Amusements.

BIJOU OPERA HOUSE—8—Little Jack Sheppard.
CASINO—8—Erminie.
DOCKSTADER'S—8—Minstrels.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks.
ERASTINA WOODS—Wild West.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—8—The Minute Men.
HARRIGAN'S PARK THEATRE—8—Investigation.
LYCEUM THEATRE—8—The Main Line.
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—8:30—Held by the Enemy.
MADISON-AVE. AND 59TH-ST.—9 a. m. to 11 p. m.—Merrimac and Monitor Naval Battle.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—8—Theodora.
POLO GROUNDS—Baseball.
POOLE'S THEATRE—8—Shane na Lawn.
STAR THEATRE—8—Richelieu.
SAINT GEORGE—Baseball.
WALLACK'S—8—Josephine Sold by her Sisters.
7TH-AVE. AND 55TH-ST.—9 a. m. to 11 p. m.—The New Cycloramas of the Battles of Vicksburg.
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New-York Daily Tribune.

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FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1886.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—Overburdened India: how the country suffers through the depreciation of silver. ═══ Rioting in Belfast; two persons killed and several wounded. ═══ Return of Mr. Gladstone to London.

DOMESTIC.—Outlook for the political campaign in Massachusetts and New-Jersey. ═══ Mutiny in the New-Jersey State Prison. ═══ Riotous disturbance by Italians and Irishmen in Pittsburg. ═══ Prospects of the corn crop in the West. ═══ Promise of activity in iron and steel manufactures. ═══ Knights Templar arriving in St. Louis. ═══ Cases of pleuro-pneumonia near Chicago. ═══ Report of an earthquake shock at Summerville, S. C. ═══ Open-air services in Charleston. ═══ Doubts about the result of the Newport yacht race.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.—J. Edward Simmons talked about Mr. Tilden's will. ═══ An aged woman found drowned in the Central Park reservoir. ═══ Two men drowned in Crowell's Creek. ═══ An insane patient died in a hot bath in the Flatbush Asylum. ═══ A big socialist meeting held at Union Park.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Cooler and fair. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 76; lowest, 63; average, 70¼°.

A discussion of the silver question in its relation to Indian finance is again discussed in THE TRIBUNE's special cable letter. The views given are those of a distinguished Parsee merchant, Navroji, now in London. Last Monday's TRIBUNE also contained information from him on this subject, which should be read in connection with this dispatch.

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The murder and suicide in the home of Mrs. Anna Hubbell, of Brooklyn, can be attributed to no cause except the mother's insanity. In her right mind no woman could have committed such an act. It is one of those melancholy cases apparently in which no blame can be attached to any one; nor could it have been prevented. Mrs. Hubbell had shown no signs of derangement which should have warned her husband to have her watched.

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There are thousands of soldiers and police in Belfast; yet it seems impossible for the authorities to maintain order. A mob tried to rescue two arrested men yesterday and violently attacked the police barracks. In the fight one rioter was killed. No politics was involved in the quarrel in the beginning; the arrested men were only brawling in the street. When a spark like this causes an explosion the atmosphere of Belfast must be in a frightfully inflammable condition.

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Probably a more unsatisfactory yacht-race than the one sailed on Saturday off Newport has never been seen. Up to this time it is impossible to say which big sloop will be declared the winner. According to the time taken on the yachts, the Galatea went over the course two minutes quicker than the Mayflower; yet according to credible witnesses the Mayflower got in half a length ahead of her best rival Until the Regatta Committee make up their minds, therefore, as to which won, the public must wait and not pay its bets. It is likely that neither Lieutenant Henn nor General Paine will care much what the decision is. The plucky English yachtsman has frequently declared that he did not want to win by a "fluke." This race was a series of "flukes."

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Mr. Bayard ought to send a circular around to his newly appointed Democratic Consuls in foreign ports, and advise them not to be too zealous in a good cause. The first one might well be directed to Mr. Cardwell, of Cairo, Egypt. This gentleman is a strong Free Trader, and in his last commercial report he undertakes to give his opinion of the reasons for the small trade between America and Egypt. It is due to our protective tariff, he says, "which acts as an embargo on trade." Having thus argued in behalf of "the cause," he goes on to say that if a steamship line were established between New-York and Egypt, New-York merchants and manufacturers would speedily make money through Egyptian trade. These assertions plainly do not go very well together. If Mr. Cardwell would confine himself to facts in his reports, he probably would not make the cause he loves so ridiculous.

