education cost $2,000 each, the feline is not likely to create any more of a sensation in the musical world. The music clawed from a piano by a cat must be almost as entrancing as the vocal efforts of the same animal on the back fence.—(Norristown Herald.

A "disgusted Christian" wants to know what we think of this sentence from a recently preached sermon: "Some young fellows who belong to the elite might better be characterized as belonging to the 'hellite.'" Well, to be frank, we think it pointless and vulgar.

"I don't see why the public should complain of us," says the bob-tail street-car director; "we give a ride and an exhibition all in one. You drop the nickel in the slot, and see the company save a conductor's wages!"—(Puck.

The "Old Roman's" last two speeches were made in Peru and Brazil. On the day after the election he will think he is in Chili.

There was a time in the history of this country when one man—or woman, either—could write to another one, mail the letter without postage, and thus compel the receiver to pay the postage. The man who used to indulge in that sort of fun isn't dead as you may have supposed. He is living. He can't send you a letter, but he can send you a newspaper without marking the article in which you are interested, so that you waste an hour of your valuable time in looking up something which you suppose is there. That is what makes you whistle, "Johnny, Get Your Gun."—(Chicago Mail.

Some one wants to know why Chairman Brice hasn't started that campaign of intellect. Perhaps he couldn't find the intellect.

An exchange quotes Bismarck as saying that "his finances will not admit of his being made a dude." We should think that his brains would prevent such a catastrophe, even though his finances would admit of such a painful transformation. It is barely possible, however, that "dude," in the sentence quoted, is a misprint for "duke."—(Norristown Herald.

The Sultan doesn't allow the morning papers of Constantinople to be published until the afternoon.

We sat together at the game
(The sad remembrance lingers),
A foul was knocked—my hands—it dropped—
She called me "Butterfingers."

That night I breathed to her my love
(The sweet remembrance lingers),
I asked her madly for her hand,
She gave me—but her fingers.
—(Harvard Lampoon.

Every one has a good word to say about the silent voter. There is one kind of silent voter, however, who does more than anything else to perpetuate bad government. We refer to the man who noisily declares his interest in good government all through the campaign, and then on election day fails to deposit his vote.

There are two kinds of successful actresses nowadays—those who depend simply on their costumes to win them fame and shekels and those others who depend simply on the lack of them.—(Somerville Journal.

The Democrats of this city hope much from the men they naturalize; but more from the unnatural lies of their workers.

At a Baltimore Hotel.—Mr. Fitchberg—What's this? Miss Fitchberg—s-s-h, mother, it's terrapin! Mrs. Fitchberg—Well, tell that colored person to bring me some of the white meat and a drum-stick. They's nothing but giblets in this.—(Time.

### MUSICAL MENTION.

Brooklyn is this season to hear three concerts of the Damrosch Symphony Society, under the direction of Walter Damrosch. The concerts will take place at the Academy of Music on the evenings of November 22, December 13 and February 7, and the subscription book can be found at Chandler's music store, No. 172 Montague-st.

Signor Campinini was announced to sail from Havre on Saturday, and Signor Del Puente is expected soon to set sail from Southampton. With the exception of a violinist the Campanini Operatic Concert Company is now complete. It includes Signor Campanini, Signor Stehle (second tenor), Signor Del Puente, Signor Bologna, Signor Carbone, Signora Clementina de Vere (soprano), Miss Marie Groebl, Signor Dal'Aglio (accompanist). The concerts in this city will take place at Steinway Hall, November 16 and 17.

Mrs. Blanche Stone Barton and Emil Steger have been engaged to travel with Gilmore's band during the coming season. Mr. Henry Duzensi, who sang at some local concerts last season, has joined the new American Opera Company.

Next Saturday evening the German Social Scientific Society will enjoy a concert (to be followed by an anniversary banquet and ball) at the new Maennerchor Hall. Miss Clara Bracker, pianoforte; Wilhelm Mueller, violoncello; and Hans Schuy, violin, will participate in the concert.

### MR. CURTIS'S "FLY UPON THE WHEEL."

A PARTICULARLY INTERESTING PROPHECY.

From Harper's Weekly, June 29, 1872.

Civil Service Reform is loudly demanded and bountifully promised. . . . Is it the Democratic party that promises it? The doctrine of "the spoils" is a Democratic doctrine. It has been the most vital and sacredly reverenced of all Democratic traditions. Will anybody point to any proof that the Democratic party has renounced its faith and its practice upon this point? Or, are we told that the Democratic party will be controlled in this reform by the Cincinnati (Liberal) managers? . . . Hardly; for they are only the fly upon the wheel. Civil Service Reform in the mouth of the coalition means plunder. For the coalition is the only Democratic device to obtain control of the patronage.

ITS FULFILMENT OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED.

George William Curtis, to the National Civil Service Reform League, August, 1886.

It would be a great wrong to the cause of which the League is the authorized National representative, if it did not plainly and emphatically declare that it does not regard the Administration, however worthy of respect and confidence for many reasons, as, in any strict sense of the words, a Civil service Reform Administration.

