than the Madison Square. To this end I shall find the latter house a valuable aid. There is ready to my hand an organization and a supply of raw material which I shall find invaluable. Though totally dissimilar in our aims and moving on vastly different plans the Madison Square and the new theatre would have possibly been of mutual disadvantage, for they would have reached pretty nearly the same class of people. Now that they are to be one concern they will be of mutual advantage. As to the other rivals, we fear none, for I think we may fairly flatter ourselves that we shall be 'on top' as the phrase goes."

"What is the truth about your failure to obtain the Standard?"

"There has been much misstatement about that matter which I did not think it worth while to contradict. I have never directly or indirectly made any sort of an offer for the Standard Theatre. I have never met or been in communication with the owners. I was not averse to the impression being received that I was thinking of it, for if the Mallory negotiations had fallen through I should have seriously considered the matter. To please my brother, who was enthusiastic over it, I did go one day to look at the plans. If I had ever taken it, however, or if I and the Mallorys could have come to some agreement with the owners, it would have entailed the entire abandonment of the present plans. They are of a commonplace character, conformable maybe to Western ideas but not approaching in any way my conception of a theatre."

"When is it likely the new theatre will be built?"

"Probably not for a year at least. As to the site, we are altogether undetermined but I do not think we shall have much difficulty in finding one suitable for our purposes."

## *A DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN FORGERY.*

### GENERAL RAUM PROMPTLY DENOUNCES IT.

NO KNOWLEDGE OF A LETTER PUBLISHED BY THE EVENING POST.

*The Evening Post* of yesterday published at the head of its editorial column the following "extraordinary document," which was said to have been received by "a strong Blaine Republican":

HEADQUARTERS FINANCE COMMITTEE, 1421 NEW-YORK-AVE., WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 20, 1884.

DEAR SIR: As we have not yet had the pleasure of hearing from you, we are obliged to infer that your interest in the success of the grand old Republican party is not such as is becoming to a beneficiary of this Government; and a further silence on your part will be understood as equivalent to an expressed wish to resign your clerkship on or before March 4 next. Hoping for a satisfactory explanation, I am, for the committee,

Yours reproachfully, GREEN B. RAUM.

General Raum's attention having been called to the matter he immediately telegraphed the following emphatic denial of the forgery:

"I am informed that *The Evening Post* of this date has published a letter, purporting to be signed by me, addressed to an employe of the Government connected with the Geological Survey, dated August 20, 1884, in which his attention is called to the fact that he had not contributed to the Republican campaign fund, and that a further silence of his part will be understood as equivalent to an expressed wish to resign his clerkship, on or before March 4.

"The letter is a forgery. It was not written, signed or authorized by me. I have not the slightest knowledge of any such letter. While I believe in the Republican party, and am willing to work and contribute for its success, I would scorn to bring pressure upon any government employe to exact money for the campaign fund. It is no new thing to raise money for political purposes: Democratic and Republican committees alike are now endeavoring to raise funds for this campaign. None will be raised by the Republican Committee here, except in the most honorable and lawful manner.

"I think it is rather early for an attempt to be made to gain a political advantage by forgery.

GREEN B. RAUM."

*Washington, D. C., Aug. 28, 1884.*

## *A FORGED CHECK NOT PAID.*

### A WIDE-AWAKE BANK TELLER DEFEATS A BOLD ATTEMPT TO SWINDLE.

LONG BRANCH, Aug. 28.—The guests of the West End Hotel are discussing a bold attempt made yesterday to defraud the Long Branch Banking Company by a check bearing the forged signature of David M. Hildreth, the proprietor of that house. The check is a perfect copy of the lithograph check used by Mr. Hildreth, and the signature is so nearly perfect that it would people Mr. Hildreth himself if he had some business with G. L. Green, to whose order the forged check was drawn. Berry Joline, the teller of the bank, refused to pay the check until he had asked Mr. Hildreth if it was genuine. The check was for $1,100 and it is an unusual thing for Mr. Hildreth to draw checks for such a large sum and send the man to whose order they are drawn to the bank for the cash.

