HONOR TO THE ARCHBISHOP.

A RECEPTION BY THE PRIESTS OF THE DIOCESE.

ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL FILLED BY A WELCOMING THRONG OF CLERGY AND LAITY.

The heavy downpour of rain which wetted everybody who was out of doors yesterday did not deter about 4,000 persons from going to St. Patrick's Cathedral an hour before midday to do honor to Archbishop Corrigan on account of his eight months' absence from the city and his return recently from Rome. This was primarily a reception by the clergy, which was organized by Monsignor Preston, and in point of numbers it was one of the most imposing that has taken place in the big building for many years. About 250 priests attended, robed in cassock and surplice, while scattered throughout the church were many others who were unable to obtain front seats and who were dressed in their ordinary daily attire.

The main altar was ablaze with wax lights. Many priests were seated within the sanctuary, as well as without, and they overflowed into the six front rows of seats. From the altar railing, too, to the main entrance they stood as a guard of honor, awaiting the arrival of the Archbishop. Women filled all the seats on the southern side of the Cathedral and on the north side behind the priests were the men. The clergymen present included, besides Monsignors Preston, Farley and McDonnell:

The Rev. Dr. Henry A. Brann, the Rev. James T. Parry, the Rev. M. J. Murray, of St. Joseph's; the Rev. Messrs. M. A. Taylor, J. J. Dougherty, John Larkin, Thomas Lynch, Clarence Woodman, Gaston Septier, David A. Merrick, president of St. Francis Xavier's College; T. J. Campbell, provincial of the Jesuits; Brother Clementian, superior of the New-York Province of the Christian Brothers; Brother Anthony, of the De La Salle Institute, and Brothers John Chrysostom and Isaac John, of Manhattan College; Brother Leontine, head of the Catholic Protectory, and a delegation of heads of departments of the same institution; the Revs. M. C. O'Farrell, Francis H. Moore, John J. Kearney, J. H. McMahon, Patrick McSweeney, W. J. B. Daly, J. N. Connolly, P. Daly, J. W. Kelly, Charles Macready, John Edwards, — McGuire, Irvington-on-the-Hudson; M. O. Callaghan, T. J. Quinn, James Gaffigan, J. Phelan, the Rev. Drs. John McQuirk, C. M. O'Keeffe and J. P. Prendergast, T. J. Early, of Poughkeepsie; Dean Mooney, the Rev. Messrs. J. H. McMahon and E. P. Southwell, of the Carmelite Fathers, and J. B. Salter, of St. Joseph's Church.

Among the prominent laymen present were:

Eugene Kelly, John D. Crimmins, Richard M. Walters, ex-Mayor William R. Grace, Charles F. Walters, James S. Coleman, Bryan G. Mcswyny, Francis O'Neill, General James R. O'Beirne, General Martin T. McMahon, J. M. Wall, Robert McMullen, of Belfast, Ireland; Colonel James Cavanagh, of the 69th Regiment; Thomas S. Brennan, Lawrence J. Callahan, Michael Gilbin, E. J. Curry, president of the Irish Home Rule Club; David McClure, Bryan Lawrence, Henry McAleenan, Dr. William B. Wallace, Dr. Constantine J. MacGuire, Eugene Kelly, jr., John P. Kelly, John H. Spellman, Thomas Kelly, E. J. McGean, Colonel John R. Nugent, Colonel James Quinlan, Edward O'Mahony, Hugh O'Donnell, Thaddeus Moriarty, William P. Mitchell, M. P. Breslin, A. L. Ashman, E. C. Sheehy, George B. Coleman, E. D. Farrell, J. P. Farrell, C. V. Fornes, president of the Catholic Club; William Hildreth Field, James J. Travnor, William Labor, Patrick Kiernan, William T. A. Hart, Professor John P. Brophy, of St. Louis College; Isaac T. Hopper, Louis Trully, William P. O'Connor, John J. Friel, E. J. Frifer, Augustine Walsh, John J. Radley, James Floyd, John C. McCarthy, Jeremiah Fitzpatrick, James G. Fitzpatrick, James B. Manning, Benjamin Lefevre, John J. Bradley, Matthew Daly, Dr. Charles Nammack, Philip A. Smyth, Forbes Hennessy, John J. Bradley, Dr. A. V. Brailly, Martin B. Brown, Charles Loughran, James J. Coogan, Colonel M. C. Murphy, J. W. O'Brien and James Rorke.

It was a picturesque scene. The Archbishop and a number of priests came from the Orphan Asylum close by and entered by way of Fifth-ave. As they marched up the main aisle William F. Pecher, the organist, played a grand march and the choir, led by Father Kellner, sang the "Ecce Sacerdos" by Witt. In front of the procession was an altar boy bearing a large crucifix, followed by Father Lavelle, the rector of the Cathedral, who carried another. After him was Monsignor Preston, and close behind came the Archbishop in cope and mitre with his crozier in his right hand. On his left was his secretary, the Rev. Dr. Charles E. McDonnell, who has been made a monsignor, and on the other side walked Monsignor John M. Farley, rector of St. Gabriel's. The procession was brought up by a long line of priests.

