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FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELY

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THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign—Two cases of Asiatic cholera were discovered on a steamer from Hamburg at Gravesend, on the Thames; there was a case in Berlin; a plague-ship reached Rotterdam; more new cases and deaths were reported at Hamburg and Havre; the disease is at a standstill in Antwerp.

Domestic—The President visited Malone, N. Y., and made an address. Intimidation of non-union men on the railroads at Buffalo continued; all the soldiers except the Fourth Brigade left the city for their homes.

City and Suburban—Six refugees were dragged from the Caracas, a United States merchant ship, by a Venezuelan General. Baron Roger Selliere died at the Belvedere House.

Weather—Forecast for to-day: Slightly warmer, partly cloudy and clearing, possibly with a sprinkle or two of rain.

Only 2,000 National Guardsmen have now been left on duty at Buffalo. There are signs already that the troops have been withdrawn too soon.

remarks. His speech was imbued with a spirit of the loftiest patriotism, and he laid emphasis on the position of the United States as insuring for us peace with all the world.

No one who remembers our Mayor's secret visit to Boston to investigate the workings of the trolley can be surprised at his action in approving the grant of the Aldermen to the "Huddleberry" Company.

THE LESSONS OF THE STRIKES.

Out of the many labor disturbances and strikes which have been so marked a feature of this year's current events, it does not appear that the labor organizations immediately concerned have gained any advantage.

It may not be possible to eradicate entirely the instinctive notion of antagonism between capital and labor; between employer and employed. The idea of conflicting interests springs naturally from the relations of the two; the selfish interest of the purchaser of labor being so naturally opposed to that of the seller that it is the first thought suggested by the situation.

Nothing is plainer than that the labor organizations which have been concerned in the late demonstrations and been worsted have suffered from bad leadership. Not necessarily dishonest leadership, but incompetent and weak; the leadership of men who had no comprehensive grasp of affairs; of half-thinkers, who were unable to see more than one side of a question, and who lacked the intelligence and sagacity to foresee the most natural and logical consequences of their acts.

Another, and perhaps more important, lesson is that organized labor must separate itself rigidly and sharply from whatever has the appearance of anarchy. It must be remembered that its chief dependence is public sympathy, as in the ultimate event public opinion is its final judge.

The re-election of Mr. Morley by a largely increased majority is a triumph at once for the new Government and for Home Rule. The Unionists were encouraged by the election of Mr. Haonard last month to hope for the defeat of the new Secretary for Ireland with the aid of disaffected Radicals.

represent the dominant party and the Crown in office. The Unionists ought to have let well enough alone. They had reduced Mr. Morley's majority in the first instance to a narrow margin and impaired his prestige.

This result is largely to be attributed to the personal influence of the Irish leaders who took part in the Newcastle canvass. They addressed mass-meetings, warmly advocated the re-election of Mr. Morley, and undoubtedly carried the Irish vote for him, notwithstanding the local resentment against him on account of his position on the eight-hours question.

There is something more significant in this election contest than the personal triumph of Mr. Morley or the vote of confidence in Mr. Gladstone as the Liberal leader. For generations the office of Chief Secretary for Ireland has been both laborious and thankless.

IS HE TRYING TO DODGE?

Yes; one must wait. Nobody has any business to hurry a Presidential candidate. It is more than a month since ex-President Cleveland was invited to state what his opinions were on the subjects covered by the Democratic National platform, and he does not seem to have succeeded even yet in getting his ideas into shape suitable for publication.

There seems to be a growing impression among Democrats, however, that nothing is settled for Mr. Cleveland by the action of his party. What the party had to say about silver coinage, it is generally agreed, nobody expects to bind Mr. Cleveland, and it is well enough understood that his ideas about the tariff question are all still in a transition state.

He can declare, if he pleases, that he is in favor of a tariff for revenue only, thus placing himself distinctly in harmony with the majority of the National Convention. If he does, it is well understood that his chances of securing electoral votes in any of the Eastern States will be particularly slender.

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Democratic National platform, and yet shall modify it far enough to give him a chance of success in some of the Eastern States. In view of the difficulty of the task thus set for him, it is not surprising that Mr. Cleveland takes a great deal of time in the preparation of his formal statement of doctrine.

PROSPERITY AT THE SOUTH.

How does the McKinley bill agree with the South? Is that great and growing section thriving or retrograding under it? Does it-day find her merchants and manufacturers hopeful or despondent? Are business prospects good or bad? "The Tradesman," a newspaper published at Chattanooga, Tenn., in its review of the industrial situation in the South for the week ending August 6, throws a flood of light on these interesting questions.

