Amusements To-Night.

BIJOU OPERA HOUSE—8—"Adonis."
CASINO—8—"The Little Duke."
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks.
5TH AVENUE THEATRE—8—"Called Back."
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—8—"Separation."
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—8:30—"May Blossom."
NIBLO'S GARDEN—8—"The Seven Ravens."
NEW-YORK COMEDY THEATRE—8—"A Mountain Pink."
STAR THEATRE—8—"Selina."
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—2 and 8—"Dreams; or Fun in a Photograph Gallery."
UNION SQUARE THEATRE—8—"Queens."
14TH STREET THEATRE—8—"Fickle Fortune."

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New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPT. 5.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—A panic prevails in Italy on account of the increase in cholera. ==== Three Chinese armies are advancing upon Tonquin. ==== Admiral Courbet will seize Formosa. More ships are to be sent to him. ==== A large sum of money for General Gordon was diverted to El Mahdi. ==== An insurrection has broken out in Arabia.

DOMESTIC.—Charles J. Folger, Secretary of the Treasury, died at Geneva, N. Y. ==== The American Association for the Advancement of Science met in Philadelphia. ==== Mr. Blaine was enthusiastically received at Manchester, N. H. ==== Many burglaries along the Hudson River are reported. ==== The Leicester (Mass.) Academy Centennial was celebrated. ==== A New-Haven thief attempted suicide. ==== The Massachusetts Greenback party proposes a fusion with the People's party.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.—William Walter Phelps renominated for Congress. ==== Aldermen's treachery denounced at a mass-meeting. ==== Meeting of Republican State Committee. ==== Emigration Commissioners warned against pauper immigrants. ==== Cashier Hill, of a New-Brunswick bank, suffocated by gas. ==== Two Baptist deacons expelled from a Paterson church. ==== Annual games of the Caledonian Club. ==== Disturbance at a baseball match. ==== Florio, Checkmate, Louisette, Monitor, Frank Runyon and Bourke Cockran won at Sheepshead Bay. ==== Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (412½ grains), 84.78 cents. ==== Stocks dull and higher, and closed steady at figures.

THE WEATHER.—TRIBUNE local observations indicate partly cloudy weather, possibly showers, and slightly lower temperature. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 90°; lowest, 67°; average 76¾°.

Voters in the VIth Congressional District in New-Jersey and Republicans throughout the country generally will be heartily gratified at the renomination of Mr. William Walter Phelps yesterday at Morristown. The nomination was conferred upon Mr. Phelps by acclamation, the voters in the VIth District realizing fully how carefully their interests have been looked after by their Representative in Congress.

There is prospect of a fine show in the Tammany ring to begin next week and continue day and evening till after the election. According to the present programme Mr. Cleveland will be formally "indorsed" by the society to keep its record good; but this action will be followed by the wholesale resignation of members who will work heartily for General Butler until in December, when they will again join Tammany Hall. The prospect, of course, is not one calculated to give the opponents of Cleveland and Hendricks any particular pain. It is only a case of Democrats falling out and honest men coming by their own.

The trouble which exists between France and China may not be official war, but it comes about as near to real war as anything that can well be imagined. The arsenal at Foo Chow and numerous Chinese gunboats have been destroyed by the French. The Chinese Ambassador has left Paris, and more French troops and ships have been ordered to the East. China, on her part, is now taking vigorous action visible to the outside world. She has sent 65,000 soldiers into Tonquin, and has begun to fortify certain points necessary in the defence of her coast. The move toward Tonquin is a shrewd one, and is evidently intended to draw the French forces from places further north. It looks as if the Pekin Government were making good use of the time given to them for reflection by M. Ferry, but not just in the way that eminent statesman supposed they would.

If the Aldermen who voted to give away the Broadway street railway franchise are upright and honest, the abhorrence of their action as expressed last night at the indignation meeting of citizens at Chickering Hall will make them most uncomfortable. They were denounced by name as men who have proved false to their trusts, betrayed the interests of their constituents, who cannot be trusted with portable property, and who should be thankful to be allowed to sink into obscurity with the surviving remnants of the Tweed ring. This is strong language; yet the public will unanimously agree that it might properly have been stronger. However, we confess we do not think the Aldermen will lay this denunciation much to heart. If they had not long ago been utterly lost to all sense of honor and decency, they would never have taken the course they did in voting a million away from the City Treasury in the interests of a private corporation; but what they probably will mind is the appointment of a committee to see if there is any truth in these stories of bribery, and in case any proof is found, to prosecute the suspected men. This is a practical kind of an insinuation against their characters and is so suggestve of detectives, warrants of arrest, trials, bail bonds, fines or State Prison that we think even the Aldermen will not relish it at all.

