The Sun.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1884.

Amusements To-Day.

Bijou Opera House—Adonis 8 P. M.
Casino—The Little Duke. 8 P. M.
Eden Musee—Concert, &c. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M.
Grand Opera House—Separation. 2 and 8 P. M.
Madison Square Theatre—May Blossom. 8:30 P. M.
Bijou Garden—The Seven Ravens. 2 and 8 P. M.
People's Theatre—Circus. 2 and 8 P. M.
Star Theatre—Sista. 2 and 8 P. M.
Theatre Comique—Investigation. 8 P. M.
Tony Pastor's Theatre—Dreams. 8 P. M.
Union Square Theatre—Lynwood. 8 P. M.
Wallack's Theatre—Madame Boniface. 8 P. M.
3d Avenue Theatre—Nobody's Claim. 2 and 8 P. M.
5th Avenue Theatre—Called Back. 8:15 P. M.
24th Street Theatre—Dad's Girl. 2 and 8 P. M.

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DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year	7 00
WEEKLY, Per Year	1 00

THE SUN, New York City.

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WEEKLY, 50 cents a line; no extra charge for large type. Preferred positions from 75 cents to $2.

Trouble Coming in Cuba.

Gen. CASTILLO, Captain-General of the island of Cuba, has requested the Madrid Government to relieve him of his command. The reason which it is said he assigns, is that he is unwilling to attempt to deal forcibly with the trouble which he regards as certain to occur during the coming winter.

Gen. CASTILLO is one of the very ablest of Spain's general officers. No one knows the island better than he, and probably no successor whom Spain may appoint will have as much influence with its inhabitants, Spaniards as well as Cubans. His request to be relieved is only a natural outcome of the situation.

Cuba is bankrupt, and bankrupt beyond salvation. The Spaniards of Cuba, who today own everything in the island, are penniless. They gave their money to crush the Cuban revolution of 1868, and now, at the first serious outbreak in the outlying districts, having no means with which to help Spain, they would unquestionably side with the revolutionists as the only possible method by which to save what may be saved.

Gen. CASTILLO is wise in his desire not to go down in history as the man under whose rule Cuba was lost to Spain.

Here We Are Again!

In his speech at Augusta upon the victory he had won in the Maine State election, Mr. BLAINE insisted upon the proposition to which his letter of acceptance was chiefly devoted. "Our canvass," he said, "has been conducted on one great issue, that is, the issue of protection to American labor. The tariff has been almost the only question discussed in our canvass." "A protective tariff is the practical issue of the campaign."

Of course Mr. BLAINE was right, so far as this election in Maine is concerned. No doubt it was made to turn upon the question of protection and upon the effect which the MORRISON Tariff bill of last winter would have produced, had it been enacted. But this bill was not enacted. It was defeated by the aid of Democratic votes. Mr. RANDALL, Mr. CONVERSE, Mr. WALDO HUTCHINS, Democrats of unquestionable quality, bore a leading part in its defeat. Does not this fact prove that, while the MORRISON bill originated with Democrats, and was supported by Democrats exclusively, it was yet not, properly speaking, a Democratic party measure? Had it been a party measure, could the eminent gentlemen we have named continue to occupy their conspicuous places in the Democratic ranks after having beaten it?

Moreover, the Democratic National Convention carefully avoided anything like an adoption or endorsement of the MORRISON bill. They made a platform which effectively recognized both free traders and protectionists as members of the party, and steered clear of any exclusive statement of the principles advocated by either faction. So far, then, we think Mr. BLAINE is wrong when he charges the whole Democratic party with the responsibility of the MORRISON bill; and when he goes on to agitate in favor of protection and against the possible consequences which, as he alleges, would have followed the enactment of that bill, he certainly stretches the point very far.

And yet, when we consider the attitude now occupied by the promoters of the MORRISON bill, it must be confessed that Mr. BLAINE is not without reason. Take, for instance, the following recent utterances of that brilliant organ of free trade opinions, the *Courier-Journal* of Louisville:

"If the Democrats are not successful in November it will be because the management of the campaign is given over to the men who mismanaged it four years ago, and who, in the last days of that struggle, threw away, by trickery and cowardice, what might have been a most substantial victory. Trickery, as shown in the manner with which they approached and handled the MORRISON letter, and cowardice displayed in their treatment of the real vital issue of the campaign, the tariff.

"Abolish the tariff and you have destroyed the mother of monopoly; you free individual effort of most of its checks and hindrances, and destroy those special privileges which have done so much to grind the poor and augment the power of the rich. Here was an issue of great popular interest, one which, especially in the West, where we needed strength, would have brought thousands to our banner."

"It would seem that the party was conducting a still hunt with the hope of winning Pennsylvania, where victory is hopeless, and at the same time we are throwing away our chances in the West."

