Amusements.

ACADEMY—2 and 8—The Soudan.
BIJOU THEATRE—2 and 8:15—Niobe.
BROADWAY THEATRE—8—Wang.
CASINO—8:15—Indigo.
COLUMBUS THEATRE—8:15—A Fair Rebel.
EDEN MUSEE—Wax Tableaus.
EL DORADO (New-Jersey)—4 and 8:30—King Solomon.
GARDEN THEATRE—8:30—Prince Karl.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—2 and 8—Sunset and Dr. Bill.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—8:15—A Straight Tip.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—2 and 8—Vaudeville.
LYCEUM THEATRE—8:15—The Dancing Girl.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN ANPHITHEATRE—8:15—Concert.
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—8:30—Jane.
PALMER'S THEATRE—8:15—Amy Robsart.
PARK THEATRE—2:15 and 8:15—Dorothy's Dilemma.
POLO GROUNDS—Baseball—11 a. m. and 4 p. m.
PROCTOR'S THEATRE—8—Mr. Wilkinson's Widows.
STAR THEATRE—8—The Club Friend.
STANDARD THEATRE—8—The Struggle of Life.
THALIA THEATRE—8:15—The Pupil in Magic.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE—8—Eight Bells.
14TH STREET THEATRE—2 and 8:15—The Still Alarm.

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FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1891.

TEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.—It is rumored in Constantinople that the ex-Grand Vizier was put out of office for conspiring to depose the Sultan, and is now in prison. ═══ Emperor William and the King of Saxony with their suites visited the Austrian Archduke Albrecht. ═══ Mr. Gladstone writes favoring a larger labor representation in Parliament, but opposes the formation of a labor party.

Domestic.—Delegates to the Republican State Convention have begun to arrive in Rochester. ═══ Misrepresentations regarding Andrew D. White and the Catholic Church are exposed. ═══ United States Senator Frye addressed a temperance meeting at Lewiston, Me. ═══ Benjamin Franklin Hall, ex-Chief Justice of Colorado, died in Auburn, N. Y. ═══ Some damage was done in Baltimore by a storm.

City and Suburban.—A Brooklyn policeman shot an unoffending boy, perhaps fatally. ═══ General Grubb, Minister to Spain, arrived. ═══ The Swiss societies continued their festivities. ═══ Final preparations were made for the celebration of Labor Day on an extensive scale.

The Weather.—Indications for to-day: Showers, with warmer weather. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 77 degrees; lowest, 69; average, 73 1-8.

Baseball playing will be resumed in New-York and Brooklyn to-day, games occurring in both cities both forenoon and afternoon. It cannot be said that the return of the sometime Giants is an occasion for enthusiastic jubilation. Their record in the West has been very far from what their admirers hoped and expected. But they still have an opportunity to redeem themselves. Their chance for the pennant is not absolutely gone, though this cannot be said a few days hence. Now is the accepted time, if they would prove their title to the name which their friends would gladly continue to call them by.

The renewed attempt of the better class of citizens in Jersey City to "down" the Democratic ring, which has been the prolific mother of mischief, will arouse sympathetic interest in all rightly constituted minds. One of the present aims of the Republican General Committee in Hudson County is to bring about unity of sentiment and impulse among all the members of the party throughout the country. It is evident that this will greatly increase the chances of success in the struggle with the corrupt and conscienceless ring. A Democratic defeat in Jersey City this fall means the overthrow of Mayor Cleveland—a consummation most sincerely to be wished.

No Democrat or Republican can entertain a doubt that Major McKinley means business in the spirited canvass he is making, and that he is in the race to win. On Saturday he wound up the second week of his campaign in Coshocton, a Democratic town. The more of the enemy he meets the better pleased the plucky Major is, and when a goodly number of Democrats are in his audience he is constrained to put forth his best efforts. His speech at Coshocton was unusually forcible, and he scored point after point in replying to a series of Free-Trade questions that had been put to him. Among other things, he exposed in the clearest manner the fallacy of the favorite Democratic argument that a tariff duty is a tax.

THE TRIBUNE'S staff correspondent in Rochester contributes this morning an interesting review of the situation three days prior to the assembling of the Republican State Convention. The possibilities of Rochester as a "convention city" are likely to be well tested, since the delegates and the friends of some of the candidates for nomination will constitute an army of no mean dimensions. The Convention will be a representative one. There could scarcely be a more striking contrast than one drawn between this body, whose members, after mutual deliberation, will freely select for Governor the most available of half a dozen or more aspirants, and the Democratic Convention, which will meet next week simply to record the will of the chief boss of the party. All the men who are seeking to lead the Republican ticket have strong points in their favor. The Convention has a surplus of riches to choose from. That it will choose wisely no one familiar with the men who are to compose it can doubt.

