The Sun.

MONDAY, AUGUST 20, 1883.

Amusements To-day.

Casino—Prince Methusalem. 8 P. M.
Madison Square Theatre—The Rajah. 8:30 P. M.
Niblo's Garden—Excelsior. 8 P. M.
Spencer's Palace Music Hall—Variety. 2and 8 P. M.
Theatre Comique—Sullivan Guard Ball. 8 P. M.
Union Square Theatre—York. 8 P. M.
Windsor Theatre—The Rajah's Ring. 8 P. M.
24th St. Theatre—Divine Auction. 8 P. M.

The regular circulation of THE SUN *for the week ending Aug. 18, 1883, was:*

Sunday	154,596	Thursday	145,227
Monday	147,957	Friday	145,007
Tuesday	146,271	Saturday	145,957
Wednesday	146,136	Weekly	69,382
Total for the week			1,000,758

The Death of Judge Black.

JEREMIAH S. BLACK died at Brockie, his residence, near York, Pennsylvania, early yesterday morning, at the age of seventy-three years, leaving a void in the legal profession and in the politics and life of the country which cannot be filled.

Judge BLACK was a man of genius, a profound lawyer, a brilliant advocate, a fearless defender of the convictions of his mind. Indifferent to the popularity of the moment, his concern was for the performance of his professional duties, and for the defence of the principles, political and religious, which he had adopted and revered as truth.

Among the striking qualities of Judge BLACK'S mental constitution, his wit and imagination were those perhaps which most strongly impressed the cursory observer. These gifts always added to his forensic arguments and to his conversation a racy and delightful flavor, that made them memorable. In English literature and history he was deeply read, and the illustrations which pointed his reasoning or spiced his talk, were often drawn from those sources; but he was equally familiar with the annals of his own country, and of all its parts, and with the treasures of American humor and anecdote; and he used them all with surprising freshness and originality.

A native of Pennsylvania, the life of this distinguished man was mainly passed in that State. In 1851 he became Chief Justice of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court, which is there the court of last resort; and he was again elected to that office in 1854. When Mr. BUCHANAN became President, he was appointed Attorney-General of the United States; and when Gen. CASS resigned from the Cabinet in December, 1860, Judge BLACK succeeded him as Secretary of State, and filled that post until the accession of Mr. LINCOLN. During that part of Mr. BUCHANAN'S Administration when the agitations which finally culminated in the civil war had already assumed the most stormy character, Judge BLACK, along with Mr. DIX, Mr. STANTON, and Mr. HOLT, stood firmly as a defender of the Union; and thus he contributed his full part toward preserving the Government intact and handing it over to the new Republican President. At the same time, he cherished all that hostility toward the Abolitionists which belonged to a Pennsylvania Democrat of the day; and although he was not lacking in any respect in the completeness of his duty as an officer of the Government, his criticisms against the Republican party and against the leaders who took charge of affairs after he and his colleagues had withdrawn, were, like his criticisms in general, sarcastic, sharp, and unmerciful. It is this circumstance, doubtless, that has given rise to the impression that during that trying period his loyalty to the Union was somewhat shaken; but this impression is entirely incorrect.

Judge BLACK was a fervent Christian of the Campbellite denomination, reverencing the Bible as a divine revelation, and holding fast to the faith of orthodox Protestantism. He was well acquainted with the polemical literature of English and American orthodoxy, such as it existed previous to the advent of modern rationalism; but of late years his occupations were much more of a legal than a theological nature. While his ardent feelings and lively convictions always rendered him a partisan, his cordial sympathies often made him the personal friend of those whose public position he felt himself bound to assail. Thus it was that, while a Democrat of the old school, he was on terms of friendship with conspicuous Republicans, and kept bright the chain of social good feeling amid the conflicts of parties and sects.

But now this great athletic figure disappears from the stage, and the wit, the eloquence, the passion of his voice will not again be heard among us. As we said, there is a great void which will not be filled, and the hearts nearest him will be slow in gaining any comfort. Yet when in the fulness of years such a man dies, the event is not without its consolation. His part has been well performed. After a life so long and so consistent, in purpose so high and manly, in action so splendid, the laurel that is laid upon his grave is well deserved.

Gen. Mahone and the President.

With more zeal than discretion Gen. MAHONE has taken pains to announce his preference for Gen. ARTHUR as the Republican candidate for President in 1884, over all other aspirants. This declaration was explained recently in a practical way by Senator RIDDLEBERGER, the colleague of MAHONE. "We are for ARTHUR," said RIDDLEBERGER, "because ARTHUR is for us."

Gen. MAHONE has absolutely controlled the whole Federal patronage in Virginia. He has dictated every appointment, from a Judge of the United States District Court down to a little Post Office good for twenty dollars a year. No place has been too big for his ambition, nor too small for his attention. Office giving has been his chief capital in politics, and the Federal officeholders in Virginia are his creatures.