"Revenue reform is the battle cry for the West, not a reform which will satisfy Mr. BARNUM, Mr. RANDALL, or Mr. CONVERSE, but a real radical revenue reform such as meets the views of Mr. CARLISLE, Mr. HURD, and Mr. MORRISON. We want an aggressive campaign from this on. We want to force the fighting and to carry it into the heart of the enemy's territory."

Here we see that the very conflict which Mr. BLAINE has been waging in Maine on the protectionist side, is maintained with similar energy and determination in Kentucky on the free trade side. There they construe the Democratic platform as simply a guarded proclamation of the free trade theory; and they propose to carry on an aggressive campaign upon that issue from now until November. Such tariff reform as will meet the views of Mr. HURD, Mr. MORRISON, and Mr. CARLISLE is what they want. Mr. RANDALL, Mr. CONVERSE, and Mr. BARNUM they repudiate entirely. Of course, these aggressive free traders are men after BLAINE's own heart, because they are ready to fight the battle on the ground that he has chosen; and they tell us—and there can be no doubt that they speak truly—that Mr. CLEVELAND, the Democratic candidate for President, holds opinions entirely in accordance with theirs.

Thus it appears that, in spite of everything, the free trade and protection issue cannot be kept out of this memorable canvass. We have long resisted such a conclusion with all our efforts, and we were glad when the platform adopted at Chicago turned out to be in substance what we had asked for—a platform of toleration regarding this question. Evidently, that is the only kind of platform on which the election could be carried. But the platform appears to be of little account after all, and the protection and free trade controversy is to be fought out in spite of it. Mr. BLAINE insists on it, and Mr. WATTERSON and Mr. CARLISLE are glad to please him. Well, so be it. The question has got to be settled by discussion and voting some time or other, and possibly this may be the time. We had cherished the hope that a reforming Democratic President might be elected first, and might purify the Administration, and bring back the Government to the old rule of the Constitution beforehand; but that hope was shattered when GROVER CLEVELAND was nominated. In that nomination the party managers at Chicago decided that a Democratic President should not be elected in 1884. Had they taken BAYARD, THURMAN, or RANDALL, there would have been no attempt on Mr. BLAINE'S part to raise the tariff to the control of the campaign; but with Mr. CLEVELAND it has become natural and easy; and the final result is gradually becoming less and less problematical.

Meanwhile those who repudiate both BLAINE and CLEVELAND, can stand with BUTLER and the People's Democratic party; and very good standing ground it is. Those who are there are not out in the cold at all; and the future is theirs.

The Political Gag.

The political gag is dead to begin with. Whatever may be the outcome of this Presidential canvass, the gag is dead and gone. No matter whether it be BUTLER or BLAINE, the gag is done for.

The gag made a hard struggle for life in the effort for a third term for GRANT. It got its final quietus, so far as the Republican party is concerned, when so good a man as CHARLES J. FOLGER was its helpless victim. The Republican party, to their honor be it said, preferred to see even FOLGER defeated and CLEVELAND elected rather than to see the gag triumphant and defiant; and yet they didn't know much of CLEVELAND then.

The cast-off gag was taken up and monopolized by the Democratic machine at Saratoga and at Chicago. But its piston rod got broken at the first movement of the old engine, and now it lies mere rubbish; and old scrap iron is quoted very low.

There may be a remnant of the gag surviving at Dannemora, but it is evidently smashed elsewhere.

Exploring Toward the Pole.

Lieut. HOVGAARD, one of NORDENSKJÖLD'S colleagues in his voyage through the northeast passage, will command a Danish expedition next summer which will try to extend Arctic explorations by way of Franz Josef Land. Discoveries in this direction are not merely of geographical interest, for the reason that it seems possible from what we have learned of Franz Josef Land and of the navigation of Barents Sea, that some commercial results may follow a better acquaintance with that part of the world.

We have learned a good deal about the island and the best means of getting to it since WEYPRECHT and PAYER made its existence known. The Dutch exploring schooner William Barents sighted Franz Josef Land in 1879, and in the same year Capt. A. H. MARKHAM came within eighty miles of it in his sailing yacht, and was not deterred by the ice conditions from advancing further. Mr. LEIGH SMITH had no difficulty in reaching Franz Josef Land in 1880 and 1881, and after he lost his ship in the ice floes off the south coast, he made good his retreat in 1882 in small boats, making the fourth successive season in which Barents Sea to Franz Josef Land has been traversed by sailing vessel, steamer, or whaleboat. Geographers and sailors now believe that, in most years, Franz Josef Land can be reached without much trouble during ten weeks in July, August, and September, sailing on or near the meridian of 45° east longitude.

