The Sun.

TUESDAY, JUNE 15, 1886.

Amusements To-day.

Bijou Opera House—The Bridal Trap. 8 P. M.
Casino—Erminia. 8 P. M.
Cyclorama—Battles of Vicksburgh. 7th av. and 55th st.
Grand Opera House—Not One Word. 8 P. M.
Madison Square Theatre—Prince Karl. 8:30 P. M.
New Central Park Garden—Concert. 8 P. M.
Niblo's Garden—Uncle Tom's Cabin. 8 P. M.
People's Theatre—The Phœnix. 8 P. M.
Pasorama—Madison av. and 59th st.
Standard Theatre—A Nin Soldier. 8 P. M.
Tony Pastor's Theatre—Our Minstrel Boys. 2 and 8 P. M.
Windsor Theatre—The Colleen Bawn. 8 P. M.
3d Avenue Theatre—The Sea of Ice. 8 P. M.
5th Avenue Theatre—The Little Tycoon. 8 P. M.

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY SUN, *issued to-morrow morning, must be handed in this evening before six o'clock.*

Look Ahead.

The Assembly elections in this State next fall will decide whether a Republican or a Democrat shall be chosen as a Senator in Congress from New York for six years from March 4, 1887. Upon a joint ballot of both branches of the last Legislature, the Republicans had a majority of 36. The members of the Senate elected last year holding over, the Democrats must gain nineteen Assembly districts to have a majority in the next Legislature. To do this, if it can be done, will require strenuous and united effort on the part of the Democrats in every Assembly district in which they have a fair fighting chance.

By a continuous fraud upon the rights of the Democrats of New York the Republicans have succeeded in keeping control of the Legislature in spite of the fact that they are inferior in numbers. Two successive Republican Legislatures have refused to obey a plain command of the State Constitution, and the Democrats are still deprived of their proper representation. But this injustice should only make them the more resolved to carry the Assembly and give this great Democratic State a Democratic Senator of the United States.

In spite of the present unfair apportionment, the New York Democrats ought not to be discouraged. The work of the Republicans in the last Legislature was by no means good. The State Government is Democratic and the Federal Aministration is Democratic. The latter should make no delay in filling the Federal offices in New York with Democrats. A good beginning has been made, but the work should now be thoroughly done. Nothing which the Administration can properly do to strengthen its party in this State should be neglected. The New York Democrats will need all the votes they can get. The Administration should help them to the best of its power.

New Jersey this Year.

If the Democrats expect to elect the next President, they must now hold those doubtful Northern States which they carried for Mr. CLEVELAND. The results of this fall's contests in such States will be regarded by experienced political leaders as foreshadowing the determination of the Presidential campaign of 1888. In 1882 the Democrats elected the Governors in the usually Republican States of Massachusetts, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Michigan, and Kansas. They lost them all the next year, and have not regained them since, with the qualified exception that the Mugwumps gave Connecticut to CLEVELAND in 1884. A party that has long been out of power in the nation cannot hope for permanent restoration by lapses like these. It must stoutly hold what it gains. In the present emergency it would be unwise for the Democrats to forget that CLEVELAND'S defeat of BLAINE was due to an accident, or rather to two or three accidents, that happened at the very end of the canvass.

New Jersey has an election of unusual importance this year, whether viewed in a national or local light. Though inclined to be Democratic since BUCHANAN'S time, while nearly all the States around it were wont to go Republican, it is at this moment debatable ground. The Democrats can ill afford to lose it in the pending contest. In 1883 LEON ABBETT, Democrat, carried it for Governor by a majority of 6,809 over Judge DIXON. It gave CLEVELAND a majority of 4,412 over BLAINE. The result this year will be watched with peculiar interest, for to the eye of long-sighted politicians it will indicate the drift of the current for the great contest of 1888. Many a leader will say that if the national Democracy cannot bind such a State as New Jersey to their standard, their flag will trail in the dust when they meet the enemy on a broader field two years hence, whether the column be headed by the Plumed Knight or some less conspicuous figure.