This is bad for the Democratic calamity-howlers, since it seriously interferes with their preposterous theory that the McKinley tariff has proved a curse to the country. But the rest of "The Tradesman's" review will pain them still more. "The Galveston News" summarizes this portion of the review as follows:

"The Tradesman" reports fifty-one new industries as established or incorporated during the week, together with eleven enlargements of manufacturers and seven important new buildings. Among the new industries reported are bark extract works at North Wilkesboro, N. C.; brick works at Greensboro, N. C.; a \$300,000 cannery at Barstow, Tex., and others at Madison and Rome, Ga., and Memphis, Tenn.; a \$150,000 cotton compress at Greenwood, Miss., and development companies at Atlanta, Ga., and Rocky Mount, N. C.

It is impossible to read this showing without becoming convinced that business at the South is in a thoroughly healthy condition. The leading industries already established are doing well, while the outlook is so auspicious that those having money to invest feel warranted in embarking in new enterprises.

Some Canadian statesmen must be reflecting just now that it pays to be fair, after all, especially when your neighbor refuses to be bulldozed. In refusing to take action toward providing for additional pumps and engines for the purpose of insuring to Brooklyn an adequate water supply, the Aldermen of that city are pursuing a really less and wholly indefensible course.

A DISTINCTION WITHOUT A DIFFERENCE.

Tariff reform of the Cleveland variety is not to be confounded with Free Trade—so the Democratic leaders keep protesting. But what are the facts? Well, one of the significant ones is that Henry Watterson, who led the fight in the Chicago Convention in behalf of the tariff plank which was ultimately adopted by an emphatic vote, thus outlines what his party proposes to do if it ever gets a chance:

What say sensible men? Does not Cleveland tariff reform, as thus explained by one of its most prominent promoters, look strikingly like Free Trade? Take another significant fact. There is not a Free Trader in the country who is not supporting Mr. Cleveland, not one; and all of them base their support on the assumption that tariff reform for which Cleveland stands and Free Trade are, practically speaking, one and the same thing, or, at all events, that tariff reform is the bud whose logical flower is Free Trade.

"The Evening Post" suggests in an amiable and facetious way that the articles appearing in The Tribune on the McKinley industries shall be collected in pamphlet form for use in the campaign. We cheerfully comply with the suggestion, and all the more readily as urgent demands for such a publication have been received from earnest protectionists and sincere Republicans.

workingmen. Such illustrations would hardly be effective unless accompanied by companion pictures of English poverty and misery under free trade. We shall not attempt to illustrate the pamphlet, but it is necessary.

Homeopathic remedies Grand Master Sweeney should henceforth hold in especial aversion.

Ex-Congressman John Kenn, Jr., chairman of the New-Jersey Republican State Committee, says that in all his political experience he never saw more encouraging prospects for the Republican party in that State than are now visible.

Tammany Hall's great ratification meeting, it is proclaimed, will "fire a gun" whose boom will be heard all over the country.

Friends of The Tribune in Massachusetts are informed that persons by the name of A. M. Gould and Guernsey A. Ketcham are not authorized to take subscriptions for this paper.

The County Democracy may have been neither dead nor sleeping, as one of the members asserted at a meeting of the organization the other night, but it has not been favoring around in a very lively fashion for a year past.

They say that when the name of Grover Cleveland is spoken of in the presence of David B. Hill, the Senator falls to singing "The mill will never grind with the water that is passed."

Brooklyn appears to be in real peril from a water famine, not because there is not an abundant supply of water, but because the pumping facilities at East New York are inadequate.

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PERSONAL.

Major J. W. Powell, director of the United States Geological Survey, was a precocious boy. When only twelve years old he took charge of his father's business affairs on a farm of sixty acres, the head of the family having become so engrossed in abolition work as to neglect everything else.

John H. Parnell, the rich fruit grower of Georgia, and brother of the late Charles Stewart Parnell, has started back to Ireland after one of his long visits to his American property. It is possible that he will not go into politics for any length of time, but never return here again, and try to become his brother's successor.

Bishop Barrett, of Washington, accompanied by a daughter, is on his way back from Europe on a long voyage that will probably require three weeks for its voyage.

W. S. Gilbert, the delightful writer of opera librettos and other nice things, goes occasionally to Wagner performances, but declares that he no more understands the music than he does Chinese.

August Strindberg, the Danish poet, is famous for his hatred of women. This aversion seems to be unchangeable at times, and often leads the author into difficulty. Not long ago he happened to meet a lady at the house of a friend, and taking hold of her, threw her from the veranda. The poor woman, who was injured, brought out against the unamiable writer. He was condemned to pay the plaintiff 115 gulden, with 200 gulden as costs of the proceedings.

founder of the weekly paper "Il Crepuscolo," which severely attacked Austrian tyranny in Lombardy. The young journalist was sent by Cavour, in 1850, as Commissioner to Garibaldi, and he wrote at Varese the famous proclamation signed by King Victor Emmanuel. He was elected a deputy to the Chambers, and several important diplomatic missions abroad, and was Foreign Minister in 1864.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

President Lewis G. Jones, of the Brooklyn Ethical Association, who has been giving special study to the problem of municipal government, has been able to connect both James Fish and James Byrnes of making erroneous statements regarding the constitution of municipal legislatures in the cities of the United States. In his manual on "Civil Government" Professor Fiske says: "The City Council is a legislative body usually consisting of two chambers, the Aldermen and the Common Council, elected by the citizens; but in many of the small cities, and a few of the largest, as New-York, Brooklyn, Chicago and San Francisco, there is but one such chamber."