LEIGH SMITH in 1880 explored one hundred and ten miles of the northwest shores, and saw the coast line for forty miles further. He inferred from the size of the icebergs and the extent of the glaciers that the island is almost continental in its proportions. He found that the sea abounds with great numbers of whales, walrus, and seals, and that white bears, which live only where they can get seals for food, are very numerous.

The whaling and walrus grounds and fisheries of Novaya Zemlia and Spitzbergen have been overworked, and the towns of northern Norway have been nearly ruined by the decline in these industries. If further exploration increases the prospect that the pursuit of oil-yielding animals can be profitably followed in the waters of Franz Josef Land, the occasional loss of a vessel will not deter whalers and sealers from seeking cargoes there, any more than the crushing of their ships in the middle pack of Melville Bay has scared them from the Greenland whaling grounds.

Fraudulent Campaign Documents.

There are plenty of good reasons why JAMES G. BLAINE of Maine ought not to be elected President of the United States. In Mr. BLAINE'S own record there is an abundance of campaign ammunition which may properly and legitimately be used against him now.

We observe, however, that some of Mr. CLEVELAND'S friends are not content to keep to the truth in their operations against the Republican candidate. Somewhere east of the sun and west of the moon there is a bureau or syndicate of liars engaged in supplying campaign literature to newspapers which are unequal to the task of original investigation. We do not know where this manufactory of fraudulent charges is situated or by whom it is managed. We speak of its unscrupulous performances merely because they are misleading some of our esteemed contemporaries who would not knowingly wrong a political opponent by circulating old and refuted falsehoods.

One of the exploded charges against Mr. BLAINE that is now being sent out in manifold to ignorant or subservient organs of Mr. CLEVELAND is the story about his suppressing some of the MULLIGAN letters and substituting others when he read the contents of the batch to the House of Representatives.

Another is the Harrisburg yarn about BILL KEMBLE'S paying to BLAINE in checks the sum of $7,500 for making a certain ruling as Speaker of the House. This story, which was offered months ago to THE SUN, was unsupported by anything approaching the nature of evidence. As printed in the *Harrisburg Patriot* some time in June, it took the form of an alleged interview with Mr. CHARLES H. BERGNER of that town. Mr. BERGNER immediately repudiated the interview, declaring that the publication was "one of the most infamous falsehoods that was ever printed." The celebrated discoverer of Addition, Division, and Silence was himself appealed to, and he characterized the story as "a d——d lie, without a single word of truth in it." Not a shred of the original fabrication survived the process of investigation; yet the story as first told is now reissued through the *Boston Post* and other journals which look to the mysterious headquarters of the anonymous liars for their supply of campaign material.

This is a shameless sort of warfare, no matter by whom it is conducted.

The Killing of Frederick Kopf.

A fitting illustration of the terror inspired by gang rule is shown in the examination of PAT JUDGE, charged with the killing of FREDERICK KOPF on Sunday, Aug. 31. KOPF was wantonly murdered on a barge by the King street gang. He was robbed of his watch and money before the breath had left his body. Three witnesses have sworn that they saw JUDGE strike the fatal blow with a lager beer glass. One of these witnesses was a boy twelve years old. He gave his testimony with fear and reluctance. His terror of the gang was so evident that Police Justice O'REILLY openly expressed the opinion that the boy had been intimidated. "There is reason for the boy's confusion," said Assistant District Attorney GOVE. "We have already had to warn two persons not to interfere with witnesses."

This revelation indicates that the Assistant District Attorney himself stands in fear either of the gang or of its political friends. Instead of warning men who are intimidating witnesses, is it not his duty to cause their arrest and punishment? JUDGE, however, seems to be on good terms with some of the authorities. On Friday last, when PAULINE KAMMERER positively identified him as the man who dealt the fatal blow, the accused is reported as "winking smilingly at Police Captain CROKER." Although a score or more of the gang were engaged in the homicide, JUDGE is the only one who has been arrested.

The people will hold the authorities strictly to account in their investigation of this unprovoked murder. And the intimidation of witnesses by the friends of the gang can only serve to strengthen the evidence against the accused.

Gang rule must cease.

The Essence of It.

The CLEVELAND Democrats and CLEVELAND Republicans looked with anxiety and hopes for Stalwart defection in Vermont.

If they couldn't secure aid and comfort there, from the great chieftain "sulking in his tent," where could they?

Next, in their disappointment and despair they turned to Maine, and staked all their ready means on the home of the Plumed Knight. But BLAINE proves "no deadhead" in Maine, where he has many personal rivals; and now what next?

Let GROVER CLEVELAND modestly retire, and let the Democrats adopt BUTLER, or take up HENDRICKS, THURMAN, BAYARD, or RANDALL, and all may yet be saved.

The peculiarity of the Maine election is that everybody pretends to be satisfied with the result. The Republicans are highly tickled because their majority is so large, and the Democrats are highly tickled because the majority isn't larger. And so everybody is happy, or else somebody is doing a good deal of whistling.

