Amusements Co-Night.

BIJOU OPERA HOUSE—8—"Adonis."
CASINO—8—"The Little Duke."
DALY'S THEATRE—8—"Nitouche."
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—8—"A Hoop of Gold."
KOSTER & BIAL'S—8—Concert.
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—8:30—"May Blossom."
NEW PARK THEATRE—8—Illusions.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—8—"The Seven Ravens."
POLO GROUNDS—Base Ball.
STAR THEATRE—8—"Nina."
UNION SQUARE THEATRE—8—"Lynwood."
WALLACK'S THEATRE—8—"Uncle."
5TH AVENUE THEATRE—8—"Crowded Back."
14TH STREET THEATRE—8—"My Life."

Index to Advertisements.

	Page	Col.		Page	Col.
Amusements	7	6	Miscellaneous	7	4
Announcements	8	5	Miscellaneous	7	5-6
Business Notices	4	1	Marriages and Deaths	5	6
Dogs and Birds	7	4	New Publications	8	1
Business Chances	4	6	Ocean Steamers	6	6
Bankers Houses and Bankers	7	5	Proposals	3	6
Divorce Notices	3	6	Political	6	5
Domestic Academies	6	6	Real Estate	7	5
Dividends	7	6	Rooms and Flats	7	4
European Advs	7	6	Sales by Auction	7	5
Financial	3	6	Situations Wanted	7	5
Grates and Fenders	7	6	Special Notices	5	6
Help Wanted	7	6	Steamboats and R. R.	7	1-2
Hotels	7	5	Summer Resorts	8	1
Horses & Carriages	7	6	Teachers	7	6
Instruction	6	1-6	The Turf	7	6
Legal Notices	3	5	Winter Resorts	7	2

Business Notices.

A. REMEMBER TO-DAY.

To-day (Thursday), at 4 o'clock, is the grand opening of the great assignee sale of winter clothing, hats and furnishing goods in the large five-story marble building at No. 625 Broadway, between Bleecker and Houston sts., New-York. Everything 40 per cent less than cost; as entire stock must be closed out in five days. We have only space to mention a few of the bargains they will offer, and bear in mind there are over 25,000 different articles we cannot mention here. Men's elegant beaver overcoats, $2.85 (guaranteed worth $15, or money returned). Fine diagonal light and heavy weight, said over 5,000 different shades of overcoats at 40 per cent less than cost. A splendid suit of men's clothes, $3.85 (guaranteed worth $12, or money returned). Fine corkscrews, worsted, elegant silk and satin lined, and over 10,000 different kinds of extra fine quality suits equally as cheap as above nominal prices. Men's fashionable hats, 31 cents (worth $1.50, or money returned). Umbrellas, 31 cents (worth $1.25). Shirts, underwear, and 25,000 different articles at 625 Broadway, between Bleecker and Houston sts., New-York.

Remember this great sale commences to-day at 4 o'clock and only lasts 5 days.

Store open till 9 o'clock at night.

A PROFITABLE INVESTMENT—Each $5 doubled within 30 days. Investments in Real Estate, adjoining beautiful Garden City and Crescent Ride Range—several thousand building lots surrounding land $10 each, monthly payments, $5. Circulars of R. WILSON, Attorney, 335 Broadway, N. Y.

COSTAR'S EXTERMINATORS destroy Rats, Bedbugs, Roaches, Mice, Fleas, Lice. Infallible. Not poisonous. House-furnishers, Grocers, Druggists sell. 1-2, 1-0c., 25. 465 Broome-st., 70 Maiden-lane.

"BLAINE" NOW READY.
From sittings made last Saturday.
The finest photograph ever made of James G. Blaine.
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DESKS AND OFFICE FURNITURE
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111 Fulton-st.,
New-York.

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BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE.

Advertisements for publication in THE TRIBUNE will also be received at the following branch offices in New-York City:
Main Uptown Office, 1,238 Broadway, 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.
No. 308 West Twenty-third-st., 10 a. m. to 8 p. m.
No. 766 Third-ave., near Forty-seventh-st., 10 a. m. to 8 p. m.
No. 1,042 Third-ave., near Fifty-second-st., 10 a. m. to 8 p. m.
No. 206 East One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-st., 10 a. m. to 8 p. m.
Union Square, No. 153 Fourth-ave., corner of Fourteenth-st.

IN OTHER CITIES.
WASHINGTON—1,322 F-st. LONDON—30 Lombard-st., Strand.

New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, SEPT. 25.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—The Governor-General of Mia Che has been dismissed from office. ——— There were seventy-five deaths from cholera reported in Naples. ——— The War Department has sent $500,000 to General Wolseley. ——— General Camperon is expected to resign as Minister of War. ——— Two officers of the British gunboat Wasp were not on board when she was wrecked.

