Amusements To-Night.

BIJOU OPERA HOUSE—2 and 8—"Adonis."
CASINO—2 and 8—"The Little Duke."
DALY'S THEATRE—2 and 8—"Nitouche."
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—2 and 8—"A Hoop of Gold."
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—2 and 8:30—"May Blossom."
NEW PARK THEATRE—2 and 8—Illusions.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—2 and 8—"The Seven Ravens."
POLO GROUNDS—Base Ball.
STAR THEATRE—2 and 8—"Scibo."
UNION SQUARE THEATRE—2 and 8—"Lyswood."
WALLACK'S THEATRE—2 and 8—"Proof."
5TH AVENUE THEATRE—2 and 8—"O'Cha'ley Back."
4TH STREET THEATRE—2 and 8—"My Life."

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Business Notices.

A.— TREMENDOUS CROWD.

Store crowded from early morning till late at night. Everything goes fast. It seems almost incredible that goods can be sold so cheap, but the managers evidently do just as they advertise—everything 10 per cent less than cost at the great assignee sale of Naylor clothing, hats and furnishing goods at No. 629 Broadway, between Bleecker and Houston sts., New-York. We mention a few of the bargains they are offering, and we remind our readers they must call at once as this great sale will only last five days. Men's fine beaver overcoats, $2 85, guaranteed worth $15, or money refunded; this is a wonderful bargain. Elegant diagonal worsted, Brilt and heavy weight silk and satin lined and over 6,000 different kinds of overcoats all at 10 per cent less than cost. A splendid suit of men's clothes $5 86, guaranteed worth $15, or money returned. Brown, black, cassimeres, worsted, and over 10,000 different kinds of suits. Men's fashionable suits, 34 cents; worth $15. Shirts, underwear, and 25,000 different other goods we cannot mention here at 629 Broadway, between Bleecker and Houston sts., New-York. Remember this great sale will only last five days. Store open till 9 o'clock at night. Be careful and look outside for the number, 629.

A PROFITABLE INVESTMENT—Each $5 doubled within 10 days. Investments made for Mr. Allaire in beautiful Garden City and Greenmount Hills, Long Island, thousands of building lots surrounding Depot $100 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 noisome. Druggists, Grocers, Druggists sell 15c., 25c., 50c. 405 Broome st., 70 Maiden-lane.

DESKS AND OFFICE FURNITURE in great variety, manufactured by T. G. SELLEW, 111 Fulton st., New-York.

$1—FULL SETS—Painless extracting without charge. Gold, Silver, Rubber, Celluloid, Incorporated by mail while visiting. Life in attendance. 542 and 544 Fifth-ave., cor. 45th-st. Also 272 West 125th-st. DR. MODEMANN.

TRIBUNE TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Postage free in the United States.

	1 Year.	6 Months.	3 Months.
DAILY, with Sunday	$850	$4 25	$2 15
DAILY, without Sunday	7 00	3 50	1 75
SUNDAY TRIBUNE	* 1 50	....	....

Remit by Postal Note, Money Order or Registered Letter. If Postal Note, Money Order will not be issued, add 10c. for Exchange. *For The New-York Tribune.*

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE.

Advertisements for insertion in THE DAILY, SUNDAY and SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE will be received at the following branch offices in New-York City:

Main Uptown Office, 1,323 Broadway, cor. 46th-st., open 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.
No. 308 West Twenty-third-st., open 9 a. m. to 7 p. m.
No. 766 Fifth-ave., cor. Forty-seventh-st., open 9 a. m. to 7 p. m.
No. 1,317 Fifth-ave., near Sixty-first-st., open 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.
No. 308 East One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-st., open 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.
Union Square, No. 153 Fourth-ave., corner of Fourteenth-st.

IN OTHER CITIES.

WASHINGTON—1322 F-st. LONDON—30 Fenchurch-st., Strand.

New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, SEPT. 27.

TEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—Osman Digma's followers are in want of supplies. ——— There were 95 deaths from cholera in a day in Naples. ——— The Limerick corporation refused to pay the special police tax. ——— Mr. Gladstone spoke at Carlisle.