When they got within the sanctuary and had ascended the altar steps the Archbishop was sprinkled with holy water and the choir sang the anthem "Amavit Eum Dominus." When the Archbishop had seated himself on his episcopal throne, at the gospel side of the altar, the Rev. James H. McGean, rector of St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church in Barclay-st., attended by the Rev. J. W. Kelly, of the Cathedral, went up into the pulpit and in a clear ringing voice read an eloquent address in behalf of the clergy, drawn up by himself and Dean Joseph Mooney, of Holy Cross Church, the committee appointed for the purpose.

The Archbishop spoke his reply from the pulpit. After describing his journeyings through the Holy Land, explaining the religious fervor and enthusiasm which was excited in the minds of each member of his party as they saw the places where were enacted the various scenes of Our Lord's passion, and dwelling with loving emphasis on the remarkable physical vigor and undimmed intellectual power shown by Pope Leo XIII, who is now more than eighty years old, he continued:

I remember very well how the Holy Father spoke to us on the morning we set out on our pilgrimage, and how he spoke also to us of our own distant country as affording him abundant consolation in the midst of many trials, like a fountain of living water in the arid plain, because here, in this far distant land, the Church was able to make such gigantic strides and record such marvelous progress, for here was the home of liberty. His last words were for the clergy and the laity of this diocese. He spoke of the zeal, the self-sacrifice and the devotion of our hard-worked priests and of the generosity of the laity, and he begged me to convey his blessing to all.

Regarding the condition of religion in Italy, particularly in Rome, I would say, speaking roughly, and making due allowance for the conditions of official and papal Rome, the situation may be characterized as one of war to the knife. I will not now go into instances to prove this, but I will state that more than once in my hearing I have heard this expression used: "The time may come when instead of our sending missionaries to America, you may be obliged to send missionaries to us." In official Italy to-day there is the liberty to do bad, and until the Pontiff is restored to that independence which the duties of his high office require, the liberty to do good will continue to exist only in bonds and fetters. Still there are also hopes. There are now in Rome, a city of 400,000 population, 225 Catholic schools, many of them remarkably fine. The present population of Rome is largely made up of strangers, the very scum of Italy, brought in there from all the sections of the country; and the laws are becoming worse and worse, day by day, so that we miss much of the old Roman life that was formerly so attractive to Catholics.

The Archbishop closed by referring feelingly to the priests who had died during his absence, and complimenting Monsignor Preston for having since last January "governed the diocese so wisely and so well." The benediction was then pronounced and the congregation went away.

TO REDUCE THE PRICE OF SCHOOL BOOKS.

In order to avoid the irregularities in the introduction of school-books which have in recent years caused annoyance to the public and expense to the publishers, and in order to reduce the price of school books by uniting various interests and bringing purchasers into more direct communication with the publishers, the American Book Company announces that it has become an incorporated stock company. Its principal places of business are in New-York, Cincinnati and Chicago, and the whole attention of the company is devoted to the manufacture and sale of school and college text-books, maps and charts. The company denies explicitly that it is a trust or monopoly. It proposes to let the public decide upon merit and actual service, and to this end invites honorable competition and rivalry with other publishing concerns.

A LEAK IN THE ENTERPRISE FOUND.

One of the leaks in the sloop-of-war Enterprise which have caused the delay of that vessel's departure for the South Atlantic Station was found yesterday. It was caused by a boxed up end of an old channel pump that had not been properly closed. This leak will be stopped, but the dry dock is still full of water, in order that the other leaks may be found, if possible, in that way. The vessel will remain in the dry-dock a couple of days longer, and as soon as repaired will be sent to her station.

The new cruiser Philadelphia, the flagship of the North Atlantic Squadron, will have the official dock trial of her engines to-day. Captain F. Bradford, who recently underwent a surgical operation and was condemned by a medical board of survey as unfit for sea-service, left the ship with his baggage and other belongings on Thursday night. The vessel is temporarily in command of Lieutenant Commander E. H. C. Leutze, but Captain Frederick Rodgers will take command on September 22, and after the vessel has reached Newport.

Lars Peter Petersen, the sailor on the Yantic who committed suicide on Thursday, while suffering from delirium tremens, after a prolonged debauch, was buried yesterday in the cemetery at the Naval Hospital.

VETERANS AT MANHATTAN BEACH.

The forty-third anniversary of the capture of the City of Mexico will be celebrated in an appropriate manner this evening at Manhattan Beach. It will be the last night of the firework season, and a number of the veterans of the Mexican war will take part in "The Siege of Vera Cruz." A special train will bring them to Manhattan, where they will be entertained at the hotel and then they will go to Pain's amphitheatre to join in the mimic battle of Vera Cruz. Generals Sherman, Slocum, Sickles, Howard and others have been invited to be present. In addition to the spectacle, all the gems of the recent carnival, including the battle of Lake Erie, mammoth silver fire wheels, the hanging gardens and the transformation of flowers into birds, which was omitted on account of the storm last Saturday, will be given. All United States sailors and soldiers in uniform will be admitted free. Mr. Pain proposes to make the evening a memorable one.

