A TEACHER OF BUDDHISM.

MOHINI MOHUN CHATTERJEE COMING TO THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. A. P. Sinnett Also Announced to Lecture to American Students of Buddhism this Winter—What Buddhism Teaches.

The announcement made in THE SUN last Sunday that New York is to have a place of worship or public meeting for the rapidly growing Buddhist societies has created much interest. In consequence of it the New York Aryan Theosophical Society, at its meeting last week, was attended by strangers seeking the names of the officers, and wanting information relative to the matter. The meetings of this society are open only to members, and the strangers were unable to secure the desired particulars. THE SUN stated that Eastern teachers had been interested in the efforts of those who ask for instruction in this country, and in several instances Western pupils had come in direct contact with the priests of this religion in Europe and India. From private advices it is learned that a Hindoo graduate of the University at Bombay and a high caste Brahmin, Mohini Mohun Chatterjee, is to come to the United States from London shortly. He has been teaching in London and on the Continent, and is now to come here where he will undertake the active work of the *Guru* on his arrival. He has the approval of the Brotherhood in Thibet, and has worked with the sanction of this body in Europe for the past two years. When he reaches here the study of Aryan literature will be undertaken in earnest by the disciples.

The want of a succinct explanation of the spread of this most ancient of all the religions, and of an exposition of the beliefs of Buddhists is felt, and THE SUN gladly supplies the public with this information—difficult of obtainment in this country. Every genuine Buddhist is sworn to obey certain mandates, and to bring no reproach upon the doctrines of Lord Buddha by any mistaken opinions or conclusions. For many years the study of Sanskrit has been under way by English scholars, and Max Muller in England, and a number of eminent Professors in Germany, have been opening up the treasures of a literature unknown before in the West. The people of the United States have not been so much in the current of this literature as have Europeans, but it is a remarkable fact that Americans more universally and quickly appreciate the philosophy of Buddhism than any Western nation. Some years ago the cultivated class of Hindus could not be induced to believe that live money-loving, energetic, practical American had a penchant for the mysticism of the East, or cared for the religion that came down to them, in essence, from the forefathers of the race—the Aryans. But such has been proven to be the case, and there are thousands of people to-day, where ten years ago, were but a few dozens, anxious to know the subject.

Letters received by Indian pundits since the publication of "The Light of Asia" have amazed them, and the demand for the standard works on Buddhism has led to the translation of many volumes Indian scholars have been sent from Bombay and Calcutta to England to do this work, and the catalogues of London publishers show an immense activity in this direction.

The whole school of French Positivists have become practically Buddhists, and the German scientists, says the eminent Prof. Ernst Haeckel, are fully of the opinion that the Buddhistic theory of the eternity of matter and force and other particulars were identical with the latest deductions of science.

Very few merely scientific people in America are interested in esoteric study, but when any individual among them has taken up the investigation of esoteric Buddhism they have found it to represent a true individualism utterly at war with the theory of miracle, and unlike any other spiritual teaching in that it is identical with the position of modern science as explained by the late Prof. J. W. Draper and others. The followers of Buddhism claim that it is, as taught six centuries before the Christian era, a perfect code of morals, and a philosophy broad enough to have anticipated the inductions of modern learning and speculation. Buddhism teaches right belief, right thought, right speech, right doctrine, right means of livelihood, right endeavor, right memory, right meditation. He who keeps these digits in mind and follows them, says a teacher, will be free from sorrow and may reach salvation from the miseries of existence. Buddhism teaches reincarnation or rebirths, and the doctrine of Karma. Without a thorough understanding of these two points it is useless to try to master the philosophy. It is not in the province of an article like this to outline a religious belief, but it may be to the interest to state that the explanation of the reincarnation theory is this: That the unsatisfied desire for things that belong to the state of personal existence in the material world is the cause of repeated rebirths. This unquenched desire for personal existence is a force, and has a creative power in itself so strong that it draws the being back into earth-life. This doctrine is in reconciliation with science, inasmuch as it is the doctrine of cause and effect. Science teaches that man is the result of a law of development, from the imperfect and lower, to a higher and perfect condition. In other words, it is the doctrine of evolution.

The stumbling block to Western students, who have been reared in the belief that this life is the only one that exists for action, and that succeeding it is heaven or hell, is the doctrine of repeated lives, each one being the result of previous ones. Buddhists repudiate the doctrine of a personal God. They consider such a belief as utterly absurd. The philosophy teaches the highest goodness without a God, a continued existence without what goes by the name of "Soul," a happiness without an objective heaven, a redemption by oneself as the Redeemer, and without rites, prayers, penances, priests, or intercessory saints. In a word, Buddhism is a pure, moral philosophy, which assumes the universal operation of the law of cause and change, by which all things, the worlds and all forms, animate and inanimate, upon them are governed. Man, in the words of the Eastern doctrine, must work out his own salvation, without fear or favor, and reincarnate as often as his Karma necessitates it. When the desire to repeat himself has ended he reaches Nirvana, the highest state, where rebirths are unknown. The religion of Buddhism, says its followers, is one of noble tolerance, of universal brotherhood, of righteousness and justice. It inculcates obedience to parents, kindness to children and friends, mercy toward the brute creation, indulgence to inferiors, reverence toward Brahmins and members of the order, suppression of anger, passion, cruelty, or extravagance, and tolerance and charity.

