spoke of this as showing that this question of construction and appointment with boats, games, freight railroads and cheap transportation was &c., was £30,000. engaging the attention of foreign capitalists Now, as New York is supremely interested in the matter, surely capitalists and public spirited men can be found here to create the facilities for an outlet of Western produce and to hold the trade of the West. Foreign capital could be obtained if necessary, as Senator Morton shows, if our citizens will devise a practicable plan and set to work earnestly to carry it out.

King Carrot in Washington.

It was the legitimate province of a French mind to imagine the creation of a king, by the magician's power, out of a carrot, and to lead us through all the extravagances and follies in which such a monarch must necessarily indulge. No person but a Frenchman would have hit upon so happy and effective a method of placing before the world in a strong light the absurdity of clothing with the robes of authority and power a figure only fitted for the ridiculous, or would have succeeded so admirably in pointing a moral through the instrumentality of a broad burlesque. "Le Roi Carrotte" may have been intended as a sarcasm upon the French Empire under the Imperial clown, but it has a wider application. There are many King Carrots in the world, and the age of Cæsarism is necessarily the era of their creation.

President Grant wields something of a magician's power. He waves his wand of authority and calls into public life people of such obscurity that they may be said to have had no prior existence. He sprinkles a few drops of federal patronage over a questionable character and raises him at once to honor and dignity. He goes down into the vegetable garden of political life, and, digging not only among the carrots, but among the small potatoes and beets and mushrooms beneath its soil, raises to the surface such specimens as please his taste and shapes them into the semblance of official kings. If their original nature will insist upon cropping out and showing itself above their fictitious characters it is no more than we are taught to expect by the moral of "Le Roi Carrotte."

A great fuss is being made over the recent appointment of a Governor of the District of Columbia. If we are to judge from the commotion it has created among the politicians and the noisy clamor that has followed its announcement we may well believe that the safety of the nation is bound up in the little piece of territory which at present contains the federal capital, and which will continue to contain it, no doubt, until common sense prevails and the seat of government is transferred to New York. This tempest in a teapot has been raised because a member of the clique upon which has been bestowed the unenviable modern appellation of a "ring" is advanced to the Governorship of the District. The Washington "ring," we are told, is justified and endorsed by the honor that has been conferred upon its chief, and we are forewarned that henceforth the national capital will be given up as a prey to the spoiler. As Tammany improved and beautified New York while plundering its treasury, so we are assured the government of the District of Columbia, while improving and beautifying Washington, will clean out the last dollar from its exchequer.

We do not know how much foundation there may be for these apprehensions, but the nation has been so freely and frequently plundered that we are beginning to get accustomed to the operation. If Washington is to be ruled by King Carrot it must expect to submit to all the antics so artistically represented in the Frenchman's burlesque. The national capital will only be called upon to enjoy its share in the effects of that spirit of Cæsarism which confers its best honors upon mediocrity, able official probity and makes the creation of King Carrots a possibility.

THE FRENCH PROTESTANTS AND THE BOUR-BONS.-It is one of the curious facts of the hour that the French Protestants have, in large numbers, petitioned the Assembly, protesting against the establishment of a monarchy. It is only some two weeks since we were told that M. Guizot, the great French Protestant leader, had expressed himself as disatisfied with the Bourbon fusion. M. Guizot knows what the French Protestants think and feel in regard to the restoration and the entire Bourbon cause. He thinks and speaks for them, and they stand by him. To our minds this expression of French Protestant sentiment means that the Count de Chambord cannot with their consent be King of France. It means more—it means that if the Count de Paris does not know the meaning of the revolution of 1832 the French Protestants do not want him for King, In the matter of restoration of the monarchy the French Protestant influence is not to be despised. If not bulky it is intense.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Secretary Belknap is at the Pifth Avenue Hotel. Secretary Delano returned to Washington last Wilkie Collins will arrive in the Algeria from Liv-

Judge J. P. O'Sullivan of St. Domingo is staying at the Brevoort House.

Ex-Governor Theo. F. Randolph of New Jersey is at the New York Hotel.

Colonel A. C. Tyler of the United States Army has quarters at the Pitth Avenue Hotel.

Count Marskowski, of London, arrived by the Scotta yesterday, and is now at the Fitth Avenue

If Victor Emmanuel visits Vienna, the members of dethroned Italian ducal lamilles will travel for

Lady Lechmere, of England, is announced to have "joined the communion table of the Greek

Sir William Tite-on a bust-has been placed in a niche of the vestibule of the Bath (England),

Cutidhall. Mr. Charles Bradlaugh, the English republican,

came by the Scotia and is staying at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Premier Gladstone's eldest daughter is to marry

the Rev. Edward C. Wickham, head master of Wellington College, Collector James F. Casey of New Orleans, accom

panied by the President's daughter, arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday. The President will probably visit Washington

carly next week and remain there about two days.