Necessity compels Gen. MAHONE to play this part. If the Administration should turn against him, he would be utterly powerless. He needs its support now more than ever. The Northern Republicans are not inclined to contribute money as they did last year, when DON CAMERON and other leaders furnished the sinews of war, levying largely upon their political friends.

Many of the ablest and foremost Republicans at the North have opposed the coalition with the Virginia Readjusters from the time when CHANDLER first committed the Administration to the blunder of a bargain with MAHONE. That opposition has been intensified; it is not likely to be abated between now and the date of the next Republican National Convention.

A determined stand will be taken against the admission of MAHONE delegates to the National Convention by the regular Republicans of Virginia, backed by those of other States. If MAHONE is rejected by the Convention, it remains to be seen whether he can hold his own at home.

The regular Republicans of Virginia have put forward Mr. BLAINE as their choice for 1884. It may be assumed that the friends of BLAINE in the National Convention will not give MAHONE any recognition whatever. Mr. BLAINE himself has uniformly refused to give him countenance, even when GARFIELD was ready for a dicker with the Readjusters and was considering the terms of an alliance.

Gen. MAHONE'S friendship is not likely to prove a good investment for the present Administration. He has nothing to bestow in return for the favors he has received.

The Boston Exhibition.

Two weeks from to-day a great show of products of arts and industries is to be opened in Boston. Thus far comparatively little has been heard of the Boston enterprise in other parts of the country. Foreign lands, however, seem to regard it as one of the events of the year in America. From all quarters of the globe we learn of the preparations made for it. Paris tells us that her Municipal Council has deputed two of its own members to represent her at this world's fair; Italy announces that King HUMBERT has sent to it a marble bust of himself, and that the American Commissioner for Italy, Mr. JARVIS, has in return asked that the bust be given outright "to the American nation, in perpetual testimony of your Majesty's good will toward the people of the United States, where the name of your Majesty and the august house of Savoy are so much revered and admired;" Japan says she has gathered for the occasion one of her worthiest displays, especially in textiles, silks, and silk fabrics; while Salvador hastens to accredit as her representative Mr. JACOB BAIZ.

The contrast between the degree of interest and amount of information generally prevailing in this country as to Boston's show and the amount of interest and information of foreign lands is rather remarkable. It is due, however, less to the coincidence that Santa Fé, Denver, and Louisville have just held, or are still holding, extensive expositions of their own, than to the fact that Boston's is avowedly and expressly a foreign exhibition. This novel plan could hardly fail to arrest the attention and secure the approval of those countries for whom it is designed; and certainly if they failed to take an interest in the project, nobody else could be expected to do so. In the foreign communications on this subject, we find the Boston exhibition frequently alluded to as a World's Fair, as it may well claim to be, from the extent and variety of its exhibits. Persia's contribution, for example, is said to surpass any that that country has ever made to former exhibitions; it was prepared by authority of the Shah's Government, and will eventually be given to the Smithsonian Institution.

The inquiry, no doubt, will arise why Boston is taking all this trouble and expense for the exclusive sake of introducing into this country foreign arts and manufactures. But, to say the truth, the foreign exhibition is not to be the only one held in that city. Simultaneously, and, in fact, opening with impressive ceremonies only two days later in September, there will be held in another building an exhibition of home products and manufactures. The two displays are on the same avenue, and presumably each will help the other. The domestic fair is the third annual display held by the New England Manufacturers' and Mechanics' Institute, while the foreign exhibition is to be in the building of the Mechanics' Charitable Association. The former will give abundant opportunity both for Massachusetts and other States, and the two taken together ought to form a very attractive show, and to illustrate the method of holding a world's fair at moderate cost in existing buildings.

A Relic of the Days of Fraud.

The Republican ticket in Hamilton county, Ohio, is weighted with the name of Gen. THOMAS L. YOUNG, who is a candidate for Auditor. YOUNG was Lieutenant-Governor of Ohio when R. B. HAYES was Governor. The fraud that put HAYES into the White House made YOUNG Governor of the State. Then HAYES'S friend was elected to Congress from the Second district of Ohio, and he served for two terms, dropping out of sight at the election of last November.

Although the office for which Gen. YOUNG is running is of local importance only, his reappearance as a Republican candidate suggests a very interesting question.

Section 1,782 of the Revised Statutes of the United States provides for the punishment of any member of Congress who shall take pay for urging any claim against the United States Government. Here is the exact language of the law:

"No Senator, Representative, or Delegate, after his election and during his continuance in office, * * * * shall receive or agree to receive any compensation whatever, directly or indirectly, for any services rendered or to be rendered, to any person, either by himself or another, in relation to any proceeding, contract, claim, or controversy, charge, accusation, arrest, or other matter or thing in which the United States is a party, or directly or indirectly interested, before any department, court martial, bureau, office, or any civil, military, or naval Commission whatever.

"Every person offending against this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not more than two years, and fined not more than $10,000, and shall, moreover, by conviction therefor be rendered forever thereafter incapable of holding any office of honor, trust, or profit under the Government of the United States."