In countries where Buddhism prevails there are temples for the followers of Buddha, and it has been thought best by the older Buddhists in this country that a meeting place where the more learned may teach the younger members, and give aid to all who ask it. There are no converts to Buddhism, because it is not a religion in the sense that Westerners apply this term. It is a moral philosophy, and one that must be grasped by the intellect, and accepted by the intuition. It is remote from the emotional, and has no such props for its students as are offered by orthodox religions. The American Buddhist feels a natural reticence in discussing his reasons for embracing the doctrines of Buddha, and it is with great reserve that any of them give information. Recognizing a growing demand on the part of the public for a better understanding of the matter, one or two have spoken. The interest awakened will be more met during the winter by the Hindu teacher, who has announced his intention of making a stay in the United States, and will be first in New York. It is likely also that A. P. Sinnett, the author of "Esoteric Buddhism" and other works of a kindred nature, will be in New York to lecture this season. From present appearances it looks as if the fashionable diversion this winter will be lectures on mysticism, and the most popular books will be a revival of Bulwer Lytton's "Zanoni," "The Coming Race," and works of that character. In English literary circles Buddhism has been a fashionable study for several years, and all the signs point to its early adoption here as a fashionable study.

Signal Office Prediction.

Fair weather, northwesterly winds, slightly warmer.

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.

The steamship Leerdam arrived last night.

Music on the Mall in Central Park at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

Judge Donohue has granted an absolute divorce to Edward Schnell from Dora Schnell.

The harbor police found a boat containing twelve bags of coffee at the foot of Pike street early yesterday.

Banker Foster, whose real name appears to be Guy W. Britton, was held for the Grand Jury yesterday by Justice Gorman.

Collector Magone has recommended the removal of George Dorenbury, a clerk at the Custom House department at $1,000 a year, on account of alleged intemperate habits.

The Association of the Alumni of Columbia College will hold their annual meeting on Monday at 2 P. M., in the library building, Forty-ninth street and Madison avenue.

John Galbraith, a manufacturer of feathers and artificial flowers at 50 Bleecker street, was stricken by apoplexy in his office yesterday and sent to St. Vincent's Hospital.

David W. Chadwick, the counterfeiter who was captured in Albany, was arraigned before Commissioner Shields yesterday. He waived examination and was held in $5,500 bail for trial.

The acting Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Fairchild, has directed, upon recommendation of the Collector, that the bonded warehouse of A. H. Gouraud, 102 and 104 Greenwich st, be reopened.

The steamship Anchoria of the Anchor line was due here on Wednesday, but has not been heard from. The agents said yesterday that she had been as late as this before, and that most likely something had broken and she had stopped to fix it.

Mr. Frank Lincoln, the well known entertainer, leaves for Chicago on Tuesday evening next. Mrs G. M. Pullman has asked for his monologue as a feature for one of her receptions. Mr. Lincoln will be absent from New York about three or four months.

SQUARE GAMBLER RANSOM'S MONEY.

A Contest Over the Will of his Sister Being Waged in New Brunswick.

When Charles Ransom, the so-called square gambler, who owned club houses in Long Branch and New York, died in December last, leaving about $200,000 to his wife and three sisters, he supposed he had fixed things so that his heirs would be contented. But already two of his nieces, who are sisters, have gone to the courts over a matter of $50,000 of the dead gambler's money. The largest share of his property was left to his wife. She got his handsome residence in West Twenty-fifth street and the money from the sale of the Long Branch gambling house. Ransom's three sisters shared alike in the remainder, so that to each was to have been distributed about $50,000. Two vacant lots in Ocean avenue in Long Branch and other real estate there remain to be sold and the money divided among the heirs.