The pending struggle is important for New Jersey itself. Seven members of Congress, the Governor, the entire Assembly, and about one-third of the Senate are to be chosen. The coming Legislature will elect a Senator in Congress in the place of WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Republican. The State Constitution prohibits two terms in succession to the same Governor. This rules ABBETT out for this year. He has been compelled to handle many thorny questions while in office, and is generally regarded as quite as successful a Governor as his immediate predecessor, Gen. MCCLELLAN. The foreshadowed candidates are too numerous to mention. WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS, Republican, and ex-Congressman HARDENBERGH and Attorney-General STOCKTON, Democrats, are perhaps the most prominent men yet named. There will be sharp strife for the control of the Legislature. If the Republicans have it Gen. SEWELL will probably be reflected to the Senate, though in certain contingencies PHELPS may try to get the seat. If the Democrats capture the Legislature, Gov. ABBETT or Judge ASHBEL GREEN may be the Senator. However, success on either side may produce aspirants not now dreamed of. Meanwhile the Democrats should see to it that they hold with the strong hand this important State.

French Pretenders to be Banished.

That the Expulsion bill, carried last week through the French Chamber of Deputies and introduced on Sunday in the Senate, will be promptly passed without amendment by the latter body may be taken for granted. Things have changed in the French Senate since 1877, when a majority of its members sanctioned MACMAHON'S dissolution of the Parliament to further the reactionary plot of the DE BROGLIE-FOURTOU combination. Since then not only have republican opinions of a pronounced radical tinge acquired a decided preponderance in the so-called upper House, but even conservative Senators were so thoroughly scared by the clamor of the Extreme Left for their abolition in the recent Congress of Constitutional Revision that they would hesitate to set themselves against a firm expression of the will of the people's direct representatives.

The sentence of exclusion pronounced last week by the popular branch of the legislature against the representatives of dynastic pretensions was unmistakable enough. So far as regards the Comte DE PARIS, with his male descendants, and Prince NAPOLEON, with his sons, nothing is remitted to the option of the Government. They are to be by law disqualified for residence on the soil of France, and any trespass by them on French territory will be punished by imprisonment, which may be prolonged for five years. There is not the slightest chance of the decision being revoked by any lawful processes of legislation, until the excluded persons see fit to disavow by public renunciation their preposterous assumption of an inherited right to rule their fellow citizens. A *coup d'état*, of course, is always possible in a country cursed with a huge standing army, but there is incomparably less danger of one now than there was under President MACMAHON, for stringent measures have been taken by Gen. THIBAUDIN, Gen. CAMPENON, and Gen. BOULANGER, who have successively filled the office of Minister of War, to remove notorious reactionists from all posts of authority in the military service.

Everybody knows that the *coup d'état* of Dec. 2, 1851, must have proved a fiasco as ridiculous as that of Strasbourg or of Boulogne, had not the control of the soldiers in and around Paris been perfidiously assigned to Sr. ARNAUD and the other tools of the conspiracy. It is because the French republicans have but little fear of being caught twice in the same military trap that they only laughed at the attempt of a royalist Deputy to describe the exile of the princes as a proof that the republic is on its deathbed. Quite on the contrary, their notion is that the republic, far from being afflicted with any mortal malady, has simply suffered from a fit of indigestion, from which it has relieved itself by a salutary purge. It is rather as a nuisance than a danger that M. le Comte DE PARIS has been roughly brushed aside.

For M. DE FREYCINET the lesson of last week's vote in the Chamber of Deputies is that he can perhaps retain office just so long as he consents to meekly register the wishes of the Radicals, and no longer. The motion to expel the representatives of repudiated dynasties was carried by a majority of over 100, which means, inasmuch as the 200 reactionists are certain to have opposed the bill, that not more than 25 professed republicans can have voted to continue that policy of toleration for which the Premier vehemently and successfully contended only a few months ago. It is well known that the exclusion, which M. DE FREYCINET is now forced to advocate from the tribune, was intensely repugnant to him and M. GRÉVY, and was only accepted in deference to the inflexible determination of a majority of his Cabinet colleagues. He only saved a rag of dignity by securing the adoption of a clause leaving the proscription of the brother and uncles of the Comte DE PARIS to the discretion of the Ministry for the time being. This ostensible proof of confidence is quite as likely to prove a snare as a gain, for if the Duc DE CHARTRES and the Duc D'AUMALE, from whom alone annoyance can be apprehended, are not summarily dealt with on the first disclosure of disloyal intentions, the Premier will have to bear the brunt of republican resentment.

