ACROSS THE NORTH RIVER.

TO KEEP THE BALLOT HONEST.

INTEREST IN INDEPENDENCE DAY—THE READING SUITS—PATERSON'S CENTENNIAL.

Trenton, N. J., July 3 (Special).—The impression made by the actual imprisonment of the Hudson County election officers is profound the whole State through. Their conviction was one thing; to lock them up and shave their heads and place them in the clothing of convicts; to put them through the dreary round of the crowded and unwholesome prison, and to hold out absolutely no hope of early release—all that is quite another affair, and it will not be forgotten by the present generation of political heelers at least. It has been curious to see how confident the gang has been, and how dazed all were when Judge Lippincott compelled McPhillips and Davis and the rest of the wretched crowd to obey the law and the court's orders. The influence of the imprisonments will be tremendous, and it will assuredly do more for the purity of elections than all the checks ever devised by man to keep the ballot honest. The immediate effects are likely to be startling. What has been expected from the first may now occur at any time—confessions by the imprisoned officials that will implicate men who arranged the frauds and were really the responsible parties in the conspiracies which have made Hudson elections a crying shame. To get at the men who stood behind the creatures now in prison would be worth all that the courts have cost New-Jersey for the last half century. There is, indeed, evidence enough now to make their conviction probable if a courageous Grand Jury and an earnest prosecutor of the Pleas would pursue them as justice demands; but this is not probable until confessions are made. These have been staved off by copious promises, and it is an interesting question how far the revenues of the Guttenburg track will go toward preventing exposures now.

The revival of all this, just at the beginning of the political campaign, must be extremely annoying to the Democratic leaders, and there are more signs than one that they are casting about for measures to prevent the scandal from having its natural effect next November. One of the suggestions which has been made is to nominate Judge Lippincott for Governor, but where would the managers be then?

The Independence Day celebrations through the State will again show the revival of interest in the holiday, which has been noticed of late years in New-Jersey towns and cities, at least. The old-time "literary exercises," which seemed to have been laughed out of existence, have been generally renewed, and the large audiences have shown that they are appreciated. The displays of fireworks at public expense are as general as ever. One phase of the holiday is shown in a striking way this year—the enormous tax upon railroad facilities and the flooding of hotels and boarding-houses at the popular resorts. The Saturday half-holiday, the intervening Sunday and the full day Monday, offered vacation attractions which showed almost paralyzing effects on railroad travel. Trains were crowded and delayed as seldom before. The variety of attractions New-Jersey offers the vacation-seeker were never better illustrated than by the tickets which passengers bore as they entered the big railroad stations yesterday afternoon.

The racing at Monmouth Park is awaited with deep interest, especially to see what the local authorities intend doing. Little has been said on the subject lately, and it is believed that if scandal is avoided on the track, there will be little trouble elsewhere. The hearty support of the race-going public would be a great assistance to those who manage the tracks; but there have been occurrences which have made some of the warmest admirers of the sport withhold their assistance in the public agitation from the racing managers.

Just where the State will fetch up in its suits against the Reading Railroad combine nobody seems able to guess. The association between the State's counsel and the Pennsylvania Railroad's lawyers is an intimate one, and this phase of the litigation is receiving a good deal of attention, through the efforts of the Reading people. The price of coal meanwhile is being raised and the agitation on that account is likely to grow and form one of the great political issues of the campaign.

Arrangements for the encampment of the Second Brigade, beginning next Saturday, are completed, and General Sewell's command will occupy the beautiful grounds at Sea Girt, for a week. The command lacks some of the advantages which are possessed by the First Brigade, which comes from the larger cities of Northern New-Jersey; but it is an admirable body of men, and discipline when in camp is well maintained. The Essex Troop of Newark will share in the encampment, beginning a week from to-morrow and will be a feature of very general interest. The troop is composed of many of the best-known young men of the city and its vicinity, and the social side of their visit will be prominent and agreeable, especially to the summer visitors at the neighboring hotels. When this encampment breaks up the Regular Army cavalry from Washington will occupy the camp, and they are to be envied, for finer facilities are offered nowhere.

The election of a brigadier-general for the First Brigade next Thursday is the exciting topic with National Guardsmen in the northern part of the State. Colonel Wanser, now Mayor of Jersey City, and Colonel Campbell, of Newark, are the chief candidates, and there seems much doubt as to the result. Both colonels are competent, and it is hoped that with this election there will be an end to the political squabbling which has been going on and which has done the service no good.

The State Republican Committee, having organized, will proceed to work at an early date, and begin the campaign in earnest. It is said that the present officers of the committee would be glad to be relieved after the Gubernatorial nomination is made, and that Franklin Murphy, of Newark, may be selected as chairman. He would make an admirable official, and would bring a comparatively new and very desirable element into the field of active political work in the State. The State Committee will continue the organization which won such a victory in the Jersey City election, and expects to show great results in Hudson County.

