Amusements.

ABBEY'S THEATRE—8:30—The Chieftain.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—8—The Sporting Duchess.
AMERICAN THEATRE—8—The Great Diamond Robbery.
BIJOU THEATRE—8:15—The Widow Jones.
BROADWAY THEATRE—8:15—His Excellency.
COLUMBUS THEATRE—8:15—Rory of the Hill.
DALY'S THEATRE—8:15—Hansel and Gretel.
EDEN MUSEE—Concert.
EMPIRE THEATRE—8:15—Christopher, Jr.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—8:15—Ambition.
GARDEN THEATRE—8:15—Lend Me Five Shillings and Cricket on the Hearth.
GARRICK THEATRE—8:30—Mary Stuart.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—8—Black Crook.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—8:15—A Social Highwayman.
HERALD SQUARE THEATRE—8:15—Pudd'n Head Wilson.
HOYT'S THEATRE—8:30—The Gay Parisians.
IRVING PLACE THEATRE—8—Ferreol.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—8—Vaudeville.
LYCEUM THEATRE—8:30—The Prisoner of Zenda.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—10 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.—Annual Exhibition Food Products and Appliances.
PALMER'S THEATRE—8:15—Fleur-de-Lis.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—12 to 12—Vaudeville.
STANDARD THEATRE—8:30—The Capitol.
TONY PASTOR'S—2—8—Vaudeville.
14TH STREET THEATRE—8—Mavourneen.

Index to Advertisements.

	Page.	Col.		Page.	Col.
Amusements	11	1-2	Hotels	9	5
Announcements	12	6	Horses and Carriages	11	1
Autumn Resorts	9	3	Instruction	9	2-3
Bankers and Brokers	10	6	Lectures & Meetings	11	2
Board and Rooms	11	5	Legal Notices	10	6
Board Wanted	10	6	Marriages & Deaths	7	6
Business Chances	11	2-3	Miscellaneous	11	1
Business Notices	6	1	Ocean Steamers	11	2-3
Dancing Schools	9	3	Public Notice	10	6
Dividend Notices	10	6	Railroads	9	6
Domestic Situations Wanted	11	5-6	Real Estate	9	4-5
Dressmaking	11	3-4	School Agencies	9	3
European Advts	8	6	Special Notices	7	6
Excursions	10	6	Steamboats	10	6
Financial	10	4-5	Teachers	9	3
Financial Elections	10	6	The Turf	11	2
For Sale	11	4	Winter Resorts	9	3
Help Wanted	11	5	Work Wanted	11	5-6

Business Notices.

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No. 111 Fulton-st., N. Y.

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MONDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1895.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—Advices from Bombay are to the effect that a serious rebellion has arisen in Goa, the Portuguese colony in India. ═══ The French lost seven killed and fifty wounded, including four officers, in the fighting that preceded the taking of Antananarivo. ═══ It is said that the protest of the Pope and his refusal to receive the King of Portugal will preclude the latter's visit to King Humbert.

DOMESTIC.—Secretary Olney is said to have requested the Spanish Government to extend Consul-General Williams's power so as to enable him to protect American citizens in Cuba. ═══ Three persons were killed and nine injured by a runaway trolley car in Pittsburg. ═══ It is thought that the Episcopal General Convention will not complete its work on the revision report in time for submission to the dioceses. ═══ A ferryman's yawl was overturned in the Patapsco River, near Baltimore, drowning four men. ═══ The interference of the Mormon Church in politics has created excitement in Utah.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.—President Cleveland was in the city for a short time, and went on board the yacht Oneida on his way to Washington. ═══ Assistant District-Attorney Davis declared his belief that money was being put up to secure the release of Morris Schoenholz, now on trial for arson. ═══ There was a report that Charles M. MacLean will withdraw from the Tammany ticket. ═══ The storm of the last two days was blown out to sea by a heavy northwesterly wind, which reached the velocity of forty miles an hour in the city.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Rain, followed by clearing skies. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 62 degrees; lowest, 56; average, 57⅝.

There have been heavy rains along the Atlantic coast during the last two days, which cannot fail to do a vast amount of good. September passed without the customary drenching storm—whether we call it the "equinoctial" or something else makes no difference—and its absence was severely felt, as there had been many weeks of excessive drouth over much of the country. The fields have been parched, the roads full of dust, and in some places wells have run perilously low and reservoirs gone empty. The rain which has just fallen will relieve anxiety in the East that winter might set in leaving streams and ponds unfilled. In New-England the storm proved especially severe, but not enough so to cause any serious damage.

