The Sun.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1885.

Amusements To-day.

American Institute—Industrial Exhibition.
Bijou Opera House—Adonis. 8 P. M.
Casino—Nisch. 8 P. M.
Comedy Theatre—Kelar. 2 and 8 P. M.
Daly's Theatre—The Magistrate. 2 & 8 P. M.
Eden Musee—Tableaux in Wax, &c. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M.
Grand Opera House—Alone in London. 2 and 8 P. M.
Harrigan's Park Theatre—Old Lavender. 2 and 8 P. M.
Hooley & Dial's—Noonan. 2 and 8 P. M.
Lyceum Theatre—In Spite of All. 8 P. M.
Madison Square Theatre—Sealed Instructions. 8 P. M.
Niblo's Garden—Minstrels. 2 and 8 P. M.
People's Theatre—Nobody's Claim. 2 and 8 P. M.
Standard Theatre—Mikado. 8 P. M.
Thalia Theatre—Der Weg Zum Herzen. 8 P. M.
Tony Pastor's—Captain of the Queen's Own. 8 P. M.
Union Square Theatre—A Moral Crime. 8 P. M.
Wallack's Theatre—La Femme à Papa. 8 P. M.
23d Avenue Theatre—Rorback. 8 P. M.
8th Avenue Theatre—Mikado. 8 P. M.
34th Street Theatre—Evangeline. 8 P. M.

The First Duty of the Democracy.

The present Republican majority in the Senate, including the vacancy to be filled from Oregon, is eight, which will stand until the 4th of March, 1887. In all matters of public policy and of important appointments made and to be made needing confirmation, the new Administration is practically at the mercy of its opponents for half of Mr. CLEVELAND'S term of office.

For two years, at least, the measures to be recommended by the President will be confronted with a determined opposition in one branch of Congress, made fierce by the defeat of BLAINE and by the desire to recover possession of the Government in 1889.

This prospect, in a political point of view, is too serious to be slighted with indifferent attention, because if the existing condition of Congress should be prolonged for four years, the Administration would be powerless for needed legislation throughout Mr. CLEVELAND'S term.

It is easy to foresee from the utterances of Senators like EDMUNDS, SHERMAN, LOGAN, WILSON, CONGER, ALLISON, and others, that the Republicans intend to resist and to reject many of the principal appointments. To justify this hostility, they propose to use the circular letter of the Postmaster-General, which assumed to define the meaning and the application of "offensive partisanship."

The Republicans in the Senate will fall into line behind these leaders by a natural law, even if there should be no concerted action at the outset. A caucus is not needed to organize an opposition against a Democratic Administration. The first object of the Republicans will be to break it down, and they will take any means to attain that end.

Will the Senate be Republican until 1889? That question must be answered by the elections in Ohio, New York, and Virginia this month and next, and by other elections in 1886. The terms of twenty-five Senators will expire on the 3d of March, 1887. Of these nine seats are held by the following Democrats: GRAY of Delaware, JONES of Florida, GORMAN of Maryland, GEORGE of Mississippi, COCKRELL of Missouri, FAIR of Nevada, JACKSON of Tennessee, MAXEY of Texas, and CAMDEN of West Virginia. The seat in Nevada is the only doubtful one of the nine, and that is controlled by the longest purse. If Mr. FAIR desires a reëlection he will probably get it.

The sixteen Republicans to retire are MILLER of California, HAWLEY of Connecticut, HARRISON of Indiana, CONGER of Michigan, HALE of Maine, DAWES of Massachusetts, MCMILLAN of Minnesota, VAN WYCK of Nebraska, SEWELL of New Jersey, MILLER of New York, SHERMAN of Ohio, MITCHELL of Pennsylvania, ALDRICH of Rhode Island, EDMUNDS of Vermont, MAHONE of Virginia, and SAWYER of Wisconsin.

Democrats think they have good fighting chances in Connecticut, Indiana, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, and Virginia. Five of these seven Senators would give the Democrats a majority of two. Four of them would tie the Senate, and in this event Vice-President HENDRICKS would become a power through his casting vote.

If the Senate is to be redeemed from Republican ascendancy, and the Administration is to be sustained by that body during the latter half of Mr. CLEVELAND'S term, the Democrats have no time to lose in harmonizing their differences. Nor can the Administration stand a passive spectator of contests upon the results of which the future of the party so largely depends.

The Right Man at the Right Moment.

"To the Massachusetts Sixth," says Mr. JOHN G. NICOLAY, private secretary of President LINCOLN, in his work entitled "The Outbreak of Rebellion," "belongs the unfading honor of being the first regiment, armed and equipped for service, to respond to the President's call."

