The Sun

FRIDAY, MAY 17, 1878.

Amusements To-day.

Bowery Theatre—Exiles.
Fifth Avenue Theatre—Camille.
Grand Opera House—Tony Pastor's Troupe.
Kurtz's Art Gallery—Speaking Phonograph.
New York Aquarium—Broadway and 35th st.
Niblo's Garden—The Marble Heart.
Park Theatre—Les Cent Vierges.
Standard Theatre—New Fritz.
San Francisco Opera House—Patrizia.
Tony Pastor's Opera House—Variety. Matinee.
Union Square Theatre—The Chimes of Normandy.
Wallack's Theatre—Diplomacy.

Mr. POTTER managed the important business which he has undertaken very well at yesterday's session of the House. Gen. BANKS, an experienced and astute parliamentarian, tried his best to load on to the Democrats the odium of delaying the business of legislation; but Mr. POTTER proved equal to the emergency, and succeeded in squarely saddling the responsibility of such delay on the Republican party, where it belongs.

Mr. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, the venerable apostate, who proved his true Unionism by accepting the Vice-Presidency of the Confederacy, appeared, characteristically, in aid of the Fraud which took up the work of overthrowing the Government where the Rebellion left it off.

The Republican members of the House of Representatives persist in their factious folly, and the quorum necessary to enable the majority to go on with the public business is still to be obtained. Three votes were taken yesterday on seconding the previous question upon the POTTER resolution, the highest number voting in the affirmative being 136—11 less than a quorum. One nominally Democratic member, Mr. WALTER LEAK STEELE of North Carolina, voted with EUGENE HALE in the negative. There were two calls of the House, the second showing 263 members present in their seats—116 more than a quorum.

Personalities Against Patriotism.

Are we to hear, in this great crisis, murmurs from Democratic sources against investigation, or against carrying investigation to its logical and lawful results, on account of personal ill will or dislike toward the Democratic President-elect? Ought not such sounds at this time to be drowned by the rush of patriotic feelings? Are any Democrats willing to consent that the precedent of fraud successful be established sooner than that Mr. TILDEN shall occupy the White House? Personal preferences are proper in their place; but it seems to us that everything of this kind should give way to weightier considerations now.

The Democratic journals which give expression to such sentiments profess to care only for the next Presidential term. They are indifferent to the present, or indeed prefer that HAYES, though unelected, should serve it out.

This is surrendering the whole principle involved. It leaves only a question of policy, of advantage, to be considered, in determining whether a majority of the people may have their way or not. If it seems expedient, the Democratic party will consent to the people being cheated out of their choice of President!

Has this doctrine been well considered by those who espouse it? It does not seem possible that it can ever commend itself to the approval of the masses. We are of the opinion that if this advice is followed, and the Democrats supinely submit to see HAYES serve out his term undisturbed, the President next elected will be some Republican pledged to the constitutional method of counting and determining the electoral votes.

Is it not a case of personal preferences against patriotic duty? Let our friends consider.

Constitutional Law—Remarkable Progress.

Perhaps no partisan caucus that ever convened in the United States, performed a more important act than is to be found in one of the resolutions adopted by the Republican caucus held in the Hall of the United States House of Representatives, after the adjournment of the House, on Wednesday, May 15, 1878. The resolution was unanimously agreed to, after discussion, and may be accepted as expressing the political faith, at the present day, of the great Republican party of the country, on a question of constitutional law, in reference to which the existing Administration and a large part of the Republican party have hitherto held a different doctrine. The question is, Who has jurisdiction over the electoral returns; and the political faith now proclaimed by the entire Republican representation in the popular branch of Congress is that the Congress of the United States has exclusive jurisdiction.

This is the doctrine which we have always maintained, at first almost solitary and alone, but with allies gradually and steadily increasing in number, until to-day we are permitted to chronicle the unexpected accession to our ranks of the whole Republican party. If there was joy over the return of one prodigal son, when he was again folded to the paternal bosom, what language shall express the emotions with which we greet the sudden conversion to our own political creed of so numerous and powerful a body!

The resolution to which we refer declares that Congress alone has jurisdiction to settle the question of the Presidential title. We learn from Republican authority—the *New York Tribune*, founded by HORACE GREELEY—that when the resolutions were first reported, a phrase in one of them—we quote the exact words of the *Tribune*—"attributed the settlement of the Presidential controversy of 1876 and 1877 to the Electoral Commission. That portion was stricken out by the consent of the members of the committee, the caucus being of opinion that the settlement should be based on the action of the House rather than upon that of the Commission. Upon the first resolution, as it was finally adopted, there was entire unanimity."

Thus the authority of the Electoral Commission, in itself, is distinctly disclaimed by the Republicans. To be sure the resolution says the Forty-fourth Congress; and this indeed was the Congress on which the duty of settling the Presidential title lawfully devolved. But Congress is a continuous legislative body, although the terms of the individuals composing it are limited. It is always the national Legislature. A duty devolved upon Congress, as such, by the Constitution, and postponed at one session, may be performed, and must be performed if the constitutional obligation is observed, at a subsequent session.