To provide a quiet retreat for himself, and a home for one of his sisters, Mrs. Mary R. Jones, who was a widow with two daughters, Ransom bought a large farm two miles from New Brunswick, N. J. In his will half of the farm was given to the widow's daughter and her husband, Mr. and Mrs. William Frost. The other half was bequeathed to the gambler's three sisters. Mr. Frost was the farmer. He is a retired New York fireman who draws a pension. After Ransom's death the household was not a harmonious one. Curious minded people in New Brunswick aver that Mrs. Jones's daughters could not agree to keep out of their conversation the question of who should have the lion's share of the property when Mrs. Jones should die. At any rate, Mrs. Jones fell sick last spring and went away from her home, it is said, to avoid the bickering. Her daughter, Mrs. Fanny Wheeler, ministered to her, and her services were acceptable to Mrs. Jones. Mrs. Wheeler has been compelled to earn her own living. For a period she was a member of a "Pinafore" opera company which sang at the Aquarium, now Harrigan's New Park Theatre. Afterward the company went through the States. When Mrs. Jones died, aged 65 years, on July 30 last, her will, which was dated March 30, 1886, was found to give all of her property including her interest in the Ransom farm, to Mrs. Fanny Wheeler, while to Mrs. Frost she gave only $1,000. When the will was taken to be filed in the Surrogate's Court in Middlesex county, N. J., it was learned by Mrs. Wheeler's counsel, Geo. C. Ludlow, formerly Governor of New Jersey, that Mrs. Frost's counsel, Mr. J. H. Van Cleef of New Brunswick, had filed a caveat. The testimony of ex-Gov. Ludlow, who drew up the will, and of Dr. Baldwin was taken in proof of the will, a few days ago, before Judges Cowenhoven, Scott, and Newton, in the Orphans' Court in New Brunswick.

The contest has been much talked of in New Brunswick by people who did not know the facts that the will was contested by Mrs. Frost not only on account of undue influence and the incapacity of Mrs. Jones to testify, which are the usual reasons given for contesting a will, but also on the ground that fraud was used by Mrs. Wheeler. The story ran that Mrs. Wheeler visited Mr. Ludlow's office with a written paper, which she represented to Mr. Ludlow as expressing the wishes of Mrs. Jones as to the disposition of her property. It was also said that Mrs. Wheeler was accompanied by a companion and friend, Mrs. Starr, who was a dancer, Hattie Starr, who sang in the "Mikado" last summer. Mr. Ludlow said last evening that not a word of this story was true. It was Mrs. Jones herself, as Mr. Ludlow had already testified in the Orphans' Court, who came to his office and asked him to draw up her will. She was instructed to go home, write what she wanted to say, and bring the paper to the lawyer's office. She did so, and Mr. Ludlow drew up the will. Mrs. Jones signed the document. "Mary Richard Ransom Jones." Mrs. Jones's name, Mrs. Frost says, was Mary Richard Jones. The Frosts throw this into the legal contest as a suspicious circumstance, but they have not said what they suspect. Dr. Baldwin, who witnessed the will, was Mrs. Jones's physician. He testified that Mrs. Jones was capable of making a will on March 30, 1886.

As to the reasons Mrs. Jones had for giving one daughter all of her money and leaving the other out in the cold, a gentleman with whom Mrs. Jones said last evening that Mrs. Wheeler, who by the will gets the property, had nothing, while Mrs. Frost was provided for through her husband. The contestants are to produce witnesses before the Orphans' Court in New Brunswick at the next hearing.

THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

Theodore Thomas Again Director—The Season's Programme and New Artists.

The announcements for the coming season of the Philharmonic Society are now made public and promise an interesting series of orchestral concerts. The society has retained the services of Mr. Theodore Thomas as director. The programmes which are now issued for the first time for the entire season show judgment and care as well as no little enterprise on the part of Mr. Thomas and the Philharmonic directors. Several new and important works will be heard here for the first time by the Philharmonic orchestra.

The concerts which for the first time will take place in the Metropolitan Opera House will be given on Saturday evenings, Nov. 13, Dec. 4, Jan. 14, Feb. 19, March 19, and April 9, the concerts, as usual, being preceded by public rehearsals on the Friday afternoons preceding the Saturday concert dates. The orchestra will consist of 110 players.

The soloists are Miss Emma Juch, Miss Lillie Lehmann, Mr. Ludwig, and Mr. Rafael Joseffy. The following are among the novelties announced for the season: At the first concert Miss Emma Juch and Mr. Ludwig will be heard in scenes from Rubinstein's "Nero," which will be given for the first time, and the orchestra will play Anton Bruckner's new symphony (No. 7) in E major, for which extra instruments have been built at the order of Mr. Thomas, in Europe, this summer. At the second concert, in which Miss Lehmann will be heard in the finale from Wagner's "Gotterdammerung," a new symphony by Tschaikowsky, after Byron's "Manfred," will be played. At the third concert the novelty will be Brahms's symphony in E minor (No. 4). At the fourth concert there will be a new symphony by Saint-Saens, played from MS., and this programme will also contain Brahms's second concerto for piano, with Mr. Joseffy.

At the fifth concert, although Rubenstein's dramatic symphony is announced, an entirely new symphony by him will be played for the first time if the score is received in time.

At the sixth and last concert there will be a new symphony by an Italian composer, Alberto Franchetti, which has proved a remarkable success in Italy, and Raff's adaptation for orchestra of Bach's "chaconne," which Raff has dedicated to the New York Philharmonic Society.

"Johnson and Wife" Overcome by Gas.