Mr. Joline called for the West End Hotel over the telephone and the man who was waiting for the money left the banking office. Mr. Hildreth said the check was a forgery and on examination of his check book it was found that his checks numbered 6,709, the same number as that of the forged one, was drawn nearly five weeks ago for the sum of $10,000. He at once ordered a carriage and sent for William G. Irving, the detective of the hotel, who was enjoying a plunge in the surf. Mr. Irving ran to his bathing house, put on sufficient clothing to shield himself from remark and sprung into the carriage. The team was run at full speed to the bank, Mr. Irving coming his ticket on the way. The swindler had overheard the teller at the telephone and he had run across lots to the main station of the New-York and Long Branch Railroad, where he took a southbound train. He is supposed to have gone to Philadelphia.

## *A SAN CARLOS MISSION CELEBRATION.*

### A PICTURESQUE AND IMPOSING CEREMONY—A HISTORIC EDIFICE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 28.—A dispatch from Monterey says: The celebration of the centenary of Padre Junipero Serra's death, at the San Carlos mission to-day, was a great success in point of numbers and impressiveness of services. Besides the large number of prominent clergymen present, there were General Vallejo, who was born and baptized at this mission, and who is one of the striking historical figures on this coast, many California pioneers who were here in Spanish days, and a big representation of San Francisco citizens who came down in a special train. The church is four miles from town, and the road was filled with vehicles from an early hour. Farmers and others came from miles around, mostly on horseback, and the marked peculiarity of the assemblage was that fully one-half the people spoke Spanish fluently. The church looked well, although the restorations do not harmonize in color or design with the original edifice. The large enclosure about the church was lined with saddle horses, while on two sides refreshment booths had been opened. Inside the church only a few seats had been provided for the clergy.

The exercises were opened by a formal blessing of the church. The procession of priests in full canonicals, headed by acolytes and crucifix, passed down the centre aisle and out the main door, when it turned and faced the building. The venerable Archbishop Alemany blessed the church, and the clergy broke forth in chant. A great crowd of swarthy Spanish speaking people stood near with uncovered heads. Then the walls were sprinkled, front and side, and the procession entered the church. There a pontifical requiem mass was said by the Archbishop, followed by a sermon in Spanish by the Rev. J. Adam, of Los Angeles, an oration by Coadjutor Riordan, an English address by State Senator Delvaile, descendant of one of the oldest Spanish families, and poems. Father Casanova, who has had charge of the restorations, declares that only $1,000 have been contributed, and that he has paid $15,000 out of his own pocket. He made a plea for aid to all old Californians, as well as to all interested in preserving the mission remains.

## *WHEAT.*

*To the Editor of The Tribune.*

SIR: In a letter this morning W. M. G. estimates the spring crop of wheat at 155,000,000 bushels. This is wild. I find it impossible to figure out over 125,000,000 bushels. Will W. M. G. have the kindness to give me the States and the amount of spring wheat each raises? The crop is large enough without any exaggeration. THOMAS ROWE.

*New-York, Aug. 26, 1884.*

*To the Editor of The Tribune.*

SIR: Mr. Rowe seems a little hasty in his censures. State Agent Young reports 44,000,000 bushels for Minnesota; the State agent for Dakota reports an increase of 400,000 acres and a yield of 26,000,000 bushels, and the other estimates are Wisconsin 29,000,000, Iowa 31,000,000, Nebraska 28,000,000, Kansas 1,255,000, New-England 1,200,000, Montana 600,000. Probably Mr. Rowe, in common with most people, has overlooked the fact that the acreage of spring wheat is officially reported as 700,000 acres larger than last year. Yours truly, W. M. G.