RAIN INTERRUPTS THE STATE FAIR.

THE GROUNDS FLOODED—MR. DEPEW TO MAKE AN ADDRESS ON TUESDAY.

Syracuse, N. Y., Sept. 12 (Special).—The New-York State Fair grounds looked to-day more like a big pond than the place of an agricultural display. The rain again interfered with the second day's programme. The only persons who came to the grounds were those who had business, and those who did not have rubber boots had a hard time of it. The officers of the society were early at their posts in the main building, and all the morning were surrounded by a crowd of men who wanted information. A meeting of the Executive Board of the society was held last evening. It is said that it would be almost impossible to postpone or extend the fair, as many of the exhibitors are somewhat discouraged, and most of the cattle are booked for the cattle show at Rochester next week. Besides it is feared that the fruit and flowers would not be in the best of condition. It can be safely said that it will be Monday before the grounds will be in fit condition for a big crowd, providing that the sun shines from now until then.

Chauncey M. Depew has consented to make an address on Tuesday, but exactly at what hour is not yet definitely known. The number and variety of exhibits surpass the greatest expectations. Exhibitors come from many of the Eastern and Western states. One of the remarkable entries for a prize is the herd of Jersey cattle exhibited by Mrs. Curtis, of Saratoga County. She is the only woman who has made an entry, and naturally her display of Jerseys attracts no little attention. They are among the finest specimens of cattle on the ground.

THOROUGHBRED JERSEYS TO BE SHOWN.

Rochester, N. Y., Sept. 12.—The Western New-York fair will open at the Driving Park grounds in this city September 22, and continue four days. The greatest collection of Jersey cattle ever brought together will be on exhibition. Over 600 entries have already been made. Some valuable prizes have been offered in this particular class. R. A. Sibley, president of the Western New-York Jersey Cattle Breeders' Association, is authority for the statement that the finest cattle in the State will be on exhibition.

A FRENCH ADMISSION.

A MEMBER OF THE PARIS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ON THE MEAT INSPECTION BILL—THE FRENCH DISCRIMINATING AGAINST THEIR OWN PRODUCTS.

E. Lourdelet, formerly president and now an influential member of the Paris Chamber of Commerce, recently published in "Le Temps" an important letter, extracts from which are here translated. Writing about the Meat inspection bill, M. Lourdelet says:

No matter how Draconian is that bill, we feel no embarrassment in acknowledging that the United States remains within the limits of its strict rights. It is not for us to furnish weapons which will be turned against us. We have never ceased to protest against the publication of the reports of the mixed commissions. We do not see "the usefulness of it, but we feel all the inconveniences of these publications. It is hardly smart to proclaim over the roofs that our alimentary preserves contain copper sulphate, that our wines are plastered, that our brandies are nothing but rectified alcohols, etc., etc. Our foreign customers are alarmed at these declarations and withdraw from us their confidence, their German and other competitors go around the whole world, and with the reports of the municipal laboratories in their hands, they prove, through our own avowals, that our products are an honest one, and that, consequently, theirs are preferable.

Read the reports of American Consuls, and you will see by them that all the declarations of our official chemists are translated and forwarded to their Government. Without reflecting upon the science and the probity of our chemists, we shall not cease deploring the publicity which they give to their analyses; it is awkward to frighten consumers, beyond all measure, it is a fault to decry National products and to injure their exportation. We manufacture excellent products; our alimentary articles are of a superior quality; our wines are unrivalled, and we hurry in demolishing what the entire world has recognized and consecrated for centuries. Let us, therefore, suppress the reports of laboratory analysis.

This is the first point. There is another, which relates to American salted meats. It is of a more delicate nature, for it touches agricultural interests, which number so many supporters in Parliament. In 1879 this is a mistake, and should read in 1881, when the entrance of salted meats from the United states was prohibited in France, the Americans felt very sore. We will not examine whether or not these salted meats were trichinosed. We think it would have been preferable not to take a special measure against a friendly country, and to say squarely: Our agriculture is suffering; it needs protection; we put high duties upon salted meats from any place, because we must defend the interests of such or such region.

We have discriminated against the products of our own country, just as we have discriminated against those of another country.

Since 1879 (1881) is the exact date the United states has not ceased to protest—they are still protesting, but to-day they act.

Let us both give up the field of reprisals, and let Americans be persuaded that good sense and justice never lose their places in France.

A WEDDING.