DOMESTIC.—Mr. Blaine received a warm welcome everywhere on his journey from Buffalo to Cleveland; similar greetings were given to General Logan on his journey from Wheeling. ——— One man was instantly killed and several others were severely injured by the falling of timbers supporting a balloon at Erie, Penn. ——— Seven incendiary fires were discovered in Cleveland. ——— Senator Warner Miller spoke at Canton, N. Y. ——— Senator Sherman's exposure of Governor Hendricks's bungling about finance was the talk in Ohio. ——— Forgery, defalcation and flight by an insurance agent disturbed Brockport, N. Y. ——— F. E. Kernochan accidentally shot and killed himself at Pittsfield, Mass.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.—Mr. Lombat's suit dismissed. ——— Death of Nahum Sullivan. ——— Serenade to William Walter Phelps. ——— Tammany's decision to run a straight ticket. ——— Delay in the District-Attorney's office. ——— Inquest in the Tom's River murder case. ——— The Metropolitans defeated the Brooklyn nine 17 to 2. ——— Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar 412½ grains, 84.87 cents. ——— Stocks advanced sharply, fluctuated vividly and closed weak, with few important final changes.

THE WEATHER—TRIBUNE local observations indicate cool, fair weather. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 72°; lowest, 60°; average, 64⅝°.

Advertisers will oblige us and secure better service for themselves, by sending in advertisements for THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE not later than 6 o'clock the previous evening. Where large display or special position is desired, they should be sent earlier still.

A telegram from Panama states that both Nicaragua and Guatemala have been the scene of another revolution. But then, since revolution would seem to be the leading industry of Central America, it is difficult to understand why anything so much a matter of course should have been telegraphed.

The Northern Pacific Express Company has just been emphatically reminded that eternal vigilance is the price of carrying securely. Some time ago one Nelson Bennett placed the snug sum of $19,500 in its charge for transmission to Ainsworth, Washington Territory. The package was stolen after reaching its destination, and Mr. Bennett brought suit against the company for the amount lost. A dispatch from Oregon states that a verdict has been rendered in his favor.

One of the melancholy minor incidents of the Cleveland and Hendricks mass-meeting at Columbus, Ohio, was the breaking down during the evening of one of the platforms, and the consequent serious injury of General J. W. Denver. If misery in this case yearns for company it may console the General to reflect that the platform which his party adopted at Chicago in July broke down as soon as it was constructed, and that the tariff plank in breaking up struck Grover Cleveland with fatal effect under his fifth rib.

The Republican National Committee have decided to make an active canvass in the Southern States. Nashville has been selected as the headquarters for aggressive operations and one of the members of the committee is to take charge of the campaign in person on Tuesday. The Southern people are vitally interested in the policy of Protection. They have growing manufactures and struggling industries which require the fostering care of the American system. We believe that there are large classes which will respond readily to the appeals of the Republican party. An aggressive campaign in the Democratic strongholds commends itself to our judgment, and we are glad that the committee have resolved to contest the ground.

The Democrats of the 1st Congressional District have taken their hands out of their pockets and are gazing expectantly in the direction of Mr. August Belmont's banking house in Nassau-st. But both the senior Belmont, the actual Representative, and the junior Belmont, the nominal Representative, are groaning in spirit over the prospect. They have found it a terribly expensive business to put the young man in Congress and keep him there, and the disaffection in the district has increased so steadily that the bills this year will be bigger than ever before. Indeed, it is doubtful if all the father's money can carry the son through.

Lieutenant Shufeldt has had an interesting experience in Madagascar and was royally well treated. It is evident that the Queen and her people are most friendly toward the United States and would be glad to enter into intimate commercial and diplomatic relations with us. The resources of the island, as described by Lieutenant Shufeldt to a TRIBUNE reporter, are great, and worthy the serious consideration of our traders. Just what diplomatic arrangement the Queen of Madagascar wants to make with the Washington Government has not yet been announced to the public, but every one would be sorry to see her advances rebuffed or treated slightingly.

It is comforting to know that the latest elopement with a coachman is not likely to result in privations to the happy pair. The young woman who has cast her lot with the family charioteer possesses enough property in her own right to relieve her husband from the necessity of resorting to the front platform of a Third Avenue car for a livelihood. Her family look upon her unannounced departure with something akin to resignat on. She was no giddy girl, and at the age of thirty might be supposed to know her own mind. All young women who are casting sheep's eyes at the carriage house or horse trough should be discreet enough to wait until they are thirty years of age and have $10,000 in bank before trusting themselves to the guidance of any romantic Jehu.

If the story which a respectable Sixth-ave. shopkeeper tells in our columns to-day is true, District-Attorney Cluey and Assistant District-Attorney Allen hold peculiar views as to their duties. Mr. McCann may have been unreasonably impatient and impetuous, but as the story stands, he was badly used, and little regard for justice and the requirements of the law was shown. Our citizens will not think it strange that complaint is made of the administration of the office by Governor Cleveland's appointee, when they recall the manner in which the office was misused to shield Hubert O. Thompson when the Grand Jury were investigating that faithless official's misdeeds. Mr. Cluey and Mr. Thompson should retire to private life together when their Presidential candidate is lost to view in November.