This prohibition applied to the Hon. THOMAS L. YOUNG in August, 1880. He was then a member of the House of Representatives. At that time the people interested in the notorious WEIL claim had been trying in vain to get hold of certain money held by the State Department. Mr. EVARTS refused to pay the claimants, who were represented by Messrs. SHELLABARGER and WILSON, LANDAULET WILLIAMS, and other counsel. Then, it is alleged, the WEIL claimants retained HAYES'S friend, Congressman YOUNG, as their attorney. Mr. EVARTS was in Vermont looking after his summer squashes. But YOUNG went straight to HAYES and procured from him the following extraordinary order, which is still on file in the State Department:

"[*Private.*]

"EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Aug. 17, 1880.

"MY DEAR GENERAL: I am in receipt of your very excellent presentation of your client's cause in the WEIL case. It will gratify you to know that I have directed Mr. HAY to proceed with the distribution of the award money now on hand. No reason now appears for longer delay. A long communication was received yesterday asking further delay, but as yet it is not supported by any very cogent reasons for granting it.

"I congratulate you on your renomination, and hope to be able to repeat the congratulation after the October election. Sincerely, "R. B. HAYES.

"Gen. T. L. YOUNG."

On the strength of this letter, Mr. HAY, the Assistant Secretary of State, paid over the money to Congressman YOUNG'S clients.

Did Congressman YOUNG receive or agree to receive any compensation for using his personal influence with the Fraudulent President in the interest of the WEIL claimants? There was subsequently trouble between WEIL'S widow and the administrator of the estate. The widow brought a lawsuit in New Orleans, alleging that the administrator had received $171,000 for which he had failed to account to her. In his defence, the administrator sought to show how this money had been disbursed to attorneys, claim agents, and others, and among the receipts exhibited by him was the following document:

"WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 20, 1880.

"Received of LAMBERT B. CAIN three thousand two hundred and sixty-five dollars and eight cents ($3,265.08), his proportion of fee charged by me, and which is due me now on the first four installments paid by the Secretary of State of the United States in the case of BENJAMIN WEIL against the United States.

"THOMAS L. YOUNG."

The interesting question suggested by YOUNG'S reappearance as a Republican candidate is this: If he were to be indicted under section 1,782 of the Revised Statutes, would HAYES'S letter and his own receipt to LAMBERT B. CAIN afford evidence enough to convict him, and to secure his punishment by imprisonment for not over two years, fine of not over $10,000, and disqualification from ever holding office under the United States Government?

Guns and Armor.

The costly struggle for superiority between guns and armor which has now been going on in Europe with varying fortunes for a quarter of a century, is one in which the United States long ago ceased to take part. By the inexpensive process of watching, we have been able to note most of the lessons which nations that keep fully armed against each other only learn through laborious experiment. What the latest of these lessons are, the forthcoming quarterly number of the *Proceedings of the Naval Institute* sets forth in an article from the pen of Lieut. E. W. VERY, to which the entire quarterly issue is devoted.

Lieut. VERY finds that during the war of the rebellion a mistaken patriotism caused the big smoothbores and the Monitors to be blindly worshipped even in contrast with foreign ordnance and ironclads which were constructed on better principles; and to this tendency he ascribes in great part the present inferiority of our navy. "The great error of the artillerist in America was the neglect to cultivate the rifle and develop its power;" and on the other hand, "because a publicity of the faults of the Monitors would give encouragement to the rebels, they were allowed to exist uncorrected."

There is some truth in this view, because the Government and the inventors really combined to exaggerate the merits and conceal the defects of the new war ships and their batteries; yet this is not the whole of the truth. The big 11-inch and 15-inch Dahlgrens were produced when there was a need of heavier ordnance for piercing the iron plates in which war ships were beginning to encase themselves; and they were in fact vastly more efficient than any ordnance then afloat anywhere in the world. So the original Monitors, with all their faults, which were fully set forth in a joint letter to the Navy Department from the commanders of these vessels in the blockading squadron off Charleston, were of inestimable value. The first Monitor not only saved the naval station in Hampton Roads, but it may have preserved New York or other Northern cities from bombardment by the Merrimac. Lieut. VERY himself says that "as a type the Monitor is superb," though he well adds, in observing the craft on which the ironclad ring have squandered millions, that "its present representation in our navy is but a single step short of failure." A fair statement of the case would seem to be that the American naval devices, both of offence and defence, were, in 1862, superior to all others—the armament of their vessels most nearly irresistible, and the armor most nearly impenetrable; that sheer gratitude to the inventors, as well as a natural and proper inference that men who had devised so well ought to be trusted to improve their devices as required, kept the Government faithful to cast-iron smoothbores and to the Monitor system, with its low freeboard; and that when, near the close of the war, foreign improvements in guns and armor became apparent, they were too late for our purpose. No Old World elation at military prowess, taking the form of desire for continued conquest, followed our civil war, and the popular desire was for military retrenchment. Hence, years afterward, while foreign countries were spending millions on new ships and batteries, Congress thriftily sought to turn to account the hundreds of parked cast-iron smoothbores, and to complete unfinished vessels. But a most prominent element in the retrograde progress of our navy is one that Lieut. VERY omits to set forth in its proper light. This was a long reign of charlatanism in construction, producing scores upon scores of war ships that cannot float, or that rotted before they could be used, or were driven by machinery costing millions upon millions that proved useless and went to the scrap heap; and this reign of charlatanism was followed by one of monstrous fraud and robbery, which made it impossible to do anything for the real improvement of the navy, so quickly were its annual appropriations seized by a thieving ring.

