The Sun.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1880.

Amusements To-day.

Abbey's Park Theatre—Lion Tamer.
American Institute—Exhibition.
Bijou Opera House—Dreams.
Booth's Theatre—Pirates of Penzance.
Daly's Theatre—Our First Families.
Grand Opera House—The Soul of an Artist.
Haverly's Theatre—Garrick.
Haverly's 5th Avenue Theatre—An American Girl.
Koster & Bial's Concert Hall—Concert.
Madison Square Theatre—Hazel Kirke.
Metropolitan Concert Hall, Broadway, 5th av., and 41st st.
Niblo's Garden—Around the World in Sixty Days.
New York Aquarium—Games of Normandy.
Sun Concerts—Minstrels—Broadway and 29th st.
Standard Theatre—La Fille du Tambour Major.
Theatre Comique—Gilligan Guest Party.
Union Square Theatre—Saffo—Mocha.
Windsor Theatre—Offenbach Selections.

FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

THE WEEKLY SUN will be found a useful auxiliary by all who are earnestly working for the reform of the National Government. Throughout the Presidential canvass of 1880 THE SUN will give its readers a full, clear, and honest report of events and opinions. Believing that the evils which have so long beset the country can be cured only by a change of the party in power, it will support for President and Vice-President, HANCOCK and ENGLISH, the nominees of the National Republican Democracy. It will also support such candidates in the Congressional districts as may give the best promise of keeping the National Legislature out of the grip of fraud, bribery, and corruption, and in the control of common sense and patriotism.

To all those who sympathize with our purpose, we commend the circulation of THE WEEKLY SUN.

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The Truth Precisely.

Garfield's nomination means the endorsement and approval in the most positive and offensive manner possible of the Presidential fraud of 1876-7. He had more to do with it than any other man, and was the only man who occupied toward it a double relation. After the election Garfield went to New Orleans by request of Gen. Grant, without authority of law, as a partisan. He went there to assist his party in making up a case, and after his return to Washington, of all his associates he was the only man who took his seat upon the Electoral Commission. By every sentiment of fair play he should have been excluded from the jury box. By his own sworn statement of what he did in New Orleans, Garfield had charge of the returns from West Feliciana Parish. In one of the inner rooms of Packard's Custom House he did his work, examined the affidavits, and when they were not sufficiently full, he prepared or had prepared additional interrogatories to bring them within the rules adopted by the Returning Board. The testimony, so received by Garfield, went back to the Returning Board, and the result was that West Feliciana with its Democratic majority was thrown out. In Washington, Garfield's vote was that Congress could not go behind the returns thus made. As agent for his party he helped to make returns by manipulating the evidence; and as juryman for the nation he held such evidence as conclusive and binding.

THOMAS A. HENDRICKS.

Shall we Make 1,000,000 Young Scoundrels More?

There is a very easy way to do it. And the way is sure, and all down hill.

It is to send to the White House a man who, as Congressman, was twice corrupted by bribes for his legislative influence; both times lied about it afterward; both times clinched the falsehood with perjury. This man was consigned to infamy by all the leading press of his own party, when the facts and proofs were fresh, and when there seemed no possibility that the whirligig of time could ever raise him to Presidential candidacy. He was formally convicted of these gravest of offences and shames (worse than ordinary prostitution) by an investigating committee of his own political and personal friends, who reported that he *had* done what his sworn testimony (also reported by them) said that he had *not* done. In fact, in one of the cases he was virtually convicted of the bribery in a court of justice, by a decision unappealed from, that such bribery invalidated a contract; the decision being by the sustainment of a demurrer founded on the presentation of the facts by the demurring defendant. This presentation the counsel on the other side (virtually GARFIELD's side) had not ventured to contradict, as he must have done had contradiction been possible. Finally, having supported and aided numerous Congressional jobs of the time when he "held the purse of the nation" as Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, he is reasonably open to the presumption of having similarly profited by his opportunities in other similar affairs, in which the tracks of all the parties were better covered up.

That a man with such a record, as made up only some five or six years ago, not by his opponents, but by his own friends and partisans, should be now raised to the seat first filled by WASHINGTON, and since by so many great and good successors, who make the milestones of our history for our first century, would not only be a terrible symptom and evidence of our national moral degeneration and decay, but it must exert such a pernicious influence to extend and deepen the same, that there is no exaggeration in the phrase that it is now for us a question whether or not we shall make a million young scoundrels more.