A Cabinet meeting will then be held.

A Paris correspondent says that the planet No. 127, which was discovered early in the summer, is definitely named "Liberatrix," in honor of M.

Thiers.

A Miss Ryland has given to the town of Birmingham, England, a handsome park of sixty acres. It is known as Cannonhill Park. The cost of its

Sir Alexander Cockburn now spends his time, between every Friday and Monday, on his yacht at Southampton, England. He takes his papers and gives his attention to preparing his charge to the jury in the Tichborne case.

Premier Gladstone, after his walk across the

Frampians from Braemar, was weighed at Kingus sie, and his weight was a little over twelve stone 168 pounds-vet Mr. Disraeli insists that he has A daughter of Professor Thorold Rogers, was the most successful candidate at the last Oxford (England) local examination. She found no rival in the classics among her male competitors, and very few equalled her in the continental lauguages. Mr. Frederick Charrington, of Loudon, England, has supplemented his recent retirement from a firm of brewers, on the ground of the evil caused by drink, by becoming a missionary to the poor of East London. He has bought a chapel in Bethnal

Green in which to carry on his labors. Charles May is a rapid young man of London, Te lately stole £3,000 from his employers, and aferwards compelled his lady-love to marry him. He did the tragic yery handsomely while threatening her. Instead of the traditional dagger, he brandished the poisoned vial. He gave full scope for his taste for dramatic effect. He assumed a

number of disguises before being arrested in the character of a Captain of the Indian army. Arthur Orton had many peculiar belongings, adging from the testimony of the witnesses for the Tichborne claimant :- "He had a long neck : he had a short neck; he had a gash across his face; there was no mark on his face; he was pitted with smallpox: he was not: he was very fat: he was kneed, and his legs were perfectly straight; he had iair hair; it was dark; he walked straight; he was nearly a cripple, turning both feet greatly to the left; and he was the oldest son of his father, and he

was the youngest.' There is need in London for the missionaries of moral Paganism. Civilization is a failure and Christianity is played out, if the London Church Times may be believed, v hen it says that "it is no secret that the Bishop of London has hawked the living (All Saints', Margaret street) about to every known moderate High Churchman whom he thought capable of stooping to carry out the rious and discredited Purchas judgment, and that he failed, because he had not allowed for the operation of such influences as conscience and entlemanhood:" and that the Bishop of Canterbury sympathizes with the brothel keepers.

THE NEW YORK HERALD.

[From Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper.] Every purchaser of the Illustrated Newspaper which is a fac-simile of the first number of the New YORK HERALD as issued by the elder Bennett. Among the advertisements in the little sheet is one by Horace Greeley, announcing the publication of the New Yorker. It is hardly fair to make a comparison of the HERALD of 1835 with the HERALD of 1873. To be sure, the paper on which it was printed in 1835 was good, as will be seen by our upplement, which perfectly reproduces it; type was clean and clear, and the writing was careful and entertaining; but people are likely to say that it was a very little thing. In our reproduction there are absolutely no imperfections. We have not even the creases and blurs on the time-yellowed paper. But that little newspaper cloud, scarcely larger than a man's hand, was lestined to cover the whole journalistic heavens from Yreka to Uiiii. The HERALD to-day is, in fact, the same HERALD, with the same qualities. What ppears old and little in the HERALD of 1835 was as ew and as large as anything that appears in the

The Bennett who manages the HERALD to-day is of the same material as he who founded it. The Livingstone Expedition had its origin in the money market report invented by the elder journalist The discussion on Casarism is a fit supplement to the fight on Pierce. The resources are different: the man is the same. The management of the ing. Like the waves of the sea, the paper has lived because it has always been in agitation. We are moved by no enthusiasm when we say that, taking it from 1835 to 1873, the HERALD has been the greatest newspaper the world ever saw.

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

namal Remaion of the Organization-Characteristic Speech by President Grant-Addresses by Generals Sherman and Sheridan-A Hearty Recognition Between Two Old Veterans.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 17, 1873. A large and enthusiastic audience was present at Library Hall to-night, on the occasion Army of the Cumberland. President Grant, Generals Sherman, Sheridan, McDowell, Hooker, Governor Hartranit and other distinguished filen were present. The President was in full evening costume and looked in good health. When called upon for a speech he came up promptly, and evidently had it all ready to spin out, but some one called out "Louder." This embarrassed the President greatly, and the speech he had in his mind took wings. He stamnered and hesitated, something like a schoolboy The prolonged and hearty cheers of the vast audience appeared not to have its accustomed effect in outting him to ease. However, on glancing about, he recognized many old comrades, and the recog nition seemed to have a beneficial influence upon him, for he immediately after commenced, amid

profound silence:—

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—It affords me great
pleasure to meet my old comrades—(cries of
"Louder!" and "Go in!" followed by laughter)—
with whom I have had the pleasure of serving—
(cries of "Louder!")—upon the field which their
acts have rendered so glorious. I am glad and
happy to be with you to-night. The President then retired amid loud cheering.

