THE WORLD OF LONDON.

CHRONICLED AND CRITICISED BY MR. EDMUND YATES.

THE QUEEN SOON TO LEAVE THE HIGHLANDS—THE PRINCESS OF WALES—TENNYSON—THE CHURCH CONGRESS—UNIONIST CAMPAIGN—"THE LONDON TIMES"—RUMORED INTENTION.

[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

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London, Oct. 10.—The Queen is to return to Windsor Castle from Balmoral either Saturday, November 12, or the following Saturday, the 19th. If the weather be fine, Her Majesty's stay at Deeside will be prolonged until the 18th, but if wet and stormy, as has lately been the case, the Court will leave on the 11th.

THE PRINCESS OF WALES'S HEALTH.

During her stay at Mar Lodge the Princess of Wales has been in much better spirits than at any time since the Duke of Clarence's death. She has entered into everything that has been going on, and has joined every gathering, although several have been very large ones. The Princess's health is quite restored and she spends a great deal of time in the open air generally fishing.

A PROMOTION FOR THE DUKE OF TECK.

The Duke of Teck, who obtained the rank of Colonel in the Army, in recognition of his services in the Egyptian Campaign of 1882, which he went through as a volunteer attached to the staff of Lord Wolseley, is shortly to be promoted to the rank of Major-General. As an Austrian officer, the Duke of Teck had previously seen a good deal of service.

WHAT IT MEANS TO ENTERTAIN AN EMPEROR.

Two special trains have just reached Berlin laden with carriages, furniture, china, glass, plate, kitchen utensils, stores and wines from the Electoral Palace in Coblenz, and from the Chateau of Urville, Lorraine, where all these goods had been sent in anticipation of the Emperor's visit to those places. Every imaginable preparation had been made, even to the printing of cards of invitation for the dinner and reception. There were no fewer than eight wagon-loads of wines and a hundred immense leather trunks in which the glass for the Imperial table was packed.

THE NEW DUKE OF SUTHERLAND.

The Duke of Sutherland is to have an audience with the Queen for the purpose of delivering up to Her Majesty the insignia of the garter worn by his father, as soon as the Court returns to Windsor. The late Duke was given the garter by Lord Palmerston in 1864. The new Duke and Duchess of Sutherland will be warmly welcomed when they pay the first visit to Dunrobin, and it is already apparent that there is to be a radical change of system in the management of the Sutherland estates, which have been worked during the last three years in a manner that caused universal dissatisfaction in the county.

REMINISCENCES OF TENNYSON.

A curious incident, now some thirty or forty years old, links together the name of the great poet and his sculptor friend, who both passed away last week. When Tennyson's fame was yet young and barely assured, it was proposed by his old friends of Trinity College to place his bust among the immortals of that great royal foundation. There were objections and eventually when the bust, the well-known one by Woolner, was completed, the authorities excluded it from the chapel and library, relegating it to the ante-chamber, on the ground that such an honor to a living person was unprecedented. The whole affair was keenly discussed and gave rise to one of the most perfect parodies in existence of the laureate's poetry. It was written by Shirley Brooks and appeared in "Punch." The lines began: "I am not dead, of that I do report." I had heard so many stories of Tennyson's gruff bearishness that I was a little nervous of being presented to him, but he was particularly kind in his manner to me, and to my surprise reminded me of an interchange of letters which had taken place between us some years before, in 1883, when I had occasion to address him on a semi-private affair, and in his reply he had kindly acknowledged the sympathy which had prompted my communication. The pleasant gathering at which I was introduced to Tennyson had a business basis. Moxon's house was about to bring out a new edition of "Enoch Arden," illustrated by Arthur Hughes, and proofs of the drawings were then and there to be submitted to the author. Tennyson examined them carefully and expressed high approval of all, with one exception, the penultimate illustration. "This is not right," he said in a deep voice. "There came so loud a calling of the sea"; the man cannot have lived by the sea. He does not know what calling means. It is anything but a great upheaval such as here presented."

THE ASPIRANTS FOR THE LAUREATESHIP.

Nearly all of those named as in the running for the Laureateship are getting on in years. Mr. Swinburne, who is always spoken of as a mere boy, is fifty-five; Mr. Alfred Austin, fifty-seven; Sir Edwin Arnold, sixty-one; Mr. Lewis Morris, fifty-nine; Mr. Austin Dobson, fifty-two, and even vivacious Mr. Dagonet Sims is forty-five.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE ARISTOCRACY.

As regards the heavy charge of being aristocratic, brought against the Ministry by Mr. Labouchere, Sir E. J. Reed and others, I find that twenty-three members of the Government either have titles or are closely connected, by marriage or descent, with persons with titles. The twenty-fourth, Mr. Russell, seems to be closely allied to a perfect batch of dukes; and the twenty-fifth, Sir William Harcourt, is said to have sprung from a race of kings. Amid all this plethora of wealth, rank and royal descent, it is really quite refreshing to run across an occasional commoner, who is not a millionaire, such as Mr. Burt or Mr. Asquith.

