

## EVENING NEWS.

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CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR.

## PEOPLES PARTY TICKET.

Election, Tuesday, November 2, 1886

## JOHN T. CAINE.

## IN RELATION TO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATIONS.

This season affording special opportunities for improvement, the best methods for attaining the desired end should be carefully considered. We have endeavored to ascertain, by observation and otherwise, the general status of the mutual improvement associations in this territory. Truth should be the chief pursuit of all, and this is no time in our history to cover it up with the glamour of qualification. We are therefore free to state our conclusion in relation to these organizations. In plain terms it is, substance, that they come far short of the mark.

It is in order to state some of the reasons for having arrived at this position. In this regard we wish to be credited with the admission that there are doubtless examples of exceptions to what we understand to be the rule. To such the weaknesses to which we take the liberty of pointing have no reference.

Those societies, whose title applies more to what they ought to be than what they are, exhibit (1) a present lack of object; (2) a corresponding lack of method; (3) an absence of thoroughness; (4) a like deficiency of progress.

The presumed object is the intellectual, moral and religious advancement of the participants. In the comparative absence of internal organization it seems there is an impression that the result can be attained without the classification of students. Where the attendance is large such a system may be practically futile, because but few can possibly participate in the exercises. It may be laid down as an incontrovertible proposition that the advancement of the members will depend on a thousand times more upon the quality of the instruction than upon the quantity of the exercises. A lecture, treatise or other exercise will do the person producing it a great deal more substantial good than those who listen to it. The preparation of the subject has fixed the object in the mind of the members into graves or classes with competent instructors who will simply and intelligently direct the studies and labors of those within their jurisdiction to an indispensable condition to advancement.

There is too much of a predilection for mixing amusement with the exercises of a more solid character. In some associations the concert business predominates to the exclusion of that which is more intellectually, morally and religiously progressive. It is not practically clear that listening to the humming of a guitar, an organ solo, or a comic song will tend extensively to the development of morality, intellectuality or religion. The education of this is that if there were not an admixture of amusement, many who now attend would absent themselves, and the meetings as they now exist have the effect of keeping them off the streets. This objection could be obtained by the capacity of the sessions for amusement apart from the usual meetings and admitting all who attend the ordinary gatherings free of charge. This would be the relief necessary. It is against the principles of mental philosophy to presume that people can oscillate in brief intervals of perhaps a few minutes duration, between what is amusing and that which engages the moral, religious and intellectual faculties. To make any particular progress in developing the higher phases of the mind, boys should be taught, theoretically and practically, that there is no excellence without labor, and that if they ever become what they are capable of becoming, it will never be by floating like a cork on the ocean of life.

Thoroughness is indispensable. Transitory glimpses of intelligence that flash momentarily upon the mind, like fragmentary rays of light from a lantern as it passes a window, disappearing as quickly as they come, are measurably useless. Lines of study should be taken up and pursued persistently, until the roots of the subjects are embedded in the mental soil, to be fed with the sap of intelligence and the growth of the strong convalescent tree encouraged.

A good deal of theoretical talk is indulged in regarding the young people. A testimony of the truth must be based on a comprehension of it. It may not exist, in its solid form, separate and apart from "pure intelligence," which is the glory of God.

There is a system in some societies of members reporting how many verses or chapters of the scriptures have been read by them. A record of this exercise is kept, and reports made, supposed to be exhibits of progress attained. A apply this analogously to physical matters and its quality will be observed by the comparison. If, as a test of physical progress, it is required of a given number of young people to report the quantity of meat and milk they had consumed in a specified time? An investigation would probably show that the most weakly among them had appropriated the most. It is not unlikely that in the desire to be at the head of the list the digestive organs had been markedly impaired. This may be taken as a comparative figure of the mental effect in the other direction. If it could be ascertained how much the reader had become enlightened by what he had read, there would be some reason in the rule, as with the amount of food digested and assimilated by the physical system. If it is urged that the method is under consideration, it may be questioned whether reading without grasping the subject matter, when quantity is a consideration, does more harm than good, by inducing the pernicious habit of thoughtless or slovenly reading.

Exercise, intelligent, solid, systematic work, it appears to us, should be kept constantly in the foreground.

## OUR DISPATCHES.

THE readers of the News will note to-day that much of our space is taken up with telegraphic news; but as it is mainly very interesting, no apology is needed, nor, we presume, will one be expected. The full particulars of the ceremonies attending the unveiling of Bartholdi's Statue of Liberty in New York will be found in our columns; and the complete details of one of the most horrible railway disasters that ever occurred in the United States—which is saying a great deal—are presented in all their ghastly array. These, together with the usual variety of telegraphic and other information, will be perused by the reader with as much gusto as the nature of each particular instance will permit.

A Scranton, Pa., paper of late date has this: "Kate Field, told a reporter in Washington the other day that the worst brandy she ever tasted was that she bought whilst traveling in the prohibition State of Iowa. She explained the statement by adding that she generally carries a half-pint bottle of brandy with her, for medicinal purposes, and she was not at all pleased over the quality of the article she purchased where prohibition holds sway. Judging by Miss Field's remarks she is not likely to vote the prohibition ticket this year."