The death of the Hon. Charles J. Folger, Secretary of the Treasury, will be a painful surprise and shock to the country, and will excite universal regret. It has been known for some time that his health was not good, but nobody anticipated, until within a few days, that he would not recover. Concerning Judge Folger's public life there can be but one opinion. He was an able and a just judge, and a worthy successor of Sanford E. Church in the Court of Appeals. In the State Senate he was fearless and incorruptible, and always vigorously opposed the nefarious schemes of the Tweed ring at Albany. His course as Secretary of the Treasury had won for him the esteem and confidence of the business community. In private life Judge Folger was kind and courteous to every one, and greatly beloved by his friends. His death will be sincerely mourned by his kinsfolk and acquaintances, and by all his fellow-citizens irrespective of party lines. It may truly be said that he died at the post of duty, for nobody will deny that his painstaking labors at Washington shortened his life.

HOW IT WORKS.

So far, this campaign works well. The questions in which the people are profoundly interested are almost wholly neglected by Democratic journals and speakers. At Democratic meetings audiences are invited to consider the momentous questions whether Mr. Mulligan's construction of certain letters, or that of the writer, was the true one; whether it was Mr. Blaine or his business partner who was a Know-Nothing thirty years ago; and whether McSweeney had so conducted himself as to be entitled to defence as an American citizen in 1881, after six years residence in Ireland. These thrilling topics suffice the souls of those who are crazy for "Cleveland and Reform."

But voters who want to know anything about their real interests are obliged to go to Republican sources of information. If they want to know why industry is depressed for a time, they are compelled to inquire of Republicans, and then learn that the senseless assault upon the protective tariff which was made by the Democratic House last winter is the main cause. If they want to know how they can best promote their individual prosperity, and restore the general prosperity of the country, they listen in vain for hours at Democratic meetings, getting not a ray of light, and then learn from Republicans that the overthrow of the Democratic party will insure the maintenance of the protective system, and so will revive prosperity. If they want to know anything about wages or prices, hours of labor or the defence of Labor's rights, they have to go to Republicans for light, and then learn how the Democratic party has tried to make wages lower, and what Governor Cleveland has done.

There are twelve millions of people who have a strong personal interest in these questions. The number of persons who conceive that the further discussion of the Little Rock business is essential to their well-being is not large. If the Democrats are satisfied with the progress of the campaign, Republicans certainly have no reason to complain.

THE REVELS OF SCIENCE.

The visit of the British Association to Montreal has been a gratifying success from every point of view. With the exception of Professors Huxley and Tyndall, the greatest representatives of English science were present. The presidents of the eight sections were among the strongest men in their departments, and the papers read at the various meetings were above the ordinary level of original power. Sir William Thomson, the intellectual giant of the assemblage, confessed at the closing meeting that the discussions of the mathematical and physical section had never been so profound, and that although he had attended sessions of the Association since 1840 his mind had never received so powerful an impulse as it had at Montreal. In chemical science and biology the British Association was seen at its best, and in other departments its working power was higher than usual. The attendance was large and the financial results have exceeded expectations. The experiment of crossing the Atlantic has been tested, and the member who first advocated the change of base has been pronounced a very wise as well as a very bold man.

Englishmen are now making amends for past indifference to and neglect of their colonial dependencies by a new-born zeal for schemes of confederation. The most sanguine among them even venture to outline vague plans of imperial federation, wherein Little Britain, and the Greater Britain of which it forms only the one-sixty-fourth part, shall be represented in a new Parliament. Sir Lyon Playfair gave expression to this idea in Montreal and commended the example of the British Association in partially federating the science of the Empire. Lord Lansdowne at the opening of the session laid stress upon the same argument and made an eloquent appeal to Canadian loyalty to respond to every token of a revival of interest on the part of the mother State in its dependencies. His predecessor, Lord Lorne, has sounded the same note in London in commending the foresight of the Association in leading the way in those social relations which do as much as statecraft to bind communities together. A strenuous effort has been made both by the visitors and the hosts to impart political significance to the meeting. The sentiment that the British Association must always be at home on British soil has been repeatedly heard and applauded. But ostentatious as these displays of loyalty to England have been, the presence of the distinguished company in Montreal has served to accentuate the characteristic differences between Canada and the mother country. Canadians to-day bear a closer resemblance to Americans than they do to Englishmen. In social traits, habits of thought and commercial interests, Toronto and Montreal are American rather than English cities.