DOMESTIC.—Mr. Blaine met with a warm reception everywhere on his journey from New-York to Syracuse. ——— The People's party held a convention at Worcester, Mass., at which General Butler was well received. ——— Harmony was restored in the XXXIVth District Convention. ——— Yale students organized for Blaine and Logan. ——— The Register of Elections of New-Orleans allowed the United States Supervisors to inspect the rolls. ——— The Cutaroma Conference at Saratoga was continued.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.—Mr. Blaine left the city after receiving a committee of Brooklyn Young Republicans. ——— A man killed by the fall of a stone ornament of the Eden Musee. ——— H. O. Thompson seeking a campaign fund. ——— Meeting of the Aqueduct Commission. ——— Failure in the rubber trade. ——— The "black and tan" cabs must not be imitated. ——— Opening American Institute Fair. ——— Investigation asked in the Dock Board. ——— Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (412½ grains) 81.87 cents. ——— Stocks unsettled, with wide and frequent fluctuations, closing irregular at figures generally better than the lowest.

THE WEATHER—TRIBUNE local observations indicate cooler, cloudy but clearing weather. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 79°; lowest, 59°; average, 70⅝°.

It seems possible that there has been more in the talk of Mr. Cornelius N. Bliss for Secretary of the Treasury than the printed dispatches have yet led the public to believe. Mr. Bliss is a merchant of the highest standing and of recognized ability, and if he could afford to take the fragment of a term the President has to offer, the office would doubtless be a gainer as well as the public.

The New-York Cab Company, according to the decision of Justice Lawrence, is to be protected against imitations of its cabs. The court holds that no one should be permitted to impose on others by giving his wares an imitative and deceptive trademark. Although the device of the coronet, garter and three feathers was not exactly duplicated by the company's rivals, the resemblance was sufficient to mislead the public and to entitle the cab company to the protection of the court. This decision was inevitable and is eminently just.

It is hardly possible that anybody connected with the Dock Department is easily nauseated; so the condition of the pier at the foot of West Thirty-eighth-st. really must be pretty bad. A description of it was sent to the Commissioners yesterday, but it was so vividly realistic that the Board could not endure to hear it read through. Probably the people who live near the pier would be glad to ignore this unpleasant subject in the same way if they could. Unfortunately for them they must see and smell.

The National Republican Committee is beginning to see the encouraging results of its diligent work of direction throughout the Union. From all parts of the country come reports of remarkable enthusiasm among the voters in the party. Probably in no previous canvass has the work of organization been more thoroughly done, and the committeemen deserve proportionate credit. In its narrower limits the State Committee has shown equally great diligence, and is meeting with like encouragement.

Registration laws are not agreeable, but they are necessary. In small towns and villages where everybody knows his neighbor, they seem useless; but in large cities where there are always a lot of disreputable people, there is constant danger of Democratic frauds on election days. It is to check all illegal voting that these laws have been passed. We trust that the Republican voters in Massachusetts who are annoyed by the disagreeable formalities of the new statutes will realize the truth of our statements, and register carefully and promptly. The law should be a terror only to evil-doers.

For over a year the agents of the Mexican Government have been trying to coax the English holders of certain Mexican bonds to come to some agreement touching a readjustment of the debt. Finally they have succeeded, despite the bad temper of the London money-lenders. Just what the terms of settlement are is not known here; but the English have declared all along that nothing but a first mortgage on the revenues of Mexico would bring them to terms. If any such condition has been acceded to, it is a matter of no little interest to American capitalists who have railroad investments in Mexico. The subsidies to the companies, or some of them at least, are paid out of the interest on export duties, and it would not be a pleasing spectacle to see the subsidies stopped by a fresh mortgage in favor of the British.

Mr. Blaine was everywhere received with enthusiasm yesterday as he travelled from New-York City to Syracuse. The day began auspiciously by the presentation to him early in the morning of the resolutions adopted the night before by the Brooklyn Young Republican Club. After that the almost triumphant procession began. From the moment the candidate left the hotel he was cheered. Crowds bade him good-bye at the Grand Central station and greater crowds gathered at every stopping place along the railroad, eager to see the Nation's choice for President, and enthusiastic beyond measure. At Yonkers, Sing Sing, Newburg, Albany, Schenectady, and even at cross-roads, ardent Republicans had assembled to catch a glimpse of the Republican standard bearer. It was remarked with satisfaction by Mr. Blaine and the others on the train that great numbers of workmen everywhere took part in the demonstrations along the way.

FORWARD.

