CUT THIS TICKET OUT AND VOTE IT.

This is the regular Republican ticket for Electors for Harrison and Morton in the State of New-York, properly indorsed, and ready for voting in this State outside of New-York City. If you do not vote it, be sure to compare the one you do vote with it!

Cut out only what is below this rule and above the next one.

ELECTORS.

For Electors of President and Vice-President.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
READ BENEDICT,
GUSTAVE A. JAHN,
NELSON J. GATES,
JAMES W. BIRKETT,
CHESTER D. BURROWS, JR.
ANDREW B. ROGERS, JR.
LISPENARD STEWART,
WILLIAM H. TOWNLEY,
EDWIN A. MCALPIN,
BRAYTON IVES,
ROBERT A. GREACEN,
WILLIAM BROOKFIELD,
DAVID F. PORTER,
JOHN THOMAS STEARNS,
WILLIAM P. RICHARDSON,
JOHN F. WINSLOW,
THOMAS CORNELL,
JAMES S. T. STRANAHAN,
JAMES A. BURDEN,
EDWARD A. DURANT, JR.
EDWARD ELLIS,
FRANK S. WITHERBEE,
WILLIAM L. PROCTOR,
JOHN S. KOSTER,
EDWARD A. BROWN,
GEORGE N. CROUSE,
WILLIAM E. JOHNSON,
CLINTON D. MACDOUGALL,
ALBERT M. PATTERSON,
EVERETT BROWN,
HENRY HEBING,
AUGUSTUS FRANK,
PHILIP BECKER,
BENJAMIN FLAGLER,
ASHER W. MINER.

The ticket for voters in New-York City, properly indorsed, will be printed to-morrow.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—8—The Old Homestead.
BIJOU OPERA HOUSE—8—A Brass Monkey.
BROADWAY THEATRE—8—Mr. Barnes of New-York
CASINO—8—The Yeomen of the Guard.
DALY'S THEATRE—8:15—Lottery of Love.
DOCKSTADER'S—8—Minstrels.
EDEN MUSEE—Wax Tableaux.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—8—Frank Mayo.
HARRIGAN'S PARK THEATRE—8—Waddy Googan.
LYCEUM THEATRE—8:15—Lord Chumley.
MADISON-AVE. AND 59TH-ST.—Day and Evening—Jerusalem and the Crucifixion.
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—8:30—A Legal Wreck.
NIBLO'S—8—The Paymaster.
PALMER'S THEATRE—8—Held by the Enemy
STAR THEATRE—8—A Midsummer Night's Dream.
STANDARD THEATRE—8—Philip Herne.
5TH AVENUE THEATRE—8—The Rivals.
14TH STREET THEATRE—8—A Hole in the Ground.
3D-AVE. AND 63D-ST.—American Institute Fair.
4TH-AVE. AND 19TH-ST.—Gettysburg.

Index to Advertisements.

	Page.	Col.		Page.	Col.
Amusements	9	5-6	Lectures & Meetings	11	6
Announcements	10	5	Legal Notices	9	2
Bankers and Brokers	9	4	Marriages and Deaths	9	6
Board and Rooms	5	2	Miscellaneous	10	4-6
Business Chances	9	2	Miscellaneous	8	3
Business Notices	6	1	Musical Instruments	9	6
Dancing Academies	8	3	New Publication	8	1
Dividend Notices	9	4	Ocean Steamers	9	6
Dry Goods	9	6	Real Estate	9	1-2
Election Notice	9	2	Railroads	9	4-5
Financial	9	3	Special Notice	7	6
Help Wanted	5	4	Situations Wanted	5	4-6
Horses and Carriages	5	3	Steamboats	8	3
Hotels	4	4	Teachers	8	3
Instruction	8	1-3	Winter Resorts	9	2

Business Notices

OFFICE FURNITURE
In Great Variety, manufactured by
T. G. SELLEW,
111 Fulton-st., New-York.
Desks, Library Tables, &c.

TRIBUNE TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

	1 year.	6 mos.	3 mos.
Daily, 7 days a week	$9 50	$4 75	$2 50
Daily, without Sunday	7 50	3 75	2 00
Sunday Tribune	2 00	1 00	50
Weekly Tribune	1 00	—	—
Semi-Weekly Tribune	2 00	—	—

Postage prepaid by Tribune, except on Daily and Sunday paper for mail subscribers in New-York City and foreign countries, in which cases extra postage will be paid by subscribers.

Remit by Postal Order, Express Order, Check, Draft or Registered Letter.

Cash or Postal Note, if sent in an unregistered letter, will be at owner's risk.

Main office of The Tribune, 154 Nassau-st., New-York. Address all correspondence simply "The Tribune," New-York.

New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

MONDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1888.

TEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.—Lord Salisbury and Minister Phelps held a private conference on the Sackville affair. ═══ Intense interest has been aroused in the coming Birmingham municipal elections. ═══ A lake has been discovered in East Africa by Count Teleki. ═══ Queen Natalie of Servia has refused to receive the document informing her of the divorce decree.

Domestic.—The retirement of Secretary Bayard has been urged by Democrats on account of his action in the Sackville affair. ═══ A personal friend of Samuel J. Randall declared that the statesman's views of the protective policy have undergone no change since the last campaign. ═══ Three deaths from yellow fever occurred in Jacksonville and two in Enterprise, Florida; an appeal for aid was made from New-Decatur, Ala. ═══ An accident on the Northern Pacific resulted in the death of one man and the injury of others.

City and Suburban.—A number of prominent business men, all of them Democrats, announced their intention of supporting the cause of Protection at the polls; brownstone Republicans and active party workers all are confident of Erhardt's coming victory. ═══ Commissioner Newton made a stinging reply to Sheriff Grant's criticism of the affairs of the Department of Public Works. ═══ Mr. Blaine returned to the Fifth Avenue Hotel looking well. ═══ James Brennan, a policeman, was murdered while in the discharge of his duty, by Henry Carlton, an ex-convict. ═══ A young man and a young woman were killed by escaping gas at a hotel in Hoboken. ═══ Many more ministers throughout the State wrote against Hill and in favor of Miller.

The Weather.—Indications for to-day: Fair and cooler. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 58 degrees; lowest, 44; average, 54.

How strongly the tide is setting in favor of Harrison and protection among men who supported Mr. Cleveland four years ago is shown by the cogent interviews with business men which we print in this issue. They represent the trade in woollens, marble, fancy goods, silks and stationery. Being convinced that the policy adopted by the Democracy will be ruinous to the business interests of the country, they have decided to support the party whose proud claim is that it is the defender of American industries. All business men who are hesitating as to their duty in this campaign should take to heart these sober and earnest words.

The rainy weather of Saturday is doubtless responsible for the reduction of the registration for the last day to a figure far below what the previous days this year had shown. So large is the total, however, that a fair day, it is safe to estimate, would have increased the number of possible voters in this city to over 300,000. As it is, the total is 286,547, an increase of 45,740 over 1884. This indicates a vote of over 270,000 on the Presidential ticket, of which the Republicans ought to poll more than 100,000. The increase in the registry is certainly favorable to Republican success on the National, State and local tickets.

Samuel J. Randall is a man of convictions, and has the courage of his convictions. He has been too ill to take any part in the canvass, and, although improving in health, it is doubtful whether he will be able to vote next week. The interesting interview with a friend of his, which we print this morning, leaves no doubt in the mind that, if in good health, the Pennsylvania Protectionist would not be found supporting Cleveland this year. His position is a manly and consistent one. The Democratic party is so lacking in principle that it is refreshing to find one of its prominent members now in public life refusing to bow the knee before the idol of free trade. Mr. Randall can afford to witness with unruffled composure Democracy's struggles in the slough of despond into which its newly fledged leaders are conducting it.

A complete history of the Binghamton Post Office iniquity is given in THE TRIBUNE to-day, under the heading, "It Was Tweed's Old Game." The narrative relates facts of which the public has learned a good deal from time to time, especially from the testimony given before the Hale Investigating Committee, but this is the first full statement of all the details that has been published. It is a black and thoroughly disgraceful record. Mr. Cleveland cannot escape the responsibility for this glaring outrage by pleading ignorance. He was thoroughly informed as to all that was going on, but turned a deaf ear to every entreaty. There is no more discreditable chapter in the history of this "Reform" Administration. It is not idle gossip or hearsay information that is laid before our readers. The facts set forth by our correspondent have the authenticity of sworn testimony. Deputy-Collector Charles Davis is still employed in the New-York Custom House. The grave charges against him lie unnoticed. The President refuses to act. Why?

THE STRENGTH OF THE LOCAL TICKET.

The Republican local ticket is so strong all through that there should be no doubt of its success. It will certainly be triumphant throughout if the Republicans will stand by their principles and by their party. No one of them has any reasonable excuse for deserting the regularly nominated candidates, who were put in the field in good faith, and will be supported with enthusiasm and energy by all the working, active Republicans of the city. No one even among his embittered and wrathful Democratic opponents has had one word of criticism to offer against Colonel Erhardt's public career or his private character. He is known in all parts of the city, and known only to be honored everywhere. His public services have been of rare value, and his abilities are of a quality and degree which make it certain that he would administer the Mayoralty with an efficiency equal to that of the best Mayor whom New-York has ever had. No Republican should hesitate to support Colonel Erhardt in preference to Mr. Hewitt, Mr. Grant and Mr. Coogan. He will give us a better administration than any one of the three is at all likely to give us.

