

Amusements.

ACADEMY—The Old Homestead. AMERICAN THEATRE—The Great Eastern. AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR BUILDING—10 a. m. to 10 p. m.—Industrial Exhibition. BROADWAY THEATRE—The Paul Jones. CITY THEATRE—The City Directory. COLUMBIAN THEATRE—The New York. DALL'S THEATRE—The New Lamp for Old. EDEN THEATRE—The New Lamp for Old. GARDEN THEATRE—The Sun and the Moon. GRAND OPERA HOUSE—The Grand Opera. HAMBURG'S HARBOR OPERA HOUSE—The Hamburg. HERMAN'S THEATRE—The Sun and the Moon. KOTTER & BIALY—The Sun and the Moon. LYCEUM THEATRE—The Sun and the Moon. MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—The Sun and the Moon. METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—The Metropolitan. MINER'S THEATRE—The Sun and the Moon. NEW PARK THEATRE—The Sun and the Moon. NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Sun and the Moon. PALMER'S THEATRE—The Sun and the Moon. PRINCE'S THEATRE—The Sun and the Moon. STAR THEATRE—The Sun and the Moon. UNION SQUARE THEATRE—The Sun and the Moon. 24TH STREET THEATRE—The Sun and the Moon.

Index to Advertisements.

Table with 4 columns: Page, Col., Page, Col. Lists various advertisements and their locations.

Business Notices.

A FEW ELEGANT SUITES TO RENT by the season. CHINA MANUFACTURERS HOTEL, BRISTOL, STR. AVE and 42d ST., N. Y. OFFICE FURNITURE in Great Variety. 111 Fulton-st., New York.

TRIBUNE TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS. Daily, 7 days a week... 1 year, 6 mos., 3 mos., 1 mo. Single Copies, 5 Cts. per copy.

New-York Daily Tribune.

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FOURTEEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.—Municipal elections in Belgium resulted in victories for Liberals and Socialists. Emperor Francis Joseph gave a banquet in honor of the Prince of Wales at Vienna. The olive crop at Zara, Delmatia, was destroyed by a hailstorm. The tramway employes at Vienna began a strike. Domestic.—A train filled with passengers narrowly escaped destruction on the Lake Shore Railroad; a collision of trains also occurred in Chicago, but nobody was killed. Fire occurred in the office of the Western Union at Boston. Storm did damage in New-England. The foreign engineers now in this country were entertained at Chattanooga, Tenn. It was decided to place the body of Abraham Lincoln, Jr., in the Lincoln Monument, at Springfield, Ill. The arguments over the election law have been heard by the Maryland Court of Appeals. City and Suburban.—The Rev. Dr. H. Y. Satterlee, the Rev. Dr. R. Heber Newton, the Rev. Dr. J. H. Melville and the Rev. Thomas Dixon, Jr., preached on the duty of the Christian in politics. The West End Presbyterian Church of Harlem was dedicated. Charges of beating and robbing men were made against the notorious "Tom" Gould and his partner. The Weather.—Forecast for to-day: Fair or partly cloudy, possibly preceded by rain, but with a clearing tendency; slight temperature changes. Temperature Yesterday: Highest, 62 degrees; lowest, 51; average, 56.1-4.

Four clergymen of this city devoted a portion of the whole of their sermons yesterday to the consideration of political matters. Dr. Heber Newton's theme was "Why We Want Municipal Reform." The array of reasons which he marshalled was strong and well supported, and every one of them is a prime argument against the continuation of such municipal malgovernment as New-York has had and has. Thomas Dixon, Jr., with characteristic incisiveness, punctured several of Tammany's pretensions—pretensions so reckless, he said, that they are sublime. Dr. Satterlee treated the general subject of religion and politics without reference, except by implication, to the present situation. A vote is a trust, he asserted, and no man has a right to betray that trust. Preaching from the same text, Dr. Melville drew substantially the same lesson. Words like these from our pulpits were never more needed than now.

Engineer John Burns, whose presence-of-mind, ready decision and bravery doubtless saved from death many passengers on a Lake Shore express train yesterday, is precisely the sort of man Mr. Dewey had in mind when, in his Pittsburg address, he so vividly portrayed the true engineer's heroic conduct under the most trying circumstances. Burns saw a wreck on the track ahead. He was going fifty miles an hour. It was impossible to stop in time. He might reverse his engine, jump for his life and let his passengers take their chances. But no! He would not desert his post. Opening the throttle, he drove his engine ahead at higher speed and actually out a way through the wreck. Though some of the passenger cars were torn open, not a passenger was killed, and only one or two were hurt. Burns himself escaped with slight injuries. With a man of high nerve and bravery in the cab a dreadful catastrophe could hardly have been avoided.

