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New-York Tribune.

SUNDAY EDITION.
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FURS.

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RUSTY SEALSKINS TO LOOK LIKE NEW WITH OUR SEALORINE. PRICE $2 FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS AND AT

54 West 23d-st., N. Y.

THE BRITISH LION'S PAW THRUST INTO AMERICAN POLITICS TO HELP CLEVELAND.

FAC-SIMILE OF BARON SACKVILLE'S EXTRAORDINARY LETTER TO CHARLES F. MURCHISON

ADVISING HIM THAT PRESIDENT CLEVELAND SHOULD BE SUPPORTED BY NATURALIZED AMERICANS OF BRITISH DESCENT.

Private.

Beverly, Mass.
13. Sept. 1888.

Sir,

I am in receipt of your letter of the 4th inst; and beg to say that I fully appreciate the difficulty in which you find yourself in casting your vote. You are probably aware that any political party which openly favored the mother Country at the present moment would lose popularity, and that the party in power is fully aware of this fact. That party however is I believe still desirous of maintaining friendly relations with Great Britain; and is still as desirous of settling all the questions with Canada which have been inopportunately re-opened since the rejection of the Treaty by the Republican majority in the Senate and the President's message to which you allude. Allowance must therefore be made for the political situation as regards the Presidential Elections thus created. It is however scarcely impossible to predict the course which President Cleveland may pursue in the matter of retaliation, should he be elected, but there is every reason to believe that while upholding the position he has taken he will manifest a spirit of conciliation in dealing with the question involved in his message.

I enclose an article from the New York Times of the 22nd of August & remain

Yours faithfully
L. S. Sackville West

A SCRAMBLE IN THE SUPREME COURT.

STAID OLD LAWYERS AGHAST AT THE CHICAGO METHODS IN THAT AUGUST BODY.

Washington, Nov. 3 (Special).—Quiet reigns throughout every quarter of the Capitol except in the ooms of the Supreme Court. But there is a wild rush and scramble going on in that temple of ponderous dignity and decorum almost sufficient to bring the general average of activity up to the normal of the busiest of short sessions. The new Chief Justice is stirring things up with a long pole. He is what is known as a "rustler" in the Chicago vernacular. He is sending the wheels of justice around with a whirl that is carrying confusion in the ranks of the staid and venerable counsel, whose broadcloth and spectacles adorn the bar of the highest court in the land. Cases involving the heaviest interests are being rushed off in the peremptory "snap" fashion of the Chicago police courts. The court sits four hours a day. Counsel are allowed two hours each for argument, so that when the full time is taken on both sides but one case can be disposed of in a day. The average rate of progress, however, when Chicago methods have not been employed, has been about two cases a day. Ten cases are upon the "call" each day, and the court can work as far down this list as is possible.

This brings an element of uncertainty into the game. The counsel who argue cases before the Supreme Court come from all over the country. They are men of many engagements and important duties. It is, of course, impossible for them to dance attendance upon the court throughout the term. So they get an estimate from the clerk as to the date when any particular case upon the docket will probably be reached. Then they make their arrangements to reach Washington a few days before, to allow for any enforeseen acceleration of business which may bring the case up before the time calculated. It will be seen that if for any reason the court gets so far down the docket that cases in which counsel are still in their distant homes are reached, there is nothing to prevent them running through the whole calendar, disposing of cases as fast as the clerk can call them, and the court dismiss them on account of the non-appearance of counsel. There is one thing that prevents this, and that is, that only the ten cases on the "call" can be disposed of. Still, this allows them to work off cases at the rate of ten a day, and that is about what this august body of justice has been doing for the last few days—Result, a wild rush of gray-haired counsel to Washington from all parts of the country. Squire So-and-so has been told that his case will probably be reached the first week in November. Suddenly he receives a frantic telegram from Clerk Kenney that it may be called in three or four days. He leaves his office in St. Paul or Kansas City, and comes to Washington on the fastest train, to learn when he gets there that the case was called the day before his arrival, and dismissed.

The kind of activity that would bring up the backward calendar of the Supreme Court is badly needed, but this sort of thing only thrown the business of the court into confusion, makes life a burden to the members of the bar, and turns the clerk's office into a correspondence bureau and a telegraphic centre. Counsel who have had their heads snapped off in this unceremonious manner have been advised that their cases may be called up later; but are told "Don't let this occur again. If continued, this Chicago order of business will compel all the counsel who have cases on the docket to camp out in Washington for the winter. Is Chief Justice Fuller interested in a Washington hotel and boarding-house trust?

ALLEGED TASCOTT'S ARRESTED EVERY DAY.