As to the prominent candidates for Sheriff, who can find any just reason for refusing to vote for John W. Jacobus, whose services to his fellow-citizens, both in war and in peace, have been conspicuous? The veterans will undoubtedly vote for him to a man. He fought with them, and they know his sterling qualities. He has the confidence and esteem of all the dry-goods merchants of New-York, and is well known in other business circles as well as in the dry-goods district, where he has been in intimate contact with the leading men in the trade. The Tammany candidate for Sheriff, James A. Flack, is a mild and inoffensive person, with nothing in his life or talents to arouse enthusiasm or to gain for him a single vote outside of the regular Tammany roll. The candidate of the County Democracy, Michael C. Murphy, is a professional politician of such a record and such a character that it is astounding that Mr. Hewitt consented to run on the same ticket with him. An indictment against this man Murphy remained unpressed in the District-Attorney's office for many years, and was finally nol. pros'd through political influence. Every impartial observer of Murphy's career at Albany knows what to think of him as a legislator. He has been identified with many of the vilest schemes which lobbyists have tried to push through the Assembly and Senate. His habits are such as would better fit him for compounding mixed drinks in a bar-room than for the serious responsibility of the Sheriff's office. He has the respect of no man. He is looked upon with suspicion and dislike by every citizen of public spirit, by every one who has the interests of honest government at heart. It will be a shameful thing if, with his manifold vices and disreputable traits, this despicable ward-heeler, under the cloak of Mayor Hewitt's respectability, should be able to crawl into the enormously lucrative and important office of Sheriff. The County Democracy has been from its foundation the most reckless and unscrupulous faction in city politics, but few supposed that its impudence would go so far as to attempt to force upon the decent citizens of New-York a candidate for Sheriff whose record is so foul as that of Michael C. Murphy.

Of the candidates for County Clerk, President of the Board of Aldermen and other offices on the county ticket, the Republican candidates have every claim upon the confidence of the community, and deserve to secure the ballots of all who wish to see the city well governed, instead of committing it to the hands of a Democratic faction. Only apathy, indifference or treachery on the part of Republican voters can defeat this ticket. If all the Republicans who will stand by their party on National issues and will vote for Harrison for President will also do their duty toward the local candidates, the city government will be Republican next year.

THE BLOW THAT KILLS.

The interference of the British Government with an election in this country is deeply resented by all Americans, why? Not because of any blind and bigoted prejudice; a genuine affection unites the English people and their blood relations here. But the policy of the English Government is held by Americans to be hostile to the best interests of the British working people, who constitute the vast majority there as here, and it is known to be a policy which would sacrifice American workers for the benefit of British traders and capitalists. In this matter the British worker ought to be, and as he becomes more intelligent he is, the firm ally of the American workers against a policy which depresses wages of labor everywhere. The workers have not yet the power to govern Great Britain, but they can govern the United States, and by a sensible use of their power can maintain here an impregnable barrier for the defence of all wage-earners against the far-reaching conspiracy of masters and traders which dictates the policy of the English Government.

Many do not see how the American barrier helps wages abroad. Perhaps it encourages protection in other countries, they will admit; in Germany and France, and even in Canada and British Australian colonies. But how can it help workers in Great Britain? Directly and surely, by drawing from that country 4,000,000 wage-earners in twenty years, and giving them good wages here. That lifts the market for labor on the other side, so that every particle of gain that English workers have secured during the last twenty-five years has been rendered possible by the withdrawal of these millions of workers to America. While that asylum is held fast English employers are powerless to force down wages in England, as they otherwise would. So the fight which the workingmen of America are making against free trade is in fact the fight of workingmen the world over.

Lord Sackville incautiously disclosed the anxious desire of the British Government, which does not represent the British wage-earners. That Government, he advises a voter, finds in Mr. Cleveland a stanch friend, devoted to the industrial policy for which English masters and traders are contending. A fitting comment on his letter is that of Mr. Diamond, Editor of "The Glasgow Observer," to Dr. Simmons, of Nebraska, which says: "Our low wages will bring yours down, too, if we get free access to your markets. . . . It will be much better for us, of course, if you give us a share of your trade on equal terms, and as the Democrats are disposed to do this, every Britisher ought to be on the Democratic side in this fight, and, indeed, every one of them is." The editor puts in plain words what the British Minister implies. Governing England wants low wages and access to our markets. "We can give you points in cheap production," boasts this editor; "women are working as tailors twelve and fourteen hours a day for as little as $1 a week, and men at the same and other trades work equally long hours for $3 a week." If that is what Americans want they will vote as the British Minister, the Glasgow editor and the British Government desire. But if they want to defend the cause of workingmen, here first and indirectly everywhere, they will vote against the British policy of which Mr. Cleveland is the champion.

