Amusements.

ACADEMY—Airship.
BIJOU THEATRE—8—A High Roller.
BROADWAY THEATRE—8—Wang.
CASINO—8:15—The Grand Duchess.
EDEN MUSEE—Wax Tableaus.
EL DORADO (New-Jersey)—8:30—King Solomon.
GARDEN THEATRE—8:30—A Parisian Romance.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—8—Dutch Daly.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN AMPHITHEATRE—8:15—Theodore Thomas's Concert.
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—8:30—Jane.
MANHATTAN BEACH—8—Fireworks.
PALMER'S THEATRE—8:15—The Tar and the Tartar.
PARK-AVE. AND 66TH-ST.—8—Stereopticon Views.
POLO GROUNDS—4—Baseball.
TERRACE GARDEN—8—Ein Teller Einfall.
14TH STREET THEATRE—8—A Fair Rebel.

Index to Advertisements.

	Page.	Col.		Page.	Col.
Amusements	11	6	Law Schools	3	1
Announcements	12	6	Lectures & Meetings	11	6
Auc. Sale R. Estate	8	6	Lost and Found	11	3
Board and Rooms	9	6	Marriages & Deaths	7	6
Business Chances	9	3	Miscellaneous	9	2
Business Notices	6	1	New Publications	8	1-2
Copartnership Notices	10	4	Ocean Steamers	8	4-5
Dressmaking	9	1-2	Proposals	11	3
Domestic Situations Wanted	9	6-8	Real Estate	8	6
Excursions	11	5-6	Railroads	10	5-6
Financial	10	4	Special Notices	7	6
Financial Meetings	10	4	Steamboats	8	5
For Sale	9	2	Summer Resorts	11	3-5
Help Wanted	9	3	Sum. Resort Guides	11	5
Horses & Carriages	9	7	Teachers	8	4
Instruction	8	2-4	The Turf	11	6
			Work Wanted	9	4-5

Business Notices.

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	1 year.	6 mos.	3 mos.	1 mo.
Daily, 7 days a week	$10 00	$5 00	$2 50	$1 00
Daily, without Sunday	8 00	4 00	2 00	90
Sunday Tribune	2 00	1 00	50	—
Weekly Tribune	1 00	—	—	—
Semi-Weekly Tribune	2 00	—	—	—

Postage prepaid by Tribune, except on Daily and Sunday paper for mail subscribers in New-York City and on Daily, Semi-Weekly and Weekly to foreign countries, in which cases extra postage will be paid by subscribers.

Remit by Postal Order, Express Order, Check, Draft or Registered Letter.

Cash or Postal Note, if sent in an unregistered letter, will be at owner's risk.

Main office of The Tribune, 154 Nassau-st., New-York.

Address all correspondence simply "The Tribune," New-York.

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Advertisements for publication in The Tribune and orders for regular delivery of the daily paper will be received at the following branch offices in New-York:

Main branch office, 1,238 Broadway, corner 31st-st.
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270 West 23d-st., corner 8th-ave.
106 West 42d-st., near 6th-ave.
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260 3d-ave., entrance 47th-st.
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Brooklyn Advertising Agency, 397 Fulton-st., op. City Hall.
Washington—No. 1,322 F-st.

New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

THURSDAY, AUGUST 6, 1891.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.—The British Parliament was prorogued to October 24. ═══ The World's Fair Foreign Committee have done effective work in Berlin. ═══ Prince Bismarck is said to have asserted that the visit of the French Squadron to Cronstadt was the result of gross mistakes of German diplomacy. ═══ War rumors from the Balkans reached Paris.

Domestic.—The Republican State League Convention adopted a platform of principles, and re-elected Colonel E. A. McAlpin president of the organization. ═══ Washington was selected as the place of the next encampment by the Grand Army of the Republic at Detroit; in his speech Commander-in-Chief Veazey recommended the formation of separate Departments in the South. ═══ "City Evangelization" was discussed at the Northfield Conference. ═══ A new president of the New-Jersey Republican League was elected. ═══ A receiver was appointed for O'Brien & Clark, the Aqueduct contractors. ═══ The New-York Yacht Club's squadron remained in New-London Harbor. They will start for Newport to-day.

City and Suburban.—The White Star steamship Majestic broke the ocean record from Queenstown, her time being 5 days, 18 hours and 8 minutes. ═══ The Chamber of Commerce gave a breakfast to the officers of the Squadron of Evolution ═══ Winners at Jerome Park: Loantaka, Firenzi, the Radha colt, Lepanto, Take Back and Delaware. ═══ The New-York baseball team defeated the Cleveland nine, and the Pittsburg men the Bridegrooms. ═══ Stocks opened weak, but rallied sharply on buying stimulated by favorable crop reports and unfounded rumors of gold import engagements.

