Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—2—8—Black Crook.
AMERICAN THEATRE—2—8—The Prodigal Daughter.
BROADWAY THEATRE—2—8—Panjandrum.
CASINO—8—Roof Garden.
COLUMBUS THEATRE—2—8—Romany Rye.
ELDORADO—8:30—King Solomon.
GARDEN THEATRE—8—Vaudeville.
HOYT'S MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—2:15—8:30—The New South.
KOSTER & BIALE'S—2:30—8—Vaudeville.
LYCEUM THEATRE—2—8:15—Capt. Lettarblair.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN—Vaudeville.
MANHATTAN BEACH—Storming of Vicksburg.
MANHATTAN FIELD—2:30—Cycling Races.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Exhibition.
POLO GROUNDS—4—Baseball.
STAR THEATRE—2:15—8:15—The Player.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1893.

TEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.—Another outbreak was feared in Bombay and the city was strongly guarded by troops, but there were no disturbances. ==== Mr. Gladstone announced that on Monday he would move a resolution to apply closure on the report stage of the Home Rule bill on Friday next. ==== The cholera situation in Naples is said to be improving; there were seventy-one deaths there in the last week. ==== The rebels have defeated the Government troops in the Argentine province of Corrientes. ==== The Dominion Line steamer Sarnia is twenty days out from Montreal, and some anxiety is felt for her safety.

Congress.—Both branches in session. ==== Senate: There was a complete breach between the Democratic leaders, Messrs. Voorhees and Gorman, and in consequence the Finance Committee reported a bill in favor of unconditional repeal. ==== House: The general debate on the Wilson Repeal bill was continued, Messrs. Sibley, Haines, Everett and Stupson speaking.

Domestic.—The second race off Newport for the Astor Cups was unfinished because of the light wind; the Vigilant again proved her superiority; the Jubilee, Colonia and Vigilant were towed in. ==== Austria's Day was celebrated at the World's Fair. ==== "Grange Day" was celebrated at Chautauqua; Governor Waite, of Colorado, and Roswell G. Horr were among the speakers. ==== The four banks at Lemar, Iowa, closed their doors because of inability to realize on their assets; a bank in Illinois and one in North Carolina suspended. ==== Malcolm Chace defeated W. A. Larned in the tennis tournament at Narragansett Pier.

City and Suburban.—Dr. Papi, the private secretary of Monsignor Satolli, talked about the Apostolic Delegate's visit to Archbishop Corrigan. ==== Clouds gathering over the Madison Square Bank. ==== Dr. Carl Peters, the noted German explorer, arrived on the Fuerst Bismarck. ==== The New-York nine won from Cleveland at baseball; the Brooklyn team defeated Cincinnati. ==== An unknown man was run over and killed by an incoming train at the Grand Central Station. ==== Two of the Hebrew workmen, arrested for rioting, were held for trial at the police court; the others were released with light fines. ==== The parade of firemen at Coney Island was reviewed by Governor Flower. ==== Winners at Monmouth Park: Lady Violet, Madrid, Miss Galop, Roche, Gascon and Miss Dixie. ==== Stocks excessively dull, weak in the opening and firm in the subsequent dealings. Final changes were generally advances, although exceptions were numerous. Money on call ruled at 3, with considerable business at 4 per cent.

The Weather.—Forecast for to-day: Warmer; fair, except occasional light local rains. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 83 degrees; lowest, 70; average, 75 3-8.

"The trouble with you Irish agitators," said a Boston gentleman to an Irish M. P. whom he was entertaining at dinner a few years ago, "is that you don't know what you want." "Yes, we do," replied the M. P., "we don't want what we've got." The case seems something like that of the English in general in respect of the Behring Sea decision. The interpellation of the Government by Mr. Bowles, Member for Lynn Regis, yesterday would seem to indicate that, having got all they contended for and a little more, they are not so well satisfied as they were before the controversy began.

Mr. Gladstone has notified to the House of Commons that he will move to apply the closure to the report stage of the Home Rule bill next Friday. Of course this is distressful to the feelings of the minority who, like our friends the free-coinage men in Washington, believe that time was made for twaddle and that patriotism is disclosed in palaver. Mr. Joseph Chamberlain is so convinced of these things that, rather than cease to talk, he would have Parliament dissolved as soon as possible. "Speech is silver," but it was only to Philip of Macedon that the Delphic oracle said that silver weapons would conquer the world; and the Delphic oracle has long been discredited.