If the Republican resolution is right, as we maintain it is, that Congress and Congress alone has jurisdiction over the electoral returns, that jurisdiction could never be delegated to an Electoral Commission, or to any other body whatever.

Go up, Republican party! Take your place at the head of the first class in Constitutional Law!

A Standing Army for the "Mob."

The advocates of a large standing army do not conceal their reasons for urging an increase of the present force. They have been plain-spoken on every occasion which furnished a chance to commend their project to favor. Most of their arguments are drawn from European experience, and are adapted to the strong Governments of the Old World, where an aristocratic and favored class seeks to hold all below it in subjection, and to crush out every aspiration for liberty and equality.

The American people will not soon forget the significant words of Gen. SHERMAN, uttered at the banquet of the Chamber of Commerce a year ago in this city. They startled the country at the time, and may now be reproduced with propriety, when the army appropriation is pending, in order that the House of Representatives may appreciate the sentiments of the commander who gathered a large force at Washington from the remote frontiers to aid the conspiracy of putting Mr. HAYES in the White House. He said on that occasion:

"Without your army, what are you but a mob? The Government of the United States cannot exist without an army, and a good one, too."

Extraordinary as it may seem, this atrocious speech, so insulting to every American idea, was applauded, and the General of the Army sat down elated with his success in stigmatizing the Government from which he gets his bread as dependent upon brute force for its existence, and the people as "a mob" which must be kept under the control of a regular army.

Six months later the Fraudulent Secretary of War, who was rewarded with the office he occupies as compensation for his services before the Electoral Commission, sent the regular report of that department to Congress, in which he, too, indulges in opinions quite in keeping with those of Gen. SHERMAN, as will be seen by the following extracts:

"As our country increases in population and wealth, and as great cities become numerous, it must be clearly seen that there may be great danger of uprisings of large masses of people for the redress of grievances, real or fancied; and it is a well-known fact that such uprisings enlist in a greater or less degree the sympathies of the communities in which they occur. This fact alone renders the local militia unreliable in such an emergency. * * * Coolness, steadiness, and implicit obedience to orders are the qualifications most needed in soldiers who are to deal with an excited and exasperated mob; and they are qualities acquired only by training, and are seldom found in inexperienced militia.

"In view of these considerations, it is respectfully recommended that authority be given to the President to increase the strength of the depleted companies now embraced within army organization."

"Mob" is the favorite word of the General of the Army and the *de facto* Secretary of War. They want a large standing force—the larger the better for their purpose—to keep down "masses of the people" who may seek "the redress of grievances, real or fancied." It is no longer the Indian frontier and Indian hostilities that are to be provided for, but the "danger of uprisings" in the great cities. When members of the House of Representatives are called upon to vote for an army of twenty thousand men they ought to remember the uses to which it may be applied. The note of warning is sounded.

Cruelty Impossible.

The phonograph and the telephone are not the only very recent remarkable discoveries. New principles of moral philosophy are being rapidly brought to light. Perhaps the latest is that there is no such thing as cruelty—that cruelty is an impossibility—a doctrine which, though not yet distinctly avowed, seems to be pretty well established. We may mention a few of the facts on which the theory is founded.

A convict in a New Jersey prison was suspended by the thumbs and otherwise tormented until he died while undergoing punishment, and it was conceded that the punishment hastened his death. Alcohol was poured on the flesh of other prisoners and set on fire to burn them. Yet the Legislature of the ancient State of New Jersey, sitting almost under the shadow of the college and theological seminary of Princeton, refused to remove the prison keeper under whose authority these punishments were inflicted, or to censure him; and the Grand Army of the Republic passed a resolution complimenting him for having come out of the fiery ordeal of a legislative investigation unscathed! His victims did not come out so fortunately from the "fiery ordeal" to which they were subjected.

One REED, a colored convict in the penitentiary at Joliet, Illinois, died suddenly. A Coroner's jury found that the cause of his death was pulmonary apoplexy, brought on by persistent yelling with a gag in his mouth—it is to be supposed he yelled from the intense pain—and that the officials were justified in gagging him.

These facts may not be sufficient to fully establish the theory that there is no such thing as cruelty, but they tend strongly in that direction.

Mr. Young of Tennessee.

Mr. CASEY YOUNG of Tennessee could manifestly allow a good deal of additional light to dawn upon his mind without making it too luminous. He is one of the small knot of men in the United States House of Representatives who labor under the delusion that the Democratic party exists exclusively for the convenience and advantage of the South. They propose to deal in the strength of that party as their own capital, and to sell it when they have an advantageous offer, as they used to sell their colored brethren. Mr. YOUNG and his sympathizers will please take early notice that the Democratic party decline to enter into the arrangement, or to be sold out for anybody's benefit.

