Amusements.

ABBEY'S THEATRE—8:15—The Devil's Deputy.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—8:15—Shenandoah.
AMERICAN THEATRE—8—The Man Without a Country.
ATLANTIC GARDEN, 50 to 54 Bowery—Evening—Concert and Vaudeville.
BIJOU THEATRE—8:15—Minstrels.
BROADWAY THEATRE—8—Dr. Syntax.
CASINO—8:15—The Little Trooper.
COLUMBUS THEATRE—8:15—Vaudeville.
DALY'S THEATRE—8—A Gaiety Girl.
EDEN MUSEE—11 to 11—World in Wax.
EMPIRE THEATRE—8:15—The Bauble Shop.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—8—Humpty Dumpty Up to Date.
GARDEN THEATRE—8:15—Little Christopher Columbus.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—8:15—Daughters of Eve.
HERALD SQUARE THEATRE—2—Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde—8—A Parisian Romance.
HOYT'S THEATRE—8:30—A Milk White Flag.
IRVING PLACE THEATRE—8:15—Der Weisse Hirsch and Militaer Fromm.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—8—Vaudeville.
LYCEUM THEATRE—2—8:15—A Way to Win a Woman.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—2:30—8:30—Hagenbeck's Trained Animals.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN CONCERT HALL—8:15—American Concert Co.
PALMER'S THEATRE—8:15—The Transgressor.
PROCTOR'S—10 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.—Vaudeville.
STANDARD THEATRE—8:30—The New Boy.
STAR THEATRE—2:15—Testimonial Benefit—8:15—The Pacific Mail.
14TH STREET THEATRE—8—The Irish Artist.
833 4TH-AVE.—9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m.—The Tiffany Chapel.

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Business Notices.

The firm of Hessler and Moeglin is this day dissolved, Louis Hessler carrying on business and settle all claims.
October 24th, 1894. LOUIS HESSLER.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1894.

FOURTEEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.—The Czar's condition is believed to have changed for the worse; Grand-duke George is reported to be dying; it is not known whether the wedding of the Czarewitch and Princess Alix has taken place or not. ═ Japan is said to have rejected an offer of mediation made by the Powers; fighting near Port Arthur is reported. ═ The Pope presided at the opening of the conference to consider union of the Eastern churches with the Vatican. ═ The Socialist Congress at Frankfort held an exciting session.

Domestic.—Seven hundred and fifty enthusiastic members of the Republican Club of Massachusetts attended its dinner in Boston; Governor Greenhalge, Lieutenant-Governor Wolcott and Harold M. Sewall, of Maine, made addresses. ═ Senator Saxton spoke to a large meeting at Plattsburg, N. Y. ═ An equestrian statue of General George B. McClellan was unveiled at Philadelphia. ═ J. S. Johnson rode a mile on a bicycle in 1:35 2-5 at Buffalo, lowering the world's record nearly fourteen seconds. ═ Winners at St. Asaph: Leonawell, Indra, Patrician, The Bluffer, Tom Skidmore and the Pandora gelding.

City and Suburban.—The Lexow Committee was obliged to adjourn temporarily because a most important witness was intercepted at Jersey City. ═ Louis S. Stern, a well-known business man and member of the firm of Stern & Co., whose failure had just been announced, committed suicide. ═ General Harrison arrived in the city and consented to make a speech here next week. ═ President Cleveland came to town, but did not see any prominent Democrats. ═ Senator Hill spoke at Music Hall, and afterward a reception was given him at the Manhattan Club. ═ The stock market was dull, but firm on very small trading.

The Weather.—Forecast for to-day: Fair, clearing in the morning; no change in temperature. Temperature yesterday: Lowest, 52 degrees; highest, 61; average, 63¾.

Once more we urge our New-York and Brooklyn readers who have not yet registered to perform this important duty on one of the two days that remain—to-morrow and Saturday. Those not registered before going to bed Saturday night will be unable to vote on November 6. Those whose names are already on the books have an opportunity to do a useful work in saying a timely word to their neighbors and friends. Rarely are so many important questions submitted to the determination of voters as are to be passed on this year. Every citizen ought to vote on them. In order to vote he must register. Everybody who has not registered ought to register to-morrow or on Saturday, and if possible to-morrow.

