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PART II.
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LOYAL TO THE OLD BOARD.

DR. A. H. PLUMB, OF BOSTON, SPEAKS FOR THE PRUDENTIAL COMMITTEE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN BOARD AT PITTSFIELD CALLS FORTH AN EARNEST APPEAL — HIGH PRAISE FOR ITS HONORED PRESIDENT, DR. STORRS.

Boston, Oct. 3.—In ten days the friends of the American Board will gather in Pittsfield, Mass., to hold its eighty-second annual meeting. For four or five years there have been discussions, which have not always been harmonious, and which at times left hard feelings that have threatened to cripple the splendid missionary work begun in 1810. There have been threats of forming a new Board unless certain changes were made in the officers or in the election of corporate members or in the management of the Boston office. But after repeated conferences the Board last year, at Minneapolis, adopted certain changes which seem to solve the problem.

In order to see how the Prudential Committee were pleased with the year's work, a Tribune correspondent has obtained a statement from Dr. A. H. Plumb, of Roxbury, who has been for ten years a member of this committee. He said: "In the history of a typical Oriental household, where the sons, when they marry, and sometimes the daughters, too, add their families to the patriarchal establishment, there may come at length a year when several such additions have been made, or when a number of children have been born to these younger households, some of them, perhaps, having twins, or when the lads suddenly shoot upward, developing an enormous appetite and outgrowing all their clothes at once, and when the flocks and herds on which they all depend have also increased greatly, but have not increased enough, so that the year is marked as an unprecedented one, both for greater absolute riches and greater relative poverty; never before so large an income, never before such pinching economy to make it go around.

"Such a year the past has been to the American Board. At its recent annual meetings, after listening to the pathetic cry for help from its overworked missionaries, the Board has directed the administration to do everything in its power to respond. Accordingly, reenforcements have been crowded forward for a few years past more rapidly than ever before, though not meeting a tithe of the demand. Consequently, there is now so large a force in the field, and their work is so prosperous and promising, that simply to keep the wheels in motion requires a very large outlay, not larger than the churches can readily supply, but larger than they have been accustomed to give. And whoever is elected at Pittsfield as the next Prudential Committee, at the very first meeting will have to sit down and foot up the estimates the missionaries have been sending in for their needs the coming year, and will then have to face the question, how to cut so big a coat from so small a supply of cloth as the churches will probably furnish, especially as one or two rolls of cloth which have been on hand, given to eke out the annual production, are about used up. To this committee, as the agents of the Board, the heroic men and women at the front continually appeal. Those noble missionaries must not be left to sink beneath their burdens. The responsibilities of that committee are so trying that often, during some ten years of service upon it, I have wanted to resign, and would have done so but for leaving the executive officers in the lurch, for they say the longer one is on the committee, the more he can help them.

"This financial problem would seem to be the only one necessarily occasioning anxiety in regard to the coming anniversary. Happily, so far as known, there are no disputed questions concerning policy to come up. Certainly he would be a reckless disturber of the peace who should bring up there anything to revive the buried issues of the past. There has been a full supply of candidates for missionary service to whom none could object. The new rules of procedure adopted at Minneapolis have been scrupulously observed and without the least friction. An esteemed missionary of another society has raised the question of economy in missionary outlay. But this Board cannot be charged with wasteful expenditure through denominational rivalry. Its fields are almost exclusively its own. At the New-York meeting in 1889, a prominent committee strongly urged the establishment of a new station at Tokio, the political centre of Japan, but the Prudential Committee showed that city already occupied by over eighty missionary workers of sixteen different societies, and therefore declined to begin a work there, though it allowed a single experienced missionary to reside there as its representative and to care for adjacent fields. No, the simple business of the coming meeting would appear to be to hear the reports of the work for the year and then to ask, Will the churches raise their gifts as the blessing of God on the work in hand requires?

"Now, what is it that has given this cheering prospect of a simple missionary anniversary useful to the missions? How have all these painful agitations of previous annual meetings been laid? There can be but one answer. Under the good hand of God it is due, more than to any other cause, to the commanding personal influence, the moderate temper, the broad statesmanship, the consummate tact and sagacious wisdom of one man—the distinguished president of the Board. In him all sections and parties in the constituency of the Board are cordially united to a degree which would be possible in the case of no other man living. Therefore, in order that the approaching anniversary may be a missionary meeting pure and simple—in order that the great assembled organization may give itself hopefully and wholly to the consideration of its legitimate and beneficent work, there must be no thought of the president's retirement. For him to let go the tiller now, just as smoother seas are coming into view, would be the signal for the immediate and inevitable renewal of sectional strife, and at once the good ship would begin to drift toward the breakers again.