For the worst evil of the spectacle of such men in high places—nay, in the very highest—is its demoralizing and corrupting influence on the general mass of the community, and chiefly on the young who are just coming forward, and whose views of the life lying before them take their tone and color from the public opinion they find established in the society into which they are born, and from the example of its men of recognized distinction, eminence, place, and power. Whether it be profligacy in sexual morals, convivial intemperance, duelling, smuggling, gambling, looseness in the honor of veracity, irreligion, selfishness in luxury and display beyond the means of honest payment, with consequent insensibility to debt or to the duties of brotherly charity, ultra business sharpness just inside of the penalties of the law, recklessness of means found to be effective toward success and condoned thereon—let the example of all or any of these be set by the prominent and successful and triumphant "great men" of a nation, and, still more, let them be tolerated by a public opinion of sympathetic relaxation of moral fibre; and let them be deemed not incompatible with elective elevation to the high places and even to the very apex of national honor; and then nine-tenths of the growing young, of both sexes, will soon be found to be tainted and blood-poisoned with the moral malaria of the social atmosphere. We all set our individual watches by the town clock. Let those in charge of it beware of setting it wrong, or of neglecting to regulate it right when it has gone astray.

Let political merchants contribute, if they please, by their votes to raise a GARFIELD to the Presidency of this grand and glorious "model republic," which we profess to offer for the imitation of the nations; but when they detect one of their clerks in selling their interests for a bribe of $5,000 in some sort of DE GOLYER affair, or an apparent $2,400 (reduced in the result to $329) in some variation in form and name of a Credit Mobilier, let them not be hard on the poor devil, but let them take it as a loan, nor boggle over the absurdity of such a very "odd" figure for a loan transaction as $329. Let them then reflect that he has done no more, under pressure of poverty and temptation of opportunity, than they had not only condoned, but glorified as worthy of imitation, in another signal instance, where had also existed the pressure of impecuniosity and temptation of opportunity. Let them not consign the one to a white house at Sing Sing, after having escorted the other in pride, pomp, and power to the White House of Washington!

Treasury Bookkeeping.

Without a change of Administration, the true state of the public debt and the real condition of the Treasury will never be known. And for the best of all reasons, because the Republican leaders are interested in concealing both. They know that when the secrets now hidden are fully revealed, the tidal wave of 1874, which swept a majority of one hundred out of the House of Representatives, will appear as a calm compared with the storm of wrath that will scatter their corrupt organization.

The act of Sept. 2, 1789, made the Register of the Treasury the official bookkeeper of the Government, viz.:

"To keep all accounts of the receipts and expenditures of the public money, and of all debts due to and from the United States."

All the vouchers and warrants are finally deposited in that office, and always were the basis of the statements of the public debt, and of the receipts and expenditures, until the new departure under GRANT. Then the Secretary of the Treasury, in flagrant violation of law, assumed to revise all the accounts for a period of nearly forty years, and to publish exhibits of the public debt from his own office, to conform with changes which he ordered to be made.

To do this, balances were forced; figures were altered; and when these two resources failed, whole leaves were cut out of the great ledgers, so that no permanent record should exist. Does anybody believe these things were innocently done, or doubt that there was some extraordinary motive for acts every one of which was a forgery?

The Register of the Treasury at that time was indisposed to make the changes which would reconcile a discrepancy of more than two hundred millions of dollars as between what his books showed and what Mr. BOUTWELL had assumed to be the debt. But a short method was found of conquering the Register's scruples, as appears from the testimony of his successor, as follows:

"Q.—You [Register Scofield] speak of the order from the Secretary in the Register, who, I believe, was Mr. Allison, to make the changes you have referred to in the debt statement. Will you give the committee that order? A.—Yes, sir; this is the original order, and I will hand you a copy.

"Q.—Read us the original. A.—I will.

"TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Nov. 24, 1871.

"SIR: I have to request that the statement of the public debt on the 1st day of January in each of the years from 1791 to 1842, inclusive, and at various dates in subsequent years to July 1, 1870, as printed on page 206 of the finance report for 1870, may be compiled from your tables in the following respects or else that it be corrected to correspond to Table II. on page 25 of the same report for the same year.

"This request is made in consequence of a letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, now in London, who complains that these different tables are frequently referred to in Europe, and the discrepancies believed to exist occasionally embarrass the Department abroad.

"The table found on page 206 I believe, as nearly correct as the examinations of the accounts up to the present time will enable me to ascertain it, and I am under the impression that it will be some change necessary in order to make it absolutely correct.

"Hon. JOHN SCOFIELD, Register of the Treasury."

"The table referred to, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, gives, 24,171 Aggregate statement of the public debt as it appears upon the books of the Treasury, Register's office, November, 1871. As published for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, the statement is the same as the Secretary's."

Under this order official statements affecting the revenue collected, the cash in the Treasury, the interest on the public debt, the expenditures for the navy, army, Indians, pensions, and other branches of the service were altered by tens of millions. And the public is asked to believe that these arbitrary and unprecedented alterations were made in good faith, and not to cover up corruption and stealing.

What would be thought of the safety of a public institution, bank, or insurance company where the President ordered the bookkeeper to make up a balance sheet from his figures, in direct conflict with those of the general ledger, and to erase the contradictions, and, if necessary, in order to destroy the evidence, to mutilate the books by cutting out the leaves?