The advance meanwhile effected in foreign navies has been astonishing. When, for the British 68-pounder, with its charge of 16 pounds of powder, the largest gun then afloat, America substituted the 20-ton smoothbore, with its charge of 100 pounds, it advanced from a muzzle energy of 1,145 foot tons to an energy of 7,273 foot tons. No wonder that this great leap caused the new English rifled heavy ordnance, with the comparatively small calibres reached in 1862 and 1863, to be looked down upon, especially as a 35-ton American smoothbore was undertaken after the success of the 20-ton. But to-day the 100-ton Armstrong rifle secures an initial energy of 35,094 foot tons, or nearly five times that of the American 15-inch gun, and in smaller calibres rifling has shown its superiority.

Again, the devices of chambering, scaled vents, improved gunpowder, and so on, have given additional advantages to modern guns. Besides having such great original energy, the Armstrong monster loses in proportion only one-fourth as much energy as the American 15-inch at 600 yards, and but a little more than a third at 1,200. As for armor, "the Monitor, born in battle in the United States, never passed the age of swaddling clothes here, while in Europe it developed into the Inflexible and Duilio of to-day." Finally, in the recent trials at Spezia, the superiority of steel plates against even the 100-ton gun has been indisputable.

Lieut. VERY ranges himself definitely with those artillerists who advocate concentrating the striking energy on the smallest possible space, instead of spreading it over a large surface. In other words, he is for penetrating rather than smashing the armor—or, as it is commonly phrased, for punching rather than racking. It follows, of course, that he advocates the pointed projectile over the spherical. But, in addition, the shape of the elongated projectile gives its metallic particles the best possible support, and hence permits the effective use of shells, whereas "the spherical projectile, to get beyond the armor, must be solid, while the demands for the greatest possible distribution of surplus energy can only be fulfilled by shell." Where smashing is ever accomplished it is a proof, not of the excellence of the artillery, but of the inadequacy of the armor. The spherical projectile is also obviously less effective in oblique hits.

The development of wrought-iron armor in this view must be considered to have been "a necessary evil," or, rather, a temporary expedient, good for its time, yet with its limits always clearly foreseen, for the simple reason that increasing the thickness of the iron plates was adding to the weight of the vessel. The substitution of steel became imperative, and the trials at Spezia and elsewhere have shown this material, properly prepared, to be effective against all existing guns. Thus, after a long sojourn of victory with the attack in the arena where guns have battered targets, at last once more the verdict of onlookers is that the defence has it.

Attend to the Deadheads!

Many of the great corporations are very generous to Government officers whenever real or supposed influence is to be gained for the protection of special interests. They employ vigilant agents at the national and at the State capitals, not only to oversee legislation, but to conquer the prejudices of legislators. Members of Congress and of the State Legislatures are sometimes retained as attorneys for these corporations, and draw regular annual salaries.

The railroad companies give free passes to members and officers of Congress, to Judges of the Supreme and of inferior Courts, to members of the Cabinet, and to all officials who may be useful to them.

The telegraph companies send books containing deadhead stamps to the same parties.

The principal express companies give free privileges to the same parties.

The members of Congress and the Judges and the other Government officers who accept these favors are, of course, expected to reciprocate them, if possible. The practice has become so common as to diminish the gravity of the crime in the view of some of the beneficiaries. Yet it is nothing less than indirect bribery.

It is the duty of Congress to put an end to these practices, which have brought scandal upon its own body, upon the Judiciary, and upon some of the most responsible executive officers of the Executive departments. The reform of this evil will be a gain for honest government and a public benefit.

Private Fees to Public Prosecutors.

"No court," says the *American Law Review*, "would allow a prosecuting officer to receive compensation for the services he is bound to perform, from persons interested in the conviction of the accused, even though there be no express prohibition."

We believe the charges now pending against Mr. BENJAMIN W. DOWNING, the District Attorney of Queens county, amount substantially to the allegation that he took fees to prosecute a prisoner whom he was bound to prosecute to the best of his ability anyway, without fee or reward other than his official compensation.

His answer is that he merely disbursed a small sum of money for the friends of the complainant in procuring evidence which the county furnished no funds to procure. None of the money went into his own pocket.