England is being gradually forced to take upon herself the actual and open administration of affairs in Egypt. The Continental Powers have formally protested to the Khedive against his proposed action of diverting the revenues set apart for the sinking fund to meet new indebtedness. This means, of course, that they will not consent to any infringement of the international Law of Liquidation; and if they will not consent to the plan urged by Lord Northbrook, then something else must be done, for, as matters stand now, Egypt actually cannot raise the money to meet her indebtedness. It is hard to see, therefore, whether the British Government lends the needed money outright or attempts to raise it by introducing economical reforms in the Khedive's domain, how England can avoid shouldering the entire administration of affairs there; and when the English are once in under these circumstances, it is doubtful if they ever will go out.

A dark shadow rests upon sunny Italy. The cholera has proved a serious blow to her immediate prosperity. For the past twenty-four hours 452 fresh cases and 212 deaths are reported. The latest news from Rome is that the decline in receipts at the Custom Houses of the ill-fated country on account of this terrible visitation will reach 10,000,000 francs; that the general trade of the country has been damaged beyond the power of computation; and that the prospects for the approaching winter are alarming. President Grévy has telegraphed to King Humbert that "the catastrophe which has befallen Italy arouses in the whole world the deepest commiseration." These words are certainly true of the people of the United States, who will not be slow to give their sympathy a practical form. Our own country has been kept wonderfully free from plague and pestilence of late, and the gratitude which this reflection inspires can in no other way so appropriately express itself as in beneficent deeds in behalf of the lands which have been so sorely afflicted.

THE MANLY APPEAL.

In terse, strong words at Rochester Mr. Blaine states the objects of the Republican party: Peace; Commercial Expansion; Protection of Industry; Protection for American Citizens, at home and abroad. There is no equivocation in his statement, as there was none in the platform of the party which nominated him. No one has to ask twice what the party means to do, or what the candidate means to do. Republicans are not trying to hide their votes in Congress on any of these questions, nor telling each other that they lie about the action or belief of their candidate; in the strong words of General Logan, they "only ask that the light shall be turned on." If the people do not approve their policy, the responsibility for any disaster that may result must rest with those who reject it. If the people do approve that policy, the Republicans ask that it shall be sustained in practical efficiency by the choice of Republicans to administer the Government.

This course wins because it is manly, brave, honorable, and plainly inspired by a sincere desire for the public good. When a man seeks office, as a dog whines for a bone, because he is hungry, people despise him. But no man can have a more honorable ambition than to bless fifty millions of Americans by bringing to fruition wise ideas and policies. The Democratic party, in the person of Mr. Hendricks, piteously whines: "I *should* like the vote of Indiana; give *me* the place to which I was elected in 1876"—and the people spurn the degrading appeal as they spurn the base falsehood that shotgun majorities constitute election by the people. But the Republican party, through its chosen candidates, manfully declares its beliefs and says: "If you hold, as we do, that these "measures will bless the country, give us the "power to carry them forward. Trust not "their execution to avowed foes, nor to men "who stoop to deceive you about their purposes."

The American people have never yet preferred a sneak to a brave man. They have never yet rewarded palpable fraud with honor and confidence. They trust the Republican party because it shows that it deserves to be trusted. They gather in vast throngs to hail the coming President, because he shows that he is a man, a statesman and a patriot.

MR. BLAINE AND THE HEBREWS.

We publish this morning the essential portions of a dispatch written by Mr. Blaine when Secretary of State, in 1881, to the Hon. James Russell Lowell. It is one of those dispatches which Mr. Blaine's enemies have said convict him of a "Jingo" foreign policy. It was written at the time when the disgraceful anti-Semitic persecutions were going on in Russia and in parts of Germany, and when the Russian Government seemed disposed rather to welcome these popular outbreaks, and evinced a scarcely disguised willingness to nurse them as safety-valves and diversions from Nihilism. The Jews all over Russia were then being treated with crushing severity, and no distinction was made in the treatment of the native ones and such as were citizens or subjects of other Powers, and were only in Russia for purposes of trade or travel. Two Governments alone undertook to protect and claim respectful treatment of their Hebrew citizens. The United States and Great Britain stood together on this question, and the policy of the former, represented in the dispatch we now publish, was declared by Mr. Blaine in no uncertain terms. He instructs Mr. Lowell to confer with Lord Granville on the subject, and to intimate to him the desire of the United States to act in concert with his Government in securing better treatment for American Hebrews. But he desires it to be understood that the United States will act alone if no better arrangement can be made, for that his Government is determined not to submit tamely and permit Russia to persecute American citizens under a survival of worse than mediæval bigotry, ignorance and barbarism.

