MISLED PROHIBITIONISTS.

A LETTER FROM FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

HOW VOTES FOR MR. ST. JOHN WILL AID THE PARTY OF THE GROG-SHOP AND THE BULLDOZER.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: Among the political forces of the hour, characterized by irrational individualism and a rampant tendency to faction which threatens not only the stability of political parties but popular government itself, reducing society to a condition of chaos, that one which proposes to organize a National Prohibition party and to give its vote in the present election for ex-Governor St. John, of Kansas, is, perhaps, best entitled to respect. It certainly is more worthy of consideration than that other party which, masquerading in the sham of independence, is laboring might and main to bring back to power the old Democratic party, and is willing to assassinate a great and good party merely from personal dislike to James G. Blaine, though to this hour it has not proved a single charge it has made against the object of its spite.

The Prohibition party stands upon a different footing, and it is actuated by different motives. Though, as I think, it is manifestly wrong and abundant in mischief, its members are among the most conscientious and philanthropic of the American people.

There is no denying that these people, though manifestly in error, are actuated by pure motives. Dominated by a single idea, detached from all questions affecting the general moral and material interests of the country, having before them an object which excludes all else, assuming to follow in the footsteps of those noble men and women who waged a thirty years' moral warfare against slavery, and were instrumental in making possible the overthrow of the slave system, these Prohibitionists think to do the same for intemperance.

Such a people are not to be ridiculed or denounced out of their convictions. Against them no weapons should be brought less effective than reason, truth and humanity.

Lest what I am about to say shall be rejected on the presumption that I have a leaning toward liquor, I may say that I am both a temperance man and a prohibitionist. I neither drink, smoke, chew, nor take snuff. Yet I am not, in a party sense, a prohibitionist, or in favor of erecting a political party upon that single issue; certainly not at the present time, when the practical effect of the organization of such a party is to withdraw votes from the Republican party, and thus to strengthen and place in power the rum and slavery Democratic party.

From the nature and composition of the Republican party, composed of the most moral and philanthropic of the American people, the Prohibition party will naturally draw ten votes from that party, to one from the Democratic party.

It is notorious that the strength and prestige of the Democratic party is due to the solid vote of the South, and almost equally due to the solid vote of the dram-shops of the North.

When, therefore, I am asked to vote for Mr. St. John, I am asked to assist, not the cause of temperance or prohibition, for at present such assistance is impossible, but to place in power a party distinguished for its sympathy with intimidation, lawless violence, and the destruction of the freedom of the ballot in the South, while it supports the whiskey-drinking customs of the North.

It is nothing against this, that our friends of the Prohibition party are at heart opposed alike to the grog-shop and the bulldozer's whip. I speak only of the effect of their political action and of the defence that they make of that action.

They say, "Suppose we do defeat the election of James G. Blaine and John A. Logan, and thus overthrow the Republican party, and bring into power Grover Cleveland and Thomas A. Hendricks, and the old Democratic party, the final result will be good, since out of the ruins of the Republican party there will arise a Prohibition party, which, four years hence, through disgust at the wickedness of the Democratic party, will come into power and destroy the manufacture and traffic in ardent spirits altogether;" an assumption about as wild and irrational as it is possible to conceive.

Suppose the main fact in this prohibition argument be granted, a thing utterly opposed to reason, what better is that argument than open, undisguised justification of doing a damnable evil in order that, by some mysterious way, good may come?

Man's mission in this world is to do good, and to leave to the inscrutable wisdom of Providence the mission of bringing good out of evil. Any other moral philosophy than this leads to moral confusion and to the bottomless pit. But there is not the slightest shadow of a probability that the defeat of the Republican party in the approaching election will destroy that party, or that the Democratic party, once in power, would be hurled from it at the end of four years by a Prohibition party. By its principles, its antecedents, and the character of the men who compose it, as well as by the spirit of progress that pervades it, the Republican party gives the strongest assurance of its permanence.

It is nothing against this position that the old Abolition party defeated and destroyed the Whig party, nor is the point well taken when it is said that my position is that of the old Whigs as against the Abolition party of forty years ago. My answer is that there is no force in the supposed analogy between the cases.

The similarity lacks likeness, for the cases are fundamentally different. The Abolitionists had reasons for opposing both the Whig and Democratic parties which do not apply, in any just sense, to the Republican party. Both the Whig and the Democratic parties were openly and shamelessly committed by their platforms and by their candidates to the maintenance of slavery and to the suppression of every manifestation of opposition to slavery. Both Henry Clay and James K. Polk were slaveholders.

In regard to prohibition, the Republican party occupies no such position. It neither condemns nor approves a man for being a prohibitionist. It simply awaits a settled judgment of the people in respect of that issue, and meanwhile does nothing to hinder the growth of public opinion on that subject. It simply does what every party which believes in a government of the people and by the people should do, to wit: executes the popular will.