LINCOLN'S proclamation calling forth "the militia of the several States of the Union, to the aggregate number of seventy-five thousand," in order to suppress certain unlawful combinations, "and to cause the laws to be duly executed," was dated, issued, telegraphed, and published early on Monday, April 15, 1861; and on Tuesday morning, April 16, the Sixth Regiment of Massachusetts militia, Col. EDWARD F. JONES commanding, though made up from several towns and villages, mustered on Boston Common, armed and equipped, in answer to the call. On Wednesday evening Gov. ANDREW sent it on its way to protect Washington from the imminent danger of capture. On Friday morning it baptized with the first blood of the war the streets of Baltimore, on the anniversary of the battle of Lexington, when the first blood of the Revolution was shed. The same afternoon it was quartered in the Senate Chamber at the Capitol.

During the four years that followed, many better drilled and more experienced regiments than the Massachusetts Sixth took the field. Compared with some militia regiments that reached Washington a week later, it had been obscure and unknown. But it leaped into undying fame because it was foremost in the fray. Shiloh, Vicksburg, and Gettysburg were to follow, compared with which the fight in Baltimore, which then thrilled the continent, shrinks to the insignificant proportions of a street riot. But none the less was it destined to remain in history as the first shock of combat endured by the great army of citizen soldiers called out in defence of the Union.

Since Gen. EDWARD F. JONES has been nominated for the office of Lieutenant-Governor of the State of New York, it has been urged that other soldiers served longer in the war than he, yet gained less praise. No doubt this is true. He himself afterward served longer as Colonel of the Twenty-sixth Massachusetts than as Colonel of the Sixth, yet it is as Colonel of the Sixth that he will be remembered in the history of the war. Others found their sources of glory in subsequent famous achievements, but the honor of the Sixth and its Colonel is that they were promptest in their country's peril.

How great that peril was those who remember the week that succeeded the capitulation of Fort Sumter well know. The Confederate Secretary of War after this event predicted that the Confederate flag would float over the Capitol at Washington before the first of May. A few companies of regulars and marines, some District militia and citizens, and a few hundred Pennsylvanians, who, from their nearer locality, had patriotically gone to Washington without arms or equipments after the Sixth had started from Boston, were all the forces they found there. Six days later, on the 25th of April, the New York Seventh reached Washington.

The Sixth Massachusetts and its commander, Col. EDWARD F. JONES, the pioneers of a great oncoming army, had splendidly improved a great opportunity for fame in doing their duty to the country.

The Tremendous Change in France.

The election which took place in France on Sunday resulted in the collapse of a great party—the party created by GAMBETTA, which foiled the reactionary schemes of the DE BROGLIE-FOURTOU conspiracy, which forced Marshal MACMAHON to resign, and which for the last eight years has dominated the republic. Its arrogant, wrong-headed, but to all appearances unshakable, majority is lost. It will enter the new Chamber with a helpless, purposeless, hopeless minority, whose numerical weakness will be aggravated by intestine jealousies, rancor, and recrimination. Its components will gradually dissolve, swept toward the right or toward the left by the two main currents of opinion. Henceforth there are to be in France—as was the case after the downfall of the Girondists—only two great parties, the Radicals and the Reactionists, and high above the leaders prominent on either side, begins to rise the figure of CLÉMENCEAU.

So much at least seems certain, although no reports at all are yet forthcoming from some of the departments, although the returns received are incomplete, and although second ballotings will be needed to fill some 200 seats. But of the members known to have been chosen—about three-fifths of the whole number—so large a proportion are Conservatives, while among the Republicans so marked a preponderance belongs to the Jacobin contingent, that the Opportunists will meet the supplementary encounter in profound discouragement. Even if they could be rallied, and by a severe effacement of personal antipathies and rivalries manage to hold the greater part of the seats still vacant, they would, indeed, abate the humiliation of defeat, but they could not gain a victory. The majority on which they counted, and which they have enjoyed so long, has passed beyond their grasp; and although they should retain a slight numerical plurality over the more advanced Republicans, their moral ascendancy is gone. They have wasted their heritage; they have made the respected name of Opportunism a byword; they have had recourse in their dejection to the political weapon of the *scrutin de liste*, which the sinews of GAMBETTA might not have sufficed to wield; and they are laid low by the recoil of their own engine.

According to the prevailing, though not, indeed, inflexible, rules of political development, and particularly to the course of things generally observed in France, this striking revolution—it is nothing short of that—should not at once materially improve the prospects of monarchical reaction. This seems clear for many reasons. The monarchists will still be too weak in the new Chamber to do themselves much good, but they will be puffed up enough to do themselves much mischief. Then, again, this very election, inspiriting as it may be to the Conservatives, shows unmistakably that the predilections of the country are even yet decidedly republican. They are so because the great mass of rural voters who think more of concrete proofs of the national well-being than of political watchwords and professions, feel that the republic has not had an exhaustive trial, that it has still at least one string left to its bow. In all the recent hot debates over the FERRY programme of colonial expansion, the Radicals have laid quite as much stress as the Conservatives on the ruinous depletion of the nation's fiscal and military resources. The peasants are accordingly convinced that, so far as concerns one grievous source of waste—the policy of adventure—it would be as ruthlessly cut off by a CLÉMENCEAU democracy as by a resuscitated monarchy. They are disposed to believe, or at the very least to hope, that in all other directions also CLÉMENCEAU and the party whose helm sooner or later must be confided to his hands, will be able and willing to enforce those habits of rigorous economy which are indispensable to save France from bankruptcy.