There is nothing truculent in the suggestions of the dispatch, but it takes a position such as every American citizen must not only desire but demand shall be taken by the Federal Government on the question of the protective capacity of the flag abroad. We believe that Mr. Blaine on this occasion took even stronger ground than Lord Granville, though there was no American case presenting so distinct a grievance as that of the English Hebrew Mr. Lewisohn. In this as in many other instances, however, President Garfield's Secretary of State manifested an unmistakable determination to insist upon fair and just treatment for all American citizens abroad, and he did not hesitate to speak the plain truth about the brutal fanaticism which the Russian Government almost openly condoned at the time referred to. Yet, according to the "Independent" theory Mr. Blaine disgraced himself and degraded his office by demanding justice and fair play for the American Hebrews in Russia. Perhaps the opinion of the American Hebrews at home may be worth having on this subject, and they will give it in November.

Mr. Blaine's foreign policy in this respect was based on the broad ground that American citizens must be protected in their rights wherever they might be on the face of the earth. It was not a policy for the Hebrews, nor for the Irish, nor for the Germans, but for American citizens, without reference to birth, race or nationality.

CARELESSNESS IN BUILDING.

The killing of a man by the fall of a stone ornament from the roof of the Eden Musée building is undoubtedly a sad event, and one which emphasizes the necessity for thoroughness in all building operations. But it hardly justifies, as a contemporary thinks, a sudden fear on the part of the public lest every other stone ornament throughout the city may turn out to be loose, and may forthwith tumble on somebody's head. On the contrary, the fact that such accidents as that on Twenty-third-st. are very rare justifies the conclusion that such carelessness as caused it is really exceptional, and that, as a rule, proper caution is observed in fastening stone ornaments on roofs.

The best security the public can probably have in the premises, moreover, consists in the general comprehension by the owners of property of their liability in heavy damages if they do not take sufficient care to prevent injuries to the public such as occurred on the occasion referred to. Self-interest is always the surest safeguard in matters of this kind, there being very few business men who are not anxious to protect their own pockets, even if they do not care greatly for the physical safety of their neighbors.

OBSTRUCTIONS IN THE STREETS.

Judge Truax, in the Superior Court Special Term, has given a judgment which would be hailed with satisfaction if the people of New-York could believe that it marked the beginning of better things. One business firm sued another for maintaining a public nuisance by keeping a skid several hours every day stretched across the sidewalk from its store door to the curb, obstructing the street seriously, and injuring the business of the plaintiff. The Judge decides that this is a public nuisance; that nobody has a right to obstruct the streets; that the Board of Aldermen cannot confer such a right upon any one; and that the public are entitled to have the streets free from obstructions of any kind.

When the habitual defiance of public convenience manifested by a great many business men is taken into consideration, it is probably too much to expect that the public nuisances of which the one here dealt with is an example will be abated because of the decision of Judge Truax. It is, however, some comfort to know that the rights of the public to the free use of the sidewalks is affirmed by at least one Court, and that those who blockade the streets and force passengers into the road or the gutter, are guilty of usurpation, and may be brought to account if any one will make it his business. Perhaps it is useless to hope that the municipal authorities will ever perform this part of their duties.

A CONTRAST.

Do the workmen of this country want British wages? If so, they can vote for Cleveland and British free trade. Let us see what the results are likely to be. The Massachusetts Labor Report compares wages paid in the most important branches of industry, which embraces in this country about 1,000,000 workers in factories and mills. In cotton mills the average wages paid weekly in Great Britain were $4 66; in Massachusetts $6 45. Wages in other States are, as is well known, higher than in Massachusetts, because of the density of the population there, but the Massachusetts wages are 38 per cent higher than those paid in Great Britain.

Take woollen manufacture next. The average paid in Great Britain, according to this report, was $4 79; in Massachusetts $6 92; advantage for Massachusetts workmen, 44 per cent.

In the working of metals, wages paid in Great Britain average $7 40; in Massachusetts $11 25; advantage for Massachusetts workmen, 52 per cent.

In machinery and foundries, wages paid in Great Britain were $6 94; in Massachusetts $11 75; increase 70 per cent.

In glass works, the average paid in Great Britain was $6 94; in Massachusetts $12 28; increase 77 per cent.

In printing average wages paid in Great Britain were $5 52; in Massachusetts $11 37; increase in Massachusetts 106 per cent.

In boots and shoes, the average wages paid in Great Britain were $4 37; in Massachusetts $11 63; increase 166 per cent.