There has been much comment at the number of times lately that the United States courts have interfered with cases in the State courts, and the free use made of a meaningless order issued in the ballot-box stuffers' case has caused some hot criticism. It has been difficult enough to make Hudson officials do their duty without encouraging them with the zeal of the United States.

The Paterson Centennial attracts wide attention. The connection of Hamilton with the founding of the city has been made a great feature, with some injustice to Boudinot, his associate and profound admirer, who really contributed as much as the more celebrated statesman to the good work about to be commemorated. In reviewing the history of Paterson there will be special interest in tracing pedigrees. The country round about was settled by the Dutch, with a sprinkling of Huguenots, whose language may still be traced in local names. The Hollanders in and about Paterson are now a powerful and worthy class of citizens.

HE PROFESSED TO BELIEVE IN HOODOOS

BUT THE CHIEF MERIT OF HIS EXAMPLES WAS NOVELTY.

"What? Do you mean to say you are superstitious and believe in hoodoos? Great Scott, man, you of all others!"

"My dear fellow," said the artist, pointing to a newspaper man in the group, "there's another believer in hoodoos. And there's another. You see you're behind the times. In the first era of enlightenment, society shook off superstitions with such a vigor that it was overdone. Nowadays, with thought-transference, hypnotizing and other weird forces running riot, we are going back again and beginning to realize that there are some things in this world that we don't know about, and the more highly educated a man gets to be the more superstitious he is going to be. I don't mean that he is going to believe in witches or such old simple things, but he believes, as we do, for instance, in the hoodoo. Why, my dear fellow, I can give you more instances than you will care to hear, I guess. Take Seymour, for example. What does he go and do once upon a time but open an umbrella in the room, though we howled at him not to do it. That's a sure hoodoo you know. Well, what happened? When I went across the bridge that night I got into a row with the ticket agent and broke the index finger of my right hand, so that I couldn't sketch for three weeks, and it was just when I was extremely busy. Seymour went sailing next morning with a new valise packed with valuable articles in the boat. He was as much at home on the water as a duck, yet this time he was capsized. And the third and last man came to town next morning with one of the most vividly colored eyes I ever beheld. It was a perfect masterpiece. He had been assaulted by somebody for no apparent reason. There was a hoodoo acting within twenty-four hours.

"Then there's a hoodoo which comes over the man who reads the name on a coffin. A lot of us were at a certain pier not long ago to board a boat which was to take us to a place where great abuses existed according to the press and a commission had been appointed by the city to investigate it. Among those on the pier was a newspaper man whose paper had taken an active part in the crusade, and his editor had ordered a three column story. There was a coffin on the pier and the newspaper man mechanically stooped and read the name on it aloud. Now mark the sequel. It was proposed that, as the boat would not start for several minutes, those who desired to do so might go up the street and get some coffee. Well, sir, every soul came back in time except the newspaper man, who reached the pier just in time to see the boat disappear, and his paper got badly 'scooped.'

"And if you don't think it a hoodoo to keep anything found on a dead man, I'll tell you what happened to me. I had hunted for days for a most valuable paper, which it was of the utmost importance for me to find, and at once. I remembered clearly that the last time I saw it it had been in my desk. I went at all the pigeon-holes again this day, and while I was doing so I noticed a lot of door checks which had been found near a dead man's body in a recent big hotel fire, which I had been keeping as souvenirs. I decided then and there that those were the things that had been hoodooing me, and threw them out of the window. Did that take off the spell? By Jove, that's the proof of the truth of hoodooism. As soon I had taken those things out, I found the very document I wanted stuck in the very pigeon-hole where the hoodoo had been, and if I hadn't taken them out, those door checks would have remained there quietly, hoodooing the document all the time.

"You know 'Mat's' shanty on the big Fishkill? Well, last Summer John Reitber found a wooden snipe decoy in the tide streak off shore. He fished it out, bought it to the shanty, and nailed it up on the roof, where it was prominent. The fishermen said it was 'good roots' and would make good fishing, and sure enough, there never had been such fishing before in the Big Fishkill as there was for a week after that 'roots' was nailed up. The fish came crowding up by the thousands, and the day I got there the channel was foamy from the splashing and leaping of the big bluefish. Well, I didn't know that the wooden snipe was up there for 'roots,' so I yanked out my revolver and used it for a target till it was shot to pieces. And I never knew what I had done till Reitber and Mat threw up their hands when they arrived and swore and carried on. They said I had put a hoodoo on the channel. Well, you may grin, but I can tell you that the fish left the channel that night, and though we began to fish next morning early, and fished hard all day, we didn't get a fall. And the fish didn't come back to that channel for a month, though surrounding waters were filled with them. So I swear by the hoodoo, and if I spill salt on the table I throw a pinch over my left shoulder, and don't you forget it.

THE DRYGOODS DISTRICT.

THE GATEWAY TO A RICH TERRITORY.

AN ENORMOUS BUSINESS DONE THERE—THE BATTLEGROUND OF THE M'KINLEY TARIFF.

