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# THE CHINESE FORCES.

COMPOSITION OF THE ARMY-CORRUPT OFFICERS AND UNDISCIPLINED MEN.

The Chinese, of late, have given much attention, in their own way, to military organ-ization. They have endeavored to imitate, though rather unsuccessfully, it appears, the though rather unsuccessfully, it appears, the hest models furnished by France, Germany Russia and England. The government has frequently admitted foreign officers into the frequently admitted foreign officers into the imperial service. This was especially the case when General Gordon, at present blockaded in Khartoum, at the head of an "ever victorious army," gave powerful assistance in putting down the Taiping rebellion. He was awarded the yellow jacket as the highest military honor which could be conferred upon any mortal.

any mortat.
The Chinese War Office may be considered as a civil tribunal. It is called the Ping-Pu, and is presided over by a superintendent, who and is president over a superintendent, who usually enjoys the exalted privilege of a seat in the Emperor's Cabinet. To this Board of War all reports and communications must be addressed by officers in command of either land or sea forces. The board is divided into four bureaus, which are:—First, the Wu-sinen, which has charge of the lists for promotion. This bureau has thirteen secretaries. Second, the Chih-fang, or Adjutant-General's Department, with nine secretaries; third, the Chay-ma, or department for the distribution of cavalry horses and remounts, having nine secretaries attached to it; fourth, the Wu-hu, or ordnance and Quartermaster's departments united. This Board has seven secretaries serving in it. The Red Book, which is kept at Pekin, shows on the rosters of the War Office a force of 197 employés, of whom not more than one-third are Chinamen. The board has no authority over the bannermen.

## TROOPS OF THE IMPERIAL HOUSEHOLD.

At Pekin a short time ago there were in garrison four battalions of infantry, each one consisting of 875 officers and men. These were armed with Russian muzzle loading rifles. These troops understand something about European tactics. During the past few years 400 officers and men in each battalion have gone regularly to Tientain for the purpose of getting instruction from Western officers, so that what they learned in this way might be taught in turn to other portions of the Chinese troops. Another species of infantry is to be found in the cadet corps, of infantry is to be found in the cadet corps, which serves directly under the eye of the Nui-wu-Fu, or Court of the Household. It is composed of 500 youths, who carry spears, bows and arrows and other weapons of Chinese design. There is also a battalion armed with small match-locks. Another temporary rest takes a stooping attitude and places his hands upon his knees, so as to be able to raise or lower the elevation. Sword and shield battalions are made up of corps numbering 1,200 men, armed with these weapons. A wing of a battalion, consisting of some two hundred rank and file. forms the body guard of Prince Chun, the Seventh Prince. Those guardsmen are armed with several sorts of cutting and thrusting weapons peculiar to China.

# CAVALRY AND ARTILLERY TROOPS.

Of the cavalry arm there are around Peking what they call two divisions, of 1,000 men each. Next come two battalions of 500 men each, who carry matchlocks. About five years ago the artillery in garrison at the capital consisted of twenty four-pounder guns, made in Russia. These pieces are drawn by two horses and served by six men to each gun. All are smooth bore brass pieces excepting two that are rifled. What is called the artillery brigade serves with the four infantry battalions that carry the muzzle loading rifles. A very peculiar sort of force is made up of 1,000 so-called artillerymen who are supplied with a small iron swivel gun, which is fired from a tripod or other convenient rest. The calibre of this gun varies from one ounce to one pound. The troops in and around Peking usually come up to about 18,000 men; that is, 10,500 infantry, 5,500 cavalry, and 2,000 artillery. This is the nucleus of the permanent army garrisoned in or near the capital.