and General Sherman came forth and made, per haps, the neatest and most graceful little speech of the evening. He was followed by Generals Sheridan, Hooker, McDowell, Merrill and Governor Hartranit, after which the society adjourned till

this morning.
The men who created the greatest enthusiasm The men who created the greatest enthusiasm among the audience appeared to be Sherman and Shericain, [6] when either appeared before the footlights the applause was thusbaily loud and continued for some minutes. On adjournment beyy of ladies made a rush for "Lattle Phil," whose terpsicherean accomplishments on the stage excited much merriment. The President, who during the speechmaking business was as demure as a graven image, was forced to smile at this proceeding.

graven image, was forced to smile at this proceeding.

This perhaps is the joiliest reunion the Army of Cumberland ever had, and all who are here and have had connection with it are being hospitably entertained. General Hooker arrived this alternoon, with the President, and both proceeded to the Monongahela House, where there was a great deal of hand-shaking. Just when Hooker was about to retire to his apartment whose eyes should rest upon him but General McDowell's. "Why," he cjaculated, "If that ain't old Mc, !" and there was the heartiest of handshaking, after which McDowell broke silence by saying, "Joe, you are as mean as the very devil to ride all night in the same train with me and never let me know you were there!" To which remark Hooker replied that if he weren't a cripple and had as many sound limbs and were active as McDowell, he would have been all over the train huating up comrades. Hearty cheering followed, and the old comrades once more clasped hands, which were warmly shaken for almost a minute.

BEUNION OF PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS. PHILADELPHIA. Sent. 17, 1873.

A grand reunion of the Twenty-seventh and 147th regiments, Pennsylvania volunteers, together with the celebrated Knapp's Battery, was
held this atternoon at the St. Lawrence Hotel, and
all day long bands of music have discoursed upon
the streets. Much routine business was transacted, old military campaigns reviewed, and all
the old scenes, merry and sad, were vividy reproduced in speeches. At seven o'clock to-night
a large banquet was given at the Belmont Mansion, in Fairmount Park. Toasts were induiged in,
songs were sung, and the veterans enjoyed themselves mightily. 147th regiments, Pennsylvania volunteers, to

BIG SIX GONE WEST.

Boss Tweed's Arrival in San Francisco San Francisco, Sept. 16, 1873. William M. Tweed arrived here to-night with his niece, and took rooms at the Occidental Hotel. Samuel H. Dwinelle was nominated by the Repub-lican State Convention at Sacramento to-night for Judge of the Supreme Court for the long term.

ENGLAND.

Distinguished Member of Parliament Embarked for New York-Discount on 'Change and at the Eank-The Evangelical Alliance Delegates.

TELECEAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Sept. 17, 1873. Right Hon. Henry Bouverie William Brand, Speaker of the House of Commons, and his family, will sail from Liverpool for New York on Saturday,

. They expect to remain abroad two months.

The Right Hon. Mr. Brand. The Right Honorable the Speaker of the English House of Commons, Henry Bouverie W. Brand, who is about to visit New York, is a very eminent English member of Parliament and a statesman of considerable repute. He is the second son of the twentieth Lord (Baron) Dacre, by his wife Pyne, second daughter of the late Hon. and Very Rev. Maurice Crosby, Dean of Limerick, Ireland. Mr. Brand was born in the year 1814. He was educated at Eton. His wife, to whom he was married in the year 1883, is Eliza, daughter of the late Lieutenant General Ellice, of the British army. The gentleman has served as private secretary to Sir George Grey at the Home Office; Keeper of the Privy Seal to the Prince of Wales; a Lord of the Treasury (1855 to 1858), and as Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury from the month of June, 1859, till the month of July, 1866. He is heir presumptive to his brother, the twenty-second Baron Dacre. He was chosen Speaker of the House of Commons, in place of the late Right Hon. J. E. Denison, after his elevation to the peerage as Lord ossington. In politics Mr. Brand is a liberal, but "averse to large organic changes," He represented Lewes in the House of Commons from the year 1852 to 1868, when he was elected member for Cambridgeshire. Dean of Limerick, Ireland, Mr. Brand was born in

Discount on 'Change and at the Bank. LONDON, Sept. 17, 1873. The rate of discount in the open market for

three months bills is 2% per cent, or % per cent below the Bank of England rate. EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE DELEGATES FOR NEW YORK. The steamers leaving this week for New York

take numbers of delegates for the World's Evangel-

ical Conference to be held in that city. THE IRON TRADE. A Belgian firm has contracted for 2,500 tons of Walworth iron.