The Weather.—Forecast for to-day: Generally fair, with slight thermal changes. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 75 degrees; lowest, 66; average, 70 1-4.

Persons going out of town for the summer can have the Daily and Sunday Tribune mailed to them for $1.00 per month, or $2.50 for three months. Travellers in Europe can receive The Tribune during their absence for $1.65 per month, foreign postage paid, or $4.45 for three months. The address of the paper will be changed as often as desired.

The importance of the Naval Reserve, which has recently commanded a good degree of public attention, was forcibly stated in the brief speech made yesterday by Admiral Walker. In case of war the first question, he said, would relate to the manning of our warships. The present method of doing this is a happy-go-lucky one, and in an emergency it would prove of little avail. The Naval Reserve is designed to meet just such an emergency, and the Admiral hopes to see 20,000 men in the force in the next five years.

There was a successful, not to say brilliant, opening of the Grand Army of the Republic National Encampment in Detroit yesterday. Commander-in-Chief Veazey's address was in keeping with the dignity of his office and the exceptional interest of the occasion. His reference to the long death-roll of the year, which includes an unusual number of distinguished names, was especially touching. Of the business transacted at the opening sessions, the most interesting feature was the selection of Washington as the place where the next annual gathering shall be held, in spite of the strong claims put forward in behalf of Lincoln, Neb.

The platform adopted by the Republican League Convention yesterday is not an elaborate document, but it is none the less forcible because of its succinctness. In a few telling phrases it sets forth the cardinal Republican principles for which the League and the party stand. It is equally admirable in dealing with State matters. No words are wasted upon Governor Hill, who is disposed of in a single sentence, which declares that his administration has disgraced his high office and brought reproach upon the Empire State. The platform is a brief, business-like paper, as was to be expected from a business-like body such as the League is. The spirit which it breathes is that which the League will carry into the coming campaign and into that which will follow.

The principle of the greatest good to the greatest number ought, it would seem, to be decisive in the matter of closing the Harlem River drawbridges during the hours when travel is greatest. The matter is still before the Park Commissioners, to whom a monster petition was presented yesterday in favor of a change in the existing policy. The only significant opposition to the proposed change was offered by the New-York City and Northern Railroad Company, which fears that its freight business will be interfered with unless the drawbridges can be swung open at all times. If it is simply a question between one railroad company's freights and the convenience of 30,000 people daily, the Commissioners will have no difficulty in reaching a common-sensible decision.

That the Public Stores are overcrowded is a good sign as indicative of the amount of business that our importers are doing under the McKinley Tariff. It is discouraging to learn, however, that so many packages are piled up there that the work of appraising is practically at a standstill. This means that the present congestion will speedily assume a still more embarrassing form, unless some way is speedily devised of facilitating the examination of the goods. It is proposed to rent a building in which to store some of them. Plainly this should be done at the earliest moment, in order to afford temporary relief. Some day—not far in the future it may be hoped—New-York will have the facilities for carrying on its business as a port of entry with neatness and dispatch.

THE LEAGUE'S GOOD START.

There was no lack of spirit or purpose in the proceedings of the Republican State League at Syracuse yesterday. An assembly more enthusiastic or harmonious has never been drawn together in this State. Every hope of the League's officers was fulfilled in the number and character of the delegates. President McAlpin delivered an opening speech of great force, well calculated to impress the assembly with the serious nature of the political task it has assumed. The League is bound to remember that in a certain sense it is on trial. Although the movement of which it is a part began in New-York, it has not developed here so widely nor has it exerted so strong an influence upon affairs as in several of the other States. Nowhere is it more needed than in New-York. Nowhere has it a greater work or a fairer opportunity. The influence which a victorious effort on its part would exert would be by no means confined to New-York, but would extend all over the country and would act with tremendous power in improving Republican prospects in 1892. There is every reason to believe that the convention realized all this, and that it will carry away from Syracuse an inspiration that will render every local club there represented zealous and strong in its work this fall.

Colonel McAlpin touched the right chord when he spoke of the value of individual labor. There are more Republican voters than Democratic in this State if only they can be got at and drawn to the polls. The trouble always is that the Democrats vote while the Republicans vote if convenient. In a measure this is accounted for by the fact that the Democratic strength is largely consolidated in the cities where it is easily reached by both good influences and bad, while the Republican constituency is scattered over large areas of country and cannot be easily brought to a focus in the ballot-boxes on Election Day. It is to be borne in mind, however, that although there is not the slightest reason to suppose that President Harrison in 1888 received a single vote more than the natural strength of the Republican party in New-York, while there is every reason to know that Governor Hill received many thousands of votes in excess of the natural Democratic strength, out of a total of more than 1,200,000 ballots Hill's majority over Harrison's was only 126. Democratic pluralities in State contests have recently fallen short of 14,000. Colonel McAlpin's suggestion that there are over 5,000 election districts in the State hints plainly at the result which can be obtained if the League goes to work in a thorough and intelligent way.