That the spy system is sometimes necessary will be admitted by most fair-minded people, but the stoutest advocate of it will find it difficult to justify the use to which it was put in the case of a saloonkeeper arraigned yesterday in the Yorkville Court. Early in the morning he was awakened by some men, who professed great anxiety to get a bottle of brandy for a sick child; when accommodated, they asked for a drink, as they were worn out with watching in the sick-room. The unsuspecting saloonkeeper obliged them, and was at once arrested for violating the excise law. In point of fact, advantage was taken of his kindness of heart. He was the victim of a petty and indefensible trick. The Magistrate who held him for trial would have been justified in discharging him on the spot and rebuking the "smart" officer who made the arrest.

The Goo Goos have made up their minds to stand up and be counted. There was a faint hope after the agreement upon the fusion ticket last week that they would enroll their company in the battalion which is laying siege to Tammany Hall, but all counsels in that direction have been rejected. After several days of hard thinking their leaders have finally decided that the fusion ticket, despite its indorsement by the Chamber of Commerce, is not good enough for them, and so they will go it alone. In an address issued yesterday they declare that "this is no time for compromise," and that the fusion ticket "has offended the moral sense of the community." Meaning, we presume, the tender consciences of the Goo Goos. Just what they hope to accomplish is not clear. They cry hysterically "You can beat the bosses if you will," but that is clearly a prediction based on what they would like, rather than what they expect.

There can be no question about the character and strength of the Democratic revolt against Coggeshall in the Oneida district. At the meeting called by Mr. Kinney on Saturday a Democrat in good standing was put in nomination for Senator, and there are indications that he will be generally supported by his party. At the same time, some Republicans who were disposed to stand by Coggeshall have been turned from him by his angling for Democratic votes, and have served notice that they intend to vote for Mr. Weaver. A special dispatch from Utica notes that while Coggeshall's name will go on the blanket ballot in the regular Democratic column, it will not stand in the column devoted to the candidates of the reform organization; and thus Democrats in Oneida will be subjected to very little trouble in voting against the renegade Republican who is now seeking the aid of the men he has hitherto roundly denounced.

Attorney-General Hancock has rendered another valuable public service in giving to the voters an official résumé of the new ballot law. This abstract, which will be found in another column, is just what is needed by every election officer, and every voter ought to make himself familiar with it. There is a good deal of talk about the confusing effects of this new statute, and some of the politicians speak dolefully about the loss of votes to the Republican party that it will entail. We do not share this belief. There is nothing in the requirements of the new law with which any voter cannot easily familiarize himself in a short time. The campaign managers should see to it that the Attorney-General's circular, or a synopsis of it, is placed in the hands of all voters. In connection with this matter, we would call attention to the fac simile of the blanket ballot, which fills nearly a page in to-day's issue of this paper.

THE REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

The late Republican Convention at Saratoga renominated the present State officials because no other action in the matter was possible under the circumstances. No assemblage claiming to represent the Republicans of New-York could have done otherwise consistently. The party throughout the State demanded it, and nothing less than this practical recognition of the demand—no other form of indorsement—would have been satisfactory or in harmony with the general sentiment that had been aroused in favor of these gentlemen, because, as public servants, they had faithfully performed the duties devolving upon them. This is the real reason why they are candidates for a second term. Mr. Platt, who is supposed to have controlled the convention, would gladly have substituted Mr. Ellsworth or Mr. Parkhurst for Controller Roberts, or put "Lou" Payn's friend, Judge Cady, in place of Mr. Hancock, but with all his power he did not dare to make the change. Why? Simply because he knew that the great mass of Republicans would not tolerate such a proceeding. They wanted Mr. Roberts because he had made one of the best Controllers in the history of the State. They wanted Mr. Hancock, as they wanted all the others, because he had filled the office creditably, and neither Mr. Platt nor any one else dared to veto the party's manifested wishes in the matter.

If Republicanism stands for anything in this State, it is for that which is best in public thought and feeling. Consequently, when the party accepted these officials as its candidates for another term the assumption seems warranted that the reasons which influenced its choice regarding them will have due weight with the intelligent citizens whose votes are to decide the question on Election Day. What these reasons were and are will be found set forth in some detail on another page this morning by our Albany correspondent, and will amply repay perusal. Every citizen, Democrat, Independent or Republican, should examine the records upon which these Republican candidates base their claims for a continuance in office. There is no blot on any of them. Not a whisper of scandal has been heard in any department. The account which Secretary Palmer gives of his stewardship is eminently satisfactory. Treasurer Colvin has no shortages to make up, no bank failures to explain, no tangled accounts to be straightened out. Attorney-General Hancock's opinions do not come back to plague him, and the State Engineer, Mr. Adams, though less in the public eye than the others, has not failed to maintain the standard of excellence set up by his ablest predecessors. The Tribune declared long ago that in James A. Roberts New-York had one of its best Controllers. That declaration stands. Only a partial basis of it is given by our Albany correspondent to-day, but what he sets forth is fairly illustrative of the rest.