When a resolution to investigate frauds is proposed, Mr. YOUNG wants to add a proviso to it that it is not intended to impair public confidence in the policy Mr. HAYES has inaugurated in the Southern States! The Southern States always—early in the morning, at noon, and at night—always the Southern States, and nothing else, just as if they composed the whole Union.

If Mr. YOUNG wishes to pin the chances of the Southern States to the fate of Mr. HAYES, let him do so; but the sooner he emerges from the hallucination that the Democratic party will help its Southern auctioneers to deliver the Democratic support they have sold without authority, the better it will be for him.

There will be a fatal falling off in the Democratic vote of the North unless the attempt to sell out the victory won at the last Presidential election is defeated. We are not going to elect another Democratic President merely to afford our nominal allies at the South an opportunity to make an advantageous bargain with his competitor. If Mr. YOUNG will be early wise, he may save the South from a good deal of serious injury and trouble.

Not Revolutionary.

An outcry is raised that the movement in Congress to investigate the electoral frauds is revolutionary. A screech-owl ought to have more sense than this. The investigation proposes to uncover certain alleged frauds. If this revolutionizes anything, if it overturns anything, it can only revolutionize fraud, and it can only overturn that which is founded on fraud. Surely no one will contend that the Government of the United States is founded on fraud. An Administration may be founded on fraud. But the Government is founded on the Constitution and the will of the people, and cannot be overthrown.

To decide a Presidential election as Presidential elections have always been decided before is not revolutionary. To insist that the will of the majority shall prevail is not revolutionary. To defeat fraud is not revolutionary.

Those who rally under the Constitution and the Stars and Stripes with the staff in the hands where the Constitution has placed it, cannot be stigmatized as revolutionists. If there are any revolutionists, it is those who conspire to defeat the will of the majority, under the black flag of fraud.

Democratic shirkers in the House have a bad time of it in these days.

HAYES personally is of no account. As the *Times* says, "even Republicans care little" for him, and, as Mr. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS remarked, he is a "very weak man;" but the principle remains that Fraud should be punished, and the lot of a usurper in a free republic made intolerable.

No attempt is made to disguise the fact that the steamship City of California, launched yesterday, has been purchased by the Russian Government, and is to be fitted as a war vessel. It is reasonable to infer also from the presence of so many Russian officers that other similar purchases are to be made. Meanwhile the London *Times* thinks that England has nothing to fear from these cruisers, and predicts that they are more likely to fall into the clutches of her Majesty's men-of-war than to do damage to her merchant marine.

No man with a sparkle of sense cares whether the name of our President is TILDEN or HAYES; but every man who is honest wishes to see the President the people elected in the White House.

Things are looking up along the line of the Erie canal. A Buffalo correspondent writes that there is more freight there than there are boats to carry it, and that the prospect is encouraging. The Hon. HORATIO SEYMOUR, in recent letters, has predicted that with a liberal policy and judicious management the canals of the State may be restored to their former prosperous condition. The reforms brought about through the breaking up of the Canal Ring are bearing fruit.

There is now an issue in politics which deserves the interest of thinking men.

The bequeathing of fortunes to charity has not been so common of late years as it used to be. Nevertheless, Commodore GRAHAM, whose will was proved yesterday, disposed of his estate in a manner that recalls the old times of generous giving. After bequeathing to his wife half of what he possessed, the remaining $150,000, he directs, is to be distributed among charities and church organizations, chiefly of the Episcopal denomination.

Why are the Republicans fighting so desperately to prevent the exposure of the Florida and Louisiana frauds? Because with HAYES will fall some of the chief lights of their party.

Princeton's joy over Wednesday's base ball victory has not yet subsided, and the names of SNOOK, FUNKHOUSER, and the rest of the gallant nine are held in greater honor at this ancient seat of learning than those of the nine Muses. Even the Rev. Dr. McCOSH must acknowledge that beating a foreign college at base ball is a more creditable feat of scholarship for Princeton than mauling home-made theologs.

The issue has been squarely made, and the Democratic party is now united against Fraud, to which Republicanism has committed itself.

Senator BUTLER of South Carolina has an elaborate scheme for a Mixed Commission to investigate the army and report to Congress at the next session what reforms are required. The reform most urgently needed is the immediate reduction of the army to 10,000 men; and that can be carried out without waiting to hear from any commission.

This is a very bad time for Democratic members of the House to be taken ill.

The beautiful W. K. ROGERS is asking the Senate Committee on Appropriations, in HAYES's behalf, for more money than the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial bill allows for the White House. This shows that W. K. ROGERS learned in childhood the injunction to make hay while the sun shines, and remembers it now that clouds are rolling up the sky.

