WHAT CONGRESS HAS DONE.

MORE INTERESTING STILL, WHAT IT HAS NOT DONE.

REVIEW OF THE WORK OF THE FIRST SESSION—FEW REALLY IMPORTANT LAWS ENACTED.

Washington, July 31.—The future compiler of the official history of the laws of the United States will not need much space in which to inscribe the really important laws enacted by the first session of the 52d Congress. The session now drawing to a close has not been remarkable for its accomplishments, so far as respects large legislation. Efforts, more or less vigorous, have been made to pass through both houses of Congress bills dealing with questions that occupy a large share of public attention, but these, with a single exception, have failed of accomplishment. The sole measure of the first class in importance, not counting the appropriation bills, which has become a law, is the Chinese Exclusion bill, and political expediency had much to do with its rapid progress. This bill, the Inman Registry bill, the Black Hawk and Seminole Indian Wars Pension bill, the Eight-Hour bill, the bill to enable the President to enforce reciprocal canal arrangements with Canada, the Army Nurse bill, the Intermediate Pension bill and the bill to increase the pay of life-savers, are the only measures of much general interest enacted.

Free silver, the tariff, the Anti-Options bill, retrenchment of appropriations and a $5,000,000 loan to the World's Fair have been the live topics of the session. The first three subjects have been killed, at least until after the election. The last is still before Congress, and the fourth question, that of retrenchment of appropriations, entered largely into the makeup of the appropriation bills, and prevented a single public building bill from passing the House, the session being unique in this particular.

The House passed approximately 475 bills, of which 284 were passed by the Senate and sent to the President. Of the bills passed by the House, 220 were public bills, including measures relating to the District of Columbia; 151 private pension bills; forty-eight bills to remove charges of desertion, and forty-one private bills of a miscellaneous character.

The Senate passed 691 bills, only 113 of which succeeded in running the gauntlet of the House and reaching the President. Two of these the President vetoed, the bill to send the famous McGarrahan claim to the Court of Claims for adjudication and a bill to amend the Court of Appeals act. Three bills the President permitted to become laws without his signature.

The Senate was not as free as usual from election contests, the seats of Mr. Dubois in Idaho and of Mr. Call in Florida being contested, though unsuccessfully, by Messrs. Clagett and Davidson respectively.

The House had six elections contests and four of them have been practically settled. In the case of Craig agt. Stewart, from Pennsylvania, the House unseated the Republican sitting member and gave the place to Craig, the Democratic contestant, who died last Friday night. The Elections Committee recommended the unseating of Rockwell, the Democratic sitting member in the New-York contest of Noyes agt. Rockwell, but the House refused to concur in the recommendation and awarded the seat to Mr. Rockwell.

The cases of McDuffie agt. Turpin, from Alabama, and Reynolds agt. Shonk, from Pennsylvania, were settled by the recommendation of the committee, that the sitting members keep their seats. One was a Democrat and the other a Republican. Grevey agt. Scull, from Pennsylvania, and Miller agt. Elliott, from South Carolina, remain in the hands of the committee.

The Behring Sea trouble with Great Britain was the ugliest complication the Senate had to consider behind closed doors and a peaceful solution of it was found in its reference to an arbitration commission. The Chilian matter also occupied some of the Senate's attention in executive session.

The total number of bills and joint resolutions introduced in the House was 9,835, and in the Senate 3,604. In the House 2,106 reports were made on bills, and in the Senate 1,097 written reports were made, no notice being paid to unwritten reports.

Aside from the passage of the regular annual appropriation bills, the most interesting feature of the Congress has been what it did not, rather than what it did, do. The bill for the free coinage of silver overshadowed all other measures in importance and interest. The coinage committee in the House was made up largely of friends of free coinage, and it reported with promptness a bill for free coinage, but when, after a stormy scene it came to a test vote in the House, it was necessary for the Speaker to cast his vote in order to save the silver bill from a square defeat, and, when the large anti-free coinage opposition began to filibuster, the bill was killed by a refusal on the part of a majority of the Democrats in the House to sign a request for a closure rule, without which request the Speaker announced that he would not report a rule for closing debate and forcing a measure on its passage. The Senate, which had been waiting on the House so far as respected silver legislation, then took hold of the subject, and in June by a majority of four votes, passed the Stewart Free Coinage bill. This again brought the House face to face with the issue, and on a vote a majority of fourteen was found to be opposed to silver legislation at this time, so that the spectre of free coinage, which had been hanging over many members, was at last banished.

The Ways and Means Committee of the House wrestled with the tariff problem, and after mature deliberation decided to attack the McKinley law by means of separate tariff bills, dealing with special items, instead of by a bill making a general revision of the tariff. Prominence was given to the Springer bill, placing wool on the free list and reducing the duties on woollen manufactures as the chief exponent of party policy on the tariff question, and with this measure as a basis there was a long tariff debate. The bill was passed by the House and was followed by two other bills, one placing cotton bagging, cotton ties and gins and cotton bagging machinery, and the other binding twine on the free list, the Binding Twine bill being passed under suspension of the rules.