The feature of Labor Day in this city will be the two parades—one of the Central Labor Union, the other of the Central Labor Federation. They will not conflict, since the latter starts an hour earlier, and the routes over which they will move are different. Each organization may be depended on to put its best foot forward, and in numbers the parades will be imposing. The holiday will be universally observed, and numerous social gatherings and sports of all varieties have been provided for. In anticipation of trouble somewhere, the entire police force have been ordered on duty to-day. It is to be hoped that their labors will be light.

REPUBLICAN CHANCES IN NEW-YORK.

On the day after to-morrow the Republican State Convention will meet to nominate a State ticket. It has a great opportunity to distinguish itself. The Democratic party is committed to the support of a portly gentleman plethoric as to his purse. He has a long public record of self-complacent, unvarying incompetency. So far as we know, he does not pretend that he ever did anything of public importance. He claims merely that he is amiable, loyal to his friends, and ready with his money, and upon these qualifications he thinks to become the chief officer of the greatest of the American States. The Republican Convention will name the man to run against the Hon. Roswell P. Flower.

We say that this is a great opportunity. It enables the Republicans of New-York to show their degree. They have a chance to draw in the person of their candidate an interesting and valuable contrast. The object-lesson that will be enforced upon the public mind by the spectacle of a commonplace person with a barrel of money standing for Hillism and Tammany Hall and a man of fire, intelligence, character and ability standing for himself and the principles of the Republican party will be worth thousands of votes to the Republican ticket.

The convention will come together at an opportune time. The Republicans of New-York are without a single disquieting condition. There is not a note of discontent to be heard in any county. Every delegation in the convention will be free to vote for that candidate who, in its honest judgment, best supplies the qualities needed for a leader at this time, without the warp of factional prejudice or the pressure of machine dictation. No convention since the war has been more truly representative or more free in its movements than this one will be. It will act for a party united, enthusiastic, full of public spirit and partisan valor. It will find at its disposal the services of at least half a dozen candidates, any man of whom will honor the party and bring to it distinct elements of strength. And it will act in the presence of an enemy whose camp is divided.

This ought to inspire, as we feel sure it will, a session from which the spirit of victory will go into all parts of the State. There is no doubt that the Democrats are anxious and troubled. Hill men and Cleveland men in every election district are struggling for that mastery which will place their particular champion in the lead for the Presidential nomination. The tendency of events since 1888 has been to consolidate Republican ranks, but those of the Democracy have been affected in just the other way. Mr. Cleveland's friends well understand that the election of Flower means the ascendancy of Hill and Tammany, and that is to lead to the selection of the Governor-Senator as New-York's candidate in the Democratic National Convention next year. Weakened by this quarrel, by a candidacy openly in the interest of Tammany Hall and the Saloons, and by a score of petty wars in the organization in this city, it ought not to be hard to beat the Democracy this fall. Nor will it be if the Rochester convention puts its best foot forward.

OUR TARIFF FOR CANADA.

Our esteemed contemporary "The Toronto Globe" appears to think it necessary to attack the American system of Protection in order to enforce its attacks upon the Canadian system as embodied in Sir John Macdonald's so-called National Policy. In this, as we think, "The Globe" makes a serious mistake. It misleads its readers and exercises an influence which tends to retard rather than promote free trade with Canada. Methods of customs taxation are matters of policy. What may be meat for one country may be poison for another. The arguments that sustain Protection here, where we have every variety of soil and climate, and where, as a first-class Nation, we cannot afford to depend on foreigners for any article necessary to our subsistence and independence that we can ourselves produce, do not apply to Canada. The United States are a natural union and they cover a continent, and with free trade among themselves their people can grow in prosperity with small regard to what goes on beyond the oceans that bound their shores. It does not follow that a foreign trade is undesirable, but experience has abundantly shown that that industrial policy is wisest for them which, while opening their ports widely and freely to all those foreign products that they do not and cannot themselves create, holds in check such importations as compete with their own productions.