Senator Hill made a speech at Carnegie Music Hall last evening, but it was not an inspiring one. In fact, the gloomy conditions out of doors were painfully reflected in the meeting and the speeches. Hill was pale and hoarse, and evidently had not much heart for his work. How could he have, knowing that his appeal for harmony would be fruitless? Mr. Coudert gave his name and presence and oratory to the Democratic cause, but neglected to mention the candidate for Governor; and Colonel John McAnerney astonished everybody in the hall by his truthful remark that the Lexow disclosures had excited the contempt and disgust of every good citizen. Altogether it was a melancholy occasion.

Utley has not hitherto been known to fame. The town of Waterville, in Oneida County, has sheltered him without knowing that it was nurturing a genius who, when the fulness of time was come, would electrify the world. Suddenly Utley—Henry T. Utley—emerged from his rural retreat and blew a blast upon his bugle-horn that would be worth a thousand Democrats any day. He discovered—and ought to have filed a caveat for a patent without delay—that if the constitutional amendments should be passed the State would have no Legislature next year. The Democratic State Committee has taken Utley seriously, but nobody else will. Nobody but Utley himself. There is no evidence that he is joking, though we do not know his reputation as a humorist in the community that claims him for its own. If he is, the Democratic State Committee will be justified in instituting a suit for substantial damages.

The statements made by Mr. Goff before the Senate Committee yesterday, together with the occurrences at the Pennsylvania Railway station in Jersey City early in the morning and the later proceedings in court, indicate the existence of a wide-reaching conspiracy to prevent the production before the committee of witnesses prepared to give most damaging evidence against the police. Mr. Goff asserts that more than one hundred women who paid police tribute in large sums in this city are now colonized in Chicago, waiting until the committee shall adjourn. If this is the case, it is susceptible of proof, and we do not doubt that Mr. Goff intends to prove it. So far as now appears, a gross outrage was committed in Jersey City yesterday in the arrest of the committee's agents. The charge of kidnapping the Herman woman is absurd. There is reason to believe that she will yet be produced before the committee, and that the stolen trunk will be recovered. The whole subject of this conspiracy must be sifted to the bottom.

According to the careful estimates furnished by our Washington correspondent, the Republicans have a very good chance of carrying enough Congressional districts to give them a comfortable majority in the next House. It will be seen from the table published that this is not mere guesswork, but the result of a full consideration of the prospects in all the States. Counting 180 districts as safely Republican, if all the debatable districts are conceded to the Democrats and Populists, the Republicans will still have a majority of four. But the probabilities are that they will do better. They certainly can if they work hard and take advantage of every opportunity.

THE PEOPLE'S ISSUE.

The desperate efforts of Hill and Grace to force Tammany into a deal over Congressional and Assembly nominations are not relaxed. The crisis has brought Croker out of retirement to take a hand in shuffling the cards and hiding aces and knaves in his sleeves. The same game is going on in Brooklyn, where McLaughlin is strenuously resisting the Shepard negotiations for a compromise. Whether these intrigues succeed or fail, the Republicans are certain to gain seats in the metropolitan districts. The politicians may make their deals and trade off rival candidates, but the people have had practical experience with the results of Democratic tariff legislation, and their votes in November will show that they have profited by it. The tariff question is not regarded by the great body of citizens in the sixteen metropolitan districts as an issue of local politics. It is a living question of employment, wages and daily bread.

Two years ago, when times were good and wages rising and when there was work for all, these sixteen districts went Democratic. Now the conditions have changed. There has been a tremendous shrinkage of earnings since the Gorman Congress was elected. Wages have been reduced in hundreds of factories and shops in New-York and Brooklyn. The hard times have affected the building trades and every branch of manufacture. Domestic servants have trouble to find situations and are receiving lower wages. Employment has been uncertain, and thousands of men and women have been idle. Last winter was the hardest season which the poor in these great centres of population have known for a generation. The stringency of the times has been felt by all classes, and has compelled them to retrench expenses and to make many sacrifices. All these facts and conditions have converted Democrats into Republicans on the tariff question. The deals at Democratic headquarters may be on or off, but the people have their score to settle with the tariff-makers. Votes cannot be traded off by the intriguing politicians. They have determined to vote against Democratic hard times, and they will do it.

That is what the great registration means not only in the sixteen metropolitan districts, but throughout the Empire State. The people have been waiting impatiently month after month for a chance to vote against the tariff policy and legislative methods of the Democratic party. They have accepted President Cleveland's righteous condemnation of a measure involving party perfidy and party dishonor. They have applauded Senator Hill's denunciation of it as a Southern and Populist raid upon the city and State of New-York. They have been convinced by personal experience of business depression, depleted earnings, falling wages and lack of employment that Democratic tariff-making is ruinous to the welfare and prosperity of the masses. They take a lively interest in State and local questions, but they recognize likewise the imperative duty of voting against the Gorman bill in November.