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Massachusetts politics forms the subject of an interesting letter in THE TRIBUNE this morning. The Republicans up there are feeling particularly good over the Maine election since the same issues involved in Maine prevail in the Bay State, namely, tariff, the fisheries and Prohibition. To their minds the results of last Monday's voting prove that the alleged popularity of Mr. Cleveland's Administration is all humbug, and that the strength of the third-party Prohibitionists has been overrated. Nothing troubles the solemnity of the party save the slight difficulty about the United States Senatorship. It appears likely, therefore, that Lieutenant-Governor Ames will be nominated as Governor without opposition on September 29. But the Democrats are not so happy, being torn internally and externally by the necessity of deciding whether to cater to the Mugwumps or the Butler Democrats. As the official figures of recent campaigns in Massachusetts show that the Democrats there are several thousand votes worse off without Mugwump support than with it, the chances are that some Butler man will be their nominee for Governor.

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Some description of the changes going on in Fifth-ave. may be read elsewhere in this paper. It will astonish those persons who have not lately walked (it has not been possible to drive) the whole length of the avenue from One-hundred-and-tenth-st. to Washington Square. Below the Park the efforts of trade to get possession of the premises is most marked. Numerous dwellings are being turned into shops, apartment-houses or banks. Above Fifty-ninth-st. the work of building handsome dwellings still goes on. It is hard to tell, therefore, which will prevail in the end and finally determine the character of the street—business places or houses for rich people. The present condition of the avenue furnishes strong arguments in favor of either assertion.

NATIONAL GROWTH.

The recuperative power of the United States few can even faintly comprehend. Vague phrases are in common use which we are apt to attribute to the prevailing vanity of Americans, but those who use them most are but little able to comprehend and measure the progress of the country, to realize what it means and what effect this recuperative power has on the welfare of the people. It continually sets at naught all the calculations of prophets of disaster, and brings to grief the most careful estimates of the future that are based on human experience in any other land or time. Just now the recovery of the country from serious depression seems to some almost incredible. For they realize the potent forces operating to retard progress or produce disaster; they do not realize how enormous is the legitimate and natural growth of the country. So some are even tempted to believe that the election of a Democratic Administration and Congress, which was a chief cause of evil and the greatest obstacle to recovery, must have been a blessing somehow, and a cause of improvement. That is about as reasonable as the notion which the Nation's recovery after the civil war put into some minds. The losses sustained in four years of conflict were terrible, and would have crushed most other nations, or subjected their people for one or two generations to such stress of taxation and pinching as to modify their institutions if not to change for all time their very character. In the United States this tremendous struggle was followed by such growth, such prosperity and such rapid advance in general well-being, that some were even tempted to consider a national debt a national blessing. The secret was that the recuperative power of the country so far exceeded all expectation that, in spite of burdens, the Nation progressed more rapidly than other nations without them, until in their amazement some began to believe that the burden itself was in some miraculous way a source of strength.

How shall we realize something of the Nation's progress and power of growth? Since 1880 the population has increased from 50,000,000 to 60,000,000; an addition of 10,000,000 inhabitants, about as many as Great Britain has gained in thirty years, is but one of the elements at work. From abroad we have added during the six years, by immigration alone, a population greater than that of the entire State of Ohio or Illinois. Another nation, more populous than this Nation was when it achieved its independence, has been brought to these shores across the sea since the last census was taken. What is an able-bodied inhabitant worth? That depends on where he is. In some countries, where he can get neither land nor freedom, neither opportunity nor stimulus to effort, he is worth but little. Here he produces farms, cities and railroads; he produces wealth far more than he consumes; he raises children, and they in turn add to the producing power of the Nation. But while a population as large as that of Ohio has come to us from across the sea, another population greater than that of New-York, New-Jersey and Connecticut together in 1880 has been added by natural increase in six years. Consider what those four States were and what they produced in 1880, and then conceive that a population as great as that of these four States has been added to the country in six years.

Growth in population, surpassing that of any other great nation, is but the least surprising feature in the Nation's development. The census reported about 87,000 miles of railroad; on the 1st of September we had 132,000. The Middle States had added one-third to their mileage; the States between them and the Mississippi nearly one-third, the Southern States nearly one-half, and the States west of the Mississippi more than one-half, over 10,000 miles. In four States and one Territory, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Minnesota and Dakota, have been added 10,000 miles. Then consider that every mile of new railway, in regions not already supplied, brings within ready reach of markets 6,400 acres of land, enough to support the entire population of another town, and that we have added in six years the means of supporting 45,000 such towns.

But the money for this vast expense, whence does it come? Have not the people ruined themselves by building faster than they can with safety? Once more let it be remembered that this country is like no other under the sun in the rewards of labor. The people of this land can save and do save, good years with bad, and add to their permanent wealth not far from $900,000,000 yearly, about five cents a day for every inhabitant. They save enough in a single year to build all the railway that has been built for the last six years. It is because the people have great opportunities, because all have great stimulus to effort, because all are well rewarded for industry, because here the prizes within reach of enterprise are greater than anywhere else, that this country does go forward, when it can advance at all, with great strides incomprehensible to observers of other lands, and rarely appreciated to the full even by ourselves.