It is obvious enough that the riotous demonstrations of the last few days on the part of idle Russian Hebrews have been and are being fomented by professional agitators of an Anarchistic stripe. There is, questionless, much suffering from want among these people; but their conduct when away from the influence of those who are trying to make catspaws of them does not convey the impression that they hope to get bread by destroying the property of others. They will soon realize that the men and women who are urging them to resort to illegal acts are doing so, not for love of them or pity for their woful state, but out of hatred for law and order.

Dr. Carl Peters, the eminent African traveller whose hardihood has led him to undertake to penetrate to darkest Chicago, reminds us again that Africa is the land of mystery. He believes that somewhere in the interior Emin, "the Faithful," is still unconcernedly working out the problems which led him to seek the company of the black barbarians as soon as he recovered from the unfortunate results of his restoration to the civilized world by Stanley. For the latter's achievements Dr. Peters does not seem to have a pyramidal admiration. Perhaps a difference in methods may be responsible for some of the want of sympathy. Dr. Peters, it seems, is known in Africa as "the man who buys with bullets"; Mr. Stanley as "the man who breaks stone" for ballast.

THE MAYOR AND THE MANHATTAN.

It is gratifying to hear Mayor Gilroy denounce the Manhattan Company in just and emphatic language for its treatment of the Rapid Transit Commission and of the people for whose urgent needs the Commission was appointed to provide. He declares that the company has not acted in good faith, has no sense of its obligations to the public, and is not entitled henceforth to the slightest consideration on the part of the officials with whom it has trifled or of the people whom it has oppressed. With this incisive statement of the case the Mayor will find the citizens of New-York to be in hearty sympathy. The municipal administration has been slow to recognize the true character of the Manhattan management, its avarice, selfishness and duplicity; but the consequences of this official enlightenment, though belated, may be of great and permanent benefit to New-York. It is exasperating to think of the time that has been wasted in negotiating with a corporation which now curtly rejects exceedingly liberal terms for privileges which it had solicited, especially since the real motive for its conduct is doubtless the expectation that it will be able to grasp them hereafter in its own familiar and offensive manner. But an adequate recompense for long delay and discomfort may yet be derived from the establishment of a rival system under conditions which will assure sharp competition.

To such an undertaking Mayor Gilroy now points the way and pledges his support. The alliance which was formed between Tammany and the Manhattan people, and the proof of whose existence was demonstrated in the constitution and proceedings of the Rapid Transit Commission, was unquestionably profitable to the Democratic party and to individual speculators, but the community has found it costly and burdensome. If this alliance has now been finally disrupted public advantage will almost certainly result. The Mayor is right in preferring that private capital and enterprise should provide new transportation facilities, and we do not believe he is too sanguine in hoping that sufficiently attractive inducements may yet be offered for the establishment of a competitive system. As he points out, it is not necessary to consider the question of ways and means just at this moment, while financial distrust and perplexity prevail; and there is reason to believe that by the time the Commission has devised a suitable plan for independent lines of traffic capital for their construction will be procurable. If this expectation is disappointed the Mayor will then be "prepared to assist those who believe that the construction of a rapid-transit road should be made a municipal enterprise."

We cannot say that we are ready to follow the Mayor so far as that. Until our municipal government has been radically reformed the community will take an unwarrantable risk in confiding to its trust a colossal civic undertaking, for it is constantly and conspicuously demonstrating its unwillingness or incapacity to perform the tasks already imposed upon it. They are not thoroughly done and they cost enormously. If the contrary were true there would be strong arguments in favor of constructing a rapid-transit system under the direction and on the credit of the city. And the time may come when that course will be justifiable, if such guarantees can be established as will realize the advantages of municipal construction while minimizing the risks. But we do not deem it necessary as yet to take that possibility into serious consideration. There is a splendid field waiting here for private enterprise to occupy, and the immediate duty of the Rapid Transit Commission is to provide an entrance.

FRENCH FACTIONS AND PARTIES.

What is urgently needed in France is a natural development of parliamentary institutions under the pressure of party government. While there was a formidable minority in the last Chamber, there were no distinct issues between Right and Left. The Monarchists and the Imperialists could not form a conservative party under a progressive republic. They were simply a divided group of reactionary intriguers, who were powerless except when they united with the Radicals in turning out a Ministry. On the Republican side there were group dissensions, but there were no struggles between historical parties, such as take place in Great Britain and the United States. Parliamentary Government is weaker in France than in England, because the reactionary groups on one side do not form an Opposition which, when recruited, can be intrusted with power. Ministerial changes are caused by artificial combinations of various factions, and not by the substitution of one party for another.