The drygoods district proper comprises that area of the city bounded by Houston-st. on the north, Duane-st. on the south, Elm and Crosby sts. on the east, and West Broadway and South Fifth-ave. on the west. Its confines are being gradually extended, as many wholesale houses are scattered up Broadway as far as Twenty-second-st., and some have encroached upon Fifth-ave. Within the territory first described the hum of activity never ceases, so diversified are the wants of consumers for useful and ornamental textile fabrics, and so peremptory are the mandates of fashion's queen. In this district during the last two Presidential campaigns there were waged the hottest fights of the Protectionists and Free-Traders, and in the campaign of 1888 particularly the time and money of merchants and manufacturers played an important part and gave weighty support to the policy of protection against those merchants who represented the capital of foreign manufacturers and espoused the cause of Free-Trade and death to American industries and American laborers. Already the tocsin of war has again been sounded in the nomination of Harrison and Reid as the standardbearers of Republican principles, in which a protective tariff stands out as the foremost feature—as in Worth-st. the first flag with the names of the Presidential nominees was flaunted to the breeze within a few hours after they had been chosen. And the nomination of ex-President Cleveland with A. E. Stevenson for a running mate means that again the great merchants will be vitally interested in the outcome of the campaign this year.

Just now domestic commission merchants, importers and jobbers are about to change the complexion of their offerings of merchandise by packing away all the emblems of spring and summer wear, and substituting therefor the more brilliant and warm-colored heavy materials, so suitable for autumn and winter clothing. In this respect the activities of merchants resemble the little laborers of the soil, the ants, which in summer are always preparing for winter. Moreover, their mental facilities are never allowed to rest, so great is the demand upon them for devising fabrics, styles and colors several months in advance, so that the cards, spindles, looms, printing rollers, dye vats and other contrivances shall be at work on ample supplies gathered to meet the demand that is certain to be made. Those materials are made from wool, cotton, silk, flax, jute, ramie and other vegetable and animal fibre, either singly or mixed together, which are made into woven and printed patterns. Many manufacturers and others are now ready with their autumn stocks, and in the next three months they will have been distributed by manufacturers, agents, jobbers and retailers in every hamlet of this vast country, from ocean to ocean, and from the lakes to the Gulf; besides which many of them will have found purchases for distribution in parts of the Celestial Empire, the lands of the Orient, the jungles of Africa, the countries of the Levant, the Pan-American States and the Isles of Indies.

The gateway to the drygoods district is Worth-st. and within its borders, from Elm to Hudson sts., the volume of business annually will exceed $150,000,000, the much larger percentage of which is of domestic manufacture. Turning into this thoroughfare from Broadway the magnificent structure of the H. B. Claflin Co. and Garner & Co. attract chief attention, as the former house sells a larger amount of merchandise than any other house in the world, and the latter is the largest of calico printers. In this street also are the headquarters of J. & J. Dobson, the Middlesex Mills, Washington Mills Company, Riverside Mills Company, Assabet Manufacturing Company, Stott Woollen Company, George H. Gilbert Manufacturing Company, Atlantic Mills and Wanskuck Company, which manufacture wool and worsted goods for men's and women's clothing and represent some of the largest mills in the world, if the Dobsons do not have more machinery in the manufacture of wool fabrics than any other individual or corporative concern in the world. B. L. & R. Knight, who run about 400,000 spindles and consume about 70,000 bales of cotton of 500 pounds each, have their headquarters in this street, as do the New-York Mills Company. These are some of the biggest, but a very large number of small concerns which make wool, cotton and silk goods will be found in Worth-st.

Within the drygoods district proper will be found the most flattering evidence of the beneficent influence of the McKinley tariff upon the manufacture of textile fabrics. This feature has been recognized by many of the supporters of the plea for free wool, who during the last year have had nothing to say about it. Take the manufacture of underwear as an instance: Since the McKinley tariff became operative the knitting mills at Cohoes, Hudson City, Little Falls and Schenectady in this State have been in operation the entire time, which is something unprecedented. Old mills have been enlarged and new mills have been built in order to supply the wants of the people. And what is true of these places applies with equal force to the manufacturers of underwear all over the country. But what is still better the prices of manufactured goods have been cheapened while the quality has been improved, though Free-Traders in their solicitude for the poor man have argued to the contrary.

Progress in the manufacture of wool and worsted dress goods has been phenomenal, as the importations have been lessened one-half, thanks to the McKinley tariff, though an increasing population and demand have had to be supplied. Many mills which formerly made flannels, blankets and other wool goods have been more steadily and profitably employed on dress goods, old mills have been renovated and enlarged, and new mills have been built. In the last category are the Botany Mills at Passaic, N. J., which have invested in their plant about $4,000,000 of foreign capital, which tells more forcibly than words can express how foreign capitalists regard the McKinley tariff in reducing foreign importations and stimulating American manufactures.