Who will challenge their intelligence and common-sense in repudiating that Bill of Sale to the Trusts? Not Senator Hill, for he himself voted against it as an un-Democratic and iniquitous measure. Nor President Cleveland, for he did not sign it, and frankly admitted that the Democracy could not face the people after sanctioning its outrageous discriminations and violations of principle.

A SAMPLE DISTRICT.

The Vth Congress District of New-Jersey may be taken as a sample. The Democratic papers are saying that it ought to be carried by their candidate, a man of no particular importance, because he is a Free Trader. The Republican candidate is strong enough to have obtained a good majority for a local office in Paterson, the principal city in the district, but the personality of the candidates has very little to do with the matter. When the election comes the men of the district will vote for or against the Democratic policy, and it is frankly declared that the policy of that party involves not only approval of the new tariff, but further efforts to reduce duties for the benefit of foreign and to the disadvantage of domestic industries.

The present member of Congress, though a Democrat, having some practical knowledge voted against the Wilson bill. He was sensible enough to realize that it would prostrate the industries of his district. The Democratic convention thereupon discarded him and openly denounced him for his decision, and so made the issue as direct and clear as it could be. The Democrats formally approved the new tariff, with all its infamous grants to the Sugar and the Whiskey monopolies, and propose to go as much further in the direction of Free Trade as they are permitted by the votes of the people. The Republicans oppose the new tariff as a fraud and an immeasurable injury to Northern industries, and offer a candidate who would steadily vote and work against renewed agitation for Free Trade.

The division in this district is exactly what may be expected in many others. The friends of the present member of Congress, a capable and popular Democrat, are not at all disposed to see him disgraced for serving their wishes and the interests of the district with fidelity. It is clear that the Democratic nomination in the district is not only a rebuke for him, but the election of the candidate would be a definite decision in favor of continuing tariff agitation and further reduction of duties. There is not much reason to doubt that the Republican candidate will be elected, for a large proportion of the Democrats themselves are hostile to the principles and purposes which the Democratic candidate represents.

This same issue is presented in every Congressional district more or less distinctly. Perhaps it is more sharply presented in the Vth District of New-Jersey than in some others, but it is the same issue everywhere. The Democratic party intends to renew the agitation of the tariff question, if it obtains the power, in order to make a further reduction of duties, and particularly to smash the industries which a few "traitors to Democratic principles" managed to defend in the last Congress. The resolutions adopted in the Democratic Congressional Convention in the Vth District represent only too well the indignation of those who control the party at the "treachery" of the men who endeavored to save home industries from destruction. If the party should be encouraged by a popular majority, it would certainly reopen the agitation, and begin a new warfare against American industries by further reduction of duties.

THE REAPPORTIONMENT.

The Republican Club of this city has issued a logical and convincing appeal for popular support of the constitutional amendments. On another page we reproduce the essential portions of it, and direct attention to it here as a crushing rejoinder to Senator Hill's partisan denunciation of the proposed reapportionment. Even if the Senator were right on that one point, his criticism would not justify the rejection of the remaining thirty-two articles, which are entirely unconnected with the reapportionment question. Those thirty-two amendments embody wholesome and necessary reforms, and are wholly in the interest of good government. Not one word of Senator Hill's heated harangues will justify any intelligent citizen in voting against those thirty-two amendments, the bulk of which were adopted by the Convention without opposition.

The reapportionment tub stands on its own bottom, and is to be adopted or rejected as a distinct proposition. The address to which we have referred demonstrates that it is right, just, in conformity with the best precedents and necessary, indeed indispensable to the welfare of the State, and that its defeat will be a public calamity. The proposed reapportionment is not a partisan measure, nor does it violate the principles of majority or home rule. It is offered as a substitute for a most iniquitous and partisan scheme enacted by the stolen Democratic Legislature. That is a point which no honest citizen is justified in overlooking. A vote against this just and salutary reapportionment amendment is a vote for the Hill apportionment, which is utterly indefensible.

AS TO THE OTHER COMMITTEES.

