...mination." They have already been quoted. Last Saturday Secretary Bayard said, according to the Associated Press, that he had no other information of the rejection of the treaty than that contained in the press dispatches. On Sunday evening it was announced from the State Department that nothing had been heard up to that time and on Monday the same information was given out with the additional intelligence that the Department was inclined to disbelieve the report. Yet it seems that Mr. Denby had tidings sufficient to create in his mind a belief, and had received them "some days" before, without cabling the important information to his chief. The wording of the last message, "treaty postponed, etc.," seems to contain a hint that something has happened or something has been attempted which subsequently miscarried, yet the reading of the whole indicates that nothing whatever has been done by China in the matter.

THE HOUSE WEARY OF RETALIATION

THE PRESIDENT'S LISTLESS SUPPORTERS.

HIS "THURSDAY POLICY" RIDICULED—CANNON'S FORCIBLE SPEECH—HOOKER PRAISES THE "MODERN JACKSON"—THE VOTE POSTPONED UNTIL TO-DAY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Sept. 7.—It is plain that the Administration men in the House, with the sole exception of William L. Scott, are already tired of the President's brand-new retaliation policy, which they hailed with such exuberant joy and wild enthusiasm on the day when it was flashed like a meteor across the political sky in the vain hope that it would challenge the admiration of the Irish-American voter, and convince him that he ought to march under the banner of "Free Trade and Retaliation." While it was an easy task for a man of President Cleveland's versatility to reverse his policy in a night, and send in a message the next day which was satisfactory to a man of his self-complacent disposition, it was cruel in him to forget that he had set an impossible task for his supporters in Congress. In the House they have become utterly discouraged and demoralized. The situation is peculiar. Probably there are not three men in the House who will vote against the bill, although a majority of them believe that the President, for eighteen months at least, has possessed ample authority to bring Canada to terms. The efforts of Democratic Representatives to prove that the Act of 1887 was insufficient have been ludicrously weak and completely abortive. The same may be said of their attempts to gloss the motives which inspired the President's sudden conversion, and to bolster his assertion that Article XXIX of the Treaty of Washington was abrogated more than three years ago. In a word, they have been overthrown at every point and compelled to leave Mr. Cleveland to his fate.

The debate to-day was one-sided, despite the gallant but vain efforts of the eloquent Hooker, of Mississippi, to retrieve the fortunes of the day. He wrought himself up to such a pitch of enthusiasm by his own eloquence that, in concluding his speech, he declared that in his retaliation message the President "had exhibited the stern determination, the hardy, iron courage of Jackson, and the dogged perseverance of Grant." This modest praise of Cleveland, the merrily, aroused the dispirited Administration men, and they rewarded it with a round of applause, but the enthusiasm was only momentary.

On the Republican side nearly a dozen good speeches were delivered, seven of which were of unusual excellence. After Mr. Rockwell had spoken from a New-England standpoint, Judge Nutting devoted some time to Canadian discrimination against American vessels passing through the Welland Canal. He wanted some Democrat to explain, if he could, why the President has neglected to exercise his authority to prevent such discrimination. He had power under the fourth section of the Act of 1887 to stop this unjust discrimination. He had chosen not to exercise it. This change of front was caused by party exigencies, and the retaliation message was a mere campaign document published in the vain hope that it might outweigh the free trade message, the Mills bill, the abortive fishery treaty, the pension vetoes, the order to return the rebel flags, the Pan Electric scandal and other unsavory matters.

The best speech of the day, and one of the best of the entire debate, was that of Mr. Cannon, of Illinois. It resounded in homely but apt illustrations and in pungent satire. He said that the President, after the Chamberlain treaty was rejected, suddenly bethought himself of the Chinese method of warfare. He was not a great warrior, but he knew that he could beat a drum and perhaps scare Canada and rally the Irish voters to the Democratic standard at the same time, and so he sent to Congress his retaliation message, crying: "I am going into the groceries business. Give me another hammer." Mr. Cannon then paid his respects to "baron" Scott, whom he described as "a man with a towering intellect, a great mind and twenty millions of money." Mr. Cannon dwelt upon the advantages granted to the Canadian Pacific railroad by the Cleveland Administration and showed that nine days after the approval of the Retaliation act of 1887 the President, upon the application of that corporation, had made San Francisco a port of entry for goods in bond destined to transit over the Canadian route. The advantages given to that foreign corporation in which the Canadian Government has so large a pecuniary interest, were fully explained by Messrs. Nelson, of Minnesota, Hopkins, of Illinois, and others, with a force and clearness which must put the Administration men wince. The fact was forced upon their attention that the pending bill will not deprive that road of the special advantages which it now enjoys in its competition with American transcontinental lines.

Mr. Nelson remarked that under the treaty and law the President has the power to prevent Canadian vessels from passing through the Sault Ste. Marie Canal, while the present bill proposes only that such vessels shall pay tolls at a fixed rate. That would not prevent Canadian discrimination in the Welland Canal. Mr. Adams, of Illinois, and Captain White, of Indiana, also spoke.

