

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The Black Crook. BIJU THEATRE—Twelve P. M. CASINO—8:15—Vaudeville. COLUMBIAN THEATRE—8:15—Sport McAllister. BROADWAY THEATRE—8—Wagon. DAILY THEATRE—8:30—The Scarlet Letter. EDEN MUSIC—M. Gubel and Mlle. Greville in Psychomane. ELDOBRADO—8:15—Egypt Through Centuries. FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—8:15—Settled Out of Court. GARDEN THEATRE—8:15—Sings. GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Across the Potomac. HALLER OPERA HOUSE—8:15—By Proxy. HOYT'S MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—8:30—A Trip to Chinatown. KOSTER & BIALS—8—Vaudeville. LYCEUM THEATRE—8:15—Captain Lettishair. MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—8—Concert. PALMER'S THEATRE—8:15—Inaudible. PRESS CLUB BENEFIT—Broadway Theatre today. PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE—8:15—The Face in the Moon. ST. LOUIS THEATRE—8:15—Jane. STAR THEATRE—8:15—Lend Me Your Wife. UNION SQUARE THEATRE—8:15—A Kentucky Colonel. 14TH STREET THEATRE—8:15—The New City Directory.

Index to Advertisements.

Table with 3 columns: Page, Col, Page. Lists various advertisement categories and their corresponding page and column numbers.

Business Notices.

ROLL TOP DESKS AND OFFICE FURNITURE. Great Variety of Style and Price. E. G. Sullivan, No. 111 Fulton St., N. Y.

TRIBUTE TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Table with 3 columns: Single, 3 mos, 6 mos, 1 yr. Lists subscription rates for different durations.

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE.

Advertisements for publication in The Tribune and for circulation of the daily paper will be received at the following branch offices in New-York, at the following rates: Main branch office, 1242 Broadway, upper corner 31st-st. 127 1/2-ave., corner 11th-st. 109 1/2-ave., corner 22nd-st. 700 3rd-ave., entrance, 47th-st. 109 1/2-ave., between 10th and 11th sts. 205 1/2-ave., between 11th and 12th sts. 243 East 47th-st., corner 3rd-ave. 180 East 125th-st., near 35-ave. 243 East 175th-st., between 7th and 8th aves. 1708 1st-ave., near 89th-st. 151 1/2-ave., near 100th-st. 69 Liberty-st.

IN OTHER CITIES.

Brooklyn Advertising Agency, 207 Fulton-st., City Hall, 63 Court-st., 505 1/2 Broadway, 1200 Bedford-ave., 19 Broadway; General Advertising Agency, 1132 Myrtle-ave., Washington—No. 1322 East.

New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1892. TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.—The cholera record: Hamburg, (Tuesday), 198 cases, ninety-six deaths; Paris (Tuesday), fifty-nine cases, forty-four deaths; Havre (Tuesday), eleven cases, seven deaths; St. Petersburg (Tuesday), sixty-seven cases, fifteen deaths; the Hamburg House of Burgesses has appealed to the Senate for a grant of 1,000,000 marks for relief purposes. The run on the Birbeck Bank in London continued; the bank met all demands promptly. Several more schooners were reported to have been seized by the Russians in Behring Sea. The Irish Privy Council received all proclamations made under the Coercion Act. Domestic.—The Massachusetts Republican convention nominated a State ticket headed by William H. Haile, of Springfield, for Governor. George F. Weets was nominated for Governor by the New-Jersey Democratic Convention. An unsuccessful attempt was made to release two military convicts at Alcatraz Prison by forging pardons from the War Department. The physicians in attendance on the President's wife at Loon Lake issued an alarming bulletin regarding her condition. Delegates from every State and Territory in the Union reached Buffalo to attend the National Convention of the Republican League. City and Suburban.—It was announced that six people had died from cholera in the city, that careful disinfection of the premises had followed, and that no case of the disease had ensued; new cases down the bay; National Guard withdrawn from Babylon. Nathaniel McKay gave an interesting description of the life of workmen in Free Trade England.—David Bruce, the inventor of the type-casting machine, died. New-York defeated Louisville at baseball, and Cincinnati Brooklyn. Winners at Gravesend: Joy, Reginald, Helen Rose, Helen Nichols, Beckon, Alouise. It stacks more active, but opening strong closed weak at virtually the lowest prices. The Weather.—Forecast for to-day: Cooler and fair. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 77 degrees; lowest, 66; average, 71.7-8.

condemns on the other side? The less of disease like that the better. By their own statement these people have passed judgment upon themselves. Their conduct was that of savages, not of civilized Christian men. Nothing that they can say will make their inhumanity appear less inhuman than it is in the eyes of all right-thinking men and women.