Our readers who have followed the course of the Fasset Investigating Committee's inquiry during the last week will be glad to have the results concisely and intelligently summed up for them, as is done in an article which is given on another page. The investigation was devoted to the County Clerk's office, the Register's office and the Tax Department. The two former proved particularly profitable fields for the committee's probe. Tammany's influence in both of them has been supreme, and the result speaks for itself. The fat fees which used to make the holders of the offices rich, the expenses at the same time being kept at a low figure, are, now that the Register and County Clerk receive salaries instead of raking the fees into their pockets, all eaten up in running

expenses, and are not enough even then; so that the Register's office in particular scarcely has to have an appropriation from the city treasury to make both ends meet. Tammany incompetency and maladministration are thus strikingly illustrated, and a powerful argument is presented for dethroning it from place and power in all the city.

In an article on Jersey City politics elsewhere printed a circumstantial account is given of Sheriff Davis's dickerings with the liquor-dealers, and promising, in return for their support, to send men to the Assembly who will act in their interest. We commend this to the honest, respectable, law-abiding voters of Jersey City. Will any of them lift a finger to help perpetuate the rule of such a disreputable "boss" as Davis has proved to be? Is it not their plain duty, rather, to do all in their power, by voice and vote, to defeat his candidates and purge Jersey City from its disgrace?

DISTINCTIONS BETWEEN PARTIES. American political parties have differed from the foundation of the Union respecting the necessity and expediency of legislation. This is the supreme test by which they have always been distinguished each from the other. There have been various parties, Federalist, Whig and Republican, which have not been satisfied with existing conditions of progress, and have demanded legislation in accordance with their views. On the other hand, there has been under various names the Democratic party committed to inaction and opposed to legislation. The strengthening of National authority at the expense of State rights, the development of home industries and the establishment of manufactures, the restriction and final abolition of slavery, the construction of public works and the building of continental railroads, the Homestead law, the creation of banking and currency systems, and the passage of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments as necessary corollaries to the Declaration of Independence, were results accomplished by organized political action in favor of additional legislation. The Democratic party has opposed all these great measures because it is recruited mainly from those classes who want less legislation rather than more legislation. Its leaders have either been strict constructionists of the Constitution and challenged the legality of the proposed legislation, or else they have accepted with cynical complacency the false assumption that the world is governed too much; and the rank and file have been out of sympathy with the progressive tendencies of American civilization.

This distinction between parties has never been more sharply defined than at present; and it is most important that our younger classes of citizens who are accustomed to the responsibilities of political duty should consider it before casting their ballots this autumn. The Republican party is committed to the policy of legislating in various directions for the welfare of the Nation; and the Democratic party is satisfied to let things go without legislation. In the States the Republicans are on the side of high license as a remedy for the evils of free liquor and intemperance, and of ballot reform as a useful and necessary agency for the purification of elections; and the Democrats have done everything they could to obstruct and defeat both reforms. In the Nation the Republicans stand for a Federal Elections law, which will enable every citizen, black or white, to vote as he pleases and to have that vote honestly counted; and the Democrats are in favor of maintaining the system of intimidation, assassination, outrage and fraud practised in many sections of the South. A Republican Congress has enacted a measure for protecting American industries and creating new manufactures, and for discriminating against foreign and in favor of National interests. The Democratic party wants less legislation of this kind—a lower tariff and a larger free list. Republicanism favors the restoration of the American commercial marine and the enlargement of foreign markets by reciprocity. Democracy is opposed to these policies. A Republican Congress is acting decisively upon a series of great National questions, and the Democratic minority is systematically obstructing one measure after another.

It is history repeating itself for the benefit of a new generation of citizens. The organization which, in the course of nearly a hundred years, has antagonized National supremacy, emancipation, the War for the Union, reconstruction, civil rights, the development of home industries on land and sea, works of internal improvement, the settlement of the West under the Homestead law, and the promotion of American rather than European interests, wants less legislation or none at all, whenever any practical reform or useful policy is proposed. All the landmarks of American progress have been raised by those who were unwilling to remain idle and unconcerned when beneficent results could be accomplished by legislation. Their faith in legislation is inspired by an intense ardor for action. The Democracy to-day, as it has always been, is the party of inaction. Republicanism marches, Democracy stands still.