Already, therefore, it looks probable that CLÉMENCEAU in his turn is about to have his opportunity. It may not come forthwith, for the remnant of Gambettists may not meekly resign themselves to the subordinate position to which they are irrevocably destined. They are still numerous enough to exact a show of deference, and to stand out for conditions of surrender. Places will have to be assigned to them in any Republican Ministry that has any chance of controlling the next Chamber. But their prestige has vanished, and whatever semblance of authority they may be suffered to preserve during the probably short-lived existence of the new assembly, it will be manifest to France that the sceptre has been taken from them, that the substance of present power and the hope of future supremacy have been irreparably forfeited.

Should Places of Vicious Resort be Licensed?

The control of the bars and liquor saloons of this city is vested by law in a Board of Excise Commissioners, and this Board as at present constituted is composed of NICHOLAS HAUGHTON, WILLIAM P. MITCHELL, and JOHN J. MORRIS. This Board has great power, for upon its fiat depends the granting of licenses, without which liquor or beer cannot be sold for consumption on the premises. Such consumption or drinking is enormous in the city of New York, as is clearly shown by the fact that during 1884-1885 8,557 licenses were granted, and the license fees or legal charges thereon alone amounted to the sum of $663,205; and when we reflect that statistics prove that nine-tenths of the crimes of violence committed should be attributed directly or indirectly to drink, it is evident that in order to insure the safety of the city no places of low resort should be licensed.

What is the practical working of the Excise Board, and what are the facts? Last week the Senate investigating committee commenced an inquiry into the modes and methods of the Commissioners, and the testimony of Commissioners MITCHELL and MORRIS, and of the Board's Chief Clerk, JOHN K. PERLEY, has been taken. It appears that the police Captains and the excise inspectors report to the Commissioners on the character of places sought to be licensed, and of the owners or keepers of such places. These inspectors are sometimes venal, as appeared where the occupant of 108 Bowery paid an inspector who had reported against his saloon twenty-five dollars, and a new report in his favor was then made. Yet, on the other hand, it may be said that when the case is too glaring the inspectors have to go, for the Chief Clerk testified that two inspectors had been dismissed within two months for attempting to blackmail liquor dealers.

Now, while it is true that it would not be fair to assume that the Commissioners or any one of them had any knowledge of bribes extorted by their subordinate officials, there is, aside from the operations of the inspectors, another serious question arising upon the evidence, and that question is this:

Does not the Excise Board license places of low resort, of whose bad character the Commissioners are morally certain? Such would seem to be the case. As one instance, we note that at a meeting of the Board a motion made by Mr. MORRIS to revoke the licenses of some gambling places upon which the police had made a raid the night before, was defeated by the votes of the other Commissioners; and the action taken in reference to certain notorious resorts known as the Argyle and Haymarket on Sixth avenue, the Cremorne on West Thirty-second street, and TOM GOULD'S in West Thirty-first street, well illustrates the remarkable obtuseness of Commissioners HAUGHTON and MITCHELL. Mr. MORRIS, on the other hand, appears to have done everything in his power to check and retard the manifest desire of the others to license nests of vice and violence. Mr. MORRIS testified:

"In January last the police raided several places where gambling was carried on. All of these places were licensed. I tried to get this evidence obtained by the police before the Excise Board. I could not do this, and some of the places which were then raided are licensed to this day. I always objected to the licensing of the notorious TOM GOULD'S place. There were lewd women visiting the place constantly. I have watched the place on many occasions to see the character of the persons going in there, and saw that they were of the most abandoned kind. I told my colleagues the result of my observations, and strongly protested against licensing the place."

Capt. WILLIAMS reported that the Cremorne was frequented by women of bad character, and he seems to have reported against licensing the other low dancing saloons in his precinct, but the excise inspectors made favorable reports, and the licenses were granted by a majority of the Board, Mr. MORRIS voting in the negative.

The ground taken by Commissioner MITCHELL in explaining his action is somewhat striking and novel. He knew nothing of these places personally, and he was guided by the inspectors' reports; but he assured the committee that he took special pains to ascertain the character of the applicants for licenses of TOM GOULD'S, the Cremorne, and the Haymarket. "I didn't know," said Mr. MITCHELL, "that GOULD'S was a resort for disreputable women. I can't tell whether a woman is disreputable or not. I did not think it my duty to investigate the place upon newspaper reports. I have no right to assume the bad character of a woman."

This would doubtless be true were the Commissioner sitting as a Judge in a divorce suit, but without making a judicial finding as to the character of any particular woman who might be seen flaunting about a low dancing saloon, we think an Excise Commissioner might from casual inspection of the place and its frequenters conclude that his discretion might properly be exercised either by refusing to license or by revoking a license already granted.