Last week the victory in Maine, the triumphal progress through New-England and the hearty welcome in New-York, made the country ring with the name of Blaine. This week, the marvellous enthusiasm of the welcome in New-Jersey, the outpouring of Philadelphia with 30,000 torches in line to greet the champion of Protection, and the decision of the Brooklyn Young Republican Club, have come already. Meanwhile, there have been important personal features. The men who once opposed Mr. Blaine in New-York have shown the earnestness of their support. The ringing address of Chairman Warren shows that the State Committee is not lagging. General Grant personally welcomes Mr. Blaine; Secretary Folger's letter urging his support is made public; and Senator Cameron greets the candidate and takes an active part in the fight. At the same time, with equal enthusiasm, the people of Ohio greet General Logan, and gather in monster meetings to listen to his strong and earnest arguments.

"Dead," this Republican party? Mr. Schurz will have to take out his watch again to note the hour of its demise—if he lives long enough. The whole knot of Pharisees and free-trade bolters have not power to kill or even to wound it. The veterans of many victories make less noise than raw recruits, but when the time comes they touch the elbow and go forward, with that solid mass and resistless sweep which have never yet been stopped.

"What makes this party mighty? How does it repel all assaults as the rock sends back the wave?" Foes, as they wonder and half admire, ask these questions. It is because the Republican party means the noblest deeds and the loftiest hopes of this great Nation. It embodies the best thought of the people, and is their party—the means by which they guard their dearest interests. It has been true from the hour of its birth, and its pledges have been crystallized into acts. What it means to do no man doubts, and the people want it done. How can such a party be beaten? Only if the people are false to their own rights and interests—to their most sacred memories of the past and their grandest hopes of the future.

THE BELGIAN CRISIS.

The agitation over the Belgian Education Act continues, and becomes more interesting as it demonstrates with increased emphasis the existence in the Belgian Liberals of that peculiar political incapacity and perversity which has so often baffled the most serious efforts of the Latin races to found or maintain free institutions. And because the Belgian situation really turns altogether upon the presence and influence of this strange and mysterious disability, the case is one for interested observation. The complaints of the Liberals about the effect of the new law may be well founded. It may be true that it is calculated to strengthen the hands of the Clericals greatly, and that in the rural towns and communes it will give them control of the schools. It may also be, as the Liberals assert, that this strengthening of the Roman Catholic influence would be dangerous and threatening to the liberties of the people. But how do the Belgian Liberals deal with what they regard as an attack on their liberties? Instead of proceeding as an Anglo-Saxon people would, to fight their adversaries constitutionally; instead of agitating for a popular majority at the next elections; instead of devoting their energies to beating the Clericals at the polls and so securing the repeal or alteration of the obnoxious law, they at once have recourse to unconstitutional, illegitimate and anarchic methods of opposition.

Knowing perfectly well that the King has no option, but must sign a bill which has been duly enacted by both houses, they nevertheless endeavor to intimidate and coerce the King into violating the constitution by refusing his signature to the law. Failing in this, they threaten insurrection, and incite to tumults, and employ bluster and denunciation and all manner of methods which are wholly foreign to the political contentions of Anglo-Saxons. It may perhaps be said that the Belgian situation is aggravated by the peculiar virulence which always characterizes religious polemics. But in truth the strife between liberalism and clericalism is a very old and familiar affair, and while it certainly does tend to make politics more rancorous than they would otherwise be, there is nothing in the passage of the Education Act to carry men out of themselves, or to explain or justify the present recourse to unconstitutional and seditious forms of agitation. The Belgian Liberals pursue a system of government which enables the majority to rule in the long run. That being the case, the Liberals, if they really have a working majority, need only patience to obtain the relief they demand. On the other hand, if they have not a majority, they are not entitled to insist that the majority shall yield to them. So that from whichever side their position is viewed it must appear equally unreasonable and perverse, and in all essentials opposed to any just conception of free and orderly government.

It is perhaps true that Belgium owes somewhat of her trouble to the neglect of that necessary separation between church and state which all experience so strongly approves. But when due allowance has been made for this difficulty the course of the Liberals remains inexcusable, for it is clear that no satisfactory solution of the problem can possibly be reached by the methods they have adopted. And it is the tendency of the Belgians to throw off constitutional restraints the moment their passions become seriously engaged that justifies doubt of their ultimate destiny. The Liberals are no doubt right in assuming that Belgium will not be permitted to become a firebrand in Europe. If her people choose to indulge in a revolution and to throw over their King, Leopold, it is certain that her powerful neighbors will take the opportunity to extinguish the freedom she seems so ill able to protect and maintain when left to herself. Nor would such an extinction elicit much sympathy from the nations which are the real guardians and exponents of chartered liberty, for it would seem little else than the formal confirmation of a disaster the responsibility for which lay in the first instance upon the Belgian Liberals themselves. And if they cannot learn that freedom is not to be defended by a resort to anarchy, they will only convince the world that they never really knew what constitutional government meant.