PLANNING A VIGOROUS UNIONIST CAMPAIGN.

In a very short time a vigorous Unionist campaign will have been started throughout the country and will last until Parliament meets again. Lord Salisbury will certainly have something to say as to the future of Ulster when he meets the Irish Nonconformists at the beginning of November, though it is not yet decided whether the utterances are to be made public or not. Then Lord Randolph Churchill and Mr. Balfour are both booked for more than one speech in the manufacturing districts, and Mr. Chamberlain and Sir John Gorst and other Unionist favorites are much in demand. Meanwhile the Unionist organization, more especially in the country districts, is being thoroughly overhauled, and the Primrose League session of active educational work has already begun and will be continued till and after the end of the recess.

WHAT IS "THE LONDON TIMES" UP TO?

The innermost workings of literary circles have been fluttered with whispers of something wonderful going to happen to "The Times." What the exact something is nobody seems quite to know. It appears that "The Times" has or is supposed to have been laying in a large supply of paper of an inferior and cheaper quality than is generally used in Printing-House Square. This has been construed into meaning that "The Times" is shortly going to follow the example of "The Morning Post," and come down to a penny. That something is up is generally discussed, and there has been much headshaking over this innocent topic. If there is a secret, the details are being well kept.

CLEMENT SCOTT TO TAKE A REST.

"The Daily Telegraph" will sustain a notable loss in the secession from its staff of Mr. Clement Scott. For thirty-two years Mr. Scott has been slaving at the dramatic oar, without break or change, and has determined to give up work, at all events for a time, and to take a trip around the world. It is Mr. Scott's intention to work away at impressions du voyage, to write signed articles for any newspaper that may care to have them, and to republish the whole in book form upon his return.

THE CHURCH CONGRESS.

The Church Congress is memorable for the most atrocious weather in the memory of the most seasoned congressgoer. The proceedings were saved from dulness, not merely by the conduct of a few fanatics dubbed lunatics by the Bishop of Manchester, but by the racy, if exaggerated, speech of Lady Frederick Cavendish and by the battle royal which ensued. Vivisection was a singularly inappropriate subject for discussion at such a gathering. The Archbishop enhanced his reputation alike as president and as a felicitous framer of phrases, while many of the papers, though more fitted for magazine articles than for forming the basis of popular discussion, will be permanent contributions of value on social subjects.

A FAMOUS WINE-CELLAR.

The famous cellars of the Duke of Nassau Luxembourg, which contain the largest and choicest collection of Rhine wines in the world, are now being overhauled, and many historic cabinet vintages are being bottled. These cellars are underneath the immense palace of Birbrich, near Wiesbaden, which is well known to all travellers on the Rhine, and the Duke's wines are valued at about £50,000. There are great quantities of all the best vintages of Rheinsau, from 1706 down to 1868, which was the last really great year for German wines. There is still some Steinberger of the comet year, 1811, which is priceless, and large stocks of Steinberger, Hochheimer, Rudesheimer and Marcobrunnen, of the splendid vintages of 1846, 1862 and 1868. In 1836 the late Duke of Nassau disposed of a large quantity of his wine, when a cask of Steinberger cabinet, which contained six hundred bottles, was sold to Prince Emile of Hesse, at the rate of twenty-four shillings a bottle.

THE FUSS ABOUT THE FOUDROYANT.

The fuss about the old Foudroyant appears to be ending in what may be called a commercial fizzle, and the venerable vessel, if bought at all, and brought back to this country, will apparently be merely the vehicle for sixpenny or shilling sightseeing. The whole thing has been a mistake, and not the least was the endeavor to get up a Mansion House fund which proved so lamentable a failure. So far as the memory of Nelson is concerned, this is surely sufficiently kept green by means of the well-named Victory, the scene at once of his greatest triumph and of his life's close. EDMUND YATES.

THE QUEEN REGENT AT HUELVA

TWENTY-THREE WARSHIPS SALUTE THE LITTLE KING AND HIS MOTHER.

A PICTURESQUE NAVAL PARADE AT CADIZ—VISIT OF THE ROYAL PARTY TO LA RABIDA.

Cadiz, Oct. 10.—Enormous crowds watched the departure to-day of the gunboat Conde Valderno, conveying Queen Regent Christina and the royal party, for Huelva, where they will take part in the Columbus celebration. The gunboat was escorted by a fleet of foreign warships. The balconies of the buildings along the quays were handsomely decorated with flags and bunting, and were filled with women and children. The harbor was filled with all kinds of craft gayly decorated. Many excursion steamers, crowded with passengers, moved along after the warships, presenting, with their flags and other decorations, a marine picture that has seldom been equalled in Spanish waters.