SPAIN.

Bourbonist Bonds Quoted on a German Bourse-An Eminent Statesman Returned to the Capital-Naval Movements of the Insurrectionists.

TILEGRANS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

FRANKPORT, Sept. 17, 1873. Carlist bonds are now quoted on the Frankfort Bourse.

A Cabinet Celebrity at the Government Centre. MADRID, Sept. 17, 1873. Senor Figueras has arrived in this city.

Cortes Debate on a Question of Constitution-Insurrectionist Naval Forray for

MADRID. Sept. 17, 1873. In the Cortes debate on the suspension of the sittings opened yesterday and continued to-day, the minority urged that no recess be taken until the new constitution had been considered.

CARLISM.

The police have seized copies of Carlist newspapers circulating in the capital.

INSURRECTIONIST NAVAL MOVEMENTS. Insurgent frigates have again sailed from Carta gena; this time for Aguilas, thirty-seven miles distant, to collect provisions. The latter town is faithful to the national government and will resist any attempt to levy contributions. The British Admiral is there, and promises the government that he will prevent the insurgent fleet irom bom-

RIOT AND DEATH. There was a serious riot yesterday in Ecija, provoked by the intransigentes. Many persons were The municipal election in Malaga yesterday was

attended with disorder and bloodshed. There was fighting at several of the polling places, and the rioting continued late into the night.

ITALY AND AUSTRIA.

The King at the Court of the Emperor.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

VIENNA, Sept. 17, 1873. His Majesty the King of Italy arrived here to-day and was most cordially received by the Emperor and the populace.

LIVINGSTONE.

The African Traveller in Excellent Health.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, Sept. 17, 1873. Mr. Stornes, the English traveller, has arrived He reports that he met Dr. Livingstone last June, and parted from him on the 1st of July, at which time the Doctor was in perfect health.

CHOLERA IN FRANCE.

Mortality Returns in the City of Paris.

TRIFCEAM TO THE NEW YORK HEDALD

PARIS, Sept. 17, 1873. The number of deaths by cholera in this city, from the 9th to the 14th insts., is officially re ported to be 121, instead of 19, as incorrectly stated in yesterday's despatch forwarded to the American

CUBA.

The Elavery Abolition Agitation in Progress.

TELECPAR TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HAVANA, Sept. 17, 1973. A meeting was held here on the 15th inst. at which the various propositions for the abolition of slavery were discussed. It is reported that the planters of the Cinco

Villas wanted to adopt ex-Minister Moret's sixtyyear emancipation law, and not broach the slave question until the Cuban Deputies were sent to Spain. But as no election has or can take place during the insurrection the settlement of the question is very indefinite.

After considerable discussion the meeting ended

without arriving at any result. KINGS COUNTY POLITICS.

The Liberal General Committee of Kings County met last night at their rooms, at the corner of Fulton and Jay streets. Mr. Henry S. Bellows presided. A preamble and resolutions were adopted cordially inviting citizens and organizations opposed to the present national, State and municipal
administration of public affairs and in favor of
honest government and honest men to fill positions
of public trust to co-operate with them. The electors of the county of Kings were invited to unite in
selecting three delegates and three alternates from
each Assembly district convention to meet in the
State convention at Elmira on Wednesday, October
8, for the purpose of taking such action as shall be
proper with reference to the next election. The
primaries were fixed for Tuesday evening, September 30, between 8 and 9 P. M. The Assembly district conventions will be held on Thursday, Ocber 2. cordially inviting citizens and organizations op

FIRE IN DEY STREET.

At half-past eight o'clock last evening fire broke out on the lourth floor of the five story brick building No. 12 Dey street, owned and occupied by Virtue & Yorston, book publishers and importers.
Owing to the fact that the owners live out of town no definite idea could be arrived at as to the loss or insurance, but it is believed the former is very heavy.

A RAILROAD WAR IN MAINE.