Finding it impossible to ignore or to refute the damning revelations of the Lexow investigation, the Democratic boss attempts a diversion of the issue; just as the darkey who was caught with a chicken under his coat virtuously protested that he hadn't stolen a watermelon all summer. It is true, Mr. Hill admits, that the Lexow Committee has discovered some unpleasant things. But there are, or were, other committees, whose investigations have by their fruitlessness demonstrated the sanctity of Democratic government. That is the rule. The work of the Lexow Committee is merely the proverbial exception that proves its truth; proves that Republican investigations have been failures, and that the Democratic record, on the whole, is bright with the Beauty of Holiness. So, speaking at Binghamton the other day, the Senator delivered himself of this high old blending of criticism and panegyric:

> The various committees have prosecuted their work, and the results have been so meagre and disappointing (other than those of the Lexow Committee) that they have attracted little or no attention. Their failure is virtually conceded, and nothing was discovered because there was nothing to be exposed; and the result is a vindication of the wisdom, the honesty, and the purity of the administration of public affairs on the part of the various Democratic departments and cities investigated. Our Republican friends, in their ill-concealed partisan joy over the disclosures of the Lexow Committee, are absolutely silent over the efforts and results of all their other committees.

Is it so? When the sun shines men do not see the moon and stars. In view of the appalling disclosures of the Lexow investigation it is not strange if revelations of Democratic deviltry elsewhere are for the time half overlooked. But since Mr. Hill himself recalls them to attention, let us see just how "meagre and disappointing" they really are.

One of these other committees so slightingly referred to consisted of Senators O'Connor, Saxton and McMahon. It met at Albany, in the middle of July, to investigate charges preferred by the Civil Service Reform Association against Governor Flower and the Civil Service Commission. The result was a complete substantiation of the charges and a conviction of the Democratic administration of a gross and wilful violation of the letter and spirit of the Civil Service law. It was shown that under the direction, or with the cognizance and approval, of the Governor, the Commission had reduced the Civil Service system to a farce. The law requires certain classes of places to be filled through competitive examination, while others are privileged to be filled without such examination. This provision was evaded, wholesale, by the simple device of changing places from one list to another. When a place became vacant the appointing officer would choose his own man for it, without examination, and then have the place arbitrarily transferred from the competitive to the privileged schedule. This was done in hundreds of cases, at the pleasure of party spoilsmen. Such examinations as were made were utterly farcical; the papers were marked at random or not marked at all; and appointments were made without the least regard to the manner in which the candidates had passed the examination. The Commissioners made no efforts to maintain the law, supervision of the rule of cities virtually ceased, the rules relating to promotion for merit, etc., became quite obsolete, and the formal reports of the Commissioners were filled with gross misstatements. The Democratic Controller could have stopped much of this rascality by stopping payment of salaries to men illegally appointed; but would not. And it was not until a Republican Controller, Mr. Roberts, assumed office that a check was applied to these villanous practices and the corruptionists made "a general scramble for cover."

Does Mr. Hill think the "failure" of this investigation "is virtually conceded"? Are its results "meagre and disappointing"? Or has he left it out of his reckoning? He should not have done so, for he has an especial personal interest in it. The fact was disclosed that this systematic debauchment of the public service was begun while he was Governor, and was actually begun by him, himself, when he deliberately removed from office faithful Commissioners for no other reason than that they sought to maintain the law, and therefore stood as a barrier between his henchmen and the spoils they coveted. "It was shown," says the secretary of the Civil Service Reform Association, and truly, "that whenever any Commission had begun to work toward the proper enforcement of the law it was summarily dismissed."

Such is the showing of one of the "other committees." But perhaps Mr. Hill thinks it doesn't count, since it has to do with Civil Service Reform, for which he has nothing but contempt. In that case it may be of interest to recall a plank of the Democratic platform on which Mr. Hill was metaphorically standing when he made his Binghamton speech:

> We reiterate the expressions of recent State Democratic platforms in favor of strict adherence to the true principles of Civil Service Reform.

Is not a platform, after all, merely something to be trampled under foot and spat upon—especially a Democratic platform?

DUCKS.

It is announced that directly after his return to Washington President Cleveland will despend the Potomac and resume duck-hunting. It seems to be a pursuit of which he never tires. And he has been uncommonly successful in it. Few men more so. He went duck-hunting in 1892. In that expedition he depended more upon his decoys than his gun. He kept several thousand of them constantly and actively employed. They were known as Reform ducks, and their plumage was beautiful. So beautiful that the possibility of its getting wet and soiled bobbing up and down in a boisterous sea was one of the most pathetic features of the hunt. They were wooden. Some more wooden than others, but all wooden. Very wooden. And they bobbed up and down in such a natural way and seemed so genuine that hundreds of thousands of artless and simple-minded ducks looking for new feeding-grounds flocked round them. Like Bre'r Rabbit, Mr. Cleveland "he lay low." But when he did pull trigger there was such a fluttering as was never seen before. The whole country has been full of lame ducks ever since.