The idea that a few men can get together and say, "Go to, now, we will make a political party," on this or that separate issue, and succeed, is a mistake. Wendell Phillips said the truth when he said, "Parties are not made—they grow." A party, to succeed, must not only have ideas, but numbers. A few men, combined together, may work mischief by depriving a good party of power and putting a bad party in power. But in order to accomplish any good end, it must itself have either a majority or a reasonable probability of becoming a majority. Flat parties, no more than flat money, can be popular under our Government.

When, by discussion and the operation of moral forces, it shall be the settled judgment of the American people that the traffic in ardent spirits shall be abolished, the Republican party will be as ready to register that judgment and put it in the shape of wise legislation, as any party which may now or hereafter be formed.

The mistake our prohibition friends are now making is full of mischief and possible disaster. It is based upon the assumption that we no longer have a Southern question, and that the mission of the Republican party is ended. Both propositions are erroneous. Until the Constitution of the United States, in all its provisions and amendments, is respected in the Southern States as in the Northern States, we shall still have a Southern question. Until the gates of education shall be equally thrown open to colored and white people alike, in the Southern States, we shall still have a Southern question. Until the pathway to the ballot box in the South shall be straight, smooth, and safe to a Republican as to a Democrat, we shall still have a Southern question, and one with which only the Republican party has thus far shown the needed wisdom and disposition to deal.

We ask our Prohibition friends in the name of their old time Anti-slavery sentiments and their love of justice and liberty, to stand by the Republican party now, and until justice and liberty shall be established, and the ballot box securely established and respected in all the land. Let us do one work at a time, and begin a new work only when one already begun has been properly finished.

Yours truly, FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

GOSSIP FROM OVER THE SEA.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

From Mr. Edwin Yates's World (London).

WELLINGTON AND THE ZULUS.

"I was an eye-witness of a most interesting and affecting incident," a correspondent writes, "associated with the visit of the late Duke of Wellington to the Zulu exhibition at St. James's Hall, when those swarthy-skinned warriors made their appearance in London. His Grace was seated in the front row of reserved seats, and when the Zulus were conducted round by their interpreter, the latter explained to them his relationship to the "Great Duke," whose equestrian statue they had so much admired before its removal from Decimus Burton's arch. All the party thereupon, with one accord, suddenly prostrated themselves at the Duke's feet, which, together with his hands, they devoutly kissed with an amount of reverence I could not have given the swarthy beings credit for the possession of. The Duke was very much affected, and seemed quite unable to account for such a display of affection toward him, which the interpreter explained, was solely due to his being the son of so famous a warrior as his illustrious father."

MORE INTERESTING THAN INDOLENT.

"Indolent reviewers," didn't Lord Tennyson call them? Here is one, at least, who does not deserve that epithet. "M. Andres G. Cyril Maciel, literary and trades reviewer, writes thus to a friend of mine:

9 DORSET SQUARE, Aug. 15, 1884.

DEAR SIR: I beg to state that I am open to review your—for you for the sum of 10s. 6d., and procure its insertion (sic) in a leading class paper. I am also open to review any other productions from your pen. Faithfully yours, A. MACIEL.

Good man, Maciel: ought to get on.

PINAFORE AT SEA.

Fired by the recent theatrical triumphs on board the Achilles, the officers of the Agincourt have decided on producing H. M. S. Pinafore in its native element. The bridges and part of the quarter-deck will come in as stage, and, needless to say, all the accessories will be as perfect as the real thing can make them. The "sisters and the cousins and the aunts" probably will be a little gruff of voice; but then Sir Joseph Porter will arrive in a real barge, the splash of whose oars will be heard as he comes alongside; he will come up a real gangway, and be piped by a real boatswain while a veritable guard of marines will present arms in the historical song. I wonder this idea has never been taken up before; for, with anything like careful rehearsals, an immense success may be anticipated.

JOSEPH DE NITTIS.

The painter Joseph de Nittis died suddenly last Thursday at St. Germain-en-Laye, where he was passing the summer. For some weeks M. de Nittis had been suffering from congestion of the lungs, but his friends did not consider his condition to be dangerous or to threaten such a premature end. M. de Nittis was only thirty-eight years of age. Born at Barletta, in the province of Naples, he went to Paris in 1868, and studied under Brandon and Gerome; in 1869 he exhibited at the Salon; and since then his work has constantly occupied the public, the critics, and the painters, for he was an artist full of talent, intelligence, and originality. No painter has ever rendered better than M. de Nittis the gray light of London or the luminous atmosphere of Paris. His pictures of the Place des Pyramides and of the Place de la Concorde, now in the Luxembourg, are marvels of observation; they are the work of an *impressionniste* who was at the same time a delicate observer, an excellent draughtsman, and a natural colorist. The painting of De Nittis, his landscapes, his street scenes, the remarkable pastels, his water-colors, were all profoundly original and full of power; and young as the painter was, he exercised an immense influence over the work of his French contemporaries. M. de Nittis was the incarnation of Neapolitan gaiety and wit, and a most charming, tender and sympathetic man. His studio in the Rue Viete was the rendezvous of the most diverse spirits in the literary, artistic, and social world of Paris, who united on this neutral ground in admiration of the talent and personal charm of their host. M. de Nittis was Chevalier of the Legion of Honor and Commander of the Crown of Italy.