The Eastern and Maine Central Lines in Conflict with the Boston and Maine Ratiroad-Force and Strategy Dis-played by Both Sides-Great Excitement Among the People.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 17, 1873. A railroad war prevails in this section which excites much attention throughout the Northeast. The Eastern and Maine Central lines are in active nostility with the Boston and Maine Railroad. The latter claims a right of connection under the laws of the State and the former refuse it. A large orce of men from the Boston and Maine Inserted a "frog" last night, and the people on the other side tore it out. When the morning passenger train from the Grand Trunk backed down the locomotive that was lying on the track where the frog had been taken out backed down on a wharf, and before the frog could be again inserted the locomotive came back behind a train, so that the Boston and Maine was blocked. There was a large crowd of interested spectators, railroad employés and idiers gathered around. At one o'clock in the afternoon, when the Grand Trunk had the right to the track and the trains had passed from the upper depot to the Grand Trunk, Superintendent Furber, of the Boston and Maine, stepped to the engineer of the locomotive that was stationary on the track, and ordered him to take his engine out of the way. The engineer responded that his orders where to remain where he was. Immediately several stalwart men jumped into the cab of the engine and backed it out of the way, while another force of men sprung to the switches above and below and spiked them, auchter force proceeding to replace the frog. This work was all completed by a quarter to three o'clock P. M. Immense crowds of people covered the piles of lumber and surrounded the scene of action. When the last spike was driven a band that had been sent to the spot by the friends of the road struck up a lively air, and the crowd gave three enthusiastic cheers. Injunctions were served at eleven o'clock. There is a strong force of employés present, as well as a large number of excited citizens. Several locomotives stand near at hand on both lines; some of them with platiorm cars in front of them. No further demonstrations are anticipated of a hostile nature, but both sides are active and vigilant. frog had been taken out backed down on a wharf,

SPIRITUALISTS.

Annual Convention of the National Association of Spiritualists-Extravagant Speeches by the Shricking Sisters-The Institution of Marriage Denounced.

Cuicago Sept. 17, 1873. The annual Convention of the National Associa tion of Spiritualists is in session in this city. Many leading Spiritualists from various parts of the country are present. So far the discussions show a very inharmonious state of affairs in the associa-tion. Mrs. Woodhuli is defending her course as President of the association, and her peculiar notions and life, with a good deal of vigor. the session last night the speakers indulged in most radical utterances on all subjects, Miss Anna M. Middlebrook, of Connecticut, said:—

Anna M. Middlebrook, of Connecticut, said:—
I stand here to-night, as far as the Christian religion is concerned, determined on its desiraction. In politics I am a rebel. I avow it bolaly. This is a sham republic. With reference to the social problems I am a revolutionist. Why should we in the nineteenth century go back eighteen hundred years for our doctrines? Is there not more than we can learn from the living present? If we live up to our philosophy we will see the time when the nummy creeds of Christianity will be over-

The next speaker was W. B. Anthony Higgins, of ersey City. He said:— The next speaker was W. B. Anthony Higgins, of Jersey City. He said:—

I am very glad to meet the representatives of nine or ten millions of the American people. We are called Spiritualists. I have another name for our sect-Anti-Christians. (Applause.) To be consistent Spiritualists we must not only change men, but change theories. We have evolved in this country the right to be happy as best we may. Since the Christians have failed to elevate humanity we must seek that elevation by disferent paths from those which they have pursued. We have enunciated to the world another form of political liberty—that is, individual hierty—and we are teaching the world that there is no political liberty—that is, individual hierty—and we are teaching the world that there is no political liberty with the second of Christianity, and yet anti-Christians, who would undermine the Christian tree, long to feed on the fruits of that tree, for the system of marriage is one of its irruits. There is an inconsistency here. We would advance Spiritualistic decirnes, but still we clima to Christian institutions. Mrs. Woodhull condemns the institution of marriage because it has not been the greatest good to society; and you which that it through the copyeles of Maes, indiging it by the dogma of Christianity, and you cannot exceet that it will appar to you in its proper light. In your own married the yoar know that you have been disappointed. Under the present evatem man and wie and brother and asset are in conflict. Spiritualists cannot think of this question because Christianity has mortgaged their brains and they dare not think for themselves. Preachers dress well, draw the sinceures, but they will not handle this question, because it is too deficate a matter to be apoken of. Let them do as they will, it is our duty to declare moral warfare on those defective institutions.

THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSO-

DICTIMOND Va Sont 17 1979 The American Pharmaceutical Association to day elected the following officers for the ensuing year:-President, John F. Hancock, of Baltimore; Vice Presidents, William Saunders, of London, Ont.; John F. Buck, of Jack-son, Miss., and Paul Baluff, of New York, Treasurer, Charles A. Tuffts, of Dover, N. II. Permanent Secretary, John M. Maisch, of Philadelphia. Executive Committee—Thomas S. Wiegaree, Philadelphia; George Leiss, Lawrence, Kansas; Charles L. Eberte. Philadelphia; H. J. Menninger, North Carolina, and John M. Maisch, Philadelphia. Professor Eberte, the retiring President, presented to the Association \$500, the annual interest whereof is to be appropriated for prizes for the best essay on the investigation of a medicinal substance determining new properties, or for improved methods of determined merit for the preparation of chemical or pharmacial products.