THE SPEECH OF SENATOR ALDRICH. Senator Aldrich's admirable speech in closing the debate in the Senate on the new Tariff bill has been frequently mentioned, and its arguments attracted unusual attention at the time because of its remarkable effectiveness. No other speech for many years has been more finely adapted to meet and overcome the precise phases of objection to a protective measure which were liable to produce most impression on the public mind, and very few speeches indeed during the last ten years have set forth more convincingly the facts by which proposed legislation was justified. It is, therefore, a peculiarly timely speech for circulation and use before the approaching elections, and it is much to be regretted that delays in revision and printing prevented its publication in full until last Tuesday. All the essential parts of this strong argument are given in THE TRIBUNE this morning, and there are very few Republican voters so well informed that they cannot gain from it much new and valuable information.

No one can rise from its perusal without a high appreciation of the wisdom of this measure, and the ability of the leaders by whom it has been matured. In no spirit of favoritism it is commonly called the McKinley bill, on account of the peculiar ability and tact displayed in reconciling differences and overcoming obstacles in the House by the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means. But other able men had part in the work in that body, and in the Senate Messrs. Aldrich, Hiscock and Allison had given an enormous amount of time and study to the preparation of the Senate bill which was passed in 1889, and which formed the basis of the measure framed in the House. After other months spent this year in meeting new forms of objection and new phases of difficulty Senator Aldrich closed the debate with profound satisfaction that a tremendous labor was ended, and with the just feeling of pride in results attained which he shows clearly in his speech.

served by all is that the measure in question does not advance the duties on a single article which can be called a necessary of life. On this point Senator Aldrich spoke with the greatest emphasis, adding, "I call the attention of Senators upon the other side of the Chamber to this statement, and challenge them to its accuracy in any particular." Mr. Carlisle then asked whether duties not raised, but woolen and worsted goods were not raised, but Senator Aldrich answered that they were in fact reduced below the rates in the existing law, on the lower grades from 35 to 33 cents per pound, and that the lowest grades upon which there was any increase of duty were those of the finer and more expensive goods costing about 80 cents per pound, while "the cloths which make the clothing of the working men and women, and all the other grades of the community" were in fact supplied already by the home manufacture, and would be so supplied even if the duties were somewhat reduced. "If it were not for guarding our producers against the surplus products of Europe in periods of great depression of prices, existing rates might be with safety very greatly reduced," Senator Aldrich says, on such goods as supply the wants of the millions. In short, these goods are now sold at far below the prices at which similar foreign goods can be imported, the selling-prices having long been determined by domestic competition. Those who challenge the correctness of the Senator's statement must be prepared to show upon what necessities of life duties have been advanced, or to be adjudged unworthy of credit.

The great men of other days never had such vast and complicated problems to deal with as have been ably and bravely met by the Republican leaders this year. The task of marshaling and marshalling a world of facts leaves little time for rhetoric or fervid appeals to the feelings. But statesmen competent to make such an exposition of a Tariff bill as Senator Aldrich's closing speech were not found in the times of which men fondly say "there were giants in those days."

THE BUFFALO DISTRICT.

On another page is printed a letter describing the political situation in the Buffalo Congressional District. This is one of the largest, and by reason of its great, varied and fast-growing interests, one of the most important districts in our State. The Republican nominee, Mr. Williams, is a leading citizen of Buffalo, who could be counted upon to represent her at Washington as she deserves to be represented. A man of high character, large ability and proved aptitude for lawmaking, he has a right to look for the hearty support of every member of his party residing in the district. His opponent, Mr. Lockwood, was defeated when he ran for Congress six years ago—a good omen for Mr. Williams. The district is a tolerably close one, but experience has demonstrated that the energetic and resourceful Republicans of Buffalo can carry it whenever they all work hard and all work together. They may well be nerved to do their very best this time, for they cannot fail to realize that if the Republicans are to have a majority in the LIId Congress no district must be lost which the party now controls.