A rousing convention with lots of enthusiasm and good speeches is a first-rate start, but it is no more than a start. If it is followed by nothing more practical it will cast a slight reflection in the ballot-boxes. We are convinced that there is no available force, in addition to that always exerted by the regular party committees, which is so hopeful of good results as the League, and we are anxious to impress every member of every club with the fact that he must make himself, if he will realize this hope, an active politician from now until the closing of the polls. The issue presented by the Democratic nomination of a rich, commonplace individual, who is intended to serve no other purpose than the re-establishment of Tammany influence at Albany, will create a strong popular sentiment in favor of the Republican party. Its positions upon National questions will greatly aid the State campaign. There is every chance of a successful contest with the Democracy if the Republicans in every county can be impressed with their opportunity and their duty.

ANOTHER OCEAN RECORD BREAKER.

The new White Star steamer Majestic has earned her name. Her splendid run from Queenstown to New-York in 5 days 18 hours and 8 minutes not only beats all previous accepted records, but excels that of her nearest competitor by 1 hour and 10 minutes, which in these days of close contests means much. Her sister-ship, the Teutonic, has claimed the record-breaking run of 5 days, 19 hours and 5 minutes. This disputed achievement need however no longer be urged. The Majestic's triumphs include the record for maiden-trips from Queenstown and are honor enough for one family, and the White Star racers may well rest on their fame, even if they fail to capture the eastbound pennant that the City of Paris bore away in December, 1889.

This phenomenal trip will be industriously belittled by crusty old sea-bears. Captain Parsell apparently had everything in his favor. The wind was fair, the sea smooth, the engines worked well, excepting for an hour and a half near the end, and the course logged was only 2,777 miles. This, we believe, is the exact measured distance between Roche's Point and Sandy Hook, showing that the vessel's track was one of the straightest ever noted. Far from accounting this a detraction, we incline to think it an additional merit, involving a quite unusual feat of seamanship. The course logged by the City of Paris on her great western trip in August, 1889, was 2,788 miles, and ordinary passages come nearer 3,000 miles. Long runs, to be sure, may diminish a fast ship's value to her patrons, while a slower vessel is conversely recommended if her captain skilfully cuts down the actual running time. But in this case the Majestic was swift as well as sure. Her best day's run falls short of that of the City of Paris by fourteen miles, but her average hourly speed was greater by twelve-one hundredths of a mile, or a little more than her own length.

Mr. Carnegie's prediction of a five-day run to Europe seems every day less unreasonable. In 1882 the Alaska crossed in 6 days 18 hours and 37 minutes, and the Baltic in 1873 took only twenty-two hours longer. The present terrific speed so severely taxes engines and boilers that their limit can be nearly predicated. But the twin-screw is still young. The subject never before engaged so many minds, and a new arrangement or appliance, with changes in hull-models, may at any moment evolve a type that shall as far outstrip the existing "greyhounds" as they surpass those of ten years ago. Meantime, Captain Parsell possesses a laurel and the White Star Line a craft to be proud of.

RESOURCES OF RECIPROCITY.

The Reciprocity treaties which have been negotiated are the beginning but not the end of a great policy. If it had been impracticable for the State Department to make commercial arrangements with any Southern countries, all would have remained on equal terms after the 1st of January. Not one of them would have been placed at a disadvantage in comparison with the others, if the free market for coffee, sugar, molasses and hides had been withdrawn from all. In order to convert the Reciprocity amendment into a lever for opening many foreign markets for American exports it was necessary to bring it to bear upon the two chief sources from which coffee and sugar were derived. As soon as Brazil and the Spanish West Indies were drawn into commercial union a basis was established for future discriminations against competing countries, which might be reluctant to comply with the requirements of equitable Reciprocity.

Herein lies the potential efficiency of the Aldrich amendment. The free market for coffee, sugar, molasses and hides is offered on equal terms to all the Southern countries. Those willing to pay for their privileges by making reasonable concessions to the American export trade will retain that free market permanently. Those accepting it only as a gratuity will be deprived of the benefits of unrestricted trade in these tropical staples. The Reciprocity amendment will operate after the close of this year as a discrimination in favor of those countries which comply with the conditions of the offer of the free market, and against those which neglect their opportunities. The language of the act is explicit respecting the President's obligations to enforce a fixed schedule of duties whenever the conditions of trade are inequitable and unreasonable. It is as follows:

That with a view to secure reciprocal trade with countries producing the following articles, and for this purpose, on and after the first day of January, 1892, whenever and so often as the President shall be satisfied that the Government of any country producing and exporting sugars, molasses, coffee, tea and hides, raw and uncured, or any of such articles, imposes duties or other exactions upon the agricultural or other products of the United States, which in view of the free introduction of such sugar, molasses, coffee, tea and hides into the United States he may deem to be reciprocally unequal and unreasonable, he shall have the power, and it shall be his duty to suspend, by proclamation to that effect, the provisions of this act relating to the free introduction of such sugar, molasses, coffee, tea and hides, the production of such country, for such time as he shall deem just, and in such case and during such suspension duties shall be levied, collected and paid upon sugar, molasses, coffee, tea and hides, the product of or exported from such designated country as follows: (The schedule follows.)