IN MEMORY OF BUCCLEUCH.

The Scottish national memorial to the late Duke of Buccleuch is to consist of a bronze statue of colossal size which is to be erected in Princes Street Gardens at Edinburgh on an admirable site, which has been granted by the Lord Provost and magistrates. Dr. R. Anderson, of Edinburgh, is preparing designs for the memorial, and the statue is to be executed by Mr. Boehm.

COSTUMES AT OSTEND.

Of course we have eccentricities, and one was to be seen in a lady of "a certain age," who had managed to preserve a young-looking figure with a rather *passé* face. She wore a costume of cream muslin sprinkled over with a large terra-cotta pattern, stockings of the same color, and very high-heeled shoes, a little straw bonnet trimmed with pale blue, which, combined with rather short skirts, gave her quite a jaunty juvenile look when she walked, that was not assumed in the first age. There are also two little sisters who go by the name of "Dresden China," and are noted for their remarkable costumes. They walk about like "Dians" in the daytime in skirts of broad black and yellow stripes and black jackets, into the pockets of which they run their hands; the hats they wear very high-pointed cream hats and very exaggerated tournures. Another of their toilettes that is wonderful consists of black net, with tablets of the same striped across the slate-colored velvet, and yellow pointed hats. Their hair, which is dark brown, is dyed to a golden hue, and their faces make a little of the Hebrew type of countenance. They appear in a different gown those every evening at the Kursaal, accompanied by a mother quite as extraordinary as themselves. The three of them are in strange contrast, as to attire, to the queen, who walked with his Majesty by the sea the other day. She was modestly and simply dressed in cream, with pink trimmings, and a lace hat. Under her arm she carried a little dog, and was accompanied by the young Princess, her daughter. The King, who is slightly lame, walked leaning on the arm of an equerry. His great amusement seems to be to sit on the Clarendon front of the Kursaal, and fall into friendly chat with any of his neighbors who will talk to him. The palace is a fine, though not very imposing, building, standing a little way from the rest of the hotels on the Place. Half of it was built in, and brought over from England, the other half here.

From The St. James Gazette.

ROBIN AND THE BOYS.

It is probably literally true, and is certainly not a mere figure of speech, to say that for many years past every schoolboy has been familiar with the name of the late Mr. Bohn. His friends and acquaintances knew him as a remarkable man, a considerable scholar, and an eminent publisher and collector. But his name was, and don't trouble, a household word in the mouths of an enormous public who associated it exclusively with the "crribs" of which he was the standard provider. It is difficult even now for some of us to hear his name mentioned without feeling a suggestion of moral depravity. "Bohns" are not always very good translations, and most schoolmasters are familiar enough with them to be able to recognize a possible bodily adopted in translation; but the fact that they existed for almost all known classical works gave them undisputed supremacy. Of course many puns have been made on the name. "He may not have a skeleton in his cupboard, but he has a shelf full of Bohns," and such well-known jests, will long testify to the widespread character of the great publisher's fame.

HANLAN'S MYSTERIOUS DEFEAT.

A correspondent writes: The scraps of news regarding Hanlan's defeat which have come to hand during the week cause many of us to share the puzzled feeling expressed in your note on Monday last. I saw the Canadian race with Laycock. After the first eighty yards he merely amused himself; and although he let Laycock draw up a little at Hammersmith Bridge, he was sulking quietly all the time, and evidently was tickled by the sight of the Australian's frantic exertions. Laycock beat Boss, Boss beat Trickett, Trickett beat Beach, and then Hanlan waits three years, and once more beats Laycock by about a quarter of a mile. We then hear that Hanlan has held his own with an eight-oar, and then within a week he is defeated by Beach. On "paper" Hanlan ought to be ten lengths faster than Beach over a three-mile course; and I am certain that he could not have been with him when the race took place. I have followed him in all his races, and I never saw him except himself strongly but once. He was rowing alongside of Boyd, and the men had travelled about twenty yards. Hanlan paused for a second, and then lay down to his work. He brought his chin over his knees, and took one long swift drag at the water; then he struck twelve times very rapidly; and in all my life I never saw a boat move so fast. Boyd was doing all he could, yet he seemed to be standing still, and the Canadian covered the first mile in the quickest time ever known for the distance. Not a man who saw that amazing exhibition of strength and science will believe that we have any measure of Hanlan's ability. My own impression is that if he were tired enough to put the Thames course on a full keel in any reasonable minutes. I have never seen him pressed after his third or fourth stroke, yet he has not the fine nastest "sulkers" in England. All games considered, it is probable that the champion was unwell. He is still a very young man, and it is not likely that his powers are failing.