STRENGTH OF THE ARMY. At Peking, the auxiliary troops, if this phrase may be employed, are made up of enolled Chinese, Mongols and Manchus. The first named class are the descendants of those Chinese who in the year 1643 took service among the invading Manchus. These auxiliares are organized according to their respective races under pa-ki, or eight banners. The troops are divided into divisions and wings, and those of onch banner are known by the colors of it. The bannermen of all classes and arms around the capital, including the vangrard and the flank divisions, which are corps die, number at least seventy-five thousand Men. When the brigands become too numerfor or insurrection threatens a volunteer force called the Chwang Yung, or Braves, a mustered into service and disbanded after the danger has passed. Inquiries that have been made into the effective strength of the Chinese army show its forces to lave been within the last few years approxifarrison infantry, 320,000. Total of these two arms, 602,000. The so-called artillery force is subject to no rule of calculation, but is may safely be put down at 20,000, giving a steamers and evade suspicion. ware it.

In May last took the bunk of Burk according to the in May last took the bunk of Burk according to the International John Casey were functional for the Burk according to the International John Casey were the State according to the International John Casey were functional John Casey were the State according to the International John Casey were the State according to the International John Casey were functional John Casey were the State according to the International John Casey were the State according to the International John Casey were the According t

and the ranks have to be filled up, men are laid hold of wherever they can be caught, arms are put into their hands, and without the slightest benefit of previous training they are thrust to the front like so many sheep. TACTICS AND DISCIPLINE.

In these vital matters the military men of

the Flowery Land are as deficient as in other

respects. The profession of arms is without

honor in China, where the people have a proverb which says that "As you would not use good iron to make a nail, so you would not take a good man to make a soldier. Although since 1860 portions of Chinese troops have been, from time to time, drilled in the treaty ports by Europeans, the instructions imparted in this way have only been partially communicated to troops in the interior. Chinese officers know nothing at all of the variety of knowledge required by the expert soldier of our day, nor have they the remotest idea of how troops ought to be brought into action or taken out of it. Drills have not long ago been car-ried on at the Chiuese capital which looked like a burlesque upon military institutions. The commanding officers had seats in tents along one part of the line. There was neither step nor distance preserved. The men came up in pairs, threes or fours, talking and dis charging their pieces, and the utmost confusion prevailed everywhere. The cavalry are mounted on horses resembling the small mustang, and are for the most part armed with bows and spears. The calibres of the weapons, as made in America, have been changed from .45 inch or .50 inch to 1.00 inch or 1.25 inch and the barrels have been lengthened to six feet. The Chinese superintendent thinks that this makes them look more formidable. Dur-

# THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

ing the last three or four years the imports-

tion of Krupp and of Armstrong cannon into

China has been extensive.

Arctic Explorations.