In the same way the survival of the Imperialist and Royalist factions interferes with the normal development of Presidential government. If President Carnot be allowed to finish his term of office next year, he will be more fortunate than his three predecessors, who were each in turn forced to resign by hostile majorities in the Chambers. While he chooses his Ministers, he cannot conduct his Administration independently of legislative interference. Elected by the National Assembly, the French President remains in office mainly on sufferance, although chosen for a stated term. In order to exercise supreme Executive power and to enjoy absolute independence of legislators he must be elected by the people, like an American President. But a Presidential election by popular vote can never occur in France so long as monarchical factions remain on the ground with a Count of Paris or an Imperialist pretender as their leader. It is the minority hostile to Republican institutions that prevents the adoption of the American Presidential system, and retards at the same time the normal development of party government.

This minority will probably return to the Chambers with greatly impaired strength after the elections of Sunday. At least, we sincerely hope that such will be the result. Clericalism has ceased to be a political force in France, and the monarchical factions have lost their religious ally. In consequence of the enlightened policy of the Pope the clergy are not in politics; the village priest is no longer an election agent for Bonapartist or Royalist; and it is not a matter of conscience for large classes of peasantry to vote against Republican candidates. The victorious coalition which overthrew Thiers and put General MacMahon into the Presidential office in the confident hope that he would be another General Monk to restore monarchy, was openly supported by the main body of the French clergy. Clericalism, if not reconciled to the Republic, is no longer making war upon it. The groups of the Right, while aided in the last elections by the popular reaction against a costly policy of adventure in the East and also by the Boulangist agitation, are likely to shrink in numbers and influence in the new Chamber. The rapid disintegration of the monarchical factions will be a great gain for France. They have retarded the growth of a genuine Conservative party. If they were once out of the way there would be a reorganization of parties. Republican groups would be fused, and a system of double or alternative party government might gradually be introduced.

The historical division between parties in England occurred during the reign of James II, and had its origin in fundamental differences of opinion respecting the authority of Parliament over the Crown. The beginning of party government in the United States was a division of opinion over the relations of the Federal Government to the sovereign States. In both countries the development of political institutions has followed the lines of party government. In France this result has been impossible while a minority remains hostile to the Republic and is intriguing against it. The disappearance of the monarchical and imperial groups will be the most hopeful sign of political reorganization and national progress.

TOO LATE FOR COMPROMISE.

It is gratifying to find it stated by "The New-York Herald," "on the highest authority," that the President and Secretary Carlisle, regardless of all the clamor and confusion at Washington and the talk of compromise, insist steadily upon "unconditional repeal or nothing." That is, if Congress is not willing to repeal the Silver act without any condition or addition, any provision for free paper or free silver coinage, it had better do nothing at all about the money question, and take the responsibility. This position is the right one. The reason is that the circumstances make it impossible to devise any compromise or condition which would not be more dangerous to the country than a continuance of silver purchases.

The only men who want compromise of any kind are, first, those peculiarly interested in silver, and second, those who want inflation in order to have cheap money and bad money. Now the "friends of silver" must be aware that the full market price is now paid by the Government for all the silver produced by American mines. More real value could not be paid in any way without robbing the whole people for the benefit of a small number of silver producers. But if, instead of the real value, any holder could get coin or paper of the nominal value of one dollar for the silver which is now worth 75 cents, that would simply mean that all the new coins and paper would be worth 75 cents on the dollar, and that the enormous stocks of silver coin and silver notes or certificates now in circulation would be in like manner depreciated. That would at once take $100,000,000 or thereabouts from the present purchasing power of the silver coin and paper in use, besides driving the gold out of use as money. So with any other change of ratio—calling 80 or 85 or 90 cents' worth of silver a dollar. Compromise in that direction, no matter how contrived, would only plunder the people, and take away from silver the one support it now has for its value.

Any kind of paper inflation, whether by State bank or other such issues, would set the country back twenty years to the era of irredeemable and depreciated paper. No pretence of redemption in silver would make any difference, because the silver in large quantities is not wanted. Such paper must depreciate much more easily than paper nominally redeemable in gold, for there would be more positive inconvenience to prevent redemption irrespective of value. The natural effect of such inflation would be to drive silver also out of use, for people can print paper much more easily than they can mine and smelt metals. Every step in that direction, whether great or small, is a step toward practical demonetization of gold and of silver as well. There is no compromise possible that does not contemplate either the issue of more paper dollars without providing actual value for their redemption or the issue of more silver dollars that are not worth what they profess to be. But is it not certain that in the present state of finances any step of either sort would bring quick disaster?