The Democratic State Convention in New-Jersey is encouraging to the Republicans of that State, whose gathering on Tuesday was in significant contrast with the howling mob of Democrats that yesterday undertook to perform the functions of a nominating convention. The divisions and dissensions in that party have only been deepened and widened by these proceedings. Judge Werts, who was nominated for Governor, has repeatedly refused to be a candidate, plainly foreseeing the desperate state his party is in. The Republicans of New-Jersey have made a splendid beginning in their campaign, and can win it by diligent and persistent work.

Although six deaths from cholera have occurred in this city since September 6, no cases of the disease are now known to exist, so far as the Board of Health is informed. The officials are wholly unable to determine how or where the cases which have occurred could have originated, but it is believed that the danger of a spread of the cholera from these sources is slight. The cheering hope is held out by Dr. Jenkins that the passengers of the Normannia will be released from Fire Island to-day and allowed to return to their homes. A steamer arriving yesterday reported two deaths from cholera among her crew during the voyage, and a new case occurred on the Scandia in the Lower Bay. There is nothing alarming in the present situation.

CHOLERA IN THE CITY.

The passengers of the Normannia being safely housed and cared for on Fire Island, public concern was yesterday excited by the report of the local Board of Health that there had been six deaths from cholera in the city within the last eight days. The fact is deplorable, but not terrifying. It might have been the course of wisdom on the part of our health authorities to announce the probable cause of death when the first and each subsequent case occurred. We do not believe that the people of New-York would have become panic-stricken because of such intelligence, for the reason that they are confident in the efficiency of the measures that have been adopted for their protection and are accustomed to being confronted with facts. A great deal of vigorous and righteous criticism has been launched against the municipal officials of Hamburg because of their long concealment of the real state of the case in that afflicted city—a concealment which enabled the ship surgeon on board the Ruzia to assert that when that steamer left Hamburg on August 21 nothing was known there of a cholera epidemic. Europeans are accustomed to be told when and what they may think on subjects which concern the State, but on this side of the water individual intelligence has greater privileges and more exact rights. Still, it is to be urged in behalf of the Board of Health that, unlike the authorities of Hamburg, they took care that the silence maintained by them should not be prejudicial to the general health. While there was doubt as to the cause of the deaths now reported, no efforts were spared to prevent infection in case the bacteriological investigations, promptly undertaken, should disclose the presence of the disease on the mainland. Moreover, it is not certain that the fact of the presence of the plague in the Bay can be in any wise connected with the deaths of the six persons who are now said to have been victims of the disease. This circumstance must be looked upon as reassuring. At least New-York has no reason to distrust the present strength and efficacy of the barriers that have been raised between it and the pestilence at its doors. Though this is so, however, it will be well if the occurrences which the newspapers have chronicled within the last few days are kept in mind. Concerning the misguided men of Islip township, and the judge who permitted himself to be their instrument, we have already spoken. It seems, however, that the list of those who deserve the reprobation of the public must be extended. The lawyer who was instrumental in procuring an illegal and inhuman restraining order in behalf of his selfish and inconsiderate clients has a congenial colleague who has sought to break quarantine by similar methods. It is scarcely worth while to discuss the merits of the singular writ obtained from Judge Barnard on Tuesday evening. A writ of habeas corpus which waives the characteristic element of that process may safely be left to the wits of the Bar Association for definition. Moreover, the indications are that long before the writ is vacated in due course the Normannia's passengers will have been released from the restraints which they have been obliged to endure for the common good. But what shall be said of the lawyer who, without authorization of the man in whose behalf he presumed to make application for the writ, attempted to outwit the power of the health authorities in a crisis like that in which we are living? It may be sufficient to recall the fact that he is the same man who for an equally mischievous purpose attempted two years ago to prevent the execution of the law against the murderer Kemmler.