While the Democrats of the House were taking steps to investigate the Great Fraud, and when every honest man was needed at his post, Congressman WADDELL of North Carolina was on the floor of the Senate, actively lobbying for JOHN ROACH'S $3,000,000 subsidy. It was WADDELL who, as the Chairman of the House Post Office Committee, drew up the majority report favoring the subsidy. That report said: "There is not a steamship line between the United States and Brazil, not even a foreign owned one." WADDELL reported this falsehood in the face of official information in the hands of his committee which showed the existence of a line of steamers between the United States and Brazil, carrying our mails without any subsidy whatever. The following entry is from the books of the Post Office Department:

Amounts paid by the Postmaster-General to the Merchants' line of steamships of New York for carrying the United States mails from New York direct to Brazil.

For the year 1877	
Mails per steamship Cassini, March	$92 33
Mails per steamship Cassini, May	92 98
Mails per steamship Cassini, August	54 72
Mails per steamship Gleneagles, October	104 42
Mails per steamship Glenlogan, December	84 70
Total for five trips in 1877	$349 18
For monthly service for the first quarter of 1878.	
Mails per Gleneagles, January	$94 93
Mails per Glenlogan, February	108 94
Mails per Cassini, March	126 24
Total for monthly service during the first quarter of the present year	$330 14

This line, for less than $1,000 a year, does the work which WADDELL recommends the Government to pay ROACH hundreds of thousands for doing. It carries the mails to the satisfaction of the department, and fills all the requirements of our commerce with Brazil. It does not ask and cannot ask a subsidy, for it is owned by British subjects. The same falsehood was repeated in Senator MAXEY's report, which said: "The passage of a steamer direct from the United States to Brazil is now unknown."

The attempt to saddle the proposed subsidy for a steamship mail service between this country and Brazil upon the Post Office Appropriation bill having failed, Mr. EUSTIS of Louisiana now brings it forward as an independent measure, standing on its own merits. That is what should have been done at the outstart, though it is better to make a virtue of necessity than not to be virtuous at all.

LYDIA SHERMAN'S life sentence terminated in the State prison of Connecticut yesterday. Her diabolical murdering of three husbands and seven children, her deep, low cunning in effecting her escape from prison after she had served four years of a sentence for life, her adroit concealment from the officers of the law after her escape, and her unblushing confession of her atrocious crimes, will carry her name into the criminal calendar as that of a monster.

HAYES has succeeded in obtaining the confirmation of a Paymaster-General for the navy who wears a doubtful character thinly covered by a coat of EFFIGY SARGENT'S whitewash.

The *Freeman's Journal* of this city has established a weekly cable telegram from Rome as one of its regular features. "The special value of this cable communication," says the *Freeman's Journal*, "is not for transmission of news, but to be sure that by ordinary telegrams or by cipher we may know if any strange matters occur at Rome." This would seem to indicate that in some quarters there is an expectation that by military or revolutionary methods the Italian Government will presently be expelled from Rome, and the Church will regain the States of whose temporal government the Pope was dispossessed in the year 1871. Such news would be interesting, whether received by cipher or otherwise.

That Brazilian steamship subsidy job reappeared in the Senate yesterday, MAXEY of Texas acting as sponsor.

STANLEY MATTHEWS bored the Senate yesterday with another of his voluminous essays on finance.

That the long-winded Mrs. GILES should have successfully sung three hours on a stretch, in the Cooper Institute, is perhaps not surprising. A songstress gifted with good lungs and accustomed to husband her voice can easily spread its delights through nine score consecutive minutes. One point, however, quite uncertain beforehand, was established by Wednesday's performance, namely, that ears and brains can endure three unbroken hours of a single singer. With Mrs. GILES's three hours of singing, PERALTO'S 305 miles of riding, and CARTIER'S sixteen hours (wasn't it?) of waltzing, the arts and the accomplishments just now in New York are fast becoming matters of athletics as well as æsthetics. "Short swallow-flights of song," as TENNYSON phrases it, "that dip their wings and skim away," may be well enough, but just now the popular taste is for *tours de force*.

It is remarkable how all the HAYES papers join in condemning Mr. POTTER'S resolution as injudicious and damaging to the Democratic party. They would seem to have the most tender regard for the welfare of the Democracy, and their views must produce a very great impression upon the minds of earnest and experienced Democrats everywhere. Only the other day the same journals afforded the most positive information that no such investigation as Mr. POTTER proposes would ever be set on foot by any Democratic representative.

What ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS wanted to do in the House yesterday was to make a speech in favor of voting down Mr. POTTER'S demand for the previous question on the pending resolution, and of allowing HALE, GARFIELD, CONGER, and the other Republican leaders to load this down with all the so-called amendments they might be able to devise. Had he succeeded in bringing about this result, there would also have been an opportunity for the bringing forward of another amendment—to wit, a declaration that, no matter what frauds are brought to light, HAYES shall not be disturbed in the enjoyment of his stolen office.

JOHN SHERMAN says that he went to Louisiana in 1876 "in the interest of Truth and Justice;" that while there he didn't do anything wrong; and that he isn't afraid. Let the Democrats do their worst; he defies them. At the same time he doesn't see any "public necessity" for the proposed investigation, and regards it as "inconsistent with the public peace and welfare." Personally he doesn't care, but his heart bleeds for the country.