That the Democratic leaders have their eyes on the Buffalo district we are well aware. They keep bragging that they are going to capture that and its neighbor, the Erie-Niagara district, and it is perfectly well understood in political circles that their reliance for success in both is not chiefly upon their own strength. Their idea seems to be that the candidates for the Republican Congressional nominations who failed to carry the conventions are sore and have around them a large number of sore friends, and that although Democratic votes are not plenty enough by themselves to elect Democratic Congressmen, yet Democratic votes plus Republican sorehead influence is bound to prove a winning combination. Well, we believe that these Democrats are reckoning without their hosts. We should have an uncomely uncomplimentary opinion of the Republicanism of either Erie or Niagara if we thought that it nourished any considerable number of soreheads of the kind mentioned at this juncture. The duty of the hour is unmistakable—it is the duty of carrying the next Congress for the Republican party, the party of progress, reform and equal rights for all. Everything else, private grievances, local misunderstandings, the "claims" of counties, ought to be lost sight of until the campaign is over.

Our brethren of the rest of the country are and are justified in expecting that New-York, being the pivotal State, will give an account of herself in November worthy of her importance. But she will not do so unless she sends as many Republicans to the next Congress as represent her in the present one. Hence it behooves the Republicans of New-York to carry at least nineteen of the thirty-four districts. Here is a list of the districts which we now hold and of the candidates who must be elected if we are to retain them:

- 1 William C. Wallace, 25 James J. Betten,
13 Clarence Loxow, 26 George W. Ray,
14 John H. Keegan, 27 Lorenzo E. Payne,
15 Theodore C. Teale, 28 Henry J. Noyes,
16 John A. Quackenbush, 29 John B. Rines,
17 John W. Weaver, 30 John W. Verplanck,
20 John Sanford, 31 James W. Wadsworth,
21 Leslie W. Russell, 32 Benjamin H. Williams,
22 James S. Sherman, 34 Warren B. Hooper.

THE COST OF LIVING. There is not the slightest use in trying to pin down by facts the Free Traders who are asserting that prices of everything have advanced because of the new tariff. The men who say this know that it is not true, but they have made up their minds to lie in this campaign through on that line, and pay no more regard to facts than to the ninth commandment.

Any voter who chooses can settle the question for himself by making inquiries at a few of the stores where he deals. He will find that not one article in twenty out of the whole number which go to make up the cost of living has been altered in price at all since October 6, when the new tariff went into effect. But he will find, further, that nearly all of the comparatively few advances made are simply impositions of dealers who fancy that public ignorance will enable them to extort higher profits without dispute. If he wants to protect himself, any reader can purchase a TRIBUNE Extra, compare the new with the old duties on any articles of which he asks the price, and see whether the occasional advance of one cent to the pound or 5 per cent on the value justifies the extortion of 25 per cent more in the selling price by a portion of the dealers. When he finds evidence of such shabby extortion, he will not fail to remember also that the dealers are selling articles imported before the new tariff went into effect, on which they have paid only the old rates of duty. If they are

taking one cent more than they formerly asked for such articles, they are simply taking advantage of their customers, who can probably find other traders not quite so devoid of scruples. It may be particularly noticed that the dealers who get most enraged because attention is called to this species of imposition, are apt to be those who are fleecing their customers most unreasonably, and who have raised prices on many articles on which duties are not changed at all.

The great majority of articles which enter into the cost of living have not advanced in price at all during the last month. Thus every one can buy at retail nearly all articles of food, flour, breadstuffs, vegetables and meats, at as low prices as he paid a month ago. So he can buy nine-tenths of the various qualities and grades of cotton and woolen goods at as low a price, including all the qualities more commonly used by the millions in this country, and all boots and shoes and other leather goods, which the tariff does not affect in the least. He can buy all implements and tools as cheaply, for the same reason, unless he insists upon getting some forms of imported instead of domestic cutlery. If he insists upon buying the more expensive foreign woolsens and fine cottons, or plushes, or velvets, or kid gloves, he is liable to meet some dealers who will charge him more money for goods which they imported before the duties were paid. But the articles which the millions actually require and purchase are not advanced in price, even by the less scrupulous dealers.

There is not yet time to ascertain, in most cases, how much foreign manufacturers will reduce their prices to American buyers, in order to retain trade. Every shrewd merchant anticipates that such reductions will be made on a large proportion of the articles on which duties have been advanced. In a few months this effect of the new duties can be measured, and then, it is safe to predict, it will be found that the foreign producers and dealers have surrendered enough of their previous profits, on many articles, to enable them to retain at least a part of their American custom. Until prices have been thus readjusted, the more reputable and the shrewder merchants on this side are not in haste to make advances in prices of goods on which only the old duties were paid, lest they should thus lose both repute and custom.