This is what the Republicans have done in the Treasury, and in other departments. During STEVE ROBINSON's expiring term in the navy the building was fired four different times in a few months, and once in the upper story, where the vouchers were filed away for safe keeping. These were convenient "accidents," of course, but they ought to have sent the man who inspired them to the penitentiary.

The pecuniary frauds under GRANT were shocking, but they were mild compared with the Great Fraud by which the Presidency was stolen. This is a fit time to settle the accounts of both these villainies.

The Baptists Propose to Convert France.

The Baptist ministers, in conference on Monday, discussed a mission they have undertaken for the conversion of France to the Baptist faith. To accomplish this end they have started a theological seminary at Paris, where six young Frenchmen are under the training of three professors. One of these professors was at the conference and explained the work at the seminary and the Baptist evangelistic work in France generally. He also unfolded a plan for raising $5,000 a year to keep up the mission, and $10,000 besides for extending its labors.

From the interest taken by Baptists in securing subscriptions to this fund, we should be justified in inferring that they regarded the work of home evangelization as beyond the necessity of further aid; that their disciples were giving more money than could profitably be expended for religious and charitable uses in the United States. We must also, of course, infer that Christianity is at a low ebb in France, in their opinion, while it floods our own happier land as with a great and resistless wave. We are so rich and so good that we should spare something out of our spiritual and material abundance to help convert the Frenchmen to better ways.

And yet we know that the Baptists, on the average, are far from rich people. A very small proportion of them, indeed, are above the necessity of hard daily labor for their daily bread. In order to give even a few dollars for religious purposes, the majority of them must practise actual self-denial.

As a consequence, there is not a Baptist church in the country which raises its running expenses and its religious and charitable contributions without great difficulty. There is not a Baptist society for religious and benevolent purposes which is not crying out ceaselessly for more money, and, as a rule, the money raised can only be got by sending out soliciting agents to scour the country. The mere cost of collection eats up a very large proportion of the amount obtained. The Baptist home missions, State organizations for evangelizing labor, Bible and publication societies, colleges, and seminaries are all complaining of the lack of sufficient aid, while churches throughout the country are groaning under debt.

Still the Baptists are going about to raise money for the conversion of France, already a Christian country, and the richest and most civilized nation in the world!

Moreover, this is a time when infidelity is overspreading the land, and in spite of their most vigorous efforts Christian churches are finding it hard to make their old headway. The last census shows that the tendency of population in the United States is toward the cities, and that means the growth of poverty and discontent. We are getting the greatest aggregate urban population in the world, and its accumulation menaces us with grave dangers and imposes on the Church heavier responsibilities than it has ever borne.

Send money to convert Roman Catholic France when our own Protestant population especially is more and more turning its back on the Church, and refusing to listen to the appeals of Christian ministers!

Home Facts.

Those who think GARFIELD must prove a strong candidate in Ohio should bear a few facts in mind.

GARFIELD's Congress district is composed of the counties of Ashtabula, Geauga, Lake, Mahoning, and Trumbull. In those counties HAYES received for President 22,770 votes. In the same year GARFIELD received for member of Congress 20,012 votes. He therefore got in the campaign of 1876, in his own district, 2,758 votes less than were cast for HAYES; and this defection from GARFIELD was spread equally through the five counties of the district.

The absolute majority for HAYES for President in the entire State of Ohio was only 2,747. Consequently, if he had not run better than GARFIELD, this majority would have all been swept away in GARFIELD's five counties.

We only need to apply this rate of defection to the whole State of Ohio to see what will become of GARFIELD in November.

To-Night's Demonstration.

A grand sight will be seen in New York this evening. No stranger in the city, especially no stranger new to the life and ways of a self-governing democratic republic, can afford to miss it.

An opportunity is given to him this evening to see a spontaneous outpouring of the people that promises to be notable and memorable even in the annals of this huge and politics-loving city of New York.

Notable for the innumerable multitudes who will compose it.

Notable for the extraordinary company of statesmen and orators who will address it. Look at the list. Eight Senators of the United States, the Speaker of the House, Congressmen, Governors, and a host of other representative Americans, assembled from all sections of the Union expressly to take part in this great gathering.

Notable most of all for the patriotic purposes animating every breast, vitalizing every speech, and ringing in every cheer.

He who listens aright will hear in the voice of this enormous concourse, deep and vast as the roar of many waters, the voice of the sovereign people declaring for a true Union, for a genuine reconciliation, for reform in high places and low, for a return to the old paths of democratic simplicity and of constitutional government, and—because his candidature represents all these things—for WINFIELD SCOTT HANCOCK.