By unanimous consent the vote on the bill was postponed, and the debate will continue until 4 o'clock to-morrow, when the vote will be taken.

NINE MONTHS FRITTERED AWAY.

FEEBLE ACHIEVEMENTS OF AN INCAPABLE DEMOCRATIC HOUSE.

Washington, Sept. 7 (Special).—Yesterday began the tenth month of the session. Two of the largest and most important appropriation bills and the Fortifications bill are still in the Congressional limbo, and in effect the Government has been conducted since June 30 on the instalment plan. For this disgraceful state of affairs the Democratic majority in the House is solely responsible. It seems to be incapable of dealing with even routine matters of legislation. Of course it has been seriously handicapped by the political necessities of the Administration, which has not only had a finger in every legislative pie, but has sent in several dishes of its own for Congressional cooking. In December the "condition" was so serious that the President felt justified in alarming the business interests of the country with a declaration that unless the tariff should be revised instantly, in accordance with free-trade theories, financial ruin would overtake and blight this happy and prosperous country. A few weeks later it was found necessary to re-enact an existing law, to satisfy the tender scruples of a President who had appointed Treaty Commissioners without authority and in opposition to the expressed will of Congress. The work of the Commissioners being rejected, he promptly shrieked for aid to enable him to carry on a war by retaliation, although he had steadily refused for eighteen months to use the authority placed in his hands. Then comes a report from London, which the President unhesitatingly accepts, because "it's English, you know," that China has rejected the Immigration treaty, whereupon he directs the junior member of his firm to offer a bill to exclude all Chinese laborers, and it is rushed through the House the same day in the hope that it will insure Democratic gains in California and Nevada, and stem the rising Republican tide which swept over Oregon in June.

The Retaliation bill has not fared so well. The President seemed anxious to seize the British lion "by the snout" as early as August 24, believing that he would thus deceive and win back Irish-American voters, while a quiet wink to the British Minister would assure him that this racket was merely "stage thunder." But the Democratic majority in the House does not materialize and the men in charge of the bill have shown that they are indifferent, or else that they are incompetent. A fortnight has passed and a Democratic House has not yet authorized the President to appear on the boards as a lion tamer. In fact, not half the Democratic members have rallied to his support in this emergency and the bill could not be passed without solid Republican support. The principal achievements of the Democratic majority thus far have been to smother all general legislation for the benefit of Union veterans, to prevent the consideration of the Educational bill and of two important labor bills, and to pass, near the end of July, the "Dark Lantern" bill. This is about all the majority can show as the deliberate result of a session which has lasted exactly nine months.

INTEREST IN THE SENATE'S TARIFF WORK.

Washington, Sept. 7 (Special).—Members of the Senate Sub-Committee of Finance, who are engaged in the preparation of the substitute for the "Dark Lantern" bill, have received many applications for hearings in behalf of various industries, and it may be found necessary to extend somewhat the period set to close the doors against manufacturers, workingmen and others who desire to be heard. The sub-committee has shown great industry and has accumulated a great mass of useful and valuable information, but the committee is determined to be thorough in its treatment of the subject, and, if possible, to bring in as a substitute for the hodgepodge creation of the "Dark Lantern" conspirators a bill which will commend itself to the country, prove satisfactory to American industrial interests and reduce the surplus. The preparation of such a measure necessarily requires much time as well as the fullest access to every source of trustworthy information.

It should be remembered that despite the President's frantic appeals the House did not pass the so-called Mills bill until nearly eight months after Congress convened. The presence of that bill in the Senate makes the task of the committee more difficult than it would have been if no such measure had been framed and adopted in the House. In view of these facts the Finance Committee is fully justified in proceeding with careful deliberation as well as with thoroughness. The sub-committee to-day granted a hearing to Mr. Higgins, of Brooklyn, in behalf of American soap manufacturers, to whose industry the "Dark Lantern" bill offers a serious menace. Mr. Higgins laid all the facts before the sub-committee, and had an opportunity fully to present the views of men engaged and employed in that important industry. No such opportunity was accorded by the economic solons who framed the tariff bill which was taken up and passed by the Democratic caucus in the House.

WHOM WILL "FREE LUMBER" BENEFIT?

CONSUL HOTCHKISS SAYS CANADA WILL REAP THE PROFIT.

Washington, Sept. 7 (Special).—"Special order No. 49" of the Consular Reports was published by the State Department on Tuesday. It contains a report by Consul Hotchkiss, of Ottawa, on the Canadian lumber industry, which is of unusual interest at this time when the Free Trade Democrats are fighting for free lumber. Consul Hotchkiss says that the lumber output of the Ottawa Valley this year will be about six hundred million feet, and that one-half of it was sold in February, long before it was ready for delivery. Mr. Hotchkiss, who is a lumberman of over forty-five years of experience in Canada and the United States, expresses the opinion that the remission of the lumber duties would not benefit the American consumer by cheapening prices, but that whatever advantage would accrue would be enjoyed by Canada and Canadians. In Canada all timbered lands are owned either by the Dominion Government or the provinces, and such lands are sold. A system of "land dues" and "timber dues" is in vogue, and both may be and are changed at the option of the Government without previous notice to the lessees.

