THE CHINESE SHUT OUT.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND APPROVES THE RESTRICTION BILL.

A Special Message to Congress Reviewing the Whole Chinese Question and Giving the Points of the Treaty Negotiations.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—The President sent the following message to Congress to-day:

I have this day approved House bill No. 11,336, supplementary to an act entitled "An act to execute certain treaty stipulations relating to Chinese," approved the 6th of May, 1882. It seems to me that some suggestions and recommendations may properly accompany my approval of this bill. Its object is to more effectually accomplish by legislation the exclusion from this country of Chinese laborers.

The experiment of blending the social habits and mutual race idosyncrasies of the Chinese laboring classes with those of the great body of the people of the United States has been proved by the experience of twenty years, and ever since the Burlingame treaty of 1868, to be in every sense unwise, impolitic, and injurious to both nations. With the lapse of time the necessity for its abandonment has grown in force, until those having in charge the Government of the respective countries have resolved to modify and sufficiently abrogate all those features of prior conventional arrangements which permitted the coming of Chinese laborers to the United States.

In modification of prior conventions the treaty of Nov. 17, 1880, was concluded, whereby, in the first article thereof, it was agreed that the United States should at will regulate, limit, or suspend the coming of Chinese laborers to the United States, but not absolutely prohibit it; and under this article an act of Congress, approved on May 6, 1882 (see vol. 22, p. 58, Statutes at Large), and amended July 5, 1884 (vol. 23, p. 115, Statutes at Large), suspended for ten years the coming of Chinese laborers to the United States and regulated the going and coming of such Chinese laborers as were at that time in the United States.

It was, however, soon made evident that the mercenary greed of the parties who were trading in the labor of this class of the Chinese population was proving too strong for the just execution of the law, and that the virtual defeat of the object and intent of both law and treaty was being fraudulently accomplished by false pretence and perjury, contrary to the expressed will of both Governments. To such an extent has the successful violation of the treaty and the laws enacted for its execution progressed that the courts in the Pacific States have been for some time past overwhelmed by the examination of cases of Chinese laborers who are charged with having entered our ports under fraudulent certificates of return or seek to establish by perjury the claim of prior residence.

Such demonstration of the inoperative and inefficient condition of the treaty and law has produced deep-seated and increasing discontent among the people of the United States, and especially with those resident on the Pacific coast. This has induced me to omit no effort to find an effectual remedy for the evils complained of, and to answer the earnest popular demand for the absolute exclusion of Chinese laborers. Objects laboring Chinese unlike our own, and wholly disconnected with American citizenship.

Aided by the presence in this country of able and intelligent diplomatic and consular officers of the Chinese Government, and the representations made from time to time by our Minister in China under the instructions of the Department of State, the actual condition of public sentiment and the status of affairs in the United States has been fully known to the Government of China. The necessity for a remedy has been fully appreciated by that Government, and in August, 1886, our Minister at Pekin received from the Chinese Foreign Office a communication announcing that China, of her own accord, proposed to establish a system of strict and absolute prohibition of her laborers, under heavy penalties, from coming to the United States, and likewise to prohibit the return to the United States of any Chinese laborer who had at any time gone back to China, "in order (in the words of the communication) that the Chinese laborers may gradually be reduced in number and causes of danger averted, and lives preserved."

This view of the Chinese Government, so completely in harmony with that of the United States, was by my direction speedily formulated in a treaty draft between the two nations, embodying the propositions so presented by the Chinese Foreign Office. The deliberations, frequent oral discussions and correspondence on the general questions, that ensued have been fully communicated by me to the Senate at the present session, and, as contained in Senate Executive document O, parts 2 and 3, and in Senate executive document No. 272, may be properly referred to as containing a complete history of the transaction.

It is thus easy to learn how the joint desires and unequivocal mutual understanding of the two Governments were brought into articulated form in the treaty, which, after a mutual exhibition of plenary powers from the respective Governments, was signed and concluded by the plenipotentiaries of the United States and China at this capital on March 12 last. Being submitted for the advice and consent of the Senate, its confirmation, on the 7th day of May last, was accompanied by two amendments, which that body engrafted upon it. On the 12th day of the same month the Chinese Minister, who was the plenipotentiary of his Government in the negotiation and the conclusion of the treaty, in a note to the Secretary of State gave his approval to these amendments, "as they did not alter the terms of the treaty," and the amendments were at once telegraphed to China, whither the original treaty had previously been sent immediately after its signature, on March 12.

On the 13th day of last month I approved Senate Bill No. 3,304, "to prohibit the coming of Chinese laborers to the United States." This bill was intended to supplement the treaty, and was approved in the confident anticipation of an early exchange of ratifications of the treaty and its amendments and the proclamation of the same, upon which event the legislation so approved was by its terms to take effect.