The Value of Advertising.

The Rev. Mr. SCUDDER preached at Jersey City on Sunday from the text that the children of this world and in this generation are wiser than the children of light, the truth of which saying of Scripture, he thought, was now strikingly exemplified in the better understanding by worldlings of the advantages of advertising.

He would have the Church take a lesson from the men of business, and be vigorous in advertising the Lord's work, so that the things of heaven should be brought before the public as prominently as the things of this world. Accordingly he suggested "the distribution of religious circulars and the canvass of every house in the city in order that people might be brought into the fold."

But that is a very expensive and a comparatively ineffective method of advertising. Nor is it at all new. For generations religious tracts have been distributed from house to house by pious people, who have also stood at street corners handing them to such passers by as would take the gift, and yet the impression produced has been trifling so far as the awakening of an interest in religion is concerned. The effect has rather been to encourage ridicule of religion among the flippant and impious, and to lead others to regard the tract distributors as busybodies or as simple and rather silly men and women who did religion more harm than good.

But they are not more foolish than the men who think to advertise their worldly business to advantage by adopting all sorts of odd devices which attract attention merely. Walking advertisements are sent through the streets in fantastic costumes. Carts are fitted up with flaring transparencies. Dead walls are covered with multicolored signs and announcements. Stereopticons are put into use at night. Lithographs of women in scanty apparel and questionable attitudes are hung up in the windows of shops. Street and elevated car panels are filled with trade announcements. Boys and men stand along the street handing out bills, which are at once dropped to the pavement. Every householder is bored and irritated by the receipt of great numbers of circulars, many of which are produced at large cost. And in endless ways thousands of advertisers are spending their money without getting any adequate return for it. They do not understand that it is not enough to advertise, but that they must so advertise as to command respect for their business and to secure serious attention to what they offer.

The best place for an advertisement is in a newspaper of large circulation, and of character and influence; and nine-tenths of the money spent otherwise for advertising is wasted, whether it is put in handbills, in lithographs, or in circulars. The public read the newspaper, and an important part of its news is its advertisements. Almost invariably they throw away unread the handbills and circulars.

Therefore, if Mr. SCUDDER wishes to advertise the Lord's work, we advise him to let circulars alone and use the newspapers solely. But already every good newspaper advertises that work of its own motion and because it labors on the Lord's side.

Let There Be Peace!

It is about time for the excited Democrats of the Seventh Indiana Congress district to cease trying to cut one another's throats. The spectacle they are making is not a pleasing one except to the Republicans.

It will be remembered that there was more or less trouble between the late Vice-President, Mr. HENDRICKS, and Mr. W. D. BYNUM in regard to the Federal patronage at Indianapolis. It is charged that Mr. BYNUM treated Mr. HENDRICKS disrespectfully, and the enemies of the former, upon his renomination the other day, put up the Hon. LEON BAILEY in opposition to him. The bitterness of feeling between the two factions seems to be increasing. It has extended to the Democratic County Convention at Indianapolis, and bids fair to give the district to the Republicans.

About the merits of the quarrel it is hard to form and unnecessary here to express an opinion. It is plain, however, that, while many warm friends of Mr. HENDRICKS in Indianapolis think that their resentment against Mr. BYNUM is justifiable to the extent of defeating him, even at the cost of electing a Republican, yet some of his enemies in his own party are trying to ruin Mr. BYNUM politically by using the honored name of Mr. HENDRICKS for that purpose.

The Democrats cannot afford to throw away any Congress district, and the Democrats in the Seventh Indiana district owe it to the Democratic party to patch up their personal quarrels and save the district from the Republicans. The quarrel has probably become too bitter for either of the rival Democratic candidates to withdraw unless the other one withdraws also. The best way to honor the memory of Mr. HENDRICKS is not to enfeeble the party which he served so faithfully. Would not his advice be that both candidates should withdraw, and that a third, acceptable to both factions, should be nominated?

Diplomatic.

