CITY DELEGATES CHOSEN.

REPUBLICAN UNITY MANIFESTED.

SELECTING MEN TO GO TO THE STATE AND CONGRESS DISTRICT CONVENTIONS.

The Republican primaries last evening for the election of delegates and alternates to the State Convention and delegates to the various Congressional District conventions to choose delegates and alternates to the National Convention proved that the party in this city is thoroughly united. There were no serious contests outside of the XVIIth Assembly District. There the contest was between the adherents of Stephen W. Simonson on the one side and Charles A. Flammer on the other. The Simonson ticket was elected by a majority of 25 in a total vote of 687.

In the XIIIth District, where there have been sharp contests in recent years, the ticket headed by Clarence W. Meade and Senator Frederick S. Gibbs was elected without opposition. The faction headed by Alderman James A. Cowie, School Commissioner Henry L. Sprague, Colonel Knox McAfee and Carson G. Archibald declined to take any part in the primary. They say they will still continue their opposition on local matters.

In the XXIId District each voter was requested to write the name of his choice for President on a blank space provided for this purpose on his ballot. Most of the voters availed themselves of this privilege. When the votes were counted it was found that the sentiment of the district was overwhelmingly for James G. Blaine. There were about 500 votes cast. The result of the vote for Presidential candidates was as follows: James G. Blaine, 447; Chauncey M. Depew, 23; John Sherman, 6; W. Q. Gresham, 3; regular nominee, 6. Total, 485. There was no contest other than this. When the vote was announced, there was a perfect tempest of cheers for Blaine.

For the first time in several years there was no contest in the XXIIId District. The ticket put forward by Congressman Fitch, Frank Raymond, Donald McLean, and their friends, received about 800 votes. Leroy B. Crane reconsidered his determination to run an opposition ticket, but with his friends he will try conclusions on local issues with the dominant faction.

Following is a list of the State Convention delegates and alternates and the Congress District delegates:

IST DISTRICT.

State — Delegates.	State — Alternates.	Congressional.
John H Grimes,	James Thompson,	John H Grimes,
Amasa Thornton,	Samuel W Wiley,	Peter Connell,
Saml H Everett,	John J O'Connor,	John A Moran,
		John Condon,
		P J Kavanagh.

IID DISTRICT.

Denis Shea,	Philip Betz	P V Van Wyck,
William M Doyle,	T F Harrington,	Thomas McGrane,
Maurice Hyland.	Henry Zimmerman.	J P Hyland,
		Daniel O'Connell.

IIID DISTRICT.

C N Taintor,	William E Morris,	C H Murray,
J M Varnum,	Henry Gleason,	Nicholas Fish,
Guy R Pelton,	S E Smith,	Peter Tighe,
John F Baker.	James Brangan.	Hiram Merritt,
		Philip E Herrlich,
		Howell C Rees,
		C W Wagner.

IVTH DISTRICT.

John Collins,	John B Dunne,	Wm H Townley,
Alex S Rosenthal,	Geor W Kram, M D,	T C Shay,
Thomas J Gilroy.	John Kelly.	Edward J. Blair,
		Daniel Kehoe,
		Charles S Thorpe.

VTH DISTRICT.

Frank J Carroll.	C L Brockmeir,	F J Carrall,
Stephen B French,	D Mooney,	J C Dodd,
Ed F. Shear,	L C Kuykendal,	A McQueen,
James H Tobin.	A J Van Vorst.	Joseph Murphy,
		W H Cunliffe,
		Geo H Brockmeir,
		J T Snedicor.

VITH DISTRICT.

Alonzo B Cornell,	Chas W Gaudineer,	Chas E Waltman,
Adam Gernand,	Geo W Peterson,	Thomas J Hogan,
John Simpson,	William Relyea,	Adam Wetzler,
Chas Freund,	Chas N Blackman,	Alfred C. Baillie,
		Theo Brodhead,
		John Harmon,
		Edward Caffrey.

VIITH DISTRICT.

Cornelius Van Cott,	Thomas Coakley,	J Langdon Ward,
Lispenard Stewart,	C B Decker,	Whitfield Van Cott,
Samuel M Johnson,	John R Thompson,	Fred A Shields,
Lucas L Van Allen	Geo Gregory,	Alfred R Conkling,
W H Richardson,	Ed W Zimmerman,	John McKeever,
S B Hamburger.	Wm H Blain.	Julius Cohen,
		John Riley,
		Geo C Hallenbeck,
		Daniel Kelly,
		William Morgan,
		John H Dorn,
		Edmund Carleton,
		Oliver R Terry,
		Charles W Furber,
		George Morgan,
		Emil D Francois,
		Joseph McCusker,
		Washington Parker,
		John Foley.

VIIITH DISTRICT.

John J O'Brien,	William B Hanson,	John E Brodsky,
Robert G McCord,	Emil F Mackeldey,	Frederick Finck,
George J Kraus,	Benson M Levy,	Thomas Riker,
Bernard Rourke,	Cornelius J Whigam	Emil F Mackeldey,
Christian Goetz,	Thomas Riker,	Dr. Louis Jehl,
John E Brodsky,	Geo. H Werfelman,	Louis Kahl,
		Edward Trapp,
		John L O'Brien,
		Augustus Bacon,
		Fritz Setzkorn,
		Max Baron,
		George Fischer,
		Mendel Joachim,
		Herman Mander,
		Dey Folk.

IXTH DISTRICT.

Wm H Sedney,	Henry P Williams,	Richard M Collard,
John W Jacobus,	Walter Logan,	William H Corsa,
Jere Pangburn,	Johnson S Cary,	Albert L Hall,
Franklin B Miller,	David J Christie,	James Snodgrass,
A Frank. Lawson,	Chas E Hobby,	N D H Clark
George M Clark.	George M Deane, jr.	William F Grell,
		Jesse Newman,
		Henry A Thomas,
		Henry H Wilzin,
		Joseph T Hacket,
		William Hinchman,
		David W Davis,
		W M Haddock,
		William Wilson,
		Arthur W Ware,
		Joseph D Costa.

XTH DISTRICT.

J M Patterson,	John Weiss, jr,	Henry C Botty
Ferd. Eidmann,	Chas Weiffenbach, jr,	Philip Metz,
Ferd. Dryer,	Philip Wassung,	Joseph Schneider,
Rudolph Rubens,	John J Heller,	Conrad Witt,
C Otto Baese.	Mich. Gassmann,	Louis Friedrich,
		Aug Fleischbein,
		Henry Rohn,
		Jacob Kaiser,
		Edward Rapp,
		Jacob May,
		Paul Schaeffer,
		Frank Schaefer,
		John Carney,
		Louis Diebold.