One particularly pretty and novel feature of this naval parade was a small steamer that shot here and there about the harbor, picking its way among the crowded vessels as though an exceedingly skilful hand were guiding it. Everywhere it went it was greeted with cheers, not only for its capable handling, but for its fair crew. The steamer was "manned" by several handsome young women of Cadiz, who wore sailor costumes.

Madrid, Oct. 10.—The Count Valderno, the gunboat conveying the Queen Regent and royal party, had a pleasant trip up the coast from Cadiz. When the war ship arrived off Huelva she was met by a transport, on board of which were Senor Canovas del Castillo, the municipal authorities, the diplomats who are visiting Huelva, and other dignitaries. Twenty-three Spanish and foreign men-of-war were ranged in line, and as the gunboat with the royal party on board entered the bay the nearest war ship fired a royal salute. This was repeated by the next ship in the line, and so on until every one of the twenty-three vessels had saluted little King Alfonso, who was with his mother on the Conde Valderno. The war ships were all dressed rainbow fashion, and as the royal party passed yards were manned and all naval honors were paid.

The Conde Valderno came to anchor off the Monastery of La Rabida. Boats were lowered and the royal party were taken ashore and escorted to the old monastery where Columbus received the first encouragement in his scheme which led to the discovery of a new world. After inspecting the venerable pile the royal party returned to the gunboat, which then proceeded to Huelva. The Queen Regent and King Alfonso will disembark in state to-morrow.

PLANS FOR LORD TENNYSON'S FUNERAL.

AN AMERICAN TO BE AMONG THE PALLBEARERS AT WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

London, Oct. 10.—The body of Lord Tennyson will be conveyed from Haslemere to London to-morrow. The transfer is to be made without display of any kind, and as privately as possible. When the train bearing the body arrives at Waterloo station, the coffin will be placed in a plain hearse and conveyed to Westminster Abbey. Here the body will be met by the Dean and will be placed in St. Faith's Chapel, where it will remain until the funeral, which takes place on Wednesday.

The Prince of Wales and Lord Salisbury will attend the services. Lady Tennyson, Hallam Tennyson and his wife, will walk immediately behind the coffin as the chief mourners. They will be followed by the dead poet's grandchildren and the widow of Lionel Tennyson, Mrs. Birrell and a long line of notable persons.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Dean of Westminster and all the members of the chapter, will conduct the services, included in which will be two anthems, one written by John Frederick Bridge, the organist at Westminster Abbey, to the words of Lord Tennyson's poem, "Crossing the Bar." The other anthem consists of unpublished lines of Lord Tennyson, set to music by Lady Tennison. The hymn sung will be "Holy, Holy, Lord God Almighty," which was Lord Tennyson's favorite hymn.

On Saturday last Hallam Tennyson sent the following dispatch to Robert T. Lincoln, the United States Minister to Great Britain, which reached him at Liverpool: "Will you be a pallbearer on Wednesday at 12:30 at Westminster Abbey?"

Minister Lincoln replied: "Your telegram reached me just as I am sailing for America. I regret most deeply that my departure prevents me from accepting your kind invitation and having the honor of representing my countrymen on this occasion, so afflicting all the world and not less mournful to America than to England."

Lord Tennyson's family are anxious to have America represented among the pallbearers, and to-day they asked Henry White, secretary of the American Legation, to act in the place of Mr. Lincoln. Mr. White has signified his acceptance of the invitation.

All the members of the Tennyson family assembled at Aldworth to-day to take their last look at their dead. The poet looked as though he were in a restful sleep. Lady Tennyson was the last to leave the room, and alone in the sacredness of her sorrow she made a final farewell to her husband. After Lady Tennyson had withdrawn, the laurel wreath that encircled the brow of the dead man was removed, but a number of its leaves were laid at the head and feet. A small white package, the contents of which were not divulged, was placed in the coffin. Then the cover of the coffin was fastened down, and many of the wreaths that had been sent by friends and admirers were placed on top of it.

Thousands of persons who wish to attend Wednesday's ceremonies in Westminster Abbey have applied for tickets of admission. The applications are even more numerous than were those made on the occasion of the Queen's jubilee.

ONLY TWO NEW CASES IN HAMBURG.

NO ASIATIC CHOLERA IN MARSEILLES—LEGISLATORS ANXIOUS TO LEAVE BUDA-PESTH.

Hamburg, Oct. 10.—There were, according to the official figures, only two new cases of cholera and one death from the disease in this city yesterday.

Berlin, Oct. 10.—The authorities announce that there are no genuine cases of cholera among the prisoners who were removed to the hospital of the House of Correction, and that only one cholera patient is now in the Moabit lazaretto.

Paris, Oct. 10.—Drs. Proust, Brouardel and Thoinot have investigated the suspicious cases of illness that have occurred recently at Marseilles, and report that the disease is not Asiatic cholera, but cholera nostras. The doctors declare that Marseilles is not a cholera centre.

In Paris and its suburbs yesterday there were reported eleven new cases of cholera and six deaths from the disease. The daily official bulletin will henceforth be stopped.

