

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

THE DAILY HERALD. Published every day in the year. Five cents per copy. Sunday excluded. Ten dollars per year, five dollars for six months, two dollars and fifty cents for three months, or at a rate of one dollar per month for any period less than three months. Sunday edition included; without Sunday edition, eight dollars per year, free of postage.

WEEKLY HERALD—One dollar per year, free of postage.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.—Remits in drafts on New York or Post Office money orders, 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 attention subscribers wishing their address changed must give their old as well as their new address. All business, news letters or telegraphic despatches must be addressed New York Herald.

PHILADELPHIA OFFICE—NO. 112 SOUTH SIXTH STREET. LONDON OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD—NO. 40 FLEET STREET. PARIS OFFICE—49 AVENUE DE L'OPERA. NAPLES OFFICE—NO. 7 STRADA PACCA. Subscriptions and advertisements will be received and forwarded on the same terms as in New York.

4TH YEAR.....NO. 274

AMUSEMENTS TO-DAY AND EVENING.

- HAYLERY'S THEATRE—OUR DAUGHTERS. Matinee. HOPKINS' OLYMPIA—THE FRENCH SYR. Matinee. LINDY SQUARE THEATRE—MY FATHER. GRAND OPERA HOUSE—THE MIGHTY DOLLAR. BARRY'S THEATRE—DUNCAN. DUBOIS' PARK THEATRE—GROVER TRAGEDIAN. STANDARD THEATRE—LADY OF LYONS. AMERICAN INSTITUTE—EXHIBITION. THALIA THEATRE—DOCTOR KLAUS. AQUARIUM—H. M. S. FINCHER. Matinee. ACADEMY OF MUSIC—SWEET HOLLOW. FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—LA FOLLE DE MME. ANCOU. GRAND OPERA HOUSE—THE MIGHTY DOLLAR. Matinee. BOOTH'S THEATRE—RESCUED. GERMANIA THEATRE—DIE HEEREN RETURN. WOODS BROADWAY—BIBO-A-BAG. Matinee. NIBLO'S GARDEN—ENTHUSIASM. Matinee. COMIQUE—MULLIGAN GUARD GROWDER. Matinee. SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. ABERLEY'S THEATRE—VARIETY. KONTER & BIAL'S CONCERT HALL. CHICKERING HALL—CAROLITA PAUL.

QUADRUPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1879.

The weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be fair and warm. To-morrow the same conditions will prevail.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—Money was harder and loaned as high as seven per cent and a commission. Stocks were very active and recorded still higher figures. Government and railroad bonds were in great demand and advanced in price. Sterling exchange was nominally advanced one-half cent.

ENTRIES FOR THE JEROME PARK RACES are given in full on another page and promise some race sport.

WE REPUBLISH from an exchange an interesting letter from Mr. Tibbles, the friend of the Ponce Indians.

WILL THE BOARD OF EDUCATION be weak enough to-day to allow Mr. Kiddle to succeed himself until the next meeting or longer?

THE FOUR PER CENT BONDS are now all paid for; enemies of refunding and national banks must look up some new cause for grumbling.

THE ALDERMEN decline Sheridan Shook as Police Commissioner. What a forgetful, ungrateful set the politicians of both parties are!

POINTS OF THE MEN who have entered for the O'Leary walk are given to-day, and there are so many aspirants that the chances of "dark horses" are good.

DE LESSEPS believes the Panama Canal will be easier to keep in running order than the Suez Canal. Grant believes to the contrary, and it will cost at least a hundred million dollars to show either man his mistake.

OUR AMBULANCE SYSTEM is described in another column. It has many good features, but that of the occasional struggle of the employes of different hospitals to secure wounded men for their own wagons is anything but creditable.

GENERAL GRANT'S LEAVE TAKING of Japan and Asia is described at length by our special correspondent with the ex-President's party, and among the many interesting features of the letter is a very long speech—for General Grant to have made.