THE CLOSE OF PARLIAMENT.

Mr. Gladstone's return to London will impart vigor and interest to the closing scenes of Parliament. It is clear that he would not have shortened his Continental journey if he had not considered Mr. Parnell's measure one of critical importance. He appears in the Commons during the last week in order to define his own position in relation to that hastily drawn bill and to place the responsibility of neglecting to legislate respecting evictions where it belongs. It is altogether improbable that he is prepared to accept without reserve so crude and drastic a measure as Mr. Parnell's. Although he is a convert of earlier or later date to Home Rule, he is the responsible author of the Land bill of 1881, and will be certain to oppose clumsy and unscientific attempts to cobble a measure on which he expended so much time and thought. On the general subject of evictions, however, his views can be anticipated with confidence. He will favor positive legislation whereby processes of law may be suspended during what threatens

to be an unusually hard winter. His forthcoming speech will undoubtedly disclose genuine sympathy for what he considers the main feature of the Tenants' Relief bill. At the same time, he will reserve for himself the liberty of dissenting from some of its provisions.

The Government, while opposing the second reading of Mr. Parnell's bill, is evidently reluctant to be placed in the attitude of refusing outright any and every concession to Ireland. Lord Randolph Churchill has found it necessary to repeat conciliatory assurances made on the opening night of the session, and to forecast again the liberal treatment the Irish people may expect from his party next year. Local government is to be extended to the island on the broad lines that are to be followed in England and Scotland. The Irish people are to be armed with the largest powers of controlling local taxation and governing themselves. These are concessions which will be accepted readily enough, because they will be of great assistance in strengthening the Home Rule cause. No gratitude will be evinced for them. Local government will not for one instant be considered a substitute for Home Rule, but only as a means to the final consummation. There will be a cynical feeling of surprise that the opponents of legislative independence should be so blind to their own interests as to arm the Irish people with powers of which constant and powerful use can be made in promoting political agitation.

AGAINST THE SALOONS.

The Maine election shows that nineteen-twentieths of the Prohibition voters will not sacrifice their convictions on national issues or put Democrats into power by wasting their own strength on a separate party ticket. The Anti-Saloon Conference at Chicago shows that Republicans who sincerely desire temperance reform are uniting their efforts to secure practical results through the Republican party. Meanwhile, the broadening division between real Prohibitionists and assistant-Democrats comes in Ohio to a practical manifestation, through the defeat of Prohibition in several towns by the votes of pretended Prohibitionists. These events teach a lesson all concerned may profitably study.

The Ohio phenomena exhibit wolves without the sheep's clothing. Half the voters of the State want the practical suppression of the saloon traffic. This incites political sharpers to use the opportunity for their own advantage by shaping a new party. They implore Prohibition voters to ignore all national issues, to sacrifice their convictions on such questions, and to make Prohibition their sole aim in political action. The sincerity of these persons is naturally doubted. Men see that they elected Governor Hoadly, the attorney of the saloons, and manifest peculiar hatred for the only party which has ever done anything practical for the temperance cause, and therefore doubt whether these persons desire Prohibition so much as a chance to get office or to satisfy personal greeds or grudges. It is noticed that many of them are political hacks, who have broken down as Republican officials or aspirants for office.

Presently there comes a test. The Dow law, enacted by a Republican Legislature, gives to each town opportunity to decide for itself whether it will prohibit the liquor traffic. Under that law the traffic has already been prohibited in many towns of the State, and would be in more but for the passionate hostility of pretended Prohibitionists. These persons cry out: "Local Prohibition must be stopped, or we shall never be able to carry the State for a Prohibition ticket. If the people of one town after another get the question settled by local action, they will go on voting in general elections as before, for candidates representing their political convictions." This angry opposition, openly helping the saloons and the majority of Democratic voters, has defeated local Prohibition in several towns. Plainly, here are men who want Prohibition less than they want place, or a chance to sell out to party managers.

SIGNOR SUCCI'S FAST.

Signor Succi has finished his fast of thirty days, and in such good condition that according to the accounts he has shown no diminution of vigor. This fast has been conducted under thorough test conditions. Eminent physicians have relieved one another in vigilantly observing every action of the experimenter, and have assured themselves that during the entire period he has taken nothing but the small dose of his mysterious herb elixir which he relies upon, and a little Vichy and Hunyadi Yanos mineral water. During the first few days of his fast he remained in bed, perhaps finding a state of quiescence the most convenient wherein to pass the first and probably the most unpleasant stages of the starvation process. After this he rose, and rode on horseback, bathed (in one instance remaining nearly an hour in the water and swimming powerfully), and took quite long walks. Throughout he seems to have slept well, and his mind was not affected at all.

