

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

THE DAILY HERALD, published every day to the year, except on Sundays and public holidays. The price per copy is one cent, and the price per month is thirty cents, in advance. For a year, \$3.00, in advance. Single copies are sold at the rate of one cent.

WEEKLY HERALD.—One dollar per year, in advance. Single copies are sold at the rate of one cent.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.—Remit in drafts on New York or Post Office money order, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter. All money remitted at risk of sender. In order to insure the receipt of the paper, send the address of the subscriber in full, and if possible, the name of the street and number.

PHILADELPHIA OFFICE.—No. 112 SOUTH SIXTH STREET.

LONDON OFFICE.—THE NEW YORK HERALD, No. 40 FLEET STREET.

PARIS OFFICE.—10 AVENUE DE L'OPERA.

AMERICAN CONSULS.—The International Exchange can have their letters of postpaid, addressed to the care of our Paris office.

SAPLES OFFICE.—No. 7 STRADA PACCA.

Subscriptions and advertisements will be received and forwarded on the same terms as in New York.

VOLUME XLIII.—NO. 247

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—INGRAM. GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—THE DANIER. PARK THEATRE.—HURRICANE. STARK THEATRE.—ON LEAD.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—JANE SMORE. LYCORN THEATRE.—JOSIEA WHITCOMB. GILMORE'S GARDEN.—THOMAS' CONCERT. UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—OLIVIA. THEATRE COMIQUE.—VARIETY.

NEW YORK AQUARIUM. SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. ST. JAMES THEATRE.—VARIETY. THEATRE BRIGHTON.—VARIETY. FIVOLI THEATRE.—VARIETY. NIBLO'S GARDEN.—MIRFA. BOWERY THEATRE.—KIT.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1878.

THE HERALD will be sent to the address of persons going into the country during the summer at the rate of one dollar per month, postage paid.

The probabilities are that the weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be slightly cooler and fair or partly cloudy, with occasional light rains, followed toward night by clearing indications. To-morrow it promises to be cool and fair.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—The market for stocks was active and decidedly buoyant. Gold remained at 100½ and money continued easy on call loans at 1½ to 2 per cent. Government securities were strong but dull. State bonds were firm and railways moderately active and strong.

NEWPORT continues to shower social, civic, military and naval courtesies upon the English officers.

NOT IN TOWN is the reply received at the office of the Dock Commissioners when a complaint is presented. Is there no way to moor them?

THE SCORES MADE in the preliminary competition give the promise that the National Rifle Team this year will be the best ever brought together. Wimbledon will do well to make a note.

MR. BLAINE has given some sound advice on the financial question to the farmers of Minnesota. To no class of the community he forcibly points out is honest money a greater necessity than to the owner and tiller of the land.

SECRETARY SCHURZ sticks to his decision in regard to the Pacific Railroad lands. In considering the appeal of the Kansas road in the celebrated Dwydmott case he decides adversely to the road, and affirms his decision as to the forfeiture of the lands by the company.

MASTERS OF VESSELS who contemplate a visit to the Philippine Islands in the near future will do well to read the Custom House rules which that important government has just adopted, and which are elsewhere printed. A walking cane is about the only thing they will be allowed to take ashore.

THE NUMEROUS and exceedingly irregular examinations of the persons accused of the murder of Policeman Smith in Jersey City have at last come to an end and the case is turned over to the Grand Jury. No additional light has been thrown on the mystery by the wonderful police over there.

THE CONSULAR SYSTEM and the system of foreign valuations, as compared with those of home countries, are, in the opinion of Mr. Jackson S. Schultz, who gave his views yesterday to the Custom House Committee, burdensome to the government and oppressive to merchants. A hearing is to be granted to the Chamber of Commerce of this city, and to the Boston Board of Trade, on the subject of Custom House reform.

THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH is to be commended for two things—the purity of its ministry and the good sense of its bishops. Yesterday, without opening the floodgates of immorality upon the community, they deposed the Bishop of Michigan for abandoning his diocese, and while other matters were not named it is evident that they had them in mind, for they deposed Dr. McCooky not only from the episcopate but from the ministry of the Church and from all the offices thereof. We commend this action, both for its wisdom and its method, to other ecclesiastical authorities who may be similarly situated.