The situation in Canada is different. It is not a natural union. It is a political league of communities widely separated by intervening deserts, and the natural avenues of exchange for each community are invariably to the south and not to the east and west. They are small communities. They have but one climate, and their natural range of production is narrow. To them the policy of Protection is an attempt to make four geographical divisions of country with substantially the same climate and resources prosper by trading with one another in the things of which each produces a surplus. No wonder it has failed. The policy of Protection to us is an entirely different matter, and "The Globe" will be a long time opening our markets to Canadian goods unless it contrives to appreciate that circumstance. How different it is finds demonstration in the fact that while Canada has been gaining 498,534 people, we have gained 12,466,467; while the Maritime Provinces and the Upper St. Lawrence country have remained practically stationary in people and wealth, New-England and New-York, of which they are northern extensions, have increased enormously in both; while Canada, at an expense of $3,000,000, has secured 800,000 immigrants, the most of whom have escaped into this country, we have received, without expense and in the face of restrictive laws, 7,000,000; and while we have developed our country with a comparatively small public expense and paid off a thousand millions of debt Canada has added $100,000,000 to her debt with no substantial returns, and has contributed fully a million of her most progressive citizens to our population.

Now comes the point. "The Globe" and THE TRIBUNE both favor free trade between Canada and the United States—"The Globe" passionately, THE TRIBUNE indifferently; and the difference in the degree of our respective dispositions on this subject illustrates the sad fact in human nature that what men want from a selfish motive they want a vast deal more than what they want from a motive of mere benevolence and friendship. "The Globe" favors free trade in order that the Canadians may obtain, as Mr. Blake expressed it, "men, money and markets"; or, in other words, in order that they may keep at home the 100,000 Canadians who are coming over here every year to add to our wealth; that they may obtain a portion of the immigration which is now flowing into our factories and fields; that they may secure a part of the capital that is now occupied in our forests, our mines, our farms and our manufactories, and that they may sell their produce in our markets. But what are we to get from such a bargain? How will it further our interests to build up Montreal, Halifax, Toronto, Winnipeg and Victoria, to divert our capital there, and to receive in our markets a larger supply of just that kind of produce of which we have already a surplus? Obviously, it will not further them at all. The net result will be a loss. We can afford the loss. We shall be glad to afford it. We like and admire the Canadians, and whatever may be their flag or form of government, we are glad to see them prosper. But our desires in this respect are not intense enough to dispose us to abandon or modify our industrial system simply for their advantage, nor can we suppose that they would ask or expect us to give them a better bargain as a British dependency than we should give were they coming bodily into our Union. If they did that they would get all that we give ourselves, the great and useful McKinley Tariff included. Perhaps we may be willing to give them all this under existing circumstances, and if so, when they take their next census "The Globe" will find the difference between the results of Protection applied to a continent and to a string of disconnected communities. Of this it may be assured: the McKinley Tariff has come here to stay, and the only Reciprocity which will be adopted between the United States and Canada will be that which carries its provisions from the Gulf of Mexico to the Arctic Sea.

CRIME IN 1890.

Two of the census bulletins which Superintendent Porter has been issuing since his statistics were gathered have dealt with the convict population, their number and nativity, and the length of the sentences they are serving. This important subject will be completed, so far as the bulletin announcements are concerned, so soon as the nature of the crimes proven against the convicts and the relation of sentences to offences have been ascertained. Undoubtedly many suggestions as to legislation and prison management will be found in the facts and figures set forth by Mr. Porter's experts. Those already given out are of decided value. They are not, however, reassuring. They indicate a considerable increase in crime, and they tremendously enforce the necessity for discrimination in the classes of foreigners who shall be permitted to come into our society. In 1880 the number of convicts actually under sentence in the United States was 35,538, or 709 in each million of the population, while in 1890 it is 45,233, or 722 in each million. In other words, with an increase of 24.86 per cent in the total population there was an increase of 27.28 per cent in the convict class. We admit that these figures are merely suggestive. They prove nothing. An enumeration to-day might show a different result, as, of course, the number of persons in prison continually fluctuates. It is possible, too, that the prison class may largely increase while serious crime greatly decreased. Further investigations into the census records will throw more light on this matter. So far as the facts appear, however, they are disquieting.