The situation is not what it was. Many millions more of silver dollars might have been thrust into circulation three years ago without stopping their general acceptance as representing and exchangeable for gold. It may be doubted whether the mere passage of a bill to coin more silver, without the actual coinage of another dollar, would not establish a premium on gold and cause depreciation of silver to its bullion value. So, many millions more of paper currency might have been issued in some form last October, and it would have been accepted with unbounded confidence that the Government would make it good. Now that confidence has departed. Further issues of paper would at once increase alarm, no one can say how much. Compromise last winter was a possibility. Any compromise now is simply abandonment of the currency to indefinite depreciation.

NUISANCES IN BROOKLYN.

The Health Department of Brooklyn has long been under the imputation of inefficiency. It resembles the other departments of that mournfully misgoverned city. Brooklyn is suffering under as peculiar and grotesque a collection of incompetent and unfaithful public officials as could be discovered by long search in any country on the globe. Men of previously tolerable reputations, who have held a fair position in the favor and esteem of their fellow-citizens, seem to suffer a taint of corruption and decay when they take office on the other side of the East River. Mayor Boody himself is a most conspicuous instance of melancholy downfall in the opinion of the community in which he lives. The Fire Department of Brooklyn has been severely criticised and censured by the insurance companies of New-York, who certainly did not indulge in the slightest exaggeration in the strictures which they passed upon the miserable incompetence and mismanagement of that department. The streets of Brooklyn are an abominable disgrace to the fourth city of America. Bribery, corruption, sloth, indolence, apathy and lethargy pervade almost every public office and almost every department in that unfortunate town. Brooklyn enjoys peculiar natural advantages. If its people had succeeded in putting in office during the last half century an unbroken succession of public-spirited, high-minded and energetic Mayors, who took pains to surround themselves with aids and associates of character similar to their own, Brooklyn would now undoubtedly be one of the most delightful places of residence in any part of the earth. As it is, the very name of Brooklyn, under its present city government, is a byword and a hissing among the nations of the world.

Prominent citizens of Brooklyn went to the Mayor's office yesterday and complained concerning the inexcusable failure of the Health Commissioner to suppress certain nuisances in the form of piggeries near the Eastern Parkway. They also had serious fault to find with the negligence of the contractor, who has the contract for carting garbage, and who allows his men to spill the garbage about in such a way as to offend seriously the senses of a great many people, and to injure the public health to a threatening extent. These citizens were received with insolence and with abuse by Health Commissioner Griffin in the presence of the Mayor. Other city officials were present, and showed by their expressions and by their attitude that they sympathized with Health Commissioner Griffin rather than with the citizens who were making just and reasonable complaints.

So serious is the condition of affairs in Brooklyn, so outrageous the misuse of authority by public officials, so grave the betrayal of the interests of the community for the advantage of rings, of gangs and of arrogant and aggressive corporations, that the citizens of Brooklyn must be well-nigh driven to despair. Their only prospect of relief is in a general uprising at the election in November. If they do not unite in giving the present city government so emphatic and tremendous a rebuke that no one in public office hereafter will dare to imitate their vicious and evil example, Brooklyn will sink into such a slough of despond that there will be no hope of extrication.

THREE RAILROAD DEFAULTS.

Three railroads have gone into the hands of receivers this year, having aggregate liabilities of about $650,000,000. Their stocks and bonded debts aggregate about $595,000,000, but the aggregate stocks and bonds of all the railroads which defaulted in any one of the years 1872-1875, inclusive, were about $480,000,000 in the year 1874. The capital stocks of the Erie, Reading and Northern Pacific aggregate $211,358,212, but the stocks of all railroads which defaulted in 1874 amounted to only $198,659,682. The bonds of the three great railroads, not including car trusts or contingent obligations, land mortgages and the like, certainly exceed by about $46,000,000 the bonds of all the companies which defaulted in 1874, that amount being $281,390,829. Including obligations not properly known as floating debts, the three great companies owed $384,300,000, or $103,000,000 more than the total bonded debt of all the railroads which defaulted in 1874. What the floating debt of the three great companies now is the various receivers would like to discover. The aggregate is variously stated from $37,000,000 to $50,000,000, which would make the aggregate of stock and indebtedness of which there was record some months ago at least $632,000,000 for the three companies. It may be presumed that the disclosures made by receivers and the operations of the last year will raise the aggregate to about $650,000,000, which compares with about $480,000,000 for all the railroads that defaulted in 1874.