THE WEATHER.—The barometric conditions have changed very abruptly throughout all the districts east of the Rocky Mountains within the last twenty-four hours. The area of high pressure that was over the Atlantic coast has moved into the ocean, except over the northern New England States, and the weather in those districts is influenced by the depression that is general over the lower lake region. The pressure throughout that depression is, however, but relatively low. The pressure has fallen very rapidly in the Northwest, and there are indications of the development of a large storm centre in that section. Between the area of low barometer in the West and that over the lakes there is a wall of relatively high pressure extending from the Gulf to the British possessions. The highest pressure is over the ocean off the South Atlantic States. Rain has fallen in the Middle Atlantic and New England States, the lake regions, the Gulf and South Atlantic coast districts. It has been heaviest in the lower lake district. In the Northwest and West clear weather has prevailed. The winds have been from fresh to brisk in the lake regions and on the Western Gulf; in the Northwest they have been from fresh to strong, and on the Middle Atlantic and New England coasts generally fresh. Morning fogs continue on the New England coast. Temperatures have generally fallen, except in the Western districts. Stormy weather will probably prevail over the lake region during this week. The weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be slightly cooler and fair or partly cloudy, probably with occasional light rains, followed toward night by clearing indications. To-morrow it promises to be cool and fair.

The Yellow Fever.—No Alarm in New York.

The pestilence continues unabated in the Southern cities which are its seats, but we apprehend no great danger here or in any Northern city. There is a difference between alarm and reasonable precautions. There is nothing in our climate to prevent the spread of the yellow fever in this city, but it can make no progress here if the city is made clean and kept so and if proper safeguards against its introduction are maintained at Quarantine. We have at last, owing to the persistent demands of the HERALD—kept up from day to day, week in and week out—some approach toward efficiency in our local sanitary arrangements. The streets are much cleaner than when the HERALD began its unrelenting crusade against filth and garbage, and the action taken by the Common Council yesterday will give a fresh impulse to the good work. The gutters of the densely peopled streets are to be attended to every day, and each morning, between six and seven, a flood of Croton water is to be turned into them to give them a thorough cleansing. It is fortunate that we have an ample and unwanted supply of water in the storage reservoirs and that a free flow through the gutters can be permitted without endangering the supply. There is nothing like copious streams of water for making the streets sweet and healthy, and the proposed daily abatement of the gutters in the tenement house quarters will disarm the pestilence even if it should invade us.

It is still none the less a duty to meet the enemy on the frontier and resist his approach. The precautions at Quarantine have never been more strict and efficient than since the first breaking out of the fever in the South, and we may safely trust Dr. Vanderpoel to prevent its entrance through the harbor. There is really but little danger of its invading the city by rail, although at first view it might seem quite the contrary. With all the channels of approach by land open and unguarded it might be fancied that the quarantine precautions are idle, since so many more people visit the city by rail than in vessels. A very little consideration will convince us that this fear is chimerical. The victims of the yellow fever in the Southern cities are chiefly poor people who live crowded together in filthy and unhealthy streets. They have no money to make long journeys and to pay hotel bills on their way and after their arrival. They even lack the means of retreat to high ground within twenty or thirty miles of the smitten cities and of subsistence there during the reign of the pestilence. The free charity of all our Northern communities is taxed to the utmost to supply them with food and medicine near the cities from which they have fled. It is only people in good circumstances that can make long journeys from the scene of the fever, and this is the class which is least exposed. The ability to make long journeys from home and to live at hotels implies the possession of comfortable and cleanly dwellings at home, and if such people should come here they are least likely to bring the fever with them.

There is another consideration which must not be left out of view. The crew of passengers of a vessel having the yellow fever on board cannot drop the patients in the course of the voyage. They may, indeed, bury corpses at sea, but all the living victims remain on board until their arrival at Quarantine. The sick passengers or crew and the infected vessel bring the disease as near the city as the quarantine regulations will permit them to come. Passengers by rail not only belong to a different class, but they can stop anywhere in the course of their journey. A person who has been exposed and has fled from his home in consequence is impelled by his anxiety to keep constant watch of his symptoms if he should feel any approach of illness, and to leave the train and seek medical assistance as soon as he is seriously threatened. If he had been really exposed and was anxious about his condition the symptoms would in most cases begin to be developed within a day or two after he had fled, and he would not afterward be willing to increase them by the fatigue of continuing his journey nor consent to postpone the advantage and security of medical aid. If he should complete the long journey to New York without an attack that would create a strong presumption that he had not caught the infection.