Fairfield, Conn., Sept. 12 (Special).—On Thursday afternoon, in St. Paul's Church, Fairfield, Conn., the marriage of Miss Hilena Cruger, daughter of the Rev. Dr. George S. Mallory, of "The Churchman," and Wilfred Mellersh, of Surrey, England, took place. The officiating clergyman was the Rev. Dr. Mallory, father of the bride, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Jones, pastor of the church, and the Rev. Charles M. Pyne, of Washington. The bridesmaids were Miss May Mallory, sister of the bride; Miss Hilda Mellersh, sister of the bridegroom; Miss E. Jones, of Middletown, Conn.; Miss Maud Mallory, of Bridgeport; Miss G. Oralone, of New-Rochelle; and Miss Parsons, of New-York. The best man was Mr. Jones, of New-York. The ushers were Messrs. Rowland and William Mallory, of Bridgeport, cousins of the bride; G. Corning, of New-York, and Frederick Mills, of Fairfield. Mr. and Mrs. Mellersh, at the close of a short bridal tour, will sail for England, their future home.

NORTH VINELANDS NEW POSTMASTER.

North Vineland, N. J., Sept. 12.—A. H. Kirk has been appointed postmaster for this place, and will soon enter upon the duties of his office. Mr. Kirk is a native of Chester County, Pennsylvania, but has lived in this State for the last fifteen years.

THE LAST OF THE STRAUSS CONCERTS.

The Strauss Orchestra will bring its season at the Madison Square Garden to an end with the concerts of this afternoon and evening, and the ballets will also be seen for the last time. At the final concert this evening operatic selections, including some quartets, will be sung by Sig. Bologna, Sig. Grechi, Miss Yendik and Miss Klein. The phonographs will be exhibited this afternoon and probably again in the evening. They excited much interest last night, and hundreds of people listened to them. The audience last evening was extremely large, one of the largest of the season, in fact, and the whole programme was heartily enjoyed and liberally applauded. Sig. Bologna sang the drinking song from "Martha," and Miss Yendik sang "Noti Signor," from "The Huguenots." The two were heard together in a duet from "La Favorita." The programmes of to-day promise to be especially interesting, and they afford the last opportunities for the present of hearing the Strauss Orchestra.

Mr. Strauss said yesterday, while conversing with several friends about the phonograph's capability of reproducing musical compositions, that, according to his observation, pieces were rendered quite faithfully throughout. Yet a piece played by an orchestra had some defects, because some instruments could be better heard than others. For instance, the clarionet and flute could be heard distinctly, in fact, all wind instruments seeming to be taken up by the apparatus correctly, whereas the string instruments and drums were poorly reproduced. Then again, the tempo was much slower in the phonograph, and even if the speed of the motor were increased, although the right tempo might be obtained, the piece would necessarily be curtailed. He believed, however, that the truly wonderful genius of Edison would overcome this defect.

THE FELLOWCRAFTS' FIRST WINTER DINNER.

A good time is always enjoyed at the dinners of the Fellowcraft Club, and last night was not an exception. It was the first dinner of the season, and the numbers present were small, but there was enough of fun and good-fellowship to show that the winter life of the club had begun in earnest. President Richard Watson Gilder was detained away, but John Ford took the chairmanship and held it to the satisfaction of all present. Erastus Wiman was the first speaker after cigars had been lighted, and when he had described the beauties of Canadian reciprocity, J. W. Bengough, the Canadian caricaturist, kept the company in a roar of laughter by a series of crayon sketches, accompanied by witty remarks. W. Lewis Fraser made a clever speech in a spirit of mock criticism upon Mr. Bengough's sketches, which, by the by, have been presented to the club. Among the guests present besides Mr. Wiman and Mr. Bengough were Dr. Frank Ferguson, Thomas Burgess, Frank Carpenter, Colonel Richard B. Irwin and W. F. Nefus.

A SHORT-LIVED INSURRECTION.

SETTLEMENTS OF THE TROUBLES IN THE SWISS CANTON OF TICINO.

THE QUESTION OF REVISING THE CONSTITUTION TO BE SUBMITTED TO A POPULAR VOTE.

Bellinzona, Sept. 12.—The revolt in the Canton of Ticino has collapsed. The troops have been well received by the revolutionists. It has been agreed that the question of the revision of the Constitution be submitted to a popular vote.

Berne, Sept. 12.—The revolutionists formed a Provisional Government and convoked a popular assembly, which declared the existing Government and the Grand Council dissolved, and ordered general elections for next Sunday.

The insurgents held Lugano, Mendrano, Chiasso and Locarno. The Bundesrath was called in extra session and ordered Federal troops to be sent to the scene of the disorders. The populace supported the insurgents and the Civic Guard occupied the telegraph offices, thus preventing the supporters of the cantonal government from communicating by telegraph with each other or with the National Government.

The rebels arrested Councillor Orcali, the Federal Commissioner, who received instructions to annul the decision of the Provisional Government and the vote of the popular assembly.

The advanced Liberals took a leading part in the opposition to the Conservative Government. The Government has become unpopular owing to the Treasurer's recent embezzlement.