THE WORLD'S TRADE.

The stock argument of cheapness has been exhausted on the Democratic side. The advocates of a low tariff have been accustomed for years to appeal to the selfish interests of the consumer. Their outcry has been that a high tariff raised prices and increased the cost of living. The loud declamation about McKinley prices is no longer heard. The Senate investigation of the course of prices has silenced the uproar of 1890. Facts within the range of every intelligent man's experience demonstrate that prices of every manufactured article in ordinary use are lower to-day than they were when the McKinley act was passed. It is natural, therefore, to find the Democracy, after an unsuccessful attempt to prove that wages have not advanced, retreating to another line of defence of their low-tariff policy. This is the familiar ground that American manufacturers are disabled by the high tariff from competing for the world's trade. Their contention is this: that if the duties upon all raw materials were repealed, and there were a general reduction of the tariff to a revenue basis, our manufacturers would be enabled to produce goods for foreign markets, and would gain abroad more ground than they would lose at home through European competition. The first answer to be made to this argument is that the McKinley act provides free raw materials, whatever they may be, for manufacturers for the export trade. This is in the

form of a drawback of 99 per cent when the manufactured article is exported. It is not therefore the tariff on raw materials that now stands in the way of a large increase in the export of American manufactures. What does interfere with the development of that trade is the increased cost of labor in the United States. Unless the Democratic system of revenue taxation provides for a tremendous shrinkage in the wages of operatives this obstacle to competition with European manufactures in the markets of the world is an insuperable one. That is where the Free-Trade "Bre'r Rabbit" he lay low."

The Democratic Free Trader, in his eagerness to expose what he regards as the hollow-ness of the Reciprocity policy, has incautiously undermined his own position regarding the world's trade. He has admitted that there has been a substantial increase of the export trade with Brazil under Reciprocity, but he ascribes it to natural causes, and takes pains to demonstrate that the increases consist mainly of breadstuffs and machinery, and that a demand for American cottons has not been created. He seems to be entirely unconscious of the fact that this is a line of manufacture for which free raw materials are already supplied, not only from America, but from Egypt; and, moreover, that the McKinley act reduced the duties on cotton prints, which are in a sense a raw material for other cotton manufactures. The very conditions which he demands under his low-tariff scheme have been supplied; namely, free raw materials and reduced duties; yet there has not been any large increase in the export of cottons to Brazil, even when there is a differential tariff of 25 per cent in their favor under the Reciprocity convention.

Now it is perfectly plain to us why the export of cottons has not been larger than it has been under Reciprocity. It is the greatest line of European manufactures imported into Brazil. Before Reciprocity went into effect the imports were \$665,986 from the United States and \$26,571,138 from Europe. Rather than lose such a trade the English manufacturers have been willing to cheapen the goods to the extent of the differential allowed to American cottons. Moreover, by their established system of wholesale houses in all Brazilian ports they have an advantage over American manufacturers which can only be overcome by the display of similar mercantile energy.

These things are clear to us. What we cannot understand is the contention of the Free Trader that American cottons can be sold more easily without than with a differential of 25 per cent in their favor; nor how he can assume, as he does, with fatuous confidence, that the foreign market can be captured with free raw materials when he already has them. The Republican doctrine obviously is this: that with the increased cost of labor in the United States, which implies the prosperity of the working people, the best chance of competing for foreign markets lies in the negotiation of such differential schedules as those provided for in the treaties with Brazil, the Spanish West Indies and Germany.

THE APPOINTMENT DECISION.

Some of the Democratic newspapers are telling their readers that the effect of the decision of the General Term, pronouncing the Reapportionment act of 1892 unconstitutional, is merely local, that it concerns no other county in the State except Monroe. Among the organs of the Democracy which are laying this queer notion to their souls is "The World" of this city. "Happily," it remarks, "Monroe County alone is concerned. Whatever the courts may decide, only this Republican county will be affected."