Despite all internal dissensions, the Republican party has placed before the voters of this State an admirable lot of candidates. And there is no valid reason why they should not be elected by a far larger vote than was given them two years ago, when, as untried and unknown men, they appealed to the suffrages of the patriotic, law-respecting people of the Empire State.

RECOGNITION OF CUBA.

The question of recognizing the belligerency of the Cuban revolutionists will probably soon have to be considered seriously by our Government. The trend of events, both in that island and in the United States, is directly toward such a contingency. Despite the efforts of Spain, the insurrection is steadily extending its limits and increasing its force. A regularly organized civil government, republican in form, has been set up and proclaimed to the world, and will forthwith undertake the work naturally pertaining to it. Any day it may send a diplomatic agent to Washington with a request for recognition. Moreover, relations between Cuba and this country are so direct and close that American interests will presently require some official action, one way or the other, upon the subject.

Already the question of recognition is being widely discussed throughout the United States, in the press and on the platform, generally in a spirit favorable to an affirmative answer, but often with a sad lack of discretion or of knowledge. The amazing statement has been put forward, for example, that international law requires belligerents to maintain an open port and at least two ships of war, as prerequisites to recognition. According to that, an inland power, such as Switzerland, or Hungary, or Bulgaria, or Servia, could never be recognized as belligerent! The fact is, of course, that there is no hard and fast rule whatever. The question of according or withholding belligerent rights must, as President Grant wisely declared some twenty years ago, be judged, in every case, in view of the particular attendant facts of that case. Just now we are hearing a great deal about the "Monroe Doctrine." Monroe was the author of more doctrines than one, and among them is another than that commonly associated with his name, which may perhaps be recalled with some pertinence to the present subject of dispute. It was propounded in reference to the revolt of the South American States against Spain, and was—or is—to the effect that belligerency should be recognized "as soon as the "movement assumes such a steady and consistent form as to make success probable."

Has the Cuban revolution assumed such a form? And if so, is it desirable, for the sake of American interests and the general welfare of humanity, that such recognition should be granted? Those, it seems to us, are the questions upon the answers to which this Government's action should depend. It ought not to be difficult to secure convincing answers to them. When the South American States revolted this Government, in order that it might act with knowledge, took extraordinary pains to get accurate information of the progress of the various conflicts. Cuba is much nearer to us, geographically, than the nearest of those States, and the means of acquiring and transmitting information are vastly more direct and efficient now than they were in Monroe's time. There ought, therefore, to be no lack of trustworthy data, on which the Government may base its action. So far as the desirability of recognition is concerned, it may be that no immediate interest of this country would thus be served. Neither would any such interest be impaired or imperilled. That the cause of the revolutionists would be aided is practically certain, and that, we opine, would be for the welfare of humanity.

Whatever be the decision of the Government, it should be made with the utmost circumspection and thoughtfulness. There may be in theory a distinction between recognition of belligerent rights and recognition of independent sovereignty. In practical effect there is but little. Such a step is, excepting only actual declaration of war against another power, the gravest a nation can take in foreign affairs; and once taken it cannot be recalled. We all remember, or should remember, the judicious remonstrances of President Jackson against premature recognition of the independence of Texas. Perhaps his arguments in that case are not all applicable to the present. They are at least worthy of remembrance and review. It would be an irreparable misfortune if this Government should either grant or deny recognition to the Cubans through impulse or on grounds of insufficient or inaccurate information. There is, however, no use in ignoring, or in attempting to conceal, the fact that the American people in general sympathize with the Cubans; and believe from the best information obtainable by them that this Government would be amply justified in recognizing them as belligerents. It is earnestly to be hoped that that popular judgment will be confirmed, and that this Republic will be the first of all nations to extend a fraternal hand to the new republic in the Pearl of the Antilles.

FOOLS TO THE FRONT.