THE WHEEL TO WHICH THAT DIZZY FLY STILL CLINGS.

Delegate Curtis, in the Republican National Convention of 1884.

We are confronted with the Democratic party, very hungry, and, as you may well believe, very thirsty. . . . . A party which fell from power as a conspiracy against human rights, and now attempts to sneak back to power as a conspiracy for plunder and spoils.

### MR. ABBEY'S FALSE POSITION.

SHALL THE PRESS CONCEAL ITS CONVICTIONS?

From The Philadelphia Times.

The recent ebullition of folly by Henry E. Abbey, a prominent dramatic manager, in withdrawing his advertising from The New-York Tribune, and all courtesies of the theatre from the representative of that journal, might have passed without serious criticism a generation ago. Then newspapers were the playthings of advertisers, and largely dependent upon the whims of patrons. But in this enlightened age, with journalism firmly established on the most independent foundation, and when only newspapers with convictions are respected or widely read, or of value to advertisers, it simply exhibits Mr. Abbey as a petulant, bigoted and harmlessly despotic man. . . . There are a few who imagine that they should control or restrain the convictions of the newspapers they patronize, but they speedily learn that newspapers which are in any degree worth patronizing, value their convictions much more than the patronage of any one of the infinite political, religious or social theories of business men. The successful newspaper of to-day is a newspaper in all that the term implies; it is the great educator of the people; it is the welcome visitor in every home, and it is valued by its readers and by legitimate business men only as it is honest, faithful and fearless in maintaining its convictions.

A REFLECTION ON THE WHOLE PROFESSION.

From The Indianapolis News.

It is surprising that a man of Mr. Abbey's calibre should do it. Is he not able to see the position it places him in with reference to all newspapers? Mr. Abbey's troupes travel largely. His action toward The Tribune puts every newspaper that gives his troupe a favorable notice under the imputation of having done it for free tickets and the advertising receipts. We had supposed that amusement purveyors had long ago learned that any newspaper's opinion worth having was absolutely independent. Advertising is one thing. The manager gets value received for his money in the advertisement, just as a dry-goods dealer does. The free pass is another thing—a code of courtesy on the part of managers to furnish facilities to the newspapers for reporting the performance. The newspaper report is a matter of public interest entirely within the judgment of the editor, and is given or withheld as he judges of its importance; and when given is an honest, impartial expression, to the newspaper's best ability. Mr. Abbey couldn't do a wiser thing than to get out of his false position instanter.

MR. WINTER MERELY DID HIS DUTY.

From The Rochester Post-Express.

This, though severe criticism, certainly looks like the sincere expression of an honest opinion, and when we are told that the autror is William Winter, who has the reputation of being a scholarly and conscientious dramatic critic, we are disposed to think that although it may not be altogether just, it is not wholly without justification. It seems clear, therefore, that in the whole transaction, Mr. Abbey has been hot-headed and foolish, and that Mr. Winter has simply tried to do his duty.

MR. ABBEY'S FRIENDS HAVE CAUSE FOR ANXIETY

From The Atlanta Constitution.

If the critic who offended Mr. Abbey, in what he had to say, was satisfied of the truth of what he said, he would have committed a wrong, not only against his paper, but against its readers, if he had allowed himself to be influenced, for a consideration, to deceive the public. Mr. Abbey is yet in the prime of his life, and has the record of being an upright, conscientous and successful theatrical manager. This evidence of peevishness should give his friends alarm for fear he is afflicted with premature dotage.

AN ENDORSEMENT OF THE TRIBUNE'S VIEW.

John C. Freund, in The American Musician.

The best estimate of M. Coquelin I found in The Tribune, which said, in as many words, that his talent was Bourgeois.

HONORABLE CRITICISM NOT MARKETABLE.

From The Boston Saturday Gazette.

Mr. Abbey may be an oracle on watchmaking in the thriving town of Akron, Ohio, and Mr. Mayer may be an expert in the matter of looking after the baggage of a theatrical company, or seeing that advance notices and advertisements of a forthcoming show are inserted in the daily and weekly papers; but their efficiency in these deeply aesthetic pursuits does not, of necessity, make them a final court to decide on the criticism that shall be meted out to the theatrical speculations entered upon by Abbey and advertised and railroaded and baggaged by Mayer. . Advertisements are worth just the space they occupy. A journal has that space to sell, and the advertiser wants it to call attention to his wares. It is a mere matter of bargain and sale, and, when it is consummated, all obligation ends on both sides. But criticism is not for sale—at least honest criticism is not.

### GO, WEST.

If this letter (the campaign letter from the British Minister in favor of Cleveland) is genuine, Mr. Bayard should send him his passports before to-morrow night.—(The Sun (Dem.)

I.

My name is West, is Sackville West, is L. S. Sackville West,
I am a Briton through and through of blood that is the best,
Then why should Bayard raise a row and passports send to me,
Shall not a British Minister enlist for Grover C.?

II.

I'm sure that Bayard cannot mind that letter that I wrote,
He knows I'd go his ticket