Gen. BUTLER will be in New York on Monday next, the 15th inst.

If Brother BLAINE does as well in the rest of the country as he did in Maine, and succeeds in making his trip to the White House, he mustn't forget the Hon. THOMAS B. REED. Where can Mr. BLAINE find a cleverer man to be Secretary of the Navy? Mr. REED'S able exploitation of the Kittery Navy Yard in his campaign shows him to be the possessor of great talents for naval administration. Or ought the Hon. WILLIAM E. CHANDLER to have all the credit of the Kittery movement?

The wages of sin is defeat.

The preservation of the public health ought to be a matter of equal interest to everybody, but the scenes witnessed during the disinfecting tour of the health officers through Mulberry, Mott, and Elizabeth streets yesterday attested that there are many people who care nothing about it. They want only to be let alone in their squalor. It is not poverty that breeds these plague spots in the town; many poor people can teach some of their richer neighbors valuable lessons in neatness and cleanliness. It is the absence of the sense of decency and total disregard of the comfort and security of others that make some streets of the city so foul that in this sort of weather it is almost impossible for a person of cleanly habits to breathe in them. No doubt ignorance also sometimes contributes to the condition of these ill-smelling quarters.

But if there are people who do not know that filling yards and gutters with garbage and filth is the way to breed disease, then some way should shortly be found to enlighten them.

It is not unlikely that President SEELYE of Amherst College will be nominated for Governor by the Massachusetts Prohibitionists, who hold their Convention to-day. It will be remembered that Mr. SEELYE, though opposed to BLAINE, and at first inclined favorably toward the Democratic candidate, promptly refused to support the latter as soon as the truth of the Buffalo scandal was shown. Whether or not Mr. SEELYE consents to run, it is settled, we suppose, that he will vote the Prohibition ticket; and he will show a proper regard for decency and morality in doing so. Finding himself unwilling to support BLAINE, Mr. SEELYE naturally looked to CLEVELAND; but as soon as CLEVELAND'S immorality was revealed the Amherst President abandoned him, too. It is strange that the heads of great schools, where young men are supposed to be bred in the principles of honor and morality, should do otherwise. Yet some of them do.

There were indications yesterday that the extraordinary heat which for a week has made the whole country uncomfortable was about to be relaxed. Violent thunder storms occurred in New England, and in Iowa there were destructive winds and torrents of rain. The continent cannot lie glowing under the untempered rays of the sun for day after day, as it has been doing since the present month opened, without great atmospheric changes being produced, and the only wonder is that the heated spell has lasted so long without being interrupted by electrical storms and high winds.

The interruption appears to have begun yesterday, and although the cold waves promised by the signal service observers have failed to roll their cooling crests in this direction, it is unlikely that New York will continue to suffer during the last half of the week from such torrid weather as has made the first half almost unendurable.

How Much Did he Earn by It?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* How much did Cleveland save for himself by hanging the two men referred to in to-day's SUN? You have made it perfectly plain that it was not at all his duty to hang them, that it was a money matter, and that he did the thing voluntarily. Well, every man to his taste. A penny saved is a penny earned. But what did he make by the job? Or, in other words, for what sum was he willing in each case to become the hangman? HERF.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.

A Remedy Suggested.

From the Brooklyn Eagle.

THE SUN is making war upon "gang rule" in New York. It brings to light facts which would disgrace any civilized community that tolerated them. It shows up the rowdy leader as a potentate superior to the law. The roots of this evil reach down into the very soil of the system of local government. Is there any available remedy for it? Yes. Divorce the administration of police affairs from politics. When you have done that you may restore the reign of law, but not until then.

CLEVELAND'S IDEAS OF TAXATION.

Experience of an Expert Whom He Consulted.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* When the managers who fancy themselves determiners of what shall be the issues of this campaign—as if there were artificial issues other than those inexorably arising from the relations of supply and demand—have got through with their plaudits of the personal disposition of their candidates to favor the interests of any special sort of people (for instance the workingmen), then it will necessarily be in order to dwell upon the scientific financial means of relieving that kind of men, and upon the comparative ability of the candidates to understand and apply those means. How puerile and perfunctory seem the generalities of the platforms when a practical financier like Gen. Butler calls for the special requisites of certain social ends! For example, when he asks this question: Given a surplus of manufactured goods and of all natural productions, and plenty of money, yet business stands still and labor can get no hold upon this abundance—what shall be done? What is the obstruction to the distribution?

Whatever may be the proper answer to these and cognate questions, who but Gen. Butler has invited thought in this direction? What matters it to the business man what the disposition of a candidate may be, if he has no training and no remedial theory for the occasion?