WILLIAM ALMON WHEELER, the Vice-Fraud, exhorts the House Republicans to "stand firm." He also expresses the hope that this experience will cure HAYES of his fondness for Democrats.

What is the matter with CARL SCHURZ?—*Independent.*

He is accessory, whether before the fact or after the fact makes little difference, to the electoral conspiracy which put in the office of President a man who had not been elected. This, in American history, will ever stand as the sin that cannot be forgiven.

WALTER LEAK STEELE, who voted with EUGENE HALE yesterday against ordering the previous question on the POTTER resolution, was elected to the House as a Democrat. He misrepresents the Sixth District of North Carolina. His most conspicuous previous appearance in public was as Secretary of the North Carolina Convention which passed the ordinance of secession.

On the motion to adjourn in the House yesterday, the Democrats mustered 141 votes—or within 6 of a quorum—and one Democratic member, Mr. LEOPOLD MORSE of the Fourth Massachusetts District, voted with the Republicans. We trust that this vote does not mean a purpose on Mr. MORSE'S part to desert to the camp of Fraud. He is a Bavarian by birth, and has borne a good reputation as a tradesman; it would be a pity if he were now to smirch it by becoming a Hessian in politics.

Why single out Mr. HAYES as peculiarly and conspicuously feeble in his moral perceptions?—*Nation.*

Because he keeps stolen goods, knowing them to be stolen. Because, moreover, he was a party to the original stealing.

Pastor VOSBURGH'S trial is attracting attention. Clergymen flock to the Jersey City Court House from all parts of the State, and lawyers and other professional men mingle with the throngs that daily listen to the testimony. Pastor VOSBURGH is a Baptist preacher, and the accusation against him is that he tried to kill his wife by giving her slow poison, administering it to her in medicine and drinks. The chief testimony against him, thus far, is that of the wife's brother and the physician who tried to cure her. They say that, after their suspicions were aroused, they watched VOSBURGH, and preserved some of the beverages into which he had been seen to put a white powder. This, upon being analyzed, was found to contain antimony. Their testimony was somewhat sustained yesterday by that of members of the household. The defence urge that they will be able to prove that the brother labors under the delusion that an attempt has been made upon his sister's life, and that satisfactory reasons for the physician's course and for the presence of the poison can be given.

It is to be hoped that Pastor VOSBURGH will prove his innocence. Yet, thus far, the charge is strongly sustained.

Little drops of water, little grains of sand
Make the mighty ocean and the beauteous land;
Truth in little driblets gathers strength unawed,
Stirs the public conscience and unseats the Fraud.

The six-years' litigation between the Milligan and Higgins Glue Company of New York and George Upton of Boston has been decided by the Supreme Court at Washington in favor of Upton. The company sued on a patent under which they claimed the exclusive right to manufacture and sell pulverized or ground glue or gelatine. The Court has now decided their patent to be invalid.

Issues of the works of Dickens are numerous, and a new one called the "People's Edition," just commenced by Messrs. Peterson & Brothers of Philadelphia, will doubtless find an ample throng of purchasers, so great and universal is the popular interest in this wonderful writer.

LIQUOR DEALERS WARNED.

The Excise Law to be Strictly Enforced by the Law and Order League.

Counsellor W. H. Mundy of the Law and Order League, now that the Legislature has adjourned and no change is effected in the Excise law, will warn the Excise Commissioners to-day to cease issuing any licenses whatever for ale, beer, or liquors to be drank on the premises, except to bona fide hotel keepers.

This action on the part of the League is based on section 4, of chapter 856, of the laws of 1869, amended from the laws of 1857. It reads:

All the provisions of this act as amended shall be held to apply to the sale of ale or beer, except so much thereof as forbid the granting of licenses to any person, except to such persons as propose to keep an inn, tavern, or hotel, and the Commissioners of Excise may grant licenses for sale of ale or beer, for a sum not less than $10, to others than those who propose to keep an inn, and the provisions of this act shall extend to all portions of this State except the Metropolitan Police District.

"At the time of the passage of this law," said Mr. Mundy, "there were in existence the Tweed Excise law, which covered the Metropolitan District, and the law of 1857. The Tweed Excise law, framed in 1866, covered the Metropolitan District, giving the Board of Excise the right to grant licenses to any persons of good moral character. This law, the country people considered unjust to them, claiming that the privileges denied to them were granted to the city. They petitioned the Legislature, and the amendment was passed."

"Now," Mr. Mundy said, "the Law and Order League have been closely watching the Legislature this winter. The Commissioners of Excise will be duly notified to cease issuing licenses, and sufficient time given them to comply with the law. Should they violate the statutes, we will immediately cause their arrest, and test the case. We will also arrest some one holder of the license issued and prosecute him with the full force of the law, should no be caught selling ale or beer. This action will be based on a violation of section 6 of the law of 1857. The Law and Order League do not intend to relax one iota in their prosecutions of any violations of the Excise laws, and all liquor dealers and saloon keepers will be prosecuted, and every saloon in the city closed that is not a regular bona fide hotel."

