The Sun.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1884.

Amusements Today.

American Institute	[illegible]
Billy Wood's Theatre	[illegible]
Bong an Panorama Company	[illegible]
Casino	[illegible]
Daly's Theatre	[illegible]
Eden Musee	[illegible]
Grand Opera House	[illegible]
Koster & Bial's	[illegible]
Madison Square Theatre	[illegible]
Niblo's Garden	[illegible]
People's Theatre	[illegible]
Star Theatre	[illegible]
Thalia Theatre	[illegible]
Theatre Comique	[illegible]
Tony Pastor's Theatre	[illegible]
Union Square Theatre	[illegible]
Wallack's Theatre	[illegible]
8th Avenue Theatre	[illegible]
23d St. Theatre	[illegible]

Subscription by Mail—Post Paid.

DAILY, Per Month	50
DAILY, Per Year	$6 00
SUNDAY, Per Year	1 00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year	7 00
WEEKLY, Per Year	1 00

THE SUN, New-York City.

Advertising Rates.

DAILY AND SUNDAY [illegible] ordinary advertising; large type, [illegible] cents, and displayed positions 50 cents to $2.50, according to [illegible]

WEEKLY, 50 cents a line, [illegible] extra charge for large type. Preferred positions from 25 cents to $2.

Marriages and Deaths.

Hereafter notices of marriages and deaths will be received at the rate of [illegible] cents a line. They should, however, be [illegible]

A New Story by Bret Harte.

We propose to publish on Sunday, the 16th inst., a charming little story from the pen of Mr. BRET HARTE. Its title is "Sarah Walker," and it is not a tale of life in California.

This story will appear at the same time in several other journals that are associated with THE SUN in a newspaper syndicate. In this combination the *Philadelphia Times*, the *Chicago Inter-Ocean*, the *Boston Herald*, the *Chronicle* of San Francisco, the *Sunday Standard*, the *Times-Democrat* of New Orleans, and we hope several other leading newspapers will be included.

Twenty-four hours more have passed and the result in the great State of New York and in the country at large remains undetermined. The returns come in so slowly and with confusing effect; those from counties upon which heretofore we have been accustomed to rely differing wholly from those which our own sources of information supply. We infer from the returns thus received up to the hour of going to press that CLEVELAND has a plurality in this State of more than 1,000.

The Associated Press returns give the State to BLAINE by something less than 1,000.

What is the Cost of Lying?

In a time of great political excitement like the present there is nothing that postponed so much as sound information. Their craving for actual knowledge, for the grounds of sober judgment, seems to be swamped with a natural fealty to gross falsehood and most eager heed to all things that move in the direction in which their sympathies are already established. From the whirling distraction of confusing and exciting rumors they turn to mere assertions for the facts, the cold truth. What does it cost?

Yesterday, as on the day before, the adherents of BLAINE were assured, in language that defied all doubt or contradiction, that he had swept the country like a political tornado. Their fondest hopes were gratified, and they rejoiced inwardly and outwardly. CLEVELAND's friends, on the other hand, were told in terms of equal vehemence and overwhelming conviction, that all fears and doubts of his success were forever vanished and that the Presidency was his. They, too, gave way to their emotions without restraint, and both coming in contact in all their working hours, unavoidably engendered much heated feeling and no little bitterness.

Now, neither BLAINE nor CLEVELAND had swept the country in any vision or degree, and the newspapers which so confidently deceived and misled their readers knew it just as well as THE SUN did. The leading BLAINE organ, in the fulness of its determination to wilfully misinform its readers, printed in its own columns a table of returns incorrect, too, because they had been in THE SUN the day before) which it footed up for BLAINE, while the figures in reality elected CLEVELAND.

The organs of the other side did equally well for their candidate, and between the two sources of misinformation and the gratuitous lying of the bulletins that were put forth all day to fan the excitement and attract the crowds, the public was gulled and harried into a condition of positive exasperation. The evil tendency of such a course is quickly manifested in the state of feverish and unwholesome uneasiness which it creates and the occasion of disorder which it affords in a great community like New York.