Nothing can be clearer than the President's duty to impose the schedule of duties and thereby to place a premium upon the produce of countries entering into commercial union, and to discount the industries of those which do not conform to the requirements of reciprocal trade. On the basis of the coffee importations of 1890 a duty of 3 cents a pound will make in favor of Brazil the following discriminations against the countries named: Venezuela, $1,722,614 13; Central America, $923,363 94; Mexico, $620,009 25; Hayti, $201,049 50; British West Indies, $146,181 08. To these discriminations will be added the duties on hides, and in the case of the British West Indies the duties on sugar. There will be sufficient force in this discrimination in favor of Brazil to compel Venezuela and the other coffee countries to make Reciprocity treaties. As for the British West Indies, they will be ruined without Reciprocity. The schedule of duties, if imposed on the basis of recent importations from Jamaica alone, will amount to $466,000; and for the entire group it will be not less than $1,500,000. If the Home Government allows the interests of the islands to be sacrificed to those of Brazil, the Spanish West Indies and Santo Domingo it will be wantonly indifferent to their fate.

The more closely the Reciprocity question is studied the larger and more practical appear the results of this great policy. Congress has armed the President with tremendous power in opening the Southern markets to American trade. Determined as he is known to be to make Reciprocity and the enlargement of the Nation's exporting interests the crowning issue of his Administration, he can be depended upon to employ the resources of the act to their full extent during the last fifteen months of his term.

THE CIRCULATION.

A Washington dispatch published yesterday gives information of a most timely work performed by the Treasury Department. In view of existing popular prejudices scarcely anything can be more important than to have exactly known the present and past condition of the circulation. Accordingly, the Treasury Department has prepared a statement of all kinds of money in circulation in 1860, 1865, 1885, 1889 and 1891, with a calculation of the amount per capita at each date.

To appreciate the importance of this statement it is only necessary to note that the Alliance and the so-called People's party is losing its hold upon voters in all the Western and Southern States with respect to the one scheme which at the outset enlisted the largest support, namely, the Sub-Treasury plan. At the South nearly every strong Alliance State has turned against this scheme through the zealous efforts of Democratic politicians who are anxious to use the Alliance for their own benefit. At the West the common-sense of the farmers has completely suppressed that portion of the Alliance scheme in several States, and in Kansas dispatches state that many of the leaders of the Alliance have publicly repudiated it, and are denouncing the plan as injurious to farmers and contrary to the Constitution. This scheme out of the way, the Alliance, or People's party, will be left with only one radical idea for which to fight, namely, the expansion of the circulation. All its platforms and public announcements of doctrine include unlimited coinage of silver, but, as Representative Simpson and Senator Peffer have explained, this is desired only because it is a step toward large expansion of the circulation. The one remaining idea for which the Alliance and the People's party contend is the enlargement of the circulation to not less than $50 for every inhabitant.

According to the Treasury statement, the actual circulation in 1860 was $13 85 for each inhabitant, and it rose to $20 82 in 1865. After the lapse of twenty years, July 1, 1885, the circulation was $23 02, and on the 1st of January, 1891, it had further advanced to $24 10. Owing to the exports of gold during the first half of this year the circulation has slightly diminished, but it nevertheless was $23 37 on the 1st of August. These figures are not altogether new to readers of THE TRIBUNE, for full tables were published in this journal some time ago, giving not only the aggregate circulation per capita every year for a long period, but the circulation per capita of each kind of money. Nevertheless, it is highly important that similar information has been given to the public with official sanction.

From this statement it appears that the circulation even now, notwithstanding the large loss of gold this year, is considerably greater than it ever has been in a time of general prosperity. For political purposes it may be said that the Democratic party, after sixteen years' continuous control of the Government, had provided for the people in 1860 a circulation of only $13 85 for each inhabitant, whereas the present circulation is $23 57, and it has been about one-half greater during all the period since the War, in proportion to population, than it was at any time when the Democratic party controlled the Government. But putting partisan considerations aside, all who seek the real prosperity of the country will ask themselves whether there is any reason to expect greater prosperity by an enlargement of the currency than the country enjoyed during the years 1879, 1880 and 1881, when the circulation was considerably smaller than it is now. Or again, can greater prosperity be expected than the country has enjoyed during several of the last six years with a circulation all the time somewhat less than that which now exists?