The most interesting paper read at the scientists' meeting was that by Lieutenant J. H. Ray, U.S.A., as it gives our people some geographical information. He said that "the part of the American coast lying between Behring Straits and Point Barrow is too well known from the remove of English explorers to require further deports of English explorers to require further description from me, but that region lying between the Yarhan and the Arctic Sea has never before been explored till visited by my party. In 1883, accompanied by two natives, I made an exploration 160 miles due north from Point Barty and Prince Point Barty and Prince Point Barty and Prince Point Barty and Prince Point Barty exploration too miles due north from Foint Bar-row, striking Meade River above its mouth, and followed up its course until I came in sight of a low range of mountains N.W. and S.S.E. divid-ing the N.E. Waterfall from that of Kotzebune Sound. From this point I was obliged to turn is composed of 500 youths, who carry spears, bows and arrows and other weapons are design. There is also a battalion armed with small match-locks. Another class of infantry battalions carries large match-locks or gingals. It requires two men match-locks or gingals. It requires two men is match-locks or gingals. It requires two men match-locks or gingals. It requires two men is their hatred from Germany to the bank's money to them as well as on them is their hatred from Germany to the bank's money to them as well as on them is their hatred from Germany to the bank's money to them as part which is not covered with water becomes like a wet marsh when thawed by the summer sun, into which the traveller sinks down to the frozen earth at every step. This region is unin-habitable, and is only visited by a few natives from Norwook and Ooglame in the winter in pursuit of reindeer along Meade River; but I saw several ruins of winter huts very old, and the natives have a legend that this region was in habited, but they all perished from famine. All streams of this northern waterside are broad shallow channels, owing to the fact that the earth is perpetually frozen, and the summer traveller who sees them full with the water from the melting snow, is apt to go away with the impression that they are large rivers but they are large rivers. to go away with the impression that they are large rivers, but they soon decrease when the frost seals up their sources, and in the winter they freeze solid on the bars and cease to flow. The region is destitute of timber. A few Arctic willows were found along Meade River. On the dry humocks along the sea shore was found a coam salt grass, but otherwise the land is covered with A dense growth of moss affording pasturage to the few herds of reindeer found in the region. There is no soil to support vegetation, and the earth was found to be strongly impregnated with salt down as far as we excavated, a depth of 3S feet. After two years careful observation I am well satisfied that there is no open polar sca from the fact that the temperature of the sea water is unvarying from the time the sea closes in October till it opens in July, which could not well be the case if there was a large body of warm water lying around the pole; and the atmospheric conditions were found to be such as would not exist near a large body of open water, as the winter clouds were rarely seen except to the south and west, and there is no precipitation except the frozen mists which drift in from over the ocean, what is simply the condensed vapor arising from the cracks opened by the gales and tides. The coustant crowding down of ancient ice as so often noticed by explorers I think can be fully ex-plained. We found that 7 feet was the maximum thickness of ice formed over still water, or sea, or inlet. The Arctic Ocean proper is filled with pack varying from 7 to 100 feet in thickness, its rough, broken surface being acted upon by violeut gales, during the winter open creeks from a few feet to one mile in width. These freeze over with great rapidity, as the temperature of the winter stands at 20° F, and this expansion forbes against the great masses, and as pansion forces against the great masses, and as the depth to which the lead will freeze is limited to 64 to 7 feet, we have the phenomenon of heavy ice replaced by light ice. This process is going on every day and hour, and the old ice must yield towards the side of the least resis-

# tance, which is on the south latitude.

THE DYNAMITERS AGAIN. LIVERPOOL, Sept. 6.—The Courier asserts that the authorities in Dublin Castle continue mately these:—Permanent cavalry, 87,000; to receive alarming information relative to infantry in active service in the field; 195,000; the operations of American dynamiters. It is alleged that bombs are being continually brought to the United Kingdom by agents of Rossa, who obtain employment on ocean

### "PERFIDIOUS ALBION."

Europe turning against England—Germany, France. Austria and Russia moving together against the Colonial omnipotence of the common enemy.

LONDON, Sept. 2 .- There is no doubt whatever of the serious nature of England's pre-dicament in the great field of European politics. A gentleman who has just returned from Berlin, and who is an intimate friend of Mr. Hatzfelt, Dr. Busch, and others, who understand matters from the inside, says the feeling in official circles there is intensely bitter against England. The sharp criticism of London papers on the French operations in China, finds no echoes elsewhere in Europe. The cue at all the capitals seems to be, "Egg on the French," in order to dispute England's colonial policy, and the French, under the stimulus of flattery, are willing to carry on the part of aggression to its utmost limits. There is small doubt that the Berlin cabal, of which France is now part, is holding the question of the Alexandria indemnities over England's head, ready to make new trouble for her whenever the state of Egyptian complications seems opportune.

#### The Meeting at Varzin.

Count de Courcel's visit to Varzin is interpreted by some English papers to be part of a plot between Bismarck and M. Ferry to break down the colonial omnipotence of England, and the announcement that some Austrian ships are to accompany the German vessels to the African coast suggests that Austria is also in the scheme of the general land grab at the expense of England. The general unsettlement is intensified by the press of the different countries. The London journals are engaged in almost a fierce controversy over the bombardment at Foo Chow. The report that the three Emperors are about to meet, suggests the abandonment by Russia of her designs against Constantinople, and a reciprocal obligation on the part of Austria and Germany to let her go ahead in her ag-gressions against England in Central Asia. The sum total of the whole thing is to produce a general chorus of frightened admiration for the diabolical skill of Prince Bismarck as a diplomatist. It is admitted that he has alienated France and England, and has altogether got the world into such a position that whatever happens, Germany is sure