After explaining the operation of this system, Mr. Hotchkiss continues:

If the duty of $2 is removed it will not affect the American price because it has never been a factor, and will still be unfelt. No lower price will prevail in the United States than heretofore, and no different net results will be experienced by the manufacturer. The Canadian, on the contrary, will have his lumber down in the American market at $2 less per thousand, and will obtain for it the same as the American does, so that the net result to the Canadian manufacturer will be a clear gain of the $2 which the American Government has remitted. This additional net result to the Canadian manufacturer will, however, be of very brief duration. Having shown how the Governments in Canada continue their control of the timber lands, and their disposition to tax to the utmost, I am confident that not a May pay day will pass before a public notice will issue in effect that a further increase in annual and timber dues has been made an order in council in sums sufficient to absorb the $2 per thousand into the provincial exchequer.

The report of Consul Hotchkiss bears date February 2, 1888, but it is pretty safe to say that "Premier" Mills never saw it. Why has its publication been so long delayed? Prior publications contain reports from Consuls in New-Zealand dated in May, from Basle and Denmark dated in July, and from Great Britain and France dated in August. The appearance of this report even at this late day, but before the Presidential election, must be due to official inadvertence.

THE CASE OF REPRESENTATIVE SMALLS.

STILL KEPT FROM HIS SEAT IN THE HOUSE BY DEMOCRATIC INACTION.

Washington, Sept. 7 (Special).—The treatment which Robert Smalls, Representative-elect from the VIIth South Carolina District, is receiving at the hands of the Democratic majority of the Elections Committee should be condemned by every fair-minded man. The majority seems not to have forgotten the deserved rebuke it received when its report in the Lowry-White case was rejected, and to be determined that by no chance shall the House have an opportunity to repeat it in the Smalls-Elliott case. After many postponements the latter case was considered, final arguments being heard by the committee on May 23, over three months ago. More than a month was afterward consumed in "deliberation," and on June 30 the committee, by a party vote, decided to recommend that Smalls should not be permitted to occupy the seat to which he was fairly and legally elected. Chairman Crisp was deputed to write the report. That was two months ago, and no report has been written. The "views" of the Republican minority were prepared and ready for submission a month ago, but, of course, the minority can initiate no action; it must wait upon the convenience of Chairman Crisp, the unready. It is apparent that no action in the case is intended at this session.

IS CLEVELAND'S LETTER REALLY READY?

IT IS REPORTED THAT THE MESSAGE OF ACCEPTANCE WILL BE MADE PUBLIC TO-MORROW.

Washington, Sept. 7 (Special).—It is understood tonight that the President's letter of acceptance will be given to the press on Sunday night for publication in Monday's papers. A draft of the letter has been submitted to a few members of the "Kitchen Cabinet," and has received their approval. The regular Cabinet has, of course, been snubbed again. None of its members knows what the letter contains. It is said, however, that it is largely devoted to a reiteration of the ideas laid down in the President's free-trade message in December last, and that it completely ignores the fact that the "condition" which the President then imagined was confronting him has entirely disappeared and that the "theory" alone remains.

WILL MR. SOWDEN KISS THE ROD?

Washington, Sept. 7 (Special).—Congressman Sowden was asked to-day if he had answered Chairman Crisp's letter, urging him to take the stump for Cleveland and Thurman, and he replied:

"No, I have not. That was the second invitation. I propose to wait a while longer and see if the Committee will not send me a third. I can't imagine why the National Committee wants me, or what it wants me to do. If it expects me to go on the stump for Cleveland and Thurman in Pennsylvania and talk about the tariff, and if I do so, it will be a sorry day for the Mills bill. Imagine Sowden on the stump in Pennsylvania, Sowden, whose long and earnest efforts in behalf of a public building in his district have been thwarted by President Cleveland; Sowden, who has been beheaded by the Administration because he voted against the Mills bill—I say imagine him appealing to Pennsylvanians in behalf of free wool. I voted against that bill for principle, because it is a free-trade measure in effect, and was framed by men who believe in free trade and will carry the country to free trade if they have the power to do so.

"Why, what did McMillin say when a member asked him why the committee had not placed iron ore on the free list? His reply, in substance, was that we will do that hereafter. We cannot place everything on the list now. Now, I am a protectionist, and I consider myself as good a Democrat as Mr. Bacon or Mr. Cleveland. If the National Committee had not decided to crawfish on the issue raised by the President in his December message, and by the majority of the Ways and Means Committee, I do not think it would have urged me to make speeches. Perhaps it was thought that my appearance on the stump for Cleveland would have an influence outside of Pennsylvania, as an admission that I was not a victim of the retaliation policy of the Administration."