There have been other railroad defaults during this year besides the three mentioned, and several of them have been of some importance, but no account of these is needed to show that, in this particular, the disasters of 1893 have already surpassed within a few months those which occurred in any entire year between 1871 and 1876. The fruits of "a change" have this year been more serious already than those of the most extensive financial reverse the country has ever seen. Nor is this surprising when it is remembered that the immediate cause of disaster this year, alike to railroads and to bankers, was the profound distrust with which foreign investors came to regard the financial future of this country after it was known that the party of cheap money and Free Trade had prevailed. Sales of stock on foreign account specially raised the exports of gold to more than $18,000,000 in the month of April, and the outgo of the precious metal soon forced contraction of loans and credits, and produced alarm among American holders of securities and depositors in banks. The beginning of evil was the conviction that the policies which had made this country marvellously prosperous for thirty years were to be abandoned.

The financial misfortunes of great railroads do not usually change materially the condition of large bodies of working people. The railroads continue to run, whether bankrupt or not, and most of the hands continue to find labor and to draw wages, even though their wages may be reduced. But if manufacturing establishments having $650,000,000 invested should become insolvent, a vast army of workers would be thrown entirely out of employment. Probably there is no other investment of capital of like amount which could be thus thrown into the charge of receivers without producing vastly greater disorder of industry than that which has followed the default of the three railroads. A few hundred men, at most, ceased work because of the misfortunes of the Reading and the Erie. A far greater number have been thrown out of employment by the failure of single manufacturing establishments having not more than $1,000,000 capital.

Hence it is that the public rightly consider the industrial misfortunes incomparably more important than those of the great transporting companies. But the same threatened change of National policy has also brought about industrial disasters in great number, and thrown out of employment a vast army of workers. It is stated that 93,000 looms and 4,300,000 spindles are now idle in New-England alone, and that 100,000 hands have thus been deprived of their means of support. Such a change as this is not to be regarded with indifference by men of either party.

There is no doubt that the Vigilant is a thing of beauty, and it looks very much as if she would be a joy forever.

Senator Voorhees, who is classed as a "Presidential convert" on the silver question, need not worry about the designation. It will not hurt him in the least so long as he stays converted. Moreover, if he chooses to assume that a vote, particularly at this time and on this subject, does not necessarily express a conviction, he need not fear that he will lose the credit for doing a good thing.

We cannot think of anything which would be more becoming to Dr. McGlynn just now than silence.

"The New-York Herald" will remove to-day its goods and chattels, its machinery and its men to the beautiful edifice which it has built at Thirty-fifth-st. and Broadway. Its great multitude of friends in this and other countries will watch with interest the working out of its daring experiment of transferring its home from the neighborhood of Wall Street, of the City Hall, of the courts, and of other important centres of news, to the residence quarter of the city. It is apparent that "The Herald" has a spacious, well-arranged, admirably appointed and attractive structure for its future home, and its prosperity in its new building is likely to be still more extensive hereafter than it has been in the past. Mr. Bennett and his staff deserve the cordial congratulations of all other newspapers, and The Tribune will be gratified to note the progress of this famous and enterprising journal, which will be hereafter identified with the uptown rather than with the downtown of this metropolis.

"It never rains but it pours" is a proverb which needs to be withdrawn for repairs.

The Manhattan Company refuses to acknowledge that it owes the public anything, but no doubt it will continue to encroach on public and private rights to the full extent of its adroitness and audacity, if it is not vigilantly watched and resisted.

"Americans have got all that they wanted in the Behring Sea arbitration," exclaims a Democratic journal, "but Secretary Blaine made a dismal failure in his diplomacy, and was outmanoeuvred and overreached at every point!" Well, if the country has all that it really desired, the failure of the diplomacy which led up to the arbitration is not apparent. Article VII was a good bit of diplomatic work, since it has turned defeat into victory. It is hard for partisans to be just to a statesman, even though he be in his grave.

Senatorial dignity is a good thing in its way, but not when it gets in the way of something more important.

PERSONAL.

The Rev. Dr. E. R. Knowles, of Worcester, writes that he received a letter from Pere Hyacinthe, before the latter gave up his parish, entreating Dr. Knowles to settle in Paris and help him in his church work. Dr. Knowles declined, and added, as he says, some emphatic opinions of his own about what he calls the inconsistencies of the European "Old Catholics."