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

Liquidation in London and rapid exhaustion of bank reserves here have made the last week a discouraging one to speculators in stocks. But in products, speculative prices were moved up with success, and the volume of legitimate trade all over the country continues larger than at any former time, without unusual excitement or disturbance of any kind. Though money has been somewhat tight at Philadelphia and Chicago, notwithstanding enormous disbursements by the Treasury and shipments from this city, commercial transactions nowhere appear to be restricted by pressure or apprehension. But the New-York banks again find a deficit, instead of their recent large surplus, and demands from the interior have not ceased, though the rate of exchange on New-York in Western and Southern cities has become less unfavorable.

The banks lost over \$4,300,000 of their reserves last week, though the Treasury took in only \$500,000 more than it paid out. Known payments by banks to the interior were \$3,468,000. Treasury and banks together now hold \$263,664,224, against \$330,764,331 August 2, a net of over \$67,000,000, and yet supplies at other chief centres are not large. The money has gone, together with the supplies held at those centres, to pay for 1,631,924 bales of cotton moved from plantations since September 1, worth at least \$65,000,000, and to pay for about \$32,000,000 worth of breadstuffs alone, moved from Northern farms, besides unusual supplies of cattle, hogs and other products. The practical question in the money markets is when the return from products shipped earliest to consumers will begin. The cotton movement has been free and some returns begin already, though New-Orleans still draws more for use in the far Southwest. The breadstuffs movement has been blocked by high prices, so that exports from the Atlantic Coast have been only 3,900,000 bushels since August 1, out of 25,500,000 bushels of wheat received at Western ports, and exports of corn and oats have been likewise reduced. Movement to the East has been retarded, seaboard receipts being 8,000,000 bushels less in five weeks than last year.

The fear that money would be absorbed by the Treasury in payment of duties on extraordinary imports has so far proved groundless. The imports are still heavy, in three weeks at New-York \$39,812,827, against \$27,459,543 last year, though the increase was not large last week. But the weekly returns may be rendered unreliable by delays in making up accounts, for it is explained that the report of \$16,000,000 exports in the week ending October 14 was due to the addition of cargoes previously omitted, amounting to \$4,127,248. With this explanation the apparent increase of 50 per cent in October exports thus far is not instructive. The full report for September shows an increase in principal exports of 10 per cent, indicating an aggregate of nearly or quite \$71,000,000 for that month, and while imports were \$13,482,000 greater than last year, and some increase elsewhere must be expected, the aggregate will hardly exceed that of exports by more than two or three millions for the month. In October, though imports show a large increase, the balance is certain to be on the other side.

Forced liquidation of operations in American securities caused much weakness at London and selling here, but the lowest prices on Tuesday averaged 20 cents per share higher than the lowest of the previous week, and some recovery followed. But at the close the average was 33 cents per share lower than a week ago, which is not strange in view of the failure to do anything at the trunk line meeting, and the renewed fears of monetary pressure. The hope that Chairman Walker's plan would be adopted is not strengthened by failure of nearly all the presidents to attend the meeting, and the attitude of the Union Pacific and its associates toward such a compact is as uncertain as ever. The roads are going to have less business, with short crops of wheat, corn and oats, than they had a year ago, and while earnings for October thus far show a gain of 6 per cent, less favorable reports are to be expected. Net earnings of 125 roads for August show a decrease of 5 1-2 per cent, with one working day less this year than last.

Speculation has advanced the price of wheat 2-3 cents during the week, in spite of the smallness of exports, while corn has risen 2 cents and oats about as much. But cotton has declined 1-8 with largely increased exports, 473,295 bales for the month thus far, against 406,981 last year. Hogs and pork products are a shade higher, and all else, but coffee is a shade lower. Wall Street can hardly expect a free course for speculation in stocks while so much money is tied up in carrying grain for higher prices. Wool is also largely held for an advance, and some advance has been realized, manufacturers being encouraged by better orders. The movement of hogs in order to avoid wintering has resulted in the packing at the West of 7,965,000 from March 1 to October 1, against 5,920,000 last year.