Democrats report that the incautious British Minister, who let the cat out of the bag, is to be called away at once. Under the circumstances there is nothing better to be done. To let him stay would be to admit that he was right in saying that the President's Retaliation Message was a mere political trick. American voters instantly saw the truth of the British Minister's charge, but the least that can be done to break the force of such an accusation of bad faith and treachery to the Nation is to swear it is not true, and act for another week as if it were not true. Yet the diplomatic impropriety of imputing deception to the President and his party is not the blow that kills. It is the fatal admission that the British Government wants Mr. Cleveland elected, and finds in him a stanch friend and a champion of its economic policy. For that reason "every Britisher" who cares for the governing class and not for labor "ought to be on the Democratic side in this fight." And the "Britisher" who cares for the welfare of labor, here or in England, ought to be on the Republican side.

THE SALOONS CAN AFFORD IT.

The statements made about the sums of money the liquor-dealers have been raising to elect Hill may seem extravagant to some. Yet a moment's reflection will show that it is not only a very easy matter for the saloon-keepers to raise a huge corruption fund, but that it would be a paying speculation. Every man who has any connection with active politics knows that an effort has been made to collect $100 from every saloon-keeper in this city. If this were successful there would be a fund of $1,000,000 raised in this city alone, for we have 10,000 saloons. But some might not give at all, and many would not give so much. Suppose that the average for each saloon was reduced to $50, then we would have a fund raised in this city alone of $500,000. There are in this State about 35,000 saloons. Suppose that the average for each was only $25. The total would be more than $800,000, a sum of money the like of which was never used in a State campaign before.

These figures are so large that some may refuse to credit them. Yet every sensible man knows that the certainty of making $500 or $1,000 by paying out $50 or $100 offers a very good bargain. If Warner Miller is elected we shall have a High-License law; if David B. Hill is elected we shall have no High-License law for at least three years. The saloon-keeper who pays out now $50 or $100 to buy votes for Hill, will get ten times, and in many cases probably twenty times, that amount back, if Hill is elected, in the saving on license fees. This is, in fact, a low estimate. The High-License bill of this year made the minimum rate for a liquor license $300, and for a beer license $100. According to the Internal Revenue statistics, there are 31,001 retail liquor-dealers in this State. Charging each liquor-saloon and each beer-saloon the lowest possible fee under the Crosby bill, the amount to be paid into the treasury would be each year $7,707,702. Last year the total estimated amount of license fees paid by the saloons was $2,095,224 29. Governor Hill's veto therefore costs the people of the State and saves the liquor-dealers at least $5,612,477 71 a year. If he is elected the taxpayers of the State will lose, and the liquor-dealers will save on this basis, in the three years he is in office, no less a sum than $16,837,433 13. These figures look larger than the others, don't they? Any one can see that they are the lowest possible figures. What would a million dollars be to the liquor-dealers to get back sixteen?

But there will be a much quicker return than this. The $50 or $100 the saloon-keeper will subscribe to Hill's campaign fund will come back over his counter in a week, if not a day, in the increased trade that the jubilation over Hill's election will bring in. It is evident then that we must not judge the situation in this State by our ordinary notions of campaign funds, which are usually raised with difficulty. The liquor-dealers are shrewd, practical men. They are solidly organized, and determined to carry this State for Hill without regard to the result of the Presidential canvass. They have plenty of money, and they are willing to spend it because they know Hill's election will bring it all back.

Now, what are respectable Democrats going to do in a situation like this? Is a reputable citizen going to vote to put into office the ally and instrument of liquor-sellers and vote-buyers, simply because he may favor President Cleveland's tariff message? Are men who believe in an honest ballot and an honest count going to help to success probably the most gigantic conspiracy of bribery ever known in this country simply because they belong to the party to which Mr. Hill belongs? Are Democratic clergymen going to vote for him? Are Democratic fathers of families going to vote for a man who refuses to help to close half the saloons that now tempt their boys? Are Democrats who had the courage and manliness to strike at Tweed in the height of his power going to vote for a man whose personal corruption casts a backward shadow upon the memory of Horatio Seymour, Samuel J. Tilden and Lucius Robinson?

MR. HAND'S NOBLE BENEFACTION.

The establishment of the "Daniel Hand Educational Fund for Colored People" with a gift of a million dollars is an event which deserves commemoration. Mr. Hand is an aged resident of Guilford, Conn., but a large part of the fortune which he is distributing so munificently during his life-time was acquired in business in the South, where he obtained that knowledge of the needs of the colored race which is now bearing fruit so philanthropically. It is impossible to mention Mr. Hand without recalling another remarkable deed, of which he was the beneficiary. At the outbreak of the Rebellion he, a Union man, was in business at New-Orleans. He made his way North, leaving all his property in the hands of George W. Williams, his confidential clerk and personal friend. Mr. Williams took such good care of the interests confided to him that the value of the property increased greatly, and after the war he made an accounting by which a handsome fortune was turned over to Mr. Hand, who, in the hands of a less upright agent, would probably have recovered nothing from his Southern estate. Thus it will be seen that he is now returning to the South the gift he received thence, and in the character of his benefaction he has sought to secure the greatest good to the greatest number.