The seal plush industry is another evidence of the stimulating effects of the McKinley tariff, as the first to avail themselves of it were the firm of Sir Titus Sart Bar, son & Co., of Saltaire, England, who have a branch of their immense factories at Bridgeport, Conn., and now Lister & Co., of Bradford, England, have followed in their steps. The Dobsons, at Philadelphia, have enlarged their mills; an importing house has built a large mill in Pennsylvania, and many smaller mills have been started at several points in this and other states. And these all continue to thrive, notwithstanding the Free Traders to the contrary.

Other branches of the textile manufacturing industries have been improved in no less satisfactory manner. The most salient feature that gives unmistakable emphasis to the beneficial operation of the McKinley tariff is that through diminishing the importation of manufactured wool domestic manufacturers have been enabled to run a larger producing capacity twelve months in the year, whereas the most they could do before the McKinley bill became a law was eight or nine months. In doing this they have been enabled to give employment to a larger number of operatives throughout the year as against a lesser number previously for nine months. The advantage of running twelve months gives to the operatives steady labor at good wages, and by cheapening the cost of manufacturing, the price of goods to consumers is reduced. This is arrived at by distributing the annual fixed charges of any plant over the entire production of twelve months rather than on that for nine months. This is where the McKinley tariff has aided the manufacturers in a manner that is surprising, and none are readier to acknowledge it than the 1890 claimant for free wool. The Free Traders and their allies, the importers, see it, and from this time forward there will be fewer expressions of sympathy and solicitude as to the poor man's clothing, as they are diligent in securing consignments of domestic goods to compensate for the decreased business in imported goods.

POUNDING THE DEMOCRACY.

REPUBLICAN CLUBS PUSHING THE FIGHT.

MEETINGS TO BE HELD THIS WEEK—NO FLAGGING IN THE BATTLE FOR GOOD GOVERNMENT.

The New-York Republicans are no laggards in political work, as they have already demonstrated most conclusively in the three short weeks which have passed since the nomination of Harrison and Reid at Minneapolis. They have made a noble beginning, and have shown more enthusiasm and zeal than has been known in any previous Presidential campaign since the war. New clubs and organizations for promoting the election of the Republican ticket are being organized daily, with rolls filled with names of active, earnest, determined and patriotic men, with officers capable, tactful and influential. They do not forget that besides insuring the election of a Republican President and Vice-President the Republicans of New-York have also this year a fair fighting chance to elect a Republican Mayor and to make an end of the corrupt Tammany government which has so long disgraced the commercial metropolis of the country. The 400th anniversary of the discovery of America should be signalized by a Republican victory in both the Nation and the municipality.

The political work of the week will be somewhat broken into by the holiday celebrations incident to Independence Day, but they are after all significant reminders to citizens who prize their liberties that eternal vigilance and a sturdy support of Republican principles is the only way to maintain them. During the week many rousing Republican gatherings will take place.

There is no discount upon the patriotism of the Yorkville Republican Club. It will have a magnificent display of fireworks at its headquarters at Ninety-third-st. and Lexington-ave., at 8 p. m. to-night, followed by a full-blooded Republican meeting, which will be addressed by General George A. Sheridan and other eloquent speakers.

The Abraham Lincoln Club will have an old-fashioned Fourth of July celebration, including the reading of the Declaration of Independence, patriotic declamations and National anthems at the Second German Baptist Church, No. 407 West Forty-third-st., beginning at 7:45 o'clock this evening. Mornay Williams will deliver the oration.

The Republican Campaign Committee of Brooklyn will meet at No. 151 Lawrence-st., to-morrow evening to block out the work of the campaign. A full attendance is expected.

The James G. Blaine Club of Harlem will hold another rattling meeting at its clubhouse, No. 112 East One-hundred-and-tenth-st., on Wednesday evening. This club continues to grow at a rate so rapid as fairly to astonish the Democrats in the neighborhood. The new gymnasium and bowling alley will increase the club's numerous attractions.

The colored Republican Club of the XIXth Assembly District will meet on Wednesday evening at Sixty-seventh-st. and the Boulevard to decide upon a name and perfect the organization. A harmonious settlement of all questions among the colored Republicans of the XIXth has been honorably effected, and good work may be expected from the club throughout the campaign.

The Republican District Committee of the XVIIIth Assembly District will meet at the headquarters, No. 215 East Thirty-fourth-st., on Friday evening. Reports of committees will be received and preparations made for the active work of the campaign.

The Republican State Executive Committee will hold a meeting at the state headquarters in the Fifth Avenue Hotel on Saturday. Chairman Hackett and all the members will be present, as well as many other prominent Republicans of the state and city.

COL. CLARKSON WILL DO HIS BEST WORK.

HE WILL BE A MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, BUT NOT ITS CHAIRMAN.

Colonel James S. Clarkson arrived in this city from Washington on Saturday night, and was seen by a Tribune reporter yesterday at the Plaza Hotel, where he is staying. He seemed to be in excellent health and spirits, and he said that he should enter upon the work of the campaign which might fall to him in the belief that the Republican party was able to elect its candidates for President and Vice-President this time and would do it. A thorough and intelligent presentation of the great issues upon which the campaign was to be fought on the Republican side, a careful and complete canvass, with proper attention to organization, and the necessary hard work, would, in his opinion, produce another Republican victory as glorious and sweeping as any of its predecessors.