This fast was undertaken to prove the virtues of his African herb liquor, which he claims to be the most powerful nutriment discovered, and a small quantity of which he asserts will render other food unnecessary for long periods. The experiment he has now successfully completed would, however, be more convincing were it possible to determine how much of Signor Succi's endurance should be credited to the strength of his constitution, and how much to the elixir. Dr. Tanner fasted ten days longer than he has done, not, it is true, without falling into great feebleness, but yet without suffering any serious after effects. That fact may be held to prove that a long fast is possible without the aid of any elixir, and to the extent that it is possible the virtue of Signor Succi's liquor must remain an unknown quantity. To demonstrate the genuineness of the claim advanced for the African herb extract he ought, in fact, first to have fasted as long as Dr. Tanner did, in order to get rid of the factor of mere physical endurance, and then to have begun taking his elixir, and supporting himself on that alone, at the point where Tanner left off.

It may indeed be said that the fact of his retaining his physical strength unimpaired at the close of a thirty days' complete abstention from food demonstrates the sustaining force of his panacea, and within the limits indicated above this is true. The general conclusion to be derived from all the facts is that Signor Succi has discovered or procured a drug or plant, or mixture of drugs or plants, which operates very much in the same way as the *maté* plant used by the natives of South America to enable them to go without solid food during long periods. The presumption is that the herb elixir acts rather by arresting consumption and waste than by supplying the assimilative organs with material of any kind. This is borne out by the circumstance that emaciation accompanied Signor Succi's fast, though it was not so rapid, nor did it go to the same extent, as would probably have been the case had no check been put upon combustion. Such an elixir might have various uses, though hardly the social and universal ones said to be claimed for it by the owner. The whole case, however, is interesting, and of far more importance than so futile an experiment as that which gave Dr. Tanner notoriety.

SEARCHING FOR HIDDEN TREASURES.

The summer visitor to Nantucket has pointed out to him as one of the sights of the island the fellow-citizen who found the big pile of money. Some years ago this fortunate Nantucker purchased one of the venerable houses in which the place abounds, for an inconsiderable sum, and soon after it came into his possession began digging in the cellar. His purpose was to find water or improve the sewerage of the mansion, but before he had fairly got to work—so you are told—he came upon an immense chest filled to overflowing with Spanish doubloons. When he began to dig he was comparatively poor; when he got through he was one of Nantucket's most bloated bondholders—in case he invested his doubloons in that sort of security. His was the unique luck of Dow of Dow's Flat:

And the thing of it is
That he kinder got that
Through sheer contrariness:
For 'twas water the derned cuss was seekin
And his luck made him certain to miss.

Since these doubloons were brought to light a large number of cellars in Nantucket have been thoroughly dug over. Those who have been engaged in this branch of industry have discovered a number of battered wrecks of hoop-skirts, tomato-cans, and crockery, but no precious metal, either raw or coined. All over the country there are such diggers and one of them has just come to grief at New-Orleans. He induced several persons to contribute to a fund to pay the expenses of unearthing $30,000, "$1,000 in silver dollars and the rest in gold," which he and two comrades buried during the war. They hid it at the foot of a large pecan tree, but for the life of him he cannot recollect where the tree stood and has been digging for three weeks. Pending the improvement of his memory, the partners whom he induced to back him in the enterprise have had him arrested for swindling. A man that buries $30,000 at the foot of a pecan tree ought always to blaze the tree or hire a district messenger boy to watch it. Several of the diggers turn up periodically on the highlands of the Hudson. Like so many of their brethren they are in search of Captain Kidd's treasure, and those who have followed their efforts believe they will be successful about the time the heirs of Anneke Jans come into possession of the Trinity Church property. Perhaps the most interesting and picturesque of the diggers is to be seen at Mount Desert. He is terribly in earnest, works industriously with his shovel and pick and is confident that before long he will be rich beyond the dreams of avarice. He counts his prospective wealth by the hundreds of millions, but temporarily does not disdain to accept a few nickels from the more or less sympathetic persons who pay their respects to him.

Diggers for hidden treasures, investors in lottery tickets and persons who retain lawyers to search for colossal estates in England belonging to American heirs, may properly be included in one and the same class. But the diggers have one great advantage over the others. Oliver Wendell Holmes figures it that a man draws a prize in a lottery as often as and no oftener than he is struck by lightning. But although the diggers do not achieve a more frequent success, they get plenty of healthy exercise. Daily digging at Nantucket or the Highlands of the Hudson or Mt. Desert may not unbosom the gold of Kidd or any other captain, but it is good for the appetite and bad for dyspepsia. It is a pity, therefore, that the buyers of lottery tickets and hunters for English fortunes could not be induced to abandon those enervating avocations and take to this stimulating variety of digging.