This promises to be a remarkable year. Particularly in its closing months. The first of April seems continuous. Instead of one All-Fools' Day, we appear to be having an All-Fools' Year, with more fools and more different kinds of fools constantly on dress parade than were ever loose at one time in the history of the world. On this blessed Manhattan Island there has been a perfect carnival of them ever since the present political campaign opened. The Goo-Goos began it with the bumptious folly of undertaking to lead off with independent county nominations and assuming the responsibility for the municipal reform movement, of which they were a comparatively unimportant part. The Garoos followed it up when, without erasing "Reform" from their banners, they marched bodily over to the organization whose iniquities against good government they had banded themselves together to put down. The Republicans of the XIIth Senate District—or persons calling themselves Republicans—caught the contagion and suddenly startled everybody by nominating for Senator ex-Police Inspector Alexander S. Williams, who was one of the king-pins in the corrupt system which the Republican party in this county and the State had denounced in unmeasured terms and pledged itself to eradicate. Even the good Dr. Parkhurst, returning from Europe after a summer's absence, during which many things had taken place which he had not quite caught up with, showed symptoms of the prevailing malady and came near being taken down with it. He still hesitates over the question of taking the half loaf or going without bread, and can hardly be pronounced convalescent.

And now the most flamboyant of all, with the strut of a drum major, the grandiloquence of a fakir selling soap, and the loftiness of a Shanghai rooster with a harem of one hen, Mr. Thurlow Weed Barnes, stalks out in a procession all by himself, propounding fool questions to Frank D. Pavey, the Republican candidate for Senator in the XVth District. Giving himself, or attempting to give himself, official consequence by using the letterhead of the Republican State Committee, of which he signs himself a member, he asks Mr. Pavey, "at the request of several "gentlemen, who, like myself, opposed your nomination," and also for his own information "as a representative of the Republican organization," "if the report now in circulation that you will "not attend regular Republican legislative caucuses, nor be bound by their decisions, nor act "in a strict party sense as a Republican if elected, "is well founded or not?" If this absurd impertinence means anything, if the use of the Republican State Committee's official letterhead was authorized, and Mr. Barnes was warranted in making such an inquiry in his official capacity as a member of the committee, there is but one construction to put upon it, and that is that he and the gentlemen who with him opposed the nomination of Mr. Pavey in a regular Republican convention, having been fairly and squarely beaten, are seeking some excuse for repudiating the action of the convention, and that they have the countenance, encouragement and authority of the Republican State Committee for their action.

If this be so—and only the fact that the State Committee has committed similar folly before, though on a much smaller scale, makes it at all credible—then the prevailing contagion has taken hold of the State Committee. What more stupendous folly could be conceived than for the State Committee, as the official organ of the party, to subject a candidate, regularly nominated, to a ridiculous catechism as to whether or not he would take part in Republican legislative caucuses and be bound by their action, if elected! And this avowedly for the purpose of finding a pretext upon which to oppose his election. Obviously Mr. Thurlow Weed Barnes seeks an excuse for bolting the action of his own party, regularly taken. And he has not the sense to see the absurdity of basing his own bolt upon the possibility that the candidate, if elected, may do the same thing himself. This flamboyant featherhead puts himself on record as saying: "I will not be governed by the action of a Re-"publican convention, because I am afraid the "nominee of the convention will not be governed "by some legislative caucus to be held hereafter." And this man is a member of the Republican State Committee! So signs himself on official paper! And "as a representative of the Republican organization" asks these foolish and impertinent questions, implying a threat on his own part and that of the State Committee to oppose a regularly nominated candidate at the polls if they are not satisfactorily answered.

Is this more of Mr. Platt's work? Has that influential person, after a brief return of sense and reason, again gone stale? Has he put Mr. Barnes up to this demonstration? Is this the manner in which Mr. Platt proposes to get even with Republicans who follow their own convictions and refuse to do his bidding? It seems incredible. But it is, as has been said, an All-Fools' Year, and all folly is possible. We strongly suspect, however, that this particular burst of foolishness is Mr. Barnes's own. If so, the first business of the State Committee is to hire a Fool Killer and set him at work.

SAVE THE PLAZA.

To-day's meeting of the Brooklyn Bridge trustees will be of special interest and importance, as at least two subjects of moment are to be considered. One of them is the use of electricity for traction purposes; the other is the proposed surrender of a part of the plaza alongside of the Brooklyn station to a trolley railroad company. Negative action in the second is as desirable as affirmative action in the first. This plaza has been provided at large cost by the city of Brooklyn, in order that a decent and in some sense suitable approach to the Bridge might be had. Already the elevated railroad companies have been permitted to run across and around it, so as seriously to impair its usefulness and destroy its attractiveness almost wholly. This should not have been permitted, but it is now too late to remedy it. It is not too late to prevent the further invasion of the plaza and to maintain the semblance of an adequate approach to the new station; and the members of the Board of Trustees will assume a grave responsibility if they yield to even a part of the demands of the Brooklyn Heights Company.