So, too, is the relation of immigration to crime. Of the 45,233 prisoners in confinement in 1890, 14,687 were colored, 7,267 were foreign-born, 6,584 were native but of foreign parents, 1,747 were native but with one parent a foreigner, and only 12,842 were white natives of native parentage. There can be no doubt that the native white population of native parentage is greater than the colored population, the foreign-born and that of immediate foreign extraction combined, and yet of the present prison inhabitants those who are colored number 14,677, those who are of foreign birth or parentage number 14,725, while the native whites of native extraction number only 13,715. The total immigration of America since the foundation of the Government has amounted to about 15,000,000, nearly half coming within the last ten years. The total colored population is less than 9,000,000, and the population of the Nation is nearly 63,000,000. These figures plainly indicate the direction in which our effort for the prevention and suppression of crime should be directed.

Bad immigration can be cut off. If it continues to find entry and to burden us with the building and maintenance of prisons, poorhouses and courts, we have only ourselves to blame. For such criminal tendencies as exist among the negroes, we, as a Nation, are mainly responsible. We brought them here, and for three centuries we did all we could to keep them ignorant and brutish. It is true that 14,687 convicts drawn from 9,000,000 colored people is a large proportion when compared with 13,715 drawn from probably 40,000,000 native whites, but it is infinitely small when the horrible devices to which we resorted to make them criminal are recalled. Our present duty is to afford them as great an opportunity as we can for education and industrial occupation. If we restrain immigration and throw open schoolhouses to the colored people, the criminal statistics of the next census will be pleasanter reading than are the bulletins before us.

THE EARTH A COSMICAL DYNAMO.

It is a dull mind which is not fascinated by Professor Bigelow's discovery that the earth is a cosmical dynamo, generating electricity within itself by revolving in front of a magnet more than ninety millions of miles away. To certain scientists, particularly to those who are professionally studying solar physics, his recent investigations and their result will possess a special technical value. But to the public in general the matter is not without profound interest. What makes such strong appeals to human imagination as the enormous dimensions of heavenly bodies, the terrible velocities with which the planets and our whole solar system whirl through space, or the infinities of time and distance? And yet are these things any more wonderful than the minutiae of structure which the microscope reveals? How amazing it is that a few hair-lines on the little rainbow obtained in a spectroscope should tell us unerringly the composition of stars almost incalculably far away! And to think that a bit of steel, hung on a pivot and provided with a tiny mirror to register its tremors, should be able to tell us about convulsions on the solar surface to which the Martinique cyclone is as the maiden's sigh to that grim hurricane! To the telescope, camera, spectroscope, polariscope and barometer, in analyzing those solar activities on which human welfare so largely depends, is now added, as never before, the magnetic needle. And this instrument, unlike its fellow-inquisitors, works continuously, hour after hour, day and night, rain or shine, besides making a permanent record of its own unobserved indications.

The special value of Professor Bigelow's recent discoveries, as described in a Washington letter to The Tribune this morning, lies, not in the freshness of his main idea, but in his magnificent demonstration of its correctness. Lagrange, of the Brussels Observatory, and others have conceived that the sun might be a magnet, which induced magnetism in the earth; but no one until now has made that theory a safe foundation for further logical processes. A fresh mode of attacking several tempting but baffling problems is now offered: such as the precise period of the sun's rotation, the nature of the coronal envelope about the orb of day, the connection between this latter phenomenon and the varying frequency of sunspots and the shifting positions of the spot-zones, and, in turn, the apparent relation between all three of these, the aurora borealis and the curious variations of the compass.

In proving that sunlight is really magnetic, and that it exerts its influence upon the earth in rays parallel to those of heat and light, Professor Bigelow has accomplished a unique and important work. His discoveries become the more credible, on the one hand, by reason of the recent revelations, by Maxwell and Hertz, of the intimate relations existing between electricity and light, and, on the other, strengthen the conclusion to which those investigators are leading scientists, that light is hereafter to be studied as a magnetic phenomenon. It is also a commendation of his work that he connects and unifies, as no one else has been able to do, an immense variety of apparently inconsistent facts, and at a time when popular pride in all that is American is peculiarly keen, The Tribune's readers will feel no less interest in Professor Bigelow's achievements when they know that he is a compatriot. Not only has he advanced science, but he has also promoted his country's fame.

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

Wall Street had quite a reaction during the week. There was frost in the Northwest, and there was trouble in the Union Pacific. Stocks had advanced enough to need some reaction, and the big bulls wanted less company. Thus the frost was convenient, and for a day or two served its purpose. After men who had realized on the boom had bought back stocks, the Street was permitted to perceive that a frost in portions of a few States would not destroy all the corn between the Atlantic and the Pacific, or between the lakes and the Gulf, particularly as in some of the few States all but the late-sown corn was out of danger, and in others the injury was only in spots. Then gold began to come from Europe, and the Treasury began to redeem bonds and the week closed with prices averaging $1 19 higher than at the beginning.