Vienna, Oct. 10.—One new case of cholera and two deaths from the disease were reported in Cracow yesterday. Seven cases of cholera have been reported at Niepolomice, in Galicia, near Cracow. All of the patients are workmen employed on the Vistula River.

Brussels, Oct. 10.—Seven new cases of cholera and one death have been reported in the last two days in Molenbeek, a suburb of this city.

Amsterdam, Oct. 10.—Since the last return there have been reported throughout Holland nine new cases of cholera and one death.

Buda-Pesth, Oct. 10.—The presence of cholera in this city has caused such a general feeling of uneasiness that the members of the Austrian Delegation have decided to ask the presidents of the Austrian and Hungarian delegations to adjourn both houses.

THE PARIS PETITE BOURSE CLOSED.

Paris, Oct. 10.—Considerable excitement was caused to-day among a certain class of speculators by the closing by the police of the Petite Bourse, which was held in the central hall of the Credit Lyonnais. After leaving the building, the coulissiers collected on the opposite side of the Boulevard des Italiens. The crowd soon became so great as to obstruct travel. Several scuffles occurred, and the police finally cleared the passage and closed the gates. Later the whole body assembled outside the establishment of the Credit Lyonnais, and an animated business was carried on there.

Six solid trains a day for Chicago via New-York Central.

CHILDREN HONOR COLUMBUS

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school children. To me it was more significant and more eloquent than all the pageants which will follow. They will be superb in the picture of the progress of the world in those things which add to its comfort, its pleasures, and the prolongation of the life and the happiness of its inhabitants. But these companies and regiments of the schools were the living evidences of the force and beneficence of civil and religious liberty. Columbus sailed from Palos at a time when despotism was supreme in the State, bigotry in the Church, and superstition among the people. The little ones who proudly marched down Fifth-ave. to-day followed one flag, the flag of the Great Republic of the West; marched to the one music, the music of its National airs, and in their solid and harmonious ranks were the Gentile and the Jew, the children of every faith almost in the known world, and the children of those who have no faith; the descendants of every race and every peoples. The elements represented in that procession have been living only to cut each other's throats and despoil each other's properties since the dawn of history, but under the beneficent influence of liberty they are being educated in American schools, learning the lessons of American freedom, and growing up to be the supporters and the defenders of the American Republic. The journals and the pulpits of yesterday present to us this morning a picture of the great discoverer. The composite is a man for whom no celebration should be had and no praises are due. If there is any one thing which I detest more than another it is that spirit of critical historical inquiry which destroys all the illusions and all the heroes of the past. It reduces mountain heights to plains, and places mankind upon an asphalt pavement over a prairie which gives no opportunity for heroes, and is the apotheosis of mediocrity. It denies the existence of William Tell, of Arnold Winkelried, of George Washington's hatchet, or of Pocahontas. I believe that there is a better future and a larger happiness to the boy or the girl who is so taught that they have an unquestioning faith that William Tell shot at the apple upon his boy's head and had in reserve an arrow for the tyrant who sedeped it, that Arnold Winkelried gathered the Austrian spears to his breast and died for his country, that Washington did cut down the cherry tree and when charged with it said, "Father I did it with my little hatchet, I cannot tell a lie," and that Pocahontas instead of being an ordinary squaw who turned somersaults for beads, was an Indian princess, who in the romance of the forest saved the English soldier and stood in aboriginal dignity an equal in the Court of Kings.

Columbus was a dreamer, but his dreams were of the discovery of unknown continents; he was a poet, but his poetry was the redemption of pagan peoples, he was a navigator, but it was only upon royal terms which made him the equal of the sovereigns and an admiral of the ocean. He never would have sailed, never would have conquered the dull Ferdinand or captured the imagination of the brilliant Isabella except for his sublime faith that he was born into the world and christened with its significant name in order to carry Christ across the sea.

This Columbian year would be unworthy the celebrations which so grandly mark it if it could only exhibit a continent peopled with new civilization and rich in accumulated wealth. It is the glory of the American evolution that its intellectual, its spiritual, its moral growth has been with equal pace with its unparalleled material development. Irving and his successors have given it rank in letters; Longfellow and Bryant, and Holmes have drawn the muses to our shores; Hawthorne and Cooper have shown the high sweetness and beauty of the American imagination. Pictured art upon the canvas, in marble or in bronze are fitly illustrated in our galleries and studios. Not only in America, but from Italy, where he was born; Spain, from which he sailed, and from Europe, which he benefited, come similar tributes to our own progress.

The civilization, however, which rises above the material must find expression for its aspirations, its dreams, its hopes in music and its it interpretation—the American Patti—reigns supreme in the world, the queen of song, and Albani is her successor. To complete the conditions we need the American composer. If he has not come he will. Let us hope that the performance of to-night will demonstrate the progress and be prophetic of the possibility of America in defining our musical competition.

FIREWORKS ON THE BRIDGE.