No information of any definite action upon the treaty by the Chinese Government was received until the 21st ultimo, the day the bill which I have just approved was presented to me, when a telegram from our Minister at Pekin to the Secretary of State announced the refusal of the Chinese Government to exchange ratifications of the treaty unless further discussion should be had with a view to shorten the period stipulated in the treaty for the exclusion of Chinese laborers, and to change the conditions under which should entitle any Chinese laborer who might go back to China to return again to the United States.

By a note from the Chargé d'Affaires ad interim of China to the Secretary of State, received on the evening of the 24th ult., a copy of which is herewith transmitted, together with the reply thereto, a third amendment is proposed, whereby the certificate, under which any departing Chinese laborer alleging the possession of property in the United States would be enabled to return to this country, should be granted by the Chinese Consul instead of the United States Collector, as had been provided in the treaty. The obvious and necessary effect of this last proposition would be practically to place the execution of the treaty beyond the control of the United States.

Article four of the treaty, proposed to be so materially altered, had, in the course of the negotiations, been settled in acquiescence with the request of the Chinese Plenipotentiary and to his expressed satisfaction. In 1886, as appears in the documents heretofore referred to, the Chinese Foreign Office had formally proposed to our Minister strict exclusion of Chinese laborers from the United States without limitation, and had otherwise and more definitely stated that no term whatever for exclusion was necessary, for the reason that China would of itself take steps to prevent its laborers from coming to the United States. In the course of the negotiations that followed suggestions from the same quarter led to the insertion in behalf of the United States of a term of "thirty years," and this term, upon the representations of the Chinese Plenipotentiary, was reduced to "twenty years," and finally so agreed upon. Article II. was wholly of Chinese origination, and to that alone owes its presence in the treaty.

And it is here pertinent to remark that everywhere in the United States laws for the collection of debts are equally available to all creditors without respect to race, sex, nationality, or place of residence, and equally with the citizens or subjects of the most favored nations, and with the citizens of the United States recovery can be had in any court of justice in the United States by a subject of China, whether of the laboring or any other class. No disability accrues from non-residence of a plaintiff whose claim can be enforced in the usual way by him or by his assignee or attorney in our courts of justice. In this respect it cannot be alleged that there exists the slightest discrimination against Chinese subjects, and it is a notable fact that large trading firms and companies and individual merchants and traders of that nation are profitably established at numerous points throughout the Union, in whose hands every claim transmitted by an absent Chinaman of a just and lawful nature could be completely enforced.

The admitted and paramount right and duty of every Government to exclude from its borders all elements of foreign population which for any reason retard its prosperity or are detrimental to the moral and physical health of its people, must be regarded as a recognized canon of international law and intercourse. China herself has not descended from this doctrine, but has, by the expressions to which I have referred, led us confidently to rely upon such action on her part in coöperation with us as would enforce the exclusion of Chinese laborers from our country. This coöperation has not, however, been accorded us.

Thus, from the unexpected and disappointing refusal of the Chinese Government to confirm the acts of its authorized agent and to carry into effect an international agreement, the main feature of which was voluntarily presented by that Government for our acceptance, and which had been the subject of long and careful deliberation, an emergency has arisen in which the Government of the United States is called upon to act in self-defence by the exercise of its legislative power. I cannot but regard the expressed demand on the part of China for a reexamination and renewed discussion of the topics so completely covered by mutual treaty stipulations as an indefinite postponement and practical abandonment of the objects we have in view to which the Government of China may justly be considered as pledged.

The facts and circumstances which I have narrated lead me, in the performance of what seems to me to be my official duty, to join the Congress in dealing legislatively with the question of the exclusion of Chinese laborers in lieu of further attempts to adjust by international agreement. But while thus exercising our undoubted right in the interests of our people and for the general welfare of our country, justice and fairness seem to require that some provision should be made by act of joint resolution under which such Chinese laborers as shall actually have embarked on their return to the United States before the passage of the law this day approved, and are now on their way, may be permitted to land, provided they have duly and lawfully obtained and shall present certificates heretofore issued permitting them to return in accordance with the provisions of existing law.

Nor should our recourse to legislative measures of exclusion cause us to retire from the offer we have made to indemnify such Chinese subjects as have sustained damage through violence in the remote and comparatively unsettled portions of our country at the hands of lawless men. Therefore, I recommend that, without acknowledging legal liability there or, but because it was stipulated in the treaty which has failed to take effect, and in a spirit of humanity befitting our nation, there be appropriated the sum of $276,619.75, payable to the Chinese Minister at this capital on behalf of his Government, as full indemnity for all losses and injuries sustained by Chinese subjects in the manner and under the circumstances mentioned.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Oct. 1, 1888.

The message was read at length in both Houses of Congress. In the Senate, on motion of Mr. Sherman, it was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. The same reference was made in the House.

LIVE WASHINGTON TOPICS.