The Columbus, Ga., Sun forgets very slowly. In a recent article it declares that "if it were possible to take Geronimo, or the most merciless and treacherous Apache or Comanche, educate him, improve his intellect, bring him in contact with decent society, allow him to absorb a knowledge of ordinary civility, without in the slightest degree taming down or subduing his inherent ferocity, or directing and reforming his moral perceptions, in him would be embodied the exact counterpart of General Sherman."

Frequent references have appeared in the newspapers of late regarding a boy in San Jose, Calif., who, if half that is said of him is true, is an extraordinary and unaccountable phenomenon. It is reported that, by touching inflammable objects, and even by looking at them, he sets them afire. His name is Willie Brough, and he is about about twelve years of age. He states that his parents have refused to harbor him, declaring that he is possessed of a devil, and another states that insurance policies are cancelled on houses in which he is permitted to take refuge. It is a strange case.

It is said of Mrs. Langtry that she married in order to keep her family, mainly, it is said, to educate her brother. From the time of her marriage until the day she left him, it is doubtful if she ever saw him when he was not under the influence of liquor. Between them they spent all of their money, and she was thrown upon her own exertions. She discovered that she could be no less attractive upon the stage than she had been in society. She has pensioned off the poor, worthless son of her mother, and she is now going to get a divorce from him. This is all there is to be said on the score of her married life. The only wonder is that she has done as well as she has.

The action of the French government in authorizing the expenditure of \$20,000,000, within the next three years, upon new war vessels, shows a belligerent disposition somewhat out of keeping with the most heavily taxed country in the world. The French navy is supposed to be at the present time superior to any other navy, with the exception of England; and if the proposed expenditure in new construction is properly applied, it is not improbable that it might give to the French naval force equal to that of their neighbor across the channel. In desiring such an armament, it would seem as if the French authorities had views possible war with England; but then, the chances of international misunderstandings are so numerous in Europe that there is no telling what the situation will be three years hence, when these war cruisers will have been put afloat.

Probably, when the personal history of the present Czar of Russia comes to be written, it will be found that the line "Uncas lies the head that wears a crown" might well be added as a motto to the biography. There is good reason for believing that the present Czar is not at heart an unambitious man. Indeed, it may almost be claimed for him that if he honestly thought that the welfare of his people would be subserved by his abdication and the extension of complete political freedom throughout Russia, he would not draw back. He is a man of the personal sacrifice involved. [That he does not undertake to play some role of this kind; that in his intercourse with a weaker people, such as the Bulgarians, he exhibits the seeming arrogance of power; that he shuns himself from his people and surrounds himself with soldiers, is, we believe, due to a conviction that he has a personal duty to perform; that as the inheritor of the imperial family of Russia, placed in that position by the hand of God, he cannot, even though his personal predilections might move him so to do, prove recreant to the trust imposed in him. It is, in his opinion, a duty that he owes to his people and to his religion to do all that he can to extend Russian influence. In other words, he is a slave to an idea, and we fancy is anything but a happy man.]

The recent unprecedented tidal flood in the south has evoked the theory that the southern coast line is gradually sinking. Without being able to give any scientific reason for it, the old residents have generally agreed that the Texas and Louisiana coast about the mouth of the Sabine river is slowly sinking, and they think that it is only a matter of a few decades when the sea will claim a large slice from both these states. A gentleman who has lived on the coast for fifty years makes the statement that up to the year 1860 no serious overflow had occurred between Berwick Bay on the Louisiana coast, and Galveston Bay. There was not even a tradition among the white settlers of an overflowing during this long period, extending back to about the year 1780, when the Louisiana coast in that vicinity was first settled. In 1867 the streets of Sabine were submerged by a high tide, for the first time since its foundation in 1832. Since 1867 there have been sixteen disastrous overflows, three of which occurred during the present year. This not only applies to the hundred miles of coast contiguous to Sabine's estuary, but applies with the same mathematical accuracy to the entire Texas coast from Sabine to Galveston, thence to Indianola and Corpus Christi, nearly down to Brownsville, at which latter point the storms since 1860 have been less severe than during the preceding century or two.

The old settlers who have compiled this data cannot account for the phenomenal increase, except on the basis that the entire Texas coast has subsided a foot or two since 1860.

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## BY TELEGRAPH.

REA WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

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Scenes Attending the Unveiling of Bartholdi's Statue of Liberty.

NEW YORK, 28.—The rain storm which prevailed all day yesterday, passed just about noon, and the weather this morning is very unpropitious for the festivities which are to take place in connection with the inauguration of the Bartholdi Statue of Liberty. A slight fog hangs over the city, and obscures in a measure the elaborate decorations of buildings with which the city has been beautified. French and American flags are flying from the housetops and windows in every direction, and a general holiday appearance is presented by the city. The collection on the island of the statue is very large, and the only ones saved from the passenger-coach, seven of which were wrecked, and the only ones saved from the passenger-coach, seven of which were wrecked, and the only ones saved from the passenger-coach, seven of which were wrecked.