The New Elevator Law.

The amended building laws relating to this city, enacted by the Legislature of 1885, contain the following provisions in respect to the supervision of elevators:

"The Superintendent of Buildings, by and with the approval of the Board of Fire Commissioners, shall make uniform regulations for the periodical inspection of passenger elevators, with a view to the safety of passengers, and shall also prescribe suitable qualifications for persons who are placed in charge of running passenger elevators. The regulations so made shall require any repairs found necessary to be made without delay, and in case defects are found to exist which would endanger life by the continued use of such elevator, then, upon notice from the Superintendent of Buildings, the use of such elevator shall cease, and shall not again be used until a certificate shall be first obtained from said Superintendent that such elevator has been put in safe order and is fit for use."

This statute makes a notable addition to the authority of the Superintendent of Buildings here, and is an advanced step in the exercise of what is known in constitutional law as the police power of the Legislature. In other words, it is a little more paternal Government.

It does not go so far as to enable the Superintendent of Buildings to establish a particular pattern of elevator to be used in preference to all others, but the system of inspection which the law provides for may be so conducted in practice as to make it for the interest of persons having elevators in their buildings to select one make rather than another, as being that which most certainly satisfies the requirements of the inspectors.

As to the operators of the machines, the power of the Superintendent of Buildings is very broad indeed. He may fix a minimum and maximum limit of age, and he has already directed that they must be not less than eighteen years old. He may require them to be trained in the work before they shall be permitted to take charge of passenger elevators, and this he has done by exacting one month's previous instruction from a competent operator. It is somewhat doubtful whether under the terms of the act he could enforce a rule against reading novels or trying to learn stenography while managing an elevator, but we are satisfied that the attempt of elevator boys thus to do two things at once is a source of frequent danger.

It will be interesting to see what practical effect the operation of this law will have upon the liability of the owners of elevators in accident suits. Will there not be a tendency to rely upon the inspectors rather than upon their own watchfulness, and will not a compliance with the requirements of those officers be deemed a defence, in actions for injuries due to defective machinery, wherever actual notice of the defect is not brought home to the defendant?

The value of the statute as a safeguard to the public depends wholly upon the manner in which its provisions are carried out. The purpose of the Superintendent of Buildings should be to interfere as little as possible with the individual freedom of property owners, and yet insure the safety of passenger elevators.

A Fraud.

We published yesterday in the form of a telegram from Albany a passage said to be taken from a letter from President CLEVELAND to a friend of his in Buffalo, praising the Democratic State ticket and declaring his earnest wish for its success.

This seemed a suspicious thing when we read it, and now we learn through an official statement from the White House that it is a forgery.

Yet we have no doubt that Mr. CLEVELAND sincerely prefers that Governor HILL should be elected and that Mr. DAVENPORT should be defeated. In this White House communication we are informed that the President is a Democrat, and desires the welfare and prosperity of the Democracy. We have no doubt that this is his sincere and earnest feeling.

The double millionaire ticket is what the Democrats and some Republicans are calling the DAVENPORT-WADSWORTH ticket. The Republicans boasted in their Convention of the wealth of each candidate they presented for nomination. Did they overreach themselves in thus making sure of meeting their campaign expenses? It looks so. Money is not necessarily a drawback, but if the people fail to discover any more praiseworthy quality in a candidate than the possession of inherited wealth, it is natural that they should desire nothing for him except defeat.

"WILL CLEVELAND take off his coat and mount the stump for Candidate HILL," asks the *Elmira Daily Advertiser*, "as HILL did for CLEVELAND?" No. His engagements prevent; but he will vote for HILL.

CARL SCHURZ would be an ideal Civil Service Commissioner, but we are not sure that it would be the wisest thing for the President to appoint him, or for him to accept the place.—*Boston Herald.*

Why not? He was an accessory after the fact to the Fraud which put RUTHERFORD B. HAYES in the place to which SAMUEL J. TILDEN had been elected. That is the best possible qualification for a Mugwump.

After Gen. CARR'S nomination for the Lieutenant-Governorship there was a period of twenty-four hours in which the Republicans were stirred by the fear that he would decline the honor. He had previously declared that he would have the nomination for Governor or nothing, and his friends in Saratoga said that he went away vowing he would not accept second place.

What made him change his mind? Was he assured that Mr. IRA DAVENPORT'S health is such that he could not serve his term as Governor if elected? If that is what persuaded Gen. CARR, it is interesting newsito those Republicans who had expected to vote for DAVENPORT for Governor.

THEODORIC R. WESTBROOK, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of this State, who died suddenly yesterday, was a man of agreeable manners and of considerable ability. He was well known to members of the bar of this city, for he had held Chambers here on several occasions, and had in his own judicial district often listened to the arguments of New York lawyers who came before him in the great insurance cases a few years back. Some of his judicial methods and decisions were at one time severely criticised, and charges preferred against him were investigated by the Judiciary Committee of the Assembly, but it was not proved that he had been influenced in his action by corrupt or improper motives. While thus somewhat conspicuous on the bench, few persons remember that Judge WESTBROOK thirty years ago represented the Ulster county district in the Thirty-third Congress, to which he was elected as a Democrat in 1853.