## French Hostility.

Never since the battle of Waterloo has public opinion in France been more savagely high moral tone adopted by the entire Eng-lish press, has fairly exasperated France and rankles in the breast of every Frenchman. A prominent French statesman remarked to your correspondent last night. "Even supposing that the slanderous comments of the Times and Standard were true concerning our victory at Foo Chow, yet it does not lie in the mouth of any Englishman to utter one word of disparagement after the bombardment of Copenhagen years ago, and especially after that of Alexandria, where the logical consequence of Admiral Seymour's action was the wanton destruction of a city, the third in commercial importance in the Mediterrauean, and handing over an entire civilized community to pillage and fire." The Republique Française scoffs at the jeremiads of the London press, and compares them to crocodile's tears. There is no doubt but that Egypt is at the bottom of all this hatred and venom towards England, that now is fanned into something akin to frenzy by the comments of the English papers on the French victory at Foo Choo.

#### THE NEW BRUNSWICK BANK FAILURE.

THE PRESIDENT CUTS HIS THROAT-A COMPLETE WRECK-TOO MANY POLI-TICIANS-RIOTOUS DEMONSTRATIONS.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N.J., Sept. 8.—President Mahlon Runyon, of the National Bank of New Jersey, cut his throat in a water closet at the bank this morning. He used a small knife. The excitement is great. The National Bank is in chaos. Over a million was stolen by Hill. Runyon was implicated in Hill's theft. He expected to be arrested when he took his life. The city is wild. Crowds blockade Church street, where the bank stands. It is expected Acting-Cashier Campbell will be arrested for complicity in the conspiracy. Millionaires are trembling. More than two suicides are predicted. The mob threatens to break open the bank, but is kept in subjection by the police. Walter Carroll, a depositor, has cut his throat on account of his losses. Bank examiner Shelly

#### has discovered A DEFICIT OF OVER A MILLION

in the surplus cash and securities. Ira Voorhees' estate is practically ruined. Hill was custodian of the estate and made away with securities valued at \$19,000. Over thirty thousand worth of securities belonging to G B. Adrian's estate are missing. Runyon had \$60,000 in government honds. Hill had negotiated for the sale of these and consummated the same three days before his death. Runyon knew nothing of Hill's doings, trust-ing him implicitly. The crash in Wall street in May last took the bulk of Hill's stealings.

## THE BANK'S DOWNFALL.

Securing the paper he went to the room occupied by the organizing directors and began to read. A deathly pallor spread over his face and he exclaimed, "My God, what will my children do!" Passing a handkerchief over his brow he threw his paper into the lap of a director named Stoddard, and excusing himself went to the toilet room. A minute later the sound of a fall was heard, the directors rushed to the closet and discovered the body of Runyon on the floor, blood oozing from a gaping wound in his throat. Determined on suicide he had also cut his wrists deeply, the blood spurting against the wall and ceiling. Thousands of people outside were horrified.

## "SHALL WE RAID THE BANK ?"

was the question which agitated the depositors. Farmers from the country joined the throng and shouted for their money. The police flanked the street and with difficulty quelled the rising disturbance. At 1.20 one of the directors, Johnson Letson, was reported dead. An investigation revealed the fact that he had become exhausted on account of the strain on his nerves. He was a heavy stockholder, and had deposited trust funds. Charley Davis, clerk of the bank, who had been reported dead, was found alive. "My whole life was bound up in Hill," he said, trembling violently, "and when he went off, I thought I might as well follow him." The scene at the bank beggars description. "My God," exclaimed Director

#### "THE WHOLE CITY WILL GO UNDER.

The city debt is now nearly \$2,000,000, and the bank holds its paper. The Savings Bank has gone under, and we have their capital." Martin A. Howell, who withdrew as a director eight years ago, said, "I saw it coming; Charley Hill was too liberal. Politicians went to him as to a banker for funds. He doubtless took the bank surplus to aid his friends. Knowing the condition of affairs I quietly withdraw." The effect on the town is crushing. The wildest excitement prevails. The streets are thronged with country depositors; fears of a raid on the bank are increasing, and a hundred special policemen have been sworn in by the mayor, and surround the bank property.
The coroner's jury in the case of Runyon's death, returned a verdict of