TRIBUNE FRESH AIR FUND.

Amount brought forward	$21,027 66
Five little girls of Lake View	1 13
Contributors at a little Sunday-school class	1 40
E.	25 00
E. M. M.	2 00
Newport	10 00
Collection on sleeping-car Bath, September 1, in aid of returning children to same train	11 00
North Pownal, Vt.	2 00
Total Sept. 5, 1884	$21,059 99

SENT INTO THE COUNTRY BY CHILDREN.

Twenty-four children will start this morning for a week at Long Eddy, N. Y. They owe this pleasure trip to the kindness of Julia Collins, and Katie and Orville Tift, of Mystic Bridge, Conn., three children who recently held a fair and with the proceeds will pay the board of the twenty-four children. In this way the city children are truly the guests of the little ones in Mystic Bridge.

KILLING HIS WIFE AND HIMSELF.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 5.—Thomas Libby, of the Prout's Neck House, Cape Elizabeth, who is staying at the City Hotel here, shot and killed his wife this morning and then killed himself. The woman was of bad character and had latterly worked at Libby's Hotel as a table girl. At one time she was possessed of considerable property left by her father, and it is stated she became responsible for large sums of money on account of Samuel Reynes, who is now in the Portland Jail, charged with forgery.

THE REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN.

CLOSING THE MAINE CAMPAIGN.

A DEMONSTRATION AT LEWISTON—MR. BLAINE LOUDLY CHEERED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

LEWISTON, Sept. 5.—Mr. Blaine arrived here this afternoon from Manchester, N. H. There was a crowd at the Manchester depot on his departure and at other stations along the route the people crowded about the car and cheered. Whenever and wherever he appears, whether in the State or out of it, is the signal for every conceivable kind of demonstration of enthusiasm. There was a large gathering at the depot here. Mr. Blaine alighted from the train in company with Governor Long, of Massachusetts. The Blaine and Logan Battalion was at the depot to act as escort. As soon as the crowd caught sight of Mr. Blaine there was great cheering and it took an army of police to clear the road to the hotel in the park where the mass meeting was held. At least 10,000 persons surrounded the stand and stood in the hot sun for hours to see Mr. Blaine and hear the speaking. There were present on the stand Mr. Blaine, Senator Hawley, ex-Governor Long, General Gibson and Judge West, of Ohio, Colonel A. Louden Snowden, of Philadelphia, Thomas H. Dudley, of New-Jersey, J. C. Burrows, of Michigan, Colonel H. S. Osgood, of Augusta, General George H. Beal and others.

Senator Hawley was the first speaker. The time for argument, he said, has passed away and the time for voting was at hand. He specially impressed on his hearers the importance of remembering that the voting must be done in the North, and the Solid South alone gave the Democrats any chance of success.

Ex-Governor Long, of Massachusetts, spoke for an hour. He referred to the loss of Maine four years ago by the Republicans, and said that he was glad to see that under the leadership of James G. Blaine it was likely to give at least 10,000 Republican majority this year, and to elect all four members of Congress, including Mr. Reed. Mr. Blaine, he said, was certain to be elected by an overwhelming majority. Mr. Long said that he brought from Massachusetts the promise of a great victory. He found the people there even more earnest for Blaine than at the candidate's home, where he is so highly esteemed. The Independents, he stated, as a matter of numbers would have a small influence on the result. He knew, because he had been there himself in 1872. When he followed Sumner that campaign taught him that the people will overthrow a leader for a principle, but they will not abandon principle for a leader. Time has shown that the people are right, refusing to abandon their party to gratify personal prejudices of leaders, and the misguided Independents of to-day would find that out. Mr. Long said that his heart and his convictions were with his party, because it was right. Grover Cleveland, he said, represented a wash which the Democratic party had put on its face, but Thomas A. Hendricks was its candidate.

Mr. Blaine was then introduced amid cheering. He said:

I have the luxury this year, Mr. Chairman, of hearing speeches and not making them; and I only take this chair to acknowledge this generous reception and to present to you one with whom my memory goes back to boyhood, and to my college day, a man whom I have always loved as father. I will introduce to you the Hon. W. West, of Ohio, a man distinguished in his profession by honorable career in the judiciary.

Judge West made an eloquent address, and was followed by Colonel A. Louden Snowden and General Gibson.