A man and woman, who were registered as Charles Johnson and wife, were found unconscious in their room at the Bowery Hotel, 395 Bowery, yesterday morning, from the effects of gas which had escaped from an open burner. No attempt had been made to stop up the chinks in the door, and it is thought that through ignorance they blew out the gas. They were taken to Bellevue Hospital, and last night had recovered sufficiently to render it probable that they would get well. The man is about 35 years old and very stout; the woman is about the same age. They were too weak last night to make any statement.

The record on the hotel register was evidently fiction. In the man's pocket was found a membership card of Typographical Union No. 6, bearing the name D. S. McChesney.

Life Saver of the Bleakley Chowder Club.

The Andrew Bleakley Chowder Club went to New Dorp on Aug. 26. Adam Peterman skylarked with a friend on the gangplank of the steamer at the landing, and fell into the water. He sank twice and was going down the third time when Henry Holzenthaler jumped in and rescued him. Last evening the club commemorated the event in Arnold's Hall, 110th street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues. Gen. James B. O'Beirne, on behalf of the club, presented a life-saving medal to Mr. Holzenthaler. Prof. John E. N. Hunt made a speech and gave a medal to Mr. Peterman to remind him of his debt of gratitude to his benefactor.

Clara Leirom's Assailant in Custody.

Charles Mills of Babylon, a 22-year-old colored man, who says he was a waiter in a Fire Island hotel last summer, surrendered himself to Constable John Wood in Babylon yesterday afternoon. A searching party had been looking for him on suspicion that he was the negro who waylaid thirteen-year-old Clara Leirom of Breslau on Wednesday afternoon as she was returning from school. Clara was sent for and she positively identified Mills as her assailant. He denied that he was the man. An extra guard has been placed around the Babylon lockup to prevent his being lynched.

Missionaries Bound for Africa.

Seven missionaries, sent out by the Foreign Mission Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, sailed for Africa yesterday via Liverpool on the Aurania. They are W. H. Arringtale of Baltimore and his wife and son, Louisa H. Hartley of South Hampton, N. H., Martha E. Kah of Hastings, Ia., Susie F. Harvey of Des Moines, Ia., Mary E. Lindsay of Chicago, and L. FannieUmmings of Reading, Mass. They propose to join Bishop Taylor.

Awaiting a Decision in Jaehne's Case.

A decision in the Jaehne case, which has been before the Court of Appeals for several months, is expected on Monday. Outside of Jaehne's cronies little interest is felt about it in the Fifth district. His political pull has passed away, and if he gets a new trial on the bribery indictment he is open to criminal proceedings for receiving stolen goods.

Pastor Spaulding Resigns.

The Rev. Dr. H. W. Spaulding, pastor of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Erie Street, Jersey City, has tendered his resignation.

ATTACKING THE COAL MEN.

GOV. PATTISON SAYS THEY HAVE COMBINED AGAINST THE PUBLIC.

He Asks the Attorney-General to Take Action Against the Companies—Evils which he Says they are Bringing Upon the People—He Also Denounces the Trunk Line Pool.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Oct. 2.—Gov. Pattison has addressed a letter to Attorney-General Cassidy on the action of the anthracite pool, and requesting him to move against it in court. The Governor says:

"Certain corporations chartered by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, acting in concert, have ordered two advances in prices of anthracite coal. These corporations comprise what is known as the Anthracite Coal Combination, which was created at a meeting in New York city on Dec. 31, 1884, when there were present representatives of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company, Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, Pennsylvania Coal Company, Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

"At that meeting an agreement was entered into by which six of these corporations were, in effect, pledged in writing to restrict and regulate the production of coal and to maintain and advance its price. An apportionment of the total production was then allotted to each company for the year 1885, and on Jan. 1, 1886, a new allotment went into operation, based on an annual production of 33,500,000 tons."

After referring to the advances of 30 cents per ton in the price of coal since July 2, the Governor continues:

"Recently, through the offices of a syndicate of capitalists, there has been a strengthening of the anthracite coal combination, and the claim is now made by some of its members that they can mark up coal prices to any figure they please, thereby subjecting the public to their cupidity, injuriously and unwarrantably taxing every fireside and imposing upon coal consumers the financial burdens which the speculations of some of these companies have engendered.

"Although the State Constitution declares that 'no corporated company doing the business of common carrier shall directly or indirectly prosecute or engage in mining or manufacturing articles for transportation over its works,' yet all or nearly all of the common carriers represented in the anthracite coal combination are engaged, directly or indirectly, in the mining of coal.