This theory is in accordance with the known facts. A few cases of yellow fever are reported in Cincinnati and Louisville, not originating there, but brought there. It is improbable that persons with seeds of the disease in their system would get very far north of the Ohio River without being brought down. If they are alarmed enough or timid enough to flee it is pretty certain that they would not continue the journey after an attack beyond the first place where they could secure able physicians. They would go to the cleanest and healthiest parts of the cities where they stopped, and in such quarters there is little chance for the disease to spread. We conclude, therefore, that New York is in no danger of receiving the pestilence by importation if the quarantine regulations are maintained with absolute strictness and efficiency.

It seems that we have had one case of undoubted yellow fever, or at least this is the concurring opinion of the officers of the Board of Health, and of Dr. Vanderpoel, the Health Officer of the port. It is a mysterious case, at least in respect to its origin. Mrs. Celli, the patient, who was removed to Quarantine last Sunday from a small side street near University place, had recently given birth to a healthy child and seemed to be attacked with purpural fever—a malady very common in such circumstances. But the symptoms soon developed into what is pronounced a real case of yellow fever. So sporadic and disconnected a case would have excited no great attention had it not been for the malignant prevalence of the disease in the Southwestern cities. There is not the slightest apprehension of the spread of the malady from Mrs. Celli's case, and the city is thought to be precisely as safe as before it occurred. Except for the previous disease incident to childbirth it is not un-

able that she would have been attacked at all.

The prompt and generous contributions made by the people of New York and other cities for the relief of the poor stricken victims is a characteristic and commendable exercise of humanity. Our people never fail to respond to such calls when the occasion is sufficient; but it must not be forgotten that this ready and impulsive flush of truly noble charity will need to be supplemented by steady contributions and renewals if the pestilence should not be checked. Let us hope that a change in the weather may bring an early abatement, but let us be prepared to render continued help until it is safe for the survivors to return to their homes and resume their employments. We are glad that the Secretary of War has assumed the responsibility of distributing army rations among the sufferers. He runs no risk by charitably overstepping the law in so great a calamity, for Congress surely will not be so heartless or churlish as to refuse its sanction to what he has done.

PRESIDENT HILL, of the Metropolitan Bank, says:—"Mr. Bonner is a man of great executive ability."

Bankers On Mr. Bonner.

We reproduce on this page a number of expressions of prominent business men showing the favor with which Mr. Bonner is regarded as a candidate for the Mayoralty. Mr. Moses Taylor, who knows much of the city's sufferings under political mayors, and who also has demonstrated unusual ability as a judge of men, pronounces Mr. Bonner a first rate nominee and would be glad to hear of his election. President Wheelock, of the Central National Bank, pronounces himself decidedly in favor of Mr. Bonner for Mayor because he is a capital business man and has the confidence and respect of the entire community. Mr. Wright, cashier of the Park Bank, says "none better." President Hill, of the Metropolitan, considers Mr. Bonner a man of great executive ability, which is, next to honesty, the quality most needed in the Mayor of the American metropolis. Mr. Hatch believes Mr. Bonner as Mayor would suit the whole business community, which practically consists of everybody outside of politics. Many other bankers speak in similar terms. Such a mass of confidence from men who are themselves the trusted custodians of large business interests should not only persuade Mr. Bonner that it is his duty to accept the nomination if tendered him by Mr. Kelly, but it should show the Tammany leader how unavoidable the nomination is if democratic principles are really respected by the party. No one can doubt Mr. Bonner's public spirit and liberality; both have just been demonstrated by his munificent gift of a thousand dollars to the Southern sufferers, and by another present of the same nature, the amount of which he modestly neglects to mention. A man so liberal with his money will doubtless be liberal also with his time and abilities if placed in the city's principal official chair.

MR. HARVEY FINE, of Park & Hatco, No. 5 Nassau street, says:—"We want a good man for Mayor, and I think Mr. Bonner would make a first rate candidate. I don't know of a better one if he would take the nomination."

The Broom at Work.