Mr. Blaine returned to Augusta after the speaking. A great torchlight demonstration took place here to-night. There were about 2,000 uniformed men bearing torches, and bands were present from Pittston, Bangor, Augusta, Waterville, Livermore, Skowhegan and other places. The residences were beautifully decorated and illuminated. This was the great closing demonstration of the canvass. There will be meetings in various places in the State to-morrow. All indications point to a great Republican victory on Monday. The Democrats are hard at work and apparently confident of keeping down the Republican majority. Governor Robie said to-day that he had no fear of the success of the Democratic scheme of corruption.

EMERY A. STORRS IN PATERSON.

A RINGING SPEECH, FOLLOWED BY REMARKS BY MR. PHELPS.

Despite the oppressive heat Washington Hall the largest in Paterson, was filled last evening with people who came to listen to Emery A. Storrs. Mr. Storrs showed the difference between the Democratic and Republican parties. Within the past quarter of a century, he said, to measure productive of good to the Nation has been inaugurated by the Democratic party, and every such measure has been opposed by it. The Democratic party opposed the War and the abolition of slavery; it favored repudiation of the National debt and opposed resumption of specie payments, and this year reiterated its policy of tariff for revenue only, declared in 1872 and 1876 in its National platforms. The Republican party had the same old enemies to fight. In 1864 as at present it was opposed by the united British press and manufacturers, by the solid South, by the Democratic party, by Cleveland, Toombs, Hendricks, and Jefferson Davis. The party is led now by the same leaders which led it in the days of treasonable conspiracy. Mr. Storrs then considered Hendricks's record, saying that by no speech, vote, conversation, dream or nightmare could Cleveland's opinions be ascertained. Hendricks always was an apologist and advocate of slavery. He voted for the repeal of the Missouri compromise and defended the Dred Scott decision. He opposed an amendment to the Indiana Constitution and thereby opposed giving colored people the right to testify, and receive the same pay for shedding their blood as soldiers as white men. He opposed the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments, and declared in speech in the Senate that if Eastern Abolitionists were to carry the day the Northwest would have to cut away from the East, and hurl from his seat that old tyrant, Abraham Lincoln. Mr. Storrs then considered the tariff, picturing the decadence of the woolen, tin and cigar industries in San Francisco after the introduction of Chinese labor, and said that undoubtedly all American industries would be annihilated if American labor were by free trade brought into competition with the pauper labor of other countries.

During the speech Congressman Phelps entered the hall. The audience broke into boisterous applause, and several minutes, during which cheer after cheer were given, elapsed, before Mr. Storrs could continue. Mr. Phelps subsequently addressed the audience, thanking them for their demonstration of good will. For years New-Jersey had sought for an avenue to find its way into Republican ranks, and this year it had found that avenue. Americans, Germans and Irish believe Democratic pledges of protection to home industries, and four years ago elected Garfield. Since that time the Democratic party has been busily driving nails into its own coffin by the election of Randall, the advocacy of the Morrison bill, the making of the platform at Chicago to suit Watterson and Carlisle, the refusal to nominate Governor Hoadly, the triumphant nomination of Hurd, and in many other ways showing that it was inimical to American industries, dealing itself the last blow by the nomination of Cleveland, whose opinions on the tariff nobody seemed to know.

FOUR CLERGYMEN SPEAK FOR BLAINE.

WELTONVILLE, N. Y., Sept. 2.—The largest forcing ever held in this place to consider political questions assembled to-day. The occasion was a Blaine and Logan pole and banner raising in front of the house of Mr. Herrick. At 2 p. m. the roads in all directions were filled with farmers' wagons, and other conveyances, loaded with men women and children. Fully a thousand people assembled, many Democrats and a few Prohibitionists being among them. The speakers were the Rev. Dr. H. M. Cryderman, presiding elder of the Methodist Church; the Rev. Mr. Conway, of Brooklyn; the Rev. Dr. Peck, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Owego, and the Rev. Dr. Washburn, of the Baptist Church, Maine, N. Y. The names of the canvass were thoroughly presented, the duty of voting for the Prohibition candidates, and thus helping to place Cleveland in the White House, being especially urged upon by Dr. Cryderman and Peck, and Mr. Conway for a wonderful discourse. The tariff, free, and fair ballot and honest counting, as he illustrated the hypocrisy of the Democratic platform, and the record of the Democratic party on the tariff. Mr. Washburn, who served through the war as a soldier, said the ministers helped make the Republican party, and would not now even themselves fools by helping to place in the name of St. John, to put Cleveland, who was not a saint, in the Presidential office.

DISTURBING THE RED HOOK MEETING.

The outrageous manner in which the rowdies of the twelfth Ward of Brooklyn interfered with the Republican meeting in Red Hook Point Thursday evening was severely condemned yesterday. The inefficiency of the police and their lukewarmness in preserving order were sharply criticised, and the fact that Police Commissioner Partridge and Superintendent Campbell (a Democrat), failed to send a force of men sufficient to maintain order was remarked. The matter is to be laid before Mayor Low and Commissioner Partridge, and will be considered at the meeting of the Mayor's cabinet on Wednesday. In the worst days of Democratic "ring rule" in Brooklyn, no public meeting was ever more wantonly disturbed. Mr. Hurley and Henry Nicoll went to Commissioner Partridge last week and asked for police protection at the meeting, as a disturbance was feared. He promised to send such extra men, but only a sergeant and a few men were present, and their feeble efforts were derided by the throng.