MARSHALL JEWELL wrote a silly letter last week to a "Towpath Club," in which he said of GARFIELD: "He began on the lowest level." This is not true. Doing farm chores, chopping wood, and driving mules are laborious and ill-paid employments; but, at least, they are honest ones. The boy GARFIELD was on a much higher level when he was earning his bread on the towpath than when, as Congressman GARFIELD, he pocketed bribes, and, on being found out, sought to escape by telling lies.

The naval demonstration in Turkish waters is set down for Monday. The reluctance of the fleet to demonstrate is becoming almost as marked as the Sultan's indifference whether it demonstrates or not; but the autumn storms are at hand, and one preliminary squall has made the fleet painfully aware that it must demonstrate soon, if at all.

Again the trustees of the Methodist church in Saratoga have thrown its doors hospitably open to a gathering of Unitarian preachers, and none of the brethren seem to be horrified or even surprised at the proceeding. Yet Methodists who can still walk without canes remember a time when Methodist trustees would as soon have thought of lending their meeting house to the followers of TOM PAINE as to the Unitarians.

Maud S., having been recrowned monarch of the trotting turf, has withdrawn on her laurels; but it is by no means certain how long she will be allowed to rest in retirement, as St. Julien is entered to try to beat her record next Saturday at Beacon Park, Boston, and next month at Washington.

To-day Philadelphia will see a remarkable procession filing along her sidewalks. No jewelled mitres and gold-embroidered vestments will glitter in the sunlight; to the spiritual sons of JOHN KNOX such equipments savor of the mystical Babylon. But, even in their plain black frock coats, the Presbyterian ministers will make an impressive show as they march together to the place set apart for the sessions of the Pan-Presbyterian Council of 1880.

Brooklyn ladies who feel a desire to thwack their pastors over the head with umbrellas should first sit down and consider the cost. In the case of Mrs. BELL, who committed an assault and battery of that description on the Rev. Mr. HALSEY, the Justice said it would be twenty dollars or twenty days. At this rate, thumping one's pastor is one of the luxuries of Brooklyn life not to be indulged in every day by people of slender purses.

The Word to Emblazon on Our Banners.

From W. E. Gladstone's Speech in Cooper's.

"Write nation with a capital N," said Gen. Garfield the other day, and his press and many of his party are so writing it, rejoicing in the change. Let us ever write it as our fathers wrote it. May we ever write it as it is written in the Constitution, the sacred scriptures of our politics. Yesterday the State was boastful; its pride has been humbled. That was right. To-day the Federal Government is boastful; be it ours to humble its pride also, and keep it in its true position. What of the Federal Government and what of the state? They are the work of our own hands and made to serve us. We worship neither. We look down upon them from a higher sovereignty than theirs, and should be careful not to magnify them. Write nation and state, both of them, in small letters, I care not how small, and write People, every letter of it, in shining capitals. This is the word to emblazon on our banners.

SHARON'S FIGHT IN NEVADA.

How a Campaign is Waged in a Sovereign State of 20,000 Voters.

VIRGINIA CITY, Nev., Sept. 13.—The result of the election in Nevada will determine the question of the United States Senatorship. William Sharon, the well-known California millionaire, is before the people for reélection. Six years ago he secured his office from the Nevada Legislature by a plan which could only have been incubated and played by Sharon himself on the parcel of corrupt office-brokers who have always found their way into the Nevada Legislature. He advised all hands to purchase Ophir, giving his word to make a deal if they elected him. To those who had no money the stock was furnished by Sharon. It was a big thing for the Legislature. When the Ophir boom began there seemed to be no end to it. As it rose, members thought that there would be no harm in buying more. It went way up into the hundreds. Sharon gave a few of his right-hand men a hint to sell when it reached a thousand. Sharon himself unloaded every share he had in the world at round figures. Then came a crash, which bankrupted nearly every member of the Legislature. Sharon had spent half a million—some say a million and a half—in electing these men, and by that deal in Ophir he more than got his money back and won the Senatorial prize besides.

In his six years' term of office he has spent his time attending to his private business in California, and answered to roll call at Washington but twice. He is a non-resident of Nevada, occasionally coming up to the Comstock, hiring a room at the International, and disbursing champagne to his toadies. He has made one speech in Nevada during that time. It was made a couple of weeks ago in response to a serenade for which the regular pecuniary emolument had been already advanced. It was flatter and more pointless than the worst that has ever been given the public from the lips of Hayes, and it was received with groans and shouts of derision, coupled with the slogan of the political strikers of the Comstock: "Bring out the sack!"

The caliph of the sack is E. Strother, who has been assigned the task of distributing the Sharon campaign fund for Nevada between now and the adjournment of the Legislature. He has an office over the Branch Bank of California, where the sack is supposed to be opened when newspapers are to be bought or the masses corrupted. The voting population of Virginia City has some thoroughly respectable men in it, but that element is sadly in the minority. Sell-out clubs, formed of the lowest class of Cornish miners and the most miserable riff-raff adventurers and loafers that can well be found, come to the front every year and deliver themselves bodily to the highest bidder for cash. Through this element Harry R. Mighles, the brightest mind that ever trod the political arena of Nevada, was beaten two years ago. Through the aid of this crowd Sharon expects to again take his seat in the Senate of the United States, utterly regardless of that section of the Constitution which provides that a United States Senator must be a resident of the State which he represents.