The Political Mill Grinding Away in the Senate Chamber.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—The political mill was grinding away at a very lively rate in the Senate chamber to-day, and the grist promises to be much larger to-morrow. Senator Hale started the wheels with a resolution to investigate the somewhat remarkable circular of Gen. Benet, Chief of Ordnance. Senator Plumb threw more grain into the hopper in the shape of attacks on the public land policy of the entire Democratic party, past and present, and the Pacific coast Senators added more in the way of sharp criticisms of the President's message on the Chinese bill. The most prominent and entertaining portion of Mr. Hale's civil service reform speech was his quotation from THE SUN editorial of this morning welcoming the good Secretary Endicott into the ranks of the spoilsmen. Evidently a majority of the Senators had already read the article, for they did not appear surprised, but plainly showed their pleasure and appreciation of it. Senator Cockerell was in fact delighted. He announced that he would be ready to-morrow to give the Republicans all the political talk they wanted. He agreed with THE SUN, and was only sorry that the Administration had not begun its missionary work long ago, and kept it up persistently. There will be a hot discussion to-morrow.

Several days ago Senator Plumb, Chairman of the Committee on Public Lands, made a long-prepared speech attacking the public land policy of the Administration. The speech did not attract much attention at the time, but it contained some startling charges, and is intended to be a part of the Republican stock in trade during the campaign. Senator Berry of Arkansas, a member of the Committee on Public Lands, replied to Mr. Plumb to-day, and the two Senators had a very vigorous tussle. The Kansas Senator claimed, among other things, that the Land Office had been persistent in favoring the Southern States as against those north of Mason and Dixon's line. Very few Senators remained in the chamber during the discussion, which was carried on for political effect only.

The Pacific coast Senators are not more pleased with the message on the subject of Chinese exclusion which the President sent to Congress to-day than with the rejected treaty. They say that his recommendation for the passage of an act allowing such Chinamen to land as have already taken passage to return to this country is both impolitic and impracticable. The bill which the President has just signed prohibits the return of such Chinamen who left this country temporarily with certificates, and Senator Stewart and his colleagues criticised the President for recommending Congress to permit the very thing that the bill just signed prohibits. Besides this, these Senators claim that if an act was passed allowing the landing of such as have already taken passage, thousands of them would manage to be on their way at once. Senator Stewart says this plan has been tried before, and found to be entirely helpless in preventing the unrestricted return of the Chinamen. The President's message and accompanying recommendations were sent to the Committee on Foreign Relations, where they are quite likely to remain.

Mr. Lanham of Texas offered the following resolution in the House to-day:

That it is the sense of this House that appropriate legislation for the prevention and suppression of trusts is imperatively demanded in behalf of the great body of the American people, and that the remainder of this session, or so much thereof as may be necessary, should be devoted to the perfection of such legislation, and to that end all other legislative business, except general appropriation and tariff bills, should be subordinated until the purpose of this resolution be attained.

Mr. Abbott of Texas introduced a bill for the prevention of trusts.

The Senate has confirmed the following nominations: Charles F. Boye of Pennsylvania to be Chief Justice, Washington Territory; Lambert Tree of Illinois to be Minister to Russia, Additional Second Lieut. W. S. Pierce to be Second Lieutenant, Additional Second Lieut. C. G. French to be Second Lieutenant, Prof. George Davidson of California to be member of the Mississippi River Commission, Capt. Henry W. Lawton to be Inspector-General with the rank of Major, John G. Parkhurst of Michigan to be Minister to Belgium.

The conferrees on the General Deficiency bill have disagreed in regard to four items of the bill as follows: Providing for the payment of the balance of the year's salary to the family of Chief Justice Waite; extending the laws of the United States over No Man's Land; providing for the payment of a year's salary to the widow of Lafayette Dancy, an officer of the internal revenue, who lost his life by yellow fever while engaged in the discharge of his duty, and the Senate amendment making provision for the Woman's Industrial Christian Home of Utah. The last named is the principal point of controversy yet remaining.

Senator Quay, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, came over from New York last night, but only occupied his seat in the Senate chamber for a few moments. He was kept busy all the afternoon holding conferences with various Senators on various subjects. The most important consultation at which Mr. Quay presided was called together for the purpose of arranging a programme for electing a Republican in the Seventh Congress district of South Carolina. This is a black district, formerly represented by the negro Robert Smalls, who also claimed to have been elected to the present Congress, but who was set aside for William Elliott, the sitting member. A delegation of white Republicans from South Carolina were at the conference to-day, which was held in the room of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, of which Senator Sawyer is Chairman. Senator Sherman was also present. It was represented to the Senatorial trio by the South Carolinians that, according to their firm belief, there are to-day more white Republicans than white Democrats in South Carolina, especially in the Seventh district, but that they fear to exert themselves because of the high-handed manner in which the political affairs of the State are managed by Senators Hampton and Butler and other Democratic leaders. They say were it not for fear of these bosses, who treat the ignorant white Democrats just as they do the negroes and white Republicans, they could easily carry the district. At the conclusion the advisability of electing a white Republican instead of a negro was talked of, and Chairman Quay and his Senatorial colleagues promised to lend a helping hand. It is well known that the Republican leaders are quite confident of securing a majority in the next House, as they claim to be able to win several Southern districts on the tariff issue, in addition to the gains to be made in the North. None of the Republicans are more sanguine of accomplishing these results than Col. Quay. The visiting South Carolina Republicans were chaperoned to-day by Col. Lee Crandall, a Greenback leader and publisher of the *National View*, a soft money journal of this city. It is not unlikly, therefore, that the Republicans are flirting some with the remnants of the Greenback party this fall.