The exposures made in our columns during the past two weeks in regard to the filthy condition of the streets have had the effect of putting new life into the Street Cleaning Bureau. Since we began the campaign for cleanliness streets and avenues have been swept that were hardly ever swept before, and thousands of our citizens have for the first time in many years seen the broom brigade, the existence of which had almost become a memory and a tradition. The change that has been wrought is almost marvellous. Take, for instance, the Seventh ward. The mud and filth that had been accumulating for months, if not years, have at last been removed, and that centre of old time wealth and fashion is purer and sweeter this morning than perhaps it has been at any time since its social decline and fall. The same is true of the First, Second, Ninth, Ninth, Twentieth and Twenty-second wards. Although there is still room for very great improvement in all that section of the city it is, compared with what it was before our sanitary inspectors presented their reports to the public, in a measure free from the impurities that were polluting its atmosphere and poisoning its population. But the greatest reform of all has been effected in the Seventeenth ward, which is occupied mainly by the tenement classes. In no part of the city was there exhibited a more gross and scandalous neglect of duty on the part of the Police Commissioners. These officials acted apparently on the principle that cleanliness was a blessing to which this portion of our population was in no way entitled; that because they have the misfortune to be poor they were justified in decimating them by plague and pestilence. Thanks to the public opinion which stands behind and sustains our exposures the Street Cleaning Bureau has been awakened from that delusion and taught the lesson that the tenement occupant is as much entitled to clean streets as the owner of a Fifth Avenue mansion. The improvement in many of the streets is exceedingly marked. West street, for example, looks better to-day than it has in many months. So does Livingston and Ludlow, Exchange place and New street, but the work of cleaning has really only begun. The city is still very far from what it should be when the heavy expenditure of nearly three-quarters of a million dollars a year is taken into consideration. The slight improvement that has been made shows what could be done with honest and energetic officials. Now that a beginning has been made the public will demand that the shameful neglect of the Street Cleaning Bureau shall come to an end, and that proper service is rendered for the sixty or seventy thousand dollars a month the Police Commissioners take from the pockets of the taxpayers.

MR. MCKAY, of Vermilye & Co., No. 16 Nassau street, says:—"We require anything but a politician for Mayor. A business man who has been a success just as Mr. Bonner would do."

"Two Papers, Both Daily."

We owe our able contemporary the Express a deal of gratitude for its explanatory article of yesterday under the above title. Every one knows that the papers alluded to are the Star and the Express, and no one who reads their editorial columns doubts the assertions of other papers that the two journals are mouthpieces of Mr. Comptroller Kelly. There is nothing improper about this. Mr. Kelly, as a prominent city official, needs some public means of expressing his views, and as the leader of the party dominant in city politics he is equally deserving of a mouthpiece. It is, perhaps, owing to this double function that he has possessed himself of two organs. Mr. Kelly favored the HERALD with an epistle a few days ago, and we were deeply sensible of the honor; but a gentleman who has to manage the whole democratic party in the city of New York, and spend a few moments a day upon the city finances besides, cannot be expected to write to the HERALD about every interest of his that demands publicity. We are glad to learn from such competent authority that "the Star travels on its merits," for these are many and deserve recognition; but if this statement is correct there should be a prompt beheading of the numerous city employes and political hangers-on who have been canvassing the reading public in the interest of the Star, for the ostensible purpose of saving themselves from destruction, and money should at once be refunded to the many reluctant subscribers. Of course the circular lately distributed over Mr. Kelly's name, calling a meeting of general committees from Assembly districts and stating that "returns of the subscriptions obtained for the New York Star by each member will be received on that night," will be denounced as a forgery, and the whole police force will be put on the track of the perpetrators. Before this explanation appeared we feared that the Star had been established as an opponent to our other luminous two-cent contemporary, in which case its work would have been up hill until it reached a good rolling place leading to the bottom, for against the Star's ability, system, entire political independence and enormous circulation no cheap new-comer can hope to prevail.

The information that is given about Mr. Kelly's other Dromio, the Express, is also quite interesting, though not as explicit as the public would like it to be. With the Star in the morning and the Express in the evening every citizen can be sure of learning whatever opinions Mr. Kelly may choose to make public; but when we read that the Express also "means democratic principles every time and all the time," we regret that the evening journal alluded to failed to explain what democratic principles are at the present time. In Tweed's day they consisted in stealing all the public money and placing it in private pockets, barring the few dollars that were used to impress upon the people the purity and statesmanship of the party. Now they consist to some extent in badgering officials who will not allow their offices and employes to be used for selfish party purposes, but what else they mean is left by Mr. Kelly's organs to the unaided inference of the public. It is also pleasing to read that the editor of the Express has seldom to see Mr. Kelly, and that the latter is not compelled to dictate to the former, for it is far pleasanter for both manager and editor that the latter should be mentally so en rapport with his superior that no tedious questions and minute instructions are necessary. We heartily agree with the Express that "the democratic party in this city is fortunate in having two papers, both daily," but when we read that "if they were mere hand-organs grinding out the tunes set on the roller by party dictation they would damage the party more than they would help it, and deserve to fail," we begin to wonder what disaster is about to befall the party and to regret that Mr. Kelly is so loose the organs which have been trained to perform so harmoniously in dust.