The temporary reaction was largely artificial. All the week it was known that the Treasury would have to pay out large sums, and it did redeem $9,574,300 of the 4 1-2 per cent bonds, while $23,814,850 have been extended, leaving $17,480,050 yet to be redeemed unless holders wish them extended. Only part of the disbursements have yet been felt in money markets, but the certainty that they were coming has affected loans and rates for weeks. So the actual shipments of gold from Europe began early in the week, but it had been plain to everybody that they must soon be large. The movement of grain was heavy enough to insure satisfactory foreign balances, while the improvement in trade was clearly seen. But a reaction was wanted, and it came, though there is even now scarcely evidence that the harm to the corn crop has been considerable.

It would have been strange, indeed, if wheat had advanced, for the Western receipts continued enormous, but the speculative spirit limited the decline to a cent per bushel, while oats were unchanged and corn rose 3 cents. The story that farmers are holding back or will hold back their wheat has been so extensively circulated that it may be well to note the receipts at principal Western points in bushels for the past nine weeks:

Week ending—	1891.	1890.	1889.
July 4	887,972	571,554	883,111
July 11	1,725,424	1,355,823	1,491,411
July 18	3,754,174	1,796,353	1,628,413
July 25	5,899,828	2,040,507	2,041,544
August 1	7,012,494	2,758,638	2,909,273
August 8	5,752,167	2,654,880	3,074,013
August 15	5,689,023	2,230,149	2,925,273
August 22	5,921,011	1,952,956	2,823,242
August 29	6,647,217	1,891,398	2,954,249
Total	43,287,320	17,258,318	20,794,532

For five weeks ending with August the receipts were about 31,000,000 bushels, against about 11,000,000 bushels last year, and daily reports for the past week aggregate over 7,000,000 bushels. The exports have been large also, for four weeks of August, flour included, 20,669,316 bushels, against 6,362,195 last year from Atlantic ports, while last week over 3,000,000 bushels went out in five days of wheat alone. Corn has been scarce at the East, and higher for immediate delivery, but the corn clique at Chicago has made heavy engagements to ship its stock Eastward.

Speculation became rampant in cotton, with accounts of great injury in some States by unfavorable weather. No estimate of the extent of injury is possible as yet, and the various local reports are not only partial, but at such a time probably exaggerated. Still there is no room to doubt that there has been considerable injury, and there may be more of it. In a few States the loss is reported to reach 20 per cent, and if these States represent half the promised crop, as they do not, the total loss might be nearly 900,000 bales. But as the yield last year was over 8,600,000 bales, there would even then be left not far from 7,700,000 bales for the coming crop, which, with stocks brought over September 1 in excess of the ordinary stocks at the season, would make a total supply of 8,300,000 bales for the year, while the world's consumption of American cotton during the past year has not been 8,000,000 bales, and in no previous year has approached that quantity. But some advance from the exceptionally low price prevailing was natural, and the rise last week was about 5-8 of a cent. Pork products were also strong on the removal of restrictions by Germany, but coffee and oil were lower.

The rise in cotton may prevent a great strike of operatives at Fall River, who were disposed to resist a proposed reduction of wages, for it is thought that the advance in the price of the material will enable the manufacturers to get on without curtailing expenses. Print cloths rose last week three-sixteenths, and other goods have been so very low that a rise may naturally follow any advance in cotton. The market for wool is improving in tone, and slightly better prices are paid for combing, worsted and the coarser clothing grades, though fine fleece is unchanged. The season has been remarkably good for dress goods, and some improvement is seen in the demand for men's woollens. The boot and shoe trade moves on fairly, with increased distribution reported from the West. The iron industry shows a marked change of tone without a material change in prices, the demand being more active for nearly all products, and one sale of rails being reported after long inaction. In window-glass manufacture a prolonged strike of hands appears to be inevitable, since an advance in wages has been demanded, but other branches of the glass manufacture are doing fairly.