The comparative steadiness in iron is broken by a sale of best No. 1 Alabama at \$16 25, and yet it is stated that four more furnaces are soon to begin work. The output weekly is now 179,263 tons, according to "The Iron Age," an increase of 13.6 per cent over last year, and 73 per cent of the total reported capacity. Rails do not improve, and the association has decided not to make public any longer the usual statistics of sales and deliveries, but the demand for manufactured iron and steel is as large and urgent as ever. The cotton manufacture does well, and spinners have taken 213,000 bales this crop year against 160,000 last year, though the production of print cloths is excessive and hardly profitable.

The state of the money market is the less surprising when the great volume of business is noted. Exchanges at clearing houses outside New-York in October thus far exceed last year's by 11.2 per cent, though last October was the largest month ever known, exceeding October, 1888, by 4.5 per cent. Either business must shrink or speculation must wait until liberal supplies of money have come back from the work of moving the crops.

B. A. Bonzone has written a very sensible pamphlet for general circulation on the text: "Are the Italians a menace to the United States?" His conclusion is that great injustice has been done to this class of immigrants by representing them as outcasts of society, as "the outpouring of Italian prisons and asylums." He certainly has the majority of these immigrants come from lands in the interior of Italy and that the force of agricultural laborers in the United States can be recruited advantageously from this source. In the lower part of South America there are great swarms of Italian colonists stilling small farms and forming a most industrious and peaceable portion of the population. The modern prosperity of the Argentine may be largely attributed to immigration of this class. Mr. Bonzone does not make use of the argument, but his case will be greatly strengthened by a reference to the Italians of the Plate countries—the most useful and laborious contingent which Europe has sent over to the southern half of this continent.

Mr. Mundella affects to believe that if the Canadians proclaim free trade they will be masters of the situation in competing with "the dear labor of America." The financiers of the Dominion Government found it impracticable to avoid Treasury deficits so long as free trade was in force. The Confederation would have crumbled to pieces long ago if a high tariff had not provided revenues for meeting the expenses of the Government. If free trade were adopted at the present stage of American affairs, it would not be long before the Provinces would be confronted with financial collapse and would be applying for one by one for admission to the Union. Free trade would make the United States master of the situation so far as Canada is concerned.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

"The Politician" is an exceptionally attractive weekly publication that has recently been started in Washington under the auspices of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee. It is brimful of sound doctrine and a valuable campaign material, relieved by clever illustrations, and bright entertaining chat about public men and measures. Its editor is understood to be Mr. Marshall Cushing, the Postmaster-General's private secretary and right-hand man.

Having His Own Way.—"Why did you run away from home?" asked Joshua Whitcomb of the ragged young tramp. "I had wanted to have my own way." "Well, you look as though you had it," is Whitcomb's sententious reply. "The boy who is so eager to have his own way is continually met with, and many times it is extremely hard work. The tyranny of home is of the mildest sort, he finds, compared with what he has to undergo in endeavoring to have his own way. Many times he falls into evil company, and in imitating their way and making it his own he discovers himself on the way to a reformatory or prison. And the wretched old tramp whom you find sitting on the park bench, how he began his downward career, and if he be candid he will tell you how he came to have his own way."—(Cassie's sister.)

Do nearly all New-Yorkers start for business just half a minute too late? One would think so from the frantic efforts made at the lower end of the various routes of travel to save about that much time. I asked a little girl how she would define love. Unhesitatingly she replied, "It's going errands." I asked a little boy the meaning of the word guilt. "It means telling on another boy," I asked Harry Sullivan to do me a good turn, and he replied, "I'll do you one for you, 'Oh! a fellow who has a watch and chain." I suppose he read disappointment in my face, for he hurried to get a watch and chain. "I have had a very very idea of Old Testament history. He had heard of Adam and Eve—they stole apples and were turned out of Eden. I was very much interested in their story for their living till the awful part down." A girl of eleven told me how she wished to live in the country "because I have a lot of things I can't have."—(Mrs. Dorothy Tennant Stanley's book.)

A gentleman of this city recently read in a religious paper a pretty anecdote about a rascally little steel boy who told a clergyman that he never played ball on Sunday because it was wrong. To test the value of this story he interviewed twelve ragged street boys on the question, but their answers didn't agree with those of the boy in the paper. Nine of them declared that Sunday "was der best day in der week for a scrapper game of ball, and youm kin bet we're in der box every time." And three of them declared that they did not play Sunday baseball, because "some fellers hired them to 'work de groover'."