With the opening of Congress he resumed duck-hunting. This time he lay low with a double-barrelled gun and no decoys. One barrel was labelled "The Wilson Letter," the other "The Catchings Letter," both so loaded to the muzzle with slugs that they actually kicked the gunner over. And when the smoke cleared away there were more dead ducks in the Democratic party than at any time since the War. Indeed, it may almost be said, paraphrasing the poet, that in the whole country

> There is no Democratic district
> But one dead duck is there.

A great many Democratic members of the present Congress have been turned down by their nominating conventions, and many more will be "left" at the election next month, simply because they got in range of the President's double-barrelled gun and are now dead ducks. And still the duck-hunting goes on. But decoys are no longer in fashion. We doubt if even Ellery Anderson or Frederic Coudert can be of much use as decoys now, since it has been discovered how wooden they are.

GRANT AND WISSIG.

Hugh J. Grant has never disclosed a longing to be as harmless as a dove, but we suppose he flatters himself that he has been as wise as a serpent in causing Wissig to surrender his nomination for the Assembly. The trouble is that wisdom of that kind needs to be exercised with extreme skill in order to accomplish its purpose. Everybody knows that Grant withdrew Wissig merely because he realized that he would not run well for an elective office, and feared also that the taint of such a candidacy would spread to himself if he did not take special precautions. What he does not understand is that nobody credits him with an aversion for Wissig. The ex-Mayor is thoroughly comprehended in this community, and no doubt exists in anybody's mind that he and the ex-Assemblyman are entirely congenial. Knowledge of their compatibility makes Grant a favorite in Tammany Hall and imparts to his candidacy the only sort of strength it has. The same knowledge arrays against him all the decent elements of the population.

There is no possible risk of doing the substitute candidate for Mayor injustice by this assertion. Look at his appointments during the two administrations which are a large part of Tammany's shameful record! Look at the men in and out of office who are his dearest friends. Look at Stokes and Koch, Fitzpatrick and "Barney" Martin, Keating and Sheehan, Sullivan and Divver! And now look at Wissig! Why should one be discarded and all the others kept? Simply because it is hoped that "pandering to virtue" in a year like this may bring returns in the votes of silly mortals who love to be fooled. Wissig has been withdrawn from the field as a candidate for the Assembly, but it is perfectly reasonable to believe that "something equally as good," if not a great deal better, has been promised to him as a reward for his devotion to the cause in case Tammany wins. The remoteness of that chance was probably Wissig's only motive for obstinacy. It would suit him "down to the ground" to be appointed a Police Justice, vice Divver resigned or impeached. And nothing could be more characteristic of Grant and the organization than such a succession. The more we think of it the more inclined we are to believe that this was the precise inducement which Wissig finally concluded not to resist. Wissig on the bench is the natural sequence of Grant in the Mayor's office.

THE CRIME OF TAMMANY.

Tammany is an ulcer. Let us cut it out. But the knife needs considerable force behind it. A robbers' league which pays $20,000,000 a year is not beaten without effort. Mayor Gilroy makes an elaborate defence of Tammany, which "The New-York Times" pronounces "futile." That paper shows that the Mayor is comparing the robberies of this year with the robberies of the Tweed Ring, the effect of which was felt in the expenditures of the Havemeyer administration. It shows that the city expenditures in 1882 under Mayor Grace were only $29,434,031, and have increased to $38,664,257 this year without any decent excuse. But Tammany Hall does not do most of its stealings through the recognized expenditures of city government.

Mayor Gilroy's statement is not worth serious consideration because the crime of Tammany is not so much the absorption of funds openly raised for city government. Its chief crime is the blackmailing and robbery of all kinds of business, the worthiest merchants and the gamblers both having to pay to the treasury of this infamous organization. Not a line in Mayor Gilroy's statement gives an idea of the enormous sums taken from the people in this way by Tammany blackmailers. There is no account of the plunder of merchants for sidewalk privileges, nor of the contributions of "green-goods" men, policy-shops or houses of ill-fame. Tammany makes the vices and crimes of the city pay many millions, and the legitimate business of the city pays many millions more, which never appear in the official statement of municipal receipts.