These are fair illustrations of the difference in wages in manufacture. But fully one-half the labor of this country is employed in agriculture.

In that branch, according to Sir James Caird's latest statement, the average in Great Britain, even in the most favored counties, was about $12 monthly, without board; in the southern counties the average was less than $9. But in the United States, according to the report of the Agricultural Bureau, the average wages paid to agricultural laborers per month, without board, were $18 58.

In these few statements we have a photograph of the comparative condition of a great proportion of the laborers in the two countries. What do workmen think of it? Are they seized with a burning desire to elect Cleveland, to give power to the Democratic party, and to enjoy the blessings of British free trade?

MISCONCEPTIONS AND LIES.

The Herald grotesquely tries to excuse *The Evening Post* by calling its lies misconceptions. It also sets up a second and even more grotesque excuse by explaining that, although possibly a liar, its ally is not running for the Presidency, the inference being that it is of no consequence whether what *The Evening Post* says of the fitness of the most distinguished political leader now in public life for the Presidency is true or false. Ordinarily it is important to find out whether the man who cries "stop thief" in the street be an honest man or a pickpocket; and if he be known to be a pickpocket, the bystanders are not seriously impressed with his sincerity in raising an outcry. In like manner it is important to ascertain whether a journal which is recklessly accusing the leader of the Republican party of systematic mendacity is itself capable of telling the truth about him. For this reason we have directed attention on several occasions to four of what we have been compelled to describe as downright lies on the part of *The Evening Post*. We do this again for the sake of illustrating *The Herald's* grim pleasantry in pronouncing them "natural misconceptions due to the fact "that the interpretation of evidence, of which "only a part was then known, was left to *The* "*Post* by the Blaine people." The following include only the first three and the last, and the most foolish of *The Evening Post's* long series of glaring falsehoods about Mr. Blaine's railroad transactions:

THE FALSEHOOD.	THE PROOF.
No. 1.	
The first of these charges is that in the spring session of Congress in 1869 a bill was before the House of Representatives which Blaine, Fisher, Caldwell and others were interested in to the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad of Arkansas, *in which some of Mr. Blaine's friends were interested*; that an attempt to defeat it by an amendment was made, and was on the point of being successful, and its promoters were in despair; that at this juncture Mr. Blaine, being then Speaker of the House, sent a message to General Logan to make the point of order that the amendment was not germane to the purpose of the bill. *The Post, April 7. Reprinted in Pamphlet.*	The letters of October 4, 1869, prove that on April 9, 1869, when the ruling was before the House of Representatives Caldwell was interested in the enterprise.
No. 2.	
That this point of order was accordingly raised and promptly sustained by Mr. Blaine, Speaker, and the bill was in this manner saved; that Mr. Blaine *wrote at once to the promoters calling attention to the service* he had rendered them. *The Post, April 7. Reprinted in Pamphlet.*	The same letters prove that Mr. Blaine did not refer to the ruling at once, but months afterward, and after Fisher had made an offer and Mr. Blaine had accepted it in regard to the purchase and sale of Little Rock securities.
No. 3.	
And finally, after some negotiations, secured from them, *as a reward for it, his appointment as selling agent of the bonds of the road, on commission, in Maine, and received a number of such bonds as his perquisite*; that the leading features of this transaction appeared in two letters of his afterward made public, dated respectively June 29 and October 4, 1869.—(The Post, April 7. Reprinted in pamphlet.	The letters of June 29 and July 2, 1869, and also the contract of September 9, 1869, prove that Fisher's arrangement with Mr. Blaine had been made, that the papers had been signed, that the bonds had been partially placed in Maine and paid for, and the entire transaction virtually closed, before the letters of October 4 referring to the ruling were written.
No. 4.	
A great deal of comfort has been extracted by the Blaine organs from an editorial in *The Sun* "admitting" that Mr. Blaine did not suppress the letter of October 24, 1871, which was referred to in the Mulligan memorandum as "No. 8, October 24, 1871, Fisher to Blaine urging settlement of N. P. R. account, $25,000." He did not suppress it, says *The Sun*, because here it is in the new lot; of course he did not have it, for how could it be here if it was there? *The Sun* has overlooked the introductory note of the new series, which says that "letters from Mr. Fisher are letter-press copies of the originals." *It is quite likely, therefore, that the original was in the package, and that it was suppressed* because it stated that Mr. Blaine had already been paid for the loan of $25,000 by the sale of $50,000 collateral bonds, whereas he had, only two months previously (April 3, 1870), collected the amount again through the United States District Court of Arkansas.—*The Post, September 16.*	Mr. Blaine had received the original a day or two after it was written, and destroyed it long before Mulligan went to Washington with letters from Mr. Blaine to Fisher, and with letter-press copies of letters from Fisher to Mr. Blaine. If the letter-press copy of the letter of October 24, 1871, was in the package, then Fisher and Mulligan lie in saying that the press copy is now on deposit with their lawyers in Boston. If it was not in the package, then they have lied for eight years in allowing the charge to be made uncontradicted that Mr. Blaine had received the copy and suppressed it; and in either case *The Post* backs them up in their lie.