"As every one knows, Dr. Storrs accepted the presidency with extreme reluctance and only under the profound conviction of his brethren that it was a call of God which it were disloyalty to decline. At each re-election he has repeated his sincere desire to be released from the cares of the office at the earliest moment possible. At Minneapolis he said, it was hoped in the way of pleasantry, that after attaining the age of seventy during the current year, he should feel at liberty to withdraw. No doubt he earnestly wishes to do so, and it is now said this has been his serious intention. The weighty responsibilities of the pastorate he has so long and so honorably held, the varied and valued services in behalf of the general public which so eminent a citizen is frequently called upon to render, the important literary labors in which his practised mind and skillful hands have been from time to time worthily engaged, plead for all he has of time and strength. This is all high service indeed, but, to preserve unity, harmony and efficiency of this great and venerable missionary organization, as he has done, and as he alone can continue to do, is a service still higher. And who can for a moment believe that this high providential mission, to which he was called in the solemn crisis of the Board's history, has been accomplished and is now at an end? Why, his loyal self-sacrificing obedience to that divine call—his magnificent and masterly service under it—is the one thing now which more than anything else lends hope to the hour, and gives assurance of peace and progress in the true work of the Board. Not yet can the Pilot say, 'My task is done.'

"Let there be one meeting free from contention, devoid of recriminations, innocent of personalities. For once again as of old, let the friends of missions meet to consider directly and exclusively the claims and conquests of the Kingdom of God in unevangelized lands. Besides, the very magic and might of the president's presence at his post will make its cares henceforth less onerous, its functions continually more agreeable. Dr. Hopkins presided with ease and dignity till called higher at the age of eighty-five. The English Nation is likely soon to range itself again under the leadership of that incomparable veteran whose bow still abides in strength after more than fourscore years of use Dr. Storrs was never more full of power, he never before had as much power for good as to-day. Possibly he will feel constrained to decline a re-election, and even to insist on being released. But the Board must re-elect him just the same, and respectfully insist that he accept. For, the strong and hearty judgment of the Board that the inestimable and world-wide interests of its missions require his acceptance, will again seem to him like the voice of God, and to that voice he always bows."

VETERANS TO HAVE A REUNION.

The veterans of the 32d New-York Volunteers will hold their fifth annual reunion on Wednesday at New-Dorp, S. I. The headquarters will be in the Sea View Hotel, which is only a few minutes' walk from the station, and all arrangements have been made for a jovial and delightful time. All previous reunions have been marked by success, and have left behind them agreeable memories. The camp-fire, which will be held in New-Dorp in the evening, will be surrounded by most of the comrades who were present at last year's reunion, which was held on September 16, and it is safe to say that the many good stories told last year will be supplemented by more this time. There are many good speakers among the veterans, and each year their eloquence seems to increase. It is expected that at least seventy-five members will be present. The president is Captain J. H. Butler, and Major D. Tarbell is secretary and treasurer. John Stewart is corresponding secretary, and the chaplain is James C. Robinson. The vice-presidents are Captain Frank Godine, John Stewart, Eli Conklin, Captain J. O. Jones and Jackson Cole.

A ROSY REPUBLICAN OUTLOOK.

EX-CONGRESSMAN HORR ON THE OHIO CAMPAIGN.

MAJOR M'KINLEY'S CHANCES THE BRIGHTEST—THE THIRD-PARTY VOTE LIKELY TO BE SMALL.

Ex-Congressman Roswell G. Horr, of Michigan, now of The Tribune, has just returned from a two months' campaigning tour through the States of Iowa, West Virginia and Ohio. His last work was speaking at twenty-one meetings in Ohio. Talking to a reporter who asked him about the fight in Ohio, he said:

"The enthusiasm for Major McKinley in that State is something wonderful. Indeed, the political meetings now being held all over the State of Ohio would do credit to a Presidential year. In that State the fight is being squarely made on the question of the tariff and honest money. The Democrats have imported Mills, of Texas, and several other well-known Free Traders to aid them in the canvass, and the platform of the Democratic party in that State is squarely in favor of the free coinage of silver.

"Governor Campbell, who is running against Major McKinley, tries in every way to ignore the silver question, and, what is very singular, he goes about the State declaring that his opponent is dodging the tariff issue. The simple fact is that Major McKinley has not yet made a speech in that State three-quarters of which was not devoted to the discussion of the protective system. Indeed, his whole life has been so identified with that question that his mere nomination would emphasize the position of the party on that subject. Major McKinley is speaking from ten to twelve times a week, and will make a canvass of the entire State."

In reply to a question about the unity of the Republicans in Ohio, Mr. Horr went on: "I never saw Republicans more united than they are to-day in the State of Ohio. There are absolutely no local divisions that will materially affect the vote of the party on the State ticket. Campbell has a very hard and bitter fight in his own party, which will cost him large numbers of votes. Mr. Reemlin, chairman of the Democratic County Committee of Hamilton County, which includes the city of Cincinnati, said last week at Youngstown that he feared that McKinley would leave Hamilton County with a majority of 12,000. The best-informed men in the county of Cuyahoga, in which Cleveland is situated, put Major McKinley's majority in that county at not less than 5,000, and the Republicans of Lucas County, which includes the city of Toledo, declare that Campbell will run far behind his ticket in that county. In view of these facts, I do not see how the Republican candidate's plurality in Ohio can be less than 20,000. His friends are, many of them, claiming twice that number."