The political trouble in the Canton of Ticino is of old standing. But the latest news justifies the hope that it will not bring out another civil war like the famous struggle of the Sonderbund fifty years ago. Still, the same religious passions prevail in the present quarrel—more than mere differences of a political character. During the last few years the Clerical party in the Ticino Canton had succeeded in holding the principal offices, through the use of some high-handed means; and the Federal Government at Berne, faithful executor of the Swiss Constitution, had been compelled to send some troops to protect the local Canton government against the revolt of its citizens. This time again, the popular movement began by ousting the Clerical administration of Ticino, and by putting in its place a Provisional Liberal Government.

The Ticinese, though of Italian origin, are as good Swiss patriots as can be found in the German and French cantons of old Helvetia. They were the first and most ardent in protesting against the rumors venomously started by parties interested in sowing discord between Italy and Switzerland, to the effect that the Ticinese were anxious to be annexed to the Italian kingdom. It appears that the present turmoil is already appeased, and that the conflicting parties have agreed to have recourse to that great constitutional remedy of all political troubles in Switzerland, the application of the "referendum," or popular vote, upon any threatening question at issue. Of course the Liberal party was soon the master at Lugano, the cradle of all their former peaceful or armed protests against Clerical tyranny.

It may be mentioned that the great Hungarian exile Louis Kossuth, now in his eighty ninth year, passed a few days at Lugano at the end of August. He was received with warm enthusiasm by the Society of the Liberal Workmen, who presented him their respectful homage at the Albergo del Parc, occupied by Kossuth, to whom they offered a splendid bouquet with the Hungarian colors.

FOR A RECIPROCITY LEAGUE.

SUGGESTION OF A CANADIAN MERCHANT—OBJECTS OF THE PROPOSED ORGANIZATION.

Toronto, Sept. 12.—John Hallam, one of the most extensive hide dealers in Canada, writes to the newspapers a letter advocating the formation of a "Reciprocity League," with a subscribed capital of $100,000, the object being "to create a healthy public sentiment, so that economic questions affecting trade and commerce between the United states and Canada can be discussed free from party bias; to educate the people on all matters relating to tariffs, free trade, or reciprocity, by employing gentlemen who are good speakers and capable of presenting the views of the league in popular form; to send out literature in the shape of pamphlets and fly sheets, and to engage writers who are conversant with economic questions to write editorials for those news papers favorable to free-trade principles."

Mr. Hallam says he was encouraged to make this suggestion for the formation of a league because Blaine, Sherman, Wiman and others are favorable to reciprocity. He is willing to be one of 200 to subscribe $500 each for the formation of a fund.

ERICSSON'S BODY AT STOCKHOLM.

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIMORE AFTER THE FASTEST RUN ON RECORD FOR A MAN-OF-WAR.

Stockholm, Sept. 12. The United states man of war Baltimore, with the body of Ericsson on board, arrived here this evening. She entered the harbor at 7:15 o'clock. She made the run from New-York to Gothenburg within seventeen days, which is the fastest time on record for a man of war. During the voyage a sentry was constantly on guard over the casket, which had been placed upon a low bench under the poop deck, and was completely sheltered from the weather.

THE HALE COWLES CASE.

Montreal, Sept. 12.—The trial of Cleveland C. Hale for shooting with intent to kill his brother-in-law, Eugene H. Cowles, was to have begun in the Court of Queen's Bench this morning, but an adjournment was again asked for by the Crown, as its witnesses were not ready. A large number of witnesses will come from Cleveland to testify in the case. Among those who have already arrived are Judge Ingersoll, Judge Stevenson Burke, counsel for Mrs. Cowles, H. A. Garfield, son of the late President Garfield, and Cody Staley Cleveland. There is a possibility that ex President Hayes will also be here to give evidence as to Hale's good character.

The Hon. R. Laflamme, Q. C., and H. J. Clorman will conduct the prosecution, and Messrs. D. MacMaster, Q. C., and H. D. McGibbon, Q. C., will have charge of the defence. Mr. Cowles returned to town last night and was joined by A. H. Cowles, of Cleveland.

AN ENGLISH WAIL OVER THE MCKINLEY BILL.

London, Sept. 12.—"The Times" says: "The McKinley bill in all its stages has shown public opinion in America, in respect to economical principles, to be in a retrograde rather than a progressive condition. Great Britain's regret is that its unselfish Parliament is most unlikely to retaliate. The penal articles of the Meat Inspection bill will probably never come into operation. The balance of the strife over the pork trade seems plainly in favor of Europe. The dangerous precedent of investing a republican magistrate with the attributes of an autocrat is a question for the American people to settle for themself and its representatives."

FORCING CITIZENS TO JOIN THE MILITIA.

Panama, Sept. 4.—Since the actual conclusion of peace between Guatemala and Salvador the attention of the outside world has been particularly directed to the actions of the former country. An edict calls on every male Guatemalan between the ages of eighteen and fifty to join the militia on penalty of being denounced and dealt with as a traitor. Provision is also made for a forced loan of $1,000,000 and the imposition of an export duty of $1 a quintal on coffee and an excise duty on aguadiente and some other articles.