We recognize the importance of bringing trolley-car passengers reasonably close to the Bridge, but it has been shown more than once that this can be done without trenching on the plaza. Although overshadowed by elevated railroad tracks and bridges, what remains of the plaza is decidedly well worth preserving, though at present it is so cluttered with materials for the Bridge station that no fair idea of it can be obtained. It will be an outrage upon the rights of the people of Brooklyn, who have invested $1,000,000 in this plaza, if it is given over in part to a trolley company willing to pay the paltry rental of $2,000 a year. They might as well be asked to permit a trolley-car stand in City Hall Square or Prospect Park. If the Brooklyn trustees act together they can defeat this scheme.

CLERICAL REACTION IN AUSTRIA.

Seldom has there been between the two sections of the Dual Monarchy so great a contrast in political, social and religious affairs as that which is now presented. In the Trans-Leithian kingdom, as we have just had occasion to record, a vast revolution has been effected in the direction of civil and religious liberty. In fact, all distinctions of church and creed have been abolished, and Christian and Hebrew, Protestant and Catholic, are now equal before the law. In the Cis-Leithian empire an almost equally great revolution is being effected, but in the contrary direction, toward religious despotism. It began in some of the large provincial towns, such as Salzburg, Graz, Troppau, Linz and Reichenberg. Now it has involved Vienna itself even more completely, and threatens to extend throughout all Austria. It is not too much to say that it is fraught with ominous significance, not only for Austria, but for the union of the monarchy, and for the maintenance of the Triple Alliance and the status quo in Europe.

The Anti-Semite party has swept Vienna in the municipal elections. That is the salient fact in the case. It has secured a two-thirds majority of the City Council by a more than two-thirds majority of the popular vote. For six years, therefore, Karl Lüger—a sort of Austrian Boulanger—will be the Chief Magistrate of that capital, with an irresistible majority at his back, and with the besom of an almost incredibly reactionary programme in his hands. That programme is, in the first place, anti-Jewish. It provides that all Jews shall be expelled and excluded from the municipal service; that no Jews shall be allowed to make contracts with the municipal government, and that all such contracts now existing shall be cancelled, and that the public schools, which are supported by a general tax, shall no longer be open to Jewish children. That is the policy which the government of Vienna will henceforth pursue toward a people who form one-tenth of the population and pay one-third of the taxes of the city.

That, however, is not all. The programme is not merely anti-Jewish. It is ultra-clerical all around. It proposes to put Protestants under the ban almost as much as the Jews. No more Protestant teachers will be allowed in the schools, and the whole system of public instruction will be put into the hands of the Roman Catholic clergy as completely as it was before the liberal legislation of 1868. That will be the case in Vienna, and largely throughout Austria, for the example of the capital is being imitated far and wide. No wonder Dr. Richter says the Vienna election was only the prelude to a great struggle, in which the real leader on the Anti-Semite side will be not Dr. Lüger, but a far more exalted and important personage, who is now using him as a tool. The intimation is, of course, that this reactionary movement is directed from the Vatican itself, and that its object is to punish Hungary for its Liberalism and Italy for its abolition of the temporal power of the Papacy by menacing or actually destroying Austria's compromise with the one and her alliance with the other. Dr. Richter may take too serious a view of the case. If so, he is not alone in error; for even the foreign Ambassadors at Vienna have sent long dispatches to their Governments, discussing the Vienna municipal election as a matter of the gravest international importance.

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

Actual business includes three things—the orders or purchases which sustain future production, the delivery and tranportation of products, and the payments for past purchases and production. The payments through clearing-houses in October have averaged daily 24.5 per cent more than last year, but 6.4 per cent less than in 1892. The transportation of products is indicated by railroad earnings, which have been for the first week of October 6.3 per cent more than last year, but only a few roads reported; in September they were 4.2 per cent larger than last year and 10.8 per cent less than in 1892. The new orders are at present smaller than last year or in any year of fair prosperity, and quite a number of works have stopped, while many others are operating in advance of orders in the hope that a better demand will appear hereafter.