Mr. C. Lewis Diehl was appointed to prepare a report on the "Progress of Pharmacy," to be read of the next session. He was voted \$250 for the last report on the same subject.

The Committee on the Centennial reported in favor of a Congress of Pharmaceutists from all parts of the world, to be held at Philadelphia during the Centennial celebration in 1876. The report was adopted.

THE MEMORY OF THE DEAD

Boston, Me., Sept. 17, 1873. An elaborately designed and beautiful monument vas dedicated by the people of Lynn to-day, which bears the following inscription:-"Lynn to the In addition to the monument dedication, the Grand Army posts of Essex gounty heid their annual parade. Business was generally suspended, and the city wore a holiday appearance.

A PROPELLER BURNED. WATERTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 17, 1873. The propeller Acorn, of the Vermont Central line of steamers, en route from Ogdensburg to Chicago was burned to the water's edge this even ing at Collins' Dock, about five miles above Alex-andria Bay. The fire caught in the fire hole. The passengers, flity in number, and the crew were all saved with difficulty. She was heavily laden with a cargo of general merchandise, which was

OBITUARY.

Lord Hardwicke. The Right Honorable Charles Philip Yorke, P. C., F. R. S., D. C. L., LL. D., Earl of Hardwicke, died in England yesterday. He was seventy-four years of age, having been born in the year 1799. Lord of age, having been born in the year 1799. Lord Hardwicke was the cidest son of the late Admiral Sir Joseph Yorke, Royai Navy, by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of James Rattray, of Atherstone. He succeeded his uncle, as fourth Earl of Hardwicke, in the year 1834. He was at one period a Lord in Waiting at Court, and sat in the House of Commons as member for Reigate (1831-32) and as representative of Cambridge (1832-34). His Lordship was Postmaster General of England in the year 1852. He held, besides, many positions of local county honor, and was patron of two rectories in the Established Church.

A telegram from Paris, under date of yesterday evening, announces the occurrence of the death of M. F. Darblay (Darblay the elder).

A HEBALD special correspondence from Peru, dated at Lima on the 26th of August, reports as

ollows :-- On the night of the 24th inst. the Peruvian Republic met with a serious loss in the death of José Simeon Tejeda, President of Congress Dr. José Simeon Tejeda, President of Congress and Mayor of Lima. From a terribly painful disease of the liver, augmented possibly by the studious and sedentary habits of the deceased, this lamentable event took place. Dr. Tejeda was Minister of Justice under Prado, when the memorable victory of the 2d of May, 1866, over the Spanish fleet in Callac was achieved. Since that time he has occupied many distinguished posts—President of the Laterary Club of Lima; Counsellor of Peru in the Mixed Commission to decide American claims in 1879-70. A foremost champion of the now successful civil regime, Dr. Tejeda leaves a blank not easily to be fliled. The honors due to a grand marshal arg given to his memory, and his widow and children will receive the pension accorded by the State. He died at the age of forty years.

FIRE IN CHICAGO.

Great Conflagration That Threatened the Destruction of the City.

SIXTY-FOUR HOUSES DESTROYED.

Intense Excitement and Alarm of the Citizens.

SPLENDID WORK OF THE FIREMEN

The Fire Conquered After a Gallant Struggle.

TOTAL LOSS FROM \$250,000 TO \$300,000.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 17, 1873. About three o'clock to-day fire broke out in the lumber district, near the corner of Seventeenth and Halsted streets, and burned with the greatest fury, spreading over a distance of a mile and carrying destruction with it. The wind was blowing a gale from the southwest and forcing the flames a long distance in advance. The entire Fire Department was immediately out and worked splendidly, but for a time without avail. Intense excitement prevailed, many believ ing that they were about to witness a repetition of the awful scenes of 1871.

ORIGIN OF THE PIPE The fire originated in a large wooden shed used by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and Northwestern railroads for storage and transfer of hay situated at the corner of Newberry avenue and the railroad track, between Fitteenth and Sixteenth streets. One end of this shed was open, and the fire caught from a spark which flew in from a passing train. Almost before an alarm could be sounded the entire shed, with its incammable contents, was

A MASS OF PLAMES. and there being at the time a swift breeze from the southwest the first engines had scarcely arrived before the fire had spread to a row of wooden houses on the north, and from them to the buildings on the east side of Halstead street.

A SECOND ALARM was now struck, and soon afterwards a third, which called to the scene the entire Fire Department, which was soon at work with a courage and energy which challenged the admiration of one. Meantime the streets in the line of the fire were literally swarming with people, burdened with every variety of household goods, rushing to places of safety. Vacant lots west of Halstead street were soon covered with furniture, bedding clothing, &c., which the fleeing inhabitants of the doomed dwellings had managed to save.