FEVER VICTIMS INCREASE.

99 NEW CASES IN JACKSONVILLE YESTERDAY AND 10 DEATHS.

Cashier Baker of the Florida National Bank Among the Dead—Col. Daniels Very Low—No New Cases in Decatur, Ala.

JACKSONVILLE, Oct. 1.—Very sad tidings are at hand. W. N. Baker of the State Bank of Florida died this noon, and Col. J. J. Daniel is very low. Col. Daniel has trouble with his heart, and, though he has recovered from the yellow fever, yet this and his nervous prostration is said to be the cause of his rapid decline. He is sinking hourly. B. D. Baker of the Cincinnati *Post*, who convalesced very rapidly, was able to go to Camp Perry this morning, and will return to his home in ten days. Willie Pyles died last night at Mr. D. N. Reynolds's country house, a few miles from town. Though the house was filled with refugees from the city and all but one have been sick, his was the only death. Mr. White, a yellow fever patient, died last night near Evergreen Cemetery, twelve hours after his physician had given him up. The doctor did not see him any more. A nurse who had been through four sieges of yellow fever was taken down last night, after nursing one family here. The susceptibility of acclimated persons to take this fever shows its obstinate and searching character.

The change in the temperature and lowering of the death and sick rates, though infinitely encouraging, does not mean that danger is passing away. A return of absentees a month hence would suffice to refill the city with yellow fever. Some action to prevent this will undoubtedly be taken by the authorities.

President Neal Mitchell issued the following official bulletin to-night for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 P. M:

New cases	99
Deaths	10
Total number of cases to date	2,725
Total number of deaths	263

Deaths—Mac Tucker, West Ashley street; Thomas White, near Evergreen Cemetery; Amen Wood, nurse from Cincinnati; W. N. Baker, cashier State Bank of Florida; Mrs. A. O. Odfield, Brinson Nordan (colored), A. Woodgarden (colored), Dan Batty, Paul Freider, and D. H. F. Burnham.

New Cases (white)—Elizabeth Lane, Jennings Hood, Wm. Hoffman, James Manning two children of M. D. Kerdan, B. F. Sheldon, G. W. Arnold, Mrs. S. G. Searin, May Campbiohn, Mrs. Hedengren, Mrs. Fitzpatrick, Mrs. Pageriner, E. Ritter, Mrs. Dr. Fisk two children of Mrs. Fisk, Sarah E. Roberts, Sarah C. Scott, Mrs. A. J. Weitz, Miss Mary Roach, Sarah Mulaney, Dr. John Linn, and Eliza Sherman. Total, 25 white and 74 colored.

The citizens of Jacksonville will be sadly disappointed when they read to-day's record. The expected falling off in new cases did not occur. The scourge has increased in force again. The mercury last night fell nearly to the frost line. It is cool to-night, but a frost before the last of October would break the record for the past sixteen years. The heavy mortality report of to-day need not be unexpected, such cool weather always has an injurious effect upon the very sick fever patients unless they are comfortably housed and have the most experienced and careful nursing.

J. C. Robbins, who came out unscathed through four epidemics and has held his own so far in this city, has gone to Fernandina to take the place of the telegraph operator there, who is now ill of yellow fever. He volunteered for the duty.

Twenty-five nurses were started home by way of Camp Perry to-day. Many were unacclimated and may were not needed, as they were all male nurses and the sickness is decreasing.

Peyton Wyeth is the only insurance man in town, and, though he has a large amount of business, he finds time to nurse the sick. His mindfulness saved Mr. Ely in his illness, and softened many an hour of pain. Seeing how courageous he stayed and faced all danger, the various insurance companies here placed a large amount of business in his hands, and their patronage is well deserved.

No new case at Tampa. The fever is mild character, only four deaths having occurred since Aug. 7. There were nine cases and one death last week. Since Aug. 25 seven cases have been at Mango, but no deaths. Reports from Palmetto are of twenty-eight cases, with three deaths last Friday and Saturday.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 1.—The situation at Decatur, Ala., shows a decided improvement. No new cases or deaths from yellow fever were reported to-day. Three or four cases are under treatment, and only one patient is considered in a critical condition. Intelligence was received here of the death at Decatur of Perceiville of Robert Stuart, who was attacked with yellow fever more than a week ago. J. D. Shearill and wife, who are at Basham's Gap, have yellow fever, and it is believed that the latter will die. The colored residents of Decatur are conducting a quiet and orderly manner, and some have left to pick cotton in the country. Dr. Cochrane, State Health Officer, thinks there is now no danger of the disease spreading owing to frost in that section.