THE MANNER in which sewer gas is distributed along the water front is explained under "A Subtle Poison." As for the gas itself, it is always in the lungs of people near the river, except when a high tide completely covers the mouths of the sewers.

ALASKA'S GOLD DISCOVERIES are described in our Sitka letter, but unfortunately there are none that can be worked by washing. Every other inducement to miners is there; the climate is bad, Indians abound, and there are distilleries in fully half of the houses.

IT IS A SIGNIFICANT FACT that as soon as a liquor dealer, arrested on Monday night, made affidavit that the detective making the complaint was drunk when he entered the saloon the prisoner was discharged. Is this what the reputation of our detectives has got down to?

A MAN who a year ago was a sober, industrious shoemaker, lost his wife last spring, took to drink, was arrested Monday night for disorderly conduct in front of his own home, committed suicide in his cell and is to be buried in the Potter's Field. Stories as suggestive of love, misery, remorse and desperation seldom find their way into print.

IF THE WORK of collecting customs duties from returning travellers cannot be managed without the suspicions and indignities to which a respectable family was subjected last Saturday, inspectors should in future be selected from among corner loafers and other human brutes. Respectable men, to say nothing of the nation, are disgraced by such dirty, despicable work.

THE WEATHER.—Although the meteorological conditions looked very threatening yesterday the disturbance in the Northwest seems to have passed into British Columbia after causing abundant rains and high winds in Minnesota and the upper lake region. To judge from the present conditions the storm center which threatened to pass over the New England and Middle Atlantic States has entirely disappeared and fair and warm weather is likely to prevail in these districts for several days. The temperature continues to rise in every section of the country. Clear and fair weather predominates east of the Mississippi river, west of it is cloudy and rainy. Heavy local rains have also been experienced in the Western Gulf States. Brick and high winds were experienced in the Northwest; elsewhere they have been fresh and moderate. The weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be fair and warm. To-morrow the same conditions will prevail.

Two Progresses, Not Royal But Republican.

It is a rare, and perhaps we may without any very great extravagance of language say a resplendent, spectacle with which the political stargazers and astrologists have been regaled for the last eight or ten days. Even during the great international contest for the Astley belt and the "championship of the world," which was the eclipsing topic last week; even during the impetuous struggle between Robinson and Kelly for the inspectors of election, which, next to the walking match, has engrossed the greatest share of local attention, the public has been turning its eyes to the brilliant "progress" of General Grant on the coast of the Pacific and the less brilliant, though still remarkable "progress" of President Hayes in the valley of the Upper Mississippi. Quite above and far beyond the murky atmosphere of those transient local excitements, great political stars have been shining, and the gaze of admiring thousands has been turned away from Rowell and Weston, from Kelly and Robinson—these flaring meteors of the lower sky—to Grant and Hayes, who are moving on in their majestic courses in a higher and sublimer sphere. Observers do not need to be very great adepts in political astronomy to see that those circling orbs which are now lighting up the Western and the far Western sky in rival splendor will be watched with keen curiosity until they either rise to a higher altitude or sink below the political horizon.

It is remarkable that two such phenomena are presented at the same time to the American public as a series of great omissions to an ex-President and a series of ovations not quite so great to a President in office. General Grant, returning to his native country from an extensive tour through all civilized lands, a tour in which he has been honored and feted as no preceding traveller was ever honored and feted, steps ashore on the Pacific coast after completing his last voyage and the whole population of the coast goes wild with enthusiasm and joyous excitement. All parties join in it because no party looks upon General Grant as a future candidate for office. The readiness of the whole population to honor a retired President and great historical character is creditable to the American people, who never fail in generous appreciation of patriotic services from the moment that the citizen who has rendered them is withdrawn, or supposed to be withdrawn, from the arena of party politics. This trait has been most signally exhibited on the death of our great men. Even Jefferson, even Jackson, who were so fiercely assailed while in office; even Clay, who was the target of so much calumny, were no sooner in their graves than political opponents did full justice to their virtues. This manly liberality of sentiment is characteristic of the American people as soon as political passions are allayed, and the unanimity with which General Grant is welcomed back to his native country is a natural consequence of the belief that he will not re-enter politics and that all his fellow citizens can recognize his great services without risk of awkward political committals.