It is amazing that any one who has read the General Term decision should labor under the impression that it does not operate to destroy the Reapportionment act as a whole. The Court holds—expressly holds—that the act is unconstitutional and void, in that it was passed, not at the first session after the session of the Legislature at which the enumeration was ordered, but at the same session. Obviously, this defect is fatal to the act, not only in Monroe, but in all the other counties of the State. To hold otherwise is to maintain the droll proposition that, although it was unconstitutional to pass a Reapportionment act in 1892 so far as Monroe is concerned, yet it was, or may have been, constitutional to do the same thing so far as the other fifty-nine counties are concerned. Surely the lawyers of "The World" do not argue that it will take sixty decisions pronouncing the act unconstitutional for the reason mentioned to set it aside for the entire State. The General Term also declared the act to be unconstitutional and void on the ground that the reapportionment was unequal and unjust, not unequal and unjust solely to Monroe, but unequal and unjust as an entirety. Judge Macomber, in his dissenting opinion, assumes as a matter of course that the effect of the decision is "to overturn the entire Apportionment act." Any other assumption does violence to common sense.

THE WAGES REPORT.

The pretence of anxiety to get possession of Commissioner Peck's returns from manufacturers is nothing but an impudent bluff. Democratic managers do not want these returns, and have not the least idea that they could gain anything by having possession of them. But they wish in some way to break the force of most damaging statistics regarding wages, and therefore pretend to believe that the returns were not truthful. They are well aware that a State Labor Commissioner who obtained information by pledging himself not to disclose the affairs of any establishment is not only perfectly justified, but under the highest obligations not to permit the returns to go out of his office, or to be so copied that the names of persons making particular returns can be disclosed. There would be an end to the usefulness of the office if it should fail to maintain the promised secrecy regarding individual reports. No one can form any idea, after the performances of last winter, how far some Democratic judges may disregard law and justice in serving party. But it is hard to imagine that an upright judge can be found to decide that any person has a legal right to information obtained by official pledges that it will not be divulged. The appeal to courts, as if in the belief that such information can be legally extorted from the Commissioner, must therefore be regarded as a sheer bluff. The men who demand the returns can have no idea that they will get them, and do not really want them. But they do want to set up a false pretence of confidence that errors in the returns will be made plain by their publication. If the controversy can be vigorously pressed in the courts, there may be some voters innocent enough to believe that the report of wages is untrustworthy, and that is the only practical result which Democratic managers hope to attain. In the light of other well-established facts there is nothing unnatural or hard to credit in the general statements made by Commissioner Peck. Blanks were sent by him to 8,000 establishments and returned by 6,000, presumably including the most important. The returns represent 1,121 trades or specific branches

of production, which give employment to 285,000 working men and women, and it is stated that "there were no less than 89,717 instances of individual increases of wages during the year," which would be only 31.1-2 per cent of the whole number. In 1880 the wages paid in all manufacturing establishments in this State were nearly \$200,000,000 to 502,000 persons, and probably about \$300,000,000 is now paid each year to all the employees. An increase of 2 or 3 per cent in that amount is by no means incredible. If the 31.1-2 per cent received an advance of less than 10 per cent in their wages, the average gain for all would be as great as the Commissioner reports.

An increase of 10 per cent in wages paid during the year would have resulted without any change in rates whatever, if the establishments employing part of the hands had been operated eleven months the last year, against ten months the first year, which was the well-known fact regarding establishments in some important branches; and in some, as in the woollen industry, the increase in time occupied must have been much greater than a tenth. No man who has the slightest knowledge of the condition of business in this State in 1890 and 1891 can honestly assert that there was not a material increase in time worked during the latter year at a great number of establishments. Moreover, facts perfectly well known regarding the increase in consumption of materials in manufacture warrant the belief that there must have been more full employment for a considerable proportion of the persons employed.