Whatever enterprises the Hon. DAVID B. HILL has engaged in during the course of his life, he has never grown rich from any of them.

The French have held Tamatave, the chief port of East Madagascar, for more than twenty months, with little glory to themselves, for the Hova soldiers, whom they call "barbarians," have constantly besieged the place, have driven the French back when they have attempted to advance inland, and at last reports were again bombarding the town. Necessity has stimulated the manufacturing capabilities of the Hovas. They are making steel shells for their long-range Whitworth guns, are casting serviceable cannon, and they manufacture their own gunpowder and cartridges at the capital. English gunmakers supervise the work at the Government arsenal, and Col. WILLOUGHBY, an Englishman, commands the army of the Hova Queen, and recently commended his troops for their good discipline and coolness under fire. Hapless Tamatave has now been repeatedly bombarded, first by the French, and then by the Hovas. The French camp and heaps of ruins now line the shores of the splendid bay where two years ago 8,000 people lived.

The wicked Senator GIBBS seems to be making a great deal of commotion. Yet nobody can say that he is doing good by stealth.

The *Washington Post* says that President CLEVELAND can shake forty hands a minute when the crowd is large. Assistant Postmaster ADLAI E. STEVENSON can't shake as many fourth-class Postmasters as that, but he is a good man, and is doing well, nevertheless.

Bill Heartily Supported in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—Those Mugwumps who imagine that, because they have taken a stand against the Democratic ticket in New York, President Cleveland and his Administration must be in secret sympathy with them, would be surprised were they to come here, and see how they have depreciated in the estimate of everybody in Administration circles. Every Democrat connected with the Administration not only earnestly desires Hill's election, but foresees in Democratic defeat a very serious blow at the Administration itself. During all of Mr. Cleveland's term as Governor Mr. Hill was Lieutenant-Governor. He was elected on the same ticket, and pledged to the same principles. Every reform measure that Gov. Cleveland favored was cordially supported by Lieut.-Gov. Hill. The State Civil Service Commission bill itself could not have become a law had Mr. Hill tried to beat it. As presiding officer of the Senate the bill came into his hands in the closing hour of the legislative session. It was passed by the Senate, received his signature, and was hurried to the House before that body adjourned. A few minutes' delay on the part of Lieut.-Gov. Hill in affixing his signature would have killed the bill. The Lieutenant-Governor, in his desire to carry out scrupulously Gov. Cleveland's policy, signed the bill out of its order that it might become a law.

President Cleveland has every reason in the world for supporting Gov. Hill for the Governor's loyalty to him, and he sees, as does every member of the Cabinet, that if New York rejects Hill she passes judgment of condemnation on the national Administration.

Enemies of the Administration.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—The feeling among Democrats here against Naval Officer Burt on account of his declaration that he intends to vote for Davenport and discredit the Administration, under which he holds place, is intensely bitter. It is the general opinion that Burt ought to be removed, because he is not in political sympathy with the Administration. Many good officers of the Government have been removed for that reason. Mr. Burt's predecessor was one of them.

There are many inquiries here as to where Postmaster Pearson stands. Is he against the party under which he holds office?

They Wouldn't Have Dared to Abuse Him in 1861.

From the Boston Record.

Certain New York journals are busy at the blunder of belittling the war record of Col. E. F. Jones, the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant-Governor.

This is cheap work. Any Northern paper which had dared underrate his military record the day after April 19, 1861, would have been mobbed.

Canon Farrar on the Platform.

From the Philadelphia Press.

Canon Farrar stepped with a long, firm stride to the footlights last evening, when the Rev. Dr. W. N. McVickar introduced him. He wore a clerical suit of broadcloth, the coat buttoned closely around a straight high collar. His face is broad, the forehead high, the heavy brows level, and the hair, brushed well back, slightly gray. He placed his manuscript on a reading stand and began to speak in clear, powerful tones and with a strong English accent. His voice, however, has not a great range. He makes comparatively small use of inflection, and his tone is hard, rather than mellow and round. During the whole of the lecture he stood in one spot and made but few gestures. When he did move his arms it was not done with freedom, and the right forearm was chiefly brought into play in an up and down motion, parallel to the body.

The Democrats Hope So.

From the Newark Daily Journal.

President Cleveland, if all the signs are not fallacious, will prove himself to be another Andrew Jackson.

Is Gen. Carr Running for Governor After All?

A prominent Democrat said yesterday to a reporter of THE SUN:

"I am credibly informed that Gen. Carr positively refused to take second place on the Republican ticket until assured that Mr. Davenport's health was so bad that there will be very little hope of his serving out his term."

No Hazing at Harvard.