There was then a lull in tariff matters, to see what course the Senate would take. The Senate's policy was made apparent by the action of the Finance Committee in pigeonholing all three bills, and none of them has yet emerged from the seclusion of the committee room, though occasionally their slumbers were disturbed by efforts of the Democratic Senators to have them reported.

The Agricultural Committee in each House had before it some of the most important measures of the session. A bill was reported, and, under suspension of the rules, passed by the House, to prohibit dealing in futures, which under the generic title of the Anti-Options bill, now remains on the Senate calendar as the unfinished business at the beginning of the next session.

The Senate Committee on Agriculture took the lead in framing an Anti-Adulteration bill, and passed what is generally known as the Paddock Pure Food bill. This bill is number one in the list of Senate bills, having been the first measure introduced. It has been reported favorably from the House Committee on Agriculture, and is now on the House Calendar. Among important bills which were passed by the House, but failed of action in the Senate, are the bills for the admission to Statehood of New-Mexico and Arizona; providing a local government for Utah, and requiring all railroads to provide themselves with automatic car-couplers.

The policy announced by the majority party in the House in favor of a retrenchment of appropriations resulted in an unusually close scanning of the estimates, and in the non-allowance of appropriations for nearly all new work, or for work which existing law did not make necessary. Considerable legislation was accomplished by the incorporation of paragraphs in the indespensable annual appropriation bills. In the Naval bill provision is made for one new cruiser and one line of battleship, the latter being secured by the Senate as a compromise on the Senate amendment authorizing the construction of a number of new vessels. By provisions in the Army bill contract surgeons are done away with, and payments are prohibited to be made by Government officers for transportation of troops over non-bonded branch lines owned by the Pacific Railroads. The World's Fair closing clause was included in the Sundry Civil bill, not yet passed.

Among the bills originating in the House which have become laws are the following:

To prohibit the coming of Chinese into the United States; to grant an American registry to two Inman ocean steamships on condition that two others be built for the company in the United States; to appropriate $50,000 for the preparation of a site and the erection of a pedestal for a statue of General Sherman; making an appropriation for the expenses of the Behring Sea arbitration; to enable the President to enforce reciprocal-canal rights between the United States and Canada; the eight-hour bill for the adjustment of accounts of laborers working over time since the passage of that law; to pension army hospital nurses; requesting the loan from foreign Governments of certain articles for the World's Fair; to establish a military board to review courts martial findings; for the examination of officers of the Marine Corps, and to regulate promotions therein; granting pensions to the survivors of the Indian wars between 1832 and 1842—the Black Hawk, Seminole wars; for the completion of allotment of lands to the Cheyennes and Arapahoes; to add the Secretary of Agriculture to the list of officers entitled to succession to the Presidency; to authorize the establishment of a branch National bank on the World's Fair grounds; for the opening of a part of the Colville reservation in Washington; for the investigation of mining debris in California; to authorize the loan of flags, etc., during the G. A. R. celebration; to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to send to the World's Fair the models and drawings of inventions by women; to set apart land for the use of the Lick observatory in California.

Among the bills originating in the Senate to become laws were the following:

To increase the pay of life-savers to $65 a month; to authorize the day of the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America to be proclaimed a general holiday; increasing to $50 per month the pensions to persons totally incapacitated for labor, but not totally helpless; to repeal the law requiring life-saving projectiles to be carried on steamers, so far as concerns vessels navigating the lakes, bays or sounds exclusively; to enable the Centennial Board of Finance to wind up the affairs of the exposition; to protect foreign exhibitors at the World's Fair from prosecution for exhibiting wares protected by American patents and trade marks; to increase the pay of privates in the hospital corps; to permit enlisted men to be examined for promotion to second lieutenancies; to accept the bequest of General Cullum to the West Point Military Academy; to give commanding officers in the army the power to remit or mitigate the findings of summary courts martial; to extend for two years the period within which applications may be made to remove technical charges of desertion standing against Mexican war veterans.

THESE MEN ARE NOT FOOLS.

ANARCHISTIC RESOLUTIONS SHELVED BY THE CENTRAL LABOR UNION.

The Central Labor Union, at its weekly meeting in Clarendon Hall yesterday, again sustained its reputation for conservatism, after a sharp discussion over a set of rather Anarchistical resolutions. The resolutions were inclosed in a letter from the Miscellaneous Section of the Central Labor Union, in which it was said that at the meeting of the section, held last Tuesday evening in Clarendon Hall, the resolutions inclosed were drawn up, and it was unanimously decided to ask the Central Labor Union to adopt them. A commotion occurred when the resolutions were read.