The most beneficial result of the Montreal meeting has been the familiar intercourse promoted between English and American scientists. Sir William Thomson generously acknowledged the profit he had derived from meeting representatives of the United States. He said they had increased the working power of his section of the Association. This was the concurrent testimony of the leaders of English science. The Americans for their part found much to learn in the English sections, and in consequence of their practical acquaintance with the scientists of the older country they will be stimulated to be more thorough in their methods and more profound. Sir Lyon Playfair expressed a comprehensive truth when he said that science did not belong to any nation, but to the universe. Its faithful servants in passing from the outer courts of Nature's temple to the inner shrine of unrevealed mysteries are neither English, Canadian nor American. They are fellow-citizens of the world of science and nationality ought not to divide them. The Montreal meeting, followed by the sessions of the American Association at Philadelphia, will undoubtedly give a powerful impulse to the movement for an International Science Association. The scheme is advocated by many members of the American Association, and the British Association has formally instructed its general committee to consider the subject and to report next year at Aberdeen upon the expediency of international meetings.

WHAT MR. BLAINE SAYS.

That Mr. Blaine refused to join the Know-Nothing organization, though his associate in *The Kennebec Journal* had done so, has been established. The falsehood that he wrote articles for that journal in support of proscriptive ideas has been refuted by the voluntary declaration of the gentleman who did write them, and at that time held those ideas. What Mr. Blaine did think of the Know-Nothing movement, he has told the whole world in his history, which was written at a time when he had no expectation of becoming a candidate for office again, and which has been highly honored in Europe and in this country for its calm, impartial and candid treatment of public questions. In his first volume, page 117, Mr. Blaine said:

> Thenceforward new alliances were rapidly formed. In the South those Whigs who, though still unwilling to profess an anti-slavery creed, would not unite with the Democrats, were reorganized under the name of the American party, with Humphrey Marshall, Henry Winter Davis, Horace Maynard, and men of that class for leaders. This party was founded on proscription of foreigners, and with special hostility to the Roman Catholic Church. It had a fitful and feverish success, and in 1854-55, under the name of Know-Nothings, carried tens of thousands in secret lodges. *But its creed was narrow, its principles were illiberal*, and its methods of procedure boyish and undignified. The great body of thinking men in the North saw that the real contest impending was against slavery and not against naturalization laws and ecclesiastical dogmas. The Know-Nothings, therefore, speedily disappeared.

It is not to be expected that the Democrats, in this extreme emergency, will tell the truth about Mr. Blaine. But those citizens who wish to know his real opinions will be glad to have them thus deliberately and frankly expressed by Mr. Blaine himself. It is a matter of record that he was among the earliest of "those thinking men in the North" who "saw that the real "contest impending was against slavery," and threw himself with all his energy and youthful ardor into the organization of the Republican party in the very year in which, it is falsely asserted, he was striving to keep the Know-Nothing party alive. He left the Pennsylvania "Institution for the Instruction of the Blind" November 23, 1854—after the articles were published in Maine which have been falsely attributed to him—and in the very next year, 1855, according to Governor Kent, "he was a "leading power in the councils of the Republi-"can party."

COLD VICTUALS.

Has the country been sinking in self respect and losing in dignity for the past thirty years? The Democratic party and its candidates seem to think so. No other candidate for the Vice-Presidency, in the whole history of the country so far as we know, has ever demeaned himself as Mr. Hendricks did in his speech at Indianapolis on Wednesday. It has been thought, hitherto, that a candidate for that high office should have the self-respect to abstain from begging votes as a personal favor to himself. As the representative of National policies and principles, a candidate can with dignity advocate those principles, and strongly urge citizens to promote the welfare of the country by causing those principles to prevail in the Government. This General Logan is doing with ability, and in a manner so elevated and honorable that he commands the respect of the people. They feel that he is seeking, not private gain or the gratification of a paltry personal pride, but the welfare of the Nation.

In painful contrast with this course Mr. Hendricks goes about Indiana, hat in hand, as a beggar. He so degrades himself as to ask that office be given as a personal favor to him, just as a mendicant might beg for cold victuals. He has so low an estimate of the people, that he fancies they may be flattered or wheedled into throwing him the second office in their gift, if he only begs abjectly enough. That they know anything of questions upon which the welfare of the Nation depends does not occur to Mr. Hendricks. In his estimation they are "the mutable rank-scented many," whom Coriolanus addressed; "woollen vassals, things created to buy and sell with groats;" and he resolves, as the Roman did:

> ". . . . I'll mountebank their loves,
> Cog their hearts from th m, and come home belov'd
> Of all the trades in Rome."