TWO CITIES BRILLIANTLY LIGHTED.

GREAT CROWDS VIEW THE ILLUMINATIONS FROM THE ROOFS OF HIGH BUILDINGS—THE EAST RIVER AGLOW WITH THE LIGHTS OF VESSELS.

When daylight waned and the darkened dome of night arched over the twin cities, the pyrotechnic artists who had taken their stand upon the Brooklyn Bridge let loose all the imprisoned spirits of light in their control. Up, up to the highest cloud, load steamed the hissing sprites and for an hour the heavens showed forth the glory of Columbus. On the towers at either end of the main span tons of colored fire of every hue was set off. Beginning with the rich, red glow of an Italian sunset, it turned to green and back again to crimson. Then a fierce, white light burst forth as though a new sun had risen in the east, and all the delicate lacework of the western span stood revealed. Behind, all was blackness, and the deep shadows thrown to either side below the level of the tower top made it look as though it were the arched gateway of some city of the olden world, whose ramparts stretched away on either side. The New-York span was the drawbridge that stretched across a vast mote before the walls, behind whose battlement brows the fierce flames leaped and flickered. Nothing was lacking but the silhouette of a Nero fiddling to the dancing flames to take one back from the world Columbus discovered to an age that dreamed not of America or of the Brooklyn Bridge.

AN ARSENAL OF EXPLOSIVES.

Down upon the roadway of the central span a small army of fire fiends ran hither and thither about their arsenal of explosives, one moment sharply revealed in the glare of some great display, then lost to view in the darkness of its total eclipse. Whole batteries of mortars sent forth booms that went hurtling to the furthest depths of the overarching blackness, and then burst with distant and retarded report, showering upon an expectant world masses of shining, twinkling, ever-changing light, like the tinsel and spangles on a Christmas tree.

Sometimes it was a cornucopia of sparkling coins descending upon the land of plenty. Sometimes there were mere formless, hazy clouds of glittering star dust. Again, a great sheaf of fire shot into the air, burst its encircling band and fell back to the earth in reckless, disordered profusion. The colors shifted from absinthe green to violet, from red to blue, from sapphire to gold, from orange to the purest white.

While the heavens were seamed with the fiery trails of unnumbered rushing rockets, unobtrusive little gas balloons were liberated to sail off to the west, leaving curious little serpentine tails of smoke behind that shone like webs of gossamer against the background of the stars. When the balloons collapsed they dropped a lot of pyrotechnic vertebrates, each joint of which was of a different hue. For a few moments they wriggled around in the darkness like so many variegated caterpillars in the sky, and then burst into the gorgeous butterfly of a dying display.

A battery of Roman candles along the Bridge parapet threw up an endless succession of magnesium stars as though a thousand jugglers were tossing balls of fire from hand to hand. A great gust of rockets lit up the whole river with its fiery radiance, which, shining upon the windows of the tall office buildings of the city, made them look like so many seething furnaces of flame, deserted by the firemen and left to their fate.

SEARCH LIGHTS ADD TO THE DISPLAY.

Two or three search lights on ships and buildings threw their cones of light about the harbor and the adjacent shores, adding the uncanny effect of their misty rays to the general spectacle. The river, with tens of thousands of floating lights, gave the beholder's eye the impression of a great stream of sparkling slag, arrested in its flow, but still gleaming into speckled light with the heat of its pent-up fires.

When the last football of five had been kicked off the Bridge by the energetic demons who were running the show, and the last weeping willow of glimmering light had disappeared into nothingness; when the set pieces of Columbus and his ship had spluttered and flared and faded, Niagara was let loose. A solid sheet of flame fell from the arching floor of the Bridge to the hissing waters beneath. On, on in ceaseless flow the torrent of fire rolled downward toward the sea. The great throngs of observation boats, which had been only distinguishable by their lights, now stood forth as sharply defined as in the light of day.

A hundred whistles reared out their hoarse chorus of applause. There was a noise like that of the finish of a Yale-Harvard boatrace, only ten times greater. It was a display of a kind with which every disciple of Professor Pain is familiar, but on a grander scale than ever before attempted. It was simple, but effective, and it made the crowd yell with delight. The final act was the discharge of 100 detonating shells. Once more the heavens were bright with the glittering star dust of a thousand erratic constellations, and then quiet reigned. Night, sable goddess, driven momentarily from her ebon throne by the rattling volleys of pyrotechnic artillery, came back to claim her own, and once more stretch her leaden sceptre forth in rayless majesty over a slumbering world.

VIEWING THE BIG DISPLAY.

All the East River was aglow with the lights of vessels which had come out with parties on board to see the fireworks, and all the piers and roofs which commanded a view of the scene were crowded with people. People enough to populate a small nation came forth and perched themselves in airy places to see the display. On the broad roof of The Tribune Building the crowd was so great that there was no more standing room even, and beneath the illuminated dome of the World Building there was a crowd of similar proportions. On that part of City Hall Park from which one can get a glimpse of the big bridge, and packed tightly on the steps of the Hall of Records, was a dense mass of people who stood and looked with admiration through the whole display in a silence which was occasionally broken by a prolonged "Oh!" as some particularly fine piece of fireworks was discharged.