"Is the third-party movement showing much strength in Ohio?"

"So far as I could learn in going entirely across the State, from north to south and east to west," Mr. Horr answered, "the third party will make a very small showing in that State this year. I predict a falling off in the Prohibition vote also in Ohio, and do not believe that the People's party will poll anything like as many votes as will the Prohibitionists, and in the counties which I visited they will draw fully as many from the Democratic party as they will from the Republican.

"It is obvious to any one acquainted with the State of Ohio that this large Republican majority will carry with it the entire Legislature. This will insure the return to the Senate of Senator Sherman or of some other good Republican."

Speaking about the crops in the States which he visited, Mr. Horr said: "One reason why I look for success in Iowa and Ohio is the enormous crops growing in both those States. An immense amount of farm products will be gathered in both Ohio and Iowa. The yield of wheat, which is now being threshed, is very large, and better corn I never saw growing than that which covers both those States to-day. Farmers are getting good prices and are prosperous once more, and this makes the calamity statements indulged in by Governor Boies, of Iowa, and Mr. Mills, of Texas, seem simply ridiculous. The Republican party being usually prosperous when the people are prosperous, one is forced to say that the enormous crops of this year will make it most surely a good one for the Republican party."

Being asked about the campaign in this State, Mr. Horr continued: "I have had only two meetings in the State of New-York so far, one at Dunkirk and one at Jamestown. If the Republican party in Chautauqua County is not in excellent shape for an increased majority, then all outward signs must be at fault. The people turned out in very large numbers. There seem to be no disturbing elements among the Republicans of that county, and the feeling of bitterness between the Democratic factions is simply intense. If the state of affairs in Chautauqua County is a fair sample of the rest of the State of New-York, then Fassett will be elected by a large majority."

Mr. Horr went to Canandaigua last night, to keep an engagement to speak there this evening. His other appointments already made by the Republican State Committee are: Tuesday night, Seneca Falls; Wednesday, Oneida; Thursday, Hammond; Friday, Canton; Saturday, Plattsburg; Monday, October 12, Lansingburg; October 13, Fort Byron; October 14, Schoharie; October 16, Binghamton. Mr. Horr will speak in this State every week-day from now until the election.

GERMANY AND THE STANDARD OIL.

A LETTER FROM THE COMPANY'S BREMEN AGENT TO MINISTER PHELPS.

The petroleum trade shows considerable interest in the position of the Standard Oil Company in Germany, as the result of the German Government's investigation may have an important bearing on American exports. The action of the Standard is also watched by the producers, as in case of the defeat of Russian competition, the export demand, which has not more than kept pace with that of last year, will probably increase the inquiry for crude and offset the effect of the great McDonald pool, which is now depressing values. Copies have just been secured of the letter sent to Minister Phelps at Berlin by W. H. Libby, foreign representative of the Standard Oil Company at Bremen. The letter follows:

I have the honor, in accordance with your suggestion, to address you briefly concerning the policy of the Standard Oil Company in Europe, which has been somewhat lavishly criticised by the Continental press and, I understand, has been made the subject of inquiry on the part of the German Government. To the extent that you can utilize these lines for neutralizing existing prejudices, or as a corrective of public misconception, it will be very highly appreciated by the industry I am representing.

There is neither mystery nor monopoly in the policy of the Standard Oil Company in Europe. Their policy is simply that of competitive commerce, and has been dictated and stimulated by the desire to sustain the consumption of American petroleum in Europe in the face of active and growing competition from other countries, and especially from Russia.

We seek to discourage all speculation in our products and to economize every detail of transportation and distribution, and through the avenue of local distributors to bring American petroleum within the reach of the scantiest purse. We trust thereby to sustain and develop a large, permanent and fairly remunerative commerce.

While the motive of this policy is to protect and extend our own interest, its progress and fruition must favorably affect both the producer in America and the consumer in Europe, the former, because sustaining the utilization of his product against foreign competition, and the latter, because of the economies resulting from our system of distribution. There is a clearly defined mutuality in this policy, and we have none of the sinister and ulterior designs which have agitated the imagination of our critics.

For the furtherance of our programme and as participators in the large European investment which this programme involves, we have sought and been fortunate enough to secure the co-operation of a coterie of well-known merchants, who have been long and prominently identified with the petroleum commerce of the Continent.

The Standard Oil Company has no understanding or agreement of any name or nature with the Messrs. Rothschild, or the Nobels, or any other Russian interest, and never has had, nor could any understanding transpire in the future, on any such basis as recently suggested by press articles, viz.: a combination to exact an extortionate or artificial price from the consumer. This would be absolutely in conflict with the history and policy of the Standard Oil Company at home or abroad.