It is the theory of the People's party that increasing population requires a constantly expanding circulation. It is not necessary here to submit the abundant evidence against this notion, for the fact is that under existing laws the circulation is increasing much faster than the population. The purchase of 4,500,000 ounces of silver bullion each month, required by the act passed last year, adds about $54,000,000 each year to the circulation in addition to all the gold taken from the mines and retained in monetary use. The increase in population does not exceed 1,400,000 each year, so that the increase in currency is at the rate of more than $38 each for every additional inhabitant. It may be said that the National bank circulation is decreasing, but the addition of gold from the mines each year would more than balance that decrease, even if it were to continue, and the extension of the four-and-a-half per cent bonds at 2 per cent interest provides opportunity for a large expansion of the bank circulation if at any time the business of the country should require a large monetary supply. Under existing laws, therefore, the circulation is being constantly and largely expanded, although it is already much larger in proportion to population than it ever has been in a time of general prosperity.

ANOTHER WOULD-BE RAIN-MAKER.

An Australian named Melbourne, now abiding for a time in Ohio, has devised a machine with which he manufactures and projects a certain gas upward into the heavens, and thereby, he claims, produces rain. What certain Buckeyes have taken to be the results of some of his recent attempts in this direction have won him a great deal of notoriety; and the Department of Agriculture has recognized him far enough to ask what evidence he can produce in support of his assumptions, though not begging to be taken into his confidence in regard to the secret of his process.

Whatever one may think of the practicability of coaxing rain from the skies by this or any other human device, men like Melbourne deserve to be treated with respect so long as they seemingly act in good faith. Fair play and the importance of this matter of rainfall to millions of people demand this. But if, on the one hand, they are not to be summarily denounced off-hand as "cranks" or "frauds," it is not necessary to go to the other extreme, and precipitately concede the genuineness of their pretended successes. The popular mind likes to have a definite opinion. It hates to suspend judgment. Any one who has acquired the habit of sitting and weighing evidence, however, much prefers to wait until the case has been presented in a way that will preclude the possibility of erroneous decision; and questions involving physical phenomena which are not yet fully understood are much better determined by experts in that branch of knowledge than by people whose forte lies in other directions, or by an eager but uninformed populace. This is equally true, whether the candidate for fame and fortune be a Koch, a Keely or a conjurer. It is certainly for the interest of both public and inventor—if he really have invented anything of value—to have his claims passed upon by some such competent tribunal. For Mr. Melbourne, the Ohio State Board of Agriculture, or the Ohio State Weather Bureau, or the faculty of Oberlin College might possibly be able to provide, upon request, the necessary court of inquiry.

This board, probably would then consider points like these: Could Mr. Melbourne, on short notice, make it rain op days carefully selected because of the very low humidity of the air, or when other circumstances favor drouth? How probable is it that it would have rained anyhow on certain other days that his machine is employed? What were the general meteorological conditions over a wide area of country just before and during the tests? And if, as has been the case during the last few weeks, much heavier rains fell down in the Gulf and South Atlantic States than in Ohio, how far were the former due to Mr. Melbourne's persuasions? Would his service be equally efficacious in what is recognized as an abnormally dry season over a wide area as in an exceptionally wet one like the last fortnight? Until the Australian seeks and secures a favorable verdict from an authority such as is suggested, and upon issues like the ones raised herewith, he can hardly expect much encouragement from cold-blooded and calculating capitalists or from scientists of high standing.

Why does not The Tribune explain in what respects the proposals (the Postmaster-General's) are too exacting?—(The World.

We have done so, but our neighbor, contrary to its usual habit, is dull and will not understand. The proposals, for one thing, are too exacting in fixing limits for outward and return voyages. The law calls for ships of a given tonnage and speed. It does not require voyages between terminal points to be made in any fixed time. So long as the Government gets the tonnage and the capacity of making the required speed, it can well afford to be satisfied. Steamers cannot be managed exclusively as mail-boats. They are in the general transportation business, and in Southern harbors are subject to many unavoidable delays and embarrassments. Detention in leaving one port for a few hours will involve the loss of a tide and keep the ship until the next day; or if she gets out and runs at full speed, she will reach the next port during the night, or at the ebb of the tide, when it will be impossible to get in. Under such circumstances it will be necessary to run at half speed, so as to reach the second port at the right time, and thereby all the advantages of high speed will be lost. Ships cannot be operated in Southern trade with the same precision with which calico can be measured off on a counter. The Postmaster-General's proposals ought to be sufficiently elastic to be applied to the practical requirements of the Southern trade.

Universal postal cards are to be the next thing. Why not universal postage stamps, good everywhere within the Postal Union? When The Tribune suggested this before, the thing seemed rather doubtful to the postal authorities; how does it look now in the light of universal postal cards?