The volume of business measured by August bank clearings outside New-York is 4.3 per cent less than last year, but railroad earnings for about eighty-six roads for three, and twenty-four for the fourth week of the month show a gain of 5.2 per cent. Imports at New-York for five weeks show a gain of 8 per cent, while exports hence for four weeks of August increased 36.8 per cent. There is clear and considerable expansion in new business, compared with this time last year, and yet money markets all over the country are fairly well supplied, and even at the South are easier.

The Democrats seem to think that there is a scarcity of Republican candidates for the Governorship. They will find on election day that there is one too many.

On his coming trip to the West Secretary Proctor will devote special attention to the companies of Indians which have recently been organized. His advices from Dakota are that the prospects of making good soldiers out of Indians are excellent. If this experiment proves a success, it will reflect additional lustre upon Mr. Proctor's brilliant administration of the War Department. The Indians are said to learn English rapidly and to obey orders with exemplary fidelity. It is natural for the Secretary to desire to improve the opportunity afforded before he retires from the Department to inspect the work of the Indian companies. Fortunately the chances are that his expectations will be fully realized.

One reason why Republicans are not thinking much about Mayor Chapin, of Brooklyn, is that he has two excellent chances of defeat in the race for Governor—one at the Democratic State Convention and one at the polls.

It is exceedingly significant of the growth of Liberal sentiment in Great Britain that, as noted by Mr. Lucy in his cable dispatch on Sunday, the Conservatives no longer believe that Lord Salisbury will receive a further lease of power at the next elections. His supporters are content now to demonstrate to their own satisfaction that Mr. Gladstone's estimate of a Liberal majority of 100 in the next House of Commons is an over-estimate. The verdict of the bye-elections has been unmistakable for many months, and even the stoutest Ministerial supporters seem at last to have opened their eyes to the fact.

If it is true that the Etruria was going at nearly full speed when the collision occurred on Saturday, she may have more responsibility for that mishap than was at first supposed. No steamship has the right to put on a full head of steam in thick weather in a harbor so crowded as that of New-York is always likely to be.

The Croton water isn't what it ought to be, but it isn't so bad that it need drive anybody to liquor.

There is good reason to believe that a particularly wise choice has been made by President Harrison in selecting a new Minister to Hayti. John S. Durham has been Consul at San Domingo for a year and a half, and has won golden opinions from business men who have been brought into contact with him. His residence in San Domingo has of course made him familiar with Haytian affairs; his negro blood is not a disqualification, but rather a point in his favor; and, according to all reports, he possesses the necessary ability, skill and tact to make a highly successful Minister to the Black Republic.

Governor Hill is to be commended for his candor. When caught in this city by the reporters Saturday he frankly acknowledged that politics had something to do with his visit. When Democratic statesmen meet by appointment they generally profess to be talking about religion or the weather.

PERSONAL.

Thomas Hughes has written an introduction for the English edition of Lowell's poems, to be published by Macmillan.

Among the students who will enter the University of Georgia this fall is Alexander Stephens, of Atlanta, a grandnephew of the man whose name he bears. Mr. Stephens is a clever and industrious young man.

Christian Reid, the Southern novelist, lives in an old-fashioned gray house, near Salisbury, N. C.

Frederick H. Seward, son of the late William H. Seward, has finished the biography of his father. He has been engaged upon the work a long time.

Mrs. Fanny Washington Finch, a granddaughter of the first President's half-brother, owns a little silver hatchet made from a spoon once owned by George Washington. She is very proud of the relic.

The Grand Duke Vladimir is said to be the only member of the Russian Imperial family who disapproves of the Franco-Russian alliance.

Miss Helen Cloak, a pure-bred Indian of the Blackfeet Nation, has been appointed by Secretary Noble as a special allotting agent in the Nez Perces Reservation. She is a well-educated woman and in every respect qualified to perform the duties that will devolve upon her.

Mr. Gladstone has a profound respect for royalty, and never wounds the feelings of the royal family if he can help it. His recent letter denouncing gambling as a formidable and growing evil in Great Britain seems to be capable of a royal application, however.

Tolstoi still continues to live and dress like a peasant, and when people of that class come to him for advice he receives them as politely as if they were ambassadors. Some one says of him that he learned the Greek and Hebrew languages after he was grown up; indeed that the latter tongue was acquired when he was already "an old man." He is only sixty-two years old now.