In a word, the aim of the Standard Oil Company in Europe is to cheapen its products and extend its business. Although its enterprises abroad necessitate large outlays, and are not unattended with sacrifices and penalties, we trust and believe these may prove to be in the pathway of legitimate, progressive and profitable commerce, and we believe that when our policy, as now briefly outlined, shall become more fully developed and more widely understood, it will receive the commendation, not the censure, of an impartial press, and justify the encouragement, and not the menace, of legislation.

TO WELCOME MR. FASSETT.

BUFFALO REPUBLICANS EAGER TO GREET HIM.

THE RECEPTION WILL BE IN FINE CONTRAST TO THE CHILLY INDIFFERENCE WITH WHICH THE DISCONTENTED DEMOCRATS RECEIVED MR. SHEEHAN.

Buffalo, Oct. 4 (Special).—The reception which Senator Fassett and his friends will receive when they reach here on October 7 will reduce to insignificance that given to William F. Sheehan when he returned home on Saturday night. In the first place behind Senator Fassett and the entire Republican ticket in Erie County there is a united party. Behind Mr. Sheehan there is only one element of the Democratic party, the worst and lowest. Behind him are the office-holders, appointed to place by his influence, the canalmen and others of that stamp. Against him in Erie County are the intelligent, thinking and influential Democrats who heretofore have been the backbone of the Democratic party. They are the men who in previous years have furnished the respectability and the money. This year they are out and they do not hesitate to proclaim it. A magnifying glass of the greatest power could not have found a Cleveland Democrat in the parade of Buffalo Democrats who escorted the Speaker from the railroad station to Music Hall. There were a few in the hall, to be sure, but it was noticeable that they did not show the slightest enthusiasm. There were, too, a large number of Cleveland Democrats in the crowd which lined the street from the station to the hall. They neither moved nor uttered a sound of approbation. What talking they did was in criticism of Mr. Sheehan and of the men who turned out to welcome him. The feeling that Sheehan deliberately stole the State Committeeman away from them will not down and they know that he did it in a most underhanded and treacherous way. The most powerful influences were brought to bear upon the members of the Cleveland Democracy to get them to decorate their club-house. They were appealed to on the ground of party good and patriotism for the general Democratic cause. But not an ounce of red fire was burned, not a sky-rocket or Roman candle fired, nor a Chinese lantern lighted. In fact the usual evening lighting up of the building was not done until after the parade had passed. Up to that time gas jets flickered only in those rooms where it was absolutely necessary to have them. This was the warm reception that Speaker Sheehan received. Why, if he really had been ill and had not gone away simply to allow his friends time to patch up a temporary truce with his enemies, the coldness of his home-coming reception ought to have thrown him into a deathly chill. The only two places along the line where any attempt at decoration was made was on the building owned by his father-in-law, where three rows of Chinese lanterns had been hung out, and at the home of State Committeeman Lang. Mr. Lang was in this way paying for his election to the State Committee over Augustus F. Scheu, who was the candidate of the Cleveland men. The local campaign for the election of a Mayor and other local officers is expected to play an important part in the campaign which Mr. Sheehan and his friends will conduct. The Democrats talk of renominating Mayor Charles F. Bishop, who is a leading Cleveland man. Mr. Sheehan as much as did that in his speech in response to the welcoming ones made by Mr. Bishop and Daniel Lockwood. The announcement was greeted with cheering, and Mr. Bishop partly accepted the proposed nomination by rising and bowing. Mr. Bishop's friends are suspicious. They do not understand this sudden turn in Sheehan's conduct. They think that, under the outward appearance of a lamb, the crouching body of a wolf will be found. They argue that a man who will be treacherous to the Cleveland faction once will be so again, and Sheehan has the reputation of being politically unscrupulous. It is their impression that he wants a Cleveland man nominated for Mayor, so that he can tell them that unless they vote and work for him he will see to it that the Cleveland men are beaten. He is trying to get a noose around their necks to choke them into submission. The question is, will the Cleveland leaders accommodate him and put their heads into the noose now dangling before them? Mr. Bishop may be renominated for Mayor. He can be, if he will take it; but he first wishes to know what Sheehan's terms are. He does not care to be the tail to Sheehan's kite.

The Cleveland Democrats here laugh heartily at the story that Sheehan had to go to Atlantic City for his health. They know that the facts were otherwise, and they do not hesitate to say so. The sole reason why he went there was to give his friends here time in which to make peace with the Cleveland men, and to get up the "monster" reception, which turned out to be a gigantic fizzle. John Cuneen, his law partner, and George T. Smith, his private secretary, worked night and day on it, and the results even disgusted them. At Saratoga, immediately after the convention, Speaker Sheehan did not look at all like an invalid. His eyes were bright and sparkling and his step as elastic as ever. Perhaps he wanted the Cleveland delegates, who had been thrown out of the State Convention under his orders, to think that his conscience was troubling him, after all, on account of the grievous wrong done to them. This is what many of them say, and although among the admirers of the ex-President there is a large number of young men, they were not born yesterday.