It was the very time of all others when a newspaper could best serve its readers and allay their fears and anxieties by a simple statement of the truth. Sound information was what people most needed and what apparently they got least of. Since the polls closed on Tuesday THE SUN has spared neither expense nor pains to lay the facts before its readers. It has given them all that energy and enterprise could secure to them, and it has left it to them to determine for themselves whether they liked it or not.

The end is not yet, but the fullest illumination that can be shed upon the result will be found in THE SUN's columns, where all the news there is has been collected and intelligently presented.

Facts will prevail, and THE SUN shines for all.

Worse than Folly.

In a close election in this State it is not possible to ascertain the result without delay. Remote and outlying districts cannot be readily reached, and we have to wait for the actual figures before we can determine the general result.

Some citizens, yielding to the excitement which reckless and sensational papers have sought to promote, have allowed themselves to become persuaded that this delay has a sinister meaning; that a fair count will not be had, and that certain capitalists and politicians have put their heads together to defeat the will of the people. A call was published last evening for a meeting in Wall street to-day to protest against such a condition of things, and demand an honest count and honest returns.

This is an act of folly, and the result of the perversion and vitiation of the news which has been going on for the last few days. The State of New York will be carried by the man who has received the most votes, and by nobody else. There is no power that can wrest it from him, and it is an insult to the people of this country to intimate even the possibility that the crime committed against them eight years ago can be repeated.

No, there can be nothing but a fair count in New York, and if it gives the State to GROVER CLEVELAND there is nothing under heaven to prevent that he shall take his seat.

What Labor Wins.

Should it prove true that GROVER CLEVELAND has wriggled into the Presidency by dint of popularities in the political States so insignificant as to be almost invisible, the friends of labor have no reason to be disappointed by their defeat. Their disapproval of the position taken on the tariff by the majority of Democrats in the lower House of Congress, and their profound distrust of the Democratic candidate, have come within a hair's breadth of offsetting, if they have not actually outweighed, the most tremendous defection from the Republican party that has been witnessed since the war. They have given a proof of power and sound of a deep note of menace that will be marked hereafter with deference and anxiety by national conventions and Federal legislators. Henceforth, acceptability to workingmen will be a prime prerequisite of Presidential candidates, and the free trade element of the Democratic party will hardly be suffered any longer to dominate its councils and imperil its success.

The fact that an official count will scrupulously be needed to ascertain the true result of the contest in New York supplies a conclusive demonstration of the blunder committed by the Democratic National Convention in refusing to endorse the free trade proclamation of a Congressional caucus, and in forcing on the Ticket a nominee notoriously repudiated by a fraction of its Democratic elections. Weeks of hot work the rich and high-sounding manifesto of that Convention to conquer the assent of a minority by which the votes of New York may have chosen CLEVELAND President, with the counsel majority of nearly 2,000 by which he was elected Governor only two years ago. We can not doubt our Democratic brethren from other States, and the event bears out our warning that CLEVELAND's nationwide majority in 1882 was a chance—not a bubble, a delusion and a snare. And now, as Northern Democrats consider the huge gaps opened in their ranks since 1876, as they contrast the narrowness with which they have escaped ruin under CLEVELAND with the ugly majorities by which the little grounds of New York, Indiana, New Jersey, and Connecticut were swept by SAMUEL J. TILDEN, they may well ponder in bitterness, "Verily, give no back my legacy."

When we turn from the vote for the Chief Magistrate to the effect of the election on the Federal Legislature, the revolt of the hard-working masses in our manufacturing States against a shameful candidate and a speculative fiscal policy is even more manifestly marked, and, so far as the outlook for protection is concerned, it has been substantially successful. When the new Senators are chosen by the Legislatures just elected, the upper House of Congress will be made impregnably protectionist for several years to come. In the lower House the Democratic majority has been cut down at least two-thirds, and in almost every locality in which it has taken place in districts where the Democratic candidates were given up as free trade men, the Morrison bill certainly would have shortly disappeared, and not a good many protectionist Congressmen in the bodies of Illinois and New York would have to answer Mr. Cleveland and Mugwumps by substituting protectionists of an antagonistic tendency. It is indeed beyond dispute that no treaty known with which many Democratic politicians and Democratic newspapers in the doubtful States disclaimed free trade proclivities, but for the assurance thus implanted in the Democratic masses that protection had no unflinching champions in their own ranks, the protest against the Mongrel tariff and against the free traders' candidate for President would have been overwhelming.