They said in substance that: "Whereas, No effort is being spared by the moneyed powers to divert the attention of the American public from the true issues involved in the events that have recently taken place in connection with the Homestead lockout; Resolved, That we see in the actions of the locked-out men the first bold assertion in this country of the truth that the workers are the true owners of the product they create, and that to deprive them of that right and thrust them penniless into the world is to violate every principle of equity; that if the monopolists are to continue to run the various industries they control regardless of the workers' interests and rights to life, there is absolutely but one thing to be done, viz: to deprive such monopolists of that right; that at present the whole military machinery of the country is at the absolute disposal of monopolists, no account being taken of the true equities of the case; and as the workingman is therefore forced to look upon the military as his enemy, we call upon all wage-earners immediately to withdraw from the military, leaving the monopolists, if they still want to fight, themselves to shoulder their own guns; and that the barbarous torture inflicted upon Private Iams shows clearly the brutal principles upon which the whole military system rests, a system maintained at the expense of the workingman for the sole purpose of overawing him whenever he threatens to shake off the yoke he has borne so long."

Many delegates took part in the discussion that followed the reading of these resolutions, but only one delegate came out squarely in favor of their adoption, and the resolution received the same treatment which was given to the two Free-Trade resolutions recently proposed in the Central Labor Union: they were promptly suppressed by being referred to the Committee on Law and Legislation.

A letter was received from the Board of Walking Delegates of the Building Trades, asking for financial assistance for the unions most actively engaged in the fight against the Iron League. It was decided to help the suffering unions by starting subscriptions for them.

A convention of the theatrical protection unions of all the principal cities of the United States will be held in this city to-day. The object of the convention is to form a national union of stage carpenters, etc. A meeting of the New-York union was held yesterday, in the Florence Building, where it was decided that the formation of a national union was desirable.

ANARCHISTS CALL A MEETING.

It was learned yesterday that the Peukert Group of Autonomist Anarchists of this city is to hold a mass-meeting this evening in Military Hall, No. 193 Bowery. Handbills, printed in German, announcing the meeting, were distributed throughout the East Side yesterday. The handbills announce that the subject to be discussed is "The Great Strike in Homestead." It is expected that some extremely radical speeches will be made, and it is not improbable that the use of high explosives will be openly advocated. Joseph Peukert and his able assistant, Emma Goldman, have kept quiet for several days, and it is probable that they will have something to say at the meeting this evening.

AN ARMED descent UPON THIS PEACEFUL CITY.

The chief of the Washington, D. C., police yesterday sent Superintendent Byrnes a message asking him to look out for three boys who had run away from their parents in that city. They were described as being fifteen, sixteen and eighteen years old, and the chief mark of identification besides this was that they had $60 with them. The names of the boys were not given. In fact what wasn't mentioned in the dispatch would fill the proverbial book. But despite all that, Bernard Nevins, a policeman of the Sixth Precinct, caught two of them at the Bowery and Canal-st. when they asked him the way to the Pennsylvania Railroad Station. One was about sixteen years old, with less than the ordinary allowance of beauty. The other boy, fifteen years old, was a handsome little fellow, neatly clothed.

The elder gave his name in an offhand manner at Police Headquarters as James B. Garry, otherwise Frank Bayard. He said he lived in the National Hotel at Washington, and sneered pityingly at Sergeant O'Toole when he asked where that hotel was. The other boy said he was Carlton Wright, of No. 330 C-st. N. W., Washington. They denied that they had stolen the $60 mentioned in the dispatch, and said that they intended to go back to Washington last night. They declared that they had lost the third boy somewhere in the Postoffice. They had a remarkable collection of articles, both on their bodies and in a valise which was found in the Eagle Hotel in the Bowery, where they had been lodging. A pistol and a box of cartridges were found on the oldest boy, and the young one had a huge dirk-knife almost as large as himself, and also $23 40. In the valise was a package of envelopes, a package of writing paper, one small bottle of ink, one of mucilage, five cakes of laundry soap, twelve dozen lead pencils and two dozen notebooks. The boys were held by the police.

SONS OF VETERANS IN NEW-JERSEY.

Kilpatrick Camp, No. 21, Sons of Veterans, was formally mustered in on Friday night at the Republican Clubroom, in the Shafer Building, Rutherford, by Louis L. Drake, commander of the New-Jersey Division, Sons of Veterans, and his staff. The following officers were installed: Commander, George Wilson; senior vice-commander, George W. Petty; junior vice-commander, Harry W. Kehoe; chaplain, John T. Collins; first sergeant, John B. Ackerson; quartermaster-sergeant, W. F. Stevens; sergeant of the guard, Arthur Sanford; principal musician, Thomas Doyle. Speeches were made by Division Commander Drake, George W. Pollitt, chaplain-in-chief of the order; Commanders Wilson and Kingsland, Charles Burrows, past department commander of the G. A. R., and Robert Leeds, of Gershom Mott Post, G. A. R. After the installation refreshments were served. Those present included Commander W. D. Kingsland and twenty men from Hugh C. Irish Camp, No. 8, of Paterson; W. H. Stevens, of Farragut Post, G. A. R., and a number of comrades from Gershom Mott Post, of Rutherford. Kilpatrick Camp has twenty-four charter members.