*New-York, Aug. 27, 1884.*

## *THE ROSE STANDISH SUNK.*

BOSTON, Aug. 28.—The steamer Rose Standish, of the Boston and Hingham Steamboat Line, was sunk shortly after leaving her wharf to-night by the tug Wesley A. Gove. There were 101 passengers on board, but all were saved. The Standish was struck a foot abaft of the forward port gangway, the prow of the tug forcing its way clear through the deck and planking into the engine-room scattering the lighted coals in every direction, igniting all the woodwork near by. An officer of the boat said: "She would have burned up if she hadn't sunk so quick."

### *UNKNOWN STEAMER REPORTED ASHORE.*

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—The United States Signal Service Station at Delaware Breakwater reports: "Unknown steamer reported ashore on Rehoboth Beach. Life-saving crew of Lewes gone to her assistance. Will forward particulars when obtained."

# THE POLITICAL FIELD.

## TRYING TO ALARM OFFICE-HOLDERS.

### FALSE STATEMENTS IN A CIRCULAR ISSUED BY THE CIVIL SERVICE REFORM ASSOCIATION.

B. F. Jones, the chairman of the Republican National Committee, was indignant yesterday over a circular issued by the Civil Service Reform Association intended to prevent Republican office-holders from making voluntary contributions to the Republican campaign fund. This circular is signed by George William Curtis as president of the association and by Everett P. Wheeler, chairman of the Executive Committee, and William Potts, secretary. These gentlemen are supporting the Democratic candidate for President. This they do not state in this circular. Using the New-York Civil Service Reform Association as a means for their ends, they assert that "several members of the Republican National Committee are officers of the United States Government," and warn office-holders that they will render themselves liable to fine and imprisonment, under the Civil Service Law of 1883, if they give money to the members of the committee for political purposes.

Mr. Jones, commenting upon this assertion yesterday, said: "There isn't an office-holder on the Republican National Committee; nor is there an office-holder on the Republican State Committee of New-York. The National Republican Convention passed a resolution forbidding the placing of office-holders on the committee and the resolution was obeyed. Not a man on our committee has a Government position. Why should the Civil Service Reform Association, which is professedly a non-partisan body, attack the Republican and not the Democratic National Committee, which has a number of United States office-holders in its membership. Look at the New-York Democratic State Committee. At the head of its Executive Committee is William E. Smith, an assemblyman. Yet the New-York State Civil Service law is far stricter than that of the United States. Every one knows that the State Departments at Albany and all the departments of New-York will have to make large contributions to the Democratic campaign fund; and that this money will be exacted by Mr. Smith and his associates. Mr. Curtis says that the attention of the Attorney-General of the United States will be called to our circular asking contributions. That is a threat intended to frighten the clerks at Washington. He must know that the Attorney-General has nothing to do with these prosecutions. We have been very careful to obey the Civil Service law. In former contests for the Presidency the Republican Congressional Committee asked contributions from clerks at Washington. They are not doing so this year. If you desire any of the documents of that committee you will have to pay for them. There is their price list. In every way, I repeat, we have obeyed the law, and the Republican employes of the Government can safely make contributions in aid of the committee's work."

The circular issued by Mr. Curtis which is addressed to "office-holders" is as follows:

We understand that a circular has recently been sent to you, by authority and direction of the Republican National Committee, asking for contributions for funds to be used by said National Committee in the present political campaign. We desire to inform you that, in the opinion of counsel, as several members of the Republican National Committee are officers of the United States Government, you, as an office-holder, are liable under Section 12 of the Act entitled "An Act to regulate and improve the Civil Service of the United States," approved January 16, 1883, to punishment by fine or imprisonment, or both, in case you make the payment requested. Section 14 of that Act distinctly provides as follows: "That no officer, clerk, or other person in the service of the United States shall, directly or indirectly, give or hand over to any Senator or Member of the House of Representatives, or Territorial Delegate, any money or other valuable thing on account of, or to be applied to the promotion of any political object whatever."

You are also informed that under Rule 21 of the Civil Service Rules, as promulgated by the President, every violation by any officer in the executive civil service of this section of the Civil Service Reform League propose to bring the matter to the attention of the Attorney General and when prosecuting officers in the United States.