BONDS OFFERED AND ACCEPTED.

Washington, Sept. 7.—To-day's bond offerings amounted to $1,396,800, in lots as follows:

Four per cents, registered, $500 at 127.

Four and a half per cents, registered, $1,000,000 at 106 7-8, $276,000 at 107 1-8, $100,000 at 107, $500 at 106 3-4, $10,300 at 106 5-8.

Four and a half per cents, coupon, $10,000 at 107.

The Secretary of the Treasury this afternoon accepted the following bonds:

$300 4 per cents, registered, at 127.

$500 4 1-2 per cents, registered, at 106 3-4; $10,000 same at 106 5-8.

END OF THE HAYTIEN REVOLUTION.

Washington, Sept. 7.—Acting Secretary Harmony received a telegram this afternoon from Captain Chester, commanding the Galena, which was ordered to Port au Prince for the protection of American interests said to be imperiled by the recent revolution in that country, saying that the vessel arrived at Kingston, Jamaica, at noon to-day from Port-au-Prince and that the troubles in that country were at an end for the present.

Fortunate Father and Son.

I am as certain as I now live, says Mr. C. H. Bartholomew, Kalamazoo, Mich., that Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, of Rondout, N. Y., saved my life when I was a victim of that terrible disorder—Bright's Disease. My son had a fever sore on his leg; he too used Favorite Remedy and is now well. But for the medicine both father and son would have been six feet under the sod. If your druggist does not keep the medicine, address the proprietor, Rondout, N. Y. Price $1; 6 for $5.

DR. D. KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY.

VICTORY UNPRECEDENTED.

RECKONING UP THE RESULT IN VERMONT.

A GREATER MAJORITY THAN WAS EVER GIVEN BEFORE TO A STATE TICKET—DISCOURAGING TO THIRD PARTY PROHIBITIONISTS.

Hyde Park, Vt., Sept. 7 (Special).—The latest returns from the Vermont election fully corroborate the earlier estimates and show a victory not only overwhelming, but unprecedented. The entire ticket is elected by the largest majority ever given in Vermont to any State ticket. Every county official from Senator to high bailiff is elected by large majorities in every county in the State, giving us what we have not enjoyed before for many years, a unanimous Senate. The Prohibition party brought General Fisk into the State, made a thorough canvass, started a newspaper as a party organ and seemed to be liberally supplied with funds, but it proved a most thorough and complete failure, its entire vote averaging less than 100 to the county, or considerably less than in 1886. In only twelve of the 243 towns did Shurtleff, Democrat, have a majority. His total majority in these twelve towns was less than 400. They were mostly small towns, only five of them casting above 150 votes each. In six of the fourteen counties in the State, viz. Lamoille, Orleans, Windsor, Addison, Windham, and Caledonia, every town gave Republican majorities. Nearly all the towns containing a liberal percentage of laboring men, such as Burlington, Rutland, St. Johns, Brattleboro, Bennington, Middlebury, Barre, Montpelier, St. Johnsbury, Randolph, Newport, Hartford, Springfield, Windsor, Woodstock, Brandon, Fairhaven, Poultney, Bristol, Rockingham, Morristown, Hyde Park, Newbury, Thetford, Barnet, Danville, Lyndon, Northfield, Waterbury, Stowe, Dorset, Manchester, Ferrisburgh, Milton, Castleton, Pittsford, Wallingford, Bethel, Chester, Ludlow, Enosburg, Swanton and Barton, gave Dillingham, (Rep.) good majorities. In fact every town in the State casting over 350 votes, except Fairfield, Colchester and West Rutland, gave Republican majorities, showing conclusively that the working men are with us this year as never before.

CARROLL S. PAGE,
Chairman of Republican State Committee.

WARNER MILLER AT BINGHAMTON.

CALLING ATTENTION TO DEMOCRATIC FINANCIAL MISMANAGEMENT.

Binghamton, N. Y., Sept. 7 (Special).—Senator Warner Miller came from Whitney's Point, where he attended the Broome County Fair, to this city, arriving at about 8 p. m. His reception was one of the most enthusiastic ever accorded any public man by Binghamton. Fully 20,000 people were in the public square when the Senator's carriage, escorted by three companies of torch bearers and three bands, was driven up to the stand that had been erected before the Court House and the night was brilliant with sky-rockets, Roman candles and Greek fire. The fine new banner of the Grant Club, the largest in the southern tier, was unfurled to the breeze and swung gracefully out. The Senator was introduced by W. D. Palmer, esq., president of the Grant Club, and began speaking from the stand, under an umbrella, as the rain was falling heavily. The crowd did not retire but stood thickly as far as the voice of the speaker could be heard. The storm became so violent, however, in a few moments that the meeting was adjourned to the Opera House, which was quickly filled. Hon. H. J. Welch and Edward O'Connor, an enthusiastic Irish Republican, made eloquent speeches. Afterward Senator Miller again spoke. He said in part:

Four years ago the Republican party was beaten in this State and so in the National field by a small margin. This was because many good people believed the changes made by the Democratic party and believed that a change might be a good thing. What were those changes? We can only cite a few of them here to-night. One was corruption. How has it fared yet? Not one instance has been brought to light. Of all the vast sums collected by the Republican party since the war, every farthing has been honestly handled and accounted for. Another was violation of the civil Service law. President Cleveland promised that if elected the Civil Service should be carefully observed. Sixty thousand changes have shown how he kept his promise. It has been urged that he was better than his party and could not help these changes, but was overpowered. I leave that for you to judge. We, of the Republican party, are not complaining. We only call attention to the fidelity of the promises.