The début on the London stage of David Christie Murray, the journalist and novelist, calls attention to his remarkable career. He is now a man of about forty-four years of age and of striking personal appearance, being six feet high and of fair complexion. His hair, once sandy, is now turning white, and he has light blue eyes. He ran away from Oxford to enlist in the 6th Dragoon Guards, then stationed in Ireland. He speedily became the best rider, fencer and boxer in the troop, but tiring of military service he took to journalism. He was a correspondent at the front during the Russo-Turkish war, and on his return to England he wrote the first of his long series of readable novels.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The 17th Regiment Veteran Association of Connecticut Volunteers at its reunion at Danbury a few days ago adopted a resolution which reflects honor and credit upon that patriotic organization. In part it was: "We deem it fitting and proper to the loyal women of America that a fund should be raised to erect a monument commemorative of their great and unselfish devotion to their country. The fund will be a National one, and the monument will be placed where the majority of the Grand Army comrades want it. Every post can contribute its mite, and every boy and girl can help to build this last tribute to the loyal women whose unflinching courage sustained the soldiers and sailors of the Union in their great struggle of 1861-'65. The monument fund committee is composed of the gentlemen named below: The Rev. Beverly Warner, General W. H. Noble and G. G. Wilds, of Bridgeport; M. C. Kellogg, Mount Vernon; A. Homer Byington, Norwalk; State Senator Mead, New-Canaan, and Colonel S. G. Blakeman, Shelton.

Teacher—Meyer, supposing I buy 1 7-8 ells of cloth, coming to 1 11-12 thalers, for a pair of pants, can you tell me how much I shall have to give for the cloth?

Meyer (with a soul above fractions)—Sir, 1 7-88 ells of cloth is not sufficient to make you a pair of pants. You will want 2 ells. Then, take my advice and don't go and buy cloth at 1 11-12 thalers, but something a little better for two thalers. That will make it exactly two thalers.—(Buntes Feuilleton.

Now that summer is over there is one thing that we all ought to be profoundly thankful for, and that is that thus far this year we have escaped any repetition of that particular form of foolishness which had such a run a few years ago—the attempt to navigate the Whirlpool Rapids at Niagara in barrels or boats or bathing-suits. There is no need to inquire curiously into the cause of this exemption; it is enough to know that the public has not been afflicted by any of the harrowing tales of woe it has had more than a surfeit in previous years.

She Went from Bad to Worse.—Mr. Magnus Scott—It is no use talking, Celina, I cannot afford to buy you that diamond set at Blankety's.

Mrs. M. Scott—Then buy me that bonnet at Dashley's.

Mr. M. Scott—Darn socks! If that's your mode of thought, I might as well buy the diamonds at once!—(The Jewelers' Circular.

"The Integrity Mutual Beneficial Association" is the name of a society just organized in Philadelphia. The charter declares that its purpose is to "collect and accumulate a fund by admission fees, monthly dues and assessments, in order to benefit and aid its members in the event of their marriage, and to benefit its members upon their surviving a period of years, and to benefit and aid the fellows and widowers and children of deceased members, and for the furtherance of the general welfare of the members thereof."

A new waitress in a certain family astonished the members thereof by bursting into song the first time that she waited upon them at dinner. When her mistress spoke to her about it she said, "Why, was I singing? Well, I can do when I feel happy."—(Boston Transcript.

In all this talk about rain-making agencies, we are surprised at the way in which Sunday-school picnics are ignored. An able-bodied Sunday-school picnic in a nice grove about five miles from any shelter will bring rain quicker than any contraption that General Dryforthwith can invent. Note the name! Oh, well, it is near enough to go.

You often see a horse hobbling around on its toes and with stiff forelegs. It has always been a surprise to me that the Humane Society did not take up some of these cases and investigate them and punish the people at fault. There is only one way to shoe a horse, and the men who make the business would, of course, prefer doing it the right way, properly. A great many horse owners, however, imagine that they know all about it, and they insist that the shoe be put on so as to lift the rear of the hoof up high enough to prevent the frog from touching the ground. We may argue the case, but that is about all the good it does. We have to put the shoe on in accordance with the ideas of the owner. The fact is that the frog is the mainspring of the animal. It is soft and elastic, and apparently more easily injured than the harder substance of hoof, but for all that it is the one part that should be utilized. If it wasn't for use it wouldn't be there. Lift it from the ground and you find your animal walking on his toes. Gradually his legs begin to stiffen, and finally the three bones in his forelegs become one solid bone, and there is no more movement of them than if the horse was walking on stilts. It is just about the same as allowing a pair of hinges to remain out in the weather until they become rusted solid, except that with the hinges you can break the rust off, oil them up and work them. But with the horse's leg, you can never separate the bones again.—(St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Women, unfortunately, cannot be induced to believe that there is danger in wearing veils. Physicians and chemists, however, have often warned them against the objectionable practice. Miss Mary Humphreys, the daughter of a wealthy manufacturer in London, is another sufferer from this feminine fashion. A few weeks ago she received three veils as presents from her future husband. After wearing them several times she complained of a peculiar itching in her eyes. An oculist discovered upon examination that her eyelids were poisoned. He attempted in vain to cure them. The malady developed so rapidly that the young woman's left eye had to be removed. The veils were then sent to a chemist, who found that they had been colored with poisonous drugs. The explanation of Miss Humphreys's misfortune was simple. A suit for damages will be brought against the manufacturer of the veils, but it cannot restore the young woman's sight.