BOTH HANGED THEMSELVES TO TREES.

The body of an unknown man was found hanging to a tree in the woods near Two-hundredth-st., between the end of Washington-ave. and the tracks of the Harlem River Railroad, yesterday morning. The body was cut down but the man had been hanging there so long that all attempts at restoring his life failed, and the body was taken to the Thirty-second Precinct Police Station. He was a man apparently thirty years old, five feet eight inches high, weighing 140 pounds. He had sandy hair and mustache, with a slight wound over his left eye. He wore a black waistcoat and trousers, a gray striped coat, an outing shirt, gray stockings, congress gaiters and no underclothing.

Policeman Charles Daggett, of the Twenty-fourth Precinct, saw the body of a man hanging to a tree at Eighty-fourth-st. and Riverside Drive, at 8:30 o'clock last night. He cut the corpse down and found it was that of Edward Murpay, fifty-five years old, who lived with his family at Eighty-third-st. and the Drive. No explanation for the suicide was known.

THE GLASS THAT DELIGHTS AND EXHILARATES, but not inebriates, is

Manitou

GINGER CHAMPAGNE.

Try it yourself and take some home to your wife. Sold by druggists and grocers generally.

IN THE POLITICAL FIELD.

TO MEET THE GERRYMANDER FRAUD.

THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO CONSIDER THE SITUATION WILL MAKE ITS REPORT.

Sunday quiet prevailed at all the political headquarters yesterday. Few of the men engaged in looking after the conduct of the campaign remained in the city. They generally sought the seaside resorts at Manhattan Beach, Long Branch or places of that kind for rest and recuperation after the labors of the hottest week of recent times. The coming week is likely to be one of increased activity with the committees and managers. Chairman Carter will take his place at the new National Republican headquarters, No. 518 Fifth-ave., for the first time this morning, and will indicate the work that is to be done within the coming thirty days. Mr. Carter will have some important orders and suggestions to promulgate which will put renewed life and vigor into the canvass. The Republican National Campaign Committee will probably have a meeting at the Fifth-ave. headquarters within the next few days, and it is more than likely that the State Executive Committee will be called together before the close of the week. Activity enough to suit even the dissatisfied and distressed Democrats will soon be apparent at all the Republican centres.

The sub-committee of the Republican Campaign Committee of the City and County of New-York, appointed to consider the best plan to pursue under the recent increase of the Assembly districts from twenty-four to thirty, will make its report to the Campaign Committee this afternoon at 4 o'clock at the Grand Opera House Hall. The sub-committee is composed of William Brookfield and William H. Bellamy as ex-officio members of the County Committee and Jacob M. Patterson, Frank Raymond and William H. Ten Eyck, of the County Campaign Committee. They have had several conferences on the questions referred to them and have obtained the general sense of the Republican leaders of the city. They will report, it is understood, in favor of making no changes in the organization where it is possible to go on under the present leadership and present district committees, but in the new districts they will advise that temporary organizations be effected and placed in charge of new leaders and new temporary district committees. In this way the county organization can be brought to conform as nearly as possible to the reapportionment, with the understanding that this order of things is to continue until the Court of Appeals shall have passed upon the constitutionality of the Democratic Legislative gerrymander. No reorganization will be recommended at present, and none is probable until December. Unless the decision of the court is secured much earlier than such things usually come, the impression is that it will be advisable to continue these temporary organizations during the campaign which has been begun. There need be no fear of any impairment of the efficiency of the county organization, which is fully prepared for a thorough and aggressive contest with the enemy in every part of the city, and in all the districts, old and new.

The Republican County Committee will meet at Grand Opera House Hall to-morrow evening, when the whole subject will be presented for consideration and settlement.

THE CAMPAIGN IN VERMONT.

MORE THAN 100 LEAGUE CLUBS ALREADY FORMED—MANY WELL-KNOWN SPEAKERS TO TAKE PART.

St. Albans, Vt., July 31 (Special).—The campaign for Harrison and Reid and Fuller and Strangban, in Vermont, will be actively begun the first of August, under the joint management of the Republican State Committee and the Executive Committee of the Republican State League. The plan of campaign adopted contemplates a grand rally under the auspices of the Republican League clubs to be held at Burlington, the last of August, with Governor William McKinley, of Ohio, as the principal speaker. Governor McKinley, while in the State, will be the guest of Police Commissioner Osborne, of Boston, who has a summer home at Brattleboro. It is among the probabilities that Mr. Blaine will be one of the speakers at the club rally. The organization of Republican clubs is still progressing, and reports received by the secretary show more than 100 League clubs already organized. It is proposed to hold one mass-meeting to be addressed by distinguished speakers from abroad at some central place in every county, to be supplemented by local rallies in nearly every town in the State. Among the prominent speakers secured by the State Committee are Senator Wolcott, of Colorado; Congressman Dolliver, of Iowa; Congressman H. Walker, of Massachusetts; ex-Congressman Greenhalge, of Lowell, Mass.; General Stewart L. Woodford, of New-York; R. L. Dewey, of Michigan, and Charles F. Griffin, ex-Secretary of State of Indiana.