The marks of honor which are paid to President Hayes in his progress through the West are not given with the same unanimity, because his public services have not been so great and brilliant, and because he is still in office and an active partisan. But all republicans zealously turn out to swell his processions, because the republican factions have, as little jealousy of Mr. Hayes as both of the great political parties have of General Grant. It is taken for granted, as a thing long ago settled by his own declarations, that Mr. Hayes will not be a candidate for re-election, and therefore the friends of all the avowed republican candidates unite in these popular greetings as men of both parties unite in the magnificent welcome to General Grant. In both cases the compliments are paid without restraint because there is no fear that they will be misinterpreted as if intended to promote the Presidential chances of the recipient. But there is a portion of the public which regards these demonstrations in a different light. The friends of the avowed republican candidates for the Presidency are watching at a distance with intense jealousy the great outpouring of popular feeling on the Pacific coast, because they fear it may be turned to political account in emergencies not unlikely to arise. If General Grant should be welcomed with the same enthusiastic warmth in other parts of the country the republican party would be converted into dry tinder, which could easily be kindled into a blaze if his name should next year be suddenly sprung upon the Republican National Convention. Suppose, for illustration, that Mr. Conkling, Mr. Blaine, Mr. Sherman and Mr. Washburne should be candidates in the Convention, each pressed by his friends, each receiving the votes of one or more States, but none receiving votes enough to make a majority. Suppose, further, that there should be six, or eight, or ten ineffectual ballotings, in which the friends of the several candidates were unyielding, and the strongest of the candidates still fell short of votes enough to nominate him. If, at an advanced stage of such a deadlock, some astute and dexterous admirer of General Grant, who had been lying in wait and watching for the golden crisis of opportunity, should then propose to cut the knot by nominating Grant by acclamation, it is not difficult to imagine the hurricane of resounding plaudits with which the captivated Convention might respond to such a proposal. The spark would fall into a mass of dry combustibles, a mass dried and made inflammable by the strong sunshine of these ovations. If General Grant is nominated at all it will be by, thus taking advantage of a crisis in the Republican National Convention. After a weary deadlock running through many ballotings this sudden solution might carry the Convention by storm and "take it off its feet," especially as it would be at once responded to throughout the country in the same spirit by vast multitudes of General Grant's unthinking admirers, who would not stop to consider the difference between a nomination and an election. Unless some republican candidate goes into the Convention strong enough to secure a nomination on the second or third ballot, and thus preclude a deadlock, it is possible that General Grant may suddenly be brought in as the dark horse and triumphantly win the race. It would be difficult for him to decline a nomination made under such circumstances.