If this defence be sustained by the testimony to be submitted to the Governor, Mr. DOWNING cannot justly be subjected to any reproach. His acts will not fall within the prohibition to which we have referred.

Everybody who has seen the Louisville Exposition concedes that it is well worth a visit, but few people, especially from the North, enjoy it. The exhibition was not ready when it was nominally opened, some of its greatest displays, notably the entire loan art department, not being accessible at all. Again, the 1st of August, even for a city like New York, would be the worst time of the year for starting an exhibition with the notion of drawing great crowds. Possibly the Louisvillians think the case is different with them, and the local newspapers have certainly dwelt with rapture on the charms of their city as a summer resort. Nevertheless, few Northern people pick out the dog days for journeying into the Southern States.

First there was a great battle, in which CETYWAYO'S troops were defeated with horrible slaughter by the troops of USIBEPU; then there was another great battle, in which USIBEPU'S army was frightfully butchered by CETYWAYO; next followed a third engagement, in which CETYWAYO was routed with prodigious bloodshed; now comes a fourth, in which USIBEPU has been repulsed, with hideous massacres on both sides. If British interference in the affairs of Zululand was undertaken for the purpose of thinning out the population of South Africa on the battlefield, it must have already succeeded beyond all anticipations.

The familiar history of cities destroyed by earthquakes is now freshly repeated in Ischia. Both at Casamicciola and Forio new houses are being built by scores on the wrecks of the old ones; and in the former town the work is going on with an urgency that indicates some fear lest the new dwellings should not be erected and occupied in season for the next disaster. Evidently in earthquake towns, as elsewhere, there is no place like home.

Clerical tailors and outfitters will probably get a hint as to what their patrons require from the discovery that the Rev. Mr. SEWELL, who was lately shot down in Lulling, carried "a self-cocking five-shooter, attached by an elastic to his right arm, inside the coat sleeve, which could easily, by a downward motion, be thrown into his hand." A story is told of a Texas or Arkansas minister, who, quarrelling with the groom while performing the nuptial ceremony, fired through his robe, and thus killed his man before the latter knew the preacher had even drawn his shooter; but the device of the Lulling divine is not less ingenious. The witness who was talking with this preacher, just before the homicide, about a Spanish edition of the New Testament, must now be glad that he did not anger the parson by heretical or otherwise objectionable remarks. But the clothiers and shoemakers should not miss their lesson from this affair. Hip pistol pockets the tailors doubtless already provide for clerical trousers; but a stock of coats with sleeves suited to carrying self-cockers and boot legs provided with sheaths for knives might find a ministerial demand in the Southwest.

To-day the professional portion of the Fall River regatta is to be completed, the roughness of the water along the Forest Hill course on Saturday having caused the competitors to urge its postponement. The managers are probably satisfied with this arrangement, because, though Saturday is much the better day for a crowd, a full attendance had been secured before the chief event was put off, and a second harvest can now be reaped to-day. With the portion of this regatta that was completed, and the Washington, Washacum, and Watkins regattas, last week was memorable in the rowing world. The Lake Washacum contest at Sterling, in Massachusetts, drew out a very fine field of scullers, HANLAN, HOSMER, LEE, TEN EYCK, MCKAY, DRISCOLL, TEMMER, and ELLIOTT finishing in the order given, while ROSS was also in the race, but stopped after turning the wrong stake. It is thus evident that nearly all the group of famous oarsmen who rowed in the Seneca Lake contest of Wednesday had managed to get themselves and their boats over to Sterling in season for Friday's regatta, and to Fall River in season for Saturday's. During the fortnight preceding some of them had been contending as far north as the Canada line, and as far west as Chicago or St. Paul. This is a change from the days when it took several months of negotiation and a purse of several thousand dollars to get two of them together, and when a couple of races lasting about half an hour each were considered enough for a year. Now the motto seems to be more jobs, with less profits on each job. Still, last week the travelling combinations of oarsmen pushed their new plan to extremes.

It was on the 29th of July that an Italian squadron arrived at Tangier to support King HUMBERT'S ultimatum, which demanded the full payment of the claims of his subjects upon Morocco. After waiting a fortnight or more without securing redress, the Italian envoy at Tangier hauled down his flag, an act which created a panic, and moved even the Sultan, for the Consul retraced his menacing steps. Morocco would do well not to trifle with the Italians for they have a tremendous navy, which costs a great deal to keep up, and never yet has had a chance to bombard anybody. Tangier had better take care not to give these vessels a cause for smashing its rotten walls with their huge shells.