MR. DANIEL B. HATCH, of Hatch & Foots, No. 12 Wall street, says:—"I'm not much of a politician, but I believe Mr. Bonner would make a capital Mayor. His nomination would be a very excellent one, and I believe would suit the whole business community."

The Disaster on the Thames.

The accident upon the Thames yesterday is by far the most terrible one that ever befell a pleasure party, and, indeed, has seldom been equalled on the water, even in cases of battle or shipwreck. By the running down of the excursion steamer Princess Alice four or five hundred persons are said to have found a watery grave. It seems at first thought impossible that such terrible loss of life could have occurred in a river with thickly populated banks and always alive with boats, but it is possible that the tide, which is occasionally very strong in the Thames, may have overpowered many who attempted to save themselves by swimming, and as the accident occurred in the evening it is possible that darkness added to the danger and limited the possibilities of rescue. This disaster will, of course, demand an investigation, and it is to be hoped that in that event the persistency characteristic of British blood will endure until the responsibility for the collision is fixed and the guilty party, if alive, be severely punished.

MR. E. K. WRIGHT, cashier of the National Park Bank, says:—"Mr. Bonner is a good man and would make a good Mayor—'none better.'"

Stop Those Wild Steers!

It is time that the authorities realized that wild steers have more rights in this city than the public is bound to respect. There is room for doubt whether there is any excuse for driving cattle through the streets of a large city at all. Certainly there is no excuse for their meandering about with a smaller guard than would be tolerated in a frontier town. Sooner or later one of these animals will gore one or more persons to death, whereas a single human life is worth more than all the interests of all the cattle drovers in the city. If cattle are to have right of passage through the streets their movements should, like those

of other nuisances, be restricted by law to the small hours of the night, when they are likely to harm no one but their friends. Besides the injuries caused directly by these mad steers another and more fruitful possibility of harm is created by the advent of the animals; this is the aimless wandering bullet from the policeman's pistol. A bullet has a habit of hitting something, no matter how carelessly it is fired, and as our policemen have had no practice at Creedmoor or elsewhere nothing but a special interposition of Providence can prevent the balls from hitting some two-footed pedestrian who has justifiable preferences as to the method of his own demise. As the steers are sure to be unharmed after any amount of shooting by the police the public safety suggests that the officers should keep their weapons closely pocketed. Even if they were to regard the infuriated animals with that scornful neglect which they manifest toward other "gangs" better known and more dangerous, the public would be safer than during a policeman's spasm of pistol popping.

MR. ROBERT COLY, of Colgate & Co., No. 47 Wall street, says:—"Mr. Bonner would manage the municipal affairs as well as he has his own he would make a good Mayor. He could execute the business of the office well if he gave his time and attention to it."

Her Majesty's Italian Opera.

At last the long promised reproduction in America of the new and standard operas by the great company of Her Majesty's Theatre is to be an accomplished fact. About the middle of October, as at present announced, Mr. J. H. Mapleson, the distinguished London impresario, will open at the Academy of Music a season of Italian opera on a scale of completeness never previously attempted in this country. Although conducted on precisely the same plan as the grand opera in London, there will be many features altogether new to the American public. The star system, with its pernicious surroundings, will give place to a régime that presents cultivated artists of the first rank in every rôle. The old time hack chorons of our operatic stage will give place to a band of choristers as competent to do their work and as interested in doing it well as are the principals. How well this chorus sings is aptly illustrated by the fact that on the occasion of Mme. Pappenheim's first performance in "Il Trovatore" with Mr. Mapleson's troupe last month, a familiar chorus in this hazy-eyed work was applauded to the echo. Who ever heard of such a thing in connection with this opera in America? Mme. Pappenheim herself, it is stated, remarked that she had never before realized how much there was in this opera. A troupe that can unfold anything new in "Il Trovatore" can reasonably be expected to accomplish much more in fresher fields, and when "Carmen" and "Il Talismano" are given here the public may prepare itself for such feasts as the most sanguine anticipations have seldom pictured.