It is believed that within the next two or three weeks a large number of refugees will return to Decatur, and that business will speedily be resumed thereafter.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 1.—All shot-gun quarantines in Mississippi having been withdrawn, railroads throughout the State and Louisiana have resumed business. The weather continues clear and cool.

New York's Help for Jacksonville.

Mayor Hewitt received yesterday $610 for the yellow fever sufferers, contributed as follows: A. H. King & Co., percentage of sales, $27.85; A. H. King & Co., $31.70; Brooklyn, $10; A. M. Warner's employees, $10; additional subscriptions Stationers' Board of Trade, $45; Dalrymple & Lindsley, $25; Congregation B'nai Scholem, $10; M. Rock, $100; Friends of Humanity, dime subscriptions, 50 cents; R. L. H., $10; J. A. D., $25; J. L. Webster, Jr., $10; pupils Grammar School 40, $37.75; Mount Morris Club, $97; Universalist Sabbath school of Wareham, $5.50; St. Paul's Evangelical Church Sunday school, $11; Cash, $6; Julius Eren & Co. and employees, $118.50; Black Rabbit Association, $10; Whitehaven, New Brunswick, $11.

The total forwarded by Mayor Hewitt to the sufferers is near $57,032.35.

THE SUN received yesterday for the sufferers $10 from John M. Hill of the Leland Hotel, Syracuse, and the money was handed to Mayor Hewitt.

The Rival Dramatic and Musical Association will give a vocal and instrumental concert and entertainment for the fever fund at the Windsor Theatre Sunday evening next.

There will be an extra matinee given by Miss Cora Tanner in "Fascination" on Thursday, at the Fourteenth Street Theatre, for the aid of journalists in Jacksonville suffering from the fever.

KILRAIN IN TOWN.

He Says he will Meet the Unknown Fighter of the Syndicate.

Jake Kilrain, the champion pugilist, arrived in the city yesterday. Referring to the proposed prize fight with an unknown for $10,000, the *Police Gazette* diamond belt, and the championship of the world, he stated that he was ready to arrange a match for the sum that the syndicate propose to put up. Kilrain will meet the unknown's backer on Charley Mitchell's arrival here, when articles of agreement will be signed. He will insist that the battle shall take place west of Missouri in four or six months from signing articles, or within 200 miles of New Orleans.

In reference to the matter, William E. Harding said:

"No matter who the unknown is that the syndicate proposes matching against Jake Kilrain, the championship of America and $10,000, Kilrain will meet him in the arena, providing the backers of the unknown will arrange a match according to London prize ring rules for $5,000 or $10,000 a side, the *Police Gazette* diamond belt and the championship of the world, to take place six months from the signing of articles, the New York *Herald* to be final stakeholder, and the stakes to be held until they are lost or won, and not to be given up until they have been fought for by Kilrain and the unknown."

BOSTON WOMEN WHO WILL VOTE.

The School Agitation has Induced 25,149 of Them to Qualify.

BOSTON, Oct. 1.—Boston women are crazy over politics this year. For two weeks they have been enlisting, and to-day the last recruit was marshalled into line for the great politico-religious war next November. To-day 4,173 women were assessed, making the grand total 25,149. These women will all vote next November if the fever still continues and it does not rain. The movement was begun by a few public-spirited women, who thought the Catholics were interfering too much with the public schools. Others joined in the movement, and it became a craze. Women went to be assessed because it was the thing. Finally it became a matter of religious zeal. Protestant ministers and Catholic priests almost forced their parishioners to secure the prerequisite for voting. At first the Protestants had everything their own way, but last week the Catholics rallied until it became a matter of doubt as to which side had the larger number.

From Canada to New York and Back for $1.

OTTOWA, Ont., Oct. 1.—The Canada-Atlantic Railway has advertised an excursion to New York, to leave to-morrow, the fare for the round trip to be $1. As the Canadian Pacific takes an excursion from here to New York to-morrow at $9 for the round trip, the Canada-Atlantic's action is taken to be the inauguration of a rate war.

AMUSEMENTS.

"The Quiek or the Dead?"

The singular heroine of Mrs. Amélie Rives-Chanler's "The Quiek or the Dead?" came forth upon the dramatic stage last evening at the Fifth Avenue Theatre. She was a beautiful creature, a rare embodiment of physical loveliness and instinct, with a whimsical blending of sensuality and spirituality. She looked like the *Barbara* of the narrative, and she spoke like her. Very seldom does a woman of such peculiar qualities of mind and body step out from the pages of a book in her entirety—from description into palpability. The actress who accomplished this was Estelle Clayton. She had never before, notwithstanding several bold undertakings, got before an audience with equal advantages of fitness for her task and acceptability in its performance. She did not reveal herself as a histrionic genius. At no point did she break over the line that separates trained skill, which the thousand actresses can acquire, from the impulsive inspiration which scarcely one actress in a thousand rises to. Therefore, she did not make her audience enthusiastic, but she could hardly have failed to realize the morbid widow of the Virginia authoress's conception to the mind of every present reader of the fiction.