Now, we ask the public to decide whether these are "natural misconceptions" or malicious and deliberate lies. The second series of so-called Mulligan letters does not affect the first three falsehoods. It contains irrefutable evidence that the fourth is a stupid as well as malicious lie. Here, then, are four distinct and positive misrepresentations of the facts. *The Evening Post* has never modified its false statements, although these have been repeatedly pointed out. It has never confessed having done Mr. Blaine any injustice. It has gone on reprinting its monstrous falsehoods in its campaign pamphlets to this day. Although it is not running for the Presidency, it *is* setting up its judgment and its conscience as to who is fit to be President. The people have a right to inquire, therefore, whether *it* is fit to be a judge of that question, or of any other affecting morals. When it is self convicted of shameless mendacity, its reckless impeachment of Mr. Blaine's veracity no longer deserves serious consideration.

TRYING TO CRAWFISH.

Ah, this will not do, Mr. Times! You cannot be on both sides in this fight. When you counsel the Republicans of Ohio to support their State ticket, men distrust you, with reason. The counsels of a traitor are not wanted.

Neither can you regain a vanishing circulation by crawling in the dirt at the thick-gathering signs that your treason is to be permanently punished. Just remember that you had the audacity to threaten this bolt. For two months you told the Democratic party that if it won'd have the courage to advocate what you called "tariff reform," meaning thereby British free trade, a great stampede of Republicans to their aid would follow.

You have tried to make that stampede. You are going to be disgracefully beaten in it. Take your whipping without whining, and stay in your own place.

THE TRIBUNE FRESH-AIR FUND.

The operations of THE TRIBUNE Fresh-Air Fund have been brought to a close for the present season. The number of children sent into the country for a fortnight's vacation exceeds by 2,000 the number cared for and entertained in 1883. The receipts have been proportionately larger and the results of the season's work have been exceptionally gratifying. A detailed statement of receipts and expenditures will be published as soon as the accounts have been properly audited. The following exhibit shows that a good balance will be carried over to the succeeding year:

Total receipts		$21,437 76
EXPENSES.		
Travelling expenses for 6,253 children	$1,125 05	
Travelling expenses in finding homes for the same	166 76	
Postage	55 71	
Blank books and letter files	4 80	
Dr. Sheppard's bill for attendance on sick girl at Alfred Centre, N. Y.	16 25	
Dr. Halbert's bill for attendance on sick boy at Manhattan, N. Y.	5 00	
Dr. Amedi's bill for do	3 00	
Coney Island tickets for women	75 00	18,751 57
Balance on hand		$2,686 19

All friends of this beautiful charity will rejoice over the great success of the season's operations. Every year the sorrows and privations of neglected childhood appeal to the generous instincts of THE TRIBUNE'S circle of readers. The pathos of our poor children's lot touches the hearts of hospitable entertainers in the country and of the well-to-do classes in the city; and the tenement world has its gala days of health and happiness in the summer.

OUR FRIENDS, THE ENEMY.

Few Public men get so great and hearty a welcome. It is only to the men who have in their vocation their faults or shortcomings, eccentricity and force are the instincts of popular feeling, that the people may such tributes of enthusiasm and affectionate regard.—The Sun.

One thing more is needed. Originality and force many men have who command no popular sympathy. The one thing needed, above all others, is that a man shall be known to represent the real interests of the whole people. Mr. Blaine does, and therefore his journey is everywhere a triumphal march.

It is well known that Mr. Edmunds has repeatedly said in public that Blaine in the Senate was the tool of Jay Gould.—The World.

"It is well known" that this is not true. Mr. Edmunds states that "he never said any such thing, and could not because he never thought it."

Blaine's friends can hardly regard his success in Brooklyn as evidence of his popularity.—[The Herald.