So he says, in his Indianapolis speech, "I am "a candidate before you, and I take off my hat "and ask of you, ladies and gentlemen, your "support." Pah!

> "I pr'ythee now, my son,
> Go to them, with this bonnet in thy hand,
> Thy knee bussing the stones, (for in such business
> Action is eloquence, and the eyes of the ignorant
> More learned than their ears)."

When has the Vice-Presidency been so disgracefully sought by any candidate? When has such contempt for the people been shown by any? Mr. Hendricks does indeed offer one reason, and it is a private and mean one; "Having been nominated," he says, "I *should* "like to carry Indiana." Exalted ambition! "I want them to say when they elect me this "fall, that the act which excluded me from the "office to which I was elected before was an in-"famous outrage." That the country was spared the horrors of civil strife is nothing to this greedy beggar; he pretends that he had a title to an office, and it was a wrong *to him* that the country did not give him his place and salary. The Indiana followers of Mr. Schurz who profited by this "infamous outrage," will doubtless listen and admire. And then, as if he had not crawled low enough, Mr. Hendricks proceeds to blarney the Irish at great length. "The Irishman is a natural Democrat," he says, "his sympathies are for popular government; "if I had been a Know-Nothing I would have "felt so mean all the balance of my life that I "couldn't stand it."

Thirty-two years ago the American people had self-respect enough to turn with contempt from General Scott, because he stooped so far as to talk about the "rich Irish brogue and the sweet German accent." The people have not been losing dignity or decency all these years. They are not more easily wheedled or cajoled than they were when they fairly laughed Scott out of the canvass. Yet he never sank so low, and never was capable of crawling so meanly as Mr. Hendricks does. Hat in hand, the beggar asks for alms!

INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETICS.

The views of President Robinson of Brown University on the subject of College Athletics will be read with much interest, as they are set forth in the report, found in another column of THE TRIBUNE, of the annual meeting of the corporation in Providence. The subject is one which is commanding the thoughtful attention of the friends of education. It may be safely said that the faculties of our universities, and higher seats of learning, are ready to concede in all sincerity and good faith, to the wishes of the young men under their charge, to be allowed, within proper limits, to indulge in all manly recreations and sports. Not a few of these gentlemen, have, themselves, been leaders in these sports in their college days. They recall with keenest zest, the honorable rivalries and the healthful excitement of hard-fought contests in football, baseball and boating. They do not forget that they were once "boys," and they have no idea of throwing a damper upon youthful enthusiasm, or with stern and dignified air frowning down what once afforded themselves so much delight. But the proper use of a game is one thing, and the improper use is quite another.

Our readers will observe how serious are the objections which President Robinson urges against intercollegiate games as they have for some time been conducted. Our colleges are largely eleemosynary or charitable institutions. When the student pays his term bill he may fancy that he is rendering a full equivalent for what he receives. It is not worth while to present any labored statement to show the grave mistake under which our young friend labors. It will suffice to say that the foundation of all our higher seats of education rests on the charities of the lovers of good learning. The charter of Brown University sets forth what is the aim of this institution and all similar ones. It expressly declares this aim to be the "forming the rising generation to virtue, "knowledge and useful literature," that the "public school or seminary erected for that "purpose in the Colony" of Rhode Island is one "to which the youth may freely resort for "education in the vernacular and learned lan-"guages, and in the liberal arts and sciences." It was to promote the ends so clearly set forth in these words, that the merchant princes of Providence and the generous promoters of all good objects gave lavishly of their means to purchase land, to erect buildings, to furnish libraries, philosophical apparatus, and all the things which go to make up a well-appointed seat of learning. Now we need only ask the question, "Are the intentions of the noble "donors, some of whom gave out of the abun-"ance of their wealth, and not a few of them "in the straightness of their poverty, fulfilled, "when such things are done, and done too, on "such an extended scale, as President Robin-"son alludes to in his report?"

"Why did you take your son from college?" was a question proposed to a gentleman whose son did neither his father nor himself any credit in college. "Because" was the reply "I "was tired out with paying $2,000 a year for a "two dollar boy." If such things are permitted to go on in our colleges as have been for some time, we fear the number of "two dollar boys" will be greatly increased. Is there not wisdom enough in faculties in whom the the parents of students repose so much confidence, to give a satisfactory and practical answer to the problems presented by the abuses of college sports when carried to excess?