This hope is necessarily modified by the state of prices, which have advanced in every direction more for materials than for goods. Cotton goods have been rising every week, but are only 25.2 per cent higher than in March, while cotton after some decline is still 62.2 per cent higher. Hides rose 80 per cent before the yielding began, leather 50 per cent, and boots and shoes 40 per cent in the same time. Bessemer pig at Pittsburg rose 75 per cent before it began to fall, steel beams 33 per cent, and steel rails 26 per cent during the same time. Cotton is yielding a little, pig iron considerably, and hides and leather materially, and those who produce without orders have to take materials on a falling market when they are nevertheless relatively much higher than the products to be accumulated. Naturally this limits the disposition to take risks. Trade journals describe the want of new business in strong terms. "The Iron Age" says that buying of iron is "of exceedingly small proportions," and that demand for finished products is "extremely light." Bessemer pig iron fell $1 last week, and Grey Forge 25 cents, but tank steel also declined and other finished products were weaker. "The Shoe and Leather Reporter" notes that business is dull, buyers holding off, expecting lower prices, and that orders in wax and kip boots and shoes are about finished and there are no new ones, while Union leather has declined two cents and hides at Chicago are lower and average the lowest since May 7.

But while new business is scanty, the mills are doing great work on the orders taken some time ago. The output of pig iron October 1 was the largest ever known—201,414 tons weekly, against 194,029 September 1—and in spite of the yielding in prices most of the works have orders for some time to come, many of them taken at top figures. That some are not thus supplied appears from the fact that they are bidding for new business at lower prices. The cotton mills are working to meet a demand which has been greatly stimulated by the rise of goods and raw cotton, and some of them still have large stocks of cheap cotton to work upon, but many others are now obliged to buy at high figures, and 147,671 bales have been taken by Northern spinners since September 1, against 201,794 for the same time last year. The woollen industry has a fair demand for dress goods, by no means as large as usual, while for men's woollens orders are so limited that the closing of many works is expected. Trade journals note that the rush of demand is so great abroad that mills cannot find enough hands, and are actually importing wool from this country, over 500,000 pounds Montana wool having been exported from Boston last week, while the demand here has not prevented a decline in price averaging over a cent since August 1. Sales are large, and because far beyond the consuming capacity of mills if all were at work, are evidently speculative in character.

These industrial conditions, if for the moment not favorable, do not prove that better demand will not come when the enormous quantities of products ordered or purchased while prices were mounting rapidly have been taken by consumers. For the time, nearly all traders have taken more goods on the rise than they can immediately market. The question how much they will be able to market and at what prices is the one on which the future of business largely depends. It is encouraging that all trade reports indicate a very fair and in some cases decidedly active retail trade in the interior.

The present demand at the South is good, although collections are slow, many holding back cotton as long as they can. In view of this the quantity which has come into sight in October—575,873 bales, not 16 per cent smaller than for the same weeks last year—clearly merits attention. If the crop were as small as many believe, deliveries would hardly be but 16 per cent less than from a crop of 9,900,000 bales. But it is true that much cotton has to be sold early to cover the debts of planters, so that receipts may presently decrease. The deliveries of wheat are also far too large for the official crop estimates, although those have been screwed up a trifle of 30,000,000 bushels or so. Western receipts were 13,905,968 bushels in two weeks, against 9,177,285 last year, but Atlantic exports, flour included, were in the same time only 2,745,208 bushels, against 4,790,275 last year. The price advanced last week about 1½ cents without any reason in the actual movement.

Money is easier, a sudden decrease having appeared in the interior demand, and, although London has been emptying about 20,000 shares on the stock market, prices are a trifle higher for railroads and practically the same for trusts. Out of 1,121,070 shares sold last week, 538,408 were of six trust stocks, 376,513 of six railroad stocks and only 206,149 of all others. The Treasury returns entirely sustain the charge of deceptive suppression of payments in September. In twelve days of October the deficit has gone above $8,000,000, with payments of $19,444,000, against $24,000,000 in the full month of September. Receipts are not large, customs at the rate of $14,000,000, and internal at the rate of $12,600,000 for the month. Imports continue heavy, and in two weeks exceeded last year's by $4,763,565, while the exports fall below last year's. The weekly comparison with 1892 is deceptive, because in that year the returns of imports were inflated by improper invoices from silver-using countries, and the Treasury has cut down its monthly statement of imports at New-York by $6,646,885 in October, 1892, but the weekly statements have not been corrected, and remain much too large.

Some people are amazed because Tammany, after the lesson of last year, has this fall renominated the same old gang of knaves. But why? Whom else could it nominate, without going outside its own organization?

It would require considerable proof to make any fair-minded person believe the story set afloat to the effect that the Republicans were preparing to colonize New-Jersey with illegal voters on Election Day. The rumor was started at a meeting of the Democratic State Committee in Jersey City, and its reputed author is Colonel E. Livingston Price, a gentleman who used to oil the Democratic machine when it was transacting the public business. It is true that there has been a great deal of colonizing across the Hudson River, and that the poll lists have been loaded up with the names of the dead and the absent, whose places were kindly filled by others; but the only connection the Republican party ever had with these transactions was in exposing them.