XITH DISTRICT.

George Bliss,	J Hanner, jr,	C A Peabody, jr
R H Huceless,	George Fenrich,	J C H Smith,
S V R Cruger,	Caleb Sims,	J Fitch,
R R Hamilton,	W Fanning, jr,	J Corrigan,
W N Hoag.	George Holliday	R C Armstrong,
		O P C Billings,
		Thomas Brown,
		N A Prentiss,
		J G McMurray,
		E S Flow,
		W J McNeill,
		J Y Meeker,
		A W Royal.

XIITH DISTRICT.

G Hilliard,	W A Graham,	William H Huber,
S W Roach,	F W Bunstein,	Robert Smith,
C B Page,	George DDrn,	J McConnell,
August Kohn,	C H Clark,	W Zimmer,
		C Kohn,
		John Reinhardt,
		Andrew Dorn,
		J C Haslan,
		A E Lux.

XIIITH DISTRICT.

C W Meade,	Horace M Teets,	J P Windolph,
F S Gibbs,	W S Waterhouse,	J K Duffy,
Isaac Dayton,	J Glass, jr,	Dr T K Tuthill,
H C Backus,	Dr W T Miller,	H W Gibson,
D A Lawrence,	Moritz Ballin,	E M Fisher,
B Patterson.	W B Greene.	J N Finkelmeier,
		T L Hamilton,
		J J McCabe,
		G M Gardner,
		J W Curley,
		J M Finch,
		T J Larkin,
		John White,
		W E Powers,
		Samuel Stewart,
		Philip Lynch,
		W Halpin,
		Hugh Goodwin,
		C H Draper.

XIVTH DISTRICT.

J R Nugent,	A P Margraf,	E L Bennet, M D,
P P Doerr,	J P Hart,	L H Schlotthauber,
L L Rolland,	Thomas Wallace,	J J Brady,
		J S Phillips,
		C Stolzenberger.

XVTH DISTRICT.

S Shook,	John Hank,	Edmund C Lee,
R A Greacen,	L Schwagerl,	James Curnen,
H G Leask,	T C Mack,	M Wilson,
W R Bartley,	S B Hunter,	A T Paige,
W M Montgomery,	E T Patterson,	Jacob Powles,
		R Montgomery,
		S Williams,
		J A Flood,
		J S Young,
		Seth Wilkes,
		John Kane, jr.

XVITH DISTRICT.

Henry Kropf,	C J F Kluppel,	J H Cavanagh,
B Lush,	W Whollahan,	W Henkel,
F H Daly,	James J Carr,	M Matthews,
E M Nugent.	J W Patterson.	T Cole, M D,
		M Hickey,
		Jacob Ullmer.

XVIITH DISTRICT.

Regular.

Robert Miller,	Edwin H Moore,	Jas S Fraser,
Jos Kunzman,	J J Lenehan,	Jas W Perry,
J F C Blackhurst,	H Scheideberg,	Samuel Ash,
Louis Brenner,	Wm J Campbell,	Eben Demarest,
E H McIntyre,	James T White,	Thos W Dobbie,
Louis Schreiber.	Robert Shaw.	Simon V Colle,
		Geo W Wanmaker,
		Wm J Matthews,
		John Beattie,
		S M Crandell,
		Jos E Nairn,
		Waldo H Jordan,
		Edward Richards,
		Wm A Martini,
		Louis Schneider,
		Chas E Mott.

Opposition.

Robert Gordon,	Matthew Hettrick,	James Smiley,
John J Stevenson,	Wm J Campbell,	Jacob Bauer,
Chas A Flammer,	John Wachter,	William Garms,
John J Lenehan,	Robert H Munro,	Richard Shepard,
John Seppes,	John W Bellinger,	Wm J Matthews,
William Corbitt.	James T White.	James L Hand,
		John Noble,
		Wm L Lowden,
		Wm H Fraser,
		James Jones,
		Francis A Higgins,
		Wm G Graham,
		Geo W Short,
		Alex Bussey,
		Jacob Faulhaber,
		Chas W Waldman.

XVIIITH DISTRICT.

Bernard Biglin,	Joseph P Jardine,	Joseph C Biglin,
Arthur B Conway,	Louis A Owens,	Wm F McConnell,
Gen. J C Jackson,	James E McMullan,	Thomas F Collins,
Patrick Collins.	Mark Cowen.	Louis Roggeman,
		Thomas Branigan,
		Louis Jacobs.

XIXTH DISTRICT.

Geo W Hamilton,	John Reisenweber,	Chas F Bruder,
Chas W Cronin,	James Q Howard,	Wm H Bellamy,
Moses G Byers,	Leopold Leo,	John L N Hunt,
Dudley F Phelps,	Francis H Thayer,	Geo E Best,
H M Wynkoop,	J F Lenycraft,	John G Peters,
Chas D Baker.	James H Hume.	E A Dillenbeck,
		Wm G Owens,
		Louis Messing,
		Philip Jordan,
		Geo Marx,
		David Taylor,
		Edmond R Lyon,
		Howard W Albro,
		Patrick H Dunn,
		Joseph Love,
		Samuel H Randall,
		S M Lippincott,
		James Ross,
		Wm G. Ruppert,
		John G Boyd,
		Geo Snooks,
		James D Thornton.

XXTH DISTRICT.

Solon B Smith,	Robert Betty,	Henry C Perley,
Charles K Lexow,	German Kahn,	Herman Cantor,
Thomas F Eagan,	Martin O'Brien,	Mervin S Near,
Adolph Rosenthal.	John Osborn.	Michael Goode,
		Luther Wise,
		Henry Lipski,
		George A Semel,
		Wm H Hurley,
		Wm A Gans,
		Wm Kellock.

XXIST DISTRICT.

C M Depew,	B L Luddington,	Edward Mitchell,
Ernest H Crosby,	Alex T Mason,	G P Hawes,
W Brookfield,	Willis B Sterling,	H P Wilds,
George W Lyon,	Chas E Bidwell,	Henry R De Milt,
Richard J Lewis.	D M Hildreth, jr.	Joseph Pool,
		William F Shaffer,
		James H Phipps,
		Nicholas L Cort,
		Charles C Burke,
		Charles E Bidwell,
		Louis C Whiton,
		Charles F Homer,
		John O Mott,
		William L Findley,
		James S Lehmaier,
		E W Bloomingdale,
		Charles H Denison.

XXIID DISTRICT.