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

There are a good many financial Balaams in these days—many who went out to curse the signs of the times, and who remain to bless. Those whose temper compels them to look for omens of evil have a season of hard labor. Dangers still exist which have not really passed, but they are out of sight for the moment and out of mind. Men of the most prudent temper see that there is not the sort of improvement which lifts wheat and corn in the teeth of large supplies, but a movement based on larger traffic, larger earnings, larger production and larger consumption, and a substantial escape from great evils. While railroad reorganization goes on, and the Treasury clears off the nation's bonds, grain, provisions, cotton and oil continue so cheap that exports are not prevented, and foreign exchanges again permitted small shipments of gold this way last week. These facts are undeniably encouraging, and if others not so cheering exist, they are for the time overlooked.

Whatever Reading reorganization may ultimately mean, it has advanced the common stock 7 1-2 cents, or 28.7 per cent, within the last week, and higher prices than the closing were reached before realization brought a natural reaction. It is not strange that there is some dispute as to the meaning of the new arrangement, with respect to the Pennsylvania, and the existing or threatened rival lines, since the published statement of the basis of agreement shows that provision is made for large modifications of the plan, and for a representation of all parties in interest. But it is safe to assume that the assents already announced have not been obtained except through a belief that all the parties would be in some measure benefited. The coal lines naturally get the quickest returns, since harmony in the anthracite trade would obviously mean a great increase of profits in the present state of the market, but the Western trunk lines have also made greater progress toward adjustment than was generally expected by those who realize what difficulties there were to be overcome. If these difficulties are not removed, it is exceedingly helpful to have them kept out of the way for the present. Nearly all railroads share in the increase of earnings, which for fifty-seven roads reported for the first week of September averages 13 per cent. With all these influences at work, and gold coming into the Street for bonds, the average price of stocks rose over $2 per share last week, closing at $66.56, the highest level reached since 188[illegible].

In effect, the Treasury has begun to inflate the currency. The bond call for $10,000,000, which matured during the week, returned of gold from the Treasury less than was received for duties, for the Washington report shows an increase of $900,000 in gold and $1,000,000 in legal tenders owned, but the amount of silver certificates outstanding increased more than $2,000,000. By putting out the new small notes instead of other kinds of money for some time to come, the Treasury will doubtless be able to maintain its gold reserve, while adding to the circulation whatever amount its disbursements for redemption of bonds and other purposes may exceed its current receipts. It is greatly favored, also, by the remarkable change in the use of gold by taxpayers: last week 74.4 per cent of payments through the Custom House here was made in gold, and only 17.9 in legal tenders, whereas in August the average was 17.3 in gold and 73.5 per cent in legal tenders. With heavy imports, and $2,581,000

gold coming in for duties at New-York alone in a single week, the Treasury can easily keep its gold and legal-tender reserve, and for the present no increase in the amount of silver coming back is likely. The 3 per cents held by the banks decreased last week about $3,600,000, while only $1,400,000 was added to other bonds on deposit for the banks.

Breadstuffs declined last week, with lard and lead; other markets generally advanced. The coffee speculation culminated at 11 7-8 cents for Rio, afterward falling to 11 5-8, and near options declined from the highest point about 36 cents. Pork products sympathized haltingly with corn, which fell 2 1-4 cents, in part because of better crop prospects, and in part because other grain was weak. Wheat fell 1 3-4 cents, and is now near the lowest point touched this year, but the farmers do not seem to envy anybody the cost of carrying the grain for six months, nor the enormous profit which some traders expect as their reward. Oil advanced 2 5-8 cents per barrel, turpentine 2 cents a gallon, and sugar 13 cents per 100 pounds. Coal made a nominal advance of 5 cents, and a larger real advance, and iron, though unchanged in price, was strong in tone, the curtailment of production being felt. Cotton rose only 1-16, and goods were firm; the stock of print cloths is 268,000 pieces, against 1,058,000 last year and 1,377,000 at the same date the year before. Wool advanced, especially foreign kinds, and the market for woollen goods was thereby stiffened still more. Copper made an advance of nearly 1-2 a cent and tin over 1-4, but the price of silver, after mounting to 45d., closed a shade below last week's ending.

Plainly the changes here reviewed are not all due to speculative influences, but in great part to a substantial improvement in the business of the country. That improvement is not yet as great as some interested operators persuade themselves, but it is real, and if it can be maintained, a season of great prosperity may result. The very uncertainty whether it can be maintained, by checking the tendency to overconfidence and excessive speculation, helps to guard against mischief.

Here is President Diaz congratulating the Mexi- Legislature on the deliverance of the country from war with the United States. This indicates that Mr. Bayard's policy of bluster and menace was viewed with considerable apprehension beyond the Rio Grande. Yet the country has been repeatedly assured in the most authoritative manner from Washington that the Secretary was the most peaceable man on earth.