## "WILFUL SUICIDE"

At 4 p.m., inside the bank Acting Cashier Campbell was seen. He said: "I am amazed and horrified over the affair. I am innocent. Hill wasnever my confident, although I under-

# A STORY OF THE SEA

#### A BOY KILLED AND DEVOURED BY HIS FAMISHING SHIPMATES.

LONDON, Sept. 6-The barque Montezuma, from Punta Arenas, has arrived at Falmonth with three men belonging to the yacht Mignon-ette, which foundered on the way from Southampton to Sydney. They report that when the vessel went down they and a boy, the only persons on board, took to a small boat without provisions or water. For nineteen days they drifted about, when the boy died; the others fed on his body and were enabled to hold out tive days longer, when the Montezuma rescued them in a horrible condition. The three men have been placed under arrest by order of the Board of Trade, and the death of the boy will

be investigated.

Later reports give the following details:—
The crew of the Mignonette captured a turtle on the fourth day after the sinking of the yacht On the 18th June, having been seven days with out food and five without water, they discussed the question of casting lots which should disthat the lives of the others might be prolonged, but they were unable to agree. Next day it was determined to kill the boy Parker, when Captain Dudley opened his jugular vein with his peuknife and he died instantly. The survivors, the captain and two seamen, drank the murdered boy's blood and survived by enting his flesh until rescued by the Montageme on the flesh until rescued by the Montezuma on the 5th July; the reason assigned for determining upon the boy's death is that he suffered most from thirst and was unmarried. When rescued the men looked like skeletons. They will be charged with murder.

# IRISH AFFAIRS.

IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE MEETING-DE-MONSTRATION AT CARRICK-ON-SUIR-CASEY'S STATEMENTS.

Dublin, Sept. 6.—At the convention to-day a motion was made on behalf of the Glasgow branch expressing confidence in Parnell and O'Brien, editor of United Ireland. After the adjournment of the National League conven-tion, Healy, McCarthy and Sullivan, members of Parliament, addressed the meeting. Healy referred to the danger which England was exposed to in having Irish enemies

Sexton and Redmond arrived this evening.

Dublin, Sept. 7.—A national League demo stration was held at Carrick-on-Suir to-day There was a large attendance. A letter was read from Archbishop Croke expressing approval. O'Brien, editor of United Ireland, spoke, denouncing Gladstone, Spencer and Trevelyan.

DUBLIN, Sept. 6.—Casey declares that there were seven men who committed the Maam trasno murders, himself, Michael Casey, Pat rick Casey, Patrick Joyce and three others. One of these was a wealthy farmer, who is still liv ing near Maamtrasna, the man who instigated the massacre and held the horses while the family were murdered. It was he who compelled them to return and murder the aged grand-

#### SCOTCH NEWS.

THE KING OF SWEDEN.-The King of Sweden and Norway, who had been the guest of Lord and Lady Breadalbane since Tuesday, left Taymouth Castle on Saturday and proceeded to Edinburgh.

More Shipsuilding Contracts. - It is gratifying to state that Mesars. Scott & Co., shipbuilders and engineers, Greenock, have secured an order to build and engine two steamers of 2,300 tons each, for the Ocean Steamship Company, of Liverpool, for their

SUDDEN DEATH OF A CHILD AT RUTHER-GLEN.—On Sunday morning a child, the son of James Williamson, laborer, residing at 124 Mill street, was found dead in bed. Dr. Peake was called, and expressed the opinion that the child had been overlain by the mother, with whom it had been sleeping.

CAPTURE OF A GREENLAND SHARK.—The fourth shark that has been landed at Aberdeen within the last two or three weeks was brought ashore at Aberdeen on Monday by the steam trawler North Star. The fish, which is about the same size as the one last caught—14 feet in length—was dragged up in the trawl net while the North Star was fishing off Aberdeen.