This possibility cannot have escaped watchful, sharp-sighted republican candidates who fear Grant more than they fear one another, and who dread him all the more since he declines to enter the lists and appear as a rival. They understand too well what all these accumulating evidences of popularity would portend if the Convention should be brought to a deadlock and the name of Grant be suddenly brought in to end the conflict. The friends of all the open candidates are, therefore, glad to witness the rival ovation which is paid to the actual President while the great ovation to the ex-President is in progress. If Mr. Hayes' round of receptions does not eclipse the brilliant round of receptions given to General Grant, they at least prove that Grant is not the only citizen aspiring to no further office whom the people pour forth in multitudes to honor. The friends of all the avowed candidates have an interest in swelling the Hayes ovations, for while they fear Grant they do not fear Hayes. The honors paid to Grant have, therefore, a direct tendency to enhance those paid to Hayes. And like an instrument that finds its music on another's strings, the enthusiasm on the Pacific coast is reflected in the Mississippi Valley. But do the republican candidates perceive that they are possibly preparing another dark horse and another possible solution of a deadlock in the Convention? In the "Occultation of Orion," from which we have just quoted, the great Algebar, "whose sword hung gleaming by his side," was not shut out from view by the fiery Sirius, but by the pallid, saintly moon, "serenely moving on her way" with "triumph in her sweet, pale face." In the circling of celestial orbs the beautiful order of the universe prevented their coming into collision; but the mighty, belted Orion, "begirt with many a blazing star," was hidden from observation by the milder and fainter orb. May not a similar "occultation" take place in the political sky? The news from the Jeannette, which we published yesterday, removes agreeably some apprehension that there had been such a loss of time in her start as might ultimately interfere with her chance to make good progress this year. We were afraid that the delay due to the failure to get a supply of coal at a far northern port in ample time to await her there if she had started many days earlier than she did might deprive her of the opportunity to make the most of an open season. But we are glad to know that her advance has been such as to give her the full benefit of the favorable season that the whalers report. She will probably make a high latitude this year, and thus secure a good position from which to operate early next year with sledge expeditions. Should Captain De Long place his ship in a high latitude this summer and winter there successfully he will be able next year to utilize the sledge expeditions, for which he has made ample preparation, to an extent to which they have never before been utilized in the history of Arctic discovery. Sledge journeys have in the past never done so much for furthering the actual advance of an expedition as they seem to promise, judged theoretically. Perhaps this is because there are difficulties that geographers, who judge the case from the safe seclusion of an "armchair," do not fully appreciate; or perhaps it is because they have been, in a great degree, wasted efforts, or efforts not directed resolutely to the main purpose. Captain De Long will be in a very favorable position to utilize these important auxiliaries for ascertaining the geographical facts that it is especially important he should know in order to make the earliest and most profitable use of the next summer. We believe that he is the man to get the most out of them of which they are capable; and that, favored by a fortunate season and seconded by the energy and good will of his associates, he will accomplish the objects of his expedition next summer.

The Arctic Expedition.

The news from the Jeannette, which we published yesterday, removes agreeably some apprehension that there had been such a loss of time in her start as might ultimately interfere with her chance to make good progress this year. We were afraid that the delay due to the failure to get a supply of coal at a far northern port in ample time to await her there if she had started many days earlier than she did might deprive her of the opportunity to make the most of an open season. But we are glad to know that her advance has been such as to give her the full benefit of the favorable season that the whalers report. She will probably make a high latitude this year, and thus secure a good position from which to operate early next year with sledge expeditions. Should Captain De Long place his ship in a high latitude this summer and winter there successfully he will be able next year to utilize the sledge expeditions, for which he has made ample preparation, to an extent to which they have never before been utilized in the history of Arctic discovery. Sledge journeys have in the past never done so much for furthering the actual advance of an expedition as they seem to promise, judged theoretically. Perhaps this is because there are difficulties that geographers, who judge the case from the safe seclusion of an "armchair," do not fully appreciate; or perhaps it is because they have been, in a great degree, wasted efforts, or efforts not directed resolutely to the main purpose. Captain De Long will be in a very favorable position to utilize these important auxiliaries for ascertaining the geographical facts that it is especially important he should know in order to make the earliest and most profitable use of the next summer. We believe that he is the man to get the most out of them of which they are capable; and that, favored by a fortunate season and seconded by the energy and good will of his associates, he will accomplish the objects of his expedition next summer.

The Athletic Revival—Polo.