In its report of the meeting of the Brooklyn Young Republican Club published on Wednesday morning *The Herald* gave the number of members who voted against the resolutions indorsing Mr. Blaine as fifty. The estimate of our own reporters was somewhat higher, but did not exceed 100, the figures named by *The Brooklyn Eagle*. The meeting was one of the largest ever held by the club. Every seat in the hall and the galleries was occupied, many were standing at the sides and in the rear, and a large number of extra chairs were brought into service in front. The attendance certainly exceeded 1,500, and was estimated by some of the reporters even as high as 1,800. Fifty members of the club, according to *The Herald*, voted against Mr. Blaine. *The Times* corroborated this statement by declaring that the resolutions were carried almost unanimously. Now this insignificant minority are to be accepted as a triumphant vindication of Mr. Blaine from the charges made against him. Every member had received from the officers of the club a printed abstract of the evidence upon which the scandal-mongers base their assaults upon Mr Blaine. Copies of Mr. Schurz's speech had also been sent to a large number of the members through the industry of Mr. Deming's associates. Yet the club voted to sustain Mr. Blaine by an overwhelming majority: and the club represents in intelligence and morality the flower of Brooklyn citizenship.

Senator Pendleton was next introduced, and received a warm welcome. Governor Hendricks drew on his overcoat during Senator Pendleton's speech, and complaining of the cold stepped from the stand.—[The World's account of the Democratic meeting at Columbus, Ohio.

No sooner had George H. Pendleton demonstrated that he was a sincere friend of Civil-Service Reform, than the Democratic party gave him the cold shoulder. His defeat in his canvass for the United State Senate was largely due to the fact that he had originated and championed a Civil-Service Reform measure. It was expected, however, that as the months rolled by the heart of Democracy would gradually soften toward him. This dispatch to *The World* would seem to forbid such an impression. For the welcome which Mr. Pendleton received at the Columbus meeting, although spoken of as "warm," turned out to be so frigid that as robust a man as Mr. Hendricks was compelled to draw on his overcoat and retire, shivering, from the stand! There is nothing sadder, Mr. Pendleton, in contemporaneous politics. We sympathize with you. You deserved a better fate.

A suggestion to Mr. Sterne Chittenden: That $10,000 which you are now under obligations to present to Yale College, might be used on your penitential recommendation for the foundation of a Professorship of Applied Bumptiousness, with the understanding, of course, that you yourself fill the chair. Always provided that there is any such person as Mr. Sterne Chittenden, and that the name is not merely what the late Governor William Allen, of Ohio, was wont to call a blessed barren ideality.

The World labors through four vicious paragraphs and one malignant editorial to prove that there is nothing in the magnificent greetings Mr. Blaine is receiving in New-York State. *The Sun* frankly and tersely admits that there is a great deal in them. See how much easier it is to tell the truth, Brother Pulitzer. But thanks, all the same. You help the good cause perhaps just as much. Men like you don't throw bricks at shadows. Nobody suspects you of wasting so much editorial ammunition on nothing. Pray keep it up. By the time Mr. Blaine gets to Ohio, if you don't mean while find out how much space it saves to tell the truth, you will need four editorials and twice as many paragraphs to "make believe" there is nothing in it.

The Sun admits that Mr. Blaine is a man possessed of the qualities of leadership, who thinks and acts for himself, but is puzzled to imagine who would think for Grover Cleveland if he were elected President. This puts one in mind of a passage at arms between General Logan and Senator McPherson in the XLVIIth Congress, when the former made his great speech against the Fitz John Porter bill and showed that he knew at least how to make people listen to him. The galleries were all filled and nearly every Senator was in his seat. Senator McPherson, thinking to embarrass General Logan, interrupted him to remind him that General Grant had become convinced that Fitz John Porter was innocent, and sneeringly asked if General Logan considered his military judgment superior to General Grant's. "You can't draw me into any quarrel with General Grant," retorted General Logan. "He and I are very good friends. I think for myself in this matter. When we want to know what you think about it we have to ask General Grant." The New-Jersey Senator was satisfied—to keep quiet for the rest of the debate.

It is estimated in Chicago that, at present prices of wheat in that market, there is a loss of from $1 50 to $1 60 per acre to the farmers throughout the greater part of the wheat-raising territory of the Northwest. Grover Cleveland's remedy for this sad condition is to establish free trade with Europe, flood the United States with imported manufactures, close American workshops and mills, and deprive of employment and wages the laborers who consume Western wheat and beef. Is he not a statesman, a patriotic state man? Mr. Cleveland is not instinctively wicked; he does not hate American farmers, but he is so monumentally ignorant of international economy that, if he were elected President, he might bring the entire Northwest to the auction-block and not know that he had done it.

An article in yesterday's TIMES upon ex-President Woolsey's verdict contained the name Blaine instead of the name Phelps in a quotation from *The Evening Post*, the context revealing the error at a glance. We hasten to furnish this correction in order to save *The Post* the mental and moral strain of making a gigantic self-disclaiming addition to its divinal list of "lies."