But the venture was a misfortune for the well-deserving actress, and there were several reasons for the disaster, each sufficient in itself. Firstly, the reputation of "The Quiek or the Dead?" as a salacious work inclined the people to look for dramatic relative endearments, and to regard merrily every approach to such things. The lovers could not touch each other without setting the spectators to tittering, and a kiss of no uncommon duration or fervor, was a signal for general laughter. Thus there was disappointment in the corporeal aspects of the wooing, on account of its mildness, and at the same time a spurtive reception of the little that there was of the fondling. Secondly, the dramatization was a poor job. It was anonymous. The playwright had supplied quite unromantic stuff to extend the scant matter of the original. His idea had seemingly been to contrast the weirdness of *Barbara's* monomania with plenty of comicality, and to that end he had tediously enlarged the Virginia whites and negroes of the novelist's brief sketching. None of these hard laborers for laugh or cause of ridicule, except as derision, and their protracted industry drove hundreds out of the house before the end was reached. Thirdly, the company was so incompetent that the best play ever written would have come to naught but failure under such treatment as this one received. A genuine negro boy came nearest of them all to success. He was droll and natural. The others were exasperations. It was a pitiful ordeal through which poor Miss Clayton passed, for there is hardly anything more heartless than a theatrical audience, and she was not altogether spared in the general, indiscriminate damning of the production.

"Katti" at the Bijou Opera House.

An entertainment that had alternate features of farce and comedy, and yet was distinctively dismal at times, was on the Bijou stage last night. It was called "Katti," and it had not before been viewed by a New York audience. Mr. Charles S. Fawcett, an English writer, constructed it, using for a basis a French comedy vaudeville by MM. Meilhac and Halévy. Its London life is said to have lasted long. Its American life cannot well help being brief, unless heroic revision of its material shall be made with despatch.

Such slight success as it met last night was due to the crisp comedy acting of three persons in the cast. One of these, Miss Marietta Nash, impersonated with thorough drollery and a delightful naturalness *Katti*, a stupid German servant girl in the employ of an Englishman and his jealous wife. In their eagerness to make a money match for their vacuous son they plight him to *Katti*, whom they are led to believe an heiress. The blunders of the girl, the complications arising from the sudden change in her circumstances, and the incidents in an underplot involving a ballet dancer and her jealous husband, furnish the material for the sketch. Lacking novelty in motive, the comedy also needs crispness of dialogue and freshness of humor. It is dreadfully English in its present shape, suggesting in more ways than one "Confusion," "Twins," and other memories of London that were ill-treated here.

Miss Nash's admirable work was agreeably supplemented by the performance of Messrs. George Lauri and Harry B. Bell, the latter a comedian of effective and original methods, and the former a new figure on our speaking stage. The name of Lauri, however, was long ago made familiar here in pantomime; last night Mr. George Lauri reflected credit on his family. There were others in the cast whose share in offering in their work, which was slight. "Katti" has three musical interludes, two of which Miss Nash treats in a charming manner, dancing with all the cleverness that first won her praise. There should be more outflow of song and liveliness of foot in "Katti." These, with a depression of Mr. Fawcett's circuitous humor, will at least make it diverting. It can never be uproariously comic.

Dockstader's "Male Patti."

Mr. Dockstader gave his houseful of auditors last night a splendid surprise. To his excellent programme of song and sable wit he added a new feature in "Master Harri," a boy soprano. There has never been a sweeter singer in burnt cork than the slight lad who came modestly forth last night in velvet coat and knickerbockers. The minstrel stage was plainly new to him, and the house was critically disposed. Yet in the face of these obstacles Mr. Dockstader's "male Patti" made a triumph. He sang a scena from "Robert le Diable"—a selection not often heard in minstrel halls. His notes were as clear as a bird's, and he sang with admirable correctness and skill. Before he had half finished the house broke in with warm plaudits, and his encore had a heartiness that told the story of a hit.

Mr. Dockstader is to be congratulated. The boy was well disguised. The programme concealed his identity, and there was no clue to his name. But there are few voices in town like that of Mr. Dockstader's "male Patti." He has robbed the Chelsea "gal" of a treasure. His new singer was recognized by the test of his art alone as Master Harry Brandon, who has been a fashionable fad and a pet of church choirs for a number of years. There will be an overflow at Dockstader's this week.

"A Legal Wreck."

"A Legal Wreck" reached its fiftieth performance last night, and the occasion was marked by the presentation to each comer at the Madison Square of a handsome souvenir and by an altered cast. Mrs. Jean Clara Walters was substituted for Miss Welby, and Miss Mary Hampton for Miss Graves. The performance was greeted by hearty applause.