THE EX-SHERIFF'S MISSING VOUCHERS.

A subscriber of THE TRIBUNE living in Brooklyn, who signs himself C. V. R., writes to know if there is in existence any official record of the fact that Grover Cleveland, while Sheriff of Erie County, charged in one year for 863 days' attendance at court. There is such a record in existence in the archives of Erie County; or perhaps we might better qualify that statement and say that the record was there two months ago.

The sworn vouchers on which Mr. Cleveland drew large sums from Erie County for the last part of his term as Sheriff mysteriously disappeared from the county archives. No trace of them can be found. Hence it is not safe to wager, as our correspondent seems to have done, that the vouchers for the first part of the ex-Sheriff's term have not also disappeared. Since public attention has been called to the damaging facts which those vouchers disclose, it is to be presumed that the same person who, to protect Mr. Cleveland, made away with the later records has had his interest sufficiently aroused to put out of sight the earlier records of the ex-Sheriff's term. But the county authorities, having had their attention called to the matter, may by their vigilance have thwarted any such scheme. If that is the case, then there is in existence, besides the copy now in possession of THE TRIBUNE, an official record of the fact that Grover Cleveland, in the year from October 1, 1871, to September 30, 1872, charged the County of Erie for 863 days' personal service in attending the courts of that county, notwithstanding the fact that for a considerable part of that twelve months no court was in session. And in any case we have a thoroughly credible witness who will swear to having made one copy from the official record then on file.

Attached to the bill which contains, among other charges, that of 863 days' service in one year, is a sworn affidavit, of which the following is a copy:

State of New-York, Erie County, ss.

Grover Cleveland being duly sworn says that the items of annexed account are correct, and that the disbursements and services charged therein have been in fact made or rendered, and that no part of said account has been paid or satisfied.

Sworn before the undersigned, this 1st day of October, 1872. } GROVER CLEVELAND.
W. L. G. SMITH, Notary Public.

Not only did Sheriff Cleveland charge for his own services for 863 days, but covering a good part of the same time for doing precisely the same work, at the same courts on the same days, he charged extra for the services of his deputy. It is probable, and may yet be put in proof, that Grover Cleveland did not attend court within that twelve months, and that when it was necessary for the Sheriff to be present he was represented by his deputy, for which an extra charge was made. Therefore, while Sheriff Cleveland unwarrantably stretched the Gregorian calendar, if not his conscience, he at the same time secured $2,587 from the taxpayers to which he was not entitled.

On the day that Grover Cleveland made a charge of $650 for hanging Patrick Morrissey he also charged for his personal attendance at various courts. It was in this same twelve months, when he was rapidly accumulating wealth at the public expense, that he charged the County of Erie twenty-five cents for a contribution to a poor carrier boy and seventy-five cents for a brush and comb for his own use, and made other similar charges. Such is the kind of a man that the Democratic party would like to make President. If the vouchers showing his charges for the last fourteen months of his term as Sheriff were not missing the public would probably learn something of peculiar interest about this bogus reformer.

MR. THOMPSON'S LABORS FOR CLEVELAND.

The manipulator of unbalanced bids is hard at work for the candidate whose nomination was due to his efforts. Commissioner Thompson is making use of all the resources of his department to further the election of Mr. Cleveland. The pay-rolls of the department during this campaign will be crowded with the names of engineers, surveyors and inspectors whose duties will not be limited by the narrow lines of city surveys, estimates and contracts, while a host of deputies, assistants and "laborers" will swarm upon the public works like a cloud of locusts. And they will be just as ravenous. The contractors who dug up earth or excavated rocks for the city at prices ten and twenty times those paid by private persons for similar work have no doubt contributed handsomely to the fund which Mr Cleveland's friend is raising for campaign purposes. Cunningham and Flynn and the other members of Mr. Thompson's faction whom he has made rich at the city's expense, of course, have sent in big checks. But Mr. Thompson wants more money.

The appropriations for the Department of Public Works for 1884 were extremely liberal—outrageously so, in the face of what was known of its corrupt and wasteful administration. Mr. Thompson insisted that every dollar was needed for the specific purpose for which it was appropriated. But now he comes to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and asks that some $30,000 shall be transferred from various supply and repairs accounts, to appropriations for "salaries" and "contingencies." How is it that Mr. Thompson needs so much less for lamps, gas, etc., and so much more for salaries than he asked for? The answer is plain enough. These additional amounts for salaries and contingencies are required to pay the additional men whom Mr. Thompson is employing to labor for the Democratic ticket. What do the taxpayers think of it?