MR. MOSES TAYLOR, of the City Bank, No. 52 Wall street, says:—"Mr. Bonner is a first rate nominee; he is a good business man and I should be very glad to hear that he had been elected Mayor."

The Police Regatta Yesterday.

If the management of the police regatta yesterday was as bad as that of the police athletic meeting last winter at Gilmore's Garden it must be remembered that each was a first endeavor, and that an apprenticeship must be served in all callings. There was a vigorous effort among the oarsmen to make the meeting a success, and with the aid of an efficient committee there should be nothing to hinder the future regattas of the department from being in every way successful. But one of two things must be done. Either the Harlem River must be thoroughly patrolled by the police, and a broad swath of it kept absolutely clear for the rowers, or else the races must be held somewhere else. There were several accidents yesterday, one of them in which a steam launch was actually sunk out of sight, some thirty or forty passengers barely escaping with their lives. The river was constantly almost choked with small craft of every description, and under no sort of restraint, again and again threatening disasters of the most serious type. The managers may escape censure this time, because mere tyros at their work. But this excuse will not serve twice. Unless next time they can keep the Harlem clear—and a trotting match on lower Broadway at high noon seems about as possible—then their future meetings should be held on the Hudson. That has capital water for their classes of races and abundant room for all, so that many of yesterday's mishaps could never have occurred there. Let the department bear this in mind, and also that good management is even more essential to a good regatta than fast rowing.

MR. JOHN W. ELLIS, of Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 20 Nassau street, says:—"I have formed an impression, without knowing Mr. Bonner, that he is an honest and able business man. Any one who has managed his own affairs well is best suited to manage the affairs of others."

Rampant Wickedness.

The record of the day is full of murder. From Westchester we have the story of a negro, who, jealous of his wife, cut her throat, and then, considerably ordering his three children out of sight, pulled the trigger of a double-barrelled shotgun that was aimed at his own head. From the vicinity of Hempstead the report comes that a colored girl attempted to poison an entire family, and was prevented from doing so by the timely discovery of Paris green in the tepalot. Notwithstanding her confession of the crime it is alleged that the village justice was satisfied to send the wretch to the House of Refuge merely because she was under age. In addition to the foregoing there is a catalogue of suicides, bloody assaults and personal affrays that is startling in its magnitude. It is useless to moralize concerning the cause or the cure of these iniquities. Bad blood will sooner or later show itself in every condition of life. Misfortune brings it to the surface and poverty, as its chief handmaid, is quick to suggest the weapon whereby passion finds vent. It is not strange, however, that in a great metropolis like New York, with its many attributes, a series

of crimes shall be coincident. It is not always a reflection on the law or its representatives that they occur.

MR. W. A. WHEELOCK, president of the Central National Bank, says:—"We are with the HERALD on this question. I am decidedly in favor of Mr. Bonner for Mayor. He is a capable business man and has the confidence and respect of the entire community."

The Drama at Popular Prices.