John H Gunner,	J M Kohlmeier,	Alfred G Nason,
Isaac Fromme,	Adam Machemer,	John Little,
S B Hyatt,	W L Downs,	H C Johnston,
John C Graham,	Michael Mahon,	John Donohue,
L J Dunn,	G H Prindle,	F M Tichenor,
E Fixman,	D S Campbell,	E W Kilpatrick,
		A Kimmelstiel,
		C H Carroll,
		H C Adee,
		B F Melrose,
		R K Boniface,
		James Bull,
		J J Schlaeffer,
		Samuel Mayer,
		S H L Wilson,

XXIIID DISTRICT.

A B Humphrey,	M I Sullivan	Henry Grasse,
M Friedsam,	S H Williams,	C H Ludwig
D McLean,	S L Cummings,	W H Merritt,
G B Brown,	W I K Kendrick,	F Demarest,
D F Porter,	R Tracy,	P H McDonald,
W C Reddy,	A A Farley,	W J Mollan,
A Mayer,	J G Huhn,	J Cottrell,
G M Smith,	W Johnston, jr.,	C A Grant,
		H B McAllister,
		J B Kilsheimer,
		John W Love,
		A Metzger,
		John Ellard,
		A W Wanmaker,
		L S Dewey,
		W T Ashman,
		S Sander,
		Henry C Peters,
		J A Vanderbilt,
		Philip Lich,
		Robert D Kirk,
		S McLaughlin, jr.,
		C H Wheelock,
		William Millner,
		Thomas McGrann,
		P W Bergman,
		Charles Wall,
		Robert Hunt,
		William Jones.

BROOKLYN REPUBLICANS ALERT.

A BIG VOTE EXPECTED TO-NIGHT AT THE PRIMARIES—GOOD-NATURED RIVALRY.

A large vote will be polled at the Brooklyn Republican primaries this evening for the delegates to the forthcoming Congressional and Assembly District conventions. There is active interest taken in every ward of the city on account of the bearing of the voting upon the National election, and while there is spirited strife in some quarters, it is wholly friendly, and factional differences do not embitter it. The greatest interest centres in the choice of delegates to the Congressional conventions which are to select the eight representatives of Kings County in the National Convention.

Those most likely to be chosen, as indicated at present, are Supervisor T. B. Willis and M. J. Dady, in the IVth District; Jesse Johnson and W. C. Bryant, or William Ray and W. J. Taylor, in the IIId District; G. W. Harmon and T. L. Woodruff, or William H. Ray and W. H. Lyon, in the IId District; and Senator Jacob Worth and Sheriff Rhinehart or L. E. Nicot, in the Vth District. The delegates will be strongly for Mr. Blaine, but will be likely to favor Chauncey M. Depew, if the former positively declines. One of the delegates to the Buffalo Convention from Kings County will be H. C. Duval, private secretary of Chauncey M. Depew. The Kings County men will favor the making of Congressman S. V. White one of the delegates-at-large from this State.

THE ARMORED BATTLE-SHIP TEXAS.

A SUPERB "ALL-ROUND" FIGHTING VESSEL—PREPARATIONS FOR HER CONSTRUCTION BEGUN.

Norfolk, Va., April 28.—Preparations for building the twin-screw armored battle-ship Texas at the Gosport (Norfolk) Navy Yard, are approaching completion. It is now announced that the actual work of construction will begin about August 1. This is a fortunate decision, as the Navy Department will thus be enabled to put on a large force of workingmen without coming into collision with the law which prohibits increasing the force of Government employes within sixty days of an election. Already the erection of furnaces and tool shops for the work on the new vessel is going on, and were it not for the hitch about the plans and details of the machinery for the new vessel, actual work on her could be begun before August.

The Government paid Mr. William Johns, of the Barrow Shipbuilding Company, England, $15,000 for the plans of the new vessel. She will be of about the same dimensions as the Conqueror, of the British Navy, but, it is claimed, will be an improvement upon that vessel in points of protection, range of fire, and speed. "The Army and Navy Gazette," of London, recently commented on the proposed Texas, as follows:

Mr. Johns's remarks on the fighting qualities of the ship he has designed show that he has given much attention to the study of these questions, to which the other papers were principally devoted. He has, as it were, first placed himself in the position of the officer who might have to fight an action, and having decided how he would prefer to engage, has endeavored to design the best ship for the purpose without lessening more than possible her fighting capacity, supposing the action to take place on other lines than those he would prefer. Here, then, we have an instance of the naval architect having the courage of his opinions, not only with reference to ships of the future, but the tactics of the future as well. If a naval architect in competing for a prize can do this, why is it that our naval authorities, having still greater inducements, do not do so also? As Captain Grenfell says: "It seems evident that the first necessity is a clear and definite pronouncement, on the part of the naval officer, as to the mode in which future actions should be fought." Until this is done, there will always be reason in the economist's contention that "in no profession is there greater divergence than among seamen and naval constructors as to the best type of war vessel."

From a side elevation the Texas will resemble the new cruisers—a clear-way forward and aft, with a superstructure amidships. She will be of the belted type: that is with a belt of armor amidships to protect the vitals of the ship and under-water decks from the ends of the armor to the extremities of the vessel. Her dimensions will be: Length, 290 feet; extreme breadth of beam, 64 feet 1 inch; depth to upper-deck 39 feet 8 inches; mean draught, 22 1-2 feet; displacement, 6,300 tons; indicated horse-power, 8,600; maximum speed, 17 knots; complement of officers and men, 300. She will have two masts and two smoke pipes.

The vital parts of the vessel will be protected by a steel armor belt twelve inches thick, two feet above and four and one-half feet below the water. This will cover the engines, boilers and magazines. At each end of the ship there will be a steel breastwork, six inches thick, extending diagonally across the vessel. There will also be a backing of wood six inches thick, behind which will be two thicknesses of iron plating. An armored deck will be worked over the armor belt, sloping down from the ends of the belt to the bow and stern, and will be three inches thick throughout. The lower parts of the turrets—one on the port side forward and the other on the starboard side aft—and the machinery for working the guns will be inclosed in armored redoubts twelve inches thick, backed by six inches of wood, and the turrets will be plated with 12-inch armor. There will also be an armored conning tower, twelve inches thick, placed forward on a level with the bridge with an armored tube leading from it three inches thick.

The main battery will consist of two 12-inch guns mounted in the turrets, and six 6-inch guns protected by shields. The 12-inch guns will be placed en echelon to give each a fore-and-aft fire. A 6-inch gun will be placed forward, and one aft on the same level as the 12-inch having each a train of 120 degrees. The other four 6-inch guns will be mounted in sponsons of the main deck, two having a train from directly forward to twenty-five degrees abaft the beam, and two from directly aft to twenty-five degrees forward of the beam.

