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—"The Silver King."
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—8:30—"May Blossom."
NIBLO'S GARDEN—8—"The Seven Ravens."
NEW PARK THEATRE—8—"Corsican Bros. & Co."
STAR THEATRE—8—"Selma."
UNION SQUARE THEATRE—8—"Lyswood."
14TH STREET THEATRE—8—"Dad's Girl."
WALLACK'S THEATRE—8—"Theo."

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FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPT. 12.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—Nearly 1,000 new cases of cholera were reported in Naples yesterday. ==== General Wolseley took command in Egypt. ==== Eugenie is arranging to meet "Plon Plon." ==== Egypt's creditors are suffering.

DOMESTIC.—Governor Robie's majority still increasing. ==== Great damage by storm and flood in the Northwest. ==== Close of the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. ==== Senator Sherman sure of Ohio. ==== Meeting in Boston in the interest of "air line" to New-York. ==== A cold wave coming from the Northwest.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.—Heat made bearable by a breeze. ==== Hadley's testimony continued. ==== Story of yellow fever on a bark told. ==== The telegraph pool broken. ==== Mysterious poisoning case. ==== Arrival of Sioux Indians. ==== Sussex, Duplex, Water Lily, Monitor, Pinafore and Quebec won the Sheepshead Bay races. ==== National Association trotting races ended. ==== Heavy failure in the sugar trade. ==== Death of ex-Judge Emott. ==== The New-Yorks beat the Detroit nine. ==== A drunken German tried to kill his wife's brother and himself. ==== Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (412½ grains), 84.68 cents. ==== Stocks were dull and closed generally little better than on Wednesday.

THE WEATHER—TRIBUNE local observations indicate slightly cooler and partly cloudy weather, and possibly local showers. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 92°; lowest, 73°; average 80½°.

The friends of the late Mr. Runyon will rejoice greatly that there is so little reason to believe him guilty of any intentional wrongdoing as president of the New-Brunswick Bank. Probably, when the affairs of the concern have been more thoroughly examined, it will appear that he was entirely blameless; but it will also appear, we presume, that he was selected as president not so much for his financial ability as for his good reputation. That was a serious mistake. There is no place for a figure-head anywhere about a bank.

Some Democratic misrepresentations about the formation of a club of Irish-Americans in the little town of Chatham, in this State, have called forth an emphatic denial from a member of the association, which we publish on another page of this impression. It will be seen that the Democratic statements about the club were entirely untrue. The organization embraces a responsible class of men, who are said to represent one-third of the usual Democratic vote in Chatham. This year they are for Blaine.

The visit of the Czar and the Czarina at Warsaw, can hardly be called a successful one. To be sure, the Czar has not been assassinated; but a thousand precautionary arrests were made, and numberless other steps were taken to insure his safety. The spirit of the Poles, however, is most unfriendly to Alexander, and they refuse to take part in the festivities in his honor; no Polish woman attended the Czarina's reception. This feeling of hostility is probably not all due to the spread of Nihilistic doctrines. The love of the Poles for Poland has much to do with it.

The experience of the brig Anita Owens, just arrived in this port, is an example of the hardships and dangers which may surround the sailor. The picture of the fever-stricken ship sailing for days and days, worked by the second mate and the captain's brave young son, who took command while his father and mother lay sick in the cabin, and the crew were dead or dying in the forecastle, is a ghastly one worthy a place in some dramatic sea story, such as Clark Russell writes. No wonder Captain Murphy now thinks that a quiet New-England home is preferable to life on the ocean wave.

The backbone of the hot weather was broken yesterday. The thermometer indicated two degrees less of heat in this neighborhood, and, owing to the breeze, life in the city was more endurable than it had been for more than a week. Atmospheric disturbances are reported from various parts of the country. A cold wave is said to have started east from Manitoba; but then it does not do to put too much dependence on rumors about cold waves. The violent tornadoes in Wisconsin and Minnesota, however, and the storm in the South Atlantic region, contain more solid promise of relief.

Prohibitionists who are also Republicans, but who mean to help the Democratic party by voting for St. John, are recommended to read an extract from Mr. Hendrick's speech at Toledo, which is given elsewhere in this paper. The Democratic candidate for Vice-President says that Prohibition is wrong, of course, and that the Democratic party has always declared it to be so. Temperance people, who think to help their cause by opposing the candidates of the Republican party, which has always been the friend of wise temperance measures, and by supporting the Democrats who are their avowed enemies, certainly cannot be said to be filled with political wisdom.