On Saturday next there will be a match game of polo between the Buffalo and the Woodstock clubs, at Buffalo. As the latter is a new club it is creditable to their pluck and enterprise that they have undertaken to play so formidable a team as that of the Buffalo organization, which last year made such a clean sweep of the Westchester and is so well known for bold and daring play. Early in the present season one of its members was killed during the heat of a game, but there is no indication that they have since played with any less vigor or dash, and the Woodstocks may expect a lively tussle. It is refreshing to notice how athletic sports have begun to thrive in this country. About twenty-five years ago Dr. Holmes lamented the general lack of physical exercise among our young men, and characterized the youth of America as "challow-faced, soft-muscled and paste-complexioned." At that time the criticism was deserved, but things have changed since then, and the venerable Doctor could now safely reverse his judgment. Nowhere, not even in England, are athletic exercises more in favor than here. Games, old and new, flourish in a hearty manner which promises well for the health and development of the race. That so vigorous and exciting a game as polo should be not only firmly established but rapidly increasing in favor is especially noticeable. There is no better exercise for the acquirement of perfect horsemanship, and we trust that it will before long come into vogue as an auxiliary training in our cavalry service. In active engagement wooden dummies would be just as useful as men who can only sit their horses in the attitudes of dress parade. It is indispensable to have riders to whom perfect ease in the saddle under all imaginable circumstances of action is not so much a question of art as of second nature. Polo is the best school for the acquirement of this ease on horseback, and it deserves much more consideration than our cavalry instructors have yet cared to give it.

Business Outlook—Prosperity of the Country—Increasing Circulation of the Herald.

Every part of the country feels the impulse of fully revived prosperity. In all trades, all industries, all legitimate enterprises there is an activity that promises to go beyond any precedent known to the existing generation. It would seem almost as if there were some compensating principle in operation, in virtue of which a depression that had extended far beyond the period to which such troubles are ordinarily limited is to end in a return of prosperity as much more vigorous than such returns are usually as the depression was gloomy, discouraging and tenacious. The turn of the tide in our favor on the trade with Europe is, of course, the great feature. "One million dollars in gold left this port by to-day's steamers for the United States," or "three million dollars went out to the United States to-day" telegrams in these words or similar ones have been a regular part of the Sunday news for many weeks. Thus France sends us her gold, England hers, Germany hers, and in different proportion the smaller countries also, from Italy to Belgium. It is wonderful to find these streams of gold from Europe pouring into the coffers of a great gold producing country, and to find so suddenly how hardship has benefited us, how it has restricted the circle of our wants and made us so self-sufficing in manufactures that Europe can absolutely not pay us for the grain, the beef, the mutton, the pork she must take from us save in the hard cash she has stored away. What is to become of Europe with her gold draining this way, and her vigorous laboring population "driven to seek our shores as their only hope for physical well-being. Our resources, as exhibited in this great commercial strife, are without limit. The very gold with which Europe now floods our markets will go to stimulate new manufactures that will increase our independence of her factories and to open new grain lands which will so largely increase our yield of grain, and consequently so cheapen it that in a few years it will be as unprofitable to raise wheat in France or England as it now is to raise it in our own Eastern States. How can Europe stand the rivalry of a nation that promises to be the great co-operative store for the whole human race, and to put wheat in the cities of Europe at such a price that the farmer who lives near it can buy the grain cheaper than he can pay laborers to raise the same on his own land? Our own city, as the metropolis of the enormous traffic that has become the starting point of our revived prosperity, naturally experiences a full proportion of the benefit. Rents are higher, houses are in demand, the enormous stores are crammed with the daily concourse of purchasers, the streets are thronged, the hotels are prosperous and all places of public amusement are in the full tide of fortune. Things move with even more of a rush than they did in those flush days of speculation when we did all this on paper. And now it is all solid, all on hard pan, all with gold beneath it. In these days the HERALD takes part in the general prosperity, and its circulation rises constantly into more and more important figures. On Sunday last we sold one hundred and fifty-four thousand copies; but a part of that sudden increase was due to the momentary excitement of the great pedestrian match. On Monday we sold one hundred and fifteen thousand HERALDS, and between this figure and the higher one our circulation now regularly moves. Any excitement sends it up from one hundred and fifteen thousand to one hundred and twenty, thirty or fifty thousand copies. The lowest of these figures, one hundred and fifteen thousand copies, is fifteen to twenty thousand more than we circulated at this time last year, and is a substantial indication of increased prosperity.

Revolutionary Stirrings in Ireland.