"What of the report that you are to be chairman of the Republican National Executive Committee and have control of the New-York end of the campaign, while Mr. Campbell, the chairman of the National Committee, establishes his headquarters in Chicago?" Mr. Clarkson was asked.

"There is no truth whatever in that story," was his reply. "I am not to be chairman of the Executive Committee, nor am I going to 'run the New-York end of the campaign.' I don't know how such a report came to be started. But I have agreed to accept a place on the Executive Committee, and as a soldier in the ranks I shall give the best service I am capable of to the Republican party from now until the battle closes."

Colonel Clarkson on being asked when the Executive Committee would be announced said that he thought that Chairman Campbell would make known the names of the five members in addition to the four ex-officio members to-day or to-morrow.

"The Executive Committee," he said, "will meet in New-York for organization probably on Wednesday or Thursday of the present week." The Colonel said that he did not know who his associates were to be beyond the chairman, the vice-chairman, Mr. D. Young; the secretary, Mr. Carter; and the treasurer, Mr. Bliss; but he felt sure that they would be able men and thoroughly loyal Republicans. Chairman Campbell was not likely, he thought, to appoint any other kind. He thought also that Mr. Campbell would be chairman of both the National and the Executive Committees himself. The headquarters of both would be in this city, and as soon as the Executive Committee was organized there was no reason why the work of the campaign should not begin at once.

The Colonel said that he considered Mr. Campbell in every way a capable and satisfactory selection for chairman. He had had twelve years' political experience, Colonel Clarkson remarked, and had always acquitted himself creditably and with success. He had all the qualities needed in a successful political leader. "I have every confidence," he said, "in Mr. Campbell's ability to bring the ticket of Harrison and Reid out a winner. He will have all the aid from me that I am capable of giving him."

ENERGETIC MOUNT VERNON REPUBLICANS.

There never has been a time since Mount Vernon was incorporated as a village when the Republican exhibited so much interest in a National campaign as they do in the present one. There has been no strife over the leadership, but every Republican in the new city possesses the desire to do as much work as he can for the ticket, and they all have gone to work in earnest. There were several who would have accepted the chairmanship of the City Republican Committee, but each was willing to retire in favor of any of the others, and at the meeting on Friday night proof of this was given by the unanimous election of Walter S. Allerton as chairman. Mr. Allerton leaned toward the Mugwump contingent eight years ago, but he soon saw the error of his way, retraced his steps and became a more earnest and loyal Republican than ever. He would have worked just as hard in the ranks as he will as chairman of the committee.

In addition to the City Committee an effective campaign committee is to be organized, and, while it will be a large committee, it will not in any sense be a cumbersome one. The object is to have a committee in which each of the five wards will be represented by its best Republican workers. A special committee was appointed by the City Committee to take the question under advisement, with power to select the campaign committee. The campaign committee will, as soon as organized, take steps to lease a vacant piece of ground, upon which will be erected a temporary structure large enough to hold a thousand people, but which will not cost above $500. It is intended that this building shall be used for all general and mass meetings during the campaign. The campaign committee intend to engage the best of speakers and to make the campaign an educational one.

THE PRESIDENT'S POPULARITY IN ALABAMA.

Colonel Edward T. Taliaferro, of Birmingham, Ala., who is one of the Southern orators to be introduced at the Tammany Fourth of July celebration to-day, was at the Hoffman House yesterday. The Colonel is one of the best-known criminal lawyers of his State and often is called outside of it in the practice of his profession. He is of striking appearance, over six feet in height, straight as a gun-barrel, and his long, wavy, grayish hair falls in abundance over his shoulders. His face is clean-shaven and full of expression.

"I was a member of the Citizens' Committee at Birmingham," he said, "when President Harrison made his great tour through the South and West last year. I can truly say that no Northern visitor ever so pleased the people of Central Alabama as Mr. Harrison. His speech was the best that he had delivered during his tour up to that time and his reception was a most cordial one. Our people 'warmed' to him as they never did before to any man from above Mason and Dixon's line. The President made many personal friends among us who are for him now in spite of his politics."

The Ladies.

The pleasant effect and perfect safety with which ladies may use the California liquid laxative Syrup of Figs, under all conditions, makes it their favorite remedy. To get the true and genuine article, look for the name of the California Fig Syrup Co., printed near the bottom of the package.

SENATOR SQUIRE IS CONFIDENT.

HE SAYS THAT WASHINGTON IS A SURE REPUBLICAN STATE—WHY HARRISON AND REID WILL WIN.