In spite of the protests of those most interested in his welfare, the Pope persists in occupying the historic Tower of Leo, which has lately been restored for him. Apart from the fact that the paint and mortar are not completely dry, the doctors find the difference between the temperature inside and outside too considerable, owing to the thickness of the walls, while those whose duties compel them to be near His Holiness are discontented with the ground floor, which has been assigned to them. At present the Pope spends only a few hours a day in the tower, being carried thither in a sedan-chair and returning in a carriage. Among the furniture which His Holiness wishes to transport to the tower and the pavilion adjoining it is an armchair in the Byzantine style which he received from the Sultan on the occasion of his jubilee.

Mrs. Lucy C. Carnegie, of Pittsburg, sister-in-law of Andrew Carnegie, has given an order to the Maryland Steel Company of Baltimore for a steel steam yacht, which she will use in cruising in Southern waters. It will be built more for comfort than for speed, and, contrary to the usual arrangement, the owner's quarters will be situated forward and those for the crew aft. Mrs. Carnegie is the widow of Andrew Carnegie's brother Thomas.

It is not generally known that Victor Hugo was an artist of no mean ability. Miss Mary Carpenter, who has recently come to this country after a visit to Hugo's home, in Guernsey, Hauteville, tells of a striking picture from his hands hanging there. It pictures the terror of the boy told of in the first chapter of "The Man Who Laughs," wandering alone and half-clad through the snow at midnight. He is suddenly confronted by a corpse swinging from a gallows, a raven sitting upon the cross-tree above, while beyond is a dark and lowering sky. The picture is described as weird and forceful as Hugo's word-painting of the scene.

There was disappointment in San Francisco the other day when the Archduke Ferdinand failed to arrive from Hong Kong on the steamer August 12, as was expected. The Archduke had not reached Hong Kong when the steamer left that port, and is understood to have been hunting elephants in Burmah. He is now expected on the next Pacific liner.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Robert College, in Constantinople, has 267 students, and of the twenty professors and instructors, only seven or eight have American names. Bulgarians, Armenians and Greeks largely predominate among the students. Among the prescribed studies for the junior year are the history of the Byzantine Empire, critical periods in European history, and the history of Europe since 1815.

Transferred.—Parke Lane—What do you think of this ready-made suit, old man? Since I got married, you know I have to be economical.

Baxter—Of course. But you don't mean to say you have given up your tailor?

Parke Lane—Oh, no. My wife has him now.—(Clothier and Furnisher.

The Eastport (Me.) "sardine" factories are fairly humming, and herring at $3 a barrel will cost the consumer considerably more when neatly packed in tin boxes and labelled "sardines."

None Left.—Cobble—How do you find trade?

Stone—That's the great trouble. I can't find it.—(Clothier and Furnisher.

When the water was withdrawn from the lake near Geyser Spring, in Saratoga, the other day, an immense quantity of trout and pickerel was captured, many of them being of great size. It is thought that the mineral water impregnated with gas was the cause of the uncommon abundance and fatness of the fish—that the stimulus of the mineral constituents and gas sharpens the appetite, invigorates the nerves of the stomach and promotes the digestion of the fish, causing them to "laugh and grow fat."

Why it is necessary that bath-houses should so universally be hideous is one of those problems to which no solution seems to be forthcoming. A man will lavish large sums of money on the building of a seashore cottage, on the laying out and decorating of his grounds, and the embellishment of his estate generally, and then into the midst of his finest view will put a hideous and shapeless shanty, which disfigures the beach and spoils the foreground of the prospect.—(Boston Courier.

The Philadelphia people find that their city is no longer the chief market for Delaware peaches, as was formerly the case, when the growers sent all they raised thither, only to find at the end of the season that the glut of the market had left them without profits and in debt for freight and commissions. Nowadays the choicest peaches are shipped by the trainload to New-York, Boston, Baltimore, Washington and Chicago. The most remunerative markets are New-York and Boston, and such a thing as glut of the market is almost unknown.

A Suggestion.—Junior Partner—Well, I think (puff) I'll go out in the trade and see if I can get a few orders (puff, puff).

Senior Partner—That's right. Don't fail to take along some of those cigars you smoke and offer them around.

Junior Partner—What for?

Senior Partner—So the buyers will die before they have time to cancel the orders.—(Clothier and Furnisher.