That the "Heathen Chinee" is still up to ways that are dark and tricks that are vain is shown by the efforts which he makes to evade the provisions of the Exclusion law. One of the devices employed is to teach intending immigrants the names of streets, the situation of houses, etc., in San Francisco, so that a stranger arriving from China and getting through on a false certificate may be able to stand a rigid examination on the points mentioned. This shows a diligence and persistence worthy of a better cause. To prevent evasions of the law will require all the shrewdness which the Treasury officials are able to muster up.

When Mayor Chapin was asked on Tuesday if he had met Governor Hill last week, he mournfully shook his head. Evidently he was oppressed with thoughts too deep for words.

The latest jealous wife heard from up to the hour of going to press says she "spotted" her man because she saw he was "wearing too many neckties." This demands close thought. Too many neckties at a time? Or in succession? If so, required to be known the normal number of neckties a man may wear and yet conserve his character.

The letter-carriers, who are in session at Detroit this week, have formed a more complete and powerful organization than any other class of Government employes. There are more than four times as many branch associations as there were a year ago and the delegates present at the convention represent most of the States and Territories. The result of organization among the carriers has been noticeable in improving the salaries and lessening the hours of work of the men. A great danger to be avoided by the carriers is the attempt to secure greatly higher wages and other privileges beyond the power of the Government to grant without injury to other branches of the National service. The postoffice clerks are undoubtedly treated by Congress less fairly than the carriers have been. Clerks who have been in the service for many years do not receive nearly as large salaries as do the carriers although their work is as difficult. The proposal to provide a fund for the benefit of the heirs of deceased carriers is, however, one which may be carried out without requiring special privileges from the Government beyond those accorded to other employes.

PERSONAL.

The property known as "Red Top," in the vicinity of Washington, which Mr. Cleveland bought for $26,000, was recently sold for $140,000. "The Boston Journal's" correspondent at the National capital says: "There have been some wicked persons who have said that Cleveland did not even pay the $26,000; that he only paid $10,000, and that the balance was contributed by the Democratic political syndicate interested in the speculation, but that possibly was a campaign lie."

While the French geographer, Elisee Reclus, was absent from his little villa at Sevres recently burglars entered, forced the locks, and smashed most of his furniture. There was not much spoil which could be carried away easily. When the vandals emerged from the house a watchman waylaid them and nearly killed one with a spade.

The formal application of Mark Hopkins's widow to the County Court to be allowed to adopt Timothy Hopkins as her son has been hunted up by a record searcher in San Francisco, and bears date of July 9, 1879.

General John Eaton, at one time United States Commissioner of Education, and latterly president of Marietta College, Ohio, has resigned the latter post, in order to devote his time to educational lecturing and writing.

The wife of Senator-elect Hansbrough, of North Dakota, had almost recovered from her recent serious and prolonged illness a fortnight ago, when she went out for a drive and had a relapse. Her life is now despaired of.

Collector Fassett is a member of the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity. A Detroit man who was a classmate of his in college says: "He was, if I remember right, above the average of his class in scholarship, but he was not one of those phenomenal people who graduate 100 plus in everything and then teach a country academy all their lives."

Real property belonging to the estate of the late Mrs. Hopkins Searles and amounting to about $2,000,000 has been noted by casual observers out in San Francisco.

The trustees of the Western Minnesota Seminary have been petitioned to change the name of that institution so as to perpetuate that of General Harrison's late Secretary of the Treasury. "Windom Institute" is what it is proposed to call the school.

THE TALK OF THE DAY

Vergennes, Vt., is the third oldest city in the United States, having been chartered in 1788. Hartford and New-Haven, Conn., were chartered in 1784. Vergennes is probably the smallest and most quiet city in the country, having a population of 1,773 and covering only 1,200 acres. Nevertheless it has a Mayor, a City Council, a Board of Aldermen and all other officers pertaining to a full-fledged city.

On the Wrong Scent.—First Little Girl (at fashionable summer resort)—I'm awful glad to get 'quainted with you, 'cause your nice.

Second Little Girl—So'm I with you. That's what we come for. Mamma says so herself.

"To get 'quainted?"

"Yes, with nice people—people in society, you know."

"Why, that's just what mamma wants. We're to get 'quainted with people in society."

"Ain't you in society in the city?"

"No. You are, aren't you?"

"No. We've been rakin' and scrapin' the whole winter to come here and get 'quainted with people in society, you know."

"So've we."

"Then your folks ain't anybody at home?"

"No."

"Neither are we."

"Guess there ain't much use in us gettin' 'quainted."

"Guess not."

"Good-by."

"Good-by."—(New-York Weekly.