"The anthracite regions of the State are practically under the control of this combination. For extended periods it has kept the mines running on three-quarter time, thus putting nearly 100,000 workers on what amounts to three-quarter pay. By hindering competition it has restricted the development of our mineral wealth. It has adulterated or improved the price of coal as best suited its purpose. It has maintained the prices of coal supplied to line and to city trade at figures ranging more than $1 per ton over and above the prices at which it sold the same article to consumers living further from the mines, but in territory that did not come within the terms of agreement. It has advanced the charges for transportation in excess of the fact that the net earnings of the carrying companies belonging to the combination amounted to about 19 per cent. per annum of the cost of the roads and their equipment, and of the further fact that the charges were higher than they were twenty-six years ago, though the cost of transporting a ton of freight does not to-day amount to more than one-third of its cost at that time. By restricting production and by advancing prices it has crippled vast iron interests, abridging the demand for anthracite coal in the reduction of iron ores, forcing iron furnaces out of blast, and placing heavy all the industries of eastern Pennsylvania at the mercy of the managers of these companies."

My attention has been also called to the methods of the trunk line pool which was organized on Nov. 6, 1885. Under its agreement the railroad traffic originating in Philadelphia and intended for western markets is pooled or apportioned among the Pennsylvania, the Baltimore and Ohio, and the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Companies, the latter being an "affiliated road," representing the New York Central and the Erie roads, and delivering the traffic to them at western points. To secure to them this business, the rates on all traffic in New York city is also apportioned among a number of corporations, of which the following were created by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania: The Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company.

This trunk line pool was organized with the declared purpose of fixing and maintaining a schedule of freight charges which might be agreed upon by its members. It dictates the volume of business over each line between these seaboard cities and the West, destroys competition by bringing every manifest under the supervision of a trunk line Commissioner, and effectively unites the entire traffic under its control. To give an artificial stimulus to traffic it arbitrarily raises or lowers its charges for transportation, adjusting its freight rates upon a basis which will purchase immunity from competition. It destroys the profits of shipments all that the traffic will bear, and sometimes more than it will bear, doing this without reasonable regard to the cost of service or the rights of shippers. It causes vessels to lie idle at docks, thereby making all trade dependent upon its movements and holding a perpetual menace over the material interests of the country.

"Against such combinations the individual is helpless. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the great corporation that has seven members of the anthracite coal combination and of the trunk line pool, vested them with the right of eminent domain and other franchises of a public nature. They owe certain duties to their creditors and stockholders, and upon an infringement upon the rights of individuals or the general well-being of the State. Their interference with the natural current and condition of trade has been in violation of what is believed to be sound public policy and against the best interests of the State. It prejudices the public and oppresses individuals. It is a perversion of the purpose for which they were created. These facts, which have been reported to me as the measure of authenticated, evidence of sufficient importance to refer you for your consideration, and for such action as the circumstances may warrant.

It is understood that Attorney-General Cassidy will at once proceed against the coal pool, but it was intimated that he has not yet decided. This is considered one of the most important steps taken by the State administration, and was not decided upon until after very careful consideration.

WILKESBARRE, Oct. 2.—The miners and laborers belonging to the Amalgamated Association held a large meeting at Plymouth last night and to-day for the purpose of discussing the question of low wages. It was shown that the men are not earning more than $26 per month, and on this amount they cannot provide properly for their families during the winter season. When the question of a strike came up, President Dullard urged that nothing be done regarding a strike until after the 27th, when another meeting will be held.

Secretary Manning to Resume his Duties.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Oct. 2.—Secretary Manning will leave Albany for New York on Wednesday next, and will remain in the latter city at the Fifth Avenue Hotel until the following Tuesday, when he will go to Washington and resume his duties at the Treasury Department. It was Mr. Manning's intention to remain in New York two days only, but Mrs. Manning dissuaded him from going into the national capital until their house in that city had been thoroughly overhauled so far as the plumbing is concerned, has has been the Secretary's office in the Treasury Department. Dr. Hunt insists that blood poisoning from sewer gas caused Mr. Manning's illness.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—Col. Lamont says Secretary Manning is expected the latter part of next week, but it is possible he may not come until the first of the week following.

Removing Chief Justice Chase's Body.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 2.—The arrangements for the removal of the remains of the late Chief Justice Chase from Washington to Cincinnati, and the memorial services incident thereto, are assuming definite shape. The remains will arrive in Columbus on the 14th inst., on which day formal exercises will be held in the rotunda of the Capitol, where the remains will probably lie in state for a time. Justice Stanley Matthews, Ex-Gov. Hoadley, and probably Gov. Foraker will deliver addresses. There will be no funeral decorations or display, in accordance with the wishes of Mrs. Katherine Chase Sprague. The body will arrive by special train, and four colored men, attendants of the Supreme Court when Justice Chase was on the bench, will act as a body guard. The pall bearers have not all been selected, but they will include ex-Secretary McCulloch, Gen. Sherman, Cassius M. Clay, and William E. Evarts.