MAKING PRINCE GEORGE'S VISIT PLEASANT.

Montreal, Sept. 12.—Prince George, Admiral Watson and other officers of the warships Canada and Thrush spent a busy day yesterday. In the morning they went by special train to Dorval and took luncheon at the Forest and Stream Club, after which they attended the Belkir races. In the evening they attended the citizens' ball given at the Windsor Hotel, at which nearly 300 guests were present. The Prince danced with Lady Hickson.

LORD STANLEY AT TORONTO.

Toronto, Sept. 12.—Governor-General Stanley, accompanied by his suite, arrived here to-day from Sarnia, where he had been inspecting the Grand Trunk Railway tunnel under the St. Clair River. This afternoon the Governor-General visited the Toronto Industrial Exhibition as the guest of the directors. The Earl of Aberdeen also visited the exhibition to-day.

NEW-ZEALAND CHARY ABOUT FEDERATION.

Wellington, Sept. 12.—The House of Representatives of New-Zealand has appointed two delegates to the Federation Convention without power to commit New-Zealand to definite action.

TROOPS REVIEWED BY THE GERMAN EMPRESS.

Breslau, Sept. 12.—The Empress Augusta Victoria reviewed a large body of troops here to-day. The Emperor headed the cuirassiers in the march past the Empress.

DEATHS FROM THE CHOLERA IN SPAIN.

Valencia, Sept. 12.—There were thirty-one new cases of cholera and twenty deaths from the disease reported in this city to-day. A number of suspicious cases have been reported in Castellon and Vallecas, near Madrid.

LABOR DIFFICULTIES ABROAD.

DOCKMEN AT SOUTHAMPTON TO RETURN TO WORK—JOHN BURNS WOULD CONTINUE THE STRIKE—THE SITUATION IN AUSTRALIA.

Southampton, Sept. 12.—At a dockmen's meeting this afternoon it was decided that deputies of the workmen should wait upon individual employers and try to arrange a settlement. At the request of the magistrates four companies of infantry have been withdrawn. Michael Davitt writes to the strikers to keep the peace whatever provocation arises. Burns, in an interview to-night, declared that he was in favor of continuing the strike in spite of yesterday evening's decision.

Sprou, one of the leaders of the strike, has been arrested on a charge of intimidation. The dockmen have decided to return to work in the morning, but the sailors and firemen are still holding out. The town is quiet to-night.

In imparting to the press the results of the strikers' meeting and the interviews with employers, Burns said that the dockers had perhaps been indiscreet, but they had been courageous and had secured concessions relatively greater than the London strikers had obtained. The executive, he said, had their own reasons for not prolonging the struggle. Non-recognition of the union by the employers was a mere formality and not worth fighting about.

The Secretary of the Seamen's and Firemen's Union announces that many men have resolved to quit the town and seek work at other ports.

Glasgow, Sept. 12.—The State Line steamer State of Georgia, Captain Moodie, was about to depart for New-York to-day, when the crew struck because a non-union baker was on board.

Melbourne, Sept. 12.—Mr. Champion, the labor agitator, has gone to Sydney. It is believed that leading strikers have authorized him to negotiate with the employes. The strikers' executive, however, disclaim Champion.

The manifesto issued by the employers at Sydney expresses regret that the demands of the men are not calculated to facilitate a settlement, and urges the strikers to offer more reasonable terms.

At Brisbane the strike has collapsed, and traffic is again in a normal condition. Several officers who refused work on vessels employing non-union men have applied for reinstatement and have received their old places.

DISQUIET IN ARGENTINE PROVINCES.

THE SITUATION THREATENING IN ENTRE-RIOS—OPPOSITION TO A CABINET MINISTER.

Buenos Ayres, Sept. 12.—Meetings of the Cabinet are held daily. Unquietness prevails in the provinces. The situation is so threatening in the Province of Entre Rios that further reinforcements have been sent there.

The payments of the cedula coupons have not yet been arranged for.

A portion of the press is making violent attacks upon Senor Rocca, Minister of the Interior, and it is likely that he will be induced to resign.

TO DECLARE FOR INDEPENDENCE.

A MOTION TO BE SUBMITTED NEXT YEAR AT THE DOMINION LABOR CONGRESS.

Ottawa, Sept. 12.—It is stated on good authority that the Radical element in the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress will submit a motion at next year's meeting, declaring for Canadian independence under a republican form of government. The question was privately discussed here during last week's session, but it was decided to wait another year.

MR. GLADSTONE'S ADVICE TO ARTISANS.

London, Sept. 11.—Mr. Gladstone delivered an address before the Literary Institute at Saltney this evening. He extolled the value of the technical training of artisans, whom he exhorted to work to the best of their ability and to avoid scamping. He appealed to the working classes to banish the false idea of the respectability of the lower grades of clerkships, where he said competition was more severe than in any branch of manual labor. Owing to competition the better educated Germans were willing to work at half price, while in a multitude of departments hand labor was capable of being raised to a high degree of excellence.