"New-Englanders," says a Missouri man, "are all the time talking about the wild and woolly West in a way to imply that wild beasts are prowling about the streets of our cities. But, as a matter of fact, more bears are killed in Maine than in half a dozen Western States. The bear bounty in that State is $10 per head, and at least 500 cubs are claimed yearly. I haven't a thing against the East or its bears, but when I hear so much about the dangers of the West I like to contemplate the dangers from bears in the extreme Northeast. If 500 bears a year were killed in Missouri or Illinois what a cry of danger and pioneer tribulation would go up in cultured New-England."

When They Sprinkle.—Uncle Josh—What's that thing?

City Nephew—That's a sprinkling cart.

Uncle Josh—It don't seem to be sprinkllin' much.

City Nephew—Wait till it gets to a crossing.—(Street & Smith's Good News.

The officers of a staid, conservative church in a neighboring city wrote the other day to a gentleman in this city, asking him to suggest a good man for a pastor. "We want," they said, "a man of some pulpit ability; but for gracious sake don't recommend to us a man whose brains are in his lungs."

Paper is fighting wood hard in the manufacture of boxes, buckets and even packing-cases, and so perfect is the manufacturing process that in many instances nothing but the wonderful difference in weight can afford a clew to the presence of paper in the manufacture. Paper packing-cases are indestructible, apparently, and the saving they effect in freight is enormous. Thousands of dollars are already invested in this comparatively new industry, and a new company with $1,250,000 capital has been organized to introduce paper-boards into other lines. Experiments have been made with buggy wagons and other things where lightness is needed, and paper floorings in lieu of boards will soon be heard of. It is easy to render the material fire-proof in course of its construction, and this is an additional advantage that is highly appreciated.—(St. Louis Globe Democrat.

The absurdity of the German laws against the importation of American pork was shown in a recent issue of the "Allgemeine Reichs Correspondenz." The paper, after relating the vain attempts of the merchants of Berlin to induce the Government to withdraw the prohibition against the American meat, declares that the law is constantly evaded. American meat is sent to Holland and Denmark packed in ice. In those countries the meat is smoked and forwarded to Germany as "Dutch" or "Danish" meat. Recently more than 20,000 packages of such American-Dutch meats were offered for sale in the markets of the German capital. The journal quoted above declares that the Americans have offered to sell meats in the Berlin markets at 43 to 45 pfennigs, or 10 to 11 cents a pound. At present German meat is much dearer than that.

Retired Agriculturists.—Stranger—Your farm has a prosperous look.

Farmer—Wall, I ain't complainin'. I've worked this 'ere farm night an' day fer nigh onto forty years, an' now I've 'bout made up my mind to let 'er out on shares an' retire from business. I've got money saved up."

Stranger—Retire, eh? What will you do with yourself then?

Farmer—Same as they all do. I'll become a weather prophet.—(New-York Weekly.

Preparations for the accommodation of visitors to Treves during the exhibition of the Holy Coat have been made on a grand scale. Three new railroad stations have been built already in anticipation of the thousands of travellers. But the bodily comforts of the pilgrims are also to be provided for. More than 1,300 requests for the privilege of establishing restaurants during the exhibition have been received up to the present time by the municipal authorities. According to present indications the visitors will number hundreds and hundreds of thousands.

In a Cathedral Town.—Tourist—This is most interesting. And what may your official title be?

Verger—I am the Verger, Madam.

Tourist—Are you, really? Now, do you know, I thought you were the Nave of the Apse, or something of that sort.—(Puck.

THE SALVATION ARMY.

II.

MR. GENERAL BOOTH'S DEPARTURE FOR THE ANTIPODES—THE CEREMONIES AT SOUTHAMPTON—HIS REASONS FOR GOING—HIS AMERICAN COADJUTOR.

London, July 28.

Mr. General Booth has gone from us; not to that undiscovered country from whose bourn no traveller returns, but to South Africa. Lord Randolph Churchill is in South Africa. Can it be that Mr. Booth is on Lord Randolph's trail? Does he hope, in his own belligerent phrase, to take the great Tory Democrat prisoner, or to annex him as an anxious inquirer? Is he, like the late Chancellor of the Exchequer, going to send home a blessing on Mr. Gladstone's Majuba Hill surrender? If he would, the comedy would be complete, and the Nonconformist Conscience would be soothed, and the Organ would wheeze out a sigh of satisfaction.