We will only add that we do not call your attention to these provisions of the statute and of the rules for the purpose of promoting the success of any of the political candidates. The whole object of the Civil Service Reform Association is to take out of politics the substantial evil arising from the assessment of public officers and employes for political purposes, to promote efficiency and integrity in the discharge of official duties, and to maintain equal opportunity for all citizens in the public service. In this connection we beg to call your attention to the following opinion of Mr. Chief Justice Waite, in delivering the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States in Ex Parte Curtis, 106 U. S. Reports, 371: "A feeling of independence under the law conducive to national public service, and nothing tends more to take away the feeling than the dread of dismissal."

In all those in the official service of the United States free from dependence upon political favor, and enabled thereby to devote their entire energies to the service of the Government, for which labor their compensation should be no more than adequate, is what we have from the most endeavored to accomplish. The people of this country may be satisfied that whatever political changes may occur in the administration of the Government and whatever party may be in power, we shall use our utmost endeavors to secure the honest and impartial administration of the Civil Service law and the rules promulgated by the President in pursuance of it.

## THE TILDEN LITERARY BUREAU AGAIN.

### FEARS THAT CLEVELAND'S LETTER MAY HAVE ESCAPED NOTICE.

The Republican State Committee have discovered that the Tilden Literary Bureau has been reinstated. William S. Andrews, former Assemblyman from this city, is its superintendent as he was in 1876 and 1880. Circulars issued by Mr. Andrews concerning his enterprise have the heading: "National Democratic Committee—Press Department." The bureau is situated in a building in Broadway a short distance from the headquarters of the National Committee. For a week Mr. Andrews has been sending out a sheet of paper to country newspapers which is printed favorable press notices. Cleveland and Hendricks's letters of acceptance are also printed with the following exhilarating notice about them: "Some of the copy in this sheet, although not of the latest date, may have escaped the notice of editors who will find it of use to them." Mr. Andrews says further in a circular letter to the editors of the newspapers to which he so benevolently sends these newspaper extracts: "I am directed by the chairman to inform you that the National Democratic Committee will send you regularly during the Presidential campaign a sheet similar to the inclosed if you care to receive it."

One of Mr. Andrews's circulars was received by the editor of a St. Lawrence County newspaper this week. He put the sheet of press extracts into the waste paper basket and then in a letter to Mr. Andrews said: "You mistake your man. We are and always have been Republicans and expect to be until the end. We gory only in Republican doctrines since the time long past when we took Abraham Lincoln by the hand in 1858 on the Illinois prairies and bid him God speed; and again in 1860, when we cast our vote for him. Our paper will not be 'received and examined' by such a crew as Barnum heads. Our motto in St. Lawrence County is '9,000 majority for James G. Blaine.'"

The Executive Committee of the Republican State Committee held a meeting yesterday, but only routine business was done. There were a large number of letters received telling of the favorable carrying on of the campaign. A. H. Weld, chairman of the Town Committee of Stephen County, wrote: "Everything is prosperous and Blaine and Logan are gaining every day. There is no heart among the Democrats to do anything. A Democratic ex-member of the Assembly declined to speak at a pole raising a few days ago."

In a letter from Madison County the writer says: "You will hear a good account of old Madison. I am surprised at the intense feeling in favor of Blaine and Logan."

A letter from a Republican leader of Genesee County states that they are going to increase Garfield's majority.

A letter from the chairman of the Republican County Committee of Ontario County states that affairs are in a prosperous condition in that county.