RUTHERGLEN PAROCHIAL BOARD.—On Mon day a statutory meeting of this Board was held—Mr. James Anderson, chairman, pre-siding. On the recommendation of the Finance Committee the poor rate for next year was fixed at 10 d per £1, being 1 d less than last year. Instead of dividing the assessment equally between landlord and tenant as formerly, it was resolved that it should be payable 51d by tenants and 5d by the propri etors.

THE NATIONAL MEMORIAL TO THE LATE DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH .- Wo understand that the Executive Committee have requested Dr. R. Rowand Anderson, of Edinburgh, to prepare designs for the national memorial to the late Duke of Buccleuch. The duty of execut-ing the statue, which is to be of bronze and of colossal proportions, has been entrusted to Mr Boehm, R. A., of London. The memorial is to be erected on the site in Princes' Street Gardens, opposite Frederick Street, granted by the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Town Council,

LIBERALITY OF A PERTUSHIRE LANDOWNER.

On Monday Mr. R. R. S. Menzies, of Hallyburton and Pitcur, near Coupar Angus, entertained his tenants to dinner in the Royal Hotel, Coupar-Angus, after his Lammas collection—Mr. Menzies himself presiding. Mr. etc., etc., by the tenants on their respective terest readers," I ventured.

farms. Mr. R. S. Menzies, who is connected "I see nothing indelicate

John, built by the Marquis of Bute, at Old Cumnock, Ayrshire, has (says the Times) recently been titted throughout with the electric light under the personal superintendence of Mr. William Massey of Twyford, electrical engineer to the Royal Palaces. There are in all about 70 glow lamps of 20 candles each, and the effect is very perfect, the architectural features of the building having been carefully studied and the lamps arranged with due regard to the religious character of the place. The necessary current is supplied by means of a dynamo and steam engine placed in a small house hidden among the trees of the churchyard, where it is also intended to generate electricity for working the organ ellows.

# DISCORD IN THE CHURCH.

TRIED FOR HANGING A SAUSAGE TO THE KNOB OF THE FRONT DOOR OF ONE OF HIS FLOCK.

PATERSON, N.J., Sept. 6.—A meeting of the members of the Willis Street Baptist Church was held this evening in the church to take action in regard to the charges made against the paster, Rev. George Gulrey, by Mrs. Bradbury, of slander and hanging a bologna sausage to the door knob of the front door of her residence. The meeting was a most disorderly one, the members being divided into two factions. Both sections became intensely excited, and the noise they made in the church could be heard a block away. The members jumped around on the seats and called each other liars and hypocrites. Great excitement prevailed, and the police had to be sent for to prevent a fight. During the excitement a member fainted and fell to the floor, creating almost a panic. He was carried out and laid on the grass in front of the church. Several reporters were secreted in the church, and on being discovered a howl went up from the angry mob. The scribes were ignominiously ejected without ceremony. reporters then climbed on woodsheds in the rear of the church, but were again discovered and the windows were closed to keep the racket from being heard without. The street in front of the church was crowded with people; while the church doors were guarded by the Police. Mrs. Bradbury's followers. being unable to cope with the friends of the pastor, left the church in disgust, and proceeded to the house of a member, where an indignation meeting was held. The meetings at both the church and the house were prolonged until a late hour. After the windows of the church were closed the heat became so intense that several women fainted.

# THE NATIONAL LEAGUE.

# DANA ON THE CAMPAIGN.

THE LABOR DEFECTION ALMOST CERTAIN TO DEFEAT THE DEMOCRACY-NEW YORK STATE IN A BAD WAY-OHIO THE BEST BATTLE-GROUND.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—There is probably no other man in the profession of journalism whose political opinions are more universally respected than Mr. Charles A. Dans, editor of the Sun. Since the Chicago Convention Mr. Dana, while treating the political situation with his usual candor and independence in his own columns, has avoided a personal expression of opinion. Two days ago he consented to be interviewed at some length and spoke with the utmost frankness on the political outlook. The in-terview was had by the Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer, who relates it as follows:--

Twenty years ago, when I left the army, Charles A. Dana did me a service in a public way. Since I have seen him but once. Yesterday I called on him at his office. Time had dealt kindly by him, his figure was full and robust. His eye is keen as when in his immediate prime. The finger of time had more perceptibly shown itself in turning his hair to grayish tints, but not deteriorating, otherwise an abundant capillary growth. I found him in his sanctum, where he 's ever

busy.
Said I: "Mr. Dana, in your judgment will the labor defection, as is alleged against Cleveland, lose to the Democrats the State of New York?"