The first county rally will be held at Newport in connection with the Republican County Convention on Tuesday. The speakers will be Congressman J. H. Walker, of Worcester, Mass., and Congressman William W. Grout, of this State. The campaign in Windham County will be opened at Brattleboro on Wednesday evening, when General Stewart L. Woodford, of New-York, will speak on the issues of the day. General Woodford will address the voters of Caledonia County at St. Johnsbury on the evening of August 8. Senator Wolcott is expected to make his first speech in the Vermont campaign the last of the week, when he will speak at a flag-raising at Rutland. He will be the guest of Senator Proctor.

The list of prominent Vermont Republicans whose services are at the disposal of the State Committee for the campaign includes the following well-known speakers: Congressman Powers and P. K. Gleed, of Morrisville; C. A. Prouty, of Newport; Colonel J. G. Baker, Colonel C. H. Joyce, Judge Veazey and Judge G. E. Lawrence, of Rutland; Colonel G. W. Hooker, K. L. Martin and Colonel K. Haskins, of Brattleboro; Judge L. M. Read, of Bellows Falls; Major Josiah Grout, of Derby; ex-Governor W. P. Dillingham, of Waterbury; W. L. Burnap, Henry Ballard, D. J. Foster and Colonel U. A. Woodbury, of Burlington; Frank Plumley, of Northfield; ex-Speaker J. E. Batchelder, of Arlington; W. V. Carney and Major A. B. Valentine, of Bennington; Colonel M. S. Colburn, of Manchester; H. C. Ide, Judge W. P. Smith, H. A. Bates and Colonel Franklin Fairbanks, of St. Johnsbury; G. W. Wing and H. A. Huss, of Montpelier; ex-Lieutenant-Governor Dale and Z. M. Hansur, of Essex County; ex-Governor Farnham and Major J. H. Watson, of Bradford; S. B. Hebard, of Chelsea; W. E. Johnson, of Woodstock; J. C. Enright and G. A. Davis, of Windsor; W. W. Stickney, of Ludlow; ex-Governor S. E. Pingree, of Hartford; O. S. Davis, of White River Junction; Congressman W. W. Grout, of Barton; Colonel George T. Childs, Colonel A. A. Hall and Colonel Willard Partington, of St. Albans.

GOVERNORS FIFER AND McKINLEY CONFER.

Chicago, July 31 (Special).—Governor Fifer has been in the city a couple of days in consultation with the chairman and secretary of the State Committee. Incidentally he had a brief interview with Governor McKinley, of Ohio, and a rather prolonged conference with Major John R. Tanner. The Governor is well satisfied with the outlook in this State. He will open the campaign at Pekin August 9, and all the candidates for State officers will be on hand. The members of the State Committee are confident of success in the State this fall if there is proper management in Cook County. At the meeting of the Republican County Central Committee, next Thursday, two propositions are likely to be submitted, the adoption of which, it is believed, will greatly contribute to success this fall. One is that an invitation be extended to the leading business men of the party to confer with the committee or with a sub-committee for the purpose of suggesting to the county convention, which will doubtless be held September 3, a list of desirable candidates for county officers. A somewhat similar plan was adopted a year ago in the nomination of County Commissioners, and it turned out to be satisfactory on the whole. The second proposition is much more radical. It is that a rule be adopted excluding from the convention those who now hold office. There would be something of novelty in a convention composed of non-office-holders.

A SOCIALIST LABOR STATE TICKET.

Boston, July 31.—The Socialist Labor party has nominated a full state ticket. John Orvis, who was a co-worker with Wendell Phillips and William Lloyd Garrison in the anti-slavery movement, is the candidate for Governor. For more than fifty years he has been active as a writer and agitator. The State Committee puts the labor vote in the State at from 20,000 to 30,000.

SENATOR MILLS'S MISSION IN TEXAS.

Chicago, July 31 (Special).—A dispatch from Austin, Tex., says: "The presence of Roger Q. Mills in Texas before the close of Congress has led to much speculation, and the announcement made to-day that he would be a dark horse in the Houston Convention next month for Gubernatorial honors has caused surprise. The arrangement is for Mills to take George Clark's place and try and break up the Hogg forces. It is stated that a deal will be made by which Mills will be nominated for Governor on condition that Hogg goes to the United States Senate."

HARRISON AND REID BRIGADES MUSTERED IN.

Two companies of the Harrison and Reid Brigade, of the Twenty-first Ward of Brooklyn were mustered in at Franz Hall, corner of Ellery-st. and Delmonico Place, on Friday night, with loud cheering. At present there are ten companies, with eight more to be mustered in. Soon as the work is completed there will be a big parade, in which it is expected that over 1,000 men will be in line.