The gloomy forecast of Irish affairs drawn by the Pall Mall Gazette may be consciously overcolored, but the hopeful view of the London Times has very little to support it. The Pall Mall Gazette is by seasons alarmist or cynical, and after deriding for months Mr. Parnell, the "obstructionist," and the anti-rent movement, which Mr. Parnell has favored, it is quite in keeping that it should now see a succession of wholesale evictions, agrarian murders and military occupation of the country looming up. After a long and steady refusal to look at the facts of Ireland's misfortunes, it turns its eyes across St. George's Channel and is suddenly horrified. The farmers, it admits, are unable to pay their rents, and then it proceeds to argue on the consequences of "refusing" to pay. All the ills under which the island groans and the brutal remedies which have been devised to still the active discontent these ills engendered are rehearsed, and a dismal showing they make; but the suggestive point of the comment is that these things are referred to with as little sympathy as if the place under consideration was a Chinese province. It shows that these peoples—the English and the Irish—are alien to each other. A state of affairs such as it describes should awaken some thought of remedy when the lawmaking power lies on the side of the thoughtful commentator. But no. It foresees a beggared peasantry "refusing" to pay rent; then the landlords resorting to "wholesale evictions," with all their nameless horrors; then a maddened fury murdering their legal persecutors; then a harsh military occupation of the model of 1798; then civil war. One would almost expect to hear that an army from Peking was to close the chapter with wholesale massacre, so foreign does the comment seem. Had all this been likely

to occur in Bohemia the London essayist would doubtless have been prompt to say what paternal measures the imperial government of Austria should take. The sacred name of humanity would be invoked to protect the bone and sinew of the country against a few rapacious landlords. The State would be called on to redistribute the land—at the national cost if need be, so as to let the people live. Yet to that or something like it must it come at last if England is to avoid a series of disasters. They pulled down the Irish Established Church before a comparatively feeble agitation, and they will, if they are wise, make fixity of tenure or peasant ownership of the land in Ireland accessible in some other way than by revolution.

Is It a Counter-Demonstration?

As a companion picture to Prince Bismarck falling into the arms of Count Andrassy at Vienna that European peace might be secured between them, we are likely to have that of Count Orloff leading half the Russian Grand Dukes into the presence of President Grévy at Paris. Marry, but they also can show the world how European peace is to be preserved! It looks like crossing hands in a great quadrille—the Iron Chancellor and Miss Andrassy, the brother of the Czar and La Belle France, with each couple touching fingers and keeping time to lively music. The Russians anyhow love Paris. To have stood calmly by while Germany sent her shells flying over it must have tested the loyalty of many a princely Muscovite who had learned in Paris how to live. The little affair at Vienna will give more ostentation than usual to the actions of the noble Russians who will appear in a few days within the gay city. Of course, no politics will be talked; it will mean nothing—only a pleasant visit, you know—but for all that there will be an aged Russian Chancellor smiling knowingly when he thinks what an uneasy half hour he will make for the European Cabinets out of this family gathering of Romanoffs near the palace of the Elysées.

Appointment of Inspectors of Election.

Yesterday was the last day of the two months prescribed by law for the appointment of inspectors of election. The deadlock in the Board of Police was partially broken, first by the appointment of one-half of the required number of inspectors—namely, the republican half—and afterward by appointing one anti-Tammany inspector for each election district. There have accordingly been appointed three inspectors in each district instead of the four which the law requires. A deadlock continued through a great part of yesterday before anything was done. Messrs. MacLean and Morrison, the democratic Commissioners, were willing to unite with Messrs. Wheeler and French, the republican Commissioners, to appoint the full republican list on condition that the full anti-Tammany list should be appointed with the same unanimity. The republican Commissioners stood out, insisting that the democratic inspectors should be equally divided between Tammany and anti-Tammany. The Police Board remained tied on this question for several hours. An agreement was at length reached to appoint one republican inspector and one anti-Tammany inspector in each district, which was accordingly done. The struggle was then repeated as to the appointment of the two remaining inspectors for each district, the democratic Commissioners refusing to vote for a republican unless the republican Commissioners would consent to match him with an anti-Tammany democrat. This fresh deadlock was at last partially broken by the appointment of the full complement of republican inspectors, but continued unbroken in relation to the unappointed half of the democratic inspectors. The upshot is the appointment of only three inspectors in each district—two republicans and one democrat.