In making the American Missionary Association of this city the trustee of his splendid gift, Mr. Hand has evidently been influenced by the consideration that this society already controls a machinery which is peculiarly adapted to the work in hand. As the giver desires that the colored people "in every State in which slavery was established by law in 1861" shall be entitled to partake of the benefits of the fund, it is evident that an elaborate administrative mechanism would have had to be created had not the idea of employing a system already in existence occurred to Mr. Hand. It is, moreover, one of the special functions of the Missionary Association to gather information as to the deserving poor, and especially the colored people at the South. The choice of this agency, therefore, has the advantage of securing the most economical and at the same time prudent and intelligent use of the fund, and the extraction from the gift of the greatest possible good. Mr. Hand has guarded the distribution of his money by a few broad conditions in no way calculated to hamper or interfere with the judgment of the administrators. No doubt he is wisely anxious that his gift shall not become a source of weakness to the beneficiaries by diminishing their inducements to help themselves, and therefore he restricts the outlay to one hundred dollars in any individual case. This is probably a very prudent provision.

The income of the capital turned over to the Missionary Association will be sufficient to do a great deal of good. Naturally the intention is to seek out the most ambitious, intelligent and energetic colored people, and assist them educationally and otherwise. A large latitude is given the association, and there does not appear to be any danger of difficulties as to the construction of the deed of gift. The news of this magnificent gift to their race ought to be received with grateful satisfaction by the colored people of the South, and it is to be hoped that one of its effects will be to rouse in them a determination to deserve such munificence by proving their ability to profit by it. If at the same time it stimulates the sluggish consciences of those Southern whites who have hitherto looked with ceaseless jealousy and disfavor upon all attempts to give their dark-skinned fellow-citizens the benefits of education, Mr. Hand's noble gift will be specially beneficent. But it cannot at this moment be overlooked that the gift is an indirect yet none the less effective protest against that Southern spirit of narrowness, exclusion and prejudice which has caused the persistence of the anti-civilizing conditions to the removal of which Mr. Hand's great benefaction is addressed.

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

A tendency to shrinkage in the volume of business just before a Presidential election, when the attention of thousands is largely devoted to political activity, is to be expected. But the shrinkage does not appear in the exchanges outside of New-York, which continue to exceed last year's by about 10 per cent, nor in railroad earnings, which show an aggregate about as large as that of a year ago. Foreign trade is smaller, and the movement of breadstuffs is much smaller than last year, and the cotton movement, though increasing, is still much behind. Hog-packing is about 400,000, or 8 1-2 per cent, below that of last season thus far, and the movement of live stock is smaller, and the output of petroleum, while the output of iron falls below last year's materially. Yet, in spite of all these facts, the volume of exchanges and of railway traffic seems to be fairly up to last year's mark.

This is not because prices are higher, as some might imagine. For the general average of prices of all commodities is slightly lower than it was a year ago, notwithstanding the great advance in wheat. Many products are considerably lower, and the tendency on the whole appears to be downward, notwithstanding the large expansion in the circulation of late. As for railroad earnings, rates are so irregular that it is not possible to reason accurately from earnings to quantities transported. But the small gains thus far reported for October are entirely due to a single road, the Northern Pacific, for on all other roads reporting, seventy-two for the first week, sixty-six for the second, and thirty-five for the third, the aggregate is $12,584,273 against $12,695,544 last year, and, moreover, the recent falling off in number of roads reporting indicates that some are no longer able to make favorable reports.

Wheat has advanced four cents, though no adverse news as to the yield appears: Western receipts are 3,000,000 a week, the visible supply increases over 700,000 bushels in a week, and the exports from Atlantic ports for the week ending October 20 were but 52,342 bushels. European customers are very rapidly supplying their wants from Russia and other sources of supply, while exports from the Pacific ports are not small. It will not take many weeks of this sort of thing to make wheat carrying tiresome as well as risky, and, meanwhile, corn has declined 1 3-4 cents, hogs an eighth, pork 50 cents per barrel, lard 73, and coffee 30 cents per 100 pounds, sugar a quarter, and refined sugar an eighth. The collapse in lead has affected to some extent the market for minor metals, but great quantities of lead have been forced to sale without depressing the price below 3.80. The coal market is considered weaker, the recent output having been exceptionally large, and the market for iron is dull and weaker, though holders maintain quotations in the hope that a large demand will appear in November.

Cotton has stiffened a little, but in later dealings options lost the small advance, and the receipts last week were 270,707 bales, while the exports were 162,000 against 218,000 last year. Neither in this nor in the woollen manufacture, nor in the dry-goods market, is any important change expected until after the approaching election, and opinions as to the course of the market in the case of the success of either party are much divided. While manufacturers will be able to act with more confidence hereafter if protection prevails, the immediate effect of a change in the policy of the Treasury regarding bond purchases may be considerable.