Then they talked before the election of 1887 of the vast sums in the Treasury, an accumulation of $100,000,000. It proved to be not so. There was only $20,000,000 beyond the sums needed to pay Government debts. As fast as these moneys had accumulated, the policy of the Republican party had been to reduce the National debt, and that debt had been reduced one-half since the war. What did President Cleveland do when his party was placed in power? He claimed that the law did not allow him to go into the market and buy up Government bonds, and held off until the surplus really had accumulated to nearly $125,000,000, a dangerous sum. Then he lent $30,000,000 to National banks, receiving not one dollar for the use of the people's money. This was done for one reason, and for one reason only. The President and his party had said that unless the surplus was so piled, business was ruined. Lies report went out all over the land, and why? So that the citizens would rise up and compel their representatives to reduce the surplus by cutting down the tariff. We were told that it was accumulating at the rate of $10,000,000 a month. This was untrue. The present Democratic Congress has appropriated all but about $20,000,000 of this year's income. They hoped to frighten Congress into an abolition of the protective tariff. They did frighten it into the passage of the notorious Mills bill, and all but four of Randall's forty pledged men were afraid to oppose it. Who rules the Democratic party—Randall, a good protectionist, or his Southern colleagues? My friends, if you are satisfied with the present condition of the country, and its prosperity for the last four years, you can only be assured of a continuance of that prosperity by voting the Republican ticket.

When I find out who the Democrats are to put up against me, and what their policy is to be, I shall take up State issues and shall discuss them from one end of the State to the other from now till election. I propose to put in every week-day night in this work.

HILL'S MACHINE-MADE DELEGATES.

Cooperstown, N. Y., Sept. 7 (Special).—The following were elected delegates to the State Convention by the Democrats of the Ist Otsego District, at their convention held here this afternoon: Dr. George Merritt, of Cherry Valley; Leslie Pell Clark, of Springfield; L. C. Bowen, of Middlefield. They are for Hill.

MR. BLAINE TO SPEAK IN MICHIGAN.

Augusta, Sept. 7 (Special).—Mr. Blaine will make several speeches in Michigan the second week in October at prominent points in that State, and arrangements will be so perfected that the announcement of dates can be made within a day or two.

MR. LOW'S ECCENTRIC ASSAILANT.

THE MERCHANT HAS ONLY SYMPATHY FOR MISS COFFIN—HER INFATUATION.

"Miss Harriet E. Stafford," who made the unwarranted attack on Joseph T. Low in a Fifth-ave. stage Thursday evening, was Harriet E. Coffin, as The Tribune suggested yesterday. The last time Miss Coffin gained a degree of notoriety she was suffering from the delusion that Kyrle Bellew, the actor, had insulted her repeatedly, and was worrying her with his attentions. While under this hallucination she pursued Mr. Bellew, following him from city to city, until in Boston, an innocent individual, whom she took for the handsome actor, narrowly escaped death at her hands. After her return to New-York she took refuge in Taylor's Hotel, Jersey City, while the trustee of the estate which was left to the young woman by her wealthy father, a Chelsea merchant, was trying to have her sanity investigated. Miss Coffin indulged in eccentricities at the hotel, such as wandering about the piers all night, but police officers refrained from arresting her on account of the pitiably pitiable condition had galned. A [illegible] jury was convinced by her lady-like behavior in court that she was abused, and declared her sane.

She then disappeared from public view until her attack on Mr. Low again brought her into prominence. Mr. Low, who is the senior member of the wholesale dry-goods firm of J. T. Low & Co., No. 65 Worth-st., said yesterday:

This experience was the most remarkable I ever had. It was the worse on account of the fact that my wife, through her presence, became involved in the disgraceful affair. Mrs. Low was nearly prostrated by the fright she sustained. The assailant of the young woman, in revenge for insulting her, after she had attacked both me and my wife with her umbrella, and without provocation, surpassed anything that ever occurred to me. I intended to prosecute her to the fullest extent, but now that it has turned out that my assailant is a lunatic I of course entertain only feelings of sympathy. I can only blame her relatives, who have so little regard for public safety as to allow Miss Coffin to be at large. I am sure that her career will end with her killing somebody, if she is not restrained. If she had had a revolver yesterday I am sure she would have used it.