Pure and Wholesome Quality

Commends to public approval the California liquid laxative remedy, Syrup of Figs. It is pleasant to the taste, and by acting gently on the kidneys, liver and bowels to cleanse the system effectually, it promotes the health and comfort of all who use it, and with millions it is the best and only remedy.

BERGEN COUNTY REPUBLICANS.

NEW CLUBS FORMING AND OLD CLUBS ACTIVE.

The Republican Club of the IId District of Washington Township is forging ahead at a lively rate, and is preparing to take a leading part in the County League organization. A club will shortly be formed in the IId District of the township.

Heretofore all attempts to hold Republican meetings at Little Ferry, Lodi Township, have been frustrated by Democratic rowdies, who have made a practice of breaking up such meetings. This year, however, the strong Republican Club of the Ist District of Carlstadt will take hold of the matter, and meetings under its auspices will be held at Little Ferry.

Many good speakers have been brought out at the meetings of the Rolling Springs Republican Club, and the sessions held every other Wednesday are always interesting. Several young Democrats have been induced to join this club and pledge their support to the Republican nominees for President and Vice-President.

The Harrison and Reid Club of Hoboken Township has been extremely successful in arousing interest in the campaign in Ramseys. The township has a scattered farming population, but the club already has about fifty members.

The Overpeck Republican Club, of Englewood, is an organization of colored men who are pledged to work and vote for the Republican ticket.

There are now seventeen Republican clubs in Bergen County, with a total enrolment of about 1,500 voters.

Elmer E. Williams has issued a call to the Republicans of the IId District of Lodi Township, to meet at McGrath's House, Lodi, on Wednesday night, when a Republican club will be organized.

Midland Township has a fine Republican Club this year, and includes among its members C. E. Breckinridge, member of the State Committee for Bergen County.

The last club to be started, that at Bergenfields, in Palisades Township, already has a membership of about sixty, and shows a steady increase.

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS THIS WEEK.

Some great meetings were held by the Republicans of this city last week, one of the most notable being the splendid demonstration which the Harlem Republicans made on Friday night when they raised a magnificent banner bearing the portraits of Harrison and Reid, and in the presence of a great assemblage in front of the Harlem Republican Club. Many other meetings equally enthusiastic, if not so large, were held in all parts of the city. This week the good work will go on with a zeal and fervor never known in the second month of any previous Presidential campaign in this city.

The Republican organization of the old XXth Assembly District will hold a mass-meeting this evening at Brevoort Hall, No. 154 East Fifty-fourth-st., at 8 o'clock, which will be addressed by John L. Wheeler. The Protection question will be discussed with illustrations by a stereopticon. Other good speakers will be there. Henry Powers will make the opening address.

The Swedish Republican Central Club will hold its regular monthly meeting this evening. A full attendance is requested.

The Whitelaw Reid Battery of the Twenty-eighth Ward of Brooklyn will meet at No. 700 Evergreen-ave. at 8 o'clock this evening. A drum corps will be organized.

A meeting of the Afro-American Reorganization Committee will take place at No. 114 Sullivan-st. this evening. It is desirable that all the members be present, as reports of importance will be made.

The Robert A. Greacen Battery of the XVth Assembly District will be held this evening at No. 449 Eighth-ave.

The Washington Republican Club will hold its regular weekly meeting at its headquarters, One-hundred-and-fifty-second-st. and Amsterdam-ave. at 8 o'clock to-night. General M. Kerwin is president and F. J. Maloney secretary of this club. Business of importance and of great interest to the members will be brought before the meeting.

The Twenty-fifth Ward Republican Campaign Club of Brooklyn will hold its regular meeting this evening.

A tariff discussion, led by John L. Wheeler, will take place under the auspices of the Republican Club, at Wendel's Assembly Rooms, in West Forty-fourth-st., between Eighth and Ninth aves., to-morrow evening. A magic lantern will be used by Mr. Wheeler to illustrate his address, which will be both witty and instructive.

The annual summer-night's festival of the Ivy Republican Club, of the old XXIId Assembly District, will take place at Washington Park to-morrow evening. Cappa's Band will furnish the music.

The 8th Assembly District Republican Club will hold its usual meeting to-morrow evening at Nos. 28 and 30 Avenue A.

The Wideawake Republican Club of the old XIth Assembly District will hold a meeting at No. 233 Tenth-st. on Wednesday evening. A rousing meeting will be held, and the Tammany reapportionment will be roundly denounced.

The Republican Club of Flushing, L. I., will hold a mass-meeting at the Public Library Building on Wednesday evening. The Republican clubs of Bayside, College Point, Whitestone, Great Neck, Little Neck and other villages will join in the street parade which will precede the meeting. H. C. Post will be grand marshal, and the line of march will be lit up with fireworks.