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Charles E. Endicott, of Brookline, Mass., brings forward a hard nut for the Free-Traders to crack. Writing to *The Boston Advertiser* he gives the following figures, on the authority of Mr. Mulhall, the British statistician and Free-Trader, as showing the relative annual growth of the wealth-producing capacity of the leading countries:

United States	$825,000,000
France	375,000,000
Great Britain	325,000,000
Germany	200,000,000
Other countries	725,000,000

Mr. Endicott's conclusions from this showing are that "the people of this country, only 4½ per cent of the population of the globe, produce more than one-third of the entire accumulated wealth of the whole world," and that a conclusive argument in favor of protection is presented in the fact that France and the United States, both protective countries, produce $50,000,000 and $500,000,000 respectively more than free-trade Great Britain.

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The returns of iron furnaces in blast September 1 show a decrease of 2,200 tons weekly in capacity; an increase in charcoal and bituminous iron, but a decrease of 3,600 tons in anthracite iron. Since the maximum, July 1, the decrease in weekly output has been 4,700 tons. For the first time the average weekly production for three months has been equivalent to more than 6,000,000 tons of pig iron yearly, 69 per cent of the anthracite, 63.5 per cent of the bituminous, and 46 per cent of the charcoal furnaces being in blast.

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The Secretary of State has made the important discovery that the principle of extra-territorial jurisdiction, which he pronounced abhorrent to civilization and international law, is embodied in the penal codes of New-York and Texas, as well as those of France, Italy and various foreign countries. In Delaware there may be no recognition of this "abomination" in criminal law, but in other parts of the world nominally within the pale of civilization the principle is embedded in the penal codes. The Secretary has a better knowledge of Delaware practice than of "those broad principles of English and American law" upon which he professes to have based his demand for Cutting's release.

◆

The announcement in the letter of THE TRIBUNE's London correspondent, that the British civil service, which Lord Randolph Churchill has taken steps to investigate and reform, is full of rottenness, will strike few persons with surprise. It has been well known for a long time that the machine in Great Britain did not work by any means as well as some professional advocates of civil service reform have represented. Indeed, the notorious inefficiency of the service, in important emergencies, the inaccuracy and inadequacy of official reports and returns, the excessive cost of many departments of the Government, the disgraceful favoritism in many departments, all have combined to make the system somewhat odious, and to cast ridicule upon those who have pretended that this country could make no progress toward good government except by borrowing British methods. It is probable that the investigation will disclose a state of facts in Great Britain which will lessen the anxiety of Americans to imitate British methods of reform. The truth is that those Republican statesmen claimed no more than was just who affirmed that the civil service in this country under recent Republican Administrations was more efficient, more honest and more pure than that of any other great country with which it had been compared. But that is not a reason for rejecting any practical reform, if one can be pointed out, nor is it a reason for the conspicuous reform backward upon which the present Administration has entered.

PERSONAL.

The Hon. William D. Kelley gained much in health by his recent Western travels.

The English and American press has persistently called Franz Liszt "Abbé." As a matter of fact he was a Canon, and was always known by that title on the Continent: except in France, where he was known by a bewildering variety of clerical and secular titles. Canon Liszt it should be, but Abbé Liszt it has been and probably will be.

Alexander Krapotkin, who was persecuted by the Russian Government into committing suicide at Tomsk last month, was a brother of the well-known Prince Peter Krapotkin. Although only forty-five years old, he had translated many great English works into Russian, and was one of the foremost astronomers and meteorologists in Russia. After his return from exile in Siberia, the Government forbade him to enter any university town, to communicate with any institution of learning, or to pursue further his scientific work; and this drove him to despair.

The death is announced of the Rev. William James Early Bennett, vicar of Frome-Selwood, England, at the age of eighty-two years. He was at Oxford just after Pusey and Newman, when the Tractarian movement was in progress, and soon caught the spirit of it. He went first to Portman Chapel, where his vigorous denunciation of ostentatious display brought him into notice. Ladies attending church were often followed by two footmen, one conveying a hassock and the other the prayer-book. He saw in this the sin of pride, and was most vigorous in condemning it. On being settled in Knightsbridge, he built the church of St. Barnabas, Pimlico. Erected in the midst of one of the worst slums in the metropolis, this church was consecrated by the Bishop of London on June 11, 1850, and the ceremony attracted more than usual attention from the number of High Church bishops and other ecclesiastical dignitaries who attended in full canonicals. Mr. Bennett made a new departure from the ordinary work of the Tractarian party. Hitherto they had been content with enunciating doctrine. Mr. Bennett was the first to show it forth openly to the world by means of a revival of ritual. Such an innovation necessarily met with the keenest opposition. Disturbances arose during Divine service, and it was thought prudent that Mr. Bennett should retire. He did so, appointing in his place a clergyman who carried on the services exactly as he had done, but who was not interfered with. In 1851 Mr. Bennett was appointed to the vicarage of the parish church of Frome-Selwood, in Somerset, which he held ever since, and where the great work of his life was performed.