BOSTON, Oct. 6.—An attempt was made by the Harvard sophomores last night to revive hazing the freshmen. The college authorities, however, had put proctors in the various buildings, and the attempt failed.

The Statue of an Indian Chief.

OTTAWA, Oct. 6.—The imperial Government have presented thirteen six-pound bronze cannon for a statue of the Indian chief Joseph Brant. Brant was one of the English allies during the American war of 1812.

ALLEN G. THURMAN.

Stirred by John Sherman's Speeches to Take a Part in the Campaign.

COLUMBUS, Oct. 5.—A call upon Allen G. Thurman is as bracing as a sojourn upon the seashore. To the courtesy and hospitality of a gentleman of the old school he adds a fund of intellectual entertainment, ranging from witty anecdote, through reminiscence, to the profoundest discussion of affairs. His new home is a tasteful yet unpretentious stone front structure. The library, which is the Senator's chief abode, contains books, and little more. There is no suggestion of bric-à-brac, gorgeous rugs, quaint tapestry, or antique furniture. It is a room for books. The books are read. A spacious yard adjoins the residence. The award is the prettiest imaginable. It is good to see the Senator, seated upon the side portico, in his armchair, watching the children at their ball playing. The yard is the open resort of all the children in the neighborhood.

Judge Thurman has entered the campaign. He courted retirement. It was not decrepitude, for he is vigorous, but satiety that made him prefer the serenity of private life, the placid existence among his old friends and favorite volumes, but John Sherman's "diabolical"—he calls them diabolical—speeches have aroused the patriotism of the old Roman, and he has again put on the armor. The last of the series of three addresses he has been induced to make will be delivered at Loudonville, where five Democratic counties of northern Ohio corner. An immense tabernacle is to be erected, and however great be its dimensions, they will not be too great for the crowd assembled on Oct. 9. The ex-Senator looks forward to this event with pleasurable anticipation. It recalls a similar meeting during the Seymour campaign of 1868. Carpet-bag rule in West Virginia had then secured a Constitution which disfranchised nearly the entire white voting population. The people were in sore distress. The meeting was at Grafton. Upon a tongue of land between the river and the creek was erected an immense wigwam. Over 8,000 people crowded into it. The vastness of that audience, its earnestness, its manifest suffering from political evils, almost brought tears to Judge Thurman's eyes. He felt and said to himself that if there were any ability in him then was the appointed hour for its display. Without a note, without a prepared speech, he began where the inspiration from the outpouring suggested, and his effort is yet felt by himself to be the strongest of his life. It was but a short time afterward when a new Constitution remedied the outrages of the old.

The hope of returning Thurman to the Senate is a significant factor in the campaign. It will allure many a voter to the polls who, without such delusion, might be careless. But the organization of Ohio Democracy does not augur such a result, should the Legislature be of the proper complexion. To state merely the fact, younger men and younger ambitions are in the ascendancy. Thurman himself will never become an active candidate. He would not refuse—and who would?—the honor, if bestowed. His participation in this canvass is with no intent to enter for the Senatorial race. One phase of his mind upon this Senatorial question may be shown by one of his anecdotes. The other night a faithful adherent, with fond emphasis, told him that he must go back to the Senate, must die with the harness on. The Judge thanked him for his kind exuberance, with its obituary allusion, and then told this little story:

Some years ago ex-Mayor Wray Thomas of Columbus was crossing High street. He had just passed a chain gang of street cleaners, when one cried out his name. Gathering up his ball and chain, the man approached him.

"You don't know me, Mr. Thomas? Well, twenty years ago you first sentenced me to the chain gang. You knew me intimately then."

The ex-Mayor began expressing his sorrow at the fellow's plight, and his failure to reform.

"Oh, it used to be all right. When I knew all the gang we cracked jokes, and had jolly times. But there is an infernal lot of newcomers on the gang now. It isn't pleasant."

THE PRESIDENT SPEAKS.

He is a Democrat, and he Earnestly Desires the Success of his Party.

WASHINATON, Oct. 6.—Col. Lamont, upon being asked to-day about the alleged letter of the President to a friend in Buffalo endorsing the Democratic State ticket of New York, replied that if any such letter was extant it was a forgery. He said the President had not written any such letter, and such an expression of his views would be unnecessary—that in the minds of sensible people it would not be necessary for a Democratic President to write a letter endorsing the Democratic ticket of his own State. The only utterance the President has made on the subject was an answer which he dictated to Col. Lamont to be made to an inquiry sent him by a correspondent, and was as follows:

The President is a Democrat, and it is strange that any person should question his position. He earnestly desires the success of his party in the pending elections in New York as elsewhere, and any assertion to the contrary is utterly and maliciously false.

Dynamite and Gun Cotton Not Good for Shells.

From the Court Journal.