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NEW YORK, 28.—The rain storm which prevailed all day yesterday, passed just about noon, and the weather this morning is very unpropitious for the festivities which are to take place in connection with the inauguration of the Bartholdi Statue of Liberty. A slight fog hangs over the city, and obscures in a measure the elaborate decorations of buildings with which the city has been beautified. French and American flags are flying from the housetops and windows in every direction, and a general holiday appearance is presented by the city. The collection on the island of the statue is very large, and the only ones saved from the passenger-coach, seven of which were wrecked, and the only ones saved from the passenger-coach, seven of which were wrecked, and the only ones saved from the passenger-coach, seven of which were wrecked.

ALL SECTIONS OF THE COUNTRY have been coming into the city for two days past, and this morning the roads are more crowded than ever. The prospects are unpleasant, but the weather is no more deleterious than the work on Bedloe's island yesterday, but as little was left to do it did not matter much whether it rained or not. The workmen tore down the narrow steps that led up to the statue, and replaced them with a wider and more substantial stairway. They also laid a broad wooden walk leading to the grand entrance in front of the fort platform. The workmen tore down the narrow steps that led up to the statue, and replaced them with a wider and more substantial stairway. They also laid a broad wooden walk leading to the grand entrance in front of the fort platform.

THE PRESIDENT will reach Bedloe's island about three o'clock, and the exercises will commence as soon as he has reached the island. It is estimated that fully a million of people took part in the festivities. The pavement, the wind, the chilly atmosphere, the rain, the fog, the workmen tore down the narrow steps that led up to the statue, and replaced them with a wider and more substantial stairway. They also laid a broad wooden walk leading to the grand entrance in front of the fort platform. The workmen tore down the narrow steps that led up to the statue, and replaced them with a wider and more substantial stairway. They also laid a broad wooden walk leading to the grand entrance in front of the fort platform.

THE OLD GUARD came next with the Engineer Corps, which consisted of 250 men, Second Regiment N. G. S. N. Y., then in line, together with a detachment of the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia. They were followed by the Seventh, Eighth, Twelfth, Seventeenth and Nineteenth Regiments, and French societies numbering 2,500 men. The Governor of Massachusetts, Major-General Sherman, and other officials from various cities, visiting politicians and French veterans of 1812, Grand Army posts, civil societies, volunteer firemen's associations, the

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS of Indiana, numbering 200 men, followed and other organizations. The President reached the reviewing stand at Madison Square at 10:30. He was greeted with hearty cheers as he drove down the avenue and drew up in front of the stand. After the review had taken his place on the reviewing stand, the members of the French delegation were presented to him. Most of the space on the stand was reserved for the French guests. They were headed by

M. BARTHOLDI, Count DeLesseps, Admiral Joubert, General Pellissier, Col. DuPuy, Wm. Hicott, Col. DeLesseps and Lieut. Veltheim. The French delegation was in charge of Captain Ferdinand Levy, Captain Schilling, Lieutenant Walis and Col. Colum. Among the other distinguished guests on the reviewing stand were Gen. Sheridan and his staff, and Governor Hill, accompanied by the Lieutenant Governor and staff. The crowd in Madison Square when the President reached the reviewing stand was vast. The sidewalks were crowded with humanity and Broadway was clogged with vehicles and street cars above and below the intersection of the line of march. When Bartholdi, the sculptor, appeared and was easily recognized by the mass who had seen his portraits on the programme and in the illustrated papers, a

SHOUT WENT UP from those nearest the stand. The cry of "Bartholdi! Bartholdi!" was then caught up on both sides of the reviewing stand, and the crowds on the avenue curbed up and down the line of march, and until their voices were shaken with the roar of cheering that must have gladdened the heart of the Abolitionist who bowed and bowed his acknowledgments, and when the carriages were driven to the rear of the stand, came the President and his party. Instantly he was recognized and again the crowds shook the welkin with their shouts. The reviewing stand President Cleveland was presented with three handsome bouquets of flowers, gifts of the ladies in the city. As the various military and civic organizations passed the reviewing stand, they were greeted with the loudest applause. The French national hymn, as soon as the procession had passed, the President and his party were driven to the North River and were taken on board a dispatch boat. On reaching Main Street to the rear of the post office, the procession turned in towards Park Row and then marched down again towards Broadway. This was done in order to pass under a

MAGNIFICENT ARCH of evergreen, flags and mottoes, erected in front of the World building, just about noon when the column reached this point. The Tribune, Times, Sun and Mail and Express, and other newspaper buildings, were all tastefully decorated, as were the buildings generally in the lower part of the city. The fronts of some of the immense structures behind here hidden from view. The formation of the parade from the parade began on Hudson River, opposite West 43rd Street, at an early hour, but owing to the foggy weather, it was nearly 1 o'clock before the signal gun was fired. All this time there were probably one hundred vessels drawn up in two divisions, the first composed of large steamers and the second of tug-

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