Edwin Booth's Nephew as Hamlet.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 1.—Creston Clarke, nephew of Edwin Booth, opened his season at the Walnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia, this evening to a large and fashionable audience. "Hamlet" was presented. The cast was all that could be wished for. Mr. Clarke received a grand ovation, and was cheered after the performance after being called out four times. Victoria Bateman also scored a triumph as *Ophelia*. Many floral tributes were bestowed upon the ladies of the company. Mr. Wilfred Clarke, the star's younger brother, was received with great applause on his performance as the *Gravedigger*.

MABEL VAUGHN ELOPES.

It is With Henry Lupton, But is He a Clerk or a Coachman?

NEWARK, Oct. 1.—Mabel Vaughn of Montclair, the daughter of Charles H. Vaughn, a retired New York merchant, has eloped with Henry Lupton, a good-looking young Englishman. It was known that Miss Vaughn accepted the addresses of Lupton, but Mr. Vaughn objected to him for a son-in-law. On Saturday the couple disappeared, the girl taking $5,000 of her own money with her. It is said that her father received this note from her on his arrival home from New York on Saturday:

"Henry and I have gone, and you can blame no one but yourself for this, as I wanted him, and you see I have got him. MABEL."

One story makes Lupton the clerk of a Wall street broker and another Mr. Vaughn's coachman.

A Smuggler of Watch Jewels Caught.

Inspectors Brown and Donohue of Surveyor Beattie's force arrested Henry A. Norman, a passenger on the steamer La Gascogne from Havre, for endeavoring to smuggle watch jewels, and searched his baggage and his person on the arrival of the vessel on Sunday. They found concealed in a feather pillow fifty packages containing 20,324 garnet watch jewels, and on his person, in the pedding and seams of his coat, twelve sack aces of the same kind of jewels, and in his trousers pockets two gold watch cases and two gold watches, the property being of the total value of over $3,000. Norman said he was the agent of the Duber Watch Company of Cincinnati. He was taken before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday morning and held for examination in default of $3,000 bail. The goods were sent to the seizure room.

Labor and Wages.

About eighty-five riggers, members of the Riggers' Protective Union of Philadelphia, failed to go to work yesterday morning at reduced wages, which the new claims are brought about by the adoption of the hour instead of the day system. The masters claim they say it is a strike, but the journeymen say that it is a lockout.

Two Big Clams.

George West of Roslyn brought up two clams at Sea Cliff recently that weighed 3¾ pounds apiece.

THE BIG HEWITT BOOM.

A NOMINATING MASS MEETING OF THE PEOPLE FOR THURSDAY NIGHT.

The County Democracy Primaries to Follow on Friday, and the City and County Nominating Convention on Saturday.

The Hewitt business boom became a tangible reality yesterday. On Saturday it was known that petitions were in circulation for solid signatures in behalf of a movement to put Abram S. Hewitt in renomination. But Saturday is only half a business day, and the papers were not got in shape so that anything could be said about them, except in a general way that they met with a very enthusiastic and cordial reception wherever they were taken by the energetic young men that were pushing them.

Inquiry yesterday in regard to the papers was attended with some difficulty. The politicians knew nothing about the movement at all. The Tammany people snuffed at it as of little consequence, but the County Democracy people showed much interest. But they couldn't answer questions. They only asked them and wanted to know all about the petitions. The petitions were headed:

The fearless, incorruptible, and conspicuously able administration of Abram S. Hewitt, as Mayor of the city of New York, since Jan. 1, 1887, the absolute independence of factional control; his open announcement that the city Government should not be in the hands of any political machine for the distribution of patronage; his clear capacity and experience in public affairs, and his sterling integrity of character incontestably demonstrate his peculiar fitness for the office of Mayor of our city, and demand the continuance therein for another term in the best interest of the municipality.

Therefore we, the undersigned, call a mass meeting of citizens of the city of New York, at the hall of the Cooper Union, on Thursday, Oct. 4, 1888, at 8 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of nominating Mr. Hewitt for Mayor of this city, as the citizens' candidate at the coming election.

The petitions have been circulated with reference more to the quality than the quantity of signatures, and only men of business and social standing had the opportunity to sign the roll. As will be seen by the specimens given, Republicans were not only eligible but welcome on the list. And they signed it, too. Among the names disclosed by a hurried glance at half a dozen sheets were: J. Pierpont Morgan, W. E. D. Stokes, Morris K. Jesup, Albon P. Man, Daniel Lord, Benjamin H. Bristow, John L. Cadwallader, F. D. Tappen, Henry Day, F. K. Pendleton, John B. Weeks, Jr., Wheeler H. Peckham, Everett P. Wheeler, William E. Dodge, George G. Williams, James A. Roosevelt, John Crosby Brown, F. F. Marbury, Charles Mek. Leeser, A. S. Rosenbaum, O. H. Schreiner, Brown & Biles, George A. Haggerty, the officers of the Twelfth Ward, Mount Morris, Hamilton, and Twenty-third Ward Banks and the Bank of Harlem, James P. Paulding, E. S. Chapin, and S. J. Harriott.