Looking back, then, over the battlefield we can see that an indisputable and solid triumph has been won by the hosts of working men, who felt that the hour had come to discipline the Democratic party. It is evident that GROVER CLEVELAND, however willing, will never have a chance of signing a tariff bill framed for revenue alone. There is even good ground for hope that SAMUEL J. RANDALL and his protectionist confederates will control the caucus of Democratic Representatives in the Forty-ninth Congress.

Cheer Up and Brace Up!

Now that the Presidential election is over and all the rest of mankind at peace, why should not everybody return to his regular pursuits and do what he can toward making everybody as happy as he can?

We have a boundless expanse of fertile soil, an abundance of food and clothing, a great number of factories with almost unlimited capacity for production, and the most extended system of cheap transportation in the world; and yet business is everywhere stagnant. Under the stimulation of the lowest prices known these twenty years, it is only reasonable that affairs should begin to revive, and they doubtless will, but the business men of the country can help it along by calmly considering the situation and seeing how good it is after all.

It will be remembered that the shrinkage in values began to show itself immediately after the assassination of President GARFIELD, and with it came a limitation in the output of woollen and cotton goods, followed by the shutting down of mines, furnaces, rolling mills, factories, in short, what EDWARD ATKINSON calls a "general paralysis of trade." But the country has, nevertheless, continued to increase in population, and add by immigration alone, so that we now have five million souls more than the fifty millions we had at GARFIELD's death. This vast multitude of people have all got to be fed, clad, and sheltered. With a steady limitation of production in many directions we have had an enormous increase of consumers; and the first thing we know the surplus will have disappeared, and there will be a short stock of everything but virtue, followed by a revival of trade.

The darkest cloud that now seems to be overhanging the country is the depression in the market value of railroad securities and the lack of confidence in the honesty and intelligence of railroad management. The war of rates now prevailing between the trunk lines, except the Pennsylvania, is ruinous and inexcusable, for its only result is to reduce the net earnings of the companies. It is a well-established principle that such a war cannot divert the flow of traffic from its customary channels, for any such durable length of time, and that in the end it will result in the long run under such competition exactly as it does under the maintenance of ordinary rates. It may compel reductions of rates, the rival learns the fact of once and makes a corresponding reduction, and so on the end each returns its customers and has no money by the amount of the reductions. Besides, it is equally well established that the limit of low rates, as compared with the cost of transportation, was reached five or six years ago, and a double penalty is laid on the country for the injury done in going beyond this limit, inasmuch as every other interest besides that of the railroad companies is involved in the dullness, distrust, and financial embarrassment which have followed the fall in the prices of railroad shares and bonds.

We do not mean to say that it is not possible to reduce the cost of railroad transportation still further. In fact, one of the hopeful factors in the railroad problem is that this cost can be materially reduced with the increase of traffic, the complete substitution of steel for iron rails, and of iron for wooden bridges, the lowering of grades, the straightening of curves, the substitution of heavier engines for lighter ones, of improved furnaces for the more economical consumption of fuel, and whatsoever other devices there may be for the promotion of safety and economy. But this must necessarily be a gradual and not a sudden process; and however much the stockholders may gain by it, the public will receive a much greater benefit in the increased stability and certainty which will thereby be imparted to all classes of business and all branches of trade.

Meanwhile this railroad war is nothing but a stock-jobbing operation on one side and idiotic stupidity on the other; and the sooner it is played out and stopped, the better for the public as well as for stockholders and bondholders.

One Word from One Man.

An interesting subject for speculative thought may be found in the question, How far may the course of political events, the fortunes of great parties, and the destinies of a nation be influenced by a single word spoken by some far-witted individual?

In the sober seriousness of the morning after, this question is worth considering.

Suppose that the thirty-six votes of New York elect CLEVELAND and defeat BLAINE. Suppose that in a total vote of twelve hundred thousand in New York CLEVELAND carries the State and wins the Presidency by a plurality of a thousand or so.

This means that if two thousand or twenty-five hundred citizens of New York—say, less than one-quarter of one per cent. of the voters of the State—threw BLAINE overboard at the last moment, and went for CLEVELAND, their decision settled the result for the whole country.