When Gov. Cleveland was inaugurated, he was full of one special purpose, namely, to increase the tax on personal property, and diminish the tax on real estate. The purpose was good; for real estate and labor suffer together, and the taxes are now paid by the anxious rather than by the independent. All previous efforts to remedy this state of things had aimed to reach and assess representative values—interest-bearing securities. At this time Gov. Cleveland did me the honor to invite my formal and written opinion of the difficulty and its remedy. I responded from the standpoint of Alexander Hamilton: Assess what is in sight—tangible values—and tax all money and its representatives through the rate of interest. To this his Excellency made a retort that fundamentally exposed his financial capacity: How, said he, do you get revenue to the State out of the fact that a money lender gets less for the use of his money?

Now, sir, as it is a rare chance that corners a public man to a square, committal like this, and as this topic is itself quite as important as the Presidential succession, and as a little diversity should be welcome in the method of this campaign, I will state my response to the question of his Excellency's retort, defying any backer of Gov. Cleveland to refute it.

Suppose that the State would tax each $5,000 $100. A owns a $10,000 farm, mortgaged to B for $5,000. In effect A and B here are each worth $5,000. If the rate of interest now being six per cent., were reduced two per cent., A could pay the $200 as easily as he could $100 before the reduction. He could pay for just after the reduction as easily as for one before it. Surely it makes no difference in the State's revenue whether the payment is made in this way, or each pays $100 on the $5,000 which he is worth. Now, if the reduction is permanent. A can go on paying the taxes next year, and B will be taxed without the aid of the assessor; and supposing the tangible property thus to be paying all the taxes, the question whether money is sufficiently taxed or not at any given time depends entirely on the question whether the legal rate of interest is such that the borrower can afford to pay the taxes—a question for him to determine before he borrows. It is to be remembered that the borrower has all the realty and the money besides, and that the moneylender, if he keeps his money in hand, is in effect taxing himself in so doing. I conclude, therefore, that wealth in securities is not properly assessable so long as the State assumes to regulate the rate of interest; and that if business suffers from the excessive cost of carrying debts and overproduction, a wise Government will reduce the interest rather than go nosing about for mortgages and notes, which need not be recorded in the names of their owners. Who denies this?

Let me add that it redounds little to the credit of Gov. Grover Cleveland, whose efforts at taxation have left things just as they were, that my discomfiture in pressing these invited opinions was seasoned with the salacious grins of employees of the Executive Chamber, hardly suppressed by the deprecating wink of his Excellency. BENJ. PAUL BLOOD.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., Sept. 8.

WOMAN'S PROTEST

Against the Election of Grover Cleveland as President.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* We believe the time has come for woman to raise her voice and pen in defence of the honor of womanhood, the purity of the home and the sanctity of the home circle, and I have been instructed by the members of our society to write you upon this subject.

Your paper is among the leading journals which represent the principles of true Democracy, while the Democratic party has nominated for the Chief Executive of this nation a man who, from his private character, is unfit to wield the responsible powers of this the grandest, greatest, and noblest Government the world has ever known. As members of the Moral Education Society of this city, we believe, from the stand you have taken, your generosity, patriotism, and love for integrity will aid us in sending the enclosed copy of resolutions broadcast to the women of America through the columns of your paper. Yours for justice and right,

CAROLINE B. WINSLOW, M. D.,
Cor. Secretary M. E. S.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE MORAL EDUCATION SOCIETY.

Believing that self-preservation is the first law of nations as of individuals, that in doing right lies the value and security of life of individuals and peoples, and believing that these great principles ought not to be disregarded at this crisis in our political history when violations of justice and purity of life are ignored or winked at, and our Presidential contests seem to be degenerating into a mere struggle for office; believing that the virtue of our women is the basis of the family and the family the corner stone of the State, and knowing that women, the natural educators of the race, are also the chief victims and sufferers from the vices of licentious and drunken men, the Moral Education Societies affirm that the time has come when the mothers and sisters, the wives and daughters of the men who cast the votes, East, West, North and South, should unite in protesting against placing at the head of this nation a man who has been guilty of criminal offences against women.

Resolved, That public and private character are inseparable.

Resolved, That Grover Cleveland, by his immoral character and criminal conduct, testified to by reputable and responsible men (not politicians), and not denied, but apologized for by his friends and partisans, is an enemy to woman's virtue, and is, therefore, unworthy the confidence and respect of every man who has any regard for the good name and honor of his mother, sister, wife or daughter, or for the purity and sanctity of his home.

Resolved, That the elevation of this man to the highest office in the gift of a free moral nation would tend to demoralize the minds of our youth of both sexes, and precipitate ruin to this republic.

Resolved, That through the victims of Grover Cleveland the purity of womanhood has received a deadly blow. Therefore, we call upon woman in every station of life, high and low, rich and poor, the cherished wife and the betrayer's victim, to do all in their power to prevent Grover Cleveland being made the Chief Executive of this nation.