Among the prominent Republicans from other States who are temporarily in the city is Senator Watson C. Squire, a New-Yorker by birth, but one of the pioneer settlers of the young and thriving State of Washington, and one of its first representatives in the upper branch of the National Legislature. Before Washington became a State, Senator Squire was its Territorial Governor and has seen it advance from a few scattered settlements on the Pacific to one of the most prosperous and cultivated communities in the great Northwest. Few men know more about this wonderful State, which entered the National sisterhood since the last Presidential election, than Senator Squire. To a Tribune reporter who saw him at the Hoffman House, where he stays when in New-York, the Senator said:

"Washington is regarded as a free-silver State, and, recognizing its sentiments on this question, I cast my vote for the silver bill, which passed the Senate on Friday, but, all the same, Washington is a Republican State and it is my best judgment that its electoral vote will be cast for Harrison and Reid in November. Washington was admitted into the Union by a Republican Congress, and its charter of Statehood was signed by Benjamin Harrison. Our people do not forget how the door was shut in their faces by a Democratic Congress and a Democratic Administration ruled over by Grover Cleveland. The great and lasting advantages which have come to us through our admission as a State are to be credited to Republican statesmanship. Had Cleveland's Administration been continued, Washington, with the Dakotas, Montana and other Territories which are now great and prospering independent States might still be in the swaddling clothes of Territorial dependency, their vast resources unknown or undeveloped, and their enterprise and business activity manacled by the narrow-minded and illiberal policy which always has and always will dominate the Democratic party."

"How much longer is this session of Congress likely to last?" Senator Squire was asked.

"It is hard to say, but I do not look for adjournment much before the middle of August. The House may debate the Silver bill two weeks—perhaps longer. Then there are the appropriation bills yet unpassed and other measures which will take time."

"What is your opinion of the present Republican outlook?"

"It is, of course, too soon to give an opinion of any real value as to the result of the National canvass," Senator Squire replied. "But I have observed with no small satisfaction an unmistakable and increasing confidence among Republicans, which is certainly a healthy sign. I find this sentiment pervading all ranks and shades of the party. Every man seems to feel that the party is united, and that we have no 'kickers' or mischiefmakers among us. Besides that, the Administration has been able, clean, efficient and patriotic, and there is nothing about it for which we need apologize. Many of the best Democrats in the Nation have said to me in private conversation: 'Harrison's Administration has been one of the ablest the country has ever seen, and its defeat in November would be far more remarkable than its continuance in power.' It is easy to see that the Democrats, at least many of the shrewdest among them, have no real expectation of winning.

"The proposition which has been unearthed to give wildcat banks a chance to deluge the country again with bogus currency, as embraced in the Democratic platform, outgut of itself to defeat the party which espouses it. I am glad to see that The Tribune is exposing with so much candor and vigor the real meaning of this absurd monetary scheme. Those who can remember the broken banks and worthless bank notes of thirty years ago, when nine-tenths of the currency of the country was subject to a shave of 1 to 10 per cent, and a large proportion of the money in circulation was counterfeit, certainly do not want to return to the financial miseries of that period. If there are people who do want to go back to the old system, with all the ruin which it brought, they should vote the Democratic ticket by all means."

Senator Squire in referring to the make-up of the Republican ticket said that, as a New-Yorker by birth, he felt particularly proud of the selection for Vice-President.

ENTHUSIASM IN DETROIT.

GENERAL ALGER PRESIDES AT A BIG REPUBLICAN MEETING.

Detroit, July 3.—Despite the heavy downpour of rain, about 2,000 enthusiastic Republicans assembled at the Detroit Opera House last evening to ratify the nominations made at Minneapolis. General Russell A. Alger presided. In his speech he complimented the Republican party upon the excellence of its nominees, and made numerous hits at Grover Cleveland. He declared that the Republican party was the guardian of American labor and American homes, and that if the Democrats were successful at the coming election they would flood the country with foreign labor, to compete with disastrous results with American labor. He also declared that this campaign was not one of men, but of principles. Under the administration of the Republican party this country had prospered, and would continue to prosper.

James F. Burke, president of the American College League of Republican clubs, said that in this and coming campaigns the league would be a big element in the success of the Republican party.

Letters of regret were read from Senators Stockbridge and McMillan, and President Palmer, of the World's Fair Commission. Resolutions were adopted sympathizing with Mr. Blaine in the death of his son, and praising his great services to the country.

WAGE-EARNERS SHOULD VOTE FOR HARRISON.

Supreme Council No. 1 of the American Wage-Earners' Protective Alliance, of which Frederic G. Wygrist is president, Louis Jocket secretary, and F. Wygrist chairman of the executive committee, has just issued an address to the wage-earners of the country. The address urges every wage-earner to compare carefully the platforms of the two parties and come to an intelligent understanding as to which platform is the better for the laboring man. The council indorses the Republican party for its policy of protection and sound money and urges its members to support the party that has been ever loyal to their interests. President Harrison and Whitelaw Reid are spoken of in words of praise, and their many efforts in behalf of the wage earner are recalled.

THE YORKVILLE CLUB'S CELEBRATION.