The Republican Executive Committee of Brooklyn will hold its August meeting to-morrow evening. The Campaign Committee's Executive Committee will meet on the same evening. David A. Baldwin, the chairman, will name a number of important sub-committees.

DEMOCRATS HAVE MUCH TO DO.

The Democrats have a week of turmoil and trouble before them, and although their leaders will do their best to keep the ghost of discord out of the public view, it is not likely to down at their bidding. The National Campaign Committee, which Chairman Harrity formed last Friday after such serious labor, will go through the ordeal of organization at the new Democratic National Headquarters on Thursday. The Hill Democratic State Committee will meet for the same purpose on Friday evening at the Hoffman House. At both these meetings the spectre of the anti-Snappers will rise to distract and annoy Mr. Cleveland's campaign managers. Mr. Murphy and Mr. Sheehan have declared that the anti-snap element shall not be permitted to take an active part in the Democratic management. Interesting developments are probable, and there will be plenty of need for the best diplomatic skill of which Mr. Whitney is capable.

MONEY AND CHECKS SAVED FROM THE ALVA.

The Merritt coast wrecking steamer Rescue returned to Stapleton, S. I., yesterday from the scene of the wreck of the Vanderbilt yacht, Alva, near Pollock Rip Lightship. Captain Sharp, who was in command of the expedition, succeeded in recovering from the cabin of the Alva Mr. Vanderbilt's treasury, which contained a large sum of money and several checks. The wreckers also stripped the Alva of her spars, two large brass cannons and other deck fixtures, which have been landed at the wrecking company's dock. Captain Sharp said that when he left the wreck on Saturday there was a rough sea prevailing and he was unable to remain in the wreck for more than half an hour.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

ANOTHER STORM COMING EASTWARD.

Washington, July 31.—The barometer has fallen slowly in the central valleys, the lake regions, and on the Atlantic Coast south of New-England. It has fallen rapidly in Montana and to the northward, where a storm of considerable energy is apparently moving eastward. The pressure has increased over the Dakotas and Minnesota, with cooler northerly winds. Local showers have prevailed on the Atlantic Coast north of Virginia, in the lower Mississippi valleys and in Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska and Minnesota. It is cooler in New-England, New-York and Pennsylvania, and warmer in the Ohio and Central Missouri valleys and in the extreme Northwest.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

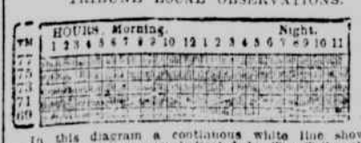
For Eastern New-York, Eastern Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Delaware, local showers to-night, followed by clearing weather; slightly warmer; east winds, shifting to southwest.

For West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania, Western New-York, and Ohio, generally fair, probably followed by local showers during the afternoon or night at Lake stations; south to west winds; slightly warmer in north portions.

For New-England, local showers to-night, followed by clearing weather, winds shifting to southwest; slightly warmer, except on the south New-England Coast stationary temperature.

For District of Columbia, Maryland and Virginia, local showers during the afternoon or night; west winds.

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.



In this diagram a continuous white line shows the changes in pressure, as indicated by The Tribune's self-recording barometer. The broken line represents the temperature as observed at Perry's Pharmacy.

Tribune Office, Aug. 1, 1 a. m.—The changes in the barometer yesterday were slight. Fair and cloudy weather prevailed, with light rain in the morning and at night. The temperature ranged between 67 and 77 degrees, the average (69¾) being 3¼ higher than on the corresponding day last year and 10 6-8 lower than on Saturday.

Warmer and fair or clear weather, preceded by light rain, may be expected to-day in and near this city.

A GERRYMANDER ANNULLED.

SIGNIFICANT PASSAGES FROM THE MICHIGAN DECISION.

IT IS NOT ALLOWABLE THAT ONE ELECTOR SHALL POSSESS TWO OR THREE TIMES MORE INFLUENCE THAN ANOTHER—CHIEF-JUSTICE MORSE'S STERN AND PATRIOTIC LANGUAGE.

On Thursday of last week the Supreme Court of Michigan handed down a decision annulling a legislative reapportionment act passed by the last Democratic Legislature of that State. The Court held the law to be unconstitutional on the ground of its inequalities in representation. This is the principal point now being urged before the courts of New-York against the gerrymander passed at the Albany Legislature's extraordinary session. The text of the Michigan decision will therefore be found of great interest as bearing on the probable fate of the issue here. Following are the important and pertinent parts of the main and concurring opinions. The court's decision was unanimous:

The Constitution of Michigan contains the following provisions found in Article 4:

"Section 1. The legislative power is vested in a Senate and House of Representatives.

"Sec. 2. The Senate shall consist of thirty-two members. Senators shall be elected for two years, and by single districts. Such districts shall be numbered from one to thirty-two inclusive; each of which shall choose one Senator. No county shall be divided in the formation of Senate districts, except such county as shall be equitably entitled to two or more Senators.