CAROLINE B. WINSLOW, M. D.,
Corresponding Secretary M. E. S.

Names of the officers of the Moral Education Society, Washington, D. C.: Susan A. Edson, M. D., President; Ellen M. O'Connor, Ellen M. Sheldon, H. B. Johnson, Vice-Presidents; E. F. P. Pitts, Recording Secretary; C. B. Winslow, M. D., Corresponding Secretary; Jerusha G. Joy, Treasurer; Ruth C. Denison, Auditor.

He Does Not Want a Hangman for President.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* I am a Virginian, and was an old line Whig before the war, opposing secession; but, like many others, went with my State. After reconstruction, I became a Democrat, and have since shared the vicissitudes of that party.

I had hoped the Democratic Convention at Chicago would have nominated one of our tried and true statesmen—such a man, for instance, as Allen G. Thurman of Ohio, a Virginian by birth; but Governor Cleveland was selected, much to my disappointment. I read in THE SUN of recent date the republication of two executions occurring in Buffalo, wherein Mr. Cleveland officiated as Sheriff, and personally carried the death sentence into effect. While I have no doubt he conscientiously performed the disagreeable duty imposed upon him, my notions of the Presidency are so exalted, I cannot reconcile myself to the filling of that office by an incumbent who has served as public executioner.

There is an eternal fitness in things, and when a man becomes a Sheriff, with all attendant responsibilities and misfortunes, he cannot, however deserving he otherwise may be, obliterate the bar sinister which follows the occupation of a Calcraft. VIRGINIA.

An Old $50 Note.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* I have a $50 bill issued by the Bank of Commerce at Savannah, Georgia, on Jan. 1, 1862. Can it be redeemed in New York, and where? A SUBSCRIBER SINCE 1836.

JERSEY CITY HEIGHTS, Sept. 8, 1884.

IT WAS A CASE OF CONSCIENCE.

But the Rev. Mr. Weston's Bank Notes were Counterfeits All the Same.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—A clever plan to swindle the Government in a small way was tried at the Treasury Department a few days ago. An effort was made to keep the matter a profound secret, and it would, probably, have succeeded but for the inadvertence of a clerk, from whom the particulars were learned today. Last Friday afternoon, as Treasurer Wyman sat alone in his office, a clerical-looking gentleman entered and introduced himself as the Rev. Horace Weston of Syracuse. He informed Mr. Wyman that some two weeks prior he had been called to the bedside of one of his dying parishioners, a wealthy distiller of that city. The gentleman made some disclosures of rather a startling nature, and among other things informed Mr. Weston that some years previous he had defrauded the Government of $1,600. He desired to make restitution, "and," concluded the minister, rising from his chair, "he confided to me this amount, from which you will please deduct the necessary sum, I relying upon your honor to preserve my friend's *incognita*." So saying, he opened his purse and handed Mr. Wyman two $1,000 bank notes. The Rev. Mr. Weston, being a very respectable looking person, Mr. Wyman took the money. He had no suspicion that all was not right. Making a memorandum of the amount, he handed the whole to a messenger, with instructions to bring him $400.

Meanwhile the Rev. Mr. Weston, who proved to be something of an art connoisseur, began a very intelligent criticism of an oil painting directly over the Treasurer's desk. In the midst of his talk the messenger returned and whispered something in Mr. Wyman's ear which caused that gentleman to leap from his chair and hurry into the cash room. An examination of the notes showed them to be finely executed counterfeits. Mr. Wyman rushed back to his office, from which he had been absent only a minute or so, but the swindler had fled. The building and grounds were hastily searched, but the Rev. Mr. Weston could not be found, nor has he been heard of since.

WORKING FOR BUTLER.

Organizing Clubs in the October States to Support Him.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 9.—The Butler boom struck Ohio yesterday. Col. Lee Crandall of Washington arrived here to-night in the interest of Butler.

"I have been through Maryland," he said, "organizing Butler clubs, and will strike into West Virginia next. We are anxious that those two October States shall poll as large a vote as possible for Butler, so as to encourage the November States. I find a strong and growing sentiment among the masses for sturdy old Ben. Up to 1878 I had always been a Democrat, but became disgusted with their position at that time on the money question.

"Mark how the Greenback-Labor party is growing. In 1876 Peter Cooper, our Presidential candidate, polled 80,000 votes. In 1880 Weaver, running on the same ticket, received 350,000 votes. Butler will beat that increase in a larger proportion than Weaver beat Cooper. Still, I do not think we can elect Butler at this election; but his run will awaken the people, and he will be elected in 1888. That is what we are working for. He will receive the strength of our party—the anti-monopolists, the Patrons of Husbandry, the Granger Society, and will draw largely from union men and Knights of Labor. He is honest, a friend of laboring people, aggressive, and a man whose offic al and social record is clean. Thousands of Republican and Democratic voters will support him. Thousands are heartily tired of the Republican Shylocks of the North and the Democratic Bourbons of the South. Democrats who can't go Cleveland and his monopolistic principles will vote for Butler. His vote will surprise the old moss backs. Yes, sir, if not this fall Ben Butler will be elected in 1888."