On the main deck the secondary battery will consist of four 6-pounders, four 3-pounders, and four 47-millimetre revolving cannons, protected by one and one-half-inch steel plating. Two Gatling guns and two 37-millimetre revolving cannon will be placed on the bridge deck, and two 1-pounders will be placed on the flying bridge. Two Gatling guns with two 37-millimetre revolving cannon will be mounted in the military-mast tops to repel boarders and torpedo-boat attacks. Two 37 millimetre rapid-fire guns will be fitted in the steam launches. The magazines for the main battery will be in the centre of the vessel below the protective deck.

The motive power will consist of two triple-expansion engines, of 36.51 and 78 inches bore of cylinders, and 39 inches stroke. There will be four double-ended boilers fourteen feet in diameter and seventeen feet long, which will carry a steam pressure of 150 pounds. The vessel will be fitted as a flag-ship, with an admiral's private cabin, dining saloon, state-room and bath-room aft of the gun deck.

A NEW RECTOR IN AN OLD CHURCH

THE REV. DR. BRADLEY IN BROOKLYN.

FROM THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL DIOCESE OF INDIANA TO THAT OF LONG ISLAND.

St Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church on Clinton-ave., Brooklyn, from which Dr. George R. Van De Water resigned some months ago to become General Missioner, has secured a successor in Dr. Edward A. Bradley, who began his work in Brooklyn on the first Sunday in February. He is regarded as a valuable acquisition to the Diocese of Long Island which has suffered severe losses in its clerical corps by the death of Dr. Noah Hunt Schenck and the retirement of Drs. Van De Water and Snively. In the Diocese of Indiana Dr. Bradley was one of the leading members and he will assume an important position in his new relations. For the last sixteen years he was rector of Christ Church, Indianapolis.

He is now in his forty-fifth year, and was born in this city, although his early years were spent in Brooklyn. He was educated in the public schools there and in the College of the City of New-York. After his graduation he entered the General Theological Seminary. At the time of his ordination he was the one selected from his class of twenty to preach the serman. He entered the active ministry at Wiscasset, Maine, and then went to Winconsin, whence he was called to Indianapolis in 1871. He is regarded as an effective and able preacher and is vigorous in all parish affairs. Besides his ministerial ability he is a fine musician, possessing a good voice and much skill as an organist. While living in Brooklyn he was organist for a time in the Church of the Redeemer. Dr. Bradley was active in the advent mission, which Dr. Van De Water conducted in St. Louis in November, and has acquired a considerable reputation as a mission preacher in other parts of the West. He was for several years secretary to Bishop Talbot, of Indiana, and was talked of as his successor after his death.

St Luke's Church occupies one of the historic edifices in Brooklyn. It was organized when the part of the city where it stands was chiefly cornfields and the wealth and culture now crowding its streets and avenues were undreamed of. As long ago as 1835, when Brooklyn had just become a city, a church was organized under the name of Trinity and a stone edifice was built on eight lots in Clinton-ave., between Fulton and Atlantic aves. The Rev. Dr. D. V. M. Johnson, now of St. Mary's Church, was the first rector. The stone structure then erected is part of the edifice of St. Luke's of to-day. After Dr. Johnson left it to found St. Mary's, the infant society fell into difficulties and it was finally dissolved in 1841. But some of the members bought in the property and reorganized under the name of St. Luke's Church. Dr. Johnson took charge of the enterprise until it was finally on its feet, and then Dr. Jacob W. Diller began his connection with the church in 1842 which was only ended by his death in the burning of the ill-fated Seawanhaka.

The church prospered under his long rectorship and grew with the growth of the city around it. The edifice was enlarged and improved and success attended the society. In 1879 Dr. Diller was made rector emeritus by reason of his age and Dr. Van De Water was called from Oyster Bay, Long Island, in 1880. His first step was to pay off the debt of $8,000 on the property, and in 1882 a beautiful chancel and choir were added to the church, and a marble altar and reredos were erected as memorials of Dr. Diller. Other improvements were made in the church property at a cost for all of upward of $40,000 under Dr. Van De Water. A successful mission was also established, which has since developed into an independent church after its first edifice destroyed by fire was replaced by a handsome brick and stone structure, costing $25,000. St. Luke's itself was burned out not long ago, early on Sunday morning, the interior of the edifice being scorched and the organ and altar quite destroyed. The insurance companies paid $15,000 to cover the loss. The church only awaited the arrival of Dr. Bradley to decide upon the plans for restoring the building to the best advantage. The church has been temporarily repaired at nominal cost, and will be used until September. A new Sunday school room will be built upon the site of the rectory on the south side of the church, with a parish hall in the rear. The money for this has already been promised. When the new Sunday school is completed the church will be rebuilt, the old Sunday school room being torn down.

DEATH OF THOMPSON WESTCOTT.

Philadelphia, May 8 (Special).—Thompson Westcott, one of the oldest journalists in this city, died this morning at the age of sixty-seven years. He was born in Philadelphia and was educated at the University of Pennsylvania. At the age of nineteen years he began to study law and was admitted to the bar on November 10, 1841. In 1846 he became a law reporter on "The Ledger," then owned by Swan, Abell and Simmons. He remained with "The Ledger" until May, 1851. During this time he frequently acted in an editorial capacity for "The Ledger" and "Dollar Newspaper." From May 14, 1848, until 1884, he was an editorial writer on "The Sunday Dispatch." He then accepted an editorial position on "The Record," which place he held until recently. He was Editor-in-chief of "The Inquirer" from December, 1863, to May, 1869, and was a contributor to the same paper from May, 1869 to September, 1876. Mr. Westcott was the author of a large number of standard works, including "Life of John Fitch," "Chronicles of the Great Rebellion," "Taxpayers' Guide," "History of the Test Laws of Pennsylvania," "Official Guide Book of Philadelphia," "Centennial Portfolio," "Historic Mansions and Buildings of Philadelphia," "Old Franklin Almanac," "Public Ledger Almanac," Scharf and Westcott's "History of Philadelphia," "Old Franklin Almanac," "Public Ledger," Settlements on the Delaware to the Consolidation of the City and Districts in 1854."

GOING TO EUROPE FOR HIS HEALTH.

Kingston, May 8 (Special).—A. T. Clearwater, ex-District Attorney of Ulster, and chairman of the County Central Republican Committee, left here to-day, expecting to sail with his wife for Liverpool to-morrow in search of health. He will make the tour of Europe and hopes to return early in October to assist in securing the Republican majority in Ulster.

MARSHAL LOVERING SWORN IN.