Mr. Fassett and his friends are to make several speeches here. They are to be here two days, and he will be kept busy during that time. The party is expected to reach here on the afternoon of October 7, and it will be escorted to the Music Hall, where the principal speeches are to be made, by several thousand enthusiastic Republicans. After the speeches that night there will be a reception, at which the Republican candidate will meet all of those who can get to him. On the following day he will make one or two speeches in the German district and one in the canal district.

JOHN P. POE'S ILL-TIMED SPEECH.

Baltimore, Oct. 4 (Special).—John P. Poe, the Democratic candidate for Attorney-General of the State, stirred up a hornets' nest when he attacked the endowment organizations. Delegates from fifteen endowment and insurance societies held two mass-meetings during the week. Mr. Poe appeared at one of these meetings, and said he didn't mean to say anything against the reputable orders, but had directed his attack against certain short-term orders. The stenographer who reported his speech in the court in which he denounced the societies has been called upon to produce his notes. Poe tried to tell the societies that if elected Attorney-General he would be their friend, but they mistrust him, and his ill-timed speech may cost him his election.

A Democratic alliance composed of Democrats opposed to Gorman's rule and the existing conduct of municipal government will nominate an independent ticket in this city. They will likely nominate S. Davies Warfield for Mayor. He conducted the Independent movement two years ago. The regular Democracy will nominate General F. C. Latrobe, who has filled four terms in the Mayoralty chair. He would rather be Mayor than Governor. While the Democratic politicians pretend not to place much store in the proposed independent movement, they show their anxiety by frequent inquiries they make about those who might know in regard to its progress. Everything points to straight-out nominations on the part of the Republicans in this city with possibly two or three exceptions. Captain J. Frank Sapplee, treasurer of the Republican State Central Committee, says that he is in favor of straight-out nominations, and that other Republicans with whom he has talked hold the same views. Edward H. Fowler and Edward Siebler, jr., are most talked of for the Republican Mayoralty nomination.

DEMOCRATIC DISCORD INCREASING.

The Ollagawalla Club, of the XIIIth Assembly District, has precipitated a new candidate for State Senator upon the unsuspecting Tammany-Hill statesmen of the VIIIth District. It was supposed that the Democratic managers of this Senate District had already as long a list of candidates as they could conveniently handle in a Republican district, but the Ollagawalla clubmen insist upon thrusting forward one of their members, known among them as John V. Campbell. Wednesday a formidable-looking document, signed by "Thomas F. Smith, jr., Big Chief," and countersigned by "Frank J. McEncarny, secretary," with more imposing names inscribed thereon denominated "the Committee," was issued from the Ollagawalla Club, No. 301 West Twenty-second-st., and served upon the Tammany directors. If proper notice is not taken of Mr. Campbell's aspirations knives will be unsheathed in West Twenty-second-st. and the leaders made to feel what it is to incur the displeasure of the relentless Ollagawallas.

THE BALTIMORE'S MOVEMENTS.

Mollendo, Peru, Sept. 9.—The United States cruiser Baltimore arrived here from Valparaiso this morning with some of the followers of Balmaceda on board. These refugees did not seriously inconvenience either the officers or the crew, there being plenty of room to stow them away comfortably. The Congress forces at Valparaiso and Santiago had some bitter things to say against the United States Government forces on account of Rear-Admiral Brown going up to Quenteros, sixteen miles north of Valparaiso, on the day the Congress forces landed and immediately returning to Valparaiso. When they learned of it they accused him of active partisanship. After the United States vessels furnished an asylum for some of the leaders of the defeated party the officers became more unpopular than ever.

But the Chilian war is over. The surgeons of the United States naval ships have done some excellent work in the Chilian hospitals, which are filled with wounded soldiers of the victorious party. The Baltimore is to return to Valparaiso immediately. Her bottom is foul and her speed is reduced a knot or more an hour in consequence. She ran up here on forty tons of coal a day, making a speed of 8½ knots an hour.

THE TIMES ON FLOWER.

ITS EXCORIATION OF ITS CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR.

IT LAUGHS AT FLOWER, IT SNEERS AT FLOWER. IT ASSERTS THAT FLOWER BOUGHT HIS WAY TO CONGRESS.

"The New-York Times" is supporting Roswell P. Flower for Governor. It assumes to represent the best element in our politics; it calls upon all citizens who wish to do well by the State, citizens who care nothing in particular for party, but everything for wholesome and progressive government, to give him their votes. But "The Times," itself being a witness, is grossly deceiving these persons, it is commending a candidate to them for the greatest place within the gift of the electors of this great Commonwealth who, on its own showing, is utterly unworthy of the public confidence. Read the following:

From The New-York Times, June 13, 1884.

Nothing in current politics is quite so funny as the Flower boom. The innocent reader of the newspapers who remarks in their columns that Mr. Roswell P. Flower is "prominently mentioned" in connection with the Democratic nomination, is moved to inquire who Mr. Flower is and why he should be prominently mentioned. He may or may not know that Mr. Flower served a term in Congress, his election to which body he owed to the fact that he spent his money with more discretion and not less munificence than his competitor. . . .