Goodness Its Own Reward.—Mrs. Ponsonby—Why, my dear, what has become of all the jewelry you used to wear so much?

Mrs. Popinjay—I have given them up to save the heathens.

Mrs. Ponsonby—How good of you.

Mrs. Popinjay—Yes, but I will get my reward. Harold will buy me a new set of the latest style.—(The Jewelers' Circular.

WELCOMING MINISTER GRUBB.

HIS FRIENDS GREET HIM WARMLY—WHY HE GOT LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

General E. Burd Grubb, United States Minister to Spain, was greeted by an enthusiastic party of friends at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, when the steamship La Touraine reached Quarantine. His friends had expected him all day Saturday, and it was not until night cast its gloom upon the waters of the lower bay that they returned to Jersey City to await the morning. Other engagements prevented four-fifths of the party from going down the Bay yesterday, but at least 100 admirers of the General were on the tug Diamond when it approached the big La Touraine. Bombs were discharged from the tug and hurrahs were given with a will. General Grubb was quickly informed of the reception, and with a pleased smile he waved his hand to all on the Diamond, while the ship's officers were placing steps down the side of the steamer to transfer him. The greeting between the Minister and his friends was a warm one and one that General Grubb will not forget. In response to a brief address of welcome delivered by Captain John Graham, the Minister said the hearty greeting affected him deeply, for it was entirely unexpected. He had not anticipated any demonstration, and had expected to land with the other passengers and go quietly to his home. He explained that the cause of his return at the present time was his desire to keep a promise that he made before he was sent to Spain as United States Minister. He had promised the Kearny Brigade that it should have its annual reunion at his home on September 14, and he had obtained a leave of absence only for this purpose.

Referring to his acts as Minister, he said he had labored hard to establish reciprocity between this country and Spain, for he had met much opposition. He congratulated the people on the commercial relations with Cuba, and said this country would derive a great benefit from them, and that, besides, a large field for the sale of machinery had been opened to the manufacturers in the United States.

The General said that he had been instrumental in having fines on American ships amounting to $100,000 refunded by the Spanish Government, they having been imposed through technicalities of the law.

The Diamond steamed rapidly to the pier of the French line of steamers, and after the Minister arranged to have his baggage passed, the boat crossed the river to the Pennsylvania station, where Minister Grubb, after bidding the party a hearty farewell, boarded a special car, accompanied by his mother and daughter, and at 10:13 a. m. started for Camden.

Among those who had greeted the General were about fifty members of the E. Burd Grubb Pioneer Corps, of Beverly, a delegation from the Newark Indians, a committee from the 37th Regiment, New-Jersey Volunteers, and others in their individual capacity from all over the state.

TRIBUNE FRESH-AIR FUND.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Previously acknowledged	$30,049 97
Addie Sparkman and Iva Abbott	2 00
The Emergency Circle of King's Daughters, Bennington, Vt.	10 00
In memory of M. A. C.	10 00
A class of boys, Baptist Church Sunday-school, at Wappinger's Fall, N. Y.	1 00
L. A. B.	5 00
Cash	2 00
S. K.	1 00
A show given in the backyard by George B. Wilcox, Harry Worthen, Howard Farham and Roger Aldrich, Passaic, N. J.	1 25
J. H. R., from S. D. C., Brooklyn, N. Y.	5 00
Collected by the children of the Oak Grove House, Good Ground, L. I., per Postmistress Harpers	2 50
Total September 5, 1891	$30,089 62

FRESH FROM STUDY IN EUROPE.

Washington, Sept. 6 (Special).—