H. M. Yerrington, superintendent of Sharon's crooked railroad, is managing Sharon's fight outside of Virginia City. Yerrington is an unnaturalized Canadian, but, through the influence of money, rules the Republican party of Nevada, and runs the Legislature as though the members were simply a drove of cattle, without brains or reason. He is backed by D. O. Mills and the Central Pacific Railroad. Though a little man in his own way, he stands in the glare of their wealth, and is in a measure gilded by the glow which emanates from Sharon's money sacks. Emboldened by his success in the last Legislature in killing the anti-railroad bills, he may be able to purchase the representatives of the people this winter.

The candidacy of Sharon is pleasing to the Democracy, as it will, no doubt, give the State to Hancock. The decent element of the party are sick of the rule of railroads, and sick of seeing their representatives sold like so many muskrat skins in open market. They vow that they will vote the Democratic ticket before any of the Sharon gang are sent to the Legislature.

The only intelligent opposition made to Sharon is by the Carson *Appeal* and Reno *Gazette*, two Republican newspapers, which are independent of railroad or sharon influences. The other Republican newspapers are bowing in servile adoration to the sack, and waiting for Sharon's disbursing agent to give them their winter allowance. Three prominent Republicans oppose Sharon, and are candidates for his seat—William Woodburn and Thomas Wren, ex-members of Congress, and O. A. Tritle, a former State Senator. Any one of these men would be the choice of the people before Sharon, but as they have comparatively little money they hardly stand a show of winning.

It is rumored that Col. James Fair of bonanza fame will enter the lists against Sharon, with the view of fighting him with like weapons. Fair is a shrewd, calculating man of vast wealth, and although his firm has never taken any interest in politics, the house of Fair & Mackey dislike any rivals, and it is thought that Fair's candidacy is simply a rebuke to the arrogance of Sharon. Sharon is now on his financial pins, having scraped up a couple of millions in gas stock and realized on his Bank of California stock. He will probably put a million in the fight, but Fair will raise the pot to five millions if necessary.

Mackey will take no hand in the fight, the scooping of his friend Grant at Chicago effectively dampening all his enthusiasm. Had Grant been nominated, Mackey stood in readiness to knock the head staves and hoops from his barrels and disburse all the money needed for the campaign. Now he declines to put up a dollar for State or national purposes, and if his partner goes into the fight it will be on his own individual money.

With such a rare old battle of sacks the voting population of Nevada will enjoy the liberties of this free country for the next few months as they never did before.

A TWIG OF THE SAGE BRUSH.

Garfield on the Electoral Bill.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* I made the assertion that Garfield, when the Electoral Commission bill was pending, in a speech in favor of the bill, claimed that they had the right, and it would be their duty, to go behind the returns, and that when he became a member of the Electoral Commission he voted not to go behind the returns. Republicans say that it is not so, and have offered to bet money that he made no such speech. Am I right or wrong? Respectfully, DEMOCRAT.

You are right, with the exception that Garfield was speaking against the bill when he made the assertion.

Stealing Naturalization Papers.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* In reply to "H. M. K.," who complains that John I. Davenport has taken away his naturalization papers, I would say that he has a very simple remedy in prosecuting that official for theft. Even if his papers were irregular, Davenport had no right to take them. If the man find out Davenport's residence, he ought to have him arrested. O. J.

Gen. Hancock's Visitors.

Ex-Senator Barnum, Chairman of the Democratic General Committee, and Corporation Counsel Whitney were with Gen. Hancock on Governor's Island for several hours yesterday. Among other callers was Isaac Jackson, a veteran, aged 74 years, of the Florida and Mexican wars, who served in the same brigade with Gen. Hancock. A party called from the Twelfth Assembly District of this city, with a letter of introduction from ex-Assemblyman Holahan, in which he said: "They admire your spotless record, and will feel proud to grasp your hand. The Republicans may count out Florida in Maine, but they can never count out Hancock in November."

Deaf Mutes for Hancock.

Many deaf mutes assembled in Faber's Hall, East Fourth street, last evening, to see what Mr. Thomas Godfrey of Brooklyn had to say on the Democratic nominees. Mr. Godfrey gave a pointed description of Hancock's honesty and bravery, and also enlightened the deaf mutes on the solid South question. He told the mutes to stand by Hancock to the end. His address was frequently interrupted by applause.

Can Garfield Carry his Own District?

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—There is a deal of comment here in Democratic circles concerning the announcement published to-day that Senator Conkling and Grant are to visit Garfield's own district in Ohio on a campaign tour. The Ohio people say it is because the Republicans are really afraid that Garfield will not be able to hold his own in his old district.