THE FREEDOM OF WORSHIP BILL.

Mr. Grady Says Gov. Cleveland Took Care Not to Let it Embarrass Him.

Gov. Cleveland's attitude toward the Freedom of Worship bill, which was designed to secure to inmates of public institutions the ministrations of clergymen of their own denomination and the religious services of such denomination, is described by ex-Senator Grady in a letter to *Justice*.

Mr. Grady says that when the bill had passed the Senate and was before the Committee of the Whole in the Assembly, it was reported that Gov. Cleveland's influence was being exerted to prevent the bill coming before him for approval. When a motion to advance the bill was negatived and the Democratic Assemblymen "most intimate with Governor Cleveland voted in the negative, Mr. Grady called on the Governor. He says:

"The Governor stated that the disposition to be made of it would result in great embarrassment to him if it came before him for approval. He said that it was a matter of religious discipline that ought to be settled outside the Legislature; that he had spoken to a prominent Catholic lawyer, and had suggested that the difficulty should be compromised, and he offered his influence to induce the managers of the House of Refuge, who were opposing the bill, to concede the essential claims urged by the advocates of the measure."

The House of Refuge managers would not make the concessions, and after long debate a motion to make the bill a special order was laid on the table. The following Democrats who are said to be intimately identified with the Governor's administration, voted so to dispose of it: Messrs. Atkinson, Cary (the bosom friend of Corkett (the Chairman of the committee from which the bill was reported), Cronin, Dunn, Fitz Patrick, Gackenheimer, Miller, Nelson of Otsego, Rice, Thomson of Jefferson, and Wilcox. A two-thirds vote being required to adopt the motion to make the bill a special order, it failed, and so its defeat prevented the taking of even the consideration of the measure, the Governor was saved from the embarrassment he so much feared.

The Pope Seeking an Indulgence.

ROME, Aug. 8.—On Saturday, Aug. 2, the Holy Father went early in the morning to the Pauline Chapel, which is the parish church of the Vatican, to say mass and gain the so-called indulgence of *Portiuncula* or *Perdono di Assisi*. This indulgence, which can be gained only once by the living and as many times as the Church is visited for the relief of the dead, was granted to St. Francis of Assisi in a vision by our Lord, and was confirmed by Pope Honorius III. Gregory XV. extended it to all the churches of the Franciscan order, and Innocent XI. made it applicable to the dead.

Besides the Franciscan churches, this indulgence can be obtained by visiting in Rome the churches of St. John of Lateran, St. Mary Major, St. Mary of Grace, near Porta Angelica, and the Redemptorist Church of St. Alphonsus on the Esquiline. This last is included by the privilege of Leo XIII.

His Holiness, accompanied by all the members of his secret antechamber, the master of ceremonies, and his secret chaplains, celebrated mass. He gave the communion to all his household and to several strangers invited to the ceremony. Among those who received the communion from the Pope's hand were all the Irish students of the Franciscan Convent of St. Isidorus, near the Capuchin Convent of Piazza Barberini.

New Plays at the Greatest of Theatres.

From the St. James's Gazette, July 27.

The Comédie Française will produce this winter no fewer than six new pieces; and a certain number of revivals, several of them very interesting, are being prepared. A new comedy by M. Raymond Deslandes, called "Antoinette Rigaud," is already being rehearsed. This will be followed by a comedy from the pen of M. Edmond Gondinet, called "Un Parisien, Raymonde," a comedy or drama by Messrs. Theuriet and Morand, and a new piece for the present without a name, by M. Edouard Pailleron. The three other new works are all in one act. One of them, "La Femme de Socrate," by M. Théodore de Banville, is in verse. "La Leçon d'Armes," by M. Verconsin, and "L'Héritière," by M. Morand, are in prose. The "Hamlet" of Alexandre Dumas and Paul Meurice, is to be revived; also two comedies by Regnard, and Corneille's "Polyeucte," with the vigorous Mounet Sully in the principal part.

A Former Anti-Butler Man for Butler.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* I voted against Mr. Butler when I believed in the *Boston Post*, but when I voted my own convictions I voted for the Hon. B. F. Butler every time, and I intend to this time if I live. Butler's Democracy suits me, for time has told me that he is for the people every time, and I believe that your Democracy means a Government by the people and for the people; and when parties do not carry out that principle they must fall sooner or later.