Mr. Thompson's schemes to take money out of the city treasury, in order to procure votes for his friend and exemplar, Grover Cleveland, will always find one sturdy opponent in the Board of Estimate, Mr. Aston stands there as the representative of honesty, integrity and wise administration of municipal affairs. By his unbending resolution and his obstinacy for the right, he brought about the breaking up of the iniquitous system of transferring the unexpended balances of past years. Now Mr. Thompson is trying to get hold of money appropriated this year for public ends in order that he may serve his own political purposes. There is no provision of law against the transfer of appropriations in the same year. But this is such a barefaced and impudent attempt to take the money of the taxpayers and put it into the pockets of taxeaters to pay for services in the Democratic canvass, that no public official should hesitate to oppose it. The people of New-York will expect the Mayor and Controller to join with the public-spirited President of the Tax Department in defeating Mr. Thompson's scheme of plunder.

WORK IN THE EXCHANGES.

There has been little effort thus far in the New-York exchanges to bring out the strength of the supporters of the Republican ticket. But the result of a single hour's work among the members of the New-York Stock Exchange showed convincingly that a strong organization which will be of great value in the campaign can be formed there without delay. Many of the best known names in the Exchange were promptly signed to the paper which was circulated. The members of our exchanges ought to recognize more promptly and keenly than any other class the dangers our whole industrial and financial system which are involved in Democratic ascendancy. Our banks, our mills and our railroads will all be weakened by a change from the sound and conservative policy of the Republican party to the destructive experiments of the party that set the country in a ferment by bringing the Morrison bill before Congress. A vote for the Democratic ticket in this election is a vote to check the development of American resources and the expansion of American industries.

The members of all our exchanges who desire a restoration of business confidence ought to be at work for the Republican ticket and the Republican platform. A great deal of good was accomplished in 1880 by organized efforts on the part of the Republican members of the Stock, Produce, Cotton, Petroleum, Dry Goods and other exchanges of this and other cities. Earnest, intelligent and effective work should be begun at once in all these bodies of business men.

WHAT HE DID ABOUT IT.

Mr. Blaine was deceived by as pretty a pair of rogues as ever adorned the annals of *The Police Gazette*; but he did not plead the baby act. He did not quietly sit down and let himself be fleeced. He was a long time in finding out that Fisher was a sharper, but he did not wait to find that out before defending himself against the sharpness. He reasoned, questioned, remonstrated, suggested. He assumed that the "copartners" were well-meaning, but he showed them that he was very much in earnest. He left them no peace. He worried them, pursued them—even into court—and finally got his money back.

It is well to bear this in mind. Mr. Blaine has been at various times beset by low scoundrels, but he has never succumbed as was expected. He has not only declined to perish, but has fought back. If he had only given in, let his friends be cheated and lost his own money, the Independents would never have gone to sea in the Mulligan bowl, and the Athens of America would have absorbed her Warren Fisher to the curtailment of his National fame. Mr. Blaine persistently tore his way out of their snare, and unconsciously acquired their hostility. They evidently expected him to submit quietly, and he did not submit at all, but forced them into a degree of justice.

Mr. Caldwell was as right as a trivet in one thing: Mr. Blaine was an important man to have feel right about things. He is a good kind of man to have on your side. He is not a good kind of man to have feel that you are a villain. He does not make the way of the transgressor easy.

DOST LIKE THE PICTURE?

The elements of the competition which the British manufacturers hope to force on us through the establishment of free trade by the election of a Democratic Congress and President, are: the best and cheapest of coal underlying their entire island; inexhaustible ores of iron, tin and copper, fire clay and pottery clay; more accumulated money than any other Nation possesses; the most and best machinery in the world; the lowest rates of interest; cities and villages crowded with an inexhaustible stock of skilled cheap labor; more ships than all the rest of the world has, with the advantage to each of a ballast for outward voyages, coal, which can be sold for cash everywhere. Competition! You can't dodge it, friends, the enemy, if Grover Cleveland is elected; and here is a sample of it in the nail-making business.

Within seven miles of Birmingham, the home of John Bright, leading British free-trader, 21,000 people are making nails and rivets. Of these 16,000 are daughters working by the side of mothers; little girls hammering the lives and sweetness out of themselves from half-past seven in the morning till late at night. And for what wages? One industrious family of three earned last year $418 per week. Those are the wages which British free trade may bring American nail-makers down to, if Grover Cleveland be elected. Meat is almost unknown to these wretched victims of monopoly. Bread is the sole food of a large proportion of them. Home has no meaning for them. They are herded like animals in quarters in which decency is impossible and cleanliness unknown. The childhood of these enslaved men and women is premature old age. Their old age is despair, enlivened occasionally by screaming drunkenness.

British free trade will establish just such a class in this country; and Grover Cleveland is an advocate of British free trade.

NOT A CASE FOR LENIENCY.