The Yorkville Republican Club will hold a meeting this evening at 8 o'clock at its headquarters, Lexington-ave. and Ninety-third-st. A display of fireworks will be one of the features, and General George A. Sheridan will deliver an address. The rest of the programme will be extremely interesting, and will include addresses by several well-known men.

A DENIAL BY C. L. MAGEE.

Pittsburg, July 3.—C. L. Magee, the Western Pennsylvania leader, denies the report published in some of the Eastern papers that President Harrison had requested him to come home and induce the iron masters to recede from their stand taken on the wages question. He says the labor troubles were not mentioned in any of his interviews with the President.

THE FIRE RECORD.

A BIG WAREHOUSE DESTROYED.

Providence, R. I., July 3.—The big storage warehouse of B. B. & R. Knight at River Point, together with 5,700 bales of cotton and 1,000 pieces of cloth, was destroyed by fire shortly after 10 o'clock last night. The loss is estimated at $500,000.

LOSSES IN A CALIFORNIA TOWN.

San Jose, Cal., July 3.—Fire originated in a shooting gallery in San Fernando-st. to-night, spread rapidly, and before subdued the Lick House, the California Theatre, South Methodist Church and a number of business houses in First, Second and Third sts. were destroyed. The losses aggregate $200,000; insurance about two-thirds.

AGREEMENT ON THE NAVAL BILL.

Washington, July 3 (Special).—Although the conferees on the Naval Appropriation bill will not meet again until Tuesday, there is good reason to believe that a virtual agreement has already been reached. It is understood that the report will recommend that the House recede from its disagreement to the Senate amendment authorizing the building of an armored battleship, and that the Senate recede from its amendments authorizing the building of additional gunboats and torpedo cruisers. If this report be accepted by both branches of Congress, the new vessels authorized at this session will be one cruiser, as proposed by the House in the first instance, and one armored battleship. The preparation of plans and specifications for these vessels, which will occupy considerable time, can thus be immediately begun and pushed to completion, so that bids for construction and material can be invited and the work on the new navy continued without injurious delay or interruption.

Mrs. Newpaper (proudly)—The landlord was here to-day. I gave him $15 and showed him the baby.

Mr. Newpaper (who was kept awake last night)—It would have been much better if you'd given him the baby and showed him the $15.—(Truth.

MEDICAL AND SANITARY NOTES.

MOUTH-BREATHING CHILDREN.—The dangers to children accustomed to breathing through the mouth instead of the nose have been quite seriously treated of late, in papers on the subject by physicians in Germany, France, England, etc., the principal disturbance accompanying the habit being described as inability to fix the attention on any more or less serious subject, and with this impairment of the attention goes feebleness of memory and tendency to headache, while in some cases the organs of sight and hearing are successively affected, conjunctivitis and hardness of hearing being the results. In Germany, some time since, Dr. Max Bresgen placed before the Minister of Public Instruction a request that a regular medical supervision should take place in schools, especially with regard to the state of the upper respiratory organs of the school children. In France, also Dr. Raulin has published the same views, laying great stress on the necessity of regular medical inspection not only of the schools, but also of the school children, especially with respect to the state of their nasal respiration. Dr. Guye, of London, also declares that, so long as medical school inspectors are wanting, teachers should be impressed with the importance of giving attention to the question of mouth-breathing, especially in children intellectually backward.

UNHEALTHY OCCUPATIONS.—Some investigations lately made show that while the potter's life is a pleasant one compared with many other mechanical vocations, being surrounded with a sense of the beautiful and an artistic instinct which goes far to make his existence happy, it is unfortunately brief. Potters, it appears, begin work at about eighteen years of age, and at thirty-five perceptibly begin to decline; the average trade life of the pressers is seventeen years, and of the kilnmen fourteen and one-half, and pulmonacy diseases are common among the slipmakers, turners and jiggermen. The revolving moulds keep a cloud of dust about the workmen which they cannot help inhaling, and in many factories the clay is mixed in damp cellars, which increases the liability to colds. Hollow-ware pressers stand while at work, and are obliged to stoop a great deal, the size and weight of the moulds make their work laborious, and the rapid motion agitates the chest, to the injury of their throat and lungs. The sagger makers are liable to overstrain their muscles in placing the heavy saggers in the kiln, and after about twenty years of lifting such weights the workmen begin to decline.

SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF RABIES.—From the year's report of the Antirabic Institute at Padua, of which Professor A. de Giovanni is director, it appears that, during the seven months in which it was possible to carry on the work regularly, the total number of patients treated according to the Pasteur method was forty-nine; of this number, twenty-three are mentioned as having been bitten by animals proved to be rabid by experimental inoculation, and eighteen by animals certified as such by a veterinarian. In all the patients the bite had drawn blood, and in nearly all it had been inflicted on an exposed part, that is, in thirty cases on the upper limb and twice on the face. Among the forty-nine cases no death occurred, and in all of them the report—down to within three months after the date of treatment in the most recent cases—was that the patient remained quite well.