BURNT POWDER.

Maine has no mercy. Its returns come in worse and worse for the Democrats every day. Their distress is painful to witness, for all their ammunition for the campaign is spoiled by this one disaster. It is worth while to consider how complete is their discomfiture. Their ammunition was as follows:

I. "*Mr. Blaine is a corrupt and dishonest man.*" His neighbors, who know him most thoroughly, including among them the most honest and intelligent people of one of the purest and most intelligent States of the Union, have given to aid him the largest majorities ever given to any candidate.

II. "*Mr. Blaine is a Know-Nothing.*" Half the Irish-born citizens of his own town and of other towns in Maine, where his whole life has been known, have exploded that lie by voting to promote his election.

III. "*Mr. Blaine's methods have been so offensive that good citizens must rebuke them.*" The people of Maine, who have known all about his methods, nail that falsehood by their overwhelming majority.

IV. "*Mr. Blaine is opposed by a tremendous Republican revolt.*" The enormous contributions of money by rich men in Boston to obtain votes against Mr. Blaine in his own State were as important as the personal efforts of their agents, or the tons of addresses by Mr. Curtis and speeches by Mr. Schurz which were sent into the State. The thundering proclamation turned out to have no votes behind it. The Democratic party proved weaker with these recruits than it had been without them.

V. "*The Republican apathy insures Mr. Blaine's defeat.*" The largest vote ever polled for any candidate in Maine is the answer. Apathy of the same sort elsewhere will appear in due season.

VI. "*The tariff is not an issue; the people care nothing about it.*" In a manufacturing State, the only towns where the gains were not amazing were those where the mills have been closed by Democratic agitation of the tariff, and where the laborers have thus been forced to seek employment elsewhere.

VII. "*The Republicans can get no money, the assessments of officials being stopped.*" The voluntary contributions from people who do not want their industries destroyed by Democratic "reform" seem to suffice to put speakers in the field, and when the people hear the facts they know how to vote.

VIII. "*The people want a change.*" But the change they are voting for is the extinction of the Democratic party, the tool for fifty years of British free-traders.

IX. "*Turn the rascals out.*" The votes show that the rascals who stole Maine a few years ago, and those who tried to steal the Presidency in 1876 by bribery, the shot-gun and cipher-dispatches, and in 1880 by vile slanders, and the Morey forgery, and hired perjuries, are "out" already, and are going to stay out.

SLANDER'S FIRST FRUITS.

In September before General Garfield was elected, the Republicans made tremendous efforts in Maine, and were barely beaten, though they polled a vote which had been surpassed only twice, and then by but little. This year, they have polled about 6,000 votes more than they did in 1880, and more than were ever cast for any candidate before in the history of the State, notwithstanding the absence of thousands of voters from their old homes by reason of the closing of manufacturing establishments, and notwithstanding the loss of some former Republicans who followed the Pharisees of Boston and New-York. The Dependents claimed to have clubs numbering several thousand in Maine; their free-trade organs in Boston had many thousand subscribers in that State. If we suppose that altogether they managed to influence 500 men to vote the Democratic ticket, and 2,000 more to stay at home, we give them all they are probably entitled to, though they claimed to control 5,000 votes.

On that supposition, about 8,500 Democrats voted the Republican ticket, besides enough to make good the loss of all Republican workers who were absent from the State. If we suppose that there were 1,500 of these, 10,000 Democrats came over to the cause of Mr. Blaine—13 per cent of the entire Democratic vote of 1880. But if there were absolutely no Dependent voters or abstainers, the Republican gain is still 6,000, or over 8 per cent of the entire Democratic vote in 1880. Somewhere between 8 and 13 per cent of the Democrats transferred their support to the candidate who was recommended to their confidence by the malignant slanders of the British free-trade organs.

Proceed, gentlemen! A few more pamphlets and addresses on "Blaine's record" will help us in Ohio. But a transfer of only 8 per cent of the Democratic vote, in addition, to compensate for the loss of all Pharisees, would make the majority in Ohio about 80,000.

THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

Scientific ardor evaporates at the temperature prevailing during the last eight days in Philadelphia. If the meeting of the American Association has been less animated and interesting than the leaders of the sections anticipated, the torrid weather has been largely at fault. Important papers have been presented by Professors Hilgard, Cope, Graham, Bell and others, and there have been several debates in which American scientists have appeared to excellent advantage as original investigators. The English visitors, however, have not taken a conspicuous part in the proceedings, and the discussions have not been as instructive as they usually are. The attendance at the sessions has steadily declined and the closing meetings have been characterized by languor and indifference. These effects are to be accounted for chiefly on meteorological grounds. With the mercury in the nineties, scientific ambition is faint-hearted and ready to resolve itself into a state of uninquisitive ignorance. It is not unwilling to make extreme concessions respecting the difference of sea-level between Sandy Hook and the South-west Pass, or to accept Professor Graham Bell's morbid apprehensions respecting the coming man's congenital deafness, or to transplant Professor Morse's friends, the Coreans, a few hundred miles due north to the Siberian pole of cold. Even the wisest men are speechless and listless when the mercury is fairly boiling in the tubes and the very elements seem to be dissolving with fervent heat.

The American Association, taking warning by this year's experience, ought to appoint an earlier month for their next annual meeting so as to avoid the oppressive heat which in this latitude seems to be reserved every season for September. It ought also to adopt stricter rules respecting the selection of papers to be read and the limitation of discussion on topics of trivial importance. The members of the American Association are more rapid and incisive speakers than the members of the British Association, but they have greater difficulty in resisting the temptation to discuss matters of slight consequence. There should be fewer and weightier papers and the annual debates should be conducted by those who have made original investigations or have mastered the difficulties of special departments of human knowledge. Less hospitality ought to be shown to crude investigators and amateur scientists. The committees in charge of the various sections need to put their good nature and kindly feelings under some restraint. The papers can easily be thinned out with a discriminating hand and the discussions restricted to important subjects embracing original investigation and profound research.

LORD DUFFERIN'S PROMOTION.

The appointment of Lord Dufferin as Viceroy of India is an honor that has been honestly and laboriously earned. His ability and tact in administering the government of British dependencies were conspicuously displayed in Canada during the critical period following Confederation. He has a genuine talent for official functions of this sort. His successors at Ottawa, Lord Lorne and Lord Lansdowne, have been able and prudent representatives of the Crown, genial and affable in manner, dignified in bearing, and brilliant and eloquent in their public addresses. But to this day the mention of Lord Dufferin's name is received by Canadians with a flush of genuine pleasure which betokens warmth of affection. He had the rare art of pleasing and flattering audiences by adroit appeals to provincial pride and at the same time of avoiding sources of irritation and of strengthening the bonds uniting the colonies with the mother State. His popularity in the Dominion has never been exceeded by any representative of the Crown. Equally marked have been his successes in diplomacy. British influence at Constantinople has been supreme since his arrival at that important post. He was the master-spirit of the Conference which preceded the Egyptian campaign. So adroit were his negotiations with the Porte and the Powers that in the course of a few years he gained the reputation of being the most versatile, ingenious and successful diplomatist in the English service. The greatest prize of the Indian civil service has now fallen to him as a reward for his brilliant service in Canada and the East.

Lord Dufferin has qualities of mind and character which admirably fit him for his new station. He has also served as Under Secretary for India and has thus acquired a special acquaintance with the routine of administration in Calcutta. Lord Ripon was one of the veterans of the India Office in London and was thoroughly conversant with all the official traditions and precedents of British government in the East. He lacked, however, that flexibility of mental organization with which Lord Dufferin is endowed, and in retiring from office will leave behind him fewer friends and more enemies than any other Viceroy has made during the last twenty years. In attempting to give the native tribunals jurisdiction over Europeans, he revived a proposal which had been warmly advocated by Lord Dalhousie in India and by Lord Macaulay in England as long ago as 1840. It was not a startling innovation, and it was applied on a small scale, only two native officials being armed with the privilege of judicial jurisdiction over Europeans. It was **a very meagre instalment of equality in judicial procedure and was designed to create the impression** that the natives were not distrusted by the governing class. If it was looked upon as a fatal blow to a system of government based on personal privilege, and was followed by a fierce agitation on the part of the Europeans, the Viceroy's policy was not seriously at fault. It was his lack of tact, coupled with a grim, intolerant manner, that accounted in large measure for his unpopularity and finally subjected him to personal affronts from British residents. Lord Dufferin will not be apt to have equal success in making enemies and exciting dislike and suspicion. He has tact, as well as firmness and pertinacity, and will undoubtedly prove one of the greatest Indian administrators.