JUDGE CHOATE WANTS TO KNOW.

New York's Champion Officeholder Steering Straight into a Snag.

Little Johnny Davenport is in trouble again. This time the question is not merely whether he shall occupy a few rooms, more or less, or be kicked out of them, or whether he shall be invited to step down and out of a club. It is a question that touches little Johnny's pocket. He has not been able to collect his alleged expenses and claims for his presumed duties in the performance of his part as the great obstructor of elections in this city. He has a claim of long standing for the amount that he claims as due him for his services in granting warrants for the arrest of persons accused of violating the naturalization laws. In the natural course of events these accounts should have been passed upon by Judge Davenport before his resignation of the District Judgeship. But they were not, and the new District Judge, W. G. Choate, had hardly become comfortably seated before little Johnny presented a batch of these claims amounting to about $5,000.

The law is very explicit, and requires that, before auditing such accounts, the Judge shall be perfectly satisfied that they are correct. Judge Choate was by no means perfectly satisfied in this case. He wanted to know, you know. For instance, Little Johnny charged for issuing warrants when the dates were not given, and, instead of signing his name and passing the bills in a bunch, the Judge bundled the whole lot back to Little Johnny, with an endorsement to the effect that he should require further proofs of the correctness of the claims.

This was done on Monday last, and Little Johnny has not yet put in his further proofs.

The fact that Little Johnny was watched and caught gives some color to the rumor that his effort to close up his accounts is in consequence of an intimation that he will soon have no further accounts to close up.

PETER REID, HACKMAN.

The Life of the Merry Fat Men's Annual Clam Bakes at Gregory's Point.

"I've known Peter Reid for twenty years," "Shorty" Turner said, meditatively polishing the counter with a slow and gentle wipe, as he might if it had represented a tablet to the lost friend's memory, "and he was one of the jolliest, kindest-hearted, best fellows that ever lived. Every year, for nine or ten years past, at least, we went up together to the annual clam bakes of the Fat Men at Gregory's Point, Norwalk, Conn., and he was the life of the party. On Friday last he came in here and sat down. I thought he didn't look well, and when I asked him, he said he didn't, and he believed he'd have a milk punch. 'Well,' I said, 'do you think milk is good for you, seeing how fat you are?' The doctor said I might drink two a day if I wanted them,' he answered; so I made one for him, and after he drank it he went home. And the next Wednesday morning he was dead. He died easy, they tell me. He was in bed, and his wife noticed that he stopped breathing, as he frequently did, being so fat, and she gave him a little shake to stir him up and set him going again; but it was no use; he had gone forever."

"How much did he weigh?"

"Only 290 pounds; but he was so short—barely five feet five, I should judge—that he looked enormous. Viewed in some ways, he was as round as a ball. And how he could sweat! Last summer he tried to get rid of some of his fat, drinking lemon juice and vinegar, and he did reduce himself eight or nine pounds; but afterward he picked up and kept getting heavier and heavier until he died. Pete was not a drinking man. When he was young, in Albany, where he drove a hack for his brother, and when he first came to New York, he used to drink a great deal; but about twelve years ago—maybe three or four years more than that—he shut off, and after that he averaged not more than two drinks a week, except when he went to the clambakes at Gregory's Point."

"His favorite song and dance was 'Shoo Fly,' Frank Smith, another of his old friends chimed in, draining his tumbler," and you never saw anybody dance it lighter than he could, fat as he was. I never saw a fat man so light on his feet. He was a great dancer. Whenever there was a dance in Irving Hall you'd be pretty sure to find him on the floor. Everybody knew him, and when he was waiting to take people home he would go right in and join in the fun. He was as honest as he was full of fun, and I don't believe he ever wronged a man, or overcharged one even, in his life. Although only a hackman, he was a perfect gentleman. In old times he used to stand at the Cortlandt street ferry, and then he and George Boyd, who is on duty there yet, and ex-Chief Champney of Jersey City, who used to be stationed there, had lots of fun together. Then, when the railroad terminus was made at Desbrosses street ferry, he changed his stand to that point, and was as great a favorite there with Wall, the baggagemaster, and everybody else there as he had been below. All the Morris and Essex people—that is those who used to come in by that road—used to employ him, for they all knew that their baggage or their friends were as safe with him as in their own carriages. When the Annex ferry was established it hurt his business. Only the week before he died I asked him about it, and he said, 'The annex is knocking the life out of me, Frank.' He had a great deal of bad luck. It seemed as though every time he got a little ahead in the world, one or two valuable horses would die and give him a set back. One summer he lost three or four, and that was hard on a man who was not well off, and was too generous to see anybody suffer about him, and too honest to take a mean advantage of any man alive. A little before we went up to the Fat Men's clam bake, in August last year, Pete lost his keystone—he was a member of Corinthian Chapter, you know—and he told me he wanted me to give him one. I said I would, and a few days afterward I sent him one of pasteboard, the show card of the 'Keystone Wringer,' about eighteen inches square. When the day came for our excursion, however, I had a good one ready for him; but as he had said he wanted a chain on it, I fastened it to a big brass 'jack chain,' two feet long, and with links about an inch long each, which I had in stock. As we went up in the Josephine, Shorty Turner got a Southern General who was on board to give it to him with a formal presentation speech. Pete accepted it, put it on, buckled chain and all, and made a very funny speech in reply. After the speech he sang, 'The Bear went over the Mountain,' and then he sang for the rest of us to have a stag dance, as we had no other music on board, and so the fun was kept up until we got to Gregory's Point, and he got at the milk punches. He had the most contagious laugh that I ever heard. Often in old times, when he went to Bryant's Minstrels and got to laughing, he set the audience and the minstrels themselves to laughing. And he could knock a man down with his belly. He just got up close in front of a man and gave it a heave, and down the man went."