FARCELING OUT THE WORK.

HEADQUARTERS DEMOCRATIC NAT. COMMITTEE,
New-York, Sept. 1, 1884.

(General Orders No. 11. (Promotions Pined.)

To the end that the campaign against Blaine and Logan may be as effective as possible the following disposition is made of the forces under my command:

The Louisville Courier-Journal will devote its energies to the preparation of articles and the accumulation of interviews and correspondence demonstrating that Cleveland is a free trader, and approved the Morrison bill.

The Albany Argus will continue until further notice to print at the head of its editorial columns the fraudulent Democratic tariff plank, which it now has standing there, and to argue, as it is now inferentially arguing, that Cleveland is a protectionist.

Harper's Weekly will go on demonstrating its devotion to "civilization" by printing cartoons designed to commend Cleveland to the sample-rooms.

The Evening Post will focus its clarified conscience on sermons designed to show that respect for the seventh commandment not being "one of the virtues that bind society together," Cleveland ought to be the first choice of those who believe that the issues involved in this canvass are "moral rather than political."

The New-York Times, having first carefully burned its files of last year, in which Cleveland is frequently pilloried as an incompetent and untrustworthy public servant, and having carefully ignored all the current religious newspapers, will keep repeating and amplifying its assertion that "Cleveland is in fact a man who needs no defence, and no one feels called upon to defend him."

The New-York Herald will nurse its scheme to precipitate a Cleveland conflict of races, taking for its rallying cry the refrain: "Give us a color line at the North as well as at the South."

The Springfield Republican will reconstruct the intellectual pantheon of the ages, so that Mr. F. Tupper, M. A., may have the chief niche, and having performed this feat it will again and yet again assure its readers that Cleveland's letter of acceptance was "a model letter."

Carl Schurz, C. O. D., having fallen a victim to a severe hoar-frost, is relieved from active duty until further notice.

The Commander-in-chief recommends that the late Money forgery disclosures be treated with silent contempt. He has the best of reasons for knowing that the disclosures are loaded.

Democratic stump-speakers who may be interrupted in their remarks with the leading question "How do the candidates stand on the tariff?" have two courses open to them. First, they can insist upon having the interrupter put out. Second, they can recall the story of the school-teacher who told the trustees that he would teach that the earth was round or flat according to their wishes.

(To be signed) WILLIAM H. BARNUM,
Major-General.

DANIEL MANNING, A. A. A. G.

OUR FRIENDS, THE ENEMY.

> There is every reason why Mr. Harrison should receive the full support of the party at the same time that conscientious Republicans vote by the thousand to defeat Mr. Blaine.—[New-York Times.

It would really be most unfortunate, if the people of Connecticut should get the notion that those praises of Mr. Harrison in the British Free Trade organ are sincere. The truth is that *The Times* for once recognizes its own unpopularity, and proposes to turn it to account. If it cannot beat the Republican candidate in any other way, it hopes to do so by praising him, and making him to appear the pet of the free-traders. But that will fail also.

> The people want an Executive Department that will not be interested, for partisan reasons, in overlooking or "hushing up" corruption and rascality in the public service.—[Boston Herald.

That is one reason the people do not want Cleveland, who was "interested in overlooking" the indictment against Sheriff Davidson, and in "hushing up" the corruption of Thompson, in order to get their rascally rings to nominate him for President. Cleveland as a "Reformer," and *The Herald* as an "Independent" journal, are two frauds of the same sort.

> It is a lamentable fact that many of the religious journals of the country are discussing the scandalous points of the Presidential campaign with an unseemly plainness of speech and with unnecessary minuteness of detail. This is greatly to be regretted.—[Atlanta Constitution.

If the Democrats could only abolish the religious press for a while, it would please them. And yet they were so very happy, a few short weeks ago, about the indorsements of Governor Cleveland in the same journals.

> Those who are in the habit of reading discussions of financial subjects will have their attention turned by this extract to the currency debates in Congress between 1873 and 1876.—[Louisville Courier-Journal.

It worries the Democrats that Mr. Logan knows more about financial questions now than he did eleven years ago. A like accusation cannot be brought against the Democratic party.

> These facts show that the independent press are generally Pharisees, and while prating about scandals of their own creating, are irredeemably licentious. They boast of their independence, when, in fact, they are sycophants, and the bitterest of all partisans. They scold everything with the volubility of the neighborhood virago, but after all they are the most bitter partisans, who seek to accomplish their purposes under the garb of independence.—[Memphis Appeal.