One afternoon last week a young man in kilts stood on a doorstep opposite, quizzing a nurse-maid about her charge. "Kin he talk?" said he, pointing to the baby. "Why, no. He is only ten months old," she replied. "Huh!" (very scornfully.) "My little pup's only six months old and he kin bark."

The Inference Is that They Couldn't.—"Dear me!" exclaimed the good old lady, wiping her glasses and picking up the paper again. "What a dreadfully slow current that Chicago River must have! It says here in these headlines that 'a large force of men were at work all night dragging the river, without success.' Couldn't they make it move at all?"—(Chicago Tribune.

To those who are forced to remain in town during the warm weather the noises from the street are a pet and particular grievance, though at times one may be rarely entertained by the bits of dialogue that float through the open windows. On an uptown block the children are especially vociferous about their play, and it has finally come to the pass where one youngster yells at another, "Why don't you stop yer jawing—don't you hear I'm jawing?"

In one of the largest cities of this State there is a man who has a very clear conception of the cause of the present financial situation, and is not afraid to acquaint others with the true status of affairs. He owns a big manufacturing concern, and a few weeks ago was obliged to close it down indefinitely on account of the stringency of the money market. The other day a delegation of his former workmen called upon him to ask about the prospects of reopening in the near future. He gave them no encouragement, and the poor fellows in despair asked: "But we must have something to eat. What are we going to do?" "Blest if I know," he replied, grimly. "Why don't you cook some of those Democrat roosters you were wearing on your hats last fall?"—(Detroit Tribune.

GRANGE DAY AT CHAUTAUQUA.

GOVERNOR WAITE AND R. G. HORR AMONG THE SPEAKERS.

THE EX-CONGRESSMAN'S ADVICE TO THE FARMERS TO MAKE THE BEST OF THE SITUATION LOUDLY APPLAUDED—THE COLORADO GOVERNOR DISCUSSES SILVER.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Chautauqua, N. Y., Aug. 18.—Grange day is always a great occasion here, and to-day was no exception. Farmers and their families kept pouring in until by noon the grounds had a holiday appearance. A large audience gathered in the amphitheatre. C. B. Hewes, master of the Chautauqua County Pomona, presided. On the platform sat the masters and executive committees of the State and county granges. A cordial welcome was extended to the visitors by Vice-Chancellor George E. Vincent. H. H. Goff, secretary of the New-York State Grange, responded happily, after which Mrs. B. B. Lord, of Sinclairville, spoke on the need of organization among farmers. The principal address of the morning was made by Mrs. E. O. Irwin, of Westfield, a well-known grange lecturer.

The big meeting of the day was that held this afternoon in the amphitheatre, in which were assembled nearly 7,000 persons. Mr. Hewes again presided. It was announced that Governor Waite was unable to be present. Roswell G. Horr, of New-York, spoke for nearly an hour and a half, his remarks provoking constant laughter and applause. Toward the close of the address Mr. Horr said that, although his time was up, yet he would like to present a few more facts. Cries of "go on" were heard from all parts of the hall. "I want," said Mr. Horr, "to impress this one idea to-day, that we should make the best of what we have and not go down to our graves whining for something we haven't got. You farmers are having a hard time of it, but if you figured over the articles which you are getting more for now than fifty years ago, only three articles are cheaper."

To-night Governor D. H. Waite, of Colorado, addressed a large audience. W. O. Gifford, master of the State Grange, presided. Governor Waite, who devoted himself to the silver question, complained of the difficulty of getting a hearing before the people of the East. In 1873, he asserted, President Grant and the Speaker of the House of Representatives declared that they did not know that the bill then passed demonetized silver. The bill made no difference in the bullion value of silver. Most of the European States had demonetized silver before 1873. Thus silver was reduced to the condition of a commodity. Its value depreciated. Other commodities fell correspondingly. To-day, the speaker continued, in substance, silver, in spite of its low value, will buy as much in commodities as in 1873. The Western States and those of the Mississippi Valley have lost millions by the depreciation in the value of commodities. The West has lost vast sums in worthless mining attempts. Not an ounce of silver has been produced in Colorado but has cost $1 29. The remedy is to restore to silver free coinage. The result would be that silver bullion would rise to the high point at which it stood before 1873.

BIBLE CONFERENCE AT THE SEASIDE.