SPEAKERS IN THIS STATE.

James D. Warren and Andrew S. Draper had charge of the Republican State Committee rooms yesterday, but the day was so warm that work could not be done with comfort. Nevertheless, there was considerable labor executed on the list of campaign speakers. The committee will have the following speakers making speeches in various parts of the State next week: R. G. Horr, Silas B. Butcher, J. Rider Casey, J. H. Selkreg, J. R. Angel, F. B. House, Anson S. Wood, William Wood, Mahlon Chance, Colonel Archibald Baxter, J. R. O'Beirne, General Anson G. McCook, and Alexander V. Campbell.

TARRYTOWN FULLY AROUSED.

A GREAT RALLY FOR BLAINE AND LOGAN—OPPOSITION EFFORTS FRUITLESS.

Tarrytown was ablaze last evening with a torchlight procession, fireworks, and enthusiasm in honor of the dedication of a new wigwam to the Republican party, and a ratification mass-meeting of Blaine and Logan. This meeting has been the town talk for days, and the rabid element of the Democracy predicted its failure and threatened to break it up if it was held. They also organized a moonlight excursion up the Hudson, and had the barge brilliantly lighted and an expensive band engaged. But the barge sailed away with only the officers on board, while the young men turned out with the Plumed Knights. Such a demonstration was never seen before in Tarrytown. Democrats and Republicans stand together in this contest and vie with each other in shouting for Blaine and Logan. Long before 8 o'clock every seat in the wigwam was taken and the aisles were packed and the audience remained until the close of the meeting. The Tarrytown Cornet Band played patriotic airs, and Captain Fred Hoe, commanding the Hoe Battery, awakened the echoes along the Hudson for Blaine and Logan by firing a salute of fifty guns. The interior of the wigwam was brilliantly illuminated, decorated with bunting and ornamented with campaign texts.

Robert Sewell, who presided, delivered an able an eloquent address. He traced the record of the Republican party from its foundation to the present time and compared it with the blank record of the Democracy during the same period, and urged every one as a duty owed to his country, to preserve the party that had proved true to its principles and faithful to its trusts. He had just returned from Europe, and in England he said he had found the prevailing sentiment to be against the election of Blaine and Logan. The reason for this was easily understood. The English were giving voice to a selfish instinct. They desire to see the United States declare in favor of free-trade, and would use every effort to aid the Democracy. "The American people should rise in their might as they did in Boston Harbor, at a little tea party, and hurl back English interference in American politics, and give English impudence a blow from which it will never recover, by rolling up such a majority for Blaine and Logan that none but the foolish could fail to understand its meaning. Silas B. Dutcher and General James R. O'Beirne also addressed the meeting.

Among those present were Judge Noah Davis, the Rev. J. P. Church, W. A. Burnham, Professor D. S. Rowe, Dr. J. J. Linson, Judge Kendell, William Ortier, jr., and W. D. Raymond.

NOTES OF THE CANVASS.

A largely attended meeting of Germans was held last night at the headquarters of the XIth Assembly District German Republican Association, at No. 89 First-ave. Ex-State-Senator F. Edman presided. Resolutions enunciating Blaine and Logan were unanimously adopted amid enthusiasm. Dr. Carl Savary made many telling hits at Carl Schurz, *The Staats Zeitung* and Mr. Curtis. Speeches were made also by Charles A. Reuter, Thomas Rahman and others.

The colored Blaine and Logan club of the VIIth Assembly District met at No. 4 Minetta Lane last evening and admitted a large number of new members. Owing to the fact that an old colored Republican campaign organization, known as the Minetta club, exists in the neighborhood the voters from Sullivan-st. were looked upon as invaders, and there will be a lively emulation between the two.

A good-sized audience gathered last evening at No. 435 Strawberry-st., at the regular meeting of the XVth Assembly District Blaine and Logan club. The meeting was addressed by J. W. Pierce, of Louisiana, who was one of the colored delegates to the Chicago Convention.

The Young Men's Blaine and Logan Campaign Club of the XIIth Assembly District was organized last night at No. 749 Fifth-avenue, the following officers were elected: Moses Ezekiel, president; Andrew Green, vice-president; Adolph Meschuch, John Seitz, secretaries, and Fred Bach treasurer.