It is quite true, as "The Times" states, that the recognized expenditures of the city government have been enormously and unwarrantably increased during the last twelve years. But that increase, whether $9,000,000 or more, is but a flea bite compared with the enormous sums which Tammany Hall encourages and enables its creatures to steal by blackmailing the people. There is no record of those stealings, and there can be none. Nobody knows, not even Mr. Goff, how many millions the victims of Tammany are forced to surrender every year. Competent men estimate that the stealings in this form amount to $20,000,000 a year, of which no account whatever appears in municipal receipts. But whether the sum is more or less, it is all stolen by means of the Democratic machine of this city, and the only excuse that can by any possibility be offered for the stealing is that a large part of the money goes to support the organization, and to enable a minority of the voters in this great city to rule the majority.

That is the thing which the honest citizens of all parties have determined to stop. Whether Tammany Hall gets $9,000,000 or so in excess of necessary expenditures for public purposes is a question of comparatively small importance. The real crime of the organization is that through it the public is blackmailed out of $20,000,000 or more yearly, and that it makes all the vices and the crimes of a great city its treasury and its instruments. This is the offence for which Tammany Hall is to be tried and condemned.

The election this year will determine whether the people want that state of things to continue. There has been, again and again during the last twenty years, an uprising of the people with a view to break up the control of this corrupt organization. Every effort in that direction has been defeated thus far by the failure of intelligent voters to separate themselves from partisan considerations and to vote for the interests of the city. The question this year is whether the voters of New-York are ready to get rid of the most corrupt and the most shameless city organization known anywhere under the sun, and to establish in its stead an honest and decent municipal government.

Remember there are only two more days for registration in this city and Brooklyn—to-morrow and Saturday.

A victory for Tammany next month would so encourage and embolden all the blackmailers, freebooters and scoundrels in this city that the value of property would be seriously depreciated and the people of New-York would lose all feeling of security and safety. They have learned from the frightful revelations before the Lexow Committee that great numbers of police officials high up in authority have been involved in the most odious partnership with crime for years. It is Tammany misrule which has brought about, fostered and developed this appalling condition of affairs. Unless Tammany is utterly routed and overthrown at the polls in November, extortion, blackmail and villany of all sorts will triumph over the decent people of New-York.

The Constitutional Amendments should receive the support of every Republican voter. They are in the interest of good government, and that is why Tammany Hall is fighting them.

Would not this be a good time for Richard Croker and Mayor Gilroy to write some more articles for the reviews on the perfect government of this city? The articles which were printed over the signatures of these two conspicuous Tammany leaders were stuffed full of misrepresentations about Tammany rule in this town. Some months ago Mr. Croker and Mr. Gilroy professed to be very proud of the Police Department in New-York, and of all the Tammany office-holders. Are they proud of the Police Department now, after the revelations before the Lexow Committee? Are they proud of Police Justice Divver, and of the other Tammany disgraces on the Police Court bench? Tammany found it easy to fool a large number of the people of New-York for years, but the people have their eyes open at last.

One way to prevent illegal voting is to take cases of false registration before the Grand Jury.

The cities throughout the State, without exception, report an increased registration as compared with last year. This means that the people are getting ready to swamp Hill still more effectually than they swamped his partner in the crime of stealing the Senate at the last election. In this city and Brooklyn two days of registration remain—Friday and Saturday of this week.

The cry of all the Democratic candidates this fall is, "Sacrifice everything for me." It is going to be a wholesale sacrifice with nobody of importance spared.

Every Democratic State Convention that has met since Congress adjourned has incorporated into its platform an apology of some sort for the Bill of Sale, but not one of these efforts has been accepted by the people as a satisfactory atonement for the betrayal of their interests. The case is one that requires clubbing rather than forgiveness.

Geronimo, the Apache chief, has been in captivity for eight years, and has so good a record that his enlargement is now recommended, with the proviso that he be planted near some frontier military post where an eye can be kept on him, and set, with some of his people, to the work of raising small fruits or garden vegetables. This would be a peaceful and useful occupation for the ex-brave and his fellows, but there is a kind of sameness about it commonly very irksome to the aboriginal mind, and it is not at all impossible that they might be impelled to resume their old habits, making it necessary to capture and sequestrate them again. Geronimo's old collection of scalps must be very much dessicated by this time, and he might feel impelled to provide himself with a new outfit, as an appropriate embellishment of the close of his warlike career. Still, a change of heart is always possible, even to an Apache, and a virulent one such as Geronimo has shown himself to be; and his introduction to agriculture on a limited scale might be a turning point in his career.