While a Mount Morris theatre was crowded the other evening, some malicious wretch cried "Fire!" and almost caused a panic. Fortunately the actors retained their presence of mind, and as the source of the cry was quickly pointed out the audience settled back in their seats. But the probabilities were the other way. If an alarm of fire is started in a crowded building it is more likely that it will get beyond control before it can be allayed than that it will be stopped at the outset. It appears that the man who raised the cry at Mount Morris was curious to see what would happen. No doubt he had read somewhere of a panic in a theatre, and how the maddened people trampled one another to death, and piled up twenty deep in the doorways, and strewed the alleys and corridors with their mangled bodies. He had heard of this, but he had never seen it, and "because things seen are mightier than things heard" he wanted to have just such an experience unfolded before his own eyes. So he deliberately and with malice prepense raised a false alarm, and did his best to bring about the death or maiming of scores of innocent persons.

What ought to be done to so cruel and reckless a ruffian? It is quite clear that the penalties of an ordinary misdemeanor do not cover the case. The giving of a false alarm of fire in a theatre really ought to be accounted a felony, and be punishable by imprisonment with hard labor for a term of years. For it is one of those crimes the consequences of which it is impossible to foresee, but which may involve a dozen or a hundred murders. If the miscreant who cried fire at the Mount Morris Theatre had been successful in his attempt a great disaster would have resulted, and it was not his fault that he did not succeed. There is no possible excuse or mitigation for so infamous an attempt, and it ought to be made as discouraging as possible for the kind of scoundrels who are prone to such experiments. To send a man to jail for ten days, or even three or six months, for such an act cannot emphasize the public condemnation, nor can it prevent a repetition of the outrage. The punishment therefore in all cases of the kind needs to be sharp and heavy, and if it is heavy enough to crush the criminal he will receive probably no more sympathy or commiseration than he deserves. It is among the most cowardly of offences, moreover, and therefore also it should be stamped out promptly and energetically.

OUR FRIENDS, THE ENEMY.

The Brooklyn Young Republicans have investigated the charges against Mr. Blaine with an honest desire to get at the truth, but we believe we are correct in saying that not one atom of help have they received from him or any of his immediate friends or supporters. They have been left to extract their conclusions as best they could from the letters he was compelled to read in the House and the uncompleted inquiry of the Congressional Committee.—The Evening Post, after the publication of the sub-committee's report.

The results of that investigation are now before the public. Every member of the club received a copy of the official evidence relating to Mr. Blaine's railroad transactions. There was no attempt on the part of Mr. Blaine's friends to sum up the case in his interest. The evidence was submitted on that side without argument, although there was no lack of special pleading and pettifogging on the part of Mr. Schurz and his associates in defamation. The members having the evidence before them in a compact form, passed judgment upon it and acquitted Mr. Blaine. The evidence did not convict him and could not be made to convict him. It acquitted him, and the Brooklyn Young Republican Club had only to render a verdict upon it. That verdict derives additional weight from the fact that it has been based solely upon the evidence, and that not one atom of help has been received from any of Mr. Blaine's immediate friends and supporters in the way of special pleading.

THE TRIBUNE insists that *The World* exposes the "essential weakness of Mr. Cleveland as a Presidential candidate," because it offers as a good reason for supporting him for the Presidency the fact that "he is an Honest Man."—*World.*

THE TRIBUNE has not insisted upon anything of the sort. If dirt were trumps what a hand *The World* would hold, these days!

Indeed, it might raise Grover Cleveland in the estimation of many voters if it were found that he has, after all, distinct opinions on one question of public policy.—*Sun.*

Undoubtedly it would raise him in the estimation of many voters. The belief that he lacks opinions, has not the knowledge to form opinions, and does not care enough about public affairs to form any, has great weight with the minds of thinking voters. But that is not the worst of it. His silence is an intentional deception.

Mr. St. John, the Prohibition candidate for President, is accused of violating not only propriety but the State law of Illinois by making two violent political stump speeches in Jacksonville last Sunday.—Western Exchange.

This does not seem exactly the right criticism. If Mr. St. John had any proper occasion to discuss the temperance question on Sunday, he could not be censured. But since he has made it known without reserve that his chief object in running is to beat the Republican ticket, he has put himself in a position to be censured far more severely on the score of dishonesty. He knows that he is not helping the temperance cause, but the liquor interest.

The floundering, timidity and inconsistency of the Democrats on the tariff question make it fortunate for them that it is not the real issue of the campaign.—Boston Herald.

Unhappily for you, and for the other Pharisees who would like to ignore the question now, but who boasted so much a few months ago of the victory they were going to win over protection, that is the issue, and the people are going to decide it. For "inconsistency" put "dishonesty." That is the Democratic complaint. The party is trying to cheat somebody, and you know it.