Boston, May 8.—Judge Nelson administered the oath of office to United States Marshal Henry B. Lovering in the United States District Court this morning.

Some excitement was caused to-day in the United States Marshal's office by the attachment of $4,200 belonging to ex-Marshal Banks on account of suits brought by ex-Deputy Galloupe, who claims that Banks owes him $2,000.

BUILT FOR THE PACIFIC TRADE.

Bath, Me., May 8.—The bark S. C. Allen, owned by Holmes & Co., of San Francisco, and to be commanded by Captain Thompson, was launched this afternoon by the New-England Ship Building Company. She was built for the Honolulu and Pacific Coast trade.

TO ENTERTAIN VISITING DEMOCRATS.

The committee in charge of the arrangements for the Democratic State Convention, which will be held at the Academy of Music on Tuesday, had a meeting at the Hoffman house last night to complete the details of the gathering. It is the intention of both Tammany and the County Democracy to keep "open house" that day. Tammany will set forth a $2,500 luncheon to the visiting statesmen.

MR. OUTHWAITE RENOMINATED.

Columbus, Ohio, May 8 (Special).—To-day at Lancaster, the early home of James G. Blaine and his cousin, John Sherman, Joseph H. Outhwaite was renominated for a third term in Congress. John A. Fresner and Thomas Watzler, of Hocking, were chosen delegates to the St. Louis Convention, and instructed for Cleveland.

PAINTING WILD FLOWERS.

From The Detroit Tribune.

In gathering delicate flowers it is best to wrap them immediately in wet moss, handling them as little and as delicately as possible. Even the heat of one's hand withers some of the wild flowers past refreshing. There are other varieties, such as the jewel flower, that are so fragile that they must be pressed at once or painted while on the bush. Wild roses are also very perishable. The only way in which an artist can hope to obtain a perfect bloom. When severed from the bush, is by cutting the buds and letting them expand in a tumbler of water. The buds are long and pointed, and will open out beautifully the next day. The elder blow will not revive after it is picked even in water. An artist must make astudy of such flowers on the spot.

The autumn flowers, however, are not so frail. Asters, golden rod and cardinals will keep fresh for several days. For a few years there has been a craze for wild flower studies, especially for decorative purposes, and the flower artists have scoured the woods for specimens. Some varieties have been secured but many of the old-fashioned wild flowers indigenous to certain vicinities seem to have passed entirely out of existence.

THE LOGIC OF PROTECTION.

BY EMIL SCHALK.

I.

THE DISTINGUISHING FEATURE OF CIVILIZATION.

Protection in every form, in its fullest meaning, applied to every sphere of life, is the distinguishing feature of civilization. Without protection society and civilization cannot exist; barbarism, savage life, the life of a brute, alone prevails. Protection is the slow-working agency which gradually lifts man to higher planes of civilization. It reduces the dangers and chances in the struggle for life. Society charges itself with guarding the individual against dangers and difficulties by which he may be beset. In the natural state each individual has to fight hunger and thirst, the inclemencies of climate and weather, and his mortal enemies besides, who are ever plotting his destruction. It is by means of protection that the life of man differs from that of the animal; for protection is the result of man's highest intellect, of his faculties of reflection and forethought. We build houses to protect ourselves by day and night from the inclemencies of the weather. We make clothes to suit the season, now to shield us from the scorching rays of the sun, and then to protect us against the freezing winds of the North. We cultivate fields and erect storehouses; we raise cattle and collect provisions to ward off starvation; we create insurance companies against accident and fire; we create life insurance to protect the brood should the wage-earner die; we create savings banks to prevent want in our old age, and thus through every phase of civilized life protection may be traced, like the red threads in the ropes of the English Navy.

Governments, laws, institutions, are but so many arrangements for the protection of the individual in his life, limbs, possessions, and in his right to enjoy life and happiness. Civil laws define his rights, and courts protect him in them. Criminal laws are enacted to shield society from the efforts of the wicked; police and courts are there to enforce the protection. Armies and navies serve no other purpose than to protect nations against other nations. But the protection which civilization to-day accords the individual goes far beyond that of life and limb and material possessions. Names, honor, thoughts, writings, inventions, business, even the name a man may choose to give his goods or merchandise, are protected. And among civilized nations some go still further, and accord to individuals protection in their occupations, their means of earning a living, against the inroads made by individuals of other nations. These countries take to heart Shylock's words:

> "You take my house, when you do take the prop
> That doth sustain my house; you take my life,
> When you do take the means whereby I live."

And just as this protection in the means of earning a living is but a natural and logical consequence in the advance of civilization, another link in the chain of protection which makes up civilized life, so is free trade the very reverse of protection and civilization. It is a return to the methods of barbaric life. It is the fight of each against all; of individuals against the species, and of entire organized species against the individual. It means want of forethought and reflection in the individual, and in society as a whole.

EMIL SCHALK.

RAILROAD INTERESTS.

THE WABASH REORGANIZATION.

FORECLOSURE PROCEEDINGS TO BE BEGUN SIMULTANEOUSLY IN FOUR COURTS.

St. Louis, May 8 (Special).—The first step in the Wabash reorganization scheme will be taken this week by Wager Swayne. The foreclosure proceedings are to be begun simultaneously, or as nearly so as possible, in four Federal courts, Springfield and Chicago, Ill.; Indianapolis, Ind., and Toledo, thus covering the various divisions which constitute the Wabash road. Bids were drawn up for the purchase after the foreclosure. The amounts to be bid will in each instance equal the amount of the mortgage bonds. The road will be bought for $28,800,000. Of this sum $20,000,000 will be paid in bonds and the rest in cash, so that those who are unwilling to join in the plan will have to accept cash for their bonds, or else bid for the road themselves.

The overdue coupons and interest thereon to November 1, 1887, will be paid for in cash. New first mortgage bonds on all lines east and west will be given for the present first mortgage. The holders of all second mortgages consolidated and mortgages of 1879 are offered a new second mortgage, covering all of the east lines for the principal and the new first mortgage for all overdue coupons to November, 1887. The stock issue is to be $53,000,000, which was the old Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific issue.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of stockholders of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company was held yesterday, stockholders representing 170,000 shares being present. The old board of directors, including W. H. Tillinghast, who was elected a month ago to fill the vacancy caused by the death of James M. Halstead, were re-elected. The directors submitted a proposition to appropriate from the surplus from time to time 25 per cent of the bonded debt due in 1891 and to credit these appropriations as cash payments on the stock to be issued to stockholders of record when subscriptions are opened. The proposition was approved by a unanimous vote. The annual report was submitted; its results have been published in The Tribune.