Ex-Mayor Edward Cooper and his wife are expected home from Europe early in October. They will sail in one of the French steamers on September 25.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The Philadelphia News impeaches the accuracy of the newspaper portraits of Philadelphia. It is no longer a Quaker City; its window shutters are not cream colored blinds; its citizens do not all go to bed at 9 o'clock, nor are they so very slow, but that they can often beat the bunco man at his own game. The Philadelphia girl doesn't care so much about a grandfather as she does about some grandfather's good eligible grandson, and she can hook him just about as deftly as the most skilful "N'Yawk" girl. Finally we are told that Philadelphians do not live entirely on scrapple and pepper-pot, catfish and waffles. It is really too bad thus to demolish the ideal Philadelphia, but in the interests of truth it must be done.

He sat in one seat of the railway coach, with his knees outspread so as to occupy the entire seat, while the cushions of the next seat were piled high with his baggage and bundles. A modest-appearing gentleman walked up the aisle and stopped opposite the barricade, expecting, of course, that the other would remove it. Vain hope! The fellow in the seat didn't care how many had to stand so long as he was all right. Finally, the modest man tapped the fellow on the shoulder, saying: "I beg your pardon, sir; but I presume you are going to the seashore?" "Yes," grunted his porcine interlocutor. "Then I advise you," said Modestus, "not to go in swimming." "And why not?" "Why haven't you ever heard that a hog cannot swim without cutting his throat?"—[Boston Transcript.

Colorado has 800 miles of first-class irrigating canals, 3,500 miles of secondary canals, and 40,000 miles of smaller ditches, which have cost in the aggregate about $11,000,000, and will irrigate 2,200,000 acres. The operation of this great water system has developed conflicting claims of various ditch companies in regard to the use of water, which it is very difficult to settle.

At Political Headquarters.—Bumble—They say Smith is up for the House from your deestrict. What are his chances? Has he got a barrel? Bumble—I don't know for sure; but I shouldn't wonder. 'T any rate, I never saw him when he didn't have a bottle.—[Boston Transcript.

"What's the news?" asked old Mrs. Prosy, looking over her spectacles.

"Alexander has left Sophia," responded Prosy, continuing his reading.

"The shameless thing, and to let it get into the papers, too! Well, I s'pose she'll sue him for desertion if she's got any spunk. I would. Ain't there nothin' else?"

"'The Fall of Indian Rupees,'" said Prosy, reading a head-line.

"You don't say so! Well, I'm glad the old fellows have got it at last. Those Eastern despots carry things with a high hand, and for my part it pleases me to see some of 'em come up with. Anything more?"

An open horse car. A young woman sitting at the end of a seat. A father with a crippled boy in his arms waiting for the well-dressed young woman to move along and make it easier and safer for the cripple. A stolid and heartless refusal of the passenger to change her place a little. Probably the selfish and indifferent woman would resent the imputation that she was heartless in such an act.—[Boston Record.

A couple of hundred illustrious nobles of the Mystic Shrine, a branch of the Free Masons' order, propose to sustain the reputation of the Sons of Mecca in a pilgrimage to the Knights Templar conclave in St. Louis next Wednesday, and will there partake of the hidden manna and other good things.

"There is one thing," said Yellowly, "that shows the glory of this country. Every man has it in his power to make his daughter a lady."

"How is that?" asked Brownley.

"He can make her a saleslady."—[Boston Courier.

"The practised giver of testimonials," says *The Medical Journal*, "can always find something gratifying to say of any article submitted for his approval. For instance, the hero of the Lady Franklin Bay expedition, who experienced slow starvation for many months, writes to the proprietor of a canned food: 'I regretted that a larger quantity had not been taken by me.'"

The public is becoming a little tired of the publisher of *Library Life*. He doesn't seem to do anything but announce a new cover for his magazine. It has already had more covers than two ordinary magazines would know what to do with.

Omaha Man—I understand the arrangements for the reception of immigrants at Castle Garden are very complete.

New-York Man—We do our best to make strangers feel that they have come to a Christian country. As soon as they arrive they are furnished with bibles printed in English, Welsh, French, Danish, Swedish, Finnish, Italian, Spanish, German, Dutch, Russian, Bulgarian, Hungarian, Bohemian, Polish, Slavic, Arabic, Greek, Armenian, Hebrew or Portuguese.

"Do they read them?"

"Yes, indeed. You see there is nothing else they can do, being all penned up like a flock of sheep."

"But why do you pen them up?"