One can comprehend the disgust of a straight-out Democratic organ at the conduct of such papers as *The New-York Times* and *The Evening Post*. But it is rather cruel to lash them so pitilessly just when they are doing their—well, their nastiest—for "Cleveland and Reform."

> It is supremely ridiculous in the light of Governor Cleveland's record, in the face of the Democratic platform and Governor Cleveland's letter of acceptance to ask "what measures of National legislation he will judge necessary or expedient." The question in the mind of every unprejudiced reader answers itself.—[The Louisville Courier-Journal.

Colonel Watterson evidently is laboring under a grave misapprehension. He talks as if Mr. Cleveland had not distinctly answered the question. But if he will consult the Cleveland letter of acceptance [be sure it is signed "G. Cleveland," all others counterfeit] he will see that anticipating the interrogatory, "what measures of National importance will you judge necessary or 'expedient,'" the writer explicitly and without reservation states that he regards the office of Presidency as "essentially executive."

> Blaine is the great slugger of American politics.—[The Boston Post.

Well, he is certainly going to knock out the Democratic party on the fourth day of November next—no postponement on account of the weather.

> Cleveland is in fact a man who needs no defence and no one feels called upon to defend him.—[The Times.

Then, in the name of common sense, why is it that defences have been devised in great number and published one after another, by General King, and by *The Evening Post* and by three business men of Buffalo in a letter to *The Boston Herald*, and by *The Springfield Republican*, and by we really do not know how many other people? These people seem, if *The Times* tells the truth, to be wasting their powder a great deal this year.

> There are no "side issues" in Connecticut. The State from one end to the other is a bee-hive of manufactories, and the Democratic record for a ruinous tariff that shall reasonably protect such industries is quite as good as the Republican.—[The World.

Evidently there is a mistake here. The word "record" was used accidentally. The Democratic party has no record of that sort, and has not tried to make any. It has issued in some Eastern States every two years a cartload of such *promises*, but the country is learning that a Democratic record and a Democratic promise differ materially.

> A large majority of the people of this State and of the Union—as we confidently believe the election will prove—regard Grover Cleveland as incomparably superior to James G. Blaine in every element of true statesmanship.—[The Buffalo Courier.

The gentleman that wrote the above paragraph owes it to himself to dramatize Cleveland's letter of acceptance.

> Neither the Democratic party nor Governor Cleveland has shown the slightest wish to establish free trade.—[The Times.

It requires a great deal of impudence to publish statements like this. Perhaps there may be a dozen journals or so, in the whole country, which have so much contempt for readers as to print such a statement. But it contrasts quite sharply with the observations made by the same journal when Mr. Carlisle was elected Speaker, with the applause of *The Times*; when Mr. Morrison introduced his tariff bill with the applause of *The Times*; when the Democratic caucus decided to support that bill with the applause of *The Times*; and when, in spite of all the efforts of *The Times*, the House knocked the moonshine measure in the head.

> Where was the principal falling off? Senator Edmunds resides in Chittenden County, where he is very popular; out of a total vote of 3,000 in the county in 1880 the Republicans had a majority of 1,500 for Edmunds; this majority was wiped out, and for county clerk a Democrat was elected for the first time in over thirty years.—[The World.

It seems to be the disposition of the Democratic journals to localize the Vermont business. In their dispatches they claim a relative loss to the Republicans of three or four thousand in the State, and now editorially they claim that the loss was fully four thousand in the one county in which Mr. Edmunds resides. Is it their intention to imply that Mr. Edmunds is secretly for Cleveland? If so, they are doing gross injustice, and must be well aware of it.

> Mr. William Crowninginshield Endicott, the regular Democratic nominee, is a nice man, a nice looking man, and a Harvard man, but he is not the best-known man whom his party in the State could have found. However, he is understood to be acceptable to the bolting Republicans, most of whom will probably vote for Robinson.—[The Sun.

Mr. Endicott appears to arouse the enthusiasm of *The Times*. Whether his nomination pleases anybody else or not is of no particular importance. The Democratic party does not expect to carry Massachusetts in any case, and might as well try to please Pharisees there also. In fact the prevailing temper in that party seems to be to "let the tail go with the hide."

The Democratic National Committee has evidently established an adjunct Bureau of Independence, judging from a circular sent out to Independent newspapers over the country. Enclosed with the circular is a quantity of Democratic campaign literature, and a generous offer to continue mailing similar "information" regularly. The following is a sage extract from the circular:

> "An Independent journal, while not supporting the candidates of either party in a partisan sense, may indicate its preference, or fairly present the issues upon either side. And (while not in any manner assuming to influence your judgment or to select for you), it is believed that you will find in these sheets suitable material that might not otherwise reach you."