It is understood in politico-meteorological circles that the thermometer at the headquarters of the Brooklyn Democratic Committee registered 75 below zero yesterday. The result reached the evening previous by the Young Republican Club of that city is what made the weather so uncommonly inclement for the local followers of Cleveland and Hendricks.

Democratic newspapers are still harping upon the letter which the widow of Lot M. Morrill has written in regard to Mr. Blaine's candidacy. The attempt to make political capital by dragging this aged woman into the canvass is thoroughly indecent, and therefore quite in keeping with other efforts of the Democracy to elect Cleveland and Hendricks. The friends of Mr. Morrill are disinclined for obvious reasons publicly to criticise anything his widow may put in print, however unjust it may be to his memory. But her own recollection of the contents of the letter in question has been shown to be so greatly at variance with the letter itself, that any importance which might have attached to her words has been practically destroyed. Beside, it is to be borne in mind that Hon. Anson P. Morrill, the brother and closest friend of Lot M. Morrill, who was thoroughly acquainted with his views of public men, has emphatically declared that were his brother now living he would be an earnest supporter of Mr. Blaine for the Presidency. Anson P. Morrill was the first Republican Governor of Maine, and no man in the State stands higher in the confidence of the people.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Correspondence published on the this page of this issue naturally suggests the inquiry: What has become of Sterne Chittenden? A few weeks ago he was a very bumptious young man, a sort of ward of *The Evening Post*, a lawyer who secured considerable free advertising by the attempt to associate ex-President Woolsey's name with his own in a ridiculous wager. Of late he has relapsed into oblivion. After to-day it is presumed that he will prefer to stay there.

One of the "straws" through which the Independent press has been sucking encouragement for the last week was a statement in *The Boston Advertiser* that a fully attended meeting of the Republicans of Seekonk, Mass., decided by a vote of 85 to 14 to support St. John solidly, and to have no Blaine ballots at the polls. Mr. A. N. Medbery, secretary of the Republican Committee of Seekonk, nullifies that "straw" for future service by the statement over his own name in *The Boston Traveller* that no such meeting was ever held, and that the story in *The Advertiser* was "an absolute lie." Mr. Medbery thinks that Mr. Blaine's plurality in Seekonk will be larger than Governor Robinson's was.

Mr. C. S. Thompson, member of the Democratic National Committee from Colorado, writes to his friend, Mr. Walsh, of *The Augusta Chronicle*, member of the Democratic National Committee from Georgia, that the latter is right in denouncing the folly of offending Tammany, and expresses an ardent hope of a perfect reconciliation. Mr. Thompson also remarks that the editorials in *The Macon Telegraph* "are published all over the West and Northwest as conclusive evidence of Southern dissatisfaction with Governor Cleveland," and that "they have a somewhat depressing effect."

The Unitarian Review believes that three months ago, with the almost equal division of parties, the Independents held the balance of power in this country, but this is its conclusion to-day: "In this crisis, we think, the Independents have fallen, disgracefully fallen."

"Was it fair," asks a correspondent in Newark, "for the Democratic Central Committee to send a delegation to Newark to collect funds of the great crowd that assembled to welcome Mr. Blaine in that city on Monday evening last? Over thirty Republicans contributed their watches or pocket-books. Verily, free trade is their motto."

PERSONAL.

The 200th anniversary of the death of the illustrious Corneille will be celebrated in France on the 1st of October.

Meissonier has never made any attempt to conceal the low opinion he entertains of the ability of women. "It's no use talking, your Majesty," he once blurted out to the Empress Eugenie at Compiegne; "show me a she Raphael, or a female Rembrandt, or a female Meissonier, and I'll change my opinion, but not till then."

"The departure of Lord and Lady Dufferin," says the Constantinople correspondent of *The London Times*, "will cause a great blank in the European society of Constantinople, of which they have been for the last three years the acknowledged leaders, and in which they have enjoyed universal and well-deserved popularity. The poor, too, of all creeds and nationalities will have good reason for regret, for Lady Dufferin was ever ready to place her remarkable talent for organization at the service of worthy charitable institutions; and it is well known that she succeeded in raising in the course of a single year nearly £10,000 for charitable purposes. Among the Turkish official personages of first rank the event will probably awaken feelings of a very different kind, because in the opinion of Turkish officialdom the amiable, hospitable, and brilliant British Ambassador, the most agreeable in private relations and irreproachably courteous in all circumstances, had as a diplomatist one most disagreeable and unpardonable peculiarity—he could not be circumvented; and he never allowed his judgment of actions to be influenced by the fair promises, blandishments, and similar insidious devices which form an important element in Turkish diplomacy."