The real constituents of a Flower boom are a bank account, a literary bureau and an unaffected willingness on the part of the boomer to be President of the United States. There are other barrels taller than the Flower barrel. Mr. Payne has a barrel—an oil barrel—which is spoken of by workers in terms of high, though somewhat distant, respect. The peculiarity of the Flower boom is that no other candidate has so promptly knocked in both heads of his barrel, in advance of the nomination, and invited the boys to help themselves. No other conservative statesman and his money are so soon parted, and this facility of separation explains the prominent mention of Mr. Flower. The least a thirsty rural editor or a chairman of a County Committee can do, after he has been refreshed from the barrel, in recognition of this graceful hospitality, is to print the able articles forwarded to him by the Flower literary bureau, and to tell the interviewer that Mr. Flower's canvass is looking very well.

All these things happened to Mr. Flower when it occurred to him, in the year 1882, that he would like to be Governor of New-York. He will perceive, on reflection, that he is not Governor of New-York, and he should distrust the recurrence of similar symptoms in 1884, when it has occurred to him that he would like to be President of the United States. This is a very bad year for candidates whose sole political capital is a willingness to be elected to the Presidency, and a willingness to disburse their private fortunes to that end. Let Mr. Flower not be deluded into thinking that the echoes of his literary bureau when reverberated to him from the rural Democratic press become the voice of the people.

EUROPEAN HOTELS AND RAILWAYS.

IMPRESSIONS OF A WELL-KNOWN WASHINGTON HOTEL PROPRIETOR.

Washington, Oct. 4 (Special).—T. E. Roessle, the well-known hotel proprietor of Washington, has returned from a three months' sojourn in Europe. He is one of the comparatively small number of people in this world who "know how to keep a hotel," and his opinions on that subject are entitled to great weight. Speaking of the hotels of Europe, among other things Mr. Roessle says:

"There are some things they do better in England and on Continent than we do, but in many they are inferior. In London they have beautiful, yes, magnificent, hotel structures. The Metropole, the Grand, the Victoria, the Langham and a dozen more are splendid specimens of architecture. The interior of these also is rich and inviting. Palms and flowers greet the eye everywhere. All that is comprehended in the aesthetic and artistic is employed to gratify the refined and luxurious tastes of their patrons. Yet it must be declared that nowhere in London can you get anything fit to eat. Their first-class hotels feed you miserably. You can get a better meal in any third-rate house in New-York or Washington than in the most pretentious hotel of the English metropolis. The cooking there is atrocious—a miserable imitation of the French. The prices, however, are away in excess of the charges made by hotels of similar standing in this country. You can live better at the Fifth Avenue Hotel on $5 a day than at the Metropole in London for double that sum. If it were not for American patronage none of them could exist. The only place I got a really good dinner was at the Grand Hotel in Paris. Everywhere else I nearly starved.

"When it comes to modern conveniences the European houses are far behind the times. They have no rooms with baths attached, only a general bath on each floor. After 10 o'clock at night if a guest wants a pitcher of water or anything else he has to journey downstairs himself. No servant will answer his call after that hour. As for ice water, that is an unknown luxury that neither love nor money can procure. If you order a bottle of beer or wine it comes innocent of any previous contact with ice. You've got to drink it warm or not at all. Yet in some things I must acknowledge their advantages. To begin with, everybody is polite and deferential. Rudeness is unknown. You are waited on with a courtesy that is seldom seen in this country. The railway officials down to the humblest employes answer every inquiry as if they felt honored in being addressed. In spite of the testimony to the contrary, I must say, too, that I like the English style of railway travel. I think their sleeping cars considerably better than ours, being more exclusive and quite as comfortable and convenient. They make better time than in this country. From London to Edinburgh, 397 miles, requires only seven and a half hours. In London there is no life after dark. In Paris the approach of evening is the signal for the beginning of the most animated, picturesque, brilliant and joyous phases of human existence I have ever beheld."

TO GET ACCURACY IN THE AIM.

The order of Lieutenant Bradley A. Fiske to the cruiser Yorktown, now fitting out at the Navy Yard for the South Pacific or Chilian waters, was a surprise to many of the officers at first. Lieutenant Fiske is more of an electrician than anything else, and his many devices of range-finder, ammunition-hoister, electric appliances for training guns, etc., are used on many of the ships. His orders to the Yorktown are that he may perfect by actual experiments his new telescopic gun-director for use in the main battery of that vessel, the ultimate purpose being to adopt it for general use in the Navy. The object of the device is to limit the error in the pointing of guns due to the rolling of the vessel. It is further proposed to render such motion the means of actually elevating the gun. The instrument is now being adjusted and arranged to the various guns of the primary battery. It is simply a small telescope provided with the usual cross-hairs and supported on a standard mounted on the gun-shield. The observer at the telescope watches every movement of the gun along the plane of the target, the instrument being adjusted with its line of sight parallel to the axis of the gun, which is trained laterally upon the target. The observer watches for the intersection of the target and cross-hairs, and when this occurs he presses the firing key and discharges the gun.