Mr. FREDERICK H. WINSTON of Chicago, who has resigned the post of Minister Resident and Consul-General to Persia after a few weeks in Teheran, gives as one of the reasons for his resignation the fact that "he finds the position a hollow mockery with nothing to do."

Mr. WINSTON is evidently unfitted for the diplomatic service of the United States, for the principal use and duty of an American Minister, in so far as he is not an ornamental exhibition, is to do nothing and lots of it.

Suppose that all our Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary, our Ministers Resident and Consuls-General, and our Ministers Resident not Consuls-General, who feel that their posts are a hollow mockery with nothing to do or nothing that couldn't be done just as well without them, should send in their resignations, what a list of vacancies there would be for President CLEVELAND to fill.

This Persian mission, at least, ought never to be filled again. The United States need a Minister Resident and Consul-General in Persia rather less than Mr. CROWLEY, the rising young chimpanzee of the Central Park, needs a first folio SHAKESPEARE.

One of the most distinguished Democrats of Illinois is the Hon. WILLIAM RUFUS MORRISON of Waterloo, and one of the most distinguished Democrats of Indiana is the Hon. WILLIAM STEELE HOLMAN of Aurora. And why should any Republican paper write about the two in this style?

"When MORRISON will lay his head
Upon Judge HOLMAN'S breast,
With HOLMAN'S arms about his neck,
In sweet, harmonious rest,
Then all the angels of the skies
In troops of white will come,
And hov'ring o'er the two will sing,
'Hail! hail! millennium!'"

These two gentlemen are friends, respecting and appreciating each other. Each has his own convictions of policy and of public duty, and both act according to their convictions; but there is no propriety in attributing to them any discord or antagonism. They aim at the triumph of Democracy and equal rights, and they are honest men.

One of the greatest stock speculations of recent times was completed through the passage by the Legislature of the bill limiting the price of gas in this city to $1.25 for a thousand feet. Nobody will tell how much money has been made by the sharp fellows who sold gas stocks short.

Major WRIGHT, the Indian Agent at Rosebud, has a good deal of trouble just now with his dusky wards. About a month ago he found fault with one band for settling down on a tract which he thought unfit for tilling, and ordered them to another, under the threat to keep back their issues of ploughs and supplies. The Indians promptly marched in a body, armed with knives and revolvers, to the agency building, and demanded their farming tools and food, under threat of taking them by force. The agent rallied his Indian police, and a fight seemed impending, when the agent yielded, giving them their provisions and tools.

Now a second trouble has arisen. A party of Crow Indians, under WHITE BULL, has been visiting the Sioux at Rosebud, and the latter asked permission for themselves and their guests to make a return visit. This Major WRIGHT declined to grant, on the ground that it was not wise to have hundreds of Sioux away from the reservation at once, as was proposed. This answer seems to have infuriated TWO STRIKES and TURNING BEAR, the former of whom says that he and his friends will go any way. It is to be hoped that some amicable arrangement will be effected, as it would cause much uneasiness if the irascible TWO STRIKES should make a third strike and go out on the warpath.

A correspondent, of home rule sympathies, proposes to boycott BASS's ale because he read in last Sunday's SUN that "BASS, the brewer, would contribute liberally to the Government election fund." He is under a delusion. The Government is contending for the cause of home rule, and so, indirectly, the more BASS's ale our correspondent drinks, the more he will help BASS to put up for the cause of justice to Ireland. But our correspondent's enthusiasm should not be permitted to run away with his principles of sound temperance.

The recent launch of the Tchesmé and the opening of the new dock at Sebastopol by the Czar were made to emphasize as strongly as possible the change in Russia's relations to the rest of Europe brought about within the last thirty years. The Czar's order, recalling that in those earlier times the Black Sea fleet sacrificed itself to Muscovite welfare in general, declares that this fleet is now to be restored, and that he has no doubt it will prove worthy of the Russian sailors of thirty years ago:

"On the sea which witnessed their gallant exploits I confide to you the defence of the honor and safety of Russia."

The Tchesmé is a vessel worthy of any fleet, having a displacement of 10,181 tons, with eighteen inches of armor and half a dozen 12-inch guns, besides ten machine guns and full torpedo appliances. Several new gunboats were laid down on the day of the launch.