Asbury Park, N. J., Aug. 18 (Special).—The eighth day of the Interdenominational Bible Conference in Educational Hall opened with an early morning prayer-meeting conducted by the Rev. Dr. D. N. Stearns, of Philadelphia. At 10 o'clock, the Rev. Dr. Talbot W. Chambers, of New-York, delivered the concluding address on the Book of Psalms. The Rev. Dr. James H. Brooks, of St. Louis, discussed the objections urged by the higher critics against the Prophecy of Isaiah. This afternoon Dr. William G. Moorehead, of Xenia, and Professor James M. Stifler, of Chester, spoke, and to-night President Luther T. Townsend, of Boston, gave an address on "The Genesis of the Old Testament."

"FOUNDER" BRADLEY'S FROZEN TRUTHS.

Asbury Park, N. J., Aug. 18 (Special).—"Original Proprietor" James A. Bradley has adopted a novel method of advertising a big beach meeting which Dr. Munhall, of Philadelphia, will hold on the board walk near the Asbury-ave. pavilion on Sunday night. He has ordered the artesian ice company to freeze six blocks of ice, in each of which will be placed two open Bibles. Two blocks of the ice will be placed at each of the pavilions at Asbury, Fifth and Seventh aves.

TO TALK ON FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Ocean Grove, N. J., Aug. 18 (Special).—The twenty-first annual summer meeting of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society will be held here to-morrow and Sunday. The anniversary sermon on Sunday morning will be preached by the Rev. Dr. S. L. Baldwin, of New-York.

THE MOUNT TABOR CAMP-MEETING.

Mount Tabor, N. J., Aug. 18 (Special).—At the Newark Conference camp-meeting, the Rev. Dr. C. S. Ryman, presiding elder of the Elizabeth district, was in charge to-day. Prayer-meeting was held at 6 a. m. in Bethel Pavilion. The sermon at 10:30 in the Auditorium was by the Rev. Thomas Hill, of Phillipsburg, N. J. Holiness prayer-meeting was held at Mrs. Fitzgerald's cottage at 1 o'clock. The Rev. W. H. Roth, of Westfield, N. J., preached to a large audience at 2:30 in the afternoon. The children's hour, at 4 o'clock, was led by Miss Annie Frazer, of Newark. There was a large attendance at the service of song at 6 p. m. at the Ebenezer Pavilion. The Rev. George F. Dickinson, of Allendale, preached in the Auditorium at 7:30 in the evening.

MARIE TEMPEST COMES AGAIN.

SHE NEVER THOUGHT OF STAYING IN ENGLAND AND LIKES TO WORK HERE BETTER.

Miss Marie Tempest has never looked better, at least never since she first came to this country, than she did when she arrived yesterday on the Fuerst Bismarck. "Please don't say I look stouter than I did," she said; "I hate to have people say that." There was really no intention of saying so. There is no reason why Miss Tempest should not look any way she likes, for she has done nothing but rest since she left here early in June. She has been in London, Paris and Switzerland. She says it has been a wonderful summer in England, with no rain in two months. Miss Tempest denies with emphasis that there was ever any foundation for the report published a few weeks ago that she would sing "The Fencing Master" in England instead of returning to America. She never thought of doing so, she declares, though she had many offers to stay in England, and would like to do so on some accounts. Yet she likes her work in this country better, on the whole, as she thinks the field is broader and has more change and variety in it.

She is to play this season in "The Algerian," under the management of J. M. Hill. The opera, as is already pretty well known, is by Reginald De Koven and Glen McDonough. Miss Tempest says that she does not know very much about it yet, but that the book is clever, and she believes that her own part is a good one. She will begin rehearsals in a few days, and the tour will begin in Philadelphia next month. She expects a good theatrical season in general, in spite of all financial troubles. She reports that the season in London has been the worst that could be imagined, and that there is nothing going on in Paris.

COLLECTOR QUINN WILL NOT RESIGN.

San Francisco, Aug. 18.—John C. Quinn, Collector of Internal Revenue, on Wednesday received a telegram from C. S. Hamlin, Acting Secretary of the Treasury, advising him that, by direction of the President, he was requested to tender his resignation as Collector, to take effect upon the appointment and qualification of his successor. Collector Quinn yesterday sent the following reply: "My term of office as Internal Revenue Collector will expire next March, although at that time I will have held the office but three years, one year of term being held by my deceased predecessor. There is a popular impression that resignation implies a desire on the part of an official to avoid the disclosure of something unpleasant in the administration of his office. Knowing that I have performed the duties of my position as Internal Revenue Collector with the acknowledged approval of my superiors, I must decline to give grounds for ill-natured criticism by a resignation which in future might put me upon explanation."

Collector Quinn, who is a Republican, says that President Cleveland promised Senator Stanford that he should not be removed from office without cause