At the Elbonia Flats, No. 1,123 Madison-ave., the address given by Miss Coffin at the Thirteenth Street station, it was difficult to gain any information. The three middle-aged women who were found in the flat refused to acknowledge direct relationship to Miss Coffin. One of them, however, gave the information that Miss Coffin did not live there regularly, but came there occasionally. She said that, with the exception of the hallucination that men in general were enamored of her, the young woman is rational.

MAINE REPUBLICANS HOPEFUL.

CONFIDENT OF A FULL VOTE AND A GOOD PLURALITY.

THE ONE ISSUE THAT OF PROTECTION—DEMOCRATS ON A STILL HUNT WITH MONEY—OPINIONS OF REPUBLICAN LEADERS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Augusta, Me., Sept. 7.—The campaign of 1888 is drawing to a close and all await election day, when the question of who wins and by what majorities will be settled. Of course the Republican party will triumph, and the party has every assurance of a splendid victory. Their meetings have been attended as not before in a long series of campaigns, and the issues discussed, considered and carefully weighed by all. Thus, on the tariff question the Republicans have had a great advantage, for the attack made upon the industries of the State by the Democrats through the President and the Mills bill has gone home to every voter. There is no question that the party will have large accessions in different towns from among protection Democrats.

The fact that Mr. Blaine is not a candidate, as he was four years ago, should be duly considered; but he has put himself into the canvass and labored diligently both on the stump and otherwise for the success of the Republican ticket. The Republicans have held over 500 meetings in the State, more than one for every town, and forty-two speakers from abroad have participated, while the Democrats had about half as many. From the best information that can be obtained here the Republican candidate, it is said, will receive from 76,000 to 78,000 votes. Two years ago Mr. Bodwell was elected by a plurality of 13,561, his total vote being 68,850. Robie in 1884 received 78,318 votes.

The Democrats have been unusually active, and are making a desperate effort to cut down the Republican majority. Their organization is better than they have had before for years, and they have had plenty of "boodle," and are using it in every possible way to corrupt voters or keep them away from the polls. The Commissioner of Navigation, Morton, of Washington, has been in the State for several weeks doing political work, and it is said that he holds the money bags. The Democrats have issued a grist of campaign literature from their Portland headquarters, but it falls flat because so late in the day that voters cannot find time to peruse it. But Robie has been heard from their meetings since the Bangor barbecue, and as far as can be learned they have been tame, with no successful torchlight demonstrations.

The tariff question perplexes the Democratic leaders. They are uncertain as to the effect of this issue on their vote, but assert, however, that they will make gains in every county in the State with the exception of Hancock, Androscoggin and Somerset. Putnam's vote may reach 63,000, or even 65,000. Sanguine Democrats place it as high as 68,000. In 1886 Edwards polled 55,289. Redman in 1884 had 58,503.

The Prohibitionists have been doing all they could considering their numbers. Their vote in 1886 was 3,951. While they may make slight gains at scattering points, they are in danger of being votes on the tariff issue, which will draw many who voted with them two and four years ago into the ranks of protection.

The labor vote is estimated at 1,500.

Mr. Blaine, who has made nine speeches in the campaign, said, "My meetings have been large, better attended than they were when I was a candidate four years ago."

J. H. Manley, who has put a vast amount of hard work into the canvass as chairman of the State Committee, and directed the campaign with his characteristic ability and energy, said: "In many respects this has been one of the most laborious campaigns with which I have ever been connected. The fact that Congress remained in session made it exceedingly difficult to get upon the stump the speakers who had heretofore taken part in our campaigns, who were familiar with our people. It was a singular state of affairs when the Senators from Maine were able to take little part in the speaking campaign, especially when the election involved the choice of a United States Senator. Our people have had so many of the best speakers in the country in the years past that they are not satisfied with any other than first class speakers. More than five hundred meetings have been held and it is safe to say that we never had a more efficient, able corps of orators, although many of them, when the campaign opened, were unknown to our people, than we have had in this contest. The main question that has been discussed by all our speakers has been the tariff question, its bearing upon the interests of Maine, its agricultural, its manufacturing and its lumbering interests. The returns from the canvass are nearly completed and they are fraught with encouragement for the party. The Democratic party is making the most desperate fight it has made in Maine for many years. Flushed with power, in possession of Federal patronage, professing Civil Service reform, it does not hesitate to command all the money from every one of its employees, and it is now every seems known to it to reduce the Republican majority. I have no doubt of the result. The interests at stake are so great and the end the Republicans aim at so beneficent that a handsome and decided majority is assured. The people thoroughly understand the issue. They know that this election is for the supremacy and maintenance of the industrial interests of the State, and Maine is sure to follow the example set by Oregon and Vermont."

"Is there any danger of Mr. Reed's defeat?"

"Not the slightest. A special effort has been made by the Democrats to defeat Mr. Reed, but it will prove of no avail. Mr. Reed will have an increased majority and will be handsomely elected. The Republicans in his district thoroughly understand the importance of keeping him in Congress and will see to it that he is returned by an increased majority. The Democrats will meet with a crushing defeat on Monday."