INTENSE EXCITEMENT prevailed in the neighborhood, and many people living several blocks from the line of the fire began to pack up and move their portable prop erty. The dry goods firms of Field, Leiber & Co. and Farwell & Co., as soon as they heard of the extent of the fire, sent all their trucks and teams to the spot and placed them at the disposal of those whose houses were threatened, and they were all soon employed in removing those whose fears impelled them to seek

BAPETY IN PLIGHT. One of the Omnibus lines also sent their vehicles to the relief of those who desired to leave the

dangerous neighborhood. Owing to the magnificent work of the fire de partment, however, the removal of many proved unnecessary. At Mitchell street the flames were stopped in their progress northward, while its spread in a westerly direction was

STAYED ON THE WEST SIDE OF HALSTRAD STREET The east line had not at any time crossed Newberry avenue, and the track of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad formed the southern

boundary. THE TOTAL LOSS \$250,000 TO \$300,000. The total loss by the fire is estimated at from \$250,000 to \$300,000. The total number of buildings destroyed is placed at sixty-four, only one which-the packing house of Richard M. Oliver & Co.-was of brick, the remainder being wooden tenements, from one to three stories high, and occupied mainly as residences and stores or shope and dwellings combined,

The Fire Under Control and the Danger

CHICAGO, Sept. 17-8 P. M. The fire is now under complete control, and not withstanding the strong wind blowing from the southwest no further danger is apprehended. The people who, when the excitement was at its height, removed their goods from houses several blocks distant from the fire are now moving them

The loss in the aggregate is quite light for the space burned over, but the loss to the poor people rendered homeless is severe. The prairie west of the fire is covered with household goods.

The Individual Losses

Chicago, Sept. 17—Midnight.

It is impossible at this hour to give any detailed statement of individual losses. They are, however, divided among so many people with lew exceptions, no person loses over \$30,000. Seligman Heilbron, manufacturer f furniture, loses \$27,000; fully insured. The los by the burning of the hav depot, where the fire started, cannot be ascertained, but will probably not be over \$10,000. One freight car standing on the track of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad was burned.

The News in Washington.

Washington, Sept. 17, 1873.

The news of the destructive fire in Chicago this afternoon was generally known throughout the city to-night, and the latest particulars were eagerly sought at the telegraph office. The Collector of that port was among the most anxious inquirers. The first report left the boundaries of the confiagration uncertain, and as the bonded warehouse was full of valuable importations, the anxiety of this government official can be appreciated. When it was definitely announced that the fire was under complete control, and had swept over only the poorer district, the crowd dispersed. Mr. Norman B. Judd said that after the great disaster two years ago, it was pro posed to prohibit lumber yards within the city limits, but the opposition was so strong that the municipal government failed to carry out that plan; but he was certain now that this source of so many conflagrations would be forever removed from Chicago, and the dealers in lumber would be compelled to establish their yards at Calumet. General Sheridan will be authorized to extend to

the suffering poor such aid and comfort as is within his power. It was wondered on all sides how the fire fiend had again defied the greatest precautions on the part of the Chicago authorities to provent a repetition of the sad event of 1871; and while this calamity is deplored it was the general remark that the city government of that city was at least responsible for permitting the river front to be occupied as it has been since the city was re-

FIRE IN PHILADELPHIA.

A Paper Warehouse Destroyed-Loss \$70,000.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 17, 1873. The extensive paper warehouse of Bloomfield & Moore, late Jessup & Moore, Nos. 526 and 528 North street and 27 North Sixth street, was again visited this atternoon with a confiagration. The fire origthis afternoon with a confiagration. The fire originated on the fourth floor, in the North street establishment, to which part of the building it was

confined. The entire upper portion, including the third, fourth and fifth stories, was completely gutted by the flames and the stock totally destroyed. The whole five stories were packed with made up paper, seventy per cent of which is either runed by water or destroyed by fire. The loss will reach \$70,000, fully covered by an insurance of \$15,000 on the building and \$60,000 on the stock. The insurances include \$6,000 in each, London, England, and Meriden, Mass, and \$2,500 in the People's, Trenton, The origin of the flames seems a mystery and can hardly be attributed to spontaneous combustion. The following insurance companies are involved:—American, \$5,000; Delaware Mutnal, \$5,000; Hudson, \$5,000; Meridian, \$5,000; Westchester, \$2,500; Northwestern Mutual, \$2,500; People's Mutual, \$2,500; Lancaster, \$2,500; Wyoning, \$2,500.

THE NOVA SCOTIA STORM.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17, 1873.