The scene when the light of the fireworks on the Bridge illuminated the long black fringe that stretched along the East River front, and the dense masses that filled the roofs commanding a view of the Bridge, was one to be long remembered. No fireworks ever had a larger or more enthusiastic crowd of spectators.

All the evening there was a steady stream of carriages pouring down into South-st., and that thoroughfare, which in the workdays is filled with trucks and drays, saw a long procession of vehicles which might have been well considered in Fifth-ave. The light of the fireworks flashed out in strong relief against the black background of the sky, the towering masts which almost form a bordering grove along South-st. for a mile or so above and below the great Bridge which spans the East River and up in the ratlines and on the crosstrees the fitful light glowed, people crowded as thick as they could stand or cling. Not until the last of the pieces which the master of the fireworks had designed had been expended in beauty on the night did the crowds which filled the roofs and crowded the shores begin to disperse, and then the stream of life began to flow uptown, every person vowing that he would come again to-night and see the wonders of the big Bridge.

The display lasted from 8:30 to 9:30, and took place in the following order:

THE ORDER OF THE DISPLAY.

1. Salute of 100 detonating shells announcing commencement of display.
2. 1492—1892.
3. Illumination of summits of towers.
4. File firing of large rockets.
5. Flight of gas balloons, bearing displays of fireworks.
6. Volley of twenty bombs, 14 inches circumference.
7. Second illumination of towers.
8. Volley of bombs, 24 inches circumference.
9. Batteries of magnesium star Roman candles.
10. Flight of gas balloons.
11. Third illumination of towers.
12. File firing of 18-inch bombs.
13. Fourth illumination.
14. Batteries of Roman candles, "Screen of Diamond Dust."
15. Fifth illumination.
16. Flight of 14-inch bombs.
17. The jewel-topped golden columns.
18. Sixth illumination.
19. Salvo of 18-inch and 25-inch bombs.
20. Flight of gas balloons.
21. Flight of screaming eagle rockets.
22. Flight of 14-inch bombs.
23. Flight of 24-inch bombs.
24. Seventh illumination.
25. Flight of 18-inch bombs, silver steel.
26. Flight of 24-inch bombs, sapphire and gold.
27. Eighth illumination.
28. File firing of 36-inch bombs.
29. Flight of 24-inch bombs.
30. Ninth illumination.
31. Flight of 14-inch bombs.
32. Tenth illumination.
33. Salvo of 18-inch bombs.
34. Batteries of colored Roman candles.
35. Eleventh illumination.
36. Flight of 18-inch bombs.
37. Twelfth illumination.
38. Salvo 24-inch bombs.
39. Thirteenth illumination.
40. Fiery wheat sheaf.
41. Fourteenth illumination.
42. Salvo 24-inch bombs.
43. Fifteenth illumination.
44. Niagara—625 feet wide.
45. Bouquet of magnesium rockets.
46. 100 detonating shells, announcing conclusion of display.

For full account of the school and college parade and programme of to-day's celebration see Pages 11 and 12.

WHERE THE NAVAL RESERVES WILL MUSTER.

Commander Miller has issued orders for the assembling of the First Battalion of the Naval Reserves to-day. The command will assemble in the court on the north side of the Produce Exchange at 9:15 in the morning. It will be equipped and divided into four divisions. Each division will then march to a designated pier, where it will embark in tugs. The battalion will assemble at the Produce Exchange at the same hour on Wednesday and take its place in the land parade. If the day is fair the men will appear in white working suits. If it is stormy they will turn out in oilskins and "Sou'westers."

As each division is equipped to-day it will march to its allotted pier and man the tugs thereat as follows: First division, Pier No. 4, North River; second division, new Pier No. 21, North River; third division, Pier No. 3, North River; fourth division, old Pier No. 27, North River; battalion, staff, staff petty officers and special details, at new Pier No. 36, North River.

The tugs will be ready to shove off at 10:30 a. m., and upon signal from the flag-tug will form column of tugs heading down the river, with the first division at the head of the column. The flag-tug will leave new Pier No. 36, North River, at 10:15 a. m.

The following companies have lent their tugs to the Naval Battalion: Pennsylvania Railroad Company, through Captain F. G. Osborn, manager lighterage department; New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company, through Captain J. M. Cherry, superintendent floating equipment; New-York Central Lighterage Company, through G. L. Douglass, manager; Bee Line Transportation Company, through F. B. Morris, manager, and New-York Harbor Towboat Company, through Captain Lewis Pulver, president. Captain Pulver provides the tug for the commanding officer and staff.

THE D. K. E. CLUB'S DECORATIONS.