The local situation did not clear up any yesterday, and both County Democrats and Tammany Hall men agreed that the chances are 100 to one against a union ticket in this city this fall. In fact, it seems as though the Hewitt train is so soon to start that it behooves everybody to be going together on board. The Citizens' movement is taking shape, the Counties are going right ahead with their nominating convention, and Tammany is holding back, keeping her cards under cover.

The Mayor is not forward in the matter, but it looks as though the suit would become so eager before the week is over that his consent would be a matter of course. He said yesterday:

"I think it is the duty of the Democratic factions of this city, representing two-thirds of the voters, to reason together and unite upon some man who will be agreeable to them and to the people. If that is done I am satisfied. But this man should not be so softhearted that he will be governed by the politicians and give a position to every politician who comes in here and asks for one. In fact, I think the man who would be acceptable would have to be almost as ugly as myself."

The County Democracy Executive Committee meeting at Cooper Union last evening was an important progressive step in the matter of the local muddle, and indicates more strongly than verbal assurances that the organization has determined to go ahead and nominate Hewitt. The committee was in a hurry to get out and review the parade of the Murphy Legion, but it had time to fix the primaries for Friday, and call the City and County Convention for Saturday, Oct. 6, at 2 P. M. The Congressional Convention will be held in the districts on the 17th, and the Assembly and Aldermanic at different dates, not later than the 25th.

The committee then elected as permanent Chairman, in place of the resigned Purroy, Edward P. Steers of Harlem.

The Tammany Executive Committee at a somewhat earlier meeting took up the same subject. The feeling was in favor of delay, and the calling of the City and County Convention accordingly went over. The reason given was that the repairs of Tammany Hall are not yet sufficiently concluded to allow of a date being be definitely set on which it can be used. And of course the Tammany people want to be at home when they put up Grant against Hewitt, as they probably will do. It was half decided that the hall will be ready by Oct. 10, but nothing definite was done. If the County Democracy call had been issued at the time the Tammany Committee met it is supposed that some one would have been able to tell when the hall would be ready, as the only thing Tammany wants to be sure of is to have the Counties make the first move.

A MUSICAL MASS MEETING.

Singing and Cartooning at the Meeting of Dry Goods Merchants' Republican Club.

A very jolly, good-natured, and in some respects unique mass meeting was held under the auspices of the Wholesale Dry Goods Merchants' Republican Club last evening in the large hall of the Cooper Union. John F. Plummer, President of the club, presided. A feature of the meeting was Tippecanoe singing by 500 voices, led by L. Fayette Sykes, and assisted by a parlor organ. The audience, which joined heartily in all the choruses, packed the hall by half past 7, and the singing was so much enjoyed that it was a little difficult to get a hearing for the speakers. But the witty charcoal sketches by Mr. More of the Boston Home Market Club before the formal opening of the meeting got the audience in great good humor. He pictured first a lugubrious cuss, who was represented as a disciple of free trade. Then, by rapid touches, showing the gradual improvement of the free trader, he showed how, finally, the free trader got to be a very prosperous-looking protectionist. Next he sketched a neat American factory girl, happy under the good wages of protection, and he wound up with a lightning sketch of Harrison, which was executed in about two minutes, and instantly recognized with cheers. A voice shouted, "How's Harrison?" and the audience shouted with one accord, "He's all right."

Mr. Plummer made a brief speech. He was especially forcible in his denunciation of free trade. He said:

"Oh, this poison, this dynamite of free trade. It is worse than any foul disease that could afflict this land. Oh, I beg of you—yes, I beg of you women, wives, mothers, sweethearts; I beg of you, the sweetest of all the gifts that God Almighty has given us, to take the men by the hand as you take their hearts; do not give them any rest by night or by day, and let us take this poisonous free trade doctrine and knock it to smithereens." [Applause.]

Prof. Adams led the audience in singing "Cleveland's Lament," and every one joined in the chorus, "Grover's in the cold, cold ground."

The Hon. Clark E. Carr led off with an hour's review of the situation. He denounced the free trade movement as a mere echo of the sentiments of Calhoun and the offspring of Southern hatred of Northern institutions, and a Southern effort to break down Northern manufactures, engineered by Southern members of Congress who are merely reproducing the environments of the Constitution of the Confederate States.

W. C. Plummer of Dakota was next introduced, and the audience took a little time to cheer him. He stigmatized Cleveland as a second Benedict Arnold, who proposes to surrender American interests to British free trade and British cupidity.

The Hon. William E. Mason of Illinois, the next speaker, in discussing the Mills bill, said: "There's three hundred pounds of raw material in the White House. The protege of Mr. Mills that all interests are to be benefited by free trade is either idiocy or hypocrisy. The M