Jacob A. Cantor served Tammany faithfully for many years. Now he has been stabbed in the back by the men for whom he toiled.

The inconveniences and nuisances attending the reconstruction of the New-York Bridge station were never more manifest than during the heavy rains on Saturday and yesterday. Fortunately, something in the way of protection of passengers has been furnished in roof coverings over the platforms on which passengers enter and leave trains, but the protection is inadequate. It is possible that the Bridge authorities are doing the best they can, but it is hard for regular travellers who see the slow progress that is being made to believe it, especially when the rain is descending upon them in torrents.

It is Labouchere's opinion that great vigilance is required of the British man when he meets the American man in any of the contests of diplomacy or trade or sport, and it is perhaps true. But his implication that the reason for this is that some unfair advantage is always likely to be taken of the former is absurd. In the first of these exercises England has been the most overreaching Power that ever existed, the exorbitancy of her pretensions and exactions corresponding with the weakness of the State she was dealing with. In trade she has been equally domineering and monopolizing all over the world; in sport her only important international contests have been with us, and she has generally but not always been whipped. Mr. Labouchere has too much good sense to affirm that there has ever been anything unsportsmanlike on our side in our contests with her. He knows better. In the long competition for the yachting cup, extending over nearly fifty years, the Americans have met their competitors in the most generous manner, given them every consideration they could ask, lived up to every possible requirement of the sport and beaten them every time.

The people of this town have no use for Alexander S. Williams in any public capacity whatever.

Mrs. Ballington Booth's desire to ride on a railroad engine is out of the ordinary, but should not subject her to harsh criticism for undertaking something strange and unwomanly. She did not take the trip for the sake of excitement or in order to "write up" the experience, but because she wanted to see the "technical side" of a railroad engineer's life and expected to see and hear much that would aid her in her work. Such a motive will carry her into stranger places than an engine cab, if she is intent on seeing the "technical side" of all men's occupations and vocations.

The Tammany tiger can no more change its stripes than the leopard its spots or the Ethiopian his skin. Its constituent atoms are always in perturbation, but it remains the same beast under all circumstances. Last year it was trampled into pemmican under the boot heels of an outraged public, but it reappears again almost as fresh and a good deal more ravenous than before. Its candidates almost all bear the old mark of the Tammany tar pot. They stand for the old set of Wigwam principles: that public office is a private snap; that the machinery of justice is to be run by one set of criminals for the protection of another; that every business and crime is to be laid under blackmail, and that whiskey shall flow free as the harbor tides in every hour of every day in the year. These declarations really comprise its platforms and embody its purposes. The animal stands the best possible chance of another thumping at the next election, which will leave of it neither hide, hair nor whiskers, nor even its conventional grin, such as survived the disappearance of the remainder of the Cheshire cat. When it finally steps down and out it may be said of it, as of the Pictish regicide, that nothing in its life became it like the leaving of it, which would serve as its mortuary, remembrance and epitaph.

Politics does make singular bedfellows when the once redoubtable Otto Kempner is again seen hand in glove with the Wigwam.

Mayor Schieren, as was to be expected, has promised to do all he can to secure the election of Mr. Wurster as his successor. He will make speeches in various parts of Brooklyn and preside at Republican meetings. The election of Mr. Wurster means a continuance of the present administration, and it is only natural that all the influence of the present administration should be employed to bring about that result.

PERSONAL.

A service in commemoration of Colonel William Prescott, who commanded the American forces in the redoubt at the battle of Bunker Hill, will be held under the auspices of the association of the Sons of the Revolution, in the South Congregational Meeting-House (Dr. Edward Everett Hale's), corner of Exeter and Newbury sts., Boston, on the evening of Monday, October 14, at 8 o'clock. The Hon. William Everett, LL. D., will deliver the oration. The Society of the Cincinnati, the Colonial Dames of America, the Historical Society, the Colonial Society of Massachusetts and other kindred bodies have been invited to be represented upon this occasion.

"The Chicago Times-Herald" has learned that of the forty-four State Governors, thirty-nine are avowed believers in religion. Ten are Presbyterians, five Congregationalists, five Episcopalians, four Methodists, three Unitarians, one Baptist and one Christian, while the remaining ten say they are simply Christians. Governor Budd of California, in his reply, says he has no religion, but he believes in the observance of Sunday as the day of rest. His parents are not believers, and he was brought up as a free thinker. Governor Oates of Alabama says he is not a member of any church, and that he never joined but two institutions—the Masonic fraternity and the Democratic party.