## THE YOUNG REPUBLICAN CLUB TO MEET.

The Executive and Advisory Committees of the Young Republican Club of Brooklyn finished their work of examining answers to their circular sent out three weeks ago and have made their report. The questions were whether the course of the committee in recommending that the club during the present campaign should confine itself to local issues met the approval or disapproval of the members, and whether a meeting of the club to discuss the Presidential question was desirable or not. Circulars were sent to over 2,000 persons. Yesterday President Nichols announced the vote as follows:

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|---|---|
| Sustaining the committee | 667 |
| Against the committee | 484 |
| In favor of a meeting | 653 |
| Against a meeting | 503 |
| Unsigned and defective | 10 |

Mr. Nichols admitted that the vote surprised him exceedingly. He has called a meeting of the Advisory Committee for Wednesday evening next, and at that time it will be determined whether or not a meeting shall be called. If the call is issued it will be for an early day. "If the action of the club shall be such as will cause the resignation of any member of the Advisory or Executive Committee," said Mr. Nichols, "I want to give plenty of time and opportunity for the majority to reorganize it so that it can go into the campaign full of vigor and vivacity at the last hour."

In reply to further questions Mr. Nichols said that while the club could "indorse" Mr. Blaine, it could not do the same for Cleveland. He said that it did not require a majority of the answers to call a meeting, and he had determined to call one if only 200 asked for it. He believed in giving all a full and free chance to express their opinions.

## MR. BLAINE'S THANKS.

The following autograph letter has been received from James G. Blaine in answer to a communication sent to him informing him of his election as an honorary member of the Garfield Club, "Plumed Knights," of the 17th Ward of Brooklyn:

EDWARD H. H. FORDER, ESQ.:

MY DEAR SIR:—Please convey to the members of the Garfield Club my thanks for the honor they have conferred by their action of which you have so kindly notified me. Very truly yours, JAMES G. BLAINE.

*Bar Harbor, Me., Aug. 25, 1884.*

## AN IRISH-AMERICAN ON CLEVELAND.

### WHY HE IS SUPPORTING BLAINE—REPORTS TO THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

The vast amount of work incident to the management of a great National campaign has been reduced to an effective and admirable system by the National Republican Committee. Of the large number of men in the employ of the committee each man knows his place and fills it. The friction has been reduced to a minimum and all of the machinery of politics is working satisfactorily and smoothly. The campaign, at this time next week, will be fairly under way. The correspondence of the committee is increasing to bulk daily, and of the hundred letters which each mail brings there is scarcely one that does not contain some pleasant assurance that the people of this country are thoroughly aroused to the importance of electing Blaine and continuing the Republican party in power. The Republican speakers in the East, where the canvass has been begun, bring in reports uniformly bright and hopeful in tone. The speakers in Maine write that they are greeted with meetings that which may well be called ovations. In Illinois the campaign is tolerably well under way. The managers, borne on by the widespread enthusiasm for Blaine, have entered the fight early in order to give the people an opportunity to find some vent for their warm political feeling. Accessions from the Democrats are numerous and of daily occurrence.

John Gibbons, an eloquent Irish-American, of Chicago, who has been a lifelong Democrat, is supporting Blaine. He makes public these reasons for his step: "To me personally it makes little difference which party is victorious in November next. I have no ambition for political preferment. But as a loyal adopted citizen of this great Republic it most seriously concerns me, as it ought to concern every true American, whether our institutions of learning will continue to multiply and fill the land, our internal trade and domestic industry increase, our commercial relations expand and our national greatness progress in the future as in the past fifteen years. The question is often asked now, 'How can you vote for a Republican?' And yet, strange as it may seem, the solution of that question is not so difficult as is the question, 'why was I ever a Democrat?' Notwithstanding the fact that the Republican party can point with pride to the grandest achievements of any party that ever existed, the assertion that it is the party of Know-Nothingism has been so often repeated that it is taken by many as an accepted fact. It is due to this, no doubt, that I became a Democrat, and I believe that many of foreign birth, who vote the Democratic ticket, will admit that they have kept aloof from the Republican party because of these assertions. The Know-Nothing party was a short-lived party, and whether the greater number of Know-Nothings became Republicans or Democrats, after the made-up of 1860, I is immaterial now to investigate, yet it is safe to say that the broad-gauge men of the Know-Nothing party affiliated with the party of broad and national principles, and those of narrow minded and bigoted found a more congenial companionship with the party that arrayed itself on the side of slavery and provincial Democracy."