A mass-meeting under the auspices of the Fifth District Republican Association was held Thursday night in a large open shed at the intersection of Communipaw, Montgomery and Harrison-aves., Jersey City. About 2,000 people were in attendance and intense enthusiasm prevailed. Ex-Congressman Lewis A. Brigham presided. Stirring speeches were made by Major Conner, of Brooklyn, and Assemblyman Cole. There was a large parade of Uniformed Republican clubs, the organizations participating being Companies A, B and C of the Fourth Regiment, Blaine and Logan Battalion, the Furman Battery, Gale Light Guard, Tolley Light Guard and Thomas D. Mills Guard.

The Republican campaign was opened at Westport last evening. A banner was raised, there was music by the band and a display of fireworks witnessed by 2,000 people. Ex-Governor W. M. Stone, of Iowa, made an address.

A torchlight in Blaine and Logan meeting was held at Bushwick-ave. and Decorsey, Brooklyn, on Thursday evening. It was large and enthusiastic. Benjamin Thompson and Jared J. Chambers made a speech.

The Democrats of Seacliff, N. J., attempted to form a Cleveland club a week ago, but only three persons were present. Last evening another attempt was made, but only six persons were present—five Democrats and one Republican. The Democrats of Seacliff are opposed to Cleveland on account of his moral record.

A Blaine and Logan Club was organized in Shrub Oak, Westchester County, on Tuesday, with John J. Roake president; Gilbert Darrow, A. M. Clark, Jesse Ryder, J. J. Carpenter, vice-presidents; S. W. Furman and E. B. Kear, secretaries; C. W. Underhill, treasurer; and Ezra L. Purdy, sergeant-at-arms. About 150 signed the roll. General George W. Palmer addressed the meeting.

The Blaine and Logan Pioneer Club of Richmond County was organized at Clifton, S. I., last night, 100 strong.

NINETY-FOUR DEGREES IN THE SHADE.

ANOTHER HOT DAY IN THE CITY—SEVERAL CASES OF SUNSTROKE.

Long before he condescended to think of rising himself, the sun began to lay his plans yesterday for his day's campaign. This intention was foreshadowed by the figures on the thermometer, which stood at 73 degrees at 3 a. m. With so good a start the thermometer, though meeting occasional reverses managed to hold its own during the day, and even threatened at one time to reach 100. Between noon and 3:30, by a spurt it reached 94, but somewhat wearied by the effort, it dropped suddenly into the eighties.

"Is this September?" asked one perspiring pedestrian of his sole partner.

"Yes—by the calendar—exclusively!" was the reply.

Dignity and "dickies" were at a discount, those who attempted to maintain the starched propriety of linen collars and shirt-fronts met with disastrous defeat, and the happiest persons encountered were the young men who disguised themselves in lawn-tennis shirts.

In the Exchanges the chief business seemed to be keeping cool, and a rise or fall in prices was less earnestly sought than a fall in temperature. The seaside resorts did a good business. One relief, however, was afforded the newly arrived trans-Atlantic traveller, they found the new Barge Office cooler than the enclosed piers, where they were compelled to await the examination of their baggage.

The record of the day, as recorded at Hudnut's, stood as follows, compared with the same date last year:

	1883.	1884.		1883.	1884.
3 a. m.	62	75	3:30 p. m.	74	91
6 a. m.	62	71	6 p. m.	77	88
9 a. m.	67	77	9 p. m.	63	82
12 m.	70	84	12 mid.	56	...

The cases of sunstroke were:

PETERSON, John, age fifty-three, of Prospect and Eleventh-ave., Hoboken, was overcome by the heat in a street car in Ninth-ave. last evening and taken home.

PETTY, Warren, age eighteen, fell in a fit from the heat, at 350 East Twenty-fourth-st. Friends took him to his home, No. 347 East Twenty-fourth-st.

WEIDLER, Frederick, age twenty-five, of Leonard-st., Williamsburgh, was prostrated by the heat.

WEHRIG, Ambrose, German, age thirty-eight, a laborer, overcome while at work on the dome, was found at the Chambers-st. Hospital and went home.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

GOVERNMENT INDICATIONS.

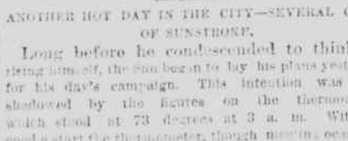
WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—For New-England, slightly cooler, generally fair weather, westerly winds.

For the Middle Atlantic States, generally fair weather, stationary temperature, variable winds.

For the Ohio Valley and Tennessee, partly cloudy weather and local showers, slight changes in temperature, southerly winds.

For the Lower Lake region, partly cloudy weather and local rains, nearly stationary temperature, variable winds.

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.



The black shows the barometer at each hour as it was in this city on Sept. 5. The dotted line shows the corresponding hours for the previous evening. The temperature was taken every two hours by the sergeant detailed for the duty, and the results are indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, 791 Broadway.

TRIBUNE OFFICE, Sept. 6—1 a. m.—The movement of the barometer during the clear weather yesterday was slightly downward. The temperature ranged between 71° and 94°, the average (80½°) being 15½° higher than on the corresponding day last year and 4° higher than on Thursday.