Wonderful Cure in a Catholic Retreat.

OTTAWA, Ont., Sept. 22.—H. Roche of this city reports the miraculous cure of an invalid six-year-old boy at St. Ann's Roman Catholic Retreat. The child had never walked a step previous to being sent away. After remaining at St. Ann's five weeks the little fellow obtained the use of his limbs, and is now able to walk about with ease.

THE EUROPEAN CRISIS.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—The weary Parliamentary session has come to an end, and the members of the most radical Cabinet which has ever governed England have dispersed to visit their constituents, or to slaughter grouse and partridges. As a rule, extreme radicals are not sportsmen, and they have this advantage over their opponents, that while the latter are disporting themselves on the waves or turnip fields, they stick to business, and by means of extra Parliamentary utterances, as they are called, keep up the enthusiasm of the masses in their political programme. This it was that gave them the great advantage in the late electoral campaign.

The Tories are an easy going, pleasure loving race, who are rather bored than otherwise by having to make speeches, and give an account of their stewardship to their constituents, who, they hold, ought to trust them absolutely, without presuming to dictate or inquire. The radical, on the other hand, is generally a self-made man, proud of his own political acquirements, and anxious on all occasions to air his eloquence and evoke the applause of the masses by windy orations which flatter their vanity and minister to his own self-conceit. The consequence is that during the vacations there are always twice as many radical orations as there are Tory, the country press is kept active and well pleased to support those who feed their columns, and the nation at large becomes more and more saturated with their doctrines.

The Conservatives have only themselves to thank if they allow their political hold on the masses to slip away from sheer idleness and a haughty indifference. They are not deficient in talent, and still retain a social prestige which makes an elector feel far more complimented by their political attentions than by those of their opponents. There is no reason why, if they were active and energetic during the recess, they should not seriously damage the opposition in public estimation, for the late session has been anything but a radical success.

There is scarcely a respectable class in the country who have not suffered from one or other of the Government measures, and there can be no doubt that among old-fashioned Liberals a strong feeling of dissatisfaction has been produced by the Irish Disturbance bill, the Ground Game bill, the Employers' Liability bill, and, above all, by the tendency which has been shown on the part even of some Cabinet Ministers to bring the House of Lords into contempt. The unwise utterances of Mr. Forster the other day on this subject have given additional prominence to the strained relations which exist between the two branches of the Legislature, and have been repudiated by some even of his own colleagues, while his whole conduct throughout the session has seriously damaged his political reputation. On the other hand, that of Lord Hartington has been steadily growing, and Sir Charles Dilke has achieved a Parliamentary success as Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, which is certain, if he lives, to secure him ere long a seat in the Cabinet.

If anything could destroy the concert of powers, which is relied upon as still effectively existing in the Queen's speech, it would be the last speech which Mr. Gladstone made in Parliament, on his return from his yachting expedition, on that concert and the Eastern question generally. It has produced a profound feeling of alarm and dissatisfaction in Germany and Austria, and there can be no doubt that the object of the meeting which took place between Prince Bismarck and Baron Haymerle, at the very moment of its delivery, was to devise measures by which the policy which Mr. Gladstone was advocating should be thwarted.

The Prime Minister may boldly announce in London that, so far as England is concerned, the integrity and independence of Turkey may shift for themselves, but the policy of Germany and Austria is diametrically opposed to the desertion of that power, for, in their view, to allow it to shift for itself means simply abandoning it to the tender mercies of Russia. My private advices from Constantinople—and they are from the source most likely to be well informed—assure me that all the resistance which the Sultan has been offering to the concert of powers has been due to the active instigation of Russia, whose agents have assured him that the concert must break down if he will only resist it to the end, hoping thereby to force on a European pressure which would inevitably lead to a revolution throughout Turkey, which would be practically controlled by Russian political and military officers.

Hence it is that Russia is so extremely desirous that the naval demonstration should take place. The English Government are under the delusion that it would demoralize the Albanians, and lead to a peaceable solution of the Greek and Montenegrin questions. Russia, more accurately informed as to the true state of the case, is perfectly well aware that, so far from demoralizing the Albanians, it would excite them to revolt from one end of the province to the other, and strike for autonomous independence from Turkey. The movement would immediately spread into Epirus, Macedonia, and eastern Roumelia, and all European Turkey would be in a blaze. Hence England and Russia are the two powers most active in urging on the naval demonstration, from precisely opposite motives; the one because she thinks it will keep the peace—the other because she knows it will lead to a civil war from which she alone would profit. The other European powers are not so ignorant and deluded upon the subject as England. Hence their hesitation. They see that they are playing the game of Russia in joining in a demonstration of so dangerous a character, and that it may involve consequences of a far wider influence than the mere rectification of a Greek or a Montenegrin frontier, and they hang back.