Next to Mr. CLEVELAND'S marriage the great popular success of the day is Brother BLAINE'S Irish speech at Portland. JOHN BOYLE O'REILLY declares there's no demagogism in it.

"Cooking in Boston is bad" is the malicious statement of THE SUN. That depends where you go to find the cooking. We can match DELMONICO, the Windsor, or Fifth Avenue at a few hours' notice.—*Boston Journal.*

You can get to DELMONICO'S, to the Windsor, or to the Fifth Avenue Hotel at a few hours' notice, and that is one of the privileges and advantages of living in Boston, instead of further away.

Many of the young gentlemen who are about to be graduated from college are now taking anxious soundings of what is known to undergraduate bards as the sea of life, and seeking some halcyon haven where they may find the luxuries of civilization. Is there not room for some of these young fellows among the statisticians of the Department of Agriculture? The statistics compiled by some of the "class secretaries" show positive genius in the compilers. Everything of contemporaneous human interest in the habits and peculiarities of their esteemed classmates is set down for the study of the sociologist. There are lists of men engaged, men who have been engaged, men who want to get engaged but can't, of smokers and chewers, of the lazy and the industrious, the fat and the lean, players of lawn tennis and players of the banjo—a whole world of statistics. The thoughtless may jeer at such statistics, but the collection of them shows that the collector has the main gift of an official statistician, the piling up of all sorts of unconsidered trifles. These gifts ought not to be hidden. There must be a place at Washington for these promising statisticians.

Gov. HILL is going to let the HUSTED bill to prevent the selling or giving away of liquor in State buildings die for want of his signature. This is well, for under that clumsy law he could not have offered in the Executive Mansion a glass of wine to Mr. RICE, his private secretary, or have permitted a physician to prescribe any alcoholic stimulant for an invalid there. But there was a good intention behind that bill. It was designed to shut up the gin mill started in the new Capitol last winter. The Capitol is a very large building, but there ought to be no room in it for a drinking saloon.

Gov. HILL has done what was to have been expected of him in vetoing the NOONEY Excise bill. This was part of a Republican job to increase Republican influence at the polls in this city—and Republican influence of the lowest order as well. Hereafter Mr. JOHN J. O'BRIEN will not trust Gov. HILL to aid his schemes.

BILL ARP drew a pretty pen picture of seven hundred girls in a North Carolina factory rolling cigarettes to the tune of the MOODY and SANKEY hymns they were singing. What would the genial Georgian say if he saw the pictures of the alleged cigarette girls that are displayed in New York cigar stores? And what would the North Carolina girls say?

POSSIBLE CHANGES IN THE CABINET.

Mr. Manning and Mr. Garland to Retire, and Don M. Dickinson and Henry G. Davis to Come in—Transfer of Mr. Whitney.

From the Providence Journal.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Mr. Manning's retirement from the Cabinet on Oct. 1 is, of course, inevitable; but Garland's going out at an earlier date seems to be almost a certainty. Mr. Cleveland has all along clung to the hope that he would be able to go through his Administration without a change of advisers. He said to each one when he invited him to become a member of his Cabinet that he expected him to remain with him through the four years of his Administration. He has found already that that cannot be. Ill health has compelled Mr. Manning to relinquish his post, and public scandal has made Mr. Garland's removal an imperative necessity. I think Mr. Garland's resignation may be looked for within the next thirty days.

Representative Randolph Tucker of Virginia, the Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee and one of the foremost lawyers in Congress, is perhaps as likely to get the place as anybody.

Another eminent lawyer who might be favorably considered by the President is his intimate friend, Don N. Dickinson of Michigan. Dickinson has recently come to the front as a party manager in that State, and is cutting quite a figure in its position. He wants to be United States Senator, but probably would take a seat in the Cabinet in preference. He has more energy and executive ability than Garland, Tucker, or Thurman, and is a much younger man than either, being a little past 40.