But besides this large increase in the occupation of hands, there was also an advance in the rate of wages for many. This general fact the report of the Senate Committee establishes beyond dispute as to the whole country, though the separate data for this State are not given. But there is reason to suppose that in some other States, especially at the South, where prices of cotton were greatly depressed and other industries embarrassed, the wages of labor may have increased little if any, so that the advance in Northern States, and especially in manufacturing States at the East, must have been greater than the average for the whole country reported by the committee. Instances not a few of advance in wages in this State have been publicly announced. In some cases strikes resulted in a higher rate of wages, and the facts were published at the time. In view of all these considerations there is certainly no reason to distrust the general results of the Commissioner's report, but abundant reason for believing that it substantially accords with the truth. It is safe to say that not a man would have doubted its general correctness if the report had not been damaging to the party which lives on public calamity.

THE CONNECTICUT TRIMBLE-HIG.

In the Committee on Resolutions of the Connecticut Democratic State Convention on Tuesday there was a square stand-up fight on the plain question whether the party in that State could afford to go into the campaign as supporting the Free-Trade plank in the Chicago platform. Colonel Osborn, of "The New-Haven Register," an outspoken and sincere advocate of the doctrine of Free Trade as embodied in the National platform, presented a series of resolutions which would have put the Connecticut Democracy in line with the party in the Nation. They have not been published. We should very much like to see them in print, and we call upon Colonel Osborn to give them to the public in the popular and well-constructed newspaper which he controls. We do not understand that such publication would be any violation of confidence. We do not ask for a report of the discussion, but simply for the resolutions which he is reported to have drawn up and offered for the approval of the committee and adoption by the convention. So much as this, at least, is due to the intelligent Connecticut voter, who has a right to know why he is asked to vote for Cleveland on a platform in positive and pronounced disagreement with the one upon which he was nominated. Let the debates be considered as having taken place in executive session, or a star chamber, or a Masonic lodge, or anywhere else where men may talk freely without being reported or having their privacy intruded upon. But the voters do have a right to know the terms of the resolutions which were offered, discussed, and by a vote—as is reported—of 16 to 8 rejected. It is understood that Colonel Osborn made a gallant fight in committee. Will he tell us what he was fighting for?

The resolutions adopted were drawn by the Hon. Alfred E. Burr, of "The Hartford Times," a Democratic editor of more than fifty years' experience and a party leader of large influence, whose opinions have always carried great weight. It is no secret that he has never been in accord with Mr. Cleveland's extreme views on the tariff, or with the utterances of the Chicago Convention on that subject. It is also well known that that veteran Democrat, ex-Senator Eaton, has been in perfect agreement with him. Both are now, and for a long time have been, opposed to the Free-Trade tendencies of the party and in sympathy with what was once known as "the Randall wing" of the Democracy. But, taking the country together, that has always been a feeble faction, and the logical effect of the action of the Chicago Convention was to stamp it out entirely. When the Chicago Convention deliberately rejected a resolution declaring that "in making reduction in taxes it is not proposed to injure any domestic industries, but rather to promote their healthy growth," and that "any change of law must be at every step respectful of the labor and capital involved," and put in place of it denunciation of Protection as a "fraud" and a "robbery," and the declaration "as a fundamental principle of the Democratic party that the Federal Government has no constitutional power to impose and collect tariff duties—when the National Convention of the party did this it left no standing place for any one who favors, as Mr. Burr and ex-Senator Eaton do, incidental Protection. And yet, under the lead of these two gentlemen, the Connecticut Democrats adopted a platform diametrically opposed to that the National Convention declared to be "a fundamental principle of the Democratic party." And on that they go to the people asking the support of intelligent voters.

Is it too much to say that this action is dishonest? The gentlemen who procured the passage of these resolutions did not hesitate to say that the State could not be carried for Cleveland on the Free-Trade platform adopted at Chicago. But that is the platform on which he stands before the country. In some localities his chief strength is because of it; because the voters believe that Protection is a "fraud" and "robbery," and in violation of the Constitution, and believe that he agrees with them in this "fundamental principle." Are they right? Then how about the Connecticut voters who are expected to support him because he stands for "favorable legislation . . . whether it refers to tobacco leaf or other products?" One or the other of these two classes of voters will be cheated. The Connecticut Democrats did possibly the best thing they could to save themselves from overwhelming defeat on the tariff issue. But they

have overreached themselves, and will receive no one.