FOR FORGING LADY DUNLO'S SIGNATURE.

London, Sept. 12.—A man named Weston has been sentenced to seven years' imprisonment for forging Lady Dunlo's signature.

TWENTY PERSONS BURIED IN A MINE.

Berlin, Sept. 12.—An explosion occurred in the Starfurth coal pit at Loederburg to-day. Twenty persons are entombed in the mine.

MINISTER PHELPS ON HIS WAY HOME.

Berlin, Sept. 12.—William Walter Phelps, the United states Minister, and family have started for home.

OVER A PRECIPICE ON THE MATTERHORN.

Berne, Sept. 12.—A German tourist and two guides have been blown over a precipice on the Matterhorn.

MR. AND MRS. STANLEY AT MONZA.

Rome, Sept. 12.—Henry M. Stanley and his wife arrived at Monza to-day. They were received at the station by Captain Casati, the explorer.

AN AMERICAN GIRL'S SUCCESS.

London, Sept. 12.—The Brussels correspondent of "The Times" says: "Miss Sibyl Sanderson, the young American singer, appeared in the opera of 'Esclarmonde,' in this city to-night, and scored a brilliant success."

INOCULATION FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

Berlin, Sept. 12.—Dr. Koch, the German physician who says that he has discovered a method of curing consumption by inoculation, is about to begin experiments on human patients who are suffering from tuberculosis.

TO REPUDIATE BOULANGISM.

Paris, Sept. 12.—M. Laguerre, the well known supporter of General Boulanger, is preparing a speech, in which he will renounce fealty to the Boulanger party and will assume the position of a Revisionist.

TRINITY CHURCH SUES ST. THOMAS'S.

The complaint has been filed in the County Clerk's office, in a suit by the Trinity Church corporation against the rector, church wardens and vestrymen of St. Thomas's, at Fifty-third-st. and Fifth-ave., to foreclose a mortgage of $20,000 on the property of St. Thomas's Church. The complaint says that the mortgage was due on September 14, 1871, and has not yet been paid.

George Macculloch Miller, counsel for St. Thomas's, said last evening that the suit had been brought for merely technical reasons. Forty or fifty years ago, at least, Trinity Church had loaned the money to St. Thomas's, which was then situated at Broadway and Houston-st., and was not so rich as it is now. The money was really a gift, as the lender had never intended to demand either interest or principal, but the mortgage had been kept in force, nevertheless. Every twenty years Trinity required St. Thomas's to sign an instrument recognizing the vitality of the mortgage, which would otherwise lapse. This paper had been sent to Mr. Miller, but had not been signed, as so many of the vestrymen were out of the city that no meeting of them could be held. As soon as they could be called together and action taken, the suit would be withdrawn.

Stephen P. Nash, counsel for Trinity corporation, said that he had brought fifty such suits against churches to which Trinity had loaned money, but that as soon as the borrowing church corporation signed an acknowledgment that the mortgage was still in force, the suits were withdrawn.

WORK OF THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

Fabyan House, N. H., Sept. 12 (Special).—The eighth session of the Library Association opened at 9:30 a. m. Two new experiments in the matter of Sunday openings were reported successful, that of the Providence and the Pawtucket public libraries. A discussion was evoked, during which Judge Chamberlain, the retiring librarian of the Boston Public Library, said that though possibly 75 per cent of the Sunday readers came for the sake of the comfortable chairs, he still believed it accomplished a good work. One of the most interesting questions which has been considered by the conference is that of university extension and the establishment of courses in connection with the work of the public libraries.

ELYSIAN WEATHER.

From The Washington Star.

There is nothing the matter with the weather in Washington now or at any time. Here the summer days are strings of silver pearls, which hang translucent in the cool, sweet air; the red-rose kiss of June falls like a benison on every breeze that wanders down from the blue Virginia hills and, like a cooling hand, drops softly through the sunshine upon the eyelids of the resting town; the long low lines of rustling trees, dewladen morn and eve, bring freshened life to every living thing, and every nerve and fibre is filled with that rare tonic power which makes age youth and overcomes all ills that may be heirlooms to the flesh. And our winters are our summers in duplicate, and our springs and autumns will discount the other two seasons with one hand tied behind them.

AGAINST SENATOR VANCE.

FORMIDABLE OPPOSITION ORGANIZED BY THE FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

SOME SIGNIFICANT CIRCUMSTANCES IN NORTH CAROLINA POLITICS—MANY FORCES ARRAYED AGAINST THE SENATOR.