I believe I am a workingman in every sense of the word; have been in the position which I now hold for the past sixteen years, and have not missed more than ten mornings opening the store in that time, and I am only a clerk. J. C. PETTIGRELL, Newburyport, Mass.

Henry Bergh Wanted at Asbury Park.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Henry Bergh or some of his officers are needed at Ocean Grove and Asbury Park. In the grove they drive unshod mules, and over in Asbury Park I saw a little white donkey with a collar chafing a great sore on its neck. I called a policeman, and wanted the colored boy who was driving the donkey arrested. The officer looked quietly into my face and said: "Oh, faith, young fellow, there are other horses down here driving around every day in a far worse condition." I am astonished to see two places where so much religion is taught and temperance inculcated allow dumb brutes to be abused.

JOHN H. SMITH, 222 East Eleventh street, city.

Bad News From the States.

"I have some bad news for you," said the clerk to a Montreal landlord.

"What is it?"

"Another big bank defalcation in the States."

"That's not bad news," said the landlord with a grin.

"But the defaulter has committed suicide."

"That is bad news," said the landlord with a groan.

Not Very Strange.

"In looking over the bank book," said the new bookkeeper, "I find on a stub the sum of $10,000 as having been checked out, but there is no mention of the amount in the bank's statement, and no cancelled check. Isn't that rather strange?"

"Not very strange," said the old gentleman. "I believe I have the check in my pocket. Yes, here it is. My daughter was married recently, and it figured among the wedding presents."

ANTI-MONOPOLY PUSH-CARTS MUST GO.

Florist Morris Says he is the Victim of an Alderman's Revenge.

John Morris of Jefferson Market, florist and anti-monopolist, was baking in yesterday afternoon's sun when he was refreshed by seeing a truck stop at his stall and his push-cart loaded into it by the truckman. The push-cart had been standing on the sidewalk.

"Heh! what you doing with my push-cart?" he cried.

"Orders of Superintendent Blumenthal of the Bureau of Encumbrances," said the truckman coolly.

Mr. Blumenthal, the truckman explained, had informed him that one John Morris's push-cart was taking up too much of the sidewalk. Then the truckman picked up another cart belonging to one of Mr. Morris's neighbors and drove off for the foot of Gansevoort street, where rubbish is dumped.

"What are you going to do about it, John?" said a bystander to Morris, who was pathetically watching the truckman around the corner.

"Do! I'm going to fight." Afterward he said to a SUN reporter: "Now, you wouldn't suppose that that little push-cart act had anything directly to do with the Broadway franchise give away, would you? But it does. You know I was Chairman of the special committee appointed from the Anti-Monopoly League to oppose the Broadway scheme before the Railroad Commissioners, and by all means possible. Well, we have opposed, and, consequently, have incurred the enmity of the Aldermen who overruled Mayor Edson's veto. Now about the push-cart. Alderman Hayes is a Republican, who voted to give away the franchise, and his brothers Solomon and Jacob keep a market here and furnish the Alderman with ready money. Mr. Joseph Blumenthal is a dear friend of Alderman Sayles. Suppose a friendly Alderman says to a superintendent of push-carts: 'Morris's cart is on the sidewalk,' and how much more must you suppose?"

Superintendent Blumenthal was sitting on the steps of his residence at 172 East Seventy-third street last night. He said to a reporter:

"I don't even know whether such a thing as the kidnapping of Mr. Morris's push cart has yet taken place. If it was done this afternoon it will be reported to me to-morrow. Alderman Sayles did speak to me some weeks ago about the sidewalk being blocked by Morris's cart, but it was just as I was going into the country, and I left no orders concerning the matter. A day or two ago I happened to meet Sayles, and he reminded me that I had done nothing about Morris's cart, so I gave my orders, and I presume the cart has gone; but if it has been wrongfully taken, he can get it back with an apology. Sayles or no Sayles, Democrat or Republican, makes no difference to me. If Sayles puts out a cart in the way I shall kidnap it."

BUTLER MEN FALLING IN LINE.

The Organization of Clubs—Letters from the Rank and File.

On Saturday last a Butler and West club planted an iron liberty pole in Bolivar, Allegany county, N. Y. A meeting was held in the opera house in the evening, the sky was illuminated with fireworks, and much enthusiasm was manifested. Farmer J. E. Dean of Richburg and others made speeches. The pole is 100 feet in height, and is painted red, white, and blue. It is six inches in diameter at the butt and three-quarters of an inch at the top. As the hickory pole was a fit emblem of Andrew Jackson, so is the iron pole a fit emblem of Ben Butler.

A NEW BUTLER CLUB IN JERSEY CITY.

A Butler club was organized at 161 Monticello avenue, Jersey City, on Monday night. H. A. Barbier was elected President, S. Sted Vice-President, G. W. Russell Secretary, and T. Geir Treasurer. Mr. Barbier