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The International Bank Note Company has executed in the best style of bank note steel engraving a beautiful portrait of Mr. Blaine, somewhat larger than an imperial photograph. It is from a recent portrait and represents the next President much as he is likely to look when being sworn in on the 4th of March, next.

Admiral Porter is quoted as saying that he never wants to see Blaine President of the United States, which we must construe as a declaration of the Admiral's purpose to move to Europe. Perhaps, now, it may be that Blaine, President of the United States, has no irrepressible yearning to see Porter.—Philadelphia Press.

"Goodrum" is the cheering name of a man in "Arkansaw." If he were to run for office he would be elected by a great majority. Few voters in that State oppose good rum.

An Austin colored man, with protruding eyes, rushed into Justice Tegener's office and exclaimed: "I wants Col. Jones, who lits next door to me, put under a million dollars bond ter keep de peace." "Has he threatened your life?" "He has done dat berry thing. He said he war gwine to fill de next niggha he found after dark in his fen house plum full of buckshot."—Texas Siftings.

Forty-five years ago the Britannia was considered a remarkable ship. She was 207 feet long, and her tonnage was 1,155. The new Cunard vessel just launched at Glasgow is 520 feet long, and her tonnage is nearly 8,000.

The papers speak of the "consumption of the domestic cigar." We were aware that something pretty bad was the matter with the domestic cigar. If it is consumption, let us hope that it is of the galloping variety, so that the patient may be taken away as quickly as possible.—Boston Transcript.

From all appearances the New-Orleans Exposition will acquire a distinction hitherto unattained by any similar enterprise, it will be ready on time.

A convict in the State Prison recently engraved the ten commandments on a silver quarter. It a quarter looked as big to him as it does to some people, he might have got the loss of Lycurgus and the Little Pedlers on it, without disturbing the idiot inscriptions.—Burlington Hawkeye.

Robert Buchanan says that "America possesses the most original poet in the world—Whitman; the noblest soldier—Sherman; the profoundest philosophic physicist—Draper; the qualitiest humorist—Mark Twain; the finest living actor—Joseph Jefferson; and, above all, the memory of the wisest and honestest statesman—Abraham Lincoln—who towered a full head and shoulders over any politician that was ever raised in Europe." But on the other hand, he says that its cigarettes are inferior in quality and high in price.

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE says that a country clergyman who has been visiting in that city complained that these strangers are so much like clergymen in appearance that it is difficult to tell them apart. He should be able to tell "father from which" by their manner of preying.—Norristown Herald.

Chubb heard a young lady sing "The Last Chord" the other night, and says he wished she had lost the whole octave.

A newspaper has just been started, called *The Hammer*. Its sole or at least, its premium, is to nail campaign lies.—Burlington Free Press.

EX-PRESIDENT WOOLSEY'S VERDICT

"MR. BLAINE CANNOT HAVE ACTED DISHONESTLY."

"MR. CLEVELAND SEEMS TO ME A VERY SMALL MAN"—"THERE CAN BE NO DOUBT THAT MR. BLAINE OUGHT TO BE SUPPORTED."

BROOKLYN, Sept. 18, 1884.

DR. THEODORE D. WOOLSEY.

RESPECTED SIR: Some of my friends who do not feel satisfied that the Hon. James G. Blaine is an honest man have said that you thought so also. I claimed that you practically said you believed him honest and fit to be President by accepting the position of one of the Presidential electors at large for the State of Connecticut. This my friends disagreed with. I told them to make it plain I would take the liberty of writing you, having been intimate with your son, Theodore, on a canoe trip down the Connecticut River, and having met you at your house while a student at Yale, and ask you if you considered the Hon. J. G. Blaine innocent or guilty of the charge that he used his official position to make money dishonestly. Having a great respect for your judgment I will feel very much obliged to have your opinion. Very respectfully yours,

T. ALFRED VERNON, 199 Lafayette-ave., Brooklyn.

To DR. T. D. WOOLSEY, Church-st., New-Haven, Conn.

NEW-HAVEN, Sept. 20, 1884.

To ALFRED VERNON, *esq.*

MY DEAR SIR: It is true that I have formed the opinion that Mr. Blaine cannot have acted dishonestly in his transaction to which you refer. I based my opinion on Mr. Hoar's defence of him at first, as well as on the confidence entertained in him by Mr. Garfield and by Messrs. Dawes, Hawley and Edmunds of the United States Senate, who have long known him. As for the especial charges in the Fisher and Mulligan affair, I may refer you, especially, to a pamphlet which I suppose to be written by George Bliss, of New-York. May I add that the character of the President is only one out of several things to be considered in this election. More important is the general character of the two parties, and especially the reliance which can be reposed on the two parties in their interpretation of the Constitution, the moral and religious worth