"The labor defection," said he, "will be large. Whether it will be large enough to balance the Independent Republican bolt against Blaine may be a question, but taken in connection with the Irish defection, the Inde-pendent Democratic defection and the silent vote that is going to be cast against Cleve-land, because of the now notorious scandal, it will certainly suffice to lose the State of New

York to the Democracy."
"What figure will Butler cut in the can vass at large?" I asked,
"Butler," said he, "will be a great figure

in the canvass, certainly. He is a portentous force wherever he appears, but he will be much more portentous in some States than in others. I do not pretend to say what his plans are, but I imagine that his personal efforts will be principally confined to Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey and Penusylvania. I have heard that he is going to speak in Indiana, in Ohio, and possibly in Kansas, but wheether that is really so is more than I can tell."

"If not indelicate, your opinion as to But-ler's vote and its bearing on the result will in-

"I see nothing indelicate in the question. Under ordinary circumstances the vote of a third party, and especially of a new third party, must necessarily be small, but there is no reason to suppose that it will be so in the case of the People's party under the lead of Butler. In the first place, it includes all the scattered elements that made so considerable a showing in the national election of 1876 and 1880, and they are strengthened this time by the consciousness that they are going to amount to something and that a vote cast for their candidate will not be thrown away and hidden among the returns of scattering votes. Then, there is the great body of independent bolting Democrats, men who will not vote for Cleveland, not merely because they do not think him fit in character as in other qualifications, but because they find it necessary to rebel against the manner of his nomination and the purposes for which he was set

I then asked: "Is it true or not that the so-called Tilden machine nominated Cleve-

"No doubt the Tilden machine, so called, nominated Mr. Cleveland," was the response. ' Nothing could have nominated in a Democratic convention a man whose principal support had to be found outside, in the Republican party, but the adroit use of Mr. Tilden's name and prestige."
"What is there about Cleveland's public

services which stamp him as other than a common-place man?" I asked, with some

timidity.
"Nothing at all. He is a common-place person, ignorant, narrow, obstinate, with a few fundamental Democratic ideas that have

made his political fortune."

"Is hela man," said 1, " of force of character, or plastic in the hands of his friends?"

"All that I know of the man has been learned from his public acts and character, and, while he is self-willed and determined. he is likewise plastic. He has done a great many things in office that can only be explained on the theory that he was in the hands of some stronger will and sbrewder management than his own. Moreover, he is profoundly selfish, or, as a great Democratic statesman has said, the most selfish man who has ever been in high office in New York. In all that he does he is always carefully considering the interest of his own advancement."

I then asked: "What are Butler's aims and ambitions in entering the Presidential

"As far as I can pretend to understand him," said Mr. Dana, "Butler means and desires to maintain certain principles, such as protection to American labor, the advancement of workingmen and the restriction of monopolies, which the Democratic National Convention was not willing to enderse as he desired. He intends to found, I presume, a party that will last, more democratic than the Democracy, more progressive and popular than any party that was ever founded, except the original party of Thomas Jefferson. After all, it looks from this point of observation as if Ohio must be the Cassina of the National Democracy, or otherwise it will again sink. I give my views more in sorrow than in anger, and in the sincere hope that the Democracy may make its fight in Ohio; gware it has the chances to win, and thus leaven up New York, which is now in a bad. way Translated which is it is the a worthy in Sec.

SUAKIM, Sept. 5 - The rebel attacks lately have been feeble. Kassala is closely in vested.