Michael A. Hickey, who discovered the celebrated Anaconda copper mine in Montana in 1866, thought so little of his discovery that he failed to locate it until 1876. Then he and his brother divided it between them, his brother calling his portion the St. Lawrence, after St. Lawrence County, in this State, the old home of the brothers. How Michael came to give the Anaconda Mine its peculiar name is thus related by him: "I thought quite a long time before I named this mine. Several thousand locations had been filed in and about Butte, and I wanted to get a new name. I served in McClellan's army in the war. One day while in camp I had picked up a copy of The New-York Tribune and read one of Greeley's editorials in which he said that McClellan's army was enveloping Lee's army in its coils like a giant anaconda. It struck me that that word anaconda was a mighty good word, and it always stuck to me. So when I wanted a name that no one else had hit on I thought of the anaconda, and gave the mine the name which has become so famous. It is my opinion that there is no bottom to the Anaconda Mine. The lead has never been less than 75 feet wide, and runs from that up to 200 feet wide. I think it will be mined as deep as the heat can be endured, and I think it will turn to native copper eventually, like the Lake Superior mines." It is an interesting fact that Mr. Hickey got only about $40,000 for this famous mine.

The opening address of Dr. Thomas M. Drown, the new president of Lehigh University, has elicited praise from every quarter. "The Philadelphia Press" says of it: "Whether it be by his clear insight into the methods of education that tell in commercial success, or by his broad and comprehensive view as to training that makes for character, Dr. Drown shows himself to be the right man in the right place. He also proves himself to be an addition to the educational forces of the State that will make an effect not confined to the institution with which he is connected. His address at South Bethlehem is as remarkable for its elevation and its reaching out after the higher ideals in education as it is for the minute suggestion of the details of a practical course in engineering. These latter suggestions reveal the practical and scientific side of Dr. Drown's culture. As he said himself, his object is to show that a course of engineering study liberally planned and faithfully carried out is capable of making not only a broadly educated man, but one whose enthusiasm for truth and truth-seeking has been kindled to a living flame."

DR. NEWTON ON SUNDAY SALOONS.

HE DECLARES FOR LOCAL OPTION, AND THINKS THAT NEW LEGISLATION WILL BE NEEDED.

The Rev. Dr. R. Heber Newton preached in All Souls' Church, at Madison-ave. and Sixty-sixth-st., yesterday morning on "The Sunday Saloon." In opening his remarks he indorsed the action of the Police Commissioners in enforcing the excise law, saying: "So long as the existing excise laws are on our statute books they ought to be enforced. Whatever other laws are substituted, let them be enforced as sternly and as impartially. Mr. Roosevelt has set the standard to which we must hold all his successors." Continuing, he said:

There is manifest a strong desire and determination on the part of the church-going portion of the community to enforce permanently the total closing of the saloons on Sunday. This question is one of the utmost seriousness, whereon the soberest judgment must be exercised. The first step is that the whole question shall be submitted to the people of the city to determine. The city is no longer a baby, to be kept in leading strings of the State. We can never educate a true public sense on this question, except as responsibility is laid upon us. Local option means far more than the right of a city to settle its own excise system. It means that civic freedom with which comes the education of a civic conscience. The churches can educate the community to an orderly, sober Sunday, if they will, but only so far as the divine plan of human education is followed, and the city is thrown upon its own responsibility in entire freedom to choose the right or wrong.

I yield to no man in my sense of the inestimable value of Sunday as a day of rest and a day for the education of the spiritual nature. We all desire whatever policy is best calculated to promote sobriety, only we must be sure that we do not let zeal drive us into paths which will circle round and land us back into the swamps of intemperance again. The Christian Endeavor Council, which has just closed in Brooklyn, called for the permanency of the existing laws. Christian churches in council assembled have echoed this demand, and refuse to consider the question of modifying these laws. It seems to me that such a course is a serious mistake.

Dr. Newton then gave a number of reasons for this statement. He argued that a total closing of saloons through a whole Sunday had never been achieved in any large city of Western Christiandom, and said that heretofore in all attempts to regulate the liquor traffic on Sunday this community had been content with a partial enforcement; that the saloons have been left open during the latter portion of the day, whatever the laws upon the statute books.

He emphasized the distinction that he said should be made between the sale of ardent spirits and the sale of beer, showing that none is embodied in the present law.

He said further:

The attempt to enforce prohibition on Sundays will result as other attempts to enforce prohibition on the six other days of the week have resulted. The law will break down in the future, as it has in the past. The persistent atempt to enforce existing