But I apprehend none of these things as likely to occur. Mr. Booth has other errands, other objects in view, as you shall see in a moment. South Africa is for the great Salvationist but a port of call. His journey is a longer one; his destiny lies further east: he has a mission to the heathen of countries still more remote. The dusky New-Zealander—if there be any of the aboriginal New-Zealanders left—is to be saved by the brass band. A new army of Salvation lasses is to be recruited from the Hindostani; the tambourine is to replace the tom-tom beneath plantain groves; it shall be no longer Buddha but Booth whose idols fill the Indian temples. The Mussulman himself is to forget Mahomet and to remember only the prophet of Darkest England. The prophet sailed on Saturday from Southampton, and his farewell was of a kind which only the Salvation Army could have given him. They have a gift for organization in that army which the Adjutant-General of Her Majesty's Forces might envy. Mr. Booth's battalions arrived from various parts of the kingdom; arrived before noon—let Sir Redvers Buller take notice—though their great Commander was not due till half past 1. No need, as at Wimbledon for the German Emperor, to entrain troops at 9 a. m. for a review seven miles distant, beginning at 4 in the afternoon. They came not single spies. They came with bands playing and colors and pennants waving. They came with sad faces but sound lungs. They came—but let me say who came. The home office brass band came; in this singular warfare it is always the brass band which comes first. The staff of the international headquarters came; the social reform staff, the rescue staff, the trade headquarters staff, and the home office staff—all these came to bid adieu to their leader. I wish somebody would publish a Salvation Slang Dictionary, so that one might know what all these terms mean. But even if they mean nothing, they sound well.

Last of all, Mr. Booth came also. He had on his arm his daughter, Miss Eva Booth, who holds, so we are told, the post of field-commissioner; closely followed by Commissioner Booth-Tucker, in the Indian dress—as if there were only one!—Miss Lucy Booth; Mr. Bramwell Booth, chief of the staff, and others. Mr. General Booth was conducted to an open carriage. I had hoped to hear that he bestrode a coal-black steed, like General Boulanger, but he did not; perhaps he cannot ride; if it be conceivable that a "General" cannot ride. He might have had a horse trained for him; that is what General Boulanger did, for he could not ride either; except a very little, or perhaps a rocking-horse. But, though he came not on a fiery charger nor in a fiery chariot, Mr. Booth in the open carriage was received by his followers with a mighty shout, which he acknowledged by lifting his hat and standing in the open carriage; the open carriage also standing still, I hope. But Mr. Booth, though he may not be a horseman, is an adept in the art of taking what the British press likes to describe as carriage exercise. All along the route, says an eye-witness, not on the Salvation staff, but on the staff of the journal which gives us an account of these affecting scenes, all along the route he stood up in the carriage, with his hat repeatedly off in acknowledgment of the salutation of his friends. No Emperor, German or other, could have done more; if not on horseback.

It is not surprising that, in these circumstances, the perambulation of the town occupied more than an hour. The ship, meantime, had embarked her less distinguished passengers and steamed down Southampton-water, leaving Mr. Booth to make his speech.

I think I must ask you to find room for this speech in full. It is not very long for a speech, though long for a quotation, and I will go so far as to say that I do not think any similar passage can be found in any of the greatest orators of any nation, or of any time, ancient or modern. This is Mr. Booth's oration, exactly as reported in the great London newspaper which boasts, quite inaccurately, of the largest circulation in the world:

Time and my strength will not allow me to do much more than wish you farewell. ("Amen.") I hope you will fare well in your brains. Take care of your minds, your sons and daughters. Religion and common sense are very much put asunder. Let us marry them afresh. ("Amen.") I hope to live to see the time when the Lord Jesus Christ will have the largest quantity of the best brain power in the world. He is worthy of it. ("Amen," "Hallelujah!") If I were a fool I would go against Him; as a wise man, I go for Him. I claim the wise men on my side. Make haste, and come away from the fools, if you have not come already, and give and consecrate yourself to Jesus Christ. I wish you to fare well in your souls, so that your neighbors, those in your house, your masters, and your servants, and all those around you may say, "These Salvationists are the very best people I have got about me." I hope to see you all again. I feel in my bones as though I shall see you again. ("Hallelujah.") May God bless you and your wives. ("Amen.") Be kind to the women folk; take care of the children. May God bless the children. Take care of your husbands. Keep well hold of them. Encourage them to hold Christ. ("Yes.") You will pray for me. ("Yes.") Every man and woman who will pray to God for the Salvation Army say Amen. ("Amen.") Say it again. ("Amen.") Shut your eyes and say it again, and if we never meet again on earth may we meet in Heaven in the grand procession before the throne. ("Hallelujah.")

It might be hard to say which is the prevailing note of that discourse; whether the note of vulgarity, or the note of profanity, or the note of brazen assurance, or the note of egotism, or some other. It has been urged, in palliation of Mr. Booth's offences against decency and good sense, that he is sincere. He has, perhaps, sincere intervals, but this was not one of them. His speech rings hollow. Yet this man has a vast influence. There are multitudes who regard him as a saint, or perhaps Saviour—a fin de siecle Saviour—a Jesus Christ, to adopt his own style, of the end of the Nineteenth Century. Can you imagine Christ entering Jerusalem, standing in an open carriage, repeatedly lifting his hat, with a home office brass band, and the tambourine accompaniment of the lasses of ancient Judaea, and arrangements by Head Constable Clay for preserving order?