Increase in Coal Prices.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 2.—The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company to-day issued a circular of October prices for coal delivered on board vessels at Port Richmond for shipment beyond the Delaware Capes and at Elizabethport, N. J. An increase of 8 cents on broken, 10 cents on egg and chestnut, and 20 cents on stove is made at Port Richmond, and the same advance, except 25 cents increase on stove, is made at Elizabethport. The new rates at Port Richmond for hard white ash coal are $5 for lump, steamboat, and egg, $3.55 for broken, $3.80 for egg, $3.45 for chestnut, and $2 for pea.

Cincinnati's Democratic Nominations.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 2.—The Democratic County Convention to-day nominated the following ticket: Judges of Court of Common Pleas—A. B. Huston, Robert A. Johnston, J. Mullen, E. P. Bradstreet, W. J. Coppock; Sheriff—Harry Bishop; Auditor—John B. Peasley; Coroner—R. B. Keller; Commissioner—Wm. F. Arnold; Surveyor—J. A. Holbrook; Board of Control—John D. Parker; Infirmary Director—Henry Hiderbrandt.

John Hastings Buys a Newspaper.

TROY, Oct. 2.—The Troy *Telegram* was to-day sold by C. L. MacArthur & Son to John Hastings, late of the New York *Commercial Advertiser*. Mr. Hastings will assume control of the paper on Monday.

AMUSEMENT NEWS.

Several light operas in German will diversify the week at the Thalia.

M. B. Curtis brings out the new "Caught in a Corner" at the Lee Avenue Opera House, Williamsburgh.

J. McNeill Whistler, the English artist, will lecture here in November, and a show of his pictures will be given. This is a D'Oyly Carte venture.

Proctor's Novelty Theatre, Brooklyn, is an example of the low-price house now so disturbing the business of the drama. Many of the successful plays are presented there.

This is the last week of the "Venus and Adonis" burlesque at Koster & Bial's. A week from to-morrow night "Jack Sheppard" will be grotesquely travestied, with James B. Sheridan as *Jonathan Wild*.

Manager Hanley and Edward Harrigan have postponed the initial performance of the new local play, "The O'Reagans," to next Thursday night at the Park. Meanwhile "Investigation" will be played.

Edmund Gerson, the London manager, promises to bring to America late next year Elizabeth Gorseva, the Russian actress. Gerson says he has been after her for three years. He will also take her to Havana, Mexico, and South America.

"The Main Line" will run at the Lyceum a fortnight longer, and it deserves for its ingenuity the plaudits it has drawn out. May Fortescue, the English actress, will open her American season at the Lyceum on Oct. 18 with "Vanity Fair."

Prof. Cromwell will resume his series of illustrated lectures at the Grand Opera House next Sunday. His first subject will be "The Scottish Lakes and the Homes of Burns and Scott." During the summer he has travelled in Europe, and added to his collection several hundred views of works of art and scenes celebrated in history.

There is a new bill at Dockstader's Minstrels, the retention being the burlesque, "Little Black Sheepard," with its showers of real chestnuts. Fresh songs by the excellent vocalists of this company are frequently introduced. Lew Dockstader has recovered from his humor-killing nervousness of the first week, and now reveals himself as a good entertainer of an original sort. There is no offence to refined taste in this show.

"The Irish Minstrel," Fred Marsden's Celtic comedy, familiar in W. J. Scanlan's repertory for the past two or three seasons, will get its first New York performances at Pastor's this week, closing Scanlan's engagement at that theatre. Lotta will follow next week, playing "The Little Detective," and making a short stay. Her engagement clearly outlines Manager Poole's policy. He is going to make his place a high-class combination house.

Frank Harvey, the English melodramatist of prolific memory, is to be well represented at the People's. This week Aldrich will play his "A Ring of Iron," which she has bought for this country, and has been using ever since she put "Fast Lynne" away for a rest. Next week Harvey's "A Woman against Woman" will be offered by Effie Ellsler and her company. "The Main Line," direct from the Lyceum, is to go to the People's as an early date.

Tony Pastor is back from his usual summer tour, but instead of going directly to his own theatre in Fourteenth street, he will play this week at the Grand Opera House. He and his assisting vaudeville company will be uproariously greeted, no doubt. Next week that fiery actor, Frank Frayne, will appear in "Mardo" and "Si Slocum." After that John Kausing and Ella Hart, vaudeville comedians, will seek ultimate honors in a new farce called "Camp Tea."

The end approaches of the spectacular "Theodora" at Niblo. Conried's "Gypsy Baron" company will soon enter there, and they will open the house with many changes calculated to improve it. The ballet in the second act will be the Hungarian Revolutionary March, used in Herbert's "Natoma" last year, and Raff's adaptation for orchestra of Bach's "chaconne," which Raff has dedicated to the New York Philharmonic Society.