"BOB" WAS IN THE CHAIR.

We observe with regret that the Hon. Robert B. Vance, late a member of Congress from Connecticut, was guilty of great rudeness in his discharge of the duties of presiding officer of the Connecticut Democratic State Convention on Tuesday. It has been the recognized custom for a long time in Democratic State Conventions in Connecticut whenever ex-Governor Waller has been in attendance as delegate, substitute, distinguished guest, spectator or nothing in particular, to permit him, as often as the fit seized him, to waive aside the regularly appointed chairman and calmly discharge the functions of presiding officer himself. His readiness to relieve the chairman of his duties whenever that functionary was slow or incompetent—which was frequently the case—gave him great popularity as a man full of resource and capable of coping with any important emergency, such as, for instance, a difference of opinion between the presiding officer and himself. So, though he has been out of active politics for several years, Connecticut Democrats still look up to him as a General Jackson sort of a man.

As a delegate to the convention he made one of his "ringing speeches"—he goes round making "ringing speeches"—nominating Luzon B. Morris for Governor. Then Mr. Simeon E. Baldwin who does not habitually make "ringing speeches," seconded the nomination in extended remarks, and Chairman Vance put the question by calling for a rising vote. Every-body stood up, and the wild enthusiasm with which the nomination of Judge Morris is invariably received followed. Ex-Governor Waller, however, was not quite satisfied with this demonstration. The rising vote was inaudible; lacked noise; the silence of it was incongruous, oppressive. So in another "ringing speech" he called for a viva voce vote, and with his usual self-possession stepped forward upon the platform to put the question. According to all precedents he should have been allowed to do it without interference. But the Hon. "Bob" Vance is not rededded for nothing. He did not propose to be a mere titular chairman and let anybody—ex-Governor or anybody else—surp his functions. Without waiting for the ex-Governor to finish the performance he stepped in front of him with the remark: "I am chairman of this convention, sir," and then the question himself. Of course the "tremendous awe" followed.

But the Honorable "Bob" rudely violated established precedent, and must have given the convention something of a shock.

The sympathy of the entire country will go out unthinkingly to President Harrison in the critical illness of his wife. Her stay in the North Woods has not produced the benefit that was expected, and it has become necessary for the President to change his plans and stay at the bedside of the invalid. His fellow-citizens, without distinction of party, will in spirit watch with him in the sick-room, and will fervently hope for Mrs. Harrison's recovery.

A panel of two hundred jurors is to be in readiness for the trial of Burton C. Webster on the charge of murder next Tuesday. There have been so many expediting delays in this case and the result of the first trial was so unsatisfactory that it is sincerely to be hoped that the trial will proceed at the time now set for it. If there is any movement for delay on the part of the defence the District-Attorney should be prepared to resist it strenuously. On the importance of extreme care in the selection of a jury we have commented before, and we assume that Mr. Nicoll thoroughly understands this phase of the matter. He should be reminded, however, that the prosecution on the former trial was lamentably deficient on certain points; in particular the murdered man, Goodwin, was atrociously labelled "murderer" and "murderer" by the District-Attorney to refute the insinuations and slanders heaped upon him. The jury were led to believe that he was a thorough scoundrel. On the contrary, it would have been easy to show that he was much esteemed by his business associates, and that he was of a mild and amiable disposition.

The New-Jersey Republican Convention was like that in Connecticut last week. The wise, well-considered and harmonious action of the Republicans of those two States has gone far to remove them from the "doubtful" column. The campaign will be fought splendidly. A vigorous fight in both has opened splendidly. A vigorous fight should and will be begun and kept up all along the line from now until election day.

Rear-Admiral Bancroft Gerry, who is to the Navy what General Schottel is to the Army, has started the senior officer on the active list, has started from his home in Brooklyn for San Francisco. He goes in obedience to the command of the Navy Department, and with special instructions from the State Department to visit with a fleet of five of the newest of the vessels of the United States Navy the Central American and South American Republics on both coasts, and to present to each the invitation of the President of the United States to participate in the international naval review in April next, and to convey assurances of respect and goodwill to each. The selection of Admiral Gerry for this delicate mission, in connection with bringing these ships to New-York, which was decided upon six months ago, was probably made in view of the Admiral's Alphonse ability, well tested in Hayti and other South American and West Indian Republics.