It is worth noting that the Western eleven, which began a match at cricket with the American international team immediately on the conclusion of the latter's victory at Toronto over the eleven of all Canada, were not much more successful than the Canadians. In their first innings they made only a score of 55, and scores of 43 and 56 had been put together by the Dominion eleven. It is true that in the unfinished first innings of the Philadelphians the Western eleven were able to put six wickets down for 46 runs. The batsmen who still remained, however, had made 58 runs in the Canadian contest, exclusive of extras. Thus the American eleven were vastly ahead; yet the Westerners were faced by men who had just gone through a hard contest. The Western eleven, who comprised five men from Chicago, three from Detroit, and three from Winnipeg, were mostly British or Canadian players, and showed their excellence last year by defeating most of the Eastern clubs singly, though, as the Toronto contest shows, they would have found a totally different task with a picked Philadelphia eleven.

If the Spanish troops are no more expert in shooting their enemies, who can return the fire, than in slaughtering, at the distance of a few paces, their pinioned comrades, they cannot be formidable marksmen. It is told that three volleys were required to finish the four sergeants who were executed the other day for mutiny, and that one poor fellow raised himself and called for mercy as the firing squad passed by, supposing it had completed its work. These shameful details are among the official news sent out by the Spanish Government.

NOT A CREDITABLE ARRANGEMENT.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—It is announced that Mr. George L. Douglass has been appointed assistant attorney in the Department of Justice, and also that "he will have immediate charge of all Court of Claims business arising under the late act of Congress known as the 'Bowman bill.'"

This new assistant is the son of Mr. John W. Douglass of Pennsylvania, the predecessor of Gen. Green B. Raum of Illinois as Commissioner of Internal Revenue. He is also the law partner of his father, the ex-Commissioner of Internal Revenue. It is well known here that the Douglasses have accumulated a considerable amount of business to which the Bowman bill gives vitality and substance. Now, according to this newspaper announcement, the son, as an assistant attorney of the Government, is to have immediate charge of the business which he and his father have accumulated. From the prosecution, as a private attorney, of these accumulated cases to the continued prosecution of them as an attorney on the other (the Government's) side, is a matter of mere formal renouncement of the partnership with the father, and the assignment, by Brewster, Attorney-General, of the new assistant attorney to the "immediate charge of all Court of Claims business arising under the late act of Congress known as the Bowman bill," including the father's batch of cases, which embrace revenue claims from New York and the like.

We have now at Washington two ex-Commissioners of Internal Revenue in lucrative practice as lawyers, and their special knowledge of the inner affairs of the Internal Revenue Department and the vast business connected with it, causes them to be sought and employed to prosecute before the Revenue Bureau and the courts the many cases and claims which arise under the intricate and multifarious laws relating to the revenues and the prosecution of frauds thereon.

A Young Man's First Experience in Politics.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir*: Last fall I went into a nominating convention, the youngest man there, to select a man for the State Senate. Two candidates were conspicuous. One was a tried and true Republican, an honorable and high-minded lawyer noted for his intelligence, with a reputation peerless for purity in office. His opponent was a scheming politician, who openly boasted that his purse would purchase him a seat in the Senate. The latter's reputation as an honest man was below par; in fact, his corrupt practices had won for him the reputation of a trickster and a thief. But one thing in his favor should not be overlooked. While the better sentiment of the community in which he lived frowned upon him, the sentiment that clusters in the neighborhood of the village barrooms did not. In other words, he was "solid with the boys."

The gentleman first mentioned asked me to bring his name before the Convention, which I did. I pointed to his honorable record and referred to his services to the party, to his worth as a man, his spotless integrity, his untarnished reputation. The saloon keeper then nominated his opponent, dwelling upon his peculiar fitness for the office. Although delegates had pledged their votes for our candidate, they deserted his cause when the crucial test came, and it was a very "cold day" for my side. I took the stump against the successful nominee, for I knew him to be a scoundrel and a thief. I worked hard. I spoke every night. I caused his record to be published in the opposition papers. We convicted him, through published affidavits of honest men, of being a thief. He sent an intermediary with an offer of $250 if I would "let up" on him. Then I published that. But all would not do. The thief was successful at the polls, and he is now serving his term. J. A. T.

A Strange Story Told in Ohio.

From the Cincinnati News-Journal.

If there is one man on earth that John Sherman has the right to detest and abhor, that man is Charles Foster. Not content with betraying Sherman at Chicago in 1880, Foster sent for the correspondents of the Democratic papers and told them Sherman had run away from Chicago leaving his hotel and whiskey bills unpaid, and that he (Foster) had to liquidate them out of his own private funds. Even if this had been true, it was ungentlemanly to make it public without the shadow of pretext or provocation, but being untrue it was simply infamous. The fact is that Gov. Foster paid his own personal expenses at Chicago out of a fund that was raised and placed in his hands in behalf of Sherman's candidacy. I know something about this myself. This fund was not designed for any improper use, but to pay legitimate and proper expenditures. Foster claimed it as his own private fund, and attempted to blast the Senator's reputation by the falsehood he put in circulation. If you think a Sherman will forget or forgive such a dastardly act, you do not understand the characteristics of the family.

Holman Would Vote All the Jobs.

From the Washington Sentinel.