A NEW DEPARTURE REQUIRED.

With that assumption of omniscience which is apt to characterize a certain order of clergymen, the Rev. Washington Gladden affirms that "eight years ago the great majority of the "sober men of the Republican party thought "that Mr. Blaine was not a fit man for any high "office."

Will Mr. Gladden kindly inform the limited understandings of the laity by what process he commands the thoughts of so large a company as "the great majority of the sober men of the Republican party." Unless he attributes to the Republican party a far larger amount of drunkenness than the returns show, the great majority of the Republicans expressed in the regularly organized and only practicable way "thoughts" of quite another kind. If the National conventions may be considered as representing the "sober men" of the Republican party, the great majority considered Mr. Blaine a fit man for any, the highest office. Until the final ballot more votes of delegates were cast for him in that convention than for all other men together. More than this, the delegates for Blaine were chiefly from the strongest Republican States. Counting the delegates from the States which were depended upon to elect the President, Mr. Blaine was the choice of an overwhelming Republican majority. Does Mr. Gladden deny the statistics of the Republican Convention? Does he deny that the great majorities of the Republican States were sober men? We beg to hear from Mr. Gladden on this topic.

Within a few weeks from the date of the Republican Convention—that is, about eight years ago—Mr. Blaine was appointed to the high office of United States Senator. Did Mr. Gladden publish any protest against the appointment? Did the majority of the Republican party by any newspaper, at any public meeting, through any audible National voice, disapprove the appointment? Did any minority file any protest? Does not Mr. Gladden know that a resolution was brought before the Republican State Convention in Maine, asking the Governor to appoint Mr. Blaine as Senator; and that when the resolution was read, cheer after cheer went up from the delegates and the resolution was adopted by acclamation?

When Mr. Blaine had served out the short term for which he was appointed, the Legislature of Maine elected him for the long term. Did the great majority of the sober men of the Republican party object or protest?

From the Senate Mr. Blaine was called by President Garfield into his Cabinet. Did the majority of the Republican party voice any displeasure? On the contrary the satisfaction and approval were well nigh universal—so marked, indeed, that Mr. Garfield said pleasantly that if he had put out the announcement merely as a feeler he should have been forced to stand to it, so instantaneous and decisive was the response. When the appointment was sent to the Senate for confirmation that body did not refer it to committee, but confirmed it at once by unanimous vote. Is that one of the reasons which convince Mr. Gladden that the great majority of sober Republicans think Mr. Blaine unfit for any high office?

When President Garfield died, leaving behind him a place in the hearts of the people such as no other man ever filled, to whom did the Nation turn as the man best fitted to pronounce before the whole world their grief and love and pride? Was it to a man whom the great majority of sober Republicans thought unfit for any high office? Was it to a man "far below the average of Congressional honor and honesty?"

Mr. Gladden declares that he could no more vote for Mr. Blaine than he could cut off his right hand. If Mr. Gladden's right hand must pen such false statements, such loose reasoning, such shameless conclusions as these, he can do nothing better with it than to cut it off. It is better for him to enter into life maimed than with two hands and two feet to be cast into—his own place.

MR. CARL SCHURZ'S METHODS.

The accounts of the manner in which Carl Schurz conducted himself at a political meeting lately held in Milwaukee present that spectacular reformer in a discreditable light. Bent on securing a temporary advantage, he would seem to have trampled under foot such unalienable American rights as free speech and fair play. The understanding was, according to Milwaukee and Chicago papers, that the time of the meeting was to be divided between Mr. Schurz and one of his political opponents, Mr. Brucker, and that the latter was to be allowed to put an occasional question to the former. The Schurz element in the audience (Mr. Schurz himself consenting, by declining in any manner to interfere) is shown to have brought this understanding to naught in every particular. Mr. Schurz made a very long speech. Mr. Brucker's attempt at reply was howled down, as was also his attempt to ask Mr. Schurz any questions. Brucker was literally bulldozed into silence. Carl Schurz, political reformer and advance agent of the millennium, standing by without protest while the gag was being applied. One word from him, and his heelers would have given Brucker the fair chance to which he was entitled. But the expounder of the higher political ethics declined to speak it. He was not looking out for justice; he was looking out for Carl Schurz.