Will Sam Jack's people will be similar "Josephine" in provincial literature, after the dramatic version shall be under way at Wallack's with Henry Hamilton's domestic drama, "Harvest." Hamilton will oversee the production here, and Mr. Wallack will be seen in a role. His play was presented at the London Princess's Theatre a few weeks ago, with Amy Roselle in the leading role, "Harvest," like Keller's new play, "Tangled Lives," deals with a peculiarly striking theme, and is novel in that respect, by any means. The Scotch lassie was treated of in "Harvest," however, while in "Tangled Lives" the New York tenement dwellers are dealt with.

The announcement of Katharine Rogers's engagement for the new company at Wallack's recalls her varied career of the past few seasons. She has played all over the United States, and in the Canadian cities, in the fine museums in a repertory incessantly emotional and peculiarly profitable. Stock work is by no means new to her, and there could be no better training for her work in securing her Wallack prestige. The English make up of his company, for she had acted in England a dozen years, and there she was a favorite, gives her a chance. There are old playgoers who remember her when she was Katherine Randolph. Her eldest daughter is known on the stage as Eleanor Moretti, and is the wife of King Bellew.

The farewell that Januschek is now taking of the American stage is solemnly asserted to be a "positive farewell," and that ought to mean a great deal. This stage will miss the great Polish actor, and it will miss conscientiously, and it is some consolation to reflect that her best encouragement has come from American playgoers. Tomorrow night, at the Windsor, he will open the last engagement she will play in New York city, and during the week she will change her bill with frequency. "Mme Sans Gene" will be the first, then "Bleak House," "Mother and Son," "Marie Antoinette," "Medea," "Henry VIII," and "Macbeth" will follow. Along the version of "Mary Stuart" is not the modern one Schiller story used by Modjeska. Clara Morris will be the ensuing star at the Windsor. Last season she had one of the best weeks in the history of the theatre.

To-morrow night Mrs. D. P. Bowers, an actress of forty years' experience, a tragedienne who is thoroughly American, and whose work has been confined to the stage, will make her first regular appearance in New York in several seasons. She is going to stay a month, and she will offer most of the plays in her extensive and time-tried repertory. Her opening week she will play "Mary Stuart," "Lucretia Borgia," "The Jealous Wife," and "Macbeth." In her support Joseph F. Wheelock, a favorite New York actor, has the lead. He has, so his friends say, been doing the best work of his life this season, and in Pittsburgh his *Macbeth* is said to have agreeably surprised even his Edinburgh critics. Critics will have to be pleased, Wheelock will not be surprised at this, and perhaps will recall how airily and cleverly he played *Mercutio* with Adelaide Moore at the Star, and later he had made a year's continuous acting of *Steer*, a very lachrymose role, in "May Blossom." The monotony of combination work has exhibited not destroyed his ambition, as it has that of many another good actor.

Bertha Welby produced "Le Martyre" at the Third Avenue on Thursday night. Her version is by Mrs. Ettie Henderson, wife of Archie Gunn, who managed Forbes-Robertson of the old Standard in this city. Miss Welby played *Countess Berthier*, and Julian Magnus, of the old Union Square stock, was her half brother, *General Marcel*. The house was not large, and it could not well be being unsympathetic, for Miss Welby is incompetent. There was absolutely no interest in the performance aside from that centred in the author's name, for it was Sardou's playwriting D'Ennery and Tarbe's much-talked-of melodrama had received. Mrs. Henderson, it is probable, worked her adaptation out of the novel on sale here, whereas the form used by the Madison Square company is from the original drama. It is saying a decided compliment to the strength of Mrs. Henderson's work when it is recorded that, despite the execrable acting, the auditors kept their seats to the close of the drama; and the curtain fell at a late hour. There is material for a shorbling play in "Le Martyre," and when it shall be seen at the Madison Square it will have something like justice done to it.

The Lillian Conway Comic Opera Company, which is at the Third Avenue, springs from the Casino in Philadelphia, where Miss Conway has been singing for the past four or five months. After her reappearance at the Twenty-third Street house, she was seen as Fiorella in "The Tycoon," following her domestic trouble, it became evident that she was yet in good voice. At all events the Quaker City people like her very much, and their approval bel her manager, William P. Moore (who used to be at the People's in this city), to arrange for a long tour. The Third Avenue is her first full week engagement. "The Grand Duchess" will be sung until Thursday, when "Fatinitza" will come the week. Some of the artists are Miss Conway herself, Mr. Lewis, who is the bass, and his wife (Jennie Prince) were in the old "Orpheus and Eurydice" burlesque at the Bijou; Jed D'Angelis and his wife, "For more are twain," vaudevillists, and they have played all over the globe; J. J. Ruffert is the baritone, Charles F. Lang the tenor, and Mattie Atherton the second soprano. The next play at the Third Avenue will be "Eagle's Nest," in which Edwin Arden, a young and ambitious actor, has been star ing the past two seasons.