The decoration of the Delta Kappa Epsilon Club, at No. 435 Fifth-ave., is one of the features on the line of march of the Columbian parades. The pillars are wound, and the front festooned with the fraternity colors, crimson, blue and gold, the cornice being draped with the fraternity flag. The club will be illuminated to-morrow evening with Japanese lanterns arranged in the form of the Greek letters D, K, E.

There are only four days of registration in this city. They are Tuesday, October 11; Wednesday, October 19; Friday, October 28, and Saturday, October 29. Register to-day!

THE DISASTER IN PUGET SOUND.

Seattle, Wash., Oct. 10.—The victims of the Premier disaster were all taken to the hospital here, and their wounds were dressed, while friends took care of the dead. To-day two powerful tugs succeeded in pulling the collier Willamette free from the Premier. The body of Mr. Richardson was recovered. The Premier then sank in twenty-four feet of water. It will cost $50,000 to raise her. The steamship Premier was an old and well-known boat of the Canadian Pacific Navigation Company. She was built at San Francisco in 1857, was of 1,080 gross and 602 net tonnage, 200 feet long, 42 feet beam, and 12 feet 9 inches depth. She was a screw propeller, and was driven by a fore- and aft compound engine.

LAKE AND RAIL SHIPMENTS FROM CHICAGO.

Chicago, Oct. 10.—There was a decided increase in east-bound shipments last week. The advanced rates on certain commodities became effective to-day, and shippers availed themselves of the opportunity to forward as much freight as possible while the low rates were in force. The Board of Trade returns show that the east-bound movement of all kinds of freight, except live stock, amounted to 71,770 tons, against 62,284 for the preceding week, an increase of 9,486 tons, and against 59,047 for the corresponding week last year, an increase of 12,732 tons. Lake shipments, on the other hand, showed a falling off, the total being 122,142 tons against 126,476 during the preceding week, a decrease of 4,334 tons. Through shipments of flour, grain and provisions from Chicago to the seaboards by the roads in the Central Traffic Association amounted during the week to 32,042 tons, against 24,754 for the preceding week, an increase of 7,288 tons, and against 25,449 for the corresponding week last year, an increase of 6,596 tons. The Vanderbilt lines carried 60 per cent, the Pennsylvania lines 20 per cent, the Chicago and Grand Trunk 12 per cent, and the Baltimore and Ohio 12 per cent.

Every one who is opposed to the election of the Free Trade, calamity candidate for President should register the first thing this morning. It only takes a minute, and it is the first duty of every citizen!

LINGO'S SECOND TRIAL FOR MURDER.

Camden, N. J., Oct. 10.—Counsel for Francis Lingo, the colored man accused of murdering Mrs. Annie Miller, were informed this morning that the prosecution would move to-morrow in the Court of Oyer and Terminer for a second trial. Lingo was convicted of the murder, but his counsel obtained an order for a new trial. The second trial will probably take place in November. Since the first trial a number of witnesses on behalf of the State have died; but it is said that the County Prosecutor has accumulated new and damaging evidence, which will be adduced at the new trial, and he is confident of a second conviction.

Barry's Tricopherous.—The heads of the people are its best advertisement. Scurf, dandruff, harshness, baldness and all hair diseases vanish under its renovating influence.

Liebig Company's Extract of Beef.

See that Baron Liebig's signature is on every jar in blue.

Rubber Air Cushions for Grand-Stand Seats.

We have a large assortment of plain and fancy cushions, which we are offering for a few days at a special low price. They are very serviceable, and convenient to carry. Hodgman Rubber Company, Broadway, corner Grand-st.; 21 West 23d-st., adjoining Fifth Avenue Hotel.

MARRIED.

MEEKS—AUSTIN—On Tuesday, October 4th, at the residence of the bride, at Meriden, Conn., by the Rev. Asher Anderson, Sarah Florence Austin to Dr. Harold Albert, formerly of this city.

Notices of marriages must be indorsed with full name and address.

DIED.

ALLAIRE—At the residence of her grandson, P. A. Mesrole, Ridgefield, N. J., Frances Henrietta, wife of the late Alexander Allaire, in the 73d year of her age. Funeral services Wednesday, October 12th, at 2 o'clock. Train leaves New-York, 1:20 p. m., via Northern R. R. of N. J., foot of Chambers-st. (Erie Depot). Interment private.

ALLIN—On Sunday, October 9, Edward Delafield Allin, only child of Annie E. and the late Dr. Charles M. Allin. Funeral service at his late residence, 22 West 30th-st., on Tuesday, October 11th, at 4 p. m. Interment at Woodlawn at the convenience of the family.

BEATTY—On Saturday, October 8th, 1892, at the residence of F. M. Sherry, 143 West 128th-st., John Beatty, beloved husband of Mrs. Annie Beatty. Funeral on Tuesday, 11th inst., at 2 p. m., from the residence of his nephew, C. H. Whitty, Kensington Park, Long Branch, N. J.