Mr. Schurz's political methods, as revealed in the letter from which we quoted a day or two ago, harmonize with these disgraceful Milwaukee tactics. In the letter referred to, Mr. Schurz, writing to the chairman of a former Republican National Committee, says:

> [illegible] without financial aid were to do anything. How is it in New York? We shall have to rely in that respect upon the Eastern States. I think we may decide the German Republicans do this fall, if proper measures are taken. There certain newspapers of influence are pending. Democratic papers of influence just on the point of coming over; at other places there are German Republican papers which will have to stop if nothing is done for them, and there are many things of the kind which if immediately attended to might redound greatly to our benefit. Will you have the kindness to inform me whether any money can be had or whether there is a prospect of raising any?

We submit to Mr. Schurz's countrymen, whose votes he vulgarly assumes to carry in his breeches pocket, that a man who thus writes himself down as a machine politician of mercenary methods is not qualified to sit in effective judgment upon the acts of others. He is not a **safe guide, save for those who wish to learn the** arts of a demagogue.

WHERE, OH WHERE IS IT?

Lost, strayed or stolen. The Silent Vote. When last reported was all along the Maine coast, also inland in every one of the sixteen counties of the State. Can be identified by the caption which bore the motto, "To the Pure all things are impure." Carl Schurz's Brooklyn speech and no questions asked will be paid for its recovery. Submarine divers, horse marines members of the life-saving service, owners of grappling irons, Pinkerton's detectives, proprietors of dredging machines and all other gentlemen handy at finding dead bodies, will please drag the rivers and lakes of Maine without delay, sending their bills for services rendered to "Distressed Remnant," in care of Rev. Dr. James Freeman Clarke. It also might be well to drag the Maine woods, which were said to be full of the missing one.

With a view of expediting the recovery of the remains—in case there should prove to be any—the Distressed Remnant conceive it to be their duty to state that foul play is suspected. A careful examination of the Maine election returns warrants the belief that The Silent Vote may have been made away with by one James Gillespie Blaine, of Augusta. It can be proved that friends of his have sometimes spoken of the absent one in terms of disrespectful levity, going so far as to remark that so long as Nature continued on unfriendly terms with a Vacuum, it was idle to expect her not to abhor The Silent Vote of Maine. It is perhaps due to the said Blaine to add that he indignantly denies the charge. When confronted by the direct question, "Do you know what has become of The Silent Vote of Maine?" he promptly replied, "It is my firm conviction that if "there is such a Vote, with such a post-office, "it failed to materialize on Monday owing "to circumstances not under its control." Speaking for themselves, the Distressed Remnant have to say that they are unable to agree upon a theory to account for the disappearance. Some of them are apprehensive that The Silent Vote, becoming convinced that it was not "one of the virtues that bind society together," has fled to Canada to remain until after election. Others of them—and this is the most dismal feature of the case—shake their heads and sadly whisper to one another, "Perhaps we had better prove an appearance before taking on about a disappearance." Pending the result of the investigations of the divers, the detectives and the rest, the Distressed Remnant beg leave to inquire of the American people, in the words of Gray's Elegy,

> Can storied urn or animated bust
> Back to its mansion call the fleeting spirit,
> Can honor's voice provoke the silent dust
> Or flattery soothe the dull cold ear of Death?

All newspapers of a sympathetic turn are requested to give the above advertisement a prominent insertion. P. S. It is interesting to know that Mr. Cleveland was invited to join in the search, but declined on the ground that the office of President was "essentially executive" in its nature.

THE TRUTH ABOUT IT.

In places where the mills have closed and many workmen are idle, the Democrats are reasoning "How could we possibly be worse off than we are now?" It may be well to consider that matter a little. To-day the mills are closed in many places because there is fear of a Democratic success, and those who contemplate purchases or contracts for large quantities of manufactured products are hoping that a reduction of the tariff may enable them to buy at cheaper rates the products of ill-paid labor abroad. As a consequence, orders are withheld, purchases are confined to immediate necessities, and mills are obliged to work part time or not at all.

This is most trying for the workers, whose wages are thus reduced, or who are thrown out of employment. They are intelligent Americans, and know what the cause is, and understand right well that a Democratic victory would bring the very mis-fortunes now feared. They know, too, that the election of a Republican President and Congress would restore the state of facts which existed in the fall of 1882, when free-traders succeeded in a great number of districts. In that event, purchasers would understand that they had no reason to expect any change in the duties on imports; that the products of ill-paid labor abroad would not be permitted to come into this market, without paying any charge, to compete with the labor of American citizens, and that the Democratic party would not have power to aid its sympathizers abroad. Orders would then be given and purchases made, because there would be no longer a reason for delay. It may be doubted whether there is an intelligent business man of either party who does not realize that the immediate effect of sweeping Republican victories in Ohio and West Virginia, giving assurance of a triumph of the American policy in November, would be a revival of industries throughout the country. Whether the working people desire that result or not is for them to say.