The failure to appoint one-fourth of the legal number of inspectors raises two questions. One is, whether the Supreme Court will issue a mandamus requiring these vacancies to be filled. The Tammany people will, of course, apply for a mandamus, but whether the Court grants it may depend on its judgment on the other of the two questions, which is, whether three inspectors in each district are competent to conduct the registration and the election. It is evident on the face of the statute that less than three would be incompetent, since the law requires the concurrence of three in every important act, whether of admitting votes, rejecting votes or recording votes. But the concurrence of four is not required to give validity to any act of the inspectors. There is a provision as to who shall perform certain acts in the absence of the chairman, which implies that the absence of one inspector does not invalidate the proceedings. If the Court decides that three inspectors are competent to hold the election in each district it may decline to issue a mandamus. A day or two will disclose the position of the Court on this point.

Turkey and Greece.

Ghazi Osman Pacha is determined that it will be no fault of his if the Greeks escape punishment for demanding Janina as their share of the despoilment of the Turk, and the Greeks are acting as if their whole desire was to come to blows with the defender of Plevna. Where the bellicose spirit is thus reciprocated, and there is no one to step between, a fight is easily the consequence. We have said that Austria would not be averse to a war between these parties, and the cable has confirmed our belief. Hence, although we learn that all the Powers are talking at once to Greece and Turkey in the interests of some peaceable arrangement, the pressure is of a very ineffective kind. Lord Salisbury has said to Mr. Waddington that he would do all in his power to bring about the cessation of Janina to Greece. For England to send ships or legions to enforce it is altogether another thing. Eastern Roumelia is represented to be in a chaotic state, and the Porto doubtless looks upon it as practically

lost to its rule, while Austria, covetous of Macedonia, is in no hurry to relieve the Moslem of any of his fears. Pretty nearly all that can be done to Turkey short of wiping it out completely has been done, and it is in keeping with Osmanli traditions to turn upon the least of the foes of the Sultan and wreak upon him the vengeance which would be freely dispensed on all hands if occasion permitted. Along the Greek border, therefore, is the danger spot to European peace at present.

Religious Mountebanks.

Talmage—the Brooklyn Tabernacle's own Talmage—is home again. He has gone through England with all the pomp and circumstance that a grand combination circus and menagerie could reasonably expect, and has made money at a rate that would drive even a successful theatre manager crazy with delight. Between his lecture work and that of the popular "show" there have been numerous points of resemblance; there has been the advance agent who "billed" the towns and saw to it that public sentiment was as it should be; there were the crowds that flocked to the box office, and other crowds that, having no money, could at least stand patiently to see the distinguished performer as he stepped from his carriage or omnibus and entered the place in which the performance was to be given. The crowds that flocked to his sermons were nearly as big as Rowell would draw if he were to place himself on free exhibition in some conspicuous place to-morrow—as big, indeed, as that which would flock to the hanging of any popular criminal that was about to leave the world for the benefit of his fellow creatures.