POLITICAL NOTES.

It is a little hard that Tammany's heroic self-sacrifice should be received in this heartless manner by *The Houston (Texas) Post*: "Tammany's manifesto, prepared by that area demaxogue, General Spinola, isn't worth five cents to the Democratic party nor to the people at large. It is nothing but a general declaration that Tammany under all circumstances does as it d—d pleases, that it is now dead down on Governor Cleveland, but that it condescends to vote for the candidate of the Democracy, because it is morally obliged to do so. Tammany, whilst making its declaration of support, has shown its teeth at the Democracy in a most impertinent manner, and it is an open question whether its lukewarm support is not more dangerous to Cleveland than its open enmity."

The Hon. David A. Wells has declined, after all, to run for Congress in the IIId Connecticut District. Mr. Wells has been so eager to get the nomination that the friends who have been working to secure it for him might justly complain that he has permitted them to have onty their labor for their pains. But self-preservation is the first law of nature, and Mr. Wells doubtless thinks that in the remote contingency of Governor Cleveland's election a "disinterested" stump speaker will have a stronger claim upon the Treasury portfolio than a defeated candidate for Congress. Connecticut Democrats are solicitous to know whether Mr. Wells's offer of a liberal contribution to their campaign fund holds good now that he has taken counsel of his fears and refused the nomination.

Mr. Brewster, a State registrar of votes in Louisiana, has concluded that it is not lost to rebel against the United States, and accordingly twelve supervisors of the election were permitted to copy the books at the registration office. An honest election in Louisiana is all that is needed this year.

PERSONAL.

Simeon Ide, of Claremont, N. H., paid a visit to THE TRIBUNE office yesterday, the last day of his eighth year. He was the editor of a Whig paper in Windsor, Vt., when Mr. Greeley was making his beginnings at Poultney. He adheres to the Republican party and the doctrine of protection to American industries, and enjoys his ninety-first year to-day, in the full possession of his faculties, and otherwise in good health. He has recently published a book to prove that his brother the late William B. Ide, should be given precedence over Fremont as the leader of the "Bear Flag Party" and virtual conqueror of California in 1846.

Two American poets, Thomas Bailey Aldrich and William Winter, were born on the same day in October, 1836.

The Hon. Gilbert Emery Charles Leigh, whose untimely death in the Big Horn Mountains was noted the other day, was the heir of Baron Leigh of Stoneleigh Castle, England, and nephew of the present Earl of Westmoreland.

Mr. E. P. Whipple has signalized the recovery of his health by going to work harder than ever in Boston.

Dr. Janssen, who has just arrived in this country to attend the Meridian Conference at Washington, is a man of pleasing address, with a white beard and moustache. He walks with a slight limp. He is to be the guest of Professor Newcomb during the greater part of his stay in this country.

Mr. Charles Paine, the former general manager of the West Shore road, has returned from a year's visit in Europe, with his health completely restored.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The fusillade of pamphlets against Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll, still goes on with an honest fury. This serves to advertise him, and to secure for him full houses when he lectures. The lecturer gets the notoriety he wants, and the authors of the pamphlets see their names in print, and so everybody is happy.

It is only when the American goes out for a little excursion that he forgets himself and becomes an H. G. O. It's funny how quick the disease occurs. It sets in right of them could by any possibility get all the breeze and sunshine to themselves, they would gobble them to the exclusion of the other three hundred people. The male H. G. O. may be surrounded by half a dozen ladies, but that does not prevent him from puffing away at a cheap pipe. He wouldn't smoke in the presence of a lady calling on his wife at home, but he is sun for a day's recreation, and his selfish feelings are uppermost.—[Detroit Free Press.

Chinese telegraphic messages are sent in figures, each word being represented by a certain number, and the receiving operator translates the figures into words.

The husband of the lady who arrived at Saratoga July 1 with sixty-four different costumes lives in St. Louis. Last week he failed and offered fourteen cents on the dollar. The sixty-four different costumes are all safe, however.—[Detroit Free Press.

A number of city-bred hunters chased a black calf seven miles in Michigan the other day, under the impression that it was a fierce black bear. The farmer who owned the calf made some lurid remarks about donkeys, and he didn't refer to the calf either.

In the East, the aping of English manners has become an aristocracy, self-conscious, pompous and vulgar. It has none of the repose of the institutions upon which it is patterned and few of its virtues. It is responsible for the large and growing class of Anglomaniacs, for the dude in politics and society, that insufferable nuisance who is never so happy as when engaged in disparaging his own country and its institutions.—San Francisco Chronicle.

The people of Minnesota are complaining of the introduction of p