Manager Henry E. Abbey received congratulations from many quarters as soon as THE SUN made known his marriage to Florence Gerard. The affair was quiet and unexpected, save by Mr. Abbey's partner, John B. Schoeffel, and Mrs. Agnes Booth Schoeffel. From the fact that she began her stage work in England, Miss Gerard is frequently recognized as an English girl, and she helps this delusion by an accent that is alien to the latter. But she was born in America. She began in 1877 in Plymouth, England, and did not appear in her own country until Oct. 8, 1883, when she made her debut at the Fifth Avenue, playing *Clara Douglass* in "Money" to the *Alfred Evelyn* of Charles Coghlan. In London her best work was done at the Olympic, Haymarket, and Prince's Theatres. In "The Good for Nothing" she made a great hit as *Nan* at the Olympic. In 1878 she travelled over the British provinces, playing *Esther Eccles* in "Caste," *Bella* in "School," and *Fiorella* in "Ours." As When John Stetson put a comedy company on the road early in 1884, she and Dixey were included in it, and she played with the latter in "Distinguished Foreigners." Altogether she is a rather clever and certainly a versatile actress.

Genevieve Ward will revive her best and favorite play, "Forget Me Not," for her last week at the Star. Her *Stephanie* is a brilliant and adroit impersonation, and has long been the character in which she is most admired. Mr. Irving, the new English lead, will have a heroic role in *Mr Horace Welby*, the part in which, at San Francisco, he made his American debut. Pretty Miss Tyndale will play *Alice*, and will have a chance to show self-possession and graceful stage presence, both of which she lacks in "The Queen's Favorite." Percy Winter, a son of William Winter, and Mr. Hodges, a son of the English portrait painter, Sydney Hodges, will have good parts. After her season at the Star Miss Ward is going to play a short time in other cities and then go to England. If her present plans are carried out she will never again act in America, but will retire from the stage for good after her next fall's tour of England, and settle down at her villa at Shanklin, on the Isle of Wight. Next week one of the principal dramatic events of the season will come to pass at the Star, for Wilson Barrett and his historical drama, "Claudian," will be introduced to America. Barrett plays three weeks, and "Claudian" will be the bill the first fortnight. "Hamlet," "Otto," and "Charterton" are plays from which he will select his third week's changes. Edwin Booth will follow at the Star.

Clara Morris is the current week's star at the Union Square, and her repertory includes her familiar *Camille*, *Miss Multon*, *Cora* ("L'Article 47"), and *Mary Morrison* ("The New Magdalen"). Henry Miller, the husband of Matilda Heron's daughter Bijou, is a leading actor in Miss Morris's support, and has attracted some attention during her present tour. She also has Miss Heron, Rowland Buckstone (formerly of Wallack's), George F. Rist, H. B. Phillips, Nellie Revel, Sara Lascelles, and others equally well known. Miss Morris commenced her season a few weeks ago. Her health is said to be better than it was last year, though she still needs rest between the acts, and sometimes the waits are long. This ordeal, however, has little weight with her admirers, who are enthusiastic and many. She has not appeared at an uptown theatre since she played *Denise* at Daly's, but has been seen at both the Windsor and Third Avenue on the east side, and at each house she made a hit so emphatic as to leave no doubt of her magnetic power with the playgoers of that section. Next week Fanny Davenport will occupy the Union Square, opening her season with this engagement. "Handsome Jack" Barnes, her English, high-priced leading actor, got here from his mother country last Sunday, and last week he rehearsed with the company in "Much Ado About Nothing," which will be a novelty in Miss Davenport's acting list this year. Her *Beatrice* will be a "dreamskaters' revelation." Afterward Miss Modjeska will play two months at the Union square, and then Margaret Mather will come back for six weeks.

STOLE $19,000 AND FLED.

A RECEIVING TELLER OF THE UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK GONE.

His Name is Otto Baumann, and he was a Model Young Man—He Sent his Wife to her Father's in New Haven and Cleared Out.

The clerical force of the Union Dime Savings Institution, at Thirty-second street and Sixth avenue, is short one receiving teller, and the cash account is short $19,152. The missing teller is Otto Baumann. He came to this country from Germany seventeen years ago. He was employed a few months after his arrival by the Union Dime people, to whom he was recommended by several well-known firms in Broad street. Baumann was industrious and shrewd, and worked his way up. The managers of the bank thought they had a prize in him, and trusted him implicitly. A few years ago he was married, and since then he had seemed to work harder than ever. If he had any bad habits he kept them covered up, and everybody who knew him thought him to be an honest, thrifty man, who lived well and saved money on his salary of $2,300 a year. He lived, with his wife and their two children, in a flat at 124th street and Fourth avenue until the first of last July, when he stored his furniture, and his wife and children went on a visit to his wife's father, Valentine Boess, in New Haven.

On Saturday, Sept. 4, Baumann left the bank with the understanding that he was to have a vacation of two weeks. He said he was going to spend his vacation with his wife in New Haven. On the Monday following he appeared at the bank