R. E. Frazier, of Michigan, who is one of the most effective speakers who has taken part in the campaign, and has been present at all of Mr. Blaine's meetings the present week, was sanguine over the situation. He said: "The meetings at Skowhegan, Farmington and in York County were large. There seems to be confidence among Republicans that victory awaits them. If they were about to suffer defeat, it would be in the air, but there are no such symptoms now. There is no question but what the party will poll its full strength. I find no evidence anywhere that they are losing anything. We are going to carry Michigan by a good round majority and talk to the contrary is all nonsense."

Colonel Clark E. Carr, of Illinois, who has done effective service upon the stump in Maine, was at headquarters to-day. He has stumped Maine several times before and is a keen observer. He predicts a sweeping Republican victory in Maine on Monday.

General Adam E. King, of Maryland, one of the hardest working speakers on the stump, was at the Augusta House this morning. This is his sixth campaign in Maine and he has made twenty-two speeches during the present one.

"I have never," he said, "seen the meetings so well attended, nor such general interest and visible indications of an intelligent comprehension of the situation. I am satisfied, from all that I can learn, that Maine is for protection, and will roll up a large majority for Burleigh."

William A. Bigelow, of this city, one of the best informed Republicans in the State, was exceedingly well pleased with the outlook. He said: "People are everywhere interested. The Republican meetings are largely attended and the speeches are listened to with an earnestness beyond what has been known for many years. The Democrats are working desperately to outdrive the Republican majority. Among their various tricks is one to influence pensioners. They have taken pensioners who have drawn pensions for many years and threatened that their allowances from the department would be withdrawn unless they voted the Democratic ticket."

PROVIDING FOR A NEW ARMORY.

The Armory Board yesterday adopted plans for the new 22d Regiment Armory, to be erected at Sixty-seventh-st. and the Boulevard, submitted by Captain J. P. Lea. A modification, however, was inserted, requiring that the building be erected of brick alone, instead of brick and sandstone. The cost is not to exceed $500,000, including the architect's percentage. Bids will now be advertised for.

A PLEASANT OUTING FOR AN AUTUMN DAY.

Those who have travelled in Europe are aware of the many shorter day trips that are offered there, and that the popularity of these trips is attributable almost solely to the scenery. The Erie Company has transplanted, as it were, many similar tours, first among which may be classed those to Sheards Glen and Greenwood Lake, to which points special excursions will be run tomorrow at the popular rate of $1.

THE CHARGES AGAINST DUGAN DISMISSED.

The case of ex-Keeper Dugan, of the Jefferson Market Prison, charged with complicity in the forging of signatures to action discharges, came up before Justice Power, in the Tombs Court, yesterday. The charge against Dugan was dismissed on the ground that there was no corroboration. John Reilly, alias Spalding, who was also accused of being concerned in the matter, was held for trial in $1,500 bail.

SAVED BY HER BRAVE SON.

A MYSTERIOUS FIRE IN EAST BROADWAY—A WOMAN AND HER CHILDREN CUT OFF.

A fire was discovered last evening in the hallway of the three-story and basement frame house, No. 104 East Broadway. An alarm was immediately sent out by Patrick Brennan, a milkman, living at No. 2 Pike-st., and three engines and two hook and ladder companies were quickly on the spot. The premises were occupied by Solomon Strauss, a cloak manufacturer, on the first floor; Samuel Lazarus, cigarmaker, on the second floor, and Daniel Keogh, bookbinder, on the third floor.

When the fire broke out, Lazarus and his wife ran out of the house, and the flames rushed up the narrow stairway, cutting off the Keogh family. Mr. Keogh was not at home when the fire was discovered, but his stepson, Daniel Casey, age twenty-four, proved himself a hero in saving the lives of all the others at the risk of losing his own. Once before a fire occurred in a house in which they lived, and since then Casey has kept a strong rope fastened to the sill of each window of their apartments. When the smoke began to pour into the rooms last night, he lowered to the street each one of the family, except William, age nineteen, who ran down the burning staircase, and the baby, Frank. These were Kate, age twenty-two; Lillie, age four; Joseph, age two, and Mrs. Keogh. Mrs. Keogh was the last to be lowered, and in the excitement forgot the baby, who was lying on the bed. When she discovered her loss Casey had descended, after searching the rooms for others and being severely burned while doing so.

Assistant Foreman C. J. Auteneith, of Engine No. 15, hearing that the child was in the blazing building, rushed up through the flames and burst open the door, where he found it under the bed, where it had crawled from the blazing part of the floor. He instantly handed it to Fireman Henry Mackay, of Engine No. 15, who carried it down the ladders which were run up from the street. The child, it was thought, was dead, but on being taken to Burke's drug store, Pike-st., to await the ambulance from Gouverneur Hospital, it was with difficulty revived. The ambulance was nearly half an hour in reaching the spot, being out on another call, but when the surgeon arrived he took the child to the hospital. There it remained unconscious for some hours, suffering from severe burns on the left thigh, which may result in tetanus, which will prove fatal.