When a political party finds it necessary for campaign purposes to attempt to impeach the figures presented by a public official of its own household it is evidently in a desperate condition. Unconstitutional and iniquitous—that, in a word, is the judgment of the Supreme Court upon the chief piece of legislation passed by the Democratic Legislature of 1892 and approved by a Democratic Governor. And yet the Democracy talk about carrying the Assembly this fall!

The convention of Republican clubs in Buffalo to-day and to-morrow will be a great and notable gathering. It cannot fail to do much to stimulate Republican fervor throughout the Union. The Republican clubs are a mighty force for good in all the States where they exist.

The efforts of the City Improvement Society to keep the haekmen of this town in order have been successful to this extent, that Superintendent Byrnes has issued orders to the various police captains, and especially to the captain of the Third Precinct, to cause the arrest of all violators of the haek ordinances. He also says that, if necessary, the haek squad is to be increased in order to see that the laws are fully complied with. Now it is the duty of any citizen or any stranger who finds that he has been overcharged or that a haekman has violated the ordinances in any respect to make a report of the same. If this is done there will be good prospect of an improvement.

Modified favors thankfully received. It is rumored that it is "the medical opinion" that the grip will not appear again as an epidemic next winter.

It is well known that the likelihood of collisions at sea is greatly reduced if steamships going in one direction take a different course from those going in the other. Certain ocean lanes, as they are called, have been agreed upon by the companies, and it is the duty of captains

to adhere rigidly to the agreement, without regard to speed or any other consideration. Reports have just been brought to this port that certain steamships have been found far out of their course; that is, that eastward-bound ships have been directly in the track of those bound westward. This could not happen without the full knowledge of their commanding officers, who ought to be called to account and warned of the result of offending again. If vessels going east keep in a lane fifty miles wide, and those going west make use of another lane to the north or the south of the first one, there will be small chance of two ships coming together. The agreement between the companies should be strictly carried out.

PERSONAL.

In connection with the recent unveiling of a memorial in honor of the great gun founder of Essen, Herr Alfred Krupp, his son Frederick, who has conducted the business since his father's death, placed in the hands of a committee the sum of 500,000 marks, which "The London News" says is "to be devoted to the erection of 100 small dwellings, with nice little gardens, for the use of the workmen of the factory when infirmity renders it necessary for them to cease work."

Frederick Douglass addressed an audience of a thousand or more people in Richmond last Tuesday at the second annual exposition of the colored people of the two Virginias. His subject was the dignity of labor and the duty of the colored people to work out a great destiny.

Queen Victoria is reported to have insisted that a man could not enter her employ as a pilot unless he was a teetotaler. "The Pall Mall Gazette" regards this as an innovation, so far as Her Majesty's service is concerned.

The Rev. John Medley, D. D., Bishop of Fredericton, N. B., and Metropolitan of Canada, died a few days ago at the age of eighty-eight. He began his career as a preacher in a fishing village of Devonshire, England, and came to New-Brunswick in 1843, at the time that that province was set off from the diocese of Nova Scotia and obtained a bishop of its own. His style was admirably adapted to the understanding and hearts of his people, and he is said to have rendered good service to the cause of church architecture and church music.

General Francis A. Walker has finally decided to accept his appointment as a member of the International Silver Conference.

W. Clark Noble, who recently completed a model of a statue of Robert Burns, in the expectation that the Burns Monument Association of Newport would take it and pay him \$15,000, threatens to sue that organization for non-payment of the fee. The association claims that no agreement was made with Mr. Noble, and that the sculptor made the model out of love.