Bound to Have an Audience.—Dramatist—See the "Clemenceau" case? Standish—Drawing like a plow. Crowded houses every night. Say, I want you to set me up a new play right off. Dramatist—You're kidding me, aren't you? Manager—Oh, my sort! I want the first act in the life class of an art academy, the second in a swimming school, and the third in a Turkish bath. —(New-York Weekly.)

The Democratic creed of negations is thus tersely given by "The Milwaukee Sentinel": "Don't agitate the slavery question—if the South wants to keep human beings in slavery, that is its own affair. Let it alone. "Don't attempt to coerce the Southern States—if they want to secede, that is their affair; let them alone. "Don't attempt to resume specie payments—let the thing alone. "Don't try to prevent frauds in the South—let them alone. "Don't attempt to maintain American industries against the competition of underpaid foreign labor. "Don't compel negligent and undutiful parents to send their children to school—let them alone. "Don't compel parents to give their children a chance to learn to read and write the local language of the State. That is their own affair, so let their alone."

How to Live Happily.—Jinks—Well, well, Jimjams, this is fearful fun; where did you get it? Jimjams—Flah! "Fighting" "Yes, shee, when I got (his) bite, took drink to celebrate. Shee!" "Oh, yes. "But hold on! 'N when I did (his) get a bit, took (his) drink to down 'n' shlow. Shee!"—(Texas Siftings.)

Dr. Mays, of Philadelphia, has recently been conducting investigations to determine what proportion of deaths among firemen are due to pulmonary consumption. And he has found that firemen are singularly prone to this disease. Nearly one-third of the firemen who died within a certain period had consumption. In fact, a larger number died from that cause than from causes due to the hazardous nature of their calling.

A few evenings ago a gentleman, in passing through the Common on his way home, was attracted to the north fence by the howling of a dog, Mr. Dexter. The dog, which is a large St. Bernard, appeared to be in distress, and knowing he was valued very highly by his owner, he went to the aid of the animal. The dog was in distress, but having found the dog was not a man dead dog and helpless, his natural instinct led him to stay by the man and help by the bowl for assistance. —(New-Bedford Mercury.)

APPROPRIATE EMBLEMS.

From The Detroit Tribune.—A correspondent of the Tribune makes a very sensible suggestion. He suggests that the emblem heading the Republican ticket be the American eagle, and the heading the Democratic ticket be the American lion. Nothing could be more appropriate in either case.

EUROPE SHOULD NOT TAKE OFFENSE.

From The Boston Advertiser.—It ought to be plain to all Europe that the McKinley bill is in no slightest degree an evidence of unfriendly feeling on our part toward our neighbors across the water. No question of good-will or ill-will has anything to do with the matter. It is all a simple question of protection of the home market. It is with individuality. Whether a household will buy such goods as he needs or will produce them himself is a problem to be solved by the hand and not by the tongue. You may buy or you may not show good judgment in choosing to make shoes for himself and his wife and eleven children, or to make a pair of shoes by a shoemaker, or to make a pair of shoes by a shoemaker.

A MAGNIFICENT PUNCH AND JUDY SHOW.

From The Hartford Courant.—It is not for nothing that the newspaper, of course, is the heart of the Democratic State Committee, and that if they could manage to give Hartford the honor of hearing the Hon. Charles F. Johnson, they would have no reason to be proud of the honor. Mr. Wells to lead off and Mr. Eaton to follow—the audience and the lecturers are the same. The lecturers are the same, and the audience is the same. The lecturers are the same, and the audience is the same. The lecturers are the same, and the audience is the same.

A GOOD MEMENTO OF CHAUTAUQU.

From The Denver News.—The September number of The Tribune Monthly given at the meeting of the Chautauqu Association, explains the principles and aims of the Chautauqu movement, and gives its history. It furnishes a list of prominent men who have been associated with it. It gives synopses of the lectures and entertainments given this year, and extracts from many of our neighbors' accounts of their own experiences. It is a most valuable memento to refresh many valuable and perhaps new impressions, as for those who, not having been at Chautauqu really, it is the influence it is exerting in this number of The Tribune Monthly will prove satisfactory. Those who have already read the Tribune Monthly should read this number already enrolled for next year's issue of the Chautauqu movement.