Chicago, Nov. 3.—Inspector Bonfield was shown the dispatch from Lexington, Va., stating that Tascott, the murderer of Mr. Snell, had been captured neor that place. He said he had not yet been advised of this capture, but was receiving two or three such dispatches from different points every day.

AN ENVOY EXTRAORDINARY.

THE A, B, C OF LORD SACKVILLE'S PROFESSION.

It is forbidden to diplomatic agents abroad to participate in any manner in the political concerns of the country of their residence.—(Secretary Bayard's Instructions to American Diplomatic Agents, 1885.

HIS OPINION SOLICITED

ON WHAT WAS NONE OF HIS BUSINESS.

Pomona, Cal., Sept. 4, 1888.

To the British Minister, Washington, D. C.:

Sir: The gravity of the political situation here and the duties of those voters who are of English birth but still consider England the mother land constitute the apology I hereby offer for intruding for information.

Mr. Cleveland's message to Congress on the Fishery question justly excites our alarm and compels us to seek further knowledge before finally casting our votes for him as we had intended to do. Many English citizens have for years refrained from being naturalized, as they thought no good would accrue from the act, but Mr. Cleveland's Administration has been so favorable and friendly toward England, so kind in not enforcing the Retaliatory act passed by Congress, so sound on the free-trade question and so hostile to the dynamite school of Ireland, that by the hundreds—yes, by the thousands—they have become naturalized for the express purpose of helping to elect him over again. The one above all of American politicians they consider their own and their country's best friend.

I am one of these unfortunates with a right to vote for President in November. I am unable to understand for whom I shall cast my ballot, when but one month ago I was sure Mr. Cleveland was the man. IF CLEVELAND WAS PURSUING A NEW POLICY TOWARD CANADA, TEMPORARILY ONLY AND FOR THE SAKE OF OBTAINING POPULARITY AND CONTINUATION OF HIS OFFICE FOUR YEARS MORE, BUT INTENDS TO CEASE HIS POLICY WHEN HIS RE-ELECTION IS SECURED IN NOVEMBER AND AGAIN FAVOR ENGLAND'S INTEREST, THEN I SHOULD HAVE NO FURTHER DOUBTS, BUT GO FORWARD AND VOTE FOR HIM.

I know of no one better able to direct me, sir, and I most respectfully ask your advice in the matter. I will further add that the two men, Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Harrison, are very evenly matched and a few votes may elect either one. Mr. Harrison is a high-tariff man, a believer on the American side of all questions and undoubtedly an enemy to British interests generally. This State is equally divided between the parties, and a mere handful of our naturalized countrymen can turn it either way. When it is remembered that a small State (Colorado) defeated Mr. Tilden in 1876 and elected Hayes, the Republican, the importance of California is at once apparent to all.

As you are at the fountain head of knowledge on the question, and KNOW WHETHER MR. CLEVELAND'S PRESENT POLICY IS TEMPORARY ONLY, AND WHETHER HE WILL, AS SOON AS HE SECURES ANOTHER TERM OF FOUR YEARS IN THE PRESIDENCY, SUSPEND IT FOR ONE OF FRIENDSHIP AND FREE TRADE, I apply to you privately and confidentially for information, which shall in turn be treated as entirely secret. Such information would put me at rest myself, and if favorable to Mr. Cleveland enable me, on my own responsibility, to assure many of our countrymen that THEY WOULD DO ENGLAND A SERVICE BY VOTING FOR CLEVELAND AND AGAINST THE REPUBLICAN SYSTEM OF TARIFF. As I before observed, we know not what to do, but look for more light on a mysterious subject, which the sooner it comes will better serve true Englishmen in casting their votes. Yours, very respectfully, CHARLES F. MURCHISON.

BUT JOHN BULL'S MOUTHPIECE

REPLIES WITH AMAZING FRANKNESS.

(Private.)

Beverly, Mass.,
Sept. 13, 1888.

Sir: I am in receipt of your letter of the 4th inst., and beg to say that I fully appreciate the difficulty in which you find yourself in casting your vote. You are probably aware that any political party which openly favored the mother country at the present moment would lose popularity, and that the party in power is fully aware of this fact. The party, however, is, I believe, still desirous of maintaining friendly relations with Great Britain, and is still as desirous of settling all questions with Canada, which have been unfortunately reopened since the retraction of the treaty by the Republican majority in the Senate, and by the President's message, to which you allude. All allowances must, therefore, be made for the political situation as regards the Presidential election thus created. It is, however, impossible to predict the course which President Cleveland may pursue in the matter of retaliation, should he be elected; but there is every reason to believe that, while upholding the position he has taken, he will manifest a spirit of conciliation in dealing with the question involved in his message. I enclose an article from "The New-York Times" of August 22, and remain,

Yours faithfully,
L. S. SACKVILLE WEST.