Thus far the Treasury continues to put out more money, but not at the former rate, bond purchases having amounted to only $2,500,000 during the past week, and the amount of cash in the Treasury having been reduced only about $700,000. Since October 1 the amount of gold and silver certificates and legal-tenders outstanding has been increased $19,458,573, and the addition of specie to the circulation probably exceeds the retirement of bank notes. But the expansion of $20,000,000 still fails to affect the market as speculators desire; prices generally have declined, and the average price of stocks is 45 cents per share lower than a week ago, and has declined $2 per share since the end of September. Other foreign and domestic influences have hampered every effort to advance prices, but the faith of holders is still shown in the comparatively stubborn resistance to a decline. After the election some members of both parties look for an advance—and possibly are less likely to get it because there are too many of them.

There is no reason to suppose, aside from the frantic asseverations of panic-stricken Democrats—and that is rather a proof to the contrary—that the British Minister was deliberately snared. But whether he was or not, the authorship of the question propounded to him is a matter of small consequence. The genuineness of the answer is the important thing, and of that there has been no doubt, "for he himself has said it." A man of mean instincts might have temporized or prevaricated when he perceived what he had done, but Lord Sackville frankly acknowledged the truth. He knew that Great Britain ardently desired Mr. Cleveland's election, and he didn't see why he should not say so. He sees now, poor man, but he is brave enough to face the music.

There is an epidemic of colds just now in this city, and presumably everywhere else in this part of the country, and the victims are busy explaining just how they didn't catch them. The principal cause of this autumnal outbreak is the starting of furnace and grate fires, which seem necessary, and doubtless are, but which, all the same, take the system unawares, as it were, and, moreover, can never be so regulated as not to overheat. Perspiration, a draft, and there you are.

Collector Magone believes in making hay while the sun shines. On Saturday a herd of Ayrshire cattle, which he imported in July, were released from the United States Quarantine Station at Garfield, and sent to his farm at Ogdensburg. The Collector has also imported some choice ducks and gamecocks recently. It is reported that these importations come in free of duty, and that they are "for breeding purposes only."

The point which interests the American people is not the authorship of the letter to Lord Sackville, but the authorship of the letter from Lord Sackville. While the Democrats are wasting their days and nights in attempting to identify the writer of the letter from California, the British Minister has courageously identified the writer of the letter from Washington. How ardently the Democracy prays that the real point, the only point of interest to the American people, may be forgotten during the next seven days! But it won't be forgotten, for a moment, and the result on November 6 will burn it into the memory of every voter and of all future British Ministers.

Things are looking decidedly rocky in the IXth Texas District, where the author of the Mills bill is seeking a re-election. What a fine stroke of justice of the sort dear to the poet's heart it would be if Mills should meet the fate of Morrison!

Many correspondents have suggested the publication of a Tribune Extra containing Mr. Blaine's speech in Madison Square Garden and the British Minister's correspondence with a British-American voter. These requests have been complied with. Extra No. 110, "Cleveland's Burchard," can be obtained in large or small quantities at The Tribune counting-room.

If only the chairman of the Democratic National Committee had been endowed with a prophetic soul, and had sent the following message to his friend, the British Minister, early in the campaign: "Dear Sackville: Don't write."

The typical porter of the Pullman car will doubtless regard the bill that has been prepared to regulate the running of the Pullman in Kansas as a flagrant invasion of his private immemorial rights. The bill actually makes it a misdemeanor for the porter to receive "tips" from passengers in recognition of those delicate little attentions with which he is accustomed to relieve the monotony of travel. It is such legislation as this that does so much to make a rank pessimist of the porter and force upon him the conclusion that chaos is getting ready to come again.

As election day approaches it becomes harder and harder for the Democrats to tell the truth. Their ingrained opposition to dealing in unvarnished facts then comes out strong and affords an interesting study. Take, for instance, the estimates made by the Democratic journals of this town of the number of persons who took part in the parade of Saturday. In the case of a great political meeting, especially an out-door gathering, the number present can only be estimated, and there is excuse for varying figures. In the case of a parade there is no excuse. It is simply a matter of counting. Had our friends the enemy followed The Tribune's course in this matter, they would not have displayed so boldly their ineradicable habit of falsifying. The Tribune's actual count of the paraders showed that 14,420 men were in the lines. "The World" alone thought of the simple expedient of counting, and its reporters were able to count up 15,129. That discrepancy might be passed over, but in its headlines "The World" said that "nearly 20,000" men turned out. "The Sun," trusting the imagination rather than the facts, gives 22,000 as the number in its headlines, and "nearly 25,000" in the body of its account. "The Times" says 30,000 and admits no qualification. "The Herald" does still better and tells its readers that 35,000 men passed before Mr. Cleveland's eyes. "The Star" rolls up the comfortable total of "nearly 50,000." This journal appears to have obtained its figures from Saturday's evening papers, where imagination ran riot, "The Post" giving 45,000 as the correct number, "The Commercial" "about 40,000," "The Graphic" "nearly 50,000," and "The Telegram" "at least 50,000." Fortunately, the bewildered Democrat was able to hold the touchstone up to falsehood by reading The Tribune.