Judge Holman of Indiana is mentioned by THE SUN as a candidate for the Presidential honors of next year. If honesty is to be the leading factor in the coming election, no stronger man can be put forward by any party. Judging from an editorial in the *National Republican*, the Republicans evidently do not like the idea of having him nominated. There would not be any more jobs possible and Uncle Sam's coffers would be safe if our old friend should ever get the reins into his hands.

A Texas View of Duelling.

From the Hubbard City News.

Since duelling is becoming fashionable again, we think it would be a good idea for men who want to murder each other to be compelled to draw from a gourd the black and white beans. The one who drew the black bean should be compelled to commit suicide. Then it should be arranged so that none but black beans could be put in the gourd.

How to Get Political Reputation.

From the San Francisco Examiner.

A man who is always ready to set 'em up can easily acquire the reputation of being a leading politician.

A Question for the Governor of Iowa.

From the Iowa State Register.

Why does not Mr. Sherman or his prohibition friends deny that he drank in Chris. Hill's saloon in Keokuk since his nomination? Because it is a fact and cannot be denied.

DANCING AT WEST POINT.

The Very Lively Balls which the Cadets Enjoy Three Times a Week.

WEST POINT, Aug. 18.—The cadet balls which occur here three times a week during the summer encampment have a delicious flavor of old-fashioned children's parties about them. They begin at 8 and end at 10 sharp. Uncle Sam provides a good ball room and ten musicians, and the cadets provide the guests. The officers magnanimously stay away except the superintendent and his wife, who punctiliously accept the invitations tendered them. The only preparation the cadets can make is to put on their freshest laundried white duck trousers and scrub their already shining faces. Their trousers are objects of much solicitude with them. They rigidly avoid sitting down at the balls, for fear that their knees should acquire a baggy and civilian look, and it may be said that the military tailor who makes their trousers is a perfect master of the mystery of fitting.

About 8 o'clock in the evening innumerable white-legged and bobtail-coated young men assemble in front of the academic building containing the ball room, where the omnibuses deposit the blooming young ladies, who make the cadets' hearts beat beneath their nicely padded jackets. Having only two hours of revelling to count on, they have got the question of time down fine. Every dance is engaged for, and the intervals between the dances are infinitesimal. These boys show in their fresh faces and lithe forms the benefit of the regular hours, wholesome fare, and healthy discipline. The continual attention of the riding master, the fencing master, and the dancing master is shown in their deportment. The bad manners of many society men would need no better foil than the polite attention to their guests of these cadets.

Punctually at 8 the band strikes up, and the whirling begins. Everything dances; the bobtailed coats scintillate, the white-trousered legs twinkle, and the ecstatic young ladies are in the Elysian Fields. Chaperones at these white balls are of small account. There is no danger of couples straying off; the cadet is engaged for every dance, and there is very little time for sentiment. The band plays a kind of hoppity-skippity-jump music that is highly appropriate to the occasion. The fact that the assemblage is rather youthful must, however, be studiously avoided in conversation. The capets speak of each other always as men. The cadet officers, with sashes tied around their slim waists, are considered terrible fellows among the girls by the rest of the corps. At the balls, the girl who gets an adolescent officer with a sash is looked upon as a mortal blessed by the gods.

The two hours slip by like lightning. At a quarter to 10 a cadet with a drum appears at the door of the ball room. The band twists "Home, Sweet Home" into a queer sort of waltz, the cadets, meanwhile, dancing for all they are worth now in these last few precious minutes. Then the band slides into "Take Back the Heart," done as another waltz, a highly appropriate and suggestive air, selected on purpose as a final warning to the young ladies, and suddenly the drummer, who has been eyeing the clock, seizes his drum sticks, and a loud rattle, rattle, bang, whir-r-r resounds. It is like the crack of doom. Every blessed little cadet tucks his partner under his arm and makes a dash for the doorway. The young ladies who want to be escorted to their omnibuses are quick in getting on their wraps, and in half an hour from the rolling of the drum the girls are trundled off and the cadets are snug in bed.

COLORED VOTERS IN OHIO.

A Row in a Foraker Club in Cleveland Resulting in Its Disbandment.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 19.—There is a lack of harmony among the colored voters of northern Ohio. When Foraker was nominated by the Republicans the colored men all over the State raised a howl, owing to the fact that Foraker had been the attorney for a county School Board that had ejected and excluded a young colored girl from the public schools. A Foraker and Rose Club was organized in this city by the colored Republicans, which was thought to be in a flourishing condition. A meeting of the club was held last night, which resulted in a row and in the disbandment of the club. A prominent member of the organization explained matters to-day as follows:

"There is a big kick among the colored voters. Many of them, perhaps one-third of them, will on no account vote for Foraker, but will work and vote for Hoadly. These malcontents are led by Madison Tilly, who has great influence politically, among his fellows, and who is said to be disgruntled with the Republican party, because his son was discharged from a position he held in the Post Office. The Anti-Foraker faction wanted to call the club the Rose Club, and ignore Foraker, but the Republican bosses heard of this plan and attended the first meeting of the club and prevented it. Madison Tilly and most of his faction were kept out of the club, which started off booming for Foraker. At the last meeting of the club, however, Tilly put in an appearance, expressed penitence and his intention to vote for Foraker, and was admitted into the club. No sooner was he in than the Foraker faction discovered that his penitence was either assumed or that he had suddenly relapsed into political heresy for he began to make trouble and talk against Foraker and avow his intention to have the name of the club changed from Foraker to the Rose Club. Tilly mustered a good following, and the Forakerites feared that he would get possession of the club and turn it into a Hoadly Club. As the only means of getting rid of Tilley and the Hoadlyites, the straightout Republicans formed the desperate resolve to scuttle their ship and sink her. The meeting last night resulted in the club adjourning sine die."

SEWANEE'S UNIVERSITY.

Bishops Conferring Upon the Spiritual Interests of Negroes in the South.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 12.—I have just returned from Sewanee, where is situated the University of the South. The occasion of my going was more than usually interesting, because, in addition to commencement day and the examinations, there was a meeting of the Southern Bishops to confer on what steps should be taken in the Church to advance the spiritual interests of the negro. The trustees and friends of the university are to be congratulated on the substantial improvements that have already been made, as well as on the bright prospects of the university. St. Luke's Hall, built through the means of Mrs. Manigault of South Carolina, is a large fine stone building, which contains the theological school. The Hodgson Library is a fine stone structure, built and donated by the Vice-Chancellor, the Rev. Telfair Hodgson, D. D. The trustees are now erecting another building of like character for a chemical and physical laboratory. Then there are St. Augustine's Chapel, Forensic Hall, and other structures, amply sufficient in number and size to accommodate all the students who may come. The professor's chair in each department is well filled, and other schools, including law and medicine, will be added at no distant day.

Sewanee contains a population of about 500. The students board in the families of the town, and as no whiskey or other liquor can be sold within four miles of the town, and the surrounding population is good, the place is a safe one for young men.

The domain belonging to the university consists of ten thousand acres of land, all of which will in time be leased, and it is believed will produce a handsome income. This seat of learning is under the control of all the dioceses in the Southern (Episcopal) Church.

Thirteen Southern Bishops were at Sewanee when I arrived there. They were called thither at the instance of the Bishop of Mississippi, to take counsel as to what should be done by the different dioceses with regard to the religious instruction of the negro. It was finally resolved that one of the church canons should be changed so as to permit men of good understanding and good character, whether white or colored, to minister to them in the character of missionaries, and that the General Convention soon to meet at Philadelphia, should be asked to consent to such a change, but with the understanding that all persons should be confirmed only by the regular Bishop of the diocese, thus repudiating all idea of separate organizations for the blacks. F. S. W.

Southern Factories.

From the Atlanta Constitution.

Alabama has 2,118 factories, working 8,248 hands, with a capital invested of $5,714,033, paying annually in wages $2,727,958, and yielding annually in products $13,040,664.

Mississippi has 1,731 factories, working 5,041 hands, with a capital invested of $4,501,717, paying annually in wages $1,579,428, and yielding annually in products $8,154,758.

South Carolina has 1,584 factories, working 8,141 hands, with a capital invested of $5,400,418, paying annually in wages $1,543,719, and yielding annually in products $9,858,081.

Louisiana has 2,557 factories, working 20,671 hands, with a capital invested of $18,313,074, paying annually in wages $4,568,470, and yielding annually in products $24,161,935.

How He Helped Them Across.

From the Leesburg News Advocate.

Two of our belles while walking out the other day came to a ditch near the railroad grade at Montclair, which they did not know how to get over. Seeing a young man coming along the road, they appealed to him for help, whereupon he pointed behind them with a startled air and yelled out "Snakes!" The way those girls crossed that ditch was a sight to behold, and the young man lives.

A Philosophical Reflection.

From the Troy Telegram.

How much more graceful, elegant, and superior does the man on the bicycle look than the man with the wheelborrow! But wait until they come into collision, and see which procession turns up in the most handsome condition.

SUNBEAMS.

—The local journal of Cape May greatly damaged its popularity by accidentally using a "b" in place of an "s," calling the place a hummer resort.

—When a menagerie train had a collision, near Binghamton, the elephant hastily packed his trunk with his pet dog, broke out and made for the woods.

—An artificial hill, which can be set up anywhere, is the device of a Bostonian for providing coasting for the boys all the year round. It has greased grooves for the sled runners.

—A naval man named Terry rode on his tricycle from London to Dover, and there, developing his machine into a boat, with the wheels paddling, pursued his journey by water to France.

—Talmage refused to taste the wine which was poured gratis for him at a Kentucky hotel table, even though the waiter assured him that, being weak and home made, it was not intoxicating.

—There were fifty candidates for the medical degrees of the College of Physicians of Dublin the other day, of whom two were girls. One of these, a daughter of the late Dr.