OUR FRIENDS, THE ENEMY.

> A majority of 40,000 is now claimed for the Prohibition Amendment in Maine. The Republicans cast 80,000 votes at the election.—[World.

But the Republican plurality was only about 20,000, and a large number of the Democrats there fore voted for the amendment. As Mr. Blaine stated, in Maine it was not a party question.

> What means all the din of Democratic preparation in Missouri? Here is a long list of stump orators given appointments all over the State, Candidate Marmaduke included, and even Senators Vest and Cockrell each make about three dozen speeches.—[Springfield Republican.

The meaning is obvious. Cleveland is so weak, and the Republican party so enthusiastic, that, with the union of the Republican and Greenback voters on one ticket, the Democrats feel the need of work, even in Bourbon Missouri, the home of "the James boys."

> Very queer is the course of Mr. Hendricks regarding the candidate for President. He talks in a way that it is hard to understand upon any other theory than that he willingness to see Cleveland nominated. Well, whatever their real wish may be, they are pretty likely to see him nominated this way.—[Sun.

Mr. Hendricks honestly believes that Cleveland's connection with the ticket makes it weak, and he is right. If the party could scrape Cleveland off, and put Hendricks or any other man of reputable character in his place, it could gain a great many votes. And second, the Western Democrats believe that they are going to lose a great many votes by trying to cheat the people on the tariff question, and that the only safe policy is the honest policy—to state frankly what they intend.

> Governor Cleveland, on the contrary, stated in his acceptance letter that he accepted and "carefully approved" the 1,819 planks and all other parts of the Chicago Democratic platform.—[World.

This lacks the essential element of accuracy. Governor Cleveland did not mention the tariff plank or the tariff in any way, because he desired to help his party to obtain votes by false pretences.

> The work which the Hon. Carl Schurz is doing in the West is a kind that no other public man in the country could do so well, if, indeed, any other public man could approach it.—[Times.

At all events no public man having self-respect would attempt to approach it. A man who goes about the country, applying to the actions of another base and unwarrantable inferences in order to blacken his reputation, ought to remember that the same rules of construction, applied to himself, would make him appear one of the most infamous characters in American history.

> St. John will poll a great many votes of Republicans who do not like Blaine, even though they do not care for temperance. His candidacy will hurt the Democratic ticket far more than Butler's will the Democratic candidate.—[Memphis Appeal.

Even at the South, the Prohibitionists may see the Democrats have one hope, viz.: that the liquor ticket may be elected by the votes of the anti-liquor people.

> 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.—[New-York Evening Post.

On second thought, or say twenty-second, what does *The Post* think of its earnest convictions in regard to the worth of chastity as above set forth? Have we quoted it quite correctly, or is the entire sentence to be regarded as a typographical error? Or does *The Post* glory in the shame of that word "all"? Is it prepared to argue against all comers into the domain of morals that offences against chastity are consistent with the possession of "*all* the qualities which ennoble human nature." What! "All" the qualities? Did we distinctly understand *The Post* in its character of a family newspaper, the glass of ethics and the mould of propriety, to remark "*all*"?

> Will Mr. Blaine withdraw?—[Boston Herald, the day before Maine.

No, Mr. Blaine will not. Maine has forbidden. Your elaborate calculations of the percentage of gains on the Vermont basis might now be profitably changed to correspond with the returns from Maine.

> From nearly every part of the State comes news of Democratic activity and enthusiasm, and the assurance that everything that can be done to insure a sound Democratic report on Monday night will be done.—[Boston Post.

These reports were sent out just before the election, which it was expected would put an end to Republican prospects. Now, all the Democratic organs are saying that there was no activity, and that nothing was done on that side.

> The chairman of the State Republican Committee of Maine explains that his earlier estimates were based upon an equal division of the doubtful vote. This, however, accounts for only a part of the tremendous gain which the later returns disclose. It is now evident that the Republicans secured, not only practically the whole doubtful vote, but a great number of votes cast by former Democrats which the Republican managers had seen no reason to expect. There was "a silent vote" in Maine, it seems, and it was a vote for Blaine and protection of home industry.