It is pretty hard on the Democracy, there is no doubt about it, that just as the British journals have learned the cue of silence about British longing for Cleveland's election, the official representative of Great Britain should give the game away completely and irrevocably.

PERSONAL.

Bishop Foss, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, has gone to Philadelphia and is living temporarily at a hotel. He is to have a public reception on Thursday.

The Hon. Hannibal Hamlin is president of the Bangor Horticultural Society.

Senator Hale has gone to his home at Ellsworth, Me., pretty well worn out with work at Washington during the long session.

Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett attended a performance of "Little Lord Fauntleroy" last week at the Boston Museum.

Justice Matthews, who has been very ill for some time, is improving in health each day and is steadily gaining strength.

Miss Mary Anderson and her company sailed from Queenstown for this city yesterday on the steamer Umbria. John L. Toole, the comedian, sent fruit and flowers to Miss Anderson from Edinburgh.

W. S. Bishop, a graduate of the class of '87 of Rutgers College, a son of the Rev. Dr. Bishop, of Orange, has been appointed to act temporarily as instructor in metaphysics in the college during the illness of Professor Doolittle. The honor is an unusual one for so young a man. Mr. Bishop took high honors in his class as an original thinker. He was in New-Brunswick in attendance at the Seminary, and when it was impossible to get any one else to take Dr. Doolittle's place he was appointed despite his youth.

Professor Caskie Harrison says that all recent mention of him as a candidate for the Latin chair at Columbia College is entirely unauthorized. It is eighteen months, he says, since he positively withdrew himself from consideration, and any subsequent suggestion of him as an applicant has been without his knowledge and consent.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

We probably shan't hear any more gush over "Cleveland weather," except from the umbrella dealers.

She was Accustomed to the Best.—Uncle Rufus (to visiting young niece from Prairie-ave.)—Now, Arabella, if you will put on your hat we'll take a run over the farm. I'll show you the nicest young calves and sheep and the cutest little goat—

Youthful Niece (disdainfully)—I don't care about any of those, Uncle Rufus. Haven't you any nice French kids on the farm?—(Chicago Tribune.

"The Democrats are a dissatisfied lot," says a correspondent. "First they kicked at the tariff, and now they want to change the points of the compass; they wish West was East."

"Old man, you are not looking very happy this morning."

"No; the fact is, my new baby is confoundedly cross, and I'm losing ground."

"Yes, but remember the promise, 'No cross—no crown.'"

"Well, the crown business may be all right; but I assure you, no cross would mean considerable more sleep to me these nights; and I don't know that a crown would fit me very well, anyhow."—(Detroit Journal.

"Oh, yes," said the Western man, "we like to have you fellows come out to grow up with the gul-orious West. But we draw the line at the men who are driven to settle with us because they are unable or unwilling to settle with their creditors in the East."

"This is the darndest place I was ever in," exclaimed the bucolic gentleman at the theatre. "I've been looking around for the last half-hour and can't find the door."

"Don't you see the sign on that door?" asked the gentlemanly usher. "Exit, that's Latin, and means the place where you go out."

"Then why in time don't it say so? I don't know nothing about dead languages. 'Cause a feller can't read Latin, he's got to burn to death in case of fire, eh?"—(Boston Transcript.

"The Cambridge (Mass.) Daily" says that a Boston newspaper recently stated that "the benediction was offered by the Rev. Dr. ——." But it failed to say if anybody accepted it.

"The young man who accompanied you to church last evening, Laura," said Miss Garlinghouse, "has a fine, intellectual face, but it seems to me that his—pardon me—his trousers were somewhat baggy at the knees." Quite likely, Irene," replied Miss Kajones, with some hauteur. "Mr. Hankinson is, if I mistake not, one of the heaviest stockholders in the bagging trust."—(Chicago Tribune.

In noticing the fact that "the only Kel." has signed with the Bostons for 1889 "The Boston Transcript" suggests that it would have been a good thing if he had signed the pledge at the same time.

A touching picture of party loyalty was presented at the Union Depot at St. Louis the other day by a woman with two sets of twins, the younger being about two months old. The elder pair she said were called Blaine and Logan and the other Harrison and Morton. "You missed it on the first two," said a bystander; "I hope you will have better luck next time"; and pressing Harrison and Morton to her breast she replied, "I reckon I will."—Chicago Herald.