BENNETTO—Suddenly, of appendicitis, on October 10th, at his late residence, 2 West 95th-st., John Bennetto, in the 31st year of his age. Interment in Bridgeport, Conn. Bridgeport and New-Haven papers please copy.

BENSON—Suddenly, at Red Bank, N. J., October 10, at the residence of her son-in-law, James S. Bolton, Eliza A., widow of John Benson, of Westchester, N. Y. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BUNDOFF-POTT—At Summit, N. J., October 9th, Elizabeth Bundoff, the beloved and faithful nurse in the family of Mr. J. M. Pott for over forty years. Funeral services at the house, Tuesday, October 11th, at 3:30 p. m.

CARPENDER—At her residence, 39 West 33d-st., Sunday, October 9th, Ella Floyd-Jones, wife of Wm. Carpender, and daughter of Wm. Floyd-Jones. Funeral services at the Church of the Ascension Thursday, October 13th, at 10:30 a. m.

CLARK—On Monday, October 10, 1892, Charles R. Clark, at his residence, in Westfield, N. J. Funeral services at his late residence, Wednesday afternoon, the 12th inst., at 2 o'clock, and at the Presbyterian Church at 2:30 p. m. Trains leave foot of Liberty-st., New-York, Central Railroad of N. J., 1 and 1:30 p. m.

CONNOLY—On September 20th, at Guetharez (St. Jean de Luz), France, Alice Edith, daughter of James and Helen Connoly, 24 years of age.

CRISSEY—At her residence, No. 42 Clifton Place, Brooklyn, N. Y., Monday, October 10th, Ann Eliza, daughter of the late Mary Van Duzer and Ebenezer Crissey. Funeral services at her late home, on Wednesday evening, October 12, at 8 o'clock. Interment in Greenwood at the convenience of the family.

DAY—Suddenly, on Monday, October 10, 1892, Mrs. Charles Day, at the residence of her son-in-law, Thomas H. Wood, 27 East 65th-st. Notice of funeral hereafter.

HENSCHEL—At Plainfield, N. J., October 10, Caroline Mathilde, widow of Dr. Charles Henschel, of New-York. Notice of funeral hereafter.

LE FEVRE—Suddenly, at 213 McDonough-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, October 10th, of apoplexy, Mrs. Mary A. Le Fevre, formerly of New-Rochelle, N. Y. Funeral notice hereafter.

LOCKWOOD—Carrie B. Lockwood, beloved wife of Frederick G. Lockwood, October 8th, at Lake Mohegan, Westchester County, after a lingering illness, aged 29 years, 2 months and 17 days. Funeral Wednesday, October 12th, at 2 o'clock. Interment, Hillside Cemetery, about two miles from Peekskill.

LYON—In New-York City, October 10th, Horace Lyon, aged 79 years and 3 months. Funeral services at the home of his son-in-law, John S. Linsley, M. D., 65 West 70th-st., Thursday, the 13th inst., at 3 p. m. Bridgeport (Conn.) papers please copy.

McDOUGALL—At York, Penn., October 9th, the Rev. James McDougall, Ph. D., in the 57th year of his age.

PECK—On Sunday morning, October 9th, after a lingering illness, Charles M. Peck, only son of Sarah M. and the late Elisha Peck, in the 30th year of his age. Funeral service will be held at No. 30 West 50th-st., on Thursday, October 13th, at 10:30 a. m.

RINDSKOPF—On Saturday night, October 8th, of heart failure, Simon Rindskopf, in the 82d year of his age. Funeral services at his late residence, 46 West 47th-st., on Tuesday morning, October 11th, at 9:30 o'clock. Please omit flowers.

TITSWORTH—Entered into rest on Monday, October 10th, 1892, Rudolph M. Titsworth, aged 72 years. Services at his late residence, No. 39 West 7th-st., Plainfield, N. J., on Thursday, October 13th, at 2:30 p. m. Carriages will meet train leaving foot of Liberty-st., at 1 o'clock, by Central R. R. of N. J.

MOUNT HOPE CEMETERY.

Office, 380 6th-ave., corner 23d-st., N. Y.

Kensico Cemetery, on the Harlem Railroad, 48 minutes from the Grand Central Depot. New Depot at entrance. Office 16 East 42d-st.

Special Notices.

Postoffice Notice.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time).

Letters for foreign countries need not be specially addressed for dispatch by any particular steamer, except when it is desired to send duplicates of bankers and commercial documents, letters not specially addressed being sent by the fastest vessels available.

Foreign mails for the week ending October 15, will close promptly in all cases at this office, as follows:

TUESDAY—At 6 a. m. for Europe, per s. s. Spree, via Southampton and Bremen (letters for Ireland must be directed "per Spree"); at 2 p. m. for Fortune Island, Haiti and Savanilla, etc., per s. s. Adirondack.

WEDNESDAY—At 6:30 a. m. for Europe, per s. s. City of New-York, via Queenstown; at