"To keep them from being robbed."—[Omaha World.

THE DRAMA.

LAWRENCE BARRETT AS RICHARD III.

A spirited and picturesque reproduction of the Cibber version of Shakespeare's tumultuous and fiery tragedy of "Richard III" was accomplished on Saturday night in the Star Theatre and Lawrence Barrett impersonated the crafty and sanguinary *Duke of Gloster*. The consistency, the humanity, the massive intellectual stature, and the natural development of the character of *Richard* are all sacrificed in Cibber's play for the sake of bustling action and precipitate theatrical effect. Every actor, however, who has laid aside the Cibber version and resumed the use of any form of the original piece appears to have wasted his labor. The brilliant dash and the open ferocity of *Richard's* character are preferred, by the public, above the complexities and subtleties by which it is distinguished in Shakespeare's portrayal. Edwin Booth has gone back to Cibber's piece, and so has Henry Irving. Edwin Forrest and John McCullough always used it, and Lawrence Barrett, when acting *Richard*, has been content with the old adaptation. His embodiment—which was seen on Saturday night by a considerable audience, and often vigorously applauded—gives marked prominence to *Gloster's* grimly humorous dissimulation and his sardonic and bitter mirth, but its pervading and distinguishing characteristic is a scorpion-like vitality and vigor of action. Mr. Barrett proceeds with impulsive velocity and great and exciting animation, after "the storm is up" and the fate of the royal miscreant is to be determined by the arbitrament of battle. He was remarkably fine in the scene of triumphant exultation over *Buckingham's* capture, and he was powerful and impressive in the remorseful agonies of the Tent scene. Mr. Newton Gotthold, a safe and prudent actor, presented *Richmond*, and the handsome person of Miss Gale was admired in the sombre habiliments of *Lady Anne*. Mr. Barrett enters now upon the last week of his engagement at the Star Theatre, and as the bill will be changed every night he may be seen in a round of favorite characters. His *Richard* is an achievement in the school of sound tragedy acting—since it possesses weight, distinction, fiery force, broad treatment and rich and sonorous elocution; and as such it is welcome to all friends of the intellectual drama.

MRS. THURBER AND THE AMERICAN OPERA.

FALSE REPORTS THAT SHE HAS WITHDRAWN FROM THE UNDERTAKING.

Some one apparently interested in injuring the American Opera Company has set afloat the story that Mrs. Turber has withdrawn from the enterprise, and is troubled because she has not got back $80,000, which it is said, she has contributed toward the organization. Mrs. Thurber has not yet returned to town. Shelburne R. Eaton, the attorney of the American Opera Company, said yesterday:

"The story is false. A member of the company of last year was not re-engaged and he has secured a lawyer to enforce his claim for damages. The man has been threatening to do many things and I suppose the story comes from this singer. The tale is ridiculous so far as it relates to Mrs. Thurber, for she devotes her whole time to the American Opera Company, and is as enthusiastically interested in its success as she ever was. I do not know how much money she has contributed to the undertaking, but I do know that she is a remarkably generous woman, and whatever she has given has been offered by her without the slightest idea of any return. She never expected to be reimbursed."

MR. SEDGWICK HAS NOTHING TO SAY.

General Arthur G. Sedgwick, who was sent to Mexico by Secretary Bayard to investigate the Cutting affair, and whose unexpected return has surprised his friends, declined to see a TRIBUNE reporter who called at No. 22 Washington Square yesterday, where the Envoy Extraordinary occupied apartments. General Sedgwick departed for Washington last night.

A SUGGESTION OF APRIL FIRST.

From The Philadelphia Times.

As the returns continue coming in from Maine it is seen that the brick kicked Neal Dow harder than Neal Dow kicked the brick.

LITTLE CHARITY FOR CRANKS.

From The Indianapolis Journal.

It does not always pay to be a fool and crank, even in the United States. Martin Irons made one of himself, and is to-day a beggar and outcast. Editor Cutting is represented as a heavy loser by his adventure, and has forfeited the half of the paper in which he was interested. The people have got as much patience with such characters as they once had.

WHICH IS CAUSE, AND WHICH EFFECT?

From The Trenton Gazette.

The waspish temper of *The New-York Times* increases in ugliness as its circulation decreases. It is becoming almost a raving maniac on Blaine and the Republican party.

CONSTITUTIONAL PROHIBITION.

From The Boston Traveller.

That the gigantic rum-power should be overthrown, few intelligent thinking men dispute. How this overthrow is to be accomplished is the all-important question. If enactments based upon constitutional prohibition would become a dead letter, because public sentiment would not sustain their enforcement, then their expediency may be questioned, as the opponents of prohibitory measures do question it, but the adoption of such an amendment by the process required in Massachusetts must be regarded as a large guarantee of an existing