Captain Barr, of the revenue cutter Woodbury, which steamer was sent from Boston to the coast of Nova Scotia to render assistance to vessels in distress from the recent gale there, reports to Sec retary Richardson his return to Boston, having retary Richardson his return to Boston, having picked up thirty-eight shipwrecked fishermen at different ports of Cape Breton and Nova Scotia. Twenty-one vessels were found ashore inside of La Boer Harbor and six on the beach outside. Of those outside two were total wrecks. The cutter was not able to get in the harbor, and those inside were not examined. Of the shipwrecked seamen taken on board, eighteen were found at Port Hastings, C. B.; fitteen at Hawesbury, C. B., and five at Port Mulgrave, N. S.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17, 1873. A circular issued by the Secretary of War to-day directs that officers of the army absent from their stations in sections of the country infected by epidemic diseases, or from stations that cannot be reached without transit through infected locali

reached without transit through infected localities, are, after their leave of absence shall have expired, authorized to delay starting to join their commands until the epidemic shall have subsided. When advantage is taken of the foregoing the officer will report by letter to his department commander, and obtain from him the date on which it will be proper to start for his post.

A general order from the War Department provides that service chevrons worn by enlisted men will conform in color to the arms of service in which the soldier served. If he has served more than one enlistment in different colors to correspond.

First Lieutenant Winters, of the First cavalry, is detailed on special duty to examine the necessities and requirements of the section of country about Camp hidwell, California, as regards the presence and services of troops in case Camp Warner, Oregon, should be abandoned, and the garrison of both posts concentrated at Camp Bidwell or some post built in a more advantageous location, if any such can be found.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17, 1873. A despatch of this date from the senior comnanding officer at Key West to the Navy Depart ment reports that all the cases of yellow fever on ment reports that all the cases of yellow fever on
the Pawnee—some half dozen—are doing well and
recovering. Only one other death than that de
Lieutenant Commander Mitchell has taken placed
that of the Paymaster's watter, of the Pawnee, whe
died on shore. There were no cases of fever in
Key West, and the officers and orew of the Saugus
were in excellent health. Lieutenant Commander
Samuel L. Witson has been detached from the receiving ship Vermont and ordered to the Saranac.

The Problem of a Thousand Vears is solved. In HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAK, we have at last a positive cure for all the diseases of the lungs, throat and chest which tend to tubercular PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS cure in one minute.

A.—Espenscheid's Fall Style of Gentle-MEN'S HATS, for fineness of material, elegance of finish and durability they cannot be surpassed. Try them. At IIS Nassu street. A.—For Cleaning and Dyeing, go to LORD'S, 630 Broadway, near Bleecker street; 931 Broad-way, near Twenty-second street.

A Gratifying Fact.—The Introduction of KNOX's fall style of gentlemen's HATS. It is worthy of the hatter's reputation, and has naurally excited universal approval. Buy your hats at either of KNOX's stores, No. 212 Broadway, in the Prescott House, or Fifth Avenue Hotel.

A .- For a First Class Hat at Reason able prices, go to DOUGAN, Manufacturer, 102 Nassau corner of Ann street. A.—Ladtes Suffering from Rupture Instantly relieved and soon cured by the ELA-TIO TRUSS, 683 Broadway. Private rooms; lady attendant. Metal springs, from finger pads and filthy sponge pads not worn.

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WARNOOK & CO.,
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Havana Lottery.
We sold the \$500,000 in the extraordinary drawing April 22. Circulars sent; information given. J. B. MAR-TINEZ & CO., 10 Wall street; box 4,683 Post office, N. Y

Opening Day.—Ladies', Misses' and Children's Hats and Bonnets. Grand exposition this day.

Rupture and Physical Deformities successfully treated by MARSH & Co., at their Radical Cure Truss office, No. 2 Vessey 517-ct. Warnock & Co.'s Dress Hats, for gentlemen, are commended for their quality, fluish, perfection,

Wigs, Toupees, Sc. G. Rauchfuss, Practical Wig Maser and Imperier of Human Hair, & East Twellih street, near Broadway.

Wedding Lavitations, Ball Cards, Mo-lograms, Foreign Note Papers. JAS. EVERDELL, 327 Broadway. Established 1810. 3,000 Yards of Ingrain Carpets, from 75c to \$1 per yard. J. G. PISHER & CO., 14 Fourth av. NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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Supplied by the American News Company, New York. COOD DIGESTION—A COMPLETE EXPLANATION of the Physiology of the Digestive Processes, with the Symptoms and Treatment of Dyspepsia and other Disorders of the Digestive Organs. Hustrated. By R. Trall, M. D. Price St. B. E. WELLS, Publisher, 389: Broadway, New York.

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