IMPROVING THE HARBOR AT CHICAGO.

Chicago, May 8.—Before the close of navigation this season, it is said, the foundation for one of the most colossal lightering stations and general warehouses in existence will be laid at the mouth of the Chicago River, on land controlled by the Illinois Central Railroad. The cost will approximate $2,000,000, which will be furnished by the railroad company to a Chicago-Buffalo syndicate that is to have the management of the enterprise, upon the payment of a stipulated low rate of interest on the money invested. The lightering will enable the largest steamers to enter the river with the bulk of their cargo, and the warehouse scheme will aid the Illinois Central road to get the business which otherwise might find an outlet over other roads.

WHIMS AND ODDITIES.

A baby porcupine is exhibited at a Bowery museum as the "connecting link between the animal and vegetable kingdoms." Is he not the fruit of a prickly pair?

The tenor in a fashionable church-choir found to his horror that his voice all at once had become unpleasantly thick. He strained it, but without any good effect.

Visitors to the metropolis are nearly always greatly taken by the big bridge. It has so many arch ways about it.

"My favorite flower," said young Moneybags, as he pinned a purple spray in his lapel. "It makes me feel contented constantly to be reminded of the little (l)I-lac.

Many people, even in America, will not tolerate joking at Queen Victoria's expense. They say she's no subject.

Some of the best spring bargains are in bock beer.

It is strange that Mayor Hewitt took no part in the agitation to abolish the green postage stamp.

Isn't that a queer place to have the scales of justice? Where? Over the City Hall. Not at all; we mean it's a queer place to have the City Hall.

Now that the streets are lighted by electricity, the corner gas lamps are taken down and nobody can tell the names of the streets.

Burglar Policeman Rickerd, who was "railroaded" to Sing Sing for ten years, was simply a public servant. So were the boodle Aldermen, who are not sent to Sing Sing.

This is a Presidential year, and thousands of Irish immigrants at Castle Garden are reported to have blackthorn sticks. It looks ominous.

Now the tom-cats on the back fence begin to bear a striking resemblance to unskilful surgeons. They mewtill-late and destroy patients.

"I never had a boarder complain of my coffee before, Mr. Timpkins," snapped his landlady. "I think I have more than sufficient grounds," was Timpkins's weak reply.

A careful driver knows that it is better to look after the bits of his horse before starting, than it is to look after the bits of his carriage later.

A horse that is a good hurdle jumper has often a nasty temper. He's so ready to take a fence.

People who try deaf-mutes as servants generally find that they don't answer.

An inordinate fondness for champagne cannot be altogether excused on the ground of fizzical weakness.

Servant girls in Russia never find any difficulty in getting a (k)n-outing when they want it.

A cheap and wholesome breakfast for a summer boarder—a roll on the grass.

Why is a dude like a tailor? Because he makes himself owe for coats.

Some of our "English" tailors are more Anglo-maniacs than Anglo-Saxon.

POPULAR OBSERVATIONS.

A JUROR'S EXPERIENCE.

AND AN APPEAL FOR JUDGE BARRETT TO GIVE HIS VIEWS OF THE JURY SYSTEM.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Your very suggestive remarks on Judge Barrett's able article in "The Forum" strike a responsive chord in the breast of every citizen. Yet it is, as you say, only a step in the right direction, and every one who takes an interest in the purity of the bench and the bar, and in the speedy and sure administration of justice, can but hope with you that he may, at some future time, present his views at greater length. I should be glad to hear further from him, for instance, on the use and abuse of the jury system, which he touches but lightly at the close of his article, and wholly from a judicial point of view. He is satisfied that the "principle of unanimity will have to be modified," but is that the only change he would advocate? Is it not patent to him that the age has outgrown the methods handed down from the past, and that whatever may have been the advantages accruing to our fathers from that "buttress of liberty," as Lord Chatham felt moved to term it, its abuses, in these latter days, have become so great as almost to outweigh its uses?

My own experiences as a juror in one of the minor courts of the city lately will serve as an illustration. Being physically unable to sit on any protracted case I went to the court armed with a certificate from one of the first physicians in the city that it was "impossible" for me to serve as a juror at that time. The judge handed back the certificate to me with the remark: "That is not a legal excuse, sir." "Even if it be not a legal excuse," I responded, "it ought to be a sufficient one." "It is not a legal excuse, sir. I have not jurors enough for my court and you must serve." "But," I remonstrated, "other judges have recognized a similar certificate as a sufficient excuse." "It is not a legal excuse, sir"; and a wave of the hand informed me that I might pass on.

I took my seat in the court room, inwardly debating whether I had not better go home and pay the fine imposed in such cases, when I was agreebly surprised by the announcement: "Jurors not impannelled are excused until Friday at 10 o'clock." On Friday, notwithstanding a severe rain storm, I presented myself in court again just in time to hear: "Jurors are excused until half-past 1 o'clock this afternoon. At the hour named I was on hand once more, only to be excused with the rest until Monday at 10 o'clock. On Monday we were excused until Tuesday and so it went on from day to day. Each morning at 10 o'clock the calendar was called, and each morning the clerk announced: "As there is no case ready for trial, jurors are excused until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning." On Friday morning, the last day of the term, I was at last called upon to serve my country in the jury box. The case was a suit brought by a liquor dealer to recover the value of a bill of goods sold some five years ago to a Sixth-ave. saloon keeper. It needed but the proving of the account and of the receipts for the goods to insure the plaintiff his case, and the jury were ordered to find for him without leaving their seats. After the settlement of this important matter, the jurors were invited up stairs, paid the sum of fifty cents each, and discharged until half-past 1 o'clock. It being then half-past 11 I had not time to return home, but was obliged to await the reassembling of the court. How disagreeable this was I need not tell any one who has ever done duty as a juror in one of the New-York courts. I was present at half-past 1, was impannelled again, and took my seat in the jury box. After about five minutes' detention the jurors were informed that the case to be tried had been settled, and the clerk of the court smilingly handed to each his discharge for the term.

To sum up, I was obliged to present myself at the Court House nearly every morning for two weeks, and several times twice a day, at considerable physical inconvenience and a serious loss of time, for what? To settle a dispute involving a few hundred dollars, a case which required but a few minutes of technical quibbling on the part of the lawyers to try and no deliberation on the part of the jury to dispose of. Now, setting aside the question of a judge's right to force a citizen to do jury duty under such circumstances, which I am well aware is a matter wholly within his discretion, and passing over too the anomaly of requiring the attendance day after day of an entire panel of jurors and of not compelling the trial of some one of the many cases with which the calendar is clogged, I would ask if it is not an absurdity in this nineteenth century to force the attendance of any twelve men to try such cases at all—cases which should be left either to the discretion of a judge, or, at most, to a referee. How much greater is the absurdity of the law that compels an educated man to lay aside important literary pursuits at serious loss and give two weeks of his time to settle a difference between a wholesale and retail liquor dealer!