PHENOMENAL MISCONCEPTIONS.—Mistakes in orientation, sometimes of the most puzzling character, remarks "The Boston Medical Journal," "are usually the result of some incidental or temporary bewilderment, and may under peculiar circumstances overtake any one. Some instances have been cited by Sir Charles Warren in which they are chronic and may afflict the best-informed persons. Erroneous conceptions formed by children as to distances and positions may grow up with them undetected till near maturity; then, when the discovery is made, it is too late to apply any better remedy than to recognize the error and make allowance for it when possible. Cases are cited of a person whose ideas of certain parts of London were all invaded; of another who placed Paris north of London; of thirty well-informed young men "about eighteen were under the impression that, while the sun rises in the east, the stars rise in the west, from having learned that the sun has a proper motion among the stars;" and it is thought probable that there are but few educated men who have not grown up with some curious errors with reference to geographical facts which have hopelessly bothered them all their lives.

CLIMATOLOGY OF OLD AGE.—The now somewhat extended records of professional observations with reference to the climatology of old age may be said to show that elderly people in general do well with equability and moderate warmth, bear cold badly and benefit by abundant sunshine; the high altitudes are very rarely suitable to them and are usually decidedly injurious, for they do best in level places where there is abundant shelter; they may or may not benefit by the seaside or a sea voyage. Obviously enough, the failing vitality—that is, the impaired vigor of circulation, assimilation and excretion, which characterize advanced years, and the spinal maladies most frequent at that time of life, such as rheumatism, cardiac disease, gout and renal affections—serve to determine the climatological problem; and thus, in a word, moderate warmth, with fair equability, abundance of sunshine with adequate shelter, and level walks, evidently meet the most obvious indications called for by these affections. The unsuitability of the mountain climates to the aged is due primarily to the cold, which depresses those in whom the circulation is feeble.

PROPOGATION OF LEECHES.—The business of raising leeches for medicinal purposes has long been carried on in Europe, and, it is said, with profit to those engaged in the business. Up to forty years ago, it is stated, the old world obtained its supplies of the worms mostly from Sweden, Russia, Poland and Hungary, but the swampy regions where they grew and were gathered underwent extensive draining operations from time to time, until at length vast areas once rendered remunerative by their swarms were dried up; this occasioned such a famine of the article that active efforts were made to find a remedy, several governments offering premiums for successful results in leech culture. At the present time nearly all the leeches used abroad come from artificial ponds and meadows in the south of France, where the bottom is firm and solid, the areas chosen being divided into rectangular plots by ditches. The breeding season arrives in June and July, and at this time water is admitted into the ditches, the meadow flats remaining dry. The eggs are laid by the leeches in loose soil at the margins of the ditches. When the young ones are hatched the meadows are overflowed artificially some six or eight inches. The young leeches are fed upon the blood of living horses and cattle driven into the shallow water twice a week for a time.

THERAPEUTIC EFFECT OF PARAFFINE.—Dr. Sydney Turner, surgeon to the Gloucester County Infirmary, England, states in reply to inquiries that the has treated thirty cases of diphtheria—children and adults—with paraffine, and has had the satisfaction of seeing every one of them recover. His plan is to obtain the ordinary paraffine used in lamps, and having scraped off the diphtheritic patch from the patient's throat, to apply the paraffine every hour to the throat. Internally, with a large camel's hair brush. As a rule, the throat gets well in from twenty-four to forty-eight hours, and, with improvement in the case, the paraffine is applied less frequently, but its use is continued two or three days after the complete disappearances of the patches. Dr. Turner speaks definitely of the therapeutical effects, but is unable to state what the chemical action of paraffine on the diphtheritic membrane is.

INFLUENCE OF COLOR ON THE OPTIC NERVES.—M. Chauveau has stated to the Paris Academy of Sciences that he finds that the excitation of the retina of one eye by colored light influences the optic nerves of the other eye as well, in such a manner, too, that while the eye acted upon indirectly sees the color, the retina actually excited sees the complementary color. On observing a white surface with one eye for a short time through a bit of colored glass, then, when the glass is removed, the white surface appears to be tinted with the complementary color of the glass—a comparatively well-known fact, of course, but what M. Chauveau points out is that if the eye first used be closed and the white surface examined with the other, it appears to be of the same color as is the glass. This being the case, the interesting fact would appear to be shown that the optic nerves of the closed eye are acted upon by those of the examining eye.

DIPHTHERIA IN SCHOOLS.—Dr. Thorne, of London, has presented to the Royal College of Physicians some special views or opinions to which he has arrived on the spread of diphtheria, and particularly in regard to the increase of that disease during recent years in urban schools, the conditions leading to such a result having been carefully studied by him for some time past. He shows that, apart from age susceptibility, diphtheria is specially incident to those attending what are termed the elementary schools, time after time the beginnings of the epidemic having been traced to the local schools as a centre. Among the special facilities existing at these places for the dissemination of the infection by and among the scholars, Dr. Thorne remarks that school attendance has operated to foster and maint