Six days before election day a Siburian or only Palæozic bigot, the Rev. SAMUEL D. BURCHARD by name, completed an alliteration that swelled in his foolish mouth by presenting Mr. BLAINE as the enemy of "rum, Romanism, and rebellion."

Was there left enough in this one word Burchard to turn the votes of two or three thousand men from BLAINE to CLEVELAND?

If CLEVELAND gets in the political service rendered by this otherwise uninteresting theologian should entitle the Rev. SAMUEL D. BURCHARD, D.D., of New York, to a first-class consulship abroad.

The Judiciary Elections.

For Judges of the Court of Appeals there was no contest at the late election, both parties agreeing that CHARLES A. RAPALLO, Democrat, and CHARLES ANDREWS, Republican, ought to remain on the bench of that court. They were renominated by both parties, and of course elected.

A Superior Court Judge was chosen in the Third District of Brooklyn, in which Albany is the debatable. A strong effort seems to have been made to defeat the Hon. WILLIAM J. GAYNOR, whose term of fourteen years as a Judge of the Supreme Court expires in December next; but the returns indicate that he has been re-elected, as he deserved to be. He is the Presiding Justice of one of the General Terms, which are the appellate divisions of the Supreme Court.

The result of the local judiciary election in this city is to keep upon the bench those three Judges of the Court of Common Pleas who are already there: RICHARD L. LARREMORE, JOSEPH F. DALY, and HENRY WILDER ALLEN.

Judge ALLEN has been on the bench only a short time, having been appointed to succeed Mr. Justice VAN BRUNT, now of the Supreme Court, by Governor CLEVELAND. We commended the appointment when made, and see no reason to change the view we then expressed.

Judges LARREMORE and DALY both deserved to be reelected.

It should also be said here that the unsuccessful candidates were all good men, and some of them exceedingly well fitted for judicial office. The people were fortunate in having such an excellent list of names to choose from as were presented upon the various judiciary tickets this year.

A Question for a Contemporary.

"A United States Senator is to be chosen by the Legislature to succeed Senator LAPHAM, Republican, whose term expires on March 4, 1885," says the *New-York Tribune*.

"Mr. LAPHAM, it is evident," adds our esteemed contemporary, "is to have a Republican successor." This prediction accords with our own figures as to the political complexion of the next Legislature.

And now we will ask our neighbor a question:

Is that Republican successor to be Mr. WHITELAW REID?

Why not?

INTENSE EXCITEMENT IN BOSTON.

A Solid Mass of Humanity in Front of the Newspaper Offices Cheering and Hissing.

BOSTON, Nov. 6. The interest in the result of the election continues unabated in this city. The streets in the vicinity of the newspaper offices present a most remarkable appearance to-night. Washington street, from Broomfield to Sudbury, is one solid mass of humanity, making it impossible for a person to pass through. As the returns are announced upon the *Herald* bulletins and from the *Journal* bulletins directly opposite, the crowds cheer or hiss as the result is favorable to the preferences of the observer. The excitement is intense. Papers were seized from newsboys and burned, pictures of Blaine and Cleveland were seized by the crowd and torn up, and there have been many personal encounters. The crowd has begun to one of the fashionable glass residences of the Federal office and section signs and frames have been thrown at the windows. Six arrests have been effected in connection with the newspaper burning affair. At the Democratic headquarters the Democrats were burning red lights and discharging rockets, and taken altogether, the demonstrations never before been surpassed in the streets of Boston.

Americans in Paris and London Excited.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—The excitement in the American colonies of both Paris and London continues to favor bets over the close Presidential contest in America. The news received from the death of [illegible] as to whether Mr. Blaine or Mr. Cleveland [illegible] Extras were issued [illegible] in America.

Coming East to Help Fix Cleveland's Cabinet.

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 6.—William F. Vilas [illegible] Democratic Congressmen-elect [illegible] Cleveland's Cabinet. It is said [illegible] Postmaster-General.

President Arthur Reads the Newspapers.

President Arthur was at the Fifth Avenue [illegible] in the evening.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—The postponement of the opening of the New Orleans Exposition until the 15th of December was made solely to insure the attendance of the President, who is to officiate at the ceremonial. As Congress will meet on the first day of that month, he could not conveniently leave Washington at the time originally proposed for inaugurating the Exposition. The brief delay between the intended and the actual dates will be profitably employed in giving finishing touches to the great buildings and the immense collections they contain, which far surpass in magnitude and in effect the first designs of the promoters.