I am sure that every citizen liable to jury duty under our laws would be glad to have an exposition of the jury system in its relations to present public needs, either from Judge Barrett or from some other authority as competent. We should like to know his opinion of a system which suffers every rich man, or man blessed with political influence habitually to shirk jury duty, and call other men to the Court House sometimes twice or thrice in the year; of a system, which permits jurors to be summoned to court on days before holidays, when there is no possibility of a court being held, merely to be discharged until some future day; of a system which puts a premium on ignorance in important trials, and forces the educated man to sit in judgment on cases which ought never to be imposed upon a jury at all. I believe that I but echo the opinion of all good citizens when I say that the time has come for a thorough revision of our jury system. If we must preserve the "buttress of liberty," let us at least scrape off its mediæval moss and make it what it ought to be—a benefit to the litigant and not a burden to him who is fortunate enough to have nothing to do with the law.

JOHN D. CHAMPLIN, JR.

New-York, May 1, 1888.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR THE G. A. R.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I desire to say that no ex-Confederate officer or private can be received into membership in the Grand Army of the Republic. No man can be admitted unless he performed honorable service in the Union Army. There are cases where a Union man living in the South at the time was conscripted into the Rebel Army, deserted from the same and joined the Union Army and did gallant service, yet said service in the Confederate Army, although involuntary, debars his entrance into the G. A. R.

Nor is there such a grade or rank as an "honorary membership" in the Grand Army. We do not recognize any such organization. There are several Posts having an "auxiliary" composed of gentlemen who contribute each year to the post fund, members of which are usually selected and elected by the Post, which is probably the case with E. D. Baker, Post 8, and General J. E. Johnston.

PAST DEPUTY COMMANDER.

Matuchen, N. J., May 8, 1888.

THE DUTY ON POTATOES.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: In your article to-day relative to the potato-growers of this country, a stronger argument could, in my opinion, be advanced for increasing the duty on potatoes. A duty that does not protect is worse than no duty at all to the consumers, for it makes them pay an unnecessary amount for the article, and has a discouraging effect upon the producers, because their products are thrown into an unfair competition with the surplus stock of foreign countries. Whereas a duty that is high enough to protect enables the American farmer, or manufacturer, to sell his goods at a profit, and the people to buy at a cheaper rate than if the duty was entirely removed.

Therefore, if instead of reducing our revenues by lowering the duties on our productions, Congress would raise them on potatoes and all others that are imperilled by cheap foreign labor, and revise our internal revenue system and reduce or remove the duty on tobacco, the people would be in far better circumstances, and the country would recover from the prostration it is now in owing to the attempt of the Democrats to model a tariff for revenue only. Very truly, H. C. SEDAM.

Trenton, N. J., May 4, 1888.

AN OLD SOLDIER'S VIEWS AND HOPES.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: It is the opinion of the majority here that if the American sentiment of protection of home industries, high wages for American labor, a patriotic love for the flag of our fathers and a positive opposition to the saloon are spoken and sung into the people the campaign of 1888 will end in a Republican victory. I know the power of organization in a campaign, and therefore hope the party will form one in every ward and township. The old soldiers hope the campaign will be an aggressive one. Realizing the necessity of carrying New-York and Indiana, I suggest Ben. Harrison for President and Theodore Roosevelt for Vice-President, or Depew and Gresham, or General Terry and Murray, of Kentucky, or Hawley and New. Any one of these tickets would carry the doubtful States. I wish The Tribune would start a fund to enable the inmates of the Soldiers' Homes to attend mass-meetings and conventions. Their enthusiasm would be stimulated and their presence would arouse the whole people. Yours truly,

C. A. ROGERS.

Soldiers' Home, Dayton, Ohio, May 6, 1888.

THE DUTY OF CITIZENSHIP.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I respectfully commend to the attention of the Hon. James G. Blaine the following remarks found at the commencement of a speech against Alcibiades, printed among the speeches of the Attic orator, Andocides:

"I do not now only for the first time perceive how dangerous it is to have anything to do with political affairs, but previously, also, before I had engaged in any public employment, I thought it troublesome. But I consider it to be the duty of a good citizen to be willing to expose himself to danger in behalf of the commonwealth, and not, through fear of private enmities in respect to public business, to enjoy ease. For States do not increase their power on account of their citizens attending exclusively to their own private affairs; but the former become great and free on account of the exertions of those of their citizens who engage in the service of the Commonwealth."

The Republican party owe it to themselves and to Mr. Blaine to nominate him to the Presidency and some other of our eminent Republicans to the Vice-Presidency, and to elect them. Then, if Mr. Blaine declines, there will at least be a good man to take the office of President. AN OLD REPUBLICAN.

Schroon Lake, N. Y., April 28, 1888.

THE DRAWBRIDGE QUESTION AGAIN.

TRAINS HAVE PREFERENCE ACCORDING TO THE NEW-JERSEY LAW—SOME EXTRACTS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: In your to-day's issue there appears a reference to railroad drawbridges in New-Jersey. The enclosed extracts from "The Register" may be not without interest to your readers:

The question of bridges across navigable streams is one of increasing interest to New-Yorkers and is likely to become more and more important. Fifty years ago waterways had the better right and the efforts of railways to make crossings were everywhere successfully contested. The tables are now turned. Railroads have almost everywhere the better right, and navigation must wait at a draw. The succession of great litigations which have marked the progress of this change forms an interesting chapter of American law, and it is concisely noticed in the case of Willamette Iron Bridge Co. vs. Hatch, United States Supreme Court, March 9, 1888. Almost all the great rivers of the continent have now yielded precedence, as far as necessary, to railroad traffic. The Hudson here at New-York continues an exception.

Then follows an extract from Judge Bradley's opinion, from which it appears to be a matter for regulation by express statute. The New-Jersey statute on the subject may be found in the Pamphlet Laws of 1881, page 110, approved March 15, 1881, as follows:

Sec. 1. That it shall and may be lawful for the owner or owners of any bridge erected and maintained across any navigable waters within this State, under the provisions of any law thereof, to erect and maintain in such waters, on both sides of the drawbridges of such bridges, a substantial and conspicuous distance post, at the distance of 500 yards from said drawbridge, in such position as to cause the least practicable obstruction to the navigation of such waters, and to erect upon such drawbridge a pole not less than thirty feet in height, to the top of which a ball not less than two feet in diameter may be raised; and it shall be the duty of the person having special care of such drawbridge to raise said ball to the top of said pole whenever any railway passenger train about to cross said drawbridge shall have arrived within the distance of one mile from said drawbridge, and to keep the said ball so raised until said train shall have passed over said drawbridge, and then promptly to lower said ball, etc.