Senator Hill thinks that by ignoring a crime he can make it as though it had never been.

The Lexow Committee has full power to investigate the police courts of this city, and we hope that it will not overlook this fruitful field of inquiry. The justice that is dealt out from the bench of these courts is frequently the rankest kind of injustice; political "pulls" have great weight; penalties are inflicted and remitted without regard to the merits of cases; and in numerous ways the police courts are engines of oppression and wrong. A searching investigation could not fail to reveal many abuses. Some hints in this direction have already been given by witnesses before the committee. If the matter is taken up in earnest a vast amount of iniquity will be uncovered.

The election of Grant would mean the renewal of the Tammany riot of rascality for two years more.

Tammany Hall is fighting the Constitutional Amendments because they will strip that organization of some of its power to do evil. Those who oppose Tammany Hall should vote for the amendments.

The trouble with the Democracy is structural weakness of an incurable variety.

The worst rascals in the Democratic party are very fond of prating about the "intrepid" and "unterrified" Democracy. When it is a question of stealing a State, looting a treasury, fleecing the taxpayers, swindling the people, practising blackmail, going into partnership with green-goods swindlers, bunco-steerers and criminals of all classes, then and then only are the most conspicuous Democrats of this State and this city truly intrepid and unterrified.

The desperate case of the Democrats is shown by their frantic efforts to create false issues and divert attention from the real questions which the November election is to decide.

It will doubtless come as a shock to many people even on this side of the Atlantic to learn that the old English universities, Oxford and Cambridge in particular, are in financial straits. An impression has hitherto existed that these two time-honored institutions were possessed of vast revenues. But it seems that the greater part of their property is invested in land, and that they have consequently suffered from the prevalent agricultural depression as well as from the decrease in value of real estate. Cambridge, indeed, last year was officially reported to be insolvent, while, according to the librarian of the famous Bodleian Library, at Oxford, one of the five great libraries of the world, the Alma Mater on the banks of the Isis can only manage to keep the wolf from the door by docking, and even entirely suppressing, the subventions which for centuries it has been in the habit of paying to a number of its principal institutions, notably the Bodleian.

Grant's political campaigns hitherto have cost him money in gifts to the offspring of needy Pantatas and in other directions, but this time he ought to be paid for running. There is no honor in it, and it will not burgeon into the golden pumpkin of election, but wither into the fallen and exsiccous leaf of defeat. Something ought to be done for him. Croker might now hand him back that $10,000, economizing, if necessary, in his current purchases of stallions and brood mares.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Klock, of Denver, Col., is running for the Legislature of Colorado. On Election Day she expects to strike twelve, but her opponents say she will run down.

Professor Leyden, the famous Berlin physician, received $5,000, according to German papers, for his first visit to the sick Russian Emperor.

Durham White Stevens, the American Secretary of the Japanese Legation in Washington, was appointed secretary of the American Legation at Tokio when he was twenty years old.

Mme. de Blill, wife of the Danish Ambassador to the Court of St. James, is an American by birth. Her father was Chancellor Zabriskie, of New-Jersey, and before her marriage she was noted, not only for her beauty, but for her vivacity and wit. Many stories illustrating her love of fun are told of her. One of them relates to her first meeting with her husband. It was at a great reception, at the close of which Mr. de Blill, who had been in the country only a short time, came up to her and asked her what was the conventionally proper thing for him to say to his hostess on bidding her adieu. With a perfectly sober face, though her eyes sparkled with merriment, she replied that in this democratic land the only proper thing to say was "Madame, by golly, I have had a bully time." Believing that this was a "straight tip," he thus delivered himself. The old chronicles of Jersey City say that when he first discovered the joke he was furious, but his fury was short-lived, and he married the beautiful belle.

Ellsworth Ingalls, the eldest son of ex-Senator Ingalls, now twenty-eight years old, doesn't care to be called a chip of the old block. He says he hopes to be a block himself some day.

Jacob Kern, of Monongahela County, W. Va., is ninety-four years old, and has 258 living descendants.

There has been some discussion as to the authorship of the terse, telling and epigrammatic platform adopted by the Massachusetts Republican Convention. The question is settled by the statement of Senator Hoar given to "The Boston Journal," in which he says that he alone is responsible for the platform except as to one or two minor points. It appears that he had set about the composition of a platform of the usual style and had drawn up several resolutions. On resuming work he wrote down the headings of the various resolutions which he proposed to elaborate. Then of a sudden it occurred to him that those headings alone would make a good platform, and in three minutes he had the thing complete.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Younglove (to his fiancée)—But, my love, you surely don't mean to blame me for giving a farewell stag party to my bachelor friends.