The concert of Europe has existed now for three months. It has expressed its will to Turkey in the most unequivocal terms, and, beyond making promises, Turkey up to this time has done absolutely nothing to satisfy its demands. So far the predictions of Mr. Gladstone have been falsified, when he said that Europe had only to be united and Turkey would yield. Europe has been united for three months, and Turkey has not yielded. In the winter of '75 and '76, when the Conference met at Constantinople, we had the same predictions, and Lord Salisbury was under the same delusion, while the secret agents of Russia were advising the Sultan not to yield; meantime her Ambassador was cordially, to all outward appearance, cooperating with the English Plenipotentiary, and the result was that the Porte did not yield, and the Russian army came to the gates of Constantinople. Precisely the same game is being played over again. There are the same predictions of Turkey's weakness, the same professions of Russia's good faith, the same conferences which are to arrange everything, the same exchanging of notes which are always to be final, and never settle anything; all we are waiting for is the same result. It seems as though no amount of experience would ever teach a British statesman the most elementary lessons of diplomacy; nor can he by any means be got to understand that while the powers with whom he is negotiating may be openly professing their desire to do one thing, they may be secretly working to accomplish something exactly the opposite.

In one respect the policy of the present radical Government contrasts remarkably with that pursued by Mr. Gladstone the last time he was Prime Minister. Then England had become a byword on the Continent, in consequence of her self-effacement and abstention from all interference in foreign affairs. It was reserved for Lord Beaconsfield to rescue her from the contempt into which she had fallen, and restore her to the position she was entitled to occupy in the council of nations. Under the present régime of Mr. Gladstone, so far from being again relegated to the political obscurity which had resulted from his former management of her foreign policy, England has become the *enfant terrible* of Europe, and men of all countries and all shades of opinion unite in condemning the career of reckless adventure into which the present Government has plunged the nation. Thus we have the ultra Catholic *Monde* of Paris very severe in its criticism of Mr. Gladstone's pet scheme of coercing the Porte by what he calls the European concert. "A whole volume," that paper remarks, "would barely suffice to show up the injustice and silliness of such a thesis. We must confine ourselves to recording our opinion that Mr. Gladstone is hurrying Europe to a terrible crisis; that his diplomacy is continuing the Russian campaign in the Balkan peninsula, and that he is patriotically working out 'la decadence d'Angleterre.'" The *National Zeitung*, which is a German liberal paper, refuses, on the other hand, to accord to his policy the sympathy of liberals. "Mr. Gladstone," it says, "is the element which, for the moment, creates excitement among nations most needing rest. To his account must be credited the millions spent by these nations in arming, and thus has the English statesman notably shaken the supports of peace. It is, therefore, no wonder that Mr. Gladstone cannot count upon the sympathies of Continental liberals." While the Conservative *Kreuz Zeitung* writes: "Mr. Gladstone has, with a haste tending seriously to compromise his reputation as a leading statesman, not only again brought the Eastern question to the front in European politics, and thereby prepared himself for a series of embarrassments, but also set the world, just quieted, into commotion." It is needless to multiply extracts from the Austrian papers, which are more furious in their comments. It suffices to say that if Mr. Gladstone succeeded when last in power in making himself an object of ridicule throughout Europe, he may have the satisfaction of knowing that he has now substituted for that sentiment the less ignoble one of cordial detestation.

VIRGINIA SURE FOR HANCOCK.

The Result of Congressman Ellis's Observations—The Strength of the Regulars.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—Congressman Ellis of Louisiana started for Ohio last night to take the stump for Hancock. He had visited several neighborhoods in Virginia recently, making speeches for the Democratic nominees. He pronounces the State safe for the regular Democratic electoral ticket. In his opinion the regular ticket will receive at least 90,000 votes, the Mahone ticket not to exceed 40,000 votes, and the Republican ticket 60,000 votes. He says he found great numbers of Readjusters avowing their determination to vote for the regular ticket.

Congressman Upson of Texas brings words of good cheer to the Democratic Congressional Committee from the Southwest. Five Congressional districts in the State are certain to return Democratic Representatives, and there is a good prospect for the election of a Democrat in the Fifth District, now represented by Jones, Greenbacker. Mr. Upson goes to Indiana and Ohio, to follow ex-Gov. Davis of Texas, who is canvassing those States for the Republicans. Mr. Upson will reply to Mr. Davis wherever the latter speaks.

Let the Republicans Take Down the Bloody Shirt.

From the Evening Post.