Sec. 2. That, if any person having command of any vessel, about to pass through any such drawbridge, shall, while the said ball is raised, cause or permit such vessel to pass the distance post aforesaid, he shall forfeit $100 and be liable to damages.

The second section of the act is abbreviated. The Legislature has certainly done its part. Why the law is not more generally enforced is a question upon which further light is desired. T. D. H.

New-York, May 2, 1888.

FOR THE FRESH-AIR FUND.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Please find herewith $50, which apply to the Fresh-Air Fund. It may be considered as the gift of a beloved child, Ralph W. Taylor, to whom has been given the blessing of death in the early morning of life. His parents hope the gift may be helpful to some other dear children. E. M. WILSON.

The Dalles, Oregon, April 25, 1888.

PRIVILEGES OF WOMEN IN THE QUAKER CHURCH

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: In The Tribune of May 2 you quote Bishop Walden as saying: "Methodism has done more than any other form of Christianity to secure to women the prominent place they now have," etc. In your paper of May 4 you report Dr. Buckley as saying: "At the time that the original plan of a delegation was adopted there was not a single organized church on this side of the globe, not one that distinguished between the ministry and the laity, that allowed women to take any part in its law making."

The "Friends" or "Quaker" branch of the Christian Church have always accepted the statement of the Apostle, Galatians iii, 28, "There is neither male nor female, for ye are all one in Christ Jesus," as part of the divinely inspired word of God, and have conformed their church polity to it. I quote from their Discipline the following all-comprehensive and explicit clause: "The rights and privileges of membership are to be in no way affected because of sex."

WILLIAM H. LADD.

Brooklyn, May 4, 1888.

KEEPING UP THE PRICE OF CORN.

THERE WILL BE NO CORNER, BUT THE SYNDICATE WON'T ALLOW VALUES TO FALL.

Chicago, May 8.—"The Daily News" says: "That there is a syndicate behind corn is now definitely settled. In fact, its personnel, or part of it, is known to a select few on 'Change. A local banker and two wealthy local merchants constitute the party and they are practically in control of all the corn in sight. According to reports which are believed to be reliable these three gentlemen, believing that corn was legitimately worth more money, began to buy it early last winter. They have been at it ever since.

"With the exception of a small lot which is in the control of a Buffalo glucose factory, and a larger quantity which was bought by the McCormick people at St. Louis for foreign export, nearly all of the available corn has passed into their hands. With few exceptions the shippers and receivers did their buying for them, as they could do it without attracting so much attention as the regular speculators.

"Quietly and from day to day and for weeks and months they have picked up May corn until their holdings became something enormous. As the time for a settlement of the May business drew near, however, they began to let the shorts change their May contracts to June at 2 cents difference. This has continued for a short time only. Shorts in the May future, realizing their inability to fill their contracts, have been more than willing to make the change, and at the 2 cents difference it is profitable to the syndicate. There will be no corner, say the syndicate, but local shippers will not be allowed to hold values down while the legitimate demand justifies higher prices.

"Meanwhile, two commission houses are practically controlling the cash corn for them, and every bushel that goes out never comes back. The syndicate knows whether it is going to supply genuine consumptive demand before they let go of it. The line of march as marked out by the syndicate is to keep corn well up to 60 cents for all of the months up to the marketing of the new crop, and incidentally, of course, to make money out of the transaction."

SUDDEN JOURNEY OF THE CLERK OF THE COURT

New-Bedford, May 8 (Special).—Thomas J. Cobb, for the last ten years clerk of the District Court, this city, disappeared yesterday morning. He has been traced to Providence, where he went by carriage. He was in the court room at 4 a. m. yesterday morning, something unusual. A State official has been to the city twice lately to examine Cobb's accounts, and made his appearance again yesterday. It is not positively stated whether the accounts are wrong or not.

MR. COUDERT ANSWERS COLONEL INGERSOLL.

"The Limits of Toleration" was a subject discussed last night before the members of the Nineteenth Century Club. Colonel Ingersoll began by stating that he wanted perfect liberty of thought, and that he desired to convince his audience that there was no more compulsion for them to accept his views than for him to accept theirs. He hates the word "toleration" and claims it came into being only because one class believed themselves more righteous than their neighbors. Liberty of expression is in Colonel Ingersoll's opinion more valuable than anything else beneath the stars.

F. R. Coudert, in reply, made some extremely incisive remarks. He said: "I reject the idea that Colonel Ingersoll should be thought worthy of a statue among the great men named. Whatever their faults they all made the world richer for something. Colonel Ingersoll would only make us poorer. He claims liberty of thought but what he wants is liberty of speech—liberty to blaspheme. What have we been listening to but charming blasphemy delivered with graceful bonhommie. When Carlyle was told something about a comic history of England he said 'all that was left to be made was a comic history of the Bible.' I think we have had the first chapter to-night. With his nickel-plated platitudes and his commonplace clad in second-hand purple and fine linen, Colonel Ingersoll wants to destroy all that we have been taught to hold sacred. But it is so easy to destroy. This opera house, which took so long to build and is in this part at least so indifferently ventilated could be blown up by a few men furnished with a few pounds of dynamite."

General Stewart L. Woodford objected to Colonel Ingersoll's definition of thought.

CELEBRATING A TEMPERANCE ANNIVERSARY.

The National Temperance Society and publication house celebrated its twenty-third anniversary at the Broadway Tabernacle last evening. At a previous meeting in the afternoon the Rev. Dr. T. L. Cuyler was re-elected president, J. N. Stearns, corresponding and recording secretary, and William D. Porter, treasurer. One-hundred and sixteen vice-presidents were elected and the following new managers for the ensuing three years: The Rev. Dr. T. L. Cuyler, the Rev. W. C. Steele, B. J. Warner, A. A. Robbins, J. S. Chadwick, the Rev. M. H. Pogson, the Rev. I. Simmons, Henry M. Lester, of New-York; the Rev. Dr. Albert G. Lawson, of Massachusetts, and H. B. Metcalf, of Rhode Island.

An abstract of the annual report was read by the secretary, and presented from a statistical point of view an encouraging array of figures. President Cuyler delivered an address, as did Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, of Iowa, and Bishop William Taylor, of South Africa.