When the two foremost officers of the Government in a foreign country charge each other respectively with frauds and felonies, and publish their criminations and recriminations, the service in which they are engaged is not likely to be much benefited by the presence of either of them in an official capacity. Mr. Bingham, our Minister at Japan, and Mr. Van Buren, Consul-General at Kanagawa, have been indulging in a fierce personal warfare for a long time, and the Department can only decide between them by an investigation of both, which is not an edifying spectacle for the Japanese.

This is the second time Mr. Van Buren has got into hot water with his chief. The scandal at Vienna, which Mr. Jay was constrained to expose, should have barred his appearance into any public employment, and would have done so if the Secretary of State had not wished to provide for a favorite man who had been released from prison. When Congress takes hold of this subject it will be in a temper not to be appeased by unpleasant revelations of diplomatic and consular delinquencies.

A joint committee was appointed at the last session of Congress to inquire into the organization of the Signal Service, the Hydrographic Office, the Geological and Coast Surveys, and other scientific bureaus, with a view of reducing the expenditures and of giving greater efficiency to the work. This matter was referred to the National Academy of Sciences. The report of that body recommends a new department to take in all these bureaus.

The Congressional commission will meet here next week to consider this report, and the whole subject. It is easy to foresee that the Hydrographic and other officers of the various organizations will be exerted to preserve their present independence of each other. Consolidation would deprive them of prestige and power and of the separate appropriations they now enjoy. It is easy to see, in a general way, the gain to the public from the Academy's plan, which, if efficiently organized under a proper head, would save many hundreds of thousands of dollars every year. But to do this a new department is by no means indispensable to be desired reform, which can be achieved under the head of a bureau.

The Geological and the Coast Surveys have distinctive work at hand that might easily have been avoided. They have become independent bureaus, and one of them comes to the Treasury Department, and the other to the Interior Department, but both are occupying the same ground. So it has been and of several other of the scientific bureaus that could be placed under the charge of a single chief.

Mr. Henry S. Sanford is to be associated with Mr. Kasson at Berlin in the work of the African Congress conference. It is evident that Portugal is to be driven to the wall, and that Portuguese discovery and of possession will count for nothing when the great powers have an interest to be served.

NO NEW PARK JUST YET.

We May Pay Our Debts, Build Our Volunteer, or Cancel the Law.

To Honest Taxpayers, Consult Your Interests.

SIR: There is every reason to suppose that the constitutional amendment which was voted for yesterday has been adopted. It provides that no city whose population exceeds 100,000 shall incur an indebtedness in an amount which, including existing indebtedness, shall exceed ten per cent. of the assessed valuation of the real estate of such city subject to taxation as it appeared by the assessment rolls of said city on the last assessment for State or county taxes prior to the incurring of such indebtedness. In cases where the present indebtedness exceeds such ten per cent., no further indebtedness shall be incurred until that existing shall by the amendment takes effect shall be reduced within such limit. This amendment is not, however, to prevent the issue of revenue bonds or of those required to provide for the supply of water.

The assessed valuation of real estate in this city subject to taxation as appears by the Comptroller's report for 1884 is $1,119,245,557; ten per cent. of this amount is $111,924,555.70. The total bonded indebtedness of the city to-day is $[illegible]; or, exclusive of revenue bonds, $[illegible]. On the 1st of January, 1885, the total indebtedness will be $[illegible]; the total bonded indebtedness of this city, as I am informed by the Comptroller, will be $[illegible]; or, exclusive of revenue bonds, $125,[illegible]. [illegible]

A recently made application to the Supreme Court for the appointment of Commissioners of Appraisal to appraise the awards to be made to the owners of lands taken for new parks under chapter 522 of the Laws of 1883. This act provides that such awards and allowances shall be paid in bonds of the city. It would seem, however, that under the amendment referred to such bonds could not be issued. It is true that there is a provision in the act allowing the owners of lands taken to receive payment in assessments, but such payments would have to be provided for by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment out of the annual tax levy, for the Legislature certainly did not intend that the entire cost of the new parks should be taken