The experiments with high explosives have been concluded at Lydd. Although the results have not been of such a nature as to justify any practical use of dynamite, gun cotton, or other dangerous compounds in connection with shell firing, still much valuable information has been obtained. It is found that the effect of the explosives against earthworks, intrenchments, &c., is not greater than that of shells filled with the ordinary gunpowder, and, of course, the danger of premature "bursts" constitutes a drawback to their use. Gun cotton is of least value, the shells nearly all being "blind," i. e., the fuse fails to ignite, or rather to detonate the charges. Blasting gelatine, on the other hand, was found to act too soon, and it was this energetic compound which, after twice bursting the shells prematurely, on the third round shattered the howitzer from which it was fired.

Another method was that invented by a German who conducted his experiments in person, and this was, on the whole, successful. Nitric acid and another highly dangerous chemical were enclosed in the shells in glass flasks, and on the shock of discharge the flasks were broken, the two substances being subsequently thoroughly mixed by the rotation of the shell in its progress through the air. The second shock, when the shell struck the ground, exploded the latter with excellent effect. It is admitted that where it would be necessary to make a breach in a fort or vessel defended by metal plating of any kind, these shells would be superior in effect to the ordinary projectiles fired with gunpowder. Their action is local—that is, the whole, or nearly the whole, of the force is expended on the spot where the shell strikes. The blasting gelatine is now being utilized by the Royal Engineers, who are about to conduct a series of interesting experiments in its use in connection with the demolition of stockades and other similar defences. The question will have been thoroughly gone into before the stock of explosives is exhausted.

A Queen who Wanted the King to Dye his Hair.

From the London Figaro.

At a very early age King Humbert began to grow gray, and although he has seen but two and forty winters they have left so much of their snow upon his head that his wife, Queen Marguerite, is growing unhappy about it. Her Majesty has a woman's aversion to white hairs, and recently, "after much persuasion," induced the King to allow her to order a case of hair dyes from Paris.

The hair restorers arrived, and the next morning her Majesty, on descending to her gardens, as usual before her designer, was surprised to find that one of her pet dogs, a favorite white spaniel, had become of a bright apple green. In the course of her inquiries she met her husband, who at once offered an explanation. "You see, my dear," he said, "that before trying those 'hair washes which are not dyes,' that you have so kindly procuring for me, I was anxious to try their effect, and I accordingly rubbed one handful into your little dog. You see the result! To-morrow I propose to try another kind of preparation on your pet parroquet." The Queen took the hint, and the dyes, and left King Humbert to grow gray in peace.

What Did Mr. Cleveland Whisper?

From the Washington Post.

The crowd at the President's reception yesterday was not so large as usual. In the middle of the session of visitors was a small, rather loudly dressed lady of uncertain age, who was leading a little girl baby by the hand. The little thing stood scarcely two feet high. The mother smiled sweetly upon the President as she grasped his hand, and the President smiled upon her. Encouraged, perhaps, by this, she stood still, and then remarked, indicating the two-foot-high cherub: "This is my baby."

"And a pretty little thing it is, madam," replied Mr. Cleveland, the smile still visible around his lips.

"And it's only 2 years old," persisted the mother. "Won't you kiss it?"

The President looked at the crowd yet to be shaken, looked at the little mite he had been asked to embrace, and the smile fell with a dull, sickening thud. He whispered something in the lady's ear and she retired.

He Paid.

From the Detroit Free Press.

"I notice by the papers," he said, as he waited for the froth on his beer to settle, "that a man in a Chicago saloon fell dead just as he finished drinking a glass of beer."

"I see dot same thing in der papers, too," replied the saloonist.

"Curious, was it?"

"Vhell, I don't think so. You see, he drank oop dot beer und said: 'Charge it to me!' und der bartender he put it on dot slate und tape him on der head. Is vhat almost safery day somebody drops deadt here!"

He laid a hickory club on the bar and looked the man full in the eye, and the beer was hardly down before it was paid for.

A Pigmy Among Giants.

Young Lady (at the Polo grounds)—Oh, George, who is that sweet little fellow in the base ball suit—a son of one of the players?

George—That is Corcoran, one of the New York Giants.

Committed Suicide in a Church.

BUFFALO, Oct. 6.—John H. Trimen, janitor of the First Presbyterian Church, while in the church today committed suicide by shooting.

TRYING TO GALVANIZE SHEPHERD.

The Old Ring Crowd in Washington Scheming to Get Back the Broken Boss.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—Articles are beginning to appear in the former Ring organs here in favor of a demonstration over Boss Shepherd when he returns from Mexico shortly. Many strangers who come to Washington say: "Well, Shepherd paved the streets and made this a beautiful city, if he was a corrupt man." This is the language of ignorance. The plans for beautifying Washington were not Shepherd's, and, so far as he attempted to carry them out, he injured the city.

First, all the avenues and streets have been repaved since the Shepherd Government was abolished, for which repaving the United States Government advanced the money, and as the taxes are paid into the United States Treasury by the property holders of the District, a certain portion is deducted until the Government is reimbursed. The wood and concrete pavements laid under Shepherd's direction were utterly worthless, and he knew them to be worthless in other cities before they were laid in Washington. Propositions made by the most responsible patent pavement companies from New York and other cities to lay first-class pavements were rejected because they declined to pay a large bonus to the middlemen of the Shepherd Ring.