Fair weather and stationary temperature, may be expected to-day in this city and vicinity.

A DEMORALIZED LION.

From The London Globe.

The demoralizing effect of captivity even upon the king of beasts was sadly exemplified at the Zoological Gardens of Posen the other day. A lion lion walked out of the door, which his keeper had accidentally left open, and instead of roaring about to devour the spectators, jumped up to the top of a tree. The branch broke, and the lion fell and stunned himself. Then he was shut up again. Prolonged imprisonment had, no doubt, muddled the poor creature's mind until he was not sure whether he was a monkey or a bird.

THE DEATH OF SECRETARY FOLGER.

MOURNING AT HIS HOME.

BUSINESS GENERALLY SUSPENDED IN GENEVA—PREPARATIONS FOR THE FUNERAL.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

GENEVA, Sept. 5.—The death of Secretary Folger has been almost the sole theme of conversation throughout this section to-day. In Geneva business has been generally suspended, except in black and white goods, of which immense quantities have been sold for placing on buildings and residences. Store fronts present almost solid masses of mourning goods, while the fronts of private residences are draped with festoons of black and white. Flags at half-mast are to be seen everywhere about Geneva. Charles W. Folger, only son of the Secretary, is expected hourly from Alexandria, Va., and his two sisters, Susan and Jennie, are expected to-morrow afternoon. The funeral will occur on Tuesday at 2 p. m. President Arthur has telegraphed that he will endeavor to attend the funeral, and has asked to know as soon as possible the exact hour when the services will be held. Secretaries Frelinghuysen and Brewster have also announced their intention to attend the obsequies. Acting Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Charles E. Coon has telegraphed that a large number of officials in the Treasury Department will attend the funeral in a body, and word has been received that twenty-five Custom House officials from New-York will be in attendance.

The Board of Village Trustees at a special meeting passed a resolution asking merchants throughout Geneva to close their places of business during the hours of the funeral. The Folger Guards, a local military organization, is preparing to join in the funeral procession. It is believed here that fully 10,000 people from all parts of this section will be in Geneva the day of the funeral, and hundreds of telegrams have poured into this village to-day asking for the date and hour of the funeral. The Secretary was known everywhere hereabout and all are anxious to do him honor. The funeral will be conducted according to the Presbyterian rites, Secretary Folger having been a devoted member of that church for thirty years. The body will be buried in the Folger family lot where Mrs. Folger was buried seven years ago.

W. W. Wright said this evening: "I see that many editorials upon Judge Folger's death have stated that his defeat for Governor in 1882 weighed heavily upon his mind and indirectly caused his death. I have been on extremely intimate terms with him for forty years and we spent hours together since that defeat and I know it never worried him at all after the first month. Although he was an ambitious man he was too much of a philosopher to let defeat worry him. He never said much about his defeat but when it was mentioned he spoke of it in a jocular way."

FORMAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE DEATH.

A LETTER TO THE CABINET—ARRANGEMENTS FOR ATTENDING THE FUNERAL.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—The Secretary of State to-day addressed the following letter to the other members of the Cabinet:

With deep regret I announce to you that the Honorable Charles J. Folger, Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, yesterday died at his home in Geneva, State of New-York. Thus has closed the life of a distinguished and respected citizen, who, by his services as an Executive officer of the United States, and as a legislator and judge of his own state, won the esteem and regard of his fellow-countrymen. The President directs that all departments of the Executive branch of the Government, and the officers subordinate to them, shall manifest due honor for the memory of this eminent citizen in a manner consonant with the dignity of the office thus made vacant and with the upright character of him who held it. To this end the President directs that the Treasury Department and its dependencies in this capital shall be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days; the several Executive departments shall be closed on the day of the funeral of the deceased, and that on all public buildings of the Government throughout the United States the national flag shall be draped in mourning and displayed at half-mast.

A telegram this afternoon to Acting Secretary Coon from Secretary Folger's physician says that he was conscious to within ten minutes of his death. He dictated letters the day before he died, and read his mail on the morning of the day of his death.

At a meeting of the chiefs of the various bureaus of the Treasury Department to-day, Comptroller Lawrence, Commissioner Johnson, Treasurer Wyman, Commissioner Evans and Solicitor Maynard were appointed a committee to draft resolutions of respect to the memory of the deceased Secretary. A number of Treasury employes expressing a desire to attend the funeral, arrangements will be made, if possible, to run a special train from Washington to Geneva the evening prior to the funeral, to return immediately after the ceremonies, so that officials may be at their desk the following morning.

The Treasury Department is closed to-day; the building is being heavily draped with black and the flags are flying at half-mast. Mr. Coon will issue an order to close sub-treasuries and Customs Houses during the hours of the funeral ceremonies.

THE PRESIDENT'S MOVEMENTS