The Boston Mugwumps appear to think that the faculty of Harvard will decide the Presidential contest.

Not Good Enough.—"Now, Elisha, let's select a name for baby; he's old enough."

"What's the matter with my name? Isn't it good enough to be handed down?"

"Oh, Elisha, I did want to call the dear little fellow after somebody good and noble, like Washington or Lincoln, you know."

The baby is still unnamed.—(Detroit Journal.

Daniel Hand's noble gift of a million dollars for the education of colored people in the South will educate five hundred pupils a year.

Horrors Accumulate.—Badger—Just over, Tommy! How does everything look on the other side?

Wamples—Worse and worse, old man. Germany, Austria and Russia have undoubtedly formed a tripartite alliance against England, with France as a decoy, and right on top of it another American woman has snubbed the Prince of Wales.—(Time.

Many tourists left Los Angeles last year because the streets were so wretchedly paved, or rather because they were not paved at all. "The Tribune" of that city is now calling upon the authorities to do something to make the city more attractive to visitors.

Trousers To Fit.—Tailor (measuring eminent Prohibitionist for trousers)—Seven a half, thirteen a quarter, ten seven-eighths. How's Prohibition up your way Mr. Dryrot?

Mr. Dryrot—First class.

Tailor—Thirty-one a quarter, nine, twenty a half—want hip pockets, sir?

Mr. Dryrot—Yes, two on 'em.

Tailor—And two hip pockets, prohibition size.—(The Epoch.

SONG.

(Words by G. C., of the District of Columbia; music by T. F. B., of New-Castle County, Delaware.)

Of some things that happened recently I want to say a word—
Of dear Lord Sackville's letter, of which you may have heard;
Now, Lord Sackville only meant the best—he's a friend that's true and tried,
He comes from dear old England, where most of my friends reside;
He saw I needed help, and he is not a man to shirk,
So he was putting in his time at a little campaign work.
Though his letter wan't judicious, but very far from wise,
Still—oh, he sized me up that time—yes, he's rather got my size!

Of course, that war-like message that not long ago I wrote,
Was just a little scheme of mine to catch the Irish vote;
I wasn't saying much about it—I was lying mighty low,
A-hoping that the sentiment for me would sort o' grow;
But, of course, to give the thing away was fatal to the game,
Though Sackville meant all right and really wasn't all to blame;
Still, it wasn't quite judicious, nor altogether wise,
But—oh, he's onto me all right—he's got Grover Cleveland's size!

There's Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, that diplomatic child,
Whose treatment of the British lion has always been so mild;
He's always asked Lord Sack's advice—he couldn's do without it,
And what to do in this case—he'll consult my lord about it!
Yes, as I was just remarking, in my plaintive little way,
What my dear Lord Sackville said was all of it O. K.
But it wasn't exactly timely—maybe not exactly wise,
But—oh, he does know me and Bayard—yes, he's rather got our size!

ALL WITH THE PRESIDENT'S APPROVAL.

From Judge.

Rumored, the case of McQuade furnishing the inducement, that the boodlers are coming to town, and that John R. Fellows will meet them in velvet gown.

THE CONGRESSMAN'S BEST LECTURE.

From The Yonkers Statesman.

Congressman S. S. Cox is about to begin a lecture tour. The prospectus has not been seen, but it is probable that his great lecture on "The Franking Privilege—Its Uses and Abuses," with illustrations by kind permission of Editor Whitelaw Reid, of The New-York Tribune, will be the most popular of his efforts.

AN IRISHMAN WHOM FREE-TRADERS HATE.

From The St. Albans Messenger.

It is probable that next to Mr. Blaine the New-York Mugwump free-trade papers have the greatest dislike for Patrick Ford, of "The Irish World," and this for no earthly reason than that his influence is felt. Mr. Ford is the strongest sort of a Protectionist, and always has been. "The Irish World" is a leading industrial journal and has large influence among Irish-American citizens. An effort was made by the Democrats to buy him up at the opening of the campaign, but without success. Thereupon they fall upon him to rob him of his honestly-obtained reputation, and have made an equal failure in this respect also.

PITY THE REST ARE NOT LIKE THE SAMPLE.

From The Washington Post.

It is rumored that Congressman Amos Cummings, of New-York, is going to establish a daily paper in Harlem. He very likely wants to put himself where he will be the first Democrat the Republican majority that "always comes down to Harlem" will meet on its arrival. Amos has nerve.

ONE DEMOCRAT'S OPINION OF ANOTHER.

From The New-York World.

"The Evening Post" takes the lead of all partisan organs in the country in mendacity, hypocrisy and scurrility. . . . The wilfulness and malice of "The Evening Post's" mendacity are shown by the fact that it had the data (concerning the Cunningham contracts) in its possession, and it could have gone to the Controller's office and verified Sheriff Grant's statement from the actual