"Sec. 4. The Legislature shall provide by law for an enumeration of the inhabitants in the year 1854, and every ten years thereafter, and at the first session after each enumeration so made, and also at the first session after each enumeration by the authority of the United States, the Legislature shall rearrange the Senate districts, according to the number of white inhabitants and civilized persons of Indian descent not members of any tribe."

Acting under these constitutional provisions the Legislature passed the Senatorial Apportionment act, No. 175, public acts of 1891. By the census of 1890 the population was 2,093,889. The ratio of each district would therefore be 65,434. Eight of the districts under this act contain populations as follows: VIIth, 91,420; Xth, 82,697; XIVth, 88,078; XVIIIth, 86,129; XXth, 84,694; XXVth, 82,556; XXVIIth, 97,330; XXXIst, 82,213. These are the eight largest districts. Eight other districts contain populations as follows: XIIth, 41,245; XIth, 42,110; XVIth, 46,026; XXIId, 42,546; XXIIId, 39,727; XXVIIIth, 43,701; XXIXth, 40,033; XXXth, 53,068.

A COMPARISON OF COUNTIES.

Under this apportionment eight Senators would represent constituencies numbering in all 695,717, while eight other Senators would represent constituencies numbering in all only 349,056. The county of Saginaw is given two Senators, although it contains a population of only 82,273. The XXVIIth District is composed of nine counties, with a population of 97,330, while the XXIXth, with eight counties, five of which adjoin a like number of counties of the XXVIIth, contains a population of only 40,033. The general jurisdiction of this court to determine the constitutionality of legislative enactments is not limited so as to exclude laws involving political rights.

THE COURT HAS JURISDICTION.

The Constitution of Wisconsin, in conferring jurisdiction upon its Supreme Court, is nearly identical in language with the Constitution of this State. The Supreme Court of Wisconsin has recently most thoroughly discussed and determined the jurisdiction of the court in a case similar in principle and its facts to the present one. The authorities in support of the jurisdiction are there collated, and citations made from them. Were the power conferred upon the Legislature one of absolute discretion, then the express mandate "shall rearrange according to the number of inhabitants" would be void of any force or meaning, except that it might be regarded as expressive of the opinion of the framers of the Constitution that such method would be equitable and fair. We have no doubt of the jurisdiction of the court.

THE ACT CLEARLY UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

The unconstitutionality of the act is clear. The County of Saginaw, with only 16,839 inhabitants in excess of the ratio, is divided into two Senatorial districts, one having 24,189 less than the ratio, and the other having 25,334 less than the ratio. There is no basis, constitutional or otherwise, for such an apportionment. It is contemplated by the Constitution that the ratio shall govern as far as it is practicable. A county having an excess of only about one-fourth of the ratio is not, in the language of the Constitution, "equitably entitled to two or more Senators," while the district, composed of eight counties, and containing nearly two and a half times the population of each district into which the former county is divided, receives but one Senator. Equity has no definition applicable to such a case. It was never contemplated that one elector should possess two or three times more influence in the person of a representative Senator, than another elector in another district. Each, in so far as it is practicable, is, under the Constitution, possessed of equal power and influence. Equality in such matters lies at the basis of our free Government. It is guaranteed, not only by the Constitution, but by the ordinance of 1787, organizing the Territory out of which the state of Michigan was carved.

Aside from considerations of equity and justice, it is apparent that the framers of the Constitution understood that a county, to be entitled to two Senators, must have a ratio, and a moiety of a ratio, of population.

AN HONEST AND FAIR DISCRETION.

The State cannot be divided into Senatorial districts with mathematical exactness, nor does the Constitution require it. It requires the exercise on the part of the Legislature, of an honest and fair discretion in apportioning the districts so as to preserve, as far as may be, the equality of representation. This constitutional discretion was not exercised in the Apportionment Act of 1891. The facts themselves demonstrate this beyond any controversy, and no language can make the demonstration plainer. There is no difficulty in making an apportionment which shall satisfy the demand of the Constitution.

JUSTICE MORSE CONCURS.

The concurring opinion of Chief Justice Morse in the senatorial matter is a very vigorous document. He says the act of 1891 "went beyond the legitimate discretion and violated rules of equity when it was not necessary or proper to do so." The XXVIIth and XXIXth districts lie contiguous to each other and there was no excuse for putting 97,330 people into one District and only 40,033 in the other. While admitting that it is true that the motive of an act need not be inquired into to test its constitutionality, the Chief Justice says that "the time has arrived for plain speaking in relation to the outrageous practice of gerrymandering, which has become so common and has so long been indulged in without rebuke that it threatens not only the peace of the people, but the permanency of our free institutions.

"The courts alone in this respect can save the rights of the people, and give them a fair count and equality in representation.

"The people may change the political majority in the Legislature as they often have done, but the new majority proceeds at once to make an apportionment in the interests of its party as unequal and polit