Second, under the pretence of improving the city, Shepherd and his Ring committed wholesale robbery, and left the city so largely in debt that if all its property had been sold under the hammer it could not have discharged the obligation. Over 60,000 trees were planted, which cost $6 each, with a box, when they could have been furnished for $1.40 apiece. The main sewers were built mostly of salmon brick, when the contracts and specifications required arch brick throughout. The superintendents in charge of these sewers were in some cases shoemakers and tailors, drawing handsome salaries, who were brought here from the various States and appointed through the influence of Senators and members.

Boss Shepherd built rows of mere shells of houses, and sold them to Ring contractors for thrice their value. This was one way of paying for contracts. The records of the Recorder of Deeds will show which contractors bought these houses, and the records of the District Government will show that these very contractors got large contracts. Shepherd gave his particular friend, one of the largest contractors, three times a fair price for materials furnished. He had no hand whatever in the beautifying of the parks, which, being the property of the United States, are under the direction and control of the Commissioner of Public Buildings and Grounds.

Add to all this the false overmeasurements, the double charges in different appropriations, the excessive assessments for work, a great part of which had already been paid for by the general Government; the expenses remitted from corporations to be imposed upon the already burdened district, the $300,000 paid to subsidize the District press, the immense sums overpaid to contractors, &c., and it will be seen what an incubus he was.

Those persons who defend Boss Shepherd are of two classes—those who are misinformed and do not know the true facts of his career, or those who were in some way interested in the Ring. This is, in brief, the history of the man for whom the Washington *Post* and other Ring newspapers want to get up a reception.

AMUSEMENTS.

Judic in "La Femme à Papa."

The third impersonation by Judic in her series of comedies at Wallack's Theatre was reached last evening. It was that of the artless girl beset by complicated wickedness in "La Femme à Papa." The actress was therein at her best, so far as related to the employment of her superb skill in quietly expressing the perplexity of a maiden thrown unwontedly into predicaments; and she was at her worst in being physically quite unsuited to the assumption of juvenility. The mimic adventures in which she figured were those of a diffident bride, who thought herself married to a scandalous old man, while in reality she had, by a happy blunder, been made the wife of a desirable young one; and who, in the period of misunderstanding, was whisked briskly about by zealous protectors and ardent assailants. Throughout these scenes Judic kept herself in that seeming state of alarmed surprise and covert cunning that are the material and spirit of her acting. She sang the songs provided for her in the piece with a clear, light, melodious voice, and with charming expertness of expression. The audience, which was large enough to nearly fill the theatre, accepted her entertainment in quiet satisfaction, so far as could be judged by the evidently keen appreciation of the niceties of her art; but there was little enthusiasm; and only several of her songs caused recalls. The proportion of those who were disappointed, if not displeased, by the actress's undemonstrativeness was appreciable. On the other hand, the gentlemen, who composed half or more of the assemblage, were greatly pleased and very responsive. The company played in perfect harmony with its head, and in some respects admirably. The scenery was old, and could not have been chosen with much care, if access to the stock of the theatre had been gained. The costumes worn by Judic were handsome, and in one or two instances very costly.

Miss Ella Weaner in a Play.

There are performers on the variety stage capable of excellent character acting, and for years one of the best of these exceptional comedians has been Miss Ella Weaner, whose mimicry of the dandies of military and private life has had distinct and positive merits. Ambitious to transfer her entertainment to the dramatic stage, she is this week appearing at Tony Pastor's Theatre in "The Captain of the Queen's Own," a play in which she seeks to elaborate, as the hero, some of the peculiarities of her sketches. In this she is successful. However, she has been accompanied in her venture by too many of her accustomed companions. The company is composed mainly of persons barely tolerated by the dime boys, and not to be patiently borne with by dollar adults. To employ them as actors in a play, even in such a helter-skelter freak of botch work as "The Captain of the Queen's Own," is inexcusable. Miss Weaner must get rid of such associates on the stage if she would make the acquaintance of polite people in the auditorium.

Ex-Gov. Talbot Dead.

LOWELL, Oct. 6.—Ex-Gov. Thomas Talbot died here to-day. He was born at Cambridge, N. Y., in 1818. His parents were natives of Ireland. At the age of 13 Thomas went to work in a mill. In 1830 he went into partnership with his brother Charles at North Billerica grinding dye stuffs. The business was a success from the start, and the brothers, in 1857, established the present mill for the manufacture of woollen flannels. At the fall election in 1851 Thomas Talbot was elected to the Legislature, and subsequently was elected on the Commission to revise the Constitution of the State. In 1872 he was elected Lieutenant-Governor, and served as acting Governor when Gov. Washburn was elected to fill Senator Sumner's unexpired term. Three years later he was elected Governor, and served one term. He later became Chairman of the