The Democrats are not saying as much about the eloquence and effectiveness of Patrick Collins as they said a week ago. It was anticipated that his Jesuit appeals to the prejudices of Irish-Americans would sweep them all back into the Democratic fold. Unhappily for him, altogether too many of these voters know Mr. Collins, what he is, and what he has done, and what reasons he has for appearing as a champion of British interests. It was expected, too, that his ingenious appeals to workingmen, now out of employment, or receiving scanty wages, would have a great effect. But, unhappily for his party, the workingmen have common sense and read journals not edited in the interest of England, and do their own thinking. They can see, in spite of Mr. Collins's sophistries, that the present depression of industries is the result of a war upon the tariff which the Democratic party has waged ever since the campaign of 1882. It appears from the returns that they are determined to put an end to that warfare upon their interests, and see that the only way to do it is to bury Mr. Collins and his party under adverse majorities.

"For family-dividing, soul-destroying, damnable lying commend me to a minister." This emphatic reference to the cloth was made by a delegate in attendance upon the Democratic State Convention of Iowa. He evidently has almost as poor an opinion of ministers as that entertained by that curious family newspaper, *The Evening Post* of this city.

The news from Maine continues to improve. One of the latest summaries is in the following dispatch sent by Walker Blaine to General Logan on Wednesday:

> Returns from remote sections of the State increase the majority beyond all expectation. In 358 towns the Republican majority over Redman exceeds 18,000, and the prospect is that in the complete returns the majority may reach 19,000, and possibly be the largest ever given in the history of the Republican party in Maine, with two exceptions at the close of the war. The latest returns show that the Republicans have carried every county in the State, and have elected every member of the State Senate. The magnitude of the Republican vote is a surprise to both parties, and shows that a large number of Democrats joined our ranks.

To-day's news is even better. One dispatch from Bangor says Robie's plurality has increased to 19,000, with several towns yet to hear from. Another from Augusta gives the figures as 21,410. The Democrats and Dependents will have to work harder than ever now to show that this result is not a victory for Mr. Blaine.

On the whole, *The Boston Herald* might perhaps be induced to send 50,000 or 60,000 more papers into Maine, containing two or three pages of matter about alleged "credit frauds." The seed sown of that description seems to bear fruit abundantly, but not exactly of the sort expected.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The demand that Cleveland give place to a better man continues to be heard on every side. William C. Wilkinson, D. D., of Tarrytown, says in *The Independent* this week: "I trust Mr. Cleveland will yet do the one thing that is left to him to do for the service of his country, and of his own motion withdraw from a canvass that, handicapped as he knew he was, he ought never to have entered."

The Blaine movement is steadily gaining in Louisiana. *The Concordia Eagle*, a hitherto Democratic paper, has become convinced that a return of peace and prosperity, and the moral and material advancement of that region of country, are best to be promoted by supporting the Republican National ticket; and, turning over a new leaf, it pledges its honest and earnest support thereto.

With missionary zeal, a band of Boston Independents who were summering at Campobello, near Eastport, Maine, decided not long ago to go over to the town and enlighten the citizens politically. Eastport this year gave a Republican majority largely in excess of the average of former years. Can't some of those modern Athenians be persuaded to visit Ohio?

An unsuccessful attempt has been made in Ohio to check the emigrations of Irish-Americans from the Democratic ranks, by the pretence that the Republican Germans are jealous of them, and don't want to affiliate with the converts. President Rode, of the Central German Republican Club, in Cincinnati, knocks this notion in the head, with a letter to Secretary Cochan, of the Irish-American Republican League, in which he says: "We are ready to receive these Irish-American fellow-citizens with open arms into the Republican ranks, and we can assure you that they will find no better friends, nor more cordial co-workers anywhere than they will find among the German-American Republicans."

Colonel Codman, who presided over the anti-Blaine meeting in Boston last June, now confesses that Cleveland is not all his fancy painted him. While admitting the immorality of the Democratic candidate, the colonel remarks: "It is nevertheless something which the party that nominated him could not have known, and which was not known to the public until after the nomination." Possibly; but the leaders of the convention that nominated him, and the managers of the chaw-committee-before-than-thou conference in this city which subsequently pronounced for him, were well aware of the facts and they were the ones that foisted Cleveland on the party and the public.

PERSONAL.

A son of ex-Governor St. John is a Government clerk in Washington.