The Grand Opera House is a theatre at which some great successes, judged by the large audiences, were once made with plays the reverse of what is legitimate in drama. It then remained for some time with closed doors, and began to air the reputation of an unlucky house, yet in the past two years it has been well filled throughout each season, and the managers have been satisfied with their share of the profits. How the change came about is explained in another column by the managers themselves. They determined to have full houses, and to gain these they largely reduced the prices of admission and gave only good plays by popular actors. Their success cannot be regarded as a precedent for a general reduction of prices, for they themselves admit that they never incur any risks with a play, but produce only such dramas as have already succeeded elsewhere, and, besides, the seating capacity of their house is double that of certain others. Still it is matter for general satisfaction that there is in the metropolis a theatre where those who have more taste than money, or whom hard times have warned to be economical, can be sure of seeing almost any popular play, with its original cast and scenery, if they are willing to wait until it has completed its run elsewhere. Looking over the names of the dramas which have been reproduced at this house we miss very few of those which have achieved success within the past few years, and the list of actors who have played there contains nearly every name of histrionic prominence. The public will be glad to learn of the financial success of this experiment, and will wish that it may continue indefinitely.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Senator Kellogg is in Washington. General Shields is in Indianapolis. Lieutenant Governor Doolittle returned yesterday from Europe. Congressman Martin J. Townsend has returned from Iowa to his home in Troy. Secretary McCray will leave Washington next week to take part in the canvass in Iowa. Mr. W. J. Florence, the actor, returned to New York from Europe yesterday. The first thing he wanted was a c. Mr. Joseph Pultizer, of St. Louis, arrived yesterday in the Russia, after a brief trip to Europe, and is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Count Litta, Italian Chargé d'Affaires at Washington, and Rustem Effendi, Secretary of the Turkish Legation, are at the Everett House. Sergeant Boston Corbett has applied for employment in the Camden (N. J.) Post office, on the ground of services rendered to the government. The Omaha Herald is one of the brightest of Western newspapers. Its columns of "Gatherings," stolen mainly from the P. L. of the New York Herald, is one of its handsomest features. Aristarchi Bey, Turkish Minister at Washington; Señor Don Manuel R. Garcia, the Argentine Minister, and M. Francis de Corcelle, Secretary of the French Legation, are at the Albemarle Hotel. A review of Stanley's last book, which appears from the pen of General F. P. Miller in the International Review, is well written, and shows that men of courage are in active sympathy with efforts like those of Stanley's. Mr. James Ram has written a treatise on the "Philosophy of War," the central idea of which is that war is a part of the development law, involving the triumph of the strong over the weak and benefiting humanity by the weaker races being pushed to the west. The Chicago News says:—"From the letters sent to the New York Herald it is difficult to say whether John Russell Young accompanies General Grant or General Grant accompanies John Russell Young. At least accounts they were both doing Young in Austria, however." The Boston Sunday Courier will hereafter be edited by George Parsons Lathrop, a literary critic of high ability. The Courier is typographically as handsome a paper as we have on our exchange list, and the musical criticisms of its "W. A." are among the best productions of the kind in this country. Hartford Times:—"A little five-year-old boy, being with his parents in the Cheney block, was asked by a lady a few days since for a kite. He immediately complied, but the lady, noticing that the little fellow drew his hand across his lips, remarked, 'Ah, but you are rubbing it out.' 'No, I ain't,' was the quick rejoinder. 'I'm rubbing it in.'" From the New York Commercial:—"The families who abandoned the seashore and the pastures green where they have been spending the summer months and returned to their city homes, we fancy discovered last night and this morning that they folded their tents too soon. The heat of last night and to-day has been almost as intense as at any time during the heated term of July and August. Families made a great mistake in returning to the city before the middle of September." "C. S. D." writes to the Evening Post saying, in regard to a nomination for Mayor:—"I saw in your Journal of August 31 a short article on the retirement from active business of Mr. S. D. Babcock, who has been so long known among us as one of the most thorough business men that New York possesses. I have known Mr. Babcock, and I think that I have seen points in his character that convinced me he had a sagacity which few men equal and none surpass. His career is beyond criticism, his manner is genial and affable, and, for an old merchant, he is in the prime of life. I therefore mention him as just the man to fill the office of Mayor of this the imperial city of the Western World." From Bonner's Ledger:—"Our statements are busy-ness about the various different modes of imposing taxes. Some want them laid on one thing, some on another. Some are in favor of direct taxation, others think the bitter pill should be coated and indirectly administered. All the debates on the subject indicate a general readiness under the heavy burden, which, however imposed, cannot be made to lose much of its weight. The true remedy is to lessen the expense of government, and thus to make the taxes low. Our government costs twice as much as it ought to in its mode of peace. Cut off the useless expenditures, instead of consuming so much time in devising ways to meet them." The New York Commercial says in the way of reply, and quoting:—"In the eyes of the Commercial Advertiser alone of the responsible press, the municipal government of Mr. Kelly bids favor.—New York World." While the Commercial is a thoroughly partisan paper, it endeavors to be fair and just to its political opponents. It is not likely that it will allow its columns to be used to gratify its hates. "John Kelly's government" is a much better one than we ought to expect from the material he has to work with. It is more honest and economical than any democratic administration we have had in many years. There are fewer scandals in office and less stealing done than under Havesomey, Green and the reform party. Under Green and Havesomey millions were added to the city debt. Under Kelly it has been reduced over \$4,000,000 during the past year. Our streets are cleaner and our police force better disciplined. The Commercial is thankful for the smallest favors from democratic officials. It is said a whistle can be made from a pig's tail, but to look for any better government than we have with the corrupt grocery clerks, which constitutes the was and wool of the democratic party in this city, would be expecting too much.