And what has been the effect upon religion of all this ostentatious show? How many bad men has it influenced to lead good lives, and how many earnest, practical Christians has it strengthened? Englishmen and Irishmen, like every one else in the civilized world, are at present inclined to sift all religious theories and pretensions very closely and retain only what seems to be worth keeping. After Mr. Talmage's work in the British Islands has been passed through the sieve what has remained? The general impression has doubtless been that American preachers are radically unlike any others, but that they were as shrewd about making money and getting up catch-pony devices that succeed. Commercially this is high praise, but business has not heretofore been the leading ideal of the Christian life, and particularly such as brings the manager into the ways of and in competition with the mountebanks who thrive upon the ignorance and credulity of the majority of the population.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

- Alexander H. Stephens is a Presbyterian. Queen Victoria has about twenty-five living grandchildren. Mrs. Sartoris (Nellie Grant) usually spends her winters in Rome. Chief Justice Morrison H. Waite and family are at the Windsor Hotel. Lord Beaconsfield, in his old age, does not feel "quite up to politics in September." Mrs. Grant says that the trip of the General and herself around the world was projected years ago. The Emperor of Germany hates German cooking. He sat three hours in the saddle at Strasbourg the other day. Mr. Walker, of Edinburgh, has appeared in Italian opera as Signor Valteri, and Mr. O'Mahony, of Cork, as Signor Omani. After Rev. Newman Hall left the Divorce Court and got away from the crowd he went to Westminster Abbey and "had a happy season of devotion." Among the passengers who arrived at this port last evening on the Cunard steamer *Bothnia* were Thatcher M. Adams, Dr. W. H. Draper, Maurice Strakosch and Rev. Dr. Tyng, Jr. The Hon. Messrs. Bowell and Aikens, of the Dominion government, left Ottawa yesterday for Montreal, on an official tour. They will inspect the Canada Pacific Railway contracts before returning to the capital. Miss Moffat, of England, skilful horsewoman and whip, capital sailor, accomplished musician, perfect singer, fine painter, champion solver of double acrostics, tall, handsome, with the world at her feet—Miss Moffat, of England, is dead. Secretary Evaris, with his wife and daughter, arrived yesterday morning at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where the Secretary will to-day attend the meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Peabody Education Fund. Chief Justice Waite, who is a member of the Board, will also be present at the meeting. A play, also to be presented at the meeting, is named "Hélène Palanquet" was left anonymously at the Gymnase Theatre. Advertisements called for the author, but nobody answered them. The piece was produced, but no one claimed it. Half the French dramatists were on the point of saying they wrote it when the younger Dumas was recognized as the author. D. M. Bennett, the author and publisher, who was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment for selling the book styled "Cupid's Yokes," is now in the Albany Penitentiary. He is a mild, inoffensive looking old man, and, being too infirm to work, is mercifully assigned to duty in the hospital. He is hopeful that President Hayes will not forget him, yet bears his confinement with a gentle stoicism. Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise will sail from Quebec on the 18th of October, for England, by the steamship *Sarmatian*. Special arrangements have been made on board the steamship for her accommodation. For some time past she has not been enjoying good health, and her medical advisers have, it is said, urged a change of air. It is understood, however, that Her Royal Highness will return to Canada in time for the opening of Parliament. The late General Hood, who was one of the recent victims to the yellow fever in Memphis, left twelve children, of whom the eldest was only ten years of age. Two died a day after him and the remaining ten are in great destitution. A private letter says:—"There is some mention in the papers of getting up a subscription for General Hood's children. There are ten now living. Mrs. Hood had twins four times and left twins four months old. They are in a destitute condition and are now in charge of Mrs. Hood's mother, who is over sixty years old and extremely delicate. If these facts were known I am sure many hearts would respond." Mr. Boucault will appear at Booth's Theatre next week in the character of Louis XI. in the tragic play prepared by him for the late Charles Kean. It has not been played here since the last visit of that tragedian. The version of the subject that has been represented occasionally, and not very successfully, is another affair. Those who can remember the performances of Mr. Boucault in the *Vampire*, in *Nana Sahib* and other such characters before he devoted himself so exclusively to the Irish drama will be pleased to hear that he will on this occasion give the debut of his eldest son, who makes his first appearance on any stage before the public as the Dauphin in "Louis XI." Dion George Boucault was born in New York. He was educated at King's College, London, Marylebone branch, and was destined for the army. The performances of Mr. Boucault at Booth's Theatre must be very few, as his engagement at Wallack's will commence this fall.