The Adored One—No, I shouldn't object to a stag party. But from all I hear I am forced to conclude that it became a stagger party before it was over.

Huskings are in season in the country, and certainly there is no jollier gathering. The long pile of unhusked corn extending up the centre of the long barn floor, with groups of young men and women on each side and heaps of yellow ears thrown to one side, makes a pretty picture in the dim light of the farm lanterns. Frequent laughter and an occasional feminine scream when a red ear is found by a bold young man show what a good time they are all having. It is one of the good old country customs which have not died out.—(Worcester Gazette.

A Maryland man has a hunting terrapin. He has taught it to lure its fellows out of the soft mud, and he says that by its assistance he made $6,000 last year. Next!

A benevolent gentleman in Paris gave a franc to a street beggar, who held a babe in her arms. He chucked the youngster under the chin, and in amazement cried: "Why, your child is only a pasteboard figure!" "Yes, monsieur," she replied; "the night being cold, I left the real baby at home."—(Philadelphia Press.

Don't delay to see all the notable mountains of the world as soon as possible. M. de Lapparent, the French geologist, estimates that all mountains will be worn down to the level of the surrounding plain in 4,500,000 years.

A Georgia Love Scene.—"Goodby, Jim—be good." "So long, Sue—keep pearl." "Oh, Jim!" "I hears you." "Write me a letter through the postoffice, Jim!"—(Atlanta Constitution.

An English clergyman has been preaching two courses of sermons, entitled "Rebellion, Rags and Ruin" and "Repentance, Robes and Rapture."

Recruiting Sergeant—You won't do for a soldier. Applicant—Why not? Recruiting Sergeant—The front fingers are off your right hand, and you can't pull a trigger. Applicant—Oh, that'll be all right. I'd just as lief be an officer and carry a sword.—(Detroit Free Press.

The fire in a Boulder County (Col.) coal mine, which has been burning for thirty years, now covers an area of about 300 acres, and spouts flame, cinders and smoke through numerous outlets. It has destroyed property worth millions of dollars.

Reporter—I have ascertained the exact cause of the accident and described it fully; given the names of all the people killed or injured, and told what disposition was made of them, and given an exact description and estimated value of the property lost to the railroad company. City Editor—That's all very well, as far as it goes, but why in thunder didn't you get the number of the locomotive?—(Boston Transcript.

A correspondent of "The Boston Transcript" calls E. Ellery Anderson and F. R. Coudert the "Heavenly Twins" of New-York politics.

"One of the bookmakers made several thousand dollars to-day," remarked the young man who had been to the races. "And yet," exclaimed his aunt, "some people tell us that literature doesn't pay."—(Washington Star.

"The Boston Transcript" appears to be hitting Boston in the following compliment to New-York: "The utterly fearless independence and individualism of the New-York press and politicians in the exciting canvass now pending in that State and city might well be emulated by the press and politicians of places making far greater pretensions to political morality and intelligence, patriotism, public spirit, local pride, and all that sort of thing than does the great American go-as-you-please metropolis."

The doctor had been called to see Freddy Bellefield, and after an examination he said: "My little fellow, I am very sorry to tell you that you will have to stay in bed for three or four weeks." "Goody," replied Freddy; "I won't have to go to school."—(Pittsburg Chronicle.

"We would recommend to the voters of the State," says "The Christian Nation," a religious journal published in this city, "the resolution of the old negro who, when assured by the preacher that of the two ways through this world one led to perdition and the other to sure destruction, said, 'Then this darky takes to the woods.'" Any man claiming to represent Christianity who gives such advice as that to voters is more dangerous than an open and avowed Anarchist. For he is using the name of religion to perpetuate the anarchy of corrupt government. Nothing would please the thieves, thugs and plunderers of the community better than for all good citizens to take this advice and abdicate their duty as citizens.

The Last Resort.—He was plunged into the vortex of perplexity, and the girl was standing resolutely upon the brink, gazing down at him. He looked up at her helplessly. "And you object to my calling so frequently?" he said. "Yes," she nodded. "And I am not to be your escort on all occasions, as heretofore?" "No." "Nor call you by your first name?" "No." "Nor think of you any longer as my sweetheart?