Of Cleveland, Mr. Gibbons said: "Where is his manhood, political manhood, this mushroom statesman whose name is foisted on the passers by the blundering bassos of the Democratic party? They say he was a buffalo lawyer, but if ever he had brains enough to make a lawyer, he never would retire from his practice to become a sheriff and a hangman. He never was a member of the Legislature and never took an active part in discussing the political issues of the day. All the people saw of him he was a man of mere small culture that he was not in contact with his fellows. His letter is silent on the tariff question, on National questions, silent on the Chinese question, silent on all the issues demanding statesmanship and independent courage."

A gentleman from the West, who called at the headquarters, related an incident which shows the drift of the sentiment in town. Said he: "I dropped into one of a dozen and more Cleveland Clubs in Brooklyn. There were about 150 members present, and talk about the room rending applause and cheering followed references to the new candidate and I was almost convinced that Cleveland was the man for President. The chairman took the floor and said that he had a motion, important to say to the club. 'I have been a Democrat all my life, for twenty years I have been a leader in this club, I have been President of your club. I have been thinking over the questions of the day and weighing their considerations for several weeks. I am an American citizen before I was a Democrat. I have a little more pride in my country. I thought it was time for Cleveland Democrats to show that we are not a mere crowd of Cleveland seekers, seeking the office of President of the United States, without considering the country. I proposed to the club that we vote for James G. Blaine for President.' The chairman then put the motion to the club and it was carried, 150 of the members voting to support Blaine and Logan. Less than twenty-five voted in the negative. I caught a train and came to Chicago for a handsome Blaine and Logan banner. As soon as I can come decided to change its political complexion, there was a decided change in the attitude and sentiment of the members. They listened to the proceedings with interest and eager to hear the Blaine and Logan sentiments when they took it. Indeed, they acted as though they had just found a piece of good ground for which they had been looking all their lives."

A. N. Cole, who was one of the founders of the Republican party, and built and led the first Republican speech, said: "I know the political situation in this state. I have been had in the opportunities for observing politics here. Mr. Blaine will receive a handsome majority in this state, unless there should be a counterfeit ticket of the Cleveland and Butler Tweed, and I believe that is not probable. Over all the state I find the Democratic citizens and workingmen moving over to Blaine. I see the movement everywhere. Cleveland is the deadest candidate I ever saw in southern or in the other. His private character is a mill-stone about his neck, which will drag him down to defeat. In my own town there are twenty industrial Democrats who have announced that they will support Blaine. In western New-York I have not found six men who have notified Blaine for Cleveland."

## HE, TOO, WANTS "CLEAN, HONEST POLITICS."

The following letter was sent in reply to the circular asking the writer to allow his name to be entered on the rolls of those who desire "clean and honest politics":

G. W. GUESS, Secretary. Sir: I received from your committee on Saturday a circular stating that my name had been mentioned to you as that of one "in sympathy with our efforts to secure clean and honest politics." While it is true that I favor "clean and honest politics" under no circumstances do I favor any association, composed principally of "mockers," who are acting the part of "mules," simply because they could not control the Chicago Convention. Nor, while I have never, will I affiliate with a lot of individuals who are now trying in the "sweet's clothing" of Republicanism for the purpose of turning over the government of the nation to the "wolves" of Democracy. My name can be put to your roll if you want to, but I do not think it will do you much good, or any harm either, if you put it on. I suppose that may be one of the reasons why I am the recipient of your circulars. I am a Republican and a Democrat. You have made up your minds to run the Union alone, and now I find you are in a hurry to get Cleveland seeking the office of President of the United States, without considering the country. I protest against the course you are taking. I am for the election of Blaine because I believe it is the best way to preserve the Union. I am for Blaine because I believe my interests will be best subserved by his election. I am for Blaine because I believe it is the best way to secure a good, honest, and economical government