Charlotte, N. C., Sept. 9 (Special).—The opposition to the re-election of Senator Vance is becoming more apparent daily and is presenting a more formidable organization than Mr. Vance's friends at the recent Congressional District conventions supposed possible. Two years ago Zebulon B. Vance was free from the breath of political censure with the masses of Democrats in North Carolina. But there came the shrill call to the farmers to organize for mutual protection, to check the march of trusts and monopolies. This call was not made on the spur of the moment, but it was after the originators of the Farmers' Mutual Protection Society had laid their plans, like the older party schemers, to "down" everything in the way of the stupendous machine they had put in motion. Mr. Vance seemingly was in the track. Outside issues are brought against the Senator as reasons, strengthened by his present attitude toward the Farmers' Sub-Treasury bill, why he should be retired from the National Councils in 1892. The opposition to him may thus be classed, with their moving causes:

The Richmond and Danville Railroad, whose interests in this section are ably looked after by Colonel A. B. Andrews, of Raleigh, who is the second vice-president of that road.

Some few things which Mr. Vance did not do to assist Senator Ransom in his fight for re-election in 1889:

The hostile attitude of the Senator toward the Sub-Treasury bill.

Mr. Vance's alleged conversion to the faith of the Roman Catholic Church.

The mistaken zeal of an organ, perhaps in the Senator's interests.

A belief that Governor Fowle is indifferent as to whether or not Mr. Vance is returned to the Senate.

More light is thrown on the foregoing by the following statements: In 1882, when R. B. Vance, a brother of the Senator, represented the VIIIth District of this State in Congress, he was the bitter opponent of all measures intended to aid corporations, especially those of railroads, and more especially the Richmond and Danville Railroad. This latter concern he fought vigorously about discrimination in freights against his section, and the zeal and ability which he displayed, it was then thought, and it is now believed, were inspired by his brother, the present Senator. Z. B. Vance was shortly thereafter elected to the Senate for the term he is now filling, but the interim between R. B. Vance's fight against the railroad and the meeting of the Legislature was too short to organize a formidable opposition and the railroad party let him slip in. Six years have, however, passed since then, and ample time has been given to his corporate enemy to arrange for a vigorous fight, and it will be waged. The present Governor of North Carolina, Mr. Fowle, was looked upon favorably by the Richmond and Danville people as against the field, favorable to the Carolina Central Railroad, the friend of Mr. Vance. The election of Mr. Fowle was therefore not a victory for Mr. Vance personally. It is now said that Colonel Andrews will be a candidate for the United States Senate. He is young, vigorous and able, and has the backing of his road.

In a sort of politic way Mr. Vance explained that it would be unbecoming in him to interfere in the fight, before the last Legislature, for a successor to Senator Ransom. The friends of the latter can make no specific charge against Mr. Vance of treachery, but they say that in hunting around they fail to find any good that he did toward the re-election of Mr. Ransom. True or not, this is against him, and the breath of suspicion is bad in politics.

In relation to what is now known as the Sub-Treasury bill, as presented to Mr. Vance in the Senate, with the qualified "by request," it is well to regard the fact that the masses of the farmer element, while not wedded to this particular bill offered in the Senate, are demanding in the south and West a measure of legislation of that character, and it is the shibboleth of the party for the fall campaign. In the States of Georgia and North and South Carolina it is political death to question the financial policy outlined by the alliances, and the shrewd partisan is beginning to look through the same glasses with the farmer. Taking into consideration the fact that the Farmers' Alliance polls about 75,000 votes in North Carolina, it might have been supposed that Mr. Vance would be more cautious in his intercourse with such a large body of sovereigns and that he would have conferred with its leaders in private before launching such a scheme for his enemies to smile at and his friends to become nervous over. The questions propounded by alliances in this State to Congressional candidates, were also intended at the proper time to be put to Mr. Vance, but the latter perhaps injudiciously anticipated too much when he wrote the political pastoral letter to the Alliance secretary. In relation to the farmers' demand for the abolition of National banks, Mr. Vance replied: "I am not in favor of the abolition of National banks and the issue of legal tender notes in place of their notes, in the present state of our financial policy." This is frank enough, and perhaps expresses the honest views of the Senator on this question, but it is entirely at variance with the platform of his party, which is now but a few days old, so that time enough elapsed between his letter and the meeting of the Democratic State Convention, for reconciling in some way the difference between himself and his party on finance, but it was not done. A resolution in the platform says: "We favor the abolition of National banks and the substitution of legal tender Treasury notes in lieu of National bank notes, issued in sufficient volume to do the business of the country on a cash system, regulating the amount needed on a per capita basis as the business interests of the country expand."

Not content with this his enemies now want to show that Mr. Vance has identified himself with the Church of Rome to secure the powerful influence which that body is supposed to wield in his party. This alleged conversion from Calvinism to Romanism is not true. The Senator is still a member of the Presbyterian Church.

The injudicious utterances of a newspaper published in this city, presumably in the interests of Mr. Vance, have widened the breach between the Senator and the farmers. You may persuade the gentleman from the rural districts, but to call him a fool and try to drive him will make him as mulish as any animal he has on his plantation. The Alliances hereabouts have passed resolutions condemning that paper and its editor in unmeasured terms. The editor is certainly cont