Mr. H. P. Spiller in his characteristic way, relates that when old Jerry Noble of Portsmouth, *N. H.*, was once on the witness stand, he spoke so largely and at the same time so vaguely about the extent of the world he had seen, that the judge remarked, "Mr. Noble, you have travelled much." "Yes, sir," said Jerry, "I have travelled a great deal, but principally in Rockingham County."

Miss Anne Whitney, the sculptor of the Harriet Martineau statue in Boston, owns a farm of 175 acres, and is an accomplished farmer.

It is recalled that Handel, the composer, was a great eater. He would often order a dinner for three, and then frighten the waiters half to death by calmly eating the triple dinner himself.

The late Henry M. Phillips, of Philadelphia, left $10,000 for a fountain in Fairmount Park, and $3,000 to keep it in repair. The Park Commissioners wished to place a statue of him above the fountain, but his family refused to allow a cast of his features to be taken.

TALK OF THE DAY.

Poggskilt, on the island of Moë, Denmark, is for sale. The owner guarantees that it was the birthplace of "that remarkable man Hamlet," and that on it is "a hill with the grave of King Fengo who was the identical individual slain by the young prince to avenge the 'murder most foul' of his father."

An insane Asylum crouched behind a tree. What are you hiding there for? asked an Acorn from its jolly house. Oh! I'm laying for a man." "Whom?" "The fellow that promises not to shave or cut his hair until some certain man is elected President."—[Chicago News.

The Greek Church in Sitka, Alaska, is said to be the finest religious edifice in America. The interior is a mass of solid gold and silver, and the walls are hung with priceless pictures.

The daily papers at the seaside resorts have suspended publication for the season. The mission of these journals appears to be to copy a man's name from a hotel register and print it in such a torturous and unique style of orthography that the owner of it is unable to tell whether it is his appellation or the name of a new cough medicine. He doesn't appreciate the metamorphosis unless his creditors are on his trail.—[Norristown Herald.

A sky-blue colt has just been born in Tennessee, and it is odds to cents that every newspaper humorist in the country will transfer its birthplace to Kentucky, the land of blue grass, and then make several thousand jokes on the coincidence of color.

The Chinese are to have postal cards after January 1 next, and our post-office officials expect to have lots of trouble, next summer, to keep them from getting mixed up with the sheets of fly-paper scattered around.—[Burlington Free Press.

The Mormon troubles in Lewis County, Ky., are not yet over. The Mormon elders and converts in that locality have just received the following notice, with a coffin for a heading and a cross for a signature: "Members of the Latter Day Saints are notified to leave this county, and thirty days are given for you all to go. An indignant and outraged people have said it, and so you shall. If any are found in this county after thirty days you will go like the others. Go peaceably if you will, but go you must."

Certain newspapers have set a bad example by constantly running down the United States Navy. Now any old coal-scuttle can go out and run it down.—[New-Orleans Picayune.

They have a large-sized way of doing things in California, that puts the East to shame. For instance, a gigantic needle has just been discovered in San Bernardino County, in that State, in which there is literally a mountain of honey, which it is said would yield more than 300 barrels if freed from the combs.

The London daily journals have been shamefully hoaxed by some wicked wags. They published a long account of the splendid sport which had been obtained in Leicester. The long unmounted to 600 brace of grouse! The sportsmen, "who sallied forth to the moors before sunrise," were Lord Greenoore, the Hon. and Rev. Sir William Bellamy, Mr. William Best, and Major Oswald Black. There is no Lord Greenoore in existence, and the ordinary books of reference do not give any information as to the other guests. Besides, no one ever heard of either moors or grouse in Leicestershire.—[Toronto Globe.

A Southern Mulah at a Saratoga hotel found a crucible note in French addressed to his door. Some of the glory of the supposed new conquest departed when a friend translated the appeal of the unknown charmer thus: "Dear sir—Do not snore so loud, as we poor creatures across the hall are unable to sleep with the noise."—[Buffalo Express.

The Salvation Army is now waging a warfare in Boston against grammar and culture. The circulars announcing the meetings read as follows:

> HELLO! HERE WE COME!
> WHO?
> WHY, THE
> SALVATION ARMY.
> What will they do? Why, pull down the Devil's Kingdom and lift up Jesus to a Dying World.
> WHERE ARE THEY TO BE SEEN?
> At Pederhen Hall, North Russell-st., every evening during the week, till Gabriel Blows his Trumpet, when all will have