Only Temporarily we Hope!

From Yesterday's Evening Mail.

Owing to legal complications, and the inability of the parties in interest to agree, the publication of the New York *Mail* is temporarily postponed.

Eight new numbers of the Rev. Dr. O'Reilly's book, entitled "Heroic Women of the Bible and the Church," are issued by Messrs. Ford, Howard & Hulbert, in the same sumptuous style as the earlier parts, which we have already noticed.

RESPONSES OF THE PEOPLE.

If the Republicans are Innocent they will Court Investigation.

From the Trenton True American.

The gravity of the proposed investigation is increased by the mention of the names of two high officials in connection with the electoral frauds. With these frauds crime was coupled. If John Sherman, Mr. Hayes's Secretary of the Treasury, and Minister Noyes, representing this country in France, are innocent men, they will insist upon an inquiry into charges which arraign them before the country as the accomplices of forgery and perjury. They will appeal to their partisans in the House to promote an investigation by which alone they can be exonerated. For them to shun inquiry themselves is to acknowledge the charges well founded. For their party to shun it, is to condemn these high officials. They must see that the attempt to introduce side issues can in no way help their case, and only strengthens the suspicion that places them under a black cloud.

The issue as made up by the resolution is one which no honest party can shirk. If there are other matters involving questions of party morality proper for Congressional inquiry, the Republicans may propose investigation into them at any time. But they can have nothing to do with the question whether frauds operated positively in the result by which Hayes was counted in, and that is the question with which Congress has to deal. That is the question the country wants answered. The Republicans have denied from the outset the fact that any fraud was committed in either Louisiana or Florida. The Democrats now propose to prove that frauds were committed in both. Keep the Republicans to the issue and make them "face the music."

Settled, Is It?

From the Omaha Herald.

Investigation has become a necessity whose ponderous proportions no Democrat in Congress who favors the perpetuity of the Democratic party dare ignore or disregard. But there appears to be a prevailing purpose not to permit investigation to go forward to its logical consequence of righting the wrong of 1876, and hence the noisy clangor about that sacred title which was conceived in crime and brought forth in fraud. The cautious and always intelligent correspondent of the Boston *Herald* says that it is "settled" that investigation will be rigorous, but that although the fact be proved, as it surely will be proved, that Mr. R. B. Hayes gained the Presidency by the agencies of conspiracy and crime, nothing will be done to disturb him in a position which was obtained by these means. Settled, is it?

We say, as we said in the outset of the confessed crimes that made Rutherford B. Hayes Acting President, never mind that title. Give the country the facts—the whole truth and nothing but the truth—and then let the public opinion of the country torment for a season. The conspiracies and crimes alleged against Hayes and his bribed and amply rewarded retainers fully demonstrated, Democratic gentlemen who hope for glory from the existence of that party may begin to see through the spectacles of such a derided man as Montgomery Blair, or even Benjamin F. Butler, as to whether the monumental crime of the age can be settled in that manner. There is a God in the Democratic Israel yet, as certain men in the country will find to their sorrow unless they have a care how they play their little parts in this crisis in Democratic affairs.

Let the Facts be Ascertained.

From the Harrisburg Patriot.

If it shall be ascertained that John Sherman, in Louisiana, was in complicity with J. Madison Wells, advising the commission of the frauds by which the electoral vote of that State was stolen, and that Edward F. Noyes bargained with McLin and others in Florida, promising official rewards in behalf of Mr. Hayes in return for the theft of electoral votes, another and more important issue will arise. But first let the facts be ascertained, and put upon enduring record. To that end let the investigation of the frauds in Louisiana and Florida be searching and thorough.

The Results to Take Care of Themselves.

From the Boston Post.

If by substantiating a charge of fraud like that the people of the United States are convinced of the fact that an individual occupies the Executive chair who has no right to it, then it will be upon the truth itself, and not upon any party action, that their deep and lasting condemnation will rest. The consequences must be left to take care of themselves.