The second and third floors of the house were completely burned out, but the first floor and basement were not so much damaged, although Strauss stated that he had lost goods to the amount of $3,000, the full amount of his insurance. Lazarus could not be found and the extent of his loss was estimated at $600, covered by insurance. Mr. Keogh, who was attending a lodge meeting at the time of the fire, ran down to the hospital as soon as he returned, to inquire for his child. He said that he had lived in the house for eight years and his furniture, which was totally destroyed, was insured for $1,000. His stepson, Daniel Casey, who was at the hospital, blamed Strauss and Lazarus for the fire, and said that both of them had only occupied the premises for a short time. They are Polish Hebrews. The old building was not provided with fire escapes. It is owned by Joseph Payton, of No. 155 Henry-st., and was fully insured. There is much mystery regarding the origin of the fire.

LOSSES IN VARIOUS PLACES.

Wilmington, Del., Sept. 7.—A farmhouse on the estate of Thomas Carlisle, about two miles south of Milford, Del., took fire about midnight, and William Hopkins, age fifty, with his little daughter, age five, perished in the flames. Hopkins's three other children and his housekeeper escaped from the burning.

Pottsville, Penn., Sept. 7.—Fire broke out in the great Yuengling brewery, at Fifth and Mahantongo sts., this morning. The fire was caused by the overflow of a cauldron of boiling pitch in the cooper shop. John Aller, a workman, was terribly burned about the head and body. The firemen confined the flames to the cooper department. Loss not yet estimated, but covered by insurance.

Aberdeen, Dak., Sept. 7.—Reports from all parts of here state that prairie fires are doing great damage in Edmunds and McPherson counties. The fire has burned a strip twenty-five miles long and three miles wide. A large number of farmers lost their entire crops and their farm buildings, while others were able to protect their farms by ploughing furrows and backing the fire.

St. Louis, Sept. 7.—A dispatch to "The Post-Dispatch" from Poplar Bluff, Mo., says that early this morning fire broke out in Morris Square, the finest business section of the city, entailing losses which will foot up $20,000.

CHARGED WITH BURGLARY AND ASSAULT.

James McKegney, alias James King, age twenty-five, an ex-convict, whose picture is in the Rogues' Gallery, was a prisoner at Jefferson Market Court yesterday to answer to a charge of attempted burglary. During the temporary absence of the clerks from the New-York Transfer Company's office, at Thirty-eighth-st. and seventh-ave., on Thursday, McKegney entered the office, and while trying to force open the money drawer he was detected by Arthur McArtle, of No. 251 West Thirty-third-st., who is the assistant foreman of Dodd's stable. The moment McKegney saw McArtle he drew a 32-calibre, five-chambered revolver, and, pointing it at him, said: "Don't step near or I'll shoot." McKegney then boarded a car. McArtle followed him and shouted. Policeman Charles Johnson, of Captain Reilly's command, heard the cry, and at Thirty-fifth-st. and Seventh-ave. Johnson caught McKegney. An additional complaint of attempted felonious assault was made against McKegney after Justice Gorman heard the story. The Justice committed the prisoner in $1,500 bail on the charge of attempted felonious assault, and $1,000 bail for the attempted burglary.

OPPOSED TO FENCES IN CEMETERIES.

The members of the Association of American Cemetery Superintendents have been holding sessions at the Camden House, Brooklyn, since Wednesday. Among others an essay on "Lot Enclosures" was read, and the subject was commented on. At the request of Chauncey H. Rigby, president of Fairview Cemetery, Westfield, N. J., the following questions were put to the convention and voted on: "Should fences in cemeteries be wholly dispensed with?" "Should hedges be dispensed with?" On the first question every member voted in the affirmative. On the second every member but one voted in the affirmative. The convention had representatives from the largest cemeteries in the various States in the Union. Greenwood was represented by L. J. Wells, who has from seventeen to twenty funerals a day and about 500 laborers, mechanics and artists working there under his control. The superintendent of Woodlawn was there; also Charles Nichols, of Fairmount Cemetery, Newark. Mr. Nichols is the president of the association. A. H. Sargent, of Glendale Cemetery, Akron, Ohio, is the secretary.

THE QUEEN BILL NOT ON EXHIBITION NOW.

The curious double National bank bill which has been on exhibition at the store of the Rochester Lamp Company, and about which there has been so much talk, has been withdrawn from the window of the store, in Warren-st., where many people have seen it. John J. Brooks, of the Secret Service Department of the Treasury, representing this district, has induced Mr. Upton, the owner, to stop exhibiting it. Mr. Upton says that Mr. Brooks wanted the other day to seize it. Mr. Brooks told a reporter yesterday that he should examine the note in a few days to see whether it was a "split" note. Mr. Brooks said that he had been informed that some people had been splitting bills, pasting different parts together and selling them for curiosities. Under the