THE POPE IN HIS GARDENS.

Recent cable dispatches have frequently represented Pope Leo XIII as being in a poorer state of health than usual. He had always a sickly appearance, but his mental strength still fights victoriously against his physical weakness. The Italian papers publish some new particulars in regard to the outdoor exercise in which Leo XIII indulges during the summer season.

After mass, which he celebrates usually at 7 a. m., the Pope goes out from his apartments and is carried in a portable chair through the several rooms and the apartment of Julio II to the gate of the garden. There he gets into a carriage, accompanied by one of his private chamberlains. A soldier of the Noble Guards rides at the carriage door. After driving about the gardens, the carriage stops, the guard dismounts, opens the door, and the Pope walks along, with the chamberlain on his right and the guard on his left, conversing familiarly with both. He stops here and there looking at the plants, and especially the beautiful vines which himself caused to be planted, and talking with the laborers at work, to whom he indicates the improvements to be made. Meanwhile he asks the prelate and the guard about the news of the city. He goes then to one of the small cottages standing here and there in the vast gardens.

The Pope sits down, while the prelate and the Noble Guard remain standing at his side. Then there comes to him a little gentleman, lean and pale. He is Signor Cesare Balzani, the director of the Pontifical gardens who comes to present to the Pope a small bunch of flowers. Leo XIII receives the present and gives his hand to be kissed by Signor Balzani, of whom he asks sometimes for information about the work in process, or about some new work to be performed. After having remained a few moments in his seat, the Pope gets up and resumes his promenade, during which he visits the animals and birds which are kept in several places. He then re-enters his carriage and returns to his apartments, after having taken his forenoon outdoor exercise.

SHE TRIED TO COMMIT SUICIDE.

AN ANGEL BECKONED HER, SHE SAYS, AND SHE MISTOOK HIS MEANING.

Fannie Schwartz, a pretty young Jewess, has begun the Hebrew New Year badly. Under the influence of an alleged vision she yesterday swallowed a quantity of Paris green. Her attempt to commit suicide failed, however. The poison has been all pumped out of her, and she will assuredly recover.

Up to about thirteen months ago the girl lived with her family in Cracow, Poland. Her parents are wealthy, and it is said that her grandfather is worth something like $1,300,000. As Hebrews, the family was rigorously orthodox, all except Fannie, who, when she was only fifteen years old, suddenly and without the slightest warning to her parents, renounced her faith and became a Roman Catholic. At first she was disowned by her family and friends. Finally, however, they succeeded in releasing her from the bonds of her adopted church. Miss Schwartz was again a Jewess, but the scandal and distrust caused by her secession still lived, and finally her family resolved to get rid of her at any cost. They bought her an outfit, gave her plenty of money and sent her to America.

She landed in this country practically friendless and left to her own devices drifted into a wild life. One of the places she frequented was Samuel Green's liquor store, at No. 103 East Fourth-st. There she met Jacob Schillman, a bartender. The couple have lived together in two rooms on the third floor of No. 11 First-st. Lately the girl became subject to fits of despondency, although on Saturday night she appeared to be more cheerful than usual.

According to her account, it was shortly after 1 o'clock yesterday morning when, as she lay awake unable to sleep, the room was suddenly and wondrously illumined by a light of peculiar radiance and beauty. Then over her hovered the figure of an angel, which, she says, beckoned her to Heaven. Miss Schwartz promptly got up, and going to a cupboard swallowed a quantity of Paris green. Now that the Bellevue Hospital doctors have saved her, Miss Schwartz has altered her mind about the purpose of the vision, and thinks that the angel wanted her to live.

FORTY-THREE YEARS OF USEFULNESS.

THE REV. DR. HOUGHTON CELEBRATES AN ANNIVERSARY AT "THE LITTLE CHURCH AROUND THE CORNER."

Yesterday was an anniversary at the Church of the Transfiguration. There was a large attendance of members at communion at 7 o'clock, and at the 10:30 o'clock service the Little Church Around the Corner was crowded. This service marked the anniversary of the organization of the church and the first service held by its organizers forty-three years ago. It also marked the ending of the forty-third year of service of the pastor, the Rev. Dr. G. H. Houghton. The church has about 600 communicants. Dr. Houghton prefaced his sermon by briefly referring to the organization, growth and prosperity of the church.

Following the sermon, Dr. Houghton said: "I could wish that, having by the help of the Lord, continued up to this day and kept with you to-day these anniversaries, it might be permitted me to see seven more of them, and so reach the fiftieth anniversary of the church; and when leaving it, to do more for it, peradventure in another world, to leave it with an endowment fund sufficiently ample to insure, if it please His will, for all time to come in this place, the worship and work of the Church of the Transfiguration, its daily celebration of the Holy Communion, with its daily matins and its charities, and to leave it to one who might, by the help of God, discharge the offices of priest, pastor and preacher more efficiently and effectually, albeit none could do so more lovingly and unselfishly than I have sought to do."