MCKINLEY DID IT.

(Alr., 'We're Coming, Father Abraham.') The autumn days are coming. And winter's near at hand. And soon the snow will fall, and cover all the land. Yet have no fear, for labor's dear, and soon our harvest will be full—And Billy McKinley did it. With his big McKinley bill!

The green wheat carpets all the plain. The corn-stalks stand a row. The starr'd thousands of the East usually of two, but sometimes of one chamber, directly elected by the city voters." Dr. Jones states in his valuable monograph on "The Problem of City Government," as the result of extensive inquiries made by him, that "both in the large cities and in the small ones the bicameral system constitutes the exception instead of the rule."

Our ships are crowding every wharf. Our steamships are thronging the docks. Swift shuttles of the East are flying. From East to West they fly. They bear the goods of the West to mine. The grain from mine to mill—And Billy McKinley did it. With his big McKinley bill!

If emboldened Carlyle were still living, it is not likely that even a Chicago man would succeed in getting a puff of the World's Fair from him. This is the way he talks after the closing of the Central Palace Exposition, in 1853: "Thank the gods, we are now rid of that delirium of street cars, stamp oratory and general hallooing to the prince of the powers of the air, what I used to call the 'wind-dustury of all nations' and may the angry Fates never send the like of it in my time!"

A Democratic daily paper, in Spokane, Wash., says of its editor: "Call it Cleve and Steve. It means Cleve and Steve, and it is the first frank acknowledgment in a Democratic paper that the Queen of England is one of the Democratic candidates."

If you call a Boston boy a "Hubbub," you will be apt to raise one, says "The Transcript."

They were discussing religious questions. Said Brown: "I tell you that if the other animals do not exist after death, neither does man. There is no difference between man and the other animals."

Will the photographers exclaim, "Now, look pleasant!" when they are taking the compulsory photographs of Chinamen, as by law provided? Will the Chinamen obey an injunction, and if they don't, what will we, the people, do about it?

How the Mosquito Does It.—A mosquito's bill is an elaborate contrivance, and consists of two sharp saws and a lance included in a sheath, which is also employed as a pump. The saws are bent, but flexible, and the teeth are near the end, which is pointed. The lance pierces the insect's body, and the instrument known in the world of minute things. It is first thrust into the flesh, and the opening is enlarged by the saws, which pierce until the sheath can be inserted. The sawing is what causes irritation when a mosquito is biting.—(Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.)

An Alliance legislator recently dined at a hotel in Atlanta, Ga., where loquacious was served. Taking a little on the point of a spoon, he tasted it gingerly, and then exclaimed: "Water, take that away! I never eat cold mush."

KEEPING THE GRANGER STATES IN LINE.

All that is necessary is for the Republicans in that part of the country to be on their guard, take off their coats, put in a few extra links, and all the States that have been in line in the Northwest will go solidly for Harrison and Reid.

A WISE PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

Mr. Reid's address (at Springfield) announced in the local organs of the opposition, and it would indeed be a sound common sense, and will repay thoughtful personal. It is central thought—that the Democracy would be held together by the platform attacks—their is an excellent rule of action for Republicans everywhere to follow.

WHICH SHE WILL HARDLY DO JUST NOW.

A great deal has been said about Canada's destiny. Canada's destiny is to stay over on the other side of the river until she makes an out-and-out leap year proposal to Uncle Sam.

A GOOD THING FOR TEXAS, THOUGH.

The Democratic split in Texas is not at all likely to bring the blessing of a Republican victory, as the Democrats of that State are so numerous that they can split in several more factions and still give the victory to their party. But the effect will be advantageous, nevertheless.

THEY WON'T STAND ANY BLUSTER.

Try to our own rights and our self-respect, the Canadian people will make no further concessions, let the Yankees bully and bluster ever so loudly. In the meantime the Canadian canal should be completed as quickly as possible, and a waterway should be opened from the Atlantic to Lake Superior independent altogether of the United States. We shall then be in a position to fight these insolent usurpers with our own weapons.

HARDLY ADEQUATE IN THIS BIG COUNTRY.

It won't do, Mr. Cleveland. No one man can write enough letters to tell the Government to run itself on the money received from the sale of postage stamps. The robber tariff is still a necessity.

HONOR TO THE HOME GUARD.

The Tribune's tribute to the National Guardsmen is well deserved. They are composed of our fathers, sons, brothers and neighbors, and it would indeed be most appropriate to call them admirable than amateur soldiers. They are intelligent and patriotic, and can be depended upon in any emergency.