Our unhappy neighbor, *The Evening Post*, regularly bemoans its sad fate in being misrepresented, or misquoted, or misunderstood as to its great defence of Governor Cleveland on moral grounds. Well, let us try again. Is this quotation from *The Evening Post* right?

> Chastity is a great virtue, but every man knows in his heart that it is not the greatest of virtues, that offences against it have often been consistent with the possession of all the qualities which ennoble human nature and dignify human life and make human progress possible.

Unchastity is consistent with the possession of *all* the qualities which ennoble human nature and dignify human life. Therefore, chastity does not ennoble human nature or dignify human life. That is the true, unadulterated milk of the word, is it? That is what you are now engaged as a public teacher in instilling into families, is it? Is that quotation exactly and punctiliously right?

"When we are dead," said Hawthorne, "we Americans begin to enjoy ourselves." That is the reason the impression is gaining ground that Cleveland and Hendricks are beginning to enjoy themselves.

The Judge's principal cartoon this week is a spirited adaptation of the old story of Samson and Delilah, with the features of Carl Schurz, in grotesque horror, looking through the window, at the head of an investigating committee. Ben Butler and John Kelly are the bold Philistines who are binding the shorn Sampson. The picture is fine. But isn't there an inaccuracy as to Grover? Was he ever a Samson? Perhaps you could prove the jaw-bone on him, and even the Delilah; but what also?

POLITICAL NOTES.

In General Marmaduke the Missouri Democrats at last have a candidate for Governor after their own heart. Since the disfranchising law was repealed in 1876, the unregenerate rebel element has predominated in the party in that State; but, yielding reluctantly to advice from outside, they have nominated men like Phelps and Chittenden. This time they followed their own preferences, and have not merely an ex-Confederate officer, but a reactionist of the most pronounced type.

The Democratic candidate for Vice-President is applauded by *The Charleston News and Courier* for his discussion of the tariff, in his recent Indianapolis speech. That paper says the subject "cannot be kept out of the canvass. It is forced into it already by the Republicans. There is no danger whatever in meeting the issue squarely on the broad ground of the Democratic platform. Peril there is in evasion or hypocritical silence, and Mr. Hendricks knows it."

The Richmond Dispatch, to which Senator Sherman's utterances are as a red rag to a bull, paws the earth and bellows furiously at his recent allusions to the Danville riot. It remarks that the Democratic party has "stood up in defence of the Southern people, and sheltered them from wrongs and outrages insumerable which would otherwise have been their portion." If the Coushatta, Hamburg, Chisholm, Copiah and Danville episodes are defences from wrong and outrage, a good many of the "Southern people" might well pray to be spared from such defenders as the Democratic party.

The Commercial Advertiser thinks that by judiciously enforcing his own motto, "tell the truth," upon Chairman Barnum, Governor Cleveland might have persuaded him on Monday to confess the forgery of the Baum letter. It might have added the Morey letter, too. But then, Mr. Barnum's persistent silence is already a confession.

General Patrick A. Collins is taken sharply to task by *The Catholic Review* for what that paper terms "his mean and untruthful insinuation, his cruel and baseless insinuation, that Mr. Blaine was one of those who rode Father Baphet on a rail," or in any way encouraged or approved the outrage. "We think," says *The Review*, "that had he consulted Father Baphet he would have told him that whatever Mr. Blaine's offences are, he ought to be judged only by those he has committed, and that it is neither Catholic nor American to charge on him new what was never before charged by those who knew all the facts of the case. He might have told him, too, that it was not right to bring into a political controversy a garb that needed no protection and sought no vengeance."

It is proposed to effect a coalition in Tennessee between the Republicans and Independents, giving the latter a Presidential elector on the common ticket. E. A. James, of Chattanooga, thinks it possible thereby to carry the State for Blaine.

PERSONAL.