Bring Out the Whole Truth.

From the Chronicle-Herald.

Let us have the whole truth, whoever may suffer. Any attempt to suppress facts will be construed into an admission of guilt, and that is the only construction that can rightfully be placed upon the filibustering practised by the Republicans.

News for Collectors.

Collectors of every turn of mind have opportunities to gratify their several fancies afforded them in London. Among the Egyptian antiquities excavated by Mr. Allemant, formerly interpreter to the late Sultan Abd-ul-Aziz, and just sold, were a bronze figure of a bull of the Augustan era found at Benha, and a black basalt statue of King Pinakhi of the XXVth dynasty—about 3,000 years ago—found at Thebes. During this month and in June the lovers of painting will have rare chances in London to obtain at auction sale works of some of the old masters as well as fine pictures of the modern schools. Those who collect drawings and miniatures can now enrich their cabinets. About two hundred exquisite miniature portraits of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth centuries, which were owned by Mr. John Hough, were sold last week. And on the following day some vases and slabs of antique Egyptian porphyry and Oriental alabaster which had been in the collection of the late Lord Willoughby d'Eresby, and a fine lamp for a mosque, of antique glass, from Prince Napoleon's collection, passed through the auctioneer's hands. To-morrow the beautiful jewels left by the late Lady Louth, comprising a diamond tiara, a diamond necklace, five diamond brooches, and other brilliants will be sold. And we note in the collection of the late Henry Reeves of Hagley Lodge, Worcestershire, to be offered next Monday, twenty early pictures of J. M. W. Turner, R. A., and some works of art which once belonged to his great-uncle, the poet, Samuel Rogers.

Clerks in Politics.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir*: The Board of Estimate of Brooklyn composed of Ring Democrats, are, with the aid of Massey of the Board of Works, endeavoring to manufacture all the political capital possible. They undoubtedly see the "handwriting on the wall," and are making all the preparation practical to escape their Waterloo the coming fall. I desire to say but a few words on a statement made by Max or Hoxell. He stated to one of the Commissioners of Police that merchants' clerks worked from 7 A. M. till 6 P. M. I am a clerk and work satisfactorily to my employers. All the clerks are expected to be on hand in the morning at 9 o'clock, and leave at about 8 P. M. During the busy season, which lasts but a few months, the hours are from 8 A. M. till 6 P. M. I am totally opposed to the combination in politics, and it is by becomes these men who are heavy advocates of eight hours' labor for the working men. Why? Ah! we all know it's to get their votes. I am decidedly of the opinion that the clerks of Brooklyn are of as much importance as political tactics as the working men, and if the Democratic party desire to secure their votes, they proceed in the wrong way. I hope all clerks will remember the above arrangement, and vote dead against the Ring consolidation bill. We try to do our duty, but of course should have no time for recreation. So much for Ring rule.

MAY 16. MERCHANT'S CLERK.

Hayes's Foreign Ministers.

From the Dubuque Telegraph.

Most of the appointments in the foreign service of the Government at one of the most disputable character, and there is a growth since Adam that can be regarded as becoming the dignity of the Government. Yes, there is one or two, but no more. The rest are either mediocre or utterly unfit and unworthy.

The Philosophy of Hayes.

What does he care? In the President's chair
He sits, and from day to day
He counts up ill gotten gains,
And still, in spite of all stains,
He draws his pay.

Contempt! what's that? The blows fall flat
On his gutta percha mind.
The people may prove what they please,
He laughs at his ease,
Quite deaf and blind.

Conscience, indeed! Let other hearts bleed,
But his he keeps shut in a case,
And what does Rutherford care,
If he still can play President there,
Holding his pay and place?

Prove crime and sin! What of it? He's in
Of that there's no manner of doubt.
No matter how bad the flaw,
Possession's nine points of the law—
He's not kicked out.

He's in—who but he? His motto, *J'y suis.*
And he hopes he may add, *J'y reste.*
No matter what any may say,
Unless they can drive him away,
He still is blest.

What under the sun with such can be done?
When you find in an oyster a soul,
Or discover the heart of a stone,
Or get blood from a calcined bone,
Or a mule has foal,

Then Rutherford Hayes may repent of his ways,
But not until then, indeed.
To only one principle still
He holds with an obstinate will,
And that is greed.

It is needful to put on the popular foot
A very persuasive shoe,
To open the eyes of his mind
With a vigorous kick from behind,
And that will do

SUNBEAMS.

—Judging from the pictures, the new Music Hall in Cincinnati is one of the world's ugly buildings.

—Dutch commerce has of late made great strides on the west coast of Africa in the Congo region.

—The King of Spain has taken a house in Paris to do the exhibition Humbert is expected in June.

—Birnam wood begins to move, and Macbeth Hayes trembles at every shadow as if it were a spectre of retribution.

—Miss Aletta Jacobs is the first Dutch lady who has obtained a medical degree. She will pract