At the 4 o'clock even-song service the music was especially enjoyable. A noteworthy feature of the service was the blessing of a new banner and its presentation to the surpliced choir by the rector. The banner is of white silk, trimmed with gold and appropriately inscribed.

EVENING SCHOOLS TO OPEN AGAIN.

The evening schools for males and females will open this evening at half-past 7 o'clock for the winter session. These schools are divided into two classes—schools for juniors and schools for seniors. Only those pupils will be admitted whose ages or occupations are such as to prevent their attending the day schools. Applicants for admission to schools for juniors must be at least thirteen and not more than eighteen years old. Applicants for admission to the schools for seniors must not be less than sixteen years old.

In the schools for seniors there will be two sessions of one hour each. The course of study includes reading, spelling, definitions, history, arithmetic, penmanship, bookkeeping, composition, drawing and phonography.

The Evening High Schools at Nos. 124 West Thirtieth-st., No. 235 East One-hundred-and-twenty-sixth-st., No. 21 Norfolk-st., and No. 220 East Sixty-sixth-st. will also be opened this evening. These schools well deserve their popularity. There are special classes for instruction in anatomy, political science, astronomy and kindred branches. A free course of lectures will be given in the Evening High School at No. 235 East One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-st. by Louis Sommers, instructor in political economy. These lectures will be found interesting by all people who will take the opportunity to hear them.

WESTINGHOUSE REORGANIZATION PROGRESS.

Advices from Pittsburg announce that the reorganization plan of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company is now nearly completed. The committee composed of August Belmont, Brayton Ives and Charles S. Fairchild, have, after several months of diligent work, brought their labors nearly to a close. The reorganization has been accomplished by the voluntary action of all the parties in interest. The committee, after careful examination of the affairs and accounts of the company, has devised a scheme which will provide for the company's floating debt and place it, by the absorption of the two minor companies, in a position to obliterate its fixed charges and greatly increase its assets, as well as the compactness and economy of its organization. The capital stock is not increased, but $1,000,000 stock will remain in the treasury to meet future wants of the business.

CONVENTION OF THE CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE.

The annual convention of the Christian Alliance, which will last for ten days, was begun yesterday, in Gospel Tabernacle, Eighth-ave. and Forty-fourth-st. The Rev. A. B. Simpson, who is the president and founder of the Alliance, which is now in a prosperous condition, officiated at the morning service and preached an eloquent sermon. The principal object of this convention is to bring together clergymen and laymen of the various denominations for mutual benefit. The service at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon, which was for children, was largely attended and was addressed by Miss Toby, of Boston, and Miss Rounds, of Chicago. The service in the evening was also largely attended. During the convention clergymen from this and the adjoining cities, and also from Canada, will be present and preach.

FUNERAL OF THE MILLIONAIRE RECLUSE.

Newport, R. I., Oct. 4 (Special).—The funeral of Edward Schermerhorn, the millionaire recluse, took place this afternoon. The only persons present, except the servants, were the private secretary, W. L. Northrup; W. C. Schermerhorn, the only brother of the deceased man, and the latter's wife and daughter; the two nieces of the dead man, the children of W. C. Schermerhorn, and their husbands, F. A. Schermerhorn, a nephew, and the attending physician. All were obliged to enter the house of the dead by the back door and back gate. The front gates were locked, but the small gate was opened to allow the officiating clergyman, the Rev. E. H. Porter, to enter and depart. There were no pall-bearers and no flowers. The body was taken to New-York by the Fall River Line to-night for burial in Greenwood Cemetery.

LUTHER R. MARSH AND THE SPIRITUALISTS.

Boston, Oct. 4 (Special).—Luther R. Marsh, who gained notoriety by his relations with Diss Debar, has been at Onset Bay, mingling with the Spiritualists of the place, in company with Mrs. Hayler, Diss Debar's successor as his private medium. He has renounced, it is said, his profession as a lawyer and will devote the remainder of his life to championing the cause of spiritualism on the lecture platform as a preacher. Mr. Marsh left Onset Bay on Saturday for Boston and spoke here in the Spiritual Temple to-day and will speak here again next Sunday. He gives his services gratuitously for this engagement, declining the usual compensation. Next month, it is announced, he will make a tour of the Western cities, speaking in Rochester, Buffalo, Columbus, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Chicago and St. Louis. He declined an invitation to lecture in New-York City.

HILL AGAINST CLEVELAND.

THE GOVERNOR-SENATOR'S ATTACKS UPON MR. HERRICK.

CLEVELAND DEMOCRATS INDIGNANT AND LIKELY TO MAKE TROUBLE FOR MR. FLOWER ON ELECTION DAY.

Buffalo, Oct. 4.—Mr. Cleveland's friends here are in a sour mood over the persistent attacks made upon Cleveland Democrats lately by Governor Hill and