Professor Bonamy Price, writing to a friend in this country, paints a dark picture of the political situation in England, and lashes Mr. Gladstone with characteristically vigorous criticism. "The English Constitution," he declares, "is at stake. Fury has broken out against it suddenly and without cause. The essence of that Constitution is a system of checks. The Crown used to be a check; it is not so now. The only one left is the House of Lords. . . . Mr. Gladstone brings forward a Reform bill—a thing needed; no one disputes that; the Lords have never denied it. But a Reform bill is composed of two halves—(1) an increase of the franchise and (2) a redistribution of seats. He summons the Lords to consider the bill one-half at a time. He wants first to win two millions of electors, and therewith to re-distribute the members in such a way as to work a revolution. The Lords have simply said, We must have the whole Reform bill before us; it must be judged and examined as a whole. That is all, and for this they are fiercely assailed with cries for their extinction! . . . I do not accuse Mr. Gladstone of any distinct plot to overthrow his country; but he wants to retain power. He avails himself of any force which presents itself. Years ago I explained the most remarkable feature of his mind. He sees all sides of a question, but only one at a time. He begins with No. 1, sees the true elements in it, surrenders himself to them, and so acts. Presently he has got upon side No. 2; he sees what good there is in it, forgets all about No. 1, and acts on a new line. And soon. He just hoodwinks himself and then tries to persuade others. Hence he is never to be relied on for statesmanship. Impulse is the force he obeys."

Forgeskit, Island of Mois, Denmark, is for sale, and the present owner guarantees that the estate was the birthplace "of that remarkable young man Hamlet," and that on it is "a hill with the grave of King Koger, who was the identical individual slain by the young prince to avenge the 'most foul murder' of his father."

Professor John W. Mallet has resigned his chair at the University of Virginia, and will probably be chosen to fill his professorship of chemistry at Jefferson College, Philadelphia.

The new third Duke of Wellington is the great-grandson of that Sarah Hoggins, whose elevation to the rank of Countess of Exeter by the "Lord of Burleigh" who wooed and wedded her in the guise of a landscape painter, has been so beautifully related by Tennyson.

Westmorse, Sept. 4.—Commander Schley arrived here to-day. He will assume the duties of Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting immediately. His report on the Greely Relief Expedition will be complete in about ten days.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The Marquette Mining Journal referring to Mr. Cyrus Wilman's recent pamphlet on "Competitive Telegraphy" says: "Competitive telegraphy may be compared to the business of yachting. It is very pretty, but it doesn't pay."

A Bridgeport woman who cut her dress from a *New-York Herald* war map, thinking it was a *Harper's Bazar* pattern, discovered her error before she finished the robe, but she went ahead and sewed the pieces together, and now has a crazy quilt of 2,000 pieces which is the envy of all her female friends.—Norristown Herald.

Philadelphia proudly rises to remark that when it comes to such solid matters as science, Boston is nowhere, even with John L. Sullivan thrown in.

A Western paper wants to know what Ben Butler knows about the American flag, any way. Oh, he makes bunting.

The lawyer of *The Indianapolis Sentinel* suggests that the Blaine libel might have referred to some other Blaine. Ladies and gentlemen, you now see before you the only original crawler from Crawfordsville.—[Philadelphia Press.

What is the difference between a benighted Independent before and after the election? Why, he is a Pharisee before, and will be Sad-u-see after the election. See!

> The editor sits in his chair all day;
> The preacher is any hour ready to pray,
> Why look they alike? We'll tell you with ease;
> The trousers of both always bag at the knees.—[Philadelphia Call.

"What is the breed of your calf?" said a would-be buyer to a farmer. "Well," said the farmer, "all I know about it is that his father gored a justice of the peace to death, tossed a book agent into the fence corner, and stood a lightning rod man on his head; and his mother chased a female lecturer two miles, and if that ain't breed enough to ask $4 on you needn't take him!"

William H. Shakespeare is running for Secretary of State in Michigan on the ticket with old Bogote. If this is the Shakespeare who has written some books, we are sorry to hear of his taking to politics—Democratic politics, too, in a Republican State.—[Buffalo Express.

The volume of water in the Paris reservoirs is very low.

In the northeastern island of Terra del Fuego, the Ona people, who intermarry frequently with the more southern Yahgans (as they are called by the English missionaries), are the tallest race on the globe, according to the report of the French Mission to Cape Horn, presented to the Academy of Science, Paris, by Dr. Hahn. In stock and speech these tall people appear closely related to the Patagonians of the continent.—[London Echo.

With commendable enterprise the seaside resorts of Great Britain have discarded the old sea serpent fable, and have invented another one about a mysterious floating island which always appears where it will do the most good as an advertising medium.

The war on the potato bug is said to cost Maine $50,000 for paris green a year, her farmers using an aggregate of 100 tons.—[Waterbury American.

A British and Yankee skipper were sailing side by side, and in the mutual chaff the English captain hoisted the Union Jack and cried out: "There's a rag of 'emotion for you." The Yankee unfurled the Stars and Stripes and shouted back: "And there is the goodness which broided it."—[Boston Journal.

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