Then other more blatant orators came upon the stage, and newspapers which as a morning contemporary has it, were so eager to prove their Republicanism, for a long while latent, became hysterical. They were unwilling to trust to the operations of principles on the popular mind. They had no confidence in an agency so subtle and impalpable. They must appeal to passions and prejudices; they must wave the bloody shirt anew; they must denounce the South daily, almost hourly, as a mere hornets' nest of rebels and cutthroats, and Democrats, who form so large a part of the North, as their allies, in bloodthirsty and seditious purposes. Well, they have done so, to their hearts' content; and the first answer to their pipings of the old tune is the combination dance in Maine, which has sent a shiver through our ranks. The next answer—unless the music is modified—will be a similar dance at the West. Our speakers and our editors must at once drop this sectional shriek and go back to a calm, fair, sensible presentation of the superior claims of the Republican party to confidence and affection. The people, we tell them, are weary of what we have compared to the barking of dogs in the moonlight. Neither their minds nor hearts can subsist on the kind of muddy foam, streaked with red paint, which is furnished them. Our business men in particular, who believe that their interests would be safer in Republican hands than in others, and who would like to vote in accordance with that conviction, do not wish thereby to discourage and alienate a large part of our common country, which is just now opening to a more active trade, and which needs only the sentiment of peace and good will to expand to a hitherto unexampled fruitfulness.

Cider.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* THE SUN's question, "What to do with our Enormous Apple Crop," ought long since to have been taken up by State agricultural societies and the American Institute. A process, cheap and easily understood, to preserve cider so that it will not become hard, and so that it will remain palatable for a year and upward, would be a discovery well worth a good, substantial premium. To understand how to preserve cider in casks would be of more practical value to the average farmer who has a small orchard than to know how to keep it in bottles. Strong bottles are hard to obtain in the country. Cider bottles should be in form and strength like champagne bottles.

It a method for the preservation of cider, inexpensive and simple, could be made known it would open up a new branch of agricultural industry in this country. Good cider, made from properly selected fruit, free from acetous fermentation, is far preferable to most of the cheap clarets and common Rhine wines.

Some years since, when living in the country, the writer purchased a barrel of new-made cider late in November. It was accidentally placed in a somewhat exposed situation. A few days after, a sudden cold snap came on, the cider became frozen. To what depth ice formed around the whole inside of the cask is not now remembered, but probably its thickness was a half inch to an inch. Fermentation, or "working," had previously thrown off through the bung, which was not closed, a small quantity of pummace and other impurities. That portion of the contents of the cask not frozen was then carefully drawn off (racked) and put into another cask, the being first made sweet and clean. That cider was a delicious drink as late as September, ten months afterward. P.

Further Information Wanted.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* I would like to ask Mrs. Amelia W. Stover how the peasant woman prepared for use the poultice of marsh mallow and bran, which was used by her on her disabled joint for the relaxing of the muscles with such good effect. Wheat bran is used, I presume. I will look for an answer with some anxiety and thankfulness, as I have a case in which I would like to apply it. AN INQUIRER.

Remedies for Sleeplessness.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* "Wide Awake" asks for a cure for insomnia or sleeplessness. Let him apply a partially wet sponge to the back of his head every night on retiring, and sleep on his right side, and he will find this simple application of water at the base of the brain produces almost instantaneous sleep. It is a good thing for newspaper men and all lovers of nature's sweet restorer. BALMY SLEEP.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* "Wide Awake" will get rest when he lets his nerves rest. A strong cigar or strong tea in the evening would upset the nervous system of an ox, if he used it. FAST ASLEEP.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* The following I know from experience will give "Wide Awake" relief: Before retiring sponge the entire spinal column with warm water, and bathe the wrists and temples with cold water and vinegar. For supper eat bread and cheese, with raw onion and a small glass of ale. JOHN THOMAS.

The Rev. Dr. Wild's Notion.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* In the announcement of the resignation of the Rev. Dr. Wild as pastor of the Union Congregational Church of Brooklyn, it was said that he believed the Anglo-Saxon race to be the descendants of the Ten Lost Tribes, and the Indians to be the descendants of the Tribe of Manasseh.

This is partly correct and partly incorrect. He does assert that the Anglo-Saxon race are the descendants of the Ten Lost Tribes, but it is the Americans, who are a part of the Anglo-Saxon race, and not the Indians, whom he believes to be the descendants of the Tribe of Manasseh. A. A. P.

Take Your Choice.

Here are integrity, honesty, bravery—
Take your choice.
There are rascality, bribery, knavery—
Take your choice.

Here is a plain and old fashioned capacity—
Take your choice.
There is a sample of greed and rapacity—
Take your choice.

Here is one blameless, just as from the start he was—
Take your choice.
There is one baser than ever his party was—
Take your choice.

Here is a man with a record unsullied yet—
Take your choice.
One who has never been bribed or been bullied yet—
Take your choice.

There is a man who has been false to the trust of us—
Take your choice.
What can he claim but the blame and disgust of us?
Take your choice.

Here is a man whose word is verity—
Take your choice.
One who is noted for truth and sincerity—
Take your choice.

There is a man who was bribed and has lied to us—
Take your choice.
How as a leader can he be a public to us?
Take your choice