John M. Verboef, the unfortunate member of Peary's Greenland party who lost his life shortly before the expedition left McCormack bay on its return, went from Louisville, Ky., and was about thirty-one years old. As a school-boy he was a daring fellow, and during the explosion of the steam locomotive for him, his standing as a student in the Louisville High School was high. Louisville papers do not confirm the statement that he was a member of the Peary expedition, or that he was a scientific investigator, and his offer to join Peary was gladly accepted.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

An Islip problem in ethics. Are the claims of Great South Bay worthy of more consideration than the claims of humanity? One needed.—Tourist (at railroad station in Alabama)—Any cemetery here? Native.—None that I know of nearer five miles. Tourist.—What do you do with the folks that die here waiting for trains.—Chicago Tribune.

After the death of James Russell Lowell, the Egypt Exploration Fund elected George William Curjel as its one honorary vice-president. And who shall now be elected as his successor is a question that Dr. Winslow, of Boston, the vice-president and honorary secretary for the United States, and others will have some trouble to decide. Both Lowell and Curjel took an active interest in the work of the society. Mr. Charles Dudley Warner is mentioned, among others, for the place.

THE LAND OF USED-TO-BE.

Beyond the purple, my trees of summer's utmost boundaries; Beyond the range of my sea, Beyond the range of my sea, And only in the reach of the Earth's gaze, there is memory. There lies the land long lost to me— The land of Used-to-be.

A land enchanted, such as swung In golden when streams clung Along the dripping rocks, and sang To Jason in that mystic tongue That dazed men with its melody; O, such a land with such a sea, Kissing its shores eternally. Is the fair Used-to-be.

A land where music ever glides The air with bells of singing birds, And sings all sounds with such sweet words That ever the loving memory. A meaning flows so sweet to me Lost laughter ripples limply From my brain with all the glee Of rare old Used-to-be.

O lands of love and dreamy thoughts, And shining fields and grassy spots, Of coolest, greenest, shady plots Embosomed in the forest's shade, And all the bloom that enviously Lift their faces up to me. Out of the past, like the blue Thee of Used-to-be.

I love ye all, and with wet eyes Turned glimmering on the skies, My blessings like your perfumes rise, Till o'er my soul a silence lies, Sweeter than any melody Or its sweet echo, yes, all—threes— My dreams of Used-to-be. —James Whitcomb Riley.

Smith (to his grocer)—Will you oblige me by cashing this check for \$10? Grocer.—Sorry, Mr. Smith, but I cannot. "No! Then I will oblige you to do so by investing in a mild fifteen-cents. Many thanks. You see there are different meanings to the word oblige. To ta."

He knew better.—"You ought to know that a man cannot get something for nothing. He can't," he howled the buncoed victim. "That's his own fault. He's the fellow I run against. He's a d—d—Indianapolis Journal.

Nid.—That is a good idea of the papers, calling for clean one and two dollar bills. Prus.—Yes, as far as it goes; but what we really want is plenty of nice, clean ten and twenty dollar bills, and even if they weren't immaculate we wouldn't kick very much. In a book entitled "Domestic Manners of the Middle Ages," we are told that in those days dinner tables were covered by a "nappe" or table cloth. Upon it was placed a large salt-cellar, bread and cups for wine, but no knives or plates. The reason for the absence of knives and plates was the common practice in those days of people carrying their own knives in a sheath attached to their girdle. In an early work, written by Lydgate—"Rules for Behaviour at Table"—the guests are told to bring no knives to the table, which can only mean that each one was to keep his own knife—that is, the one he carried with him. Among the ancient Romans all articles of food were cut into small pieces before being carried to the table. For cutting meat, persons carried with them a little knife. Three slaves were striking while not a sign of bludge was visible at the surface anywhere.—Hartford Courant.

LET'S SEE THE OUTCOME, ANYHOW.

From The New-York Commercial Advertiser. There seems to be no longer any doubt that the Democrats of this State have got together.—(Evening Post. The same with the Kilkenney cable.

DECENT OBSEQUES GUARANTEED.

From The New-York World. Up to date "The New-York World" has raised just about money enough for the horse and flowers.

AND THE PROPRIETOR OF GRAY GABLES.

From The Chicago News-Record. Never mind, John L. Think of Napoleon and the other great men whose careers were broken off some what suddenly.

WILL HE EMERGE ALIVE?

From The Baltimore American. Mr. Frank J. Cannon's famous question has at length been answered by Mr. Cleveland. It was the "Yes."