What would you think of William C. Whitney for Secretary of the Treasury? I fancy that will be the President's ultimate choice. Perhaps the President, in order to get his new friend, ex-Senator Davis, into his official family, would move Mr. Vilas from the Post Office to the Navy Department and make Davis Postmaster-General. Then we should have a Cabinet something like this:

Secretary of State, Thomas F. Bayard of Delaware; Secretary of the Treasury, Wm. C. Whitney of New York; Secretary of War, Wm. C. Endicott of Massachusetts; Secretary of the Navy, Wm. F. Vilas of Wisconsin; Secretary of the Interior, L. Q. C. Lamar of Mississippi; Attorney-General, Don N. Dickinson of Michigan; Postmaster-General, Henry G. Davis of West Virginia.

This would be an improvement on the present Cabinet from a Democratic and geographical point of view. It would mitigate the criticism that has been directed against the President because of an undue preponderance of New York in the Cabinet. It would leave that State only one member instead of two, as at present. It would strengthen the party in West Virginia, which has become a close and doubtful State, and it would probably help the Democrats in Michigan, where they have a fighting chance. It would relieve the Democrats in the Northern States to have one less Southern brigadier in the Cabinet. For this reason a change from Garland to Dickinson would be good if there were no other. A change from Vilas to Davis would mean thousands more of Democratic postmasters in very short order, and if there is any virtue in patronage, that would help the Democrats too.

The President's Salary.

From the Baltimore American.

A great deal of talk has been occasioned by the mention of the fact that the President always used new money. Some people laughed at the idea that he handed a crisp new $100 bill to Dr. Sunderland for his marriage fee, and, again, that he put a crisp new $5 bill in the collection plate at the Oakland church. People said, "Why, the President must have money made especially for him." The truth is, the President always receives new notes direct from the Treasury. He never gets old notes, except in change when he pays a bill or makes a purchase. The United States Treasurer, on the last day of each month, sends the President his salary—$4,166.66—the odd change in bright new silver and copper cents, and the notes all new and of the latest issue. Mr. Cleveland, like his predecessors, keeps a private bank account with Riggs & Co., and the day after he gets his salary he makes a deposit, reserving enough to pay current expenses. It is said that his account has always as large a balance as $35,000, as he has an income besides his official salary. Before he entered public life he made from $10,000 to $15,000 a year by his practice, and his expenses were not more than $2,500. He has saved much of his first year's salary, but now that he is married his expenses will increase.

A Meteor in a Pond.

From the Utica Herald.

A huge aerolito has fallen into Spring Pond, near St. Regis Falls, and nearly filled the pond. The body of water usually contained in the pond was nearly all spattered out, and the supposed smoke seen was steam, generated by the water running back around the heated mass. Mud was thrown into the tree tops, and trout were scattered promiscuously around the pond, literally covering the banks. The news soon became circulated through the neighborhood, and scores of boys and men were seen all day yesterday engaged in picking the fish up, and bushels of them were drawn away. The fish nearest the pond that flopped back into the still boiling water were completely cooked. This huge mass seems to be mineral, but has not cooled off enough yet to admit of an examination.

Mr. Jay Hubbell on 1888.

From the Detroit Evening Journal.

"Blaine can be nominated if he wants it; but the party cannot afford to go into another defensive campaign. I told his managers two years ago that they must ignore all charges and make an offensive campaign, but they knew better; it is scarcely necessary to say that Mr. Blaine was defeated."

Well, Rather.

From the Buffalo Courier.

The Sunday paper has come to stay.

Can this Report be True?

From Vanity Fair.

I hear that the Americans in Paris are very much annoyed because Mr. Vanderbilt has been blackballed at the Jockey Club, and they declare that no Frenchman who goes to New York shall be admitted to the Union or any other smart club there.

The Reflections of an American Nobleman.

From the Hon. Henry Watterson's European Letters to the Courier Journal.

I think if I were an English nobleman, as bless God I am not, I should be a Tory.

Good Sound Judgment in Missouri.

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

THE SUN is a very able newspaper.

A Taking Example.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

A Massachusetts spinster writes exultingly: "Thank God for Grover Cleveland! His example has aroused the manhood of Massachusetts. Last evening I received my first offer of marriage."

Which Is It?

From the Baltimore News.

Do the bald-headed men come to see the ballet, or does the ballet make the men who see it bald headed?

A Father, but the Father of his Country.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Your neighbor, the *World*, speaks of one Herr Washington, a Bavarian, as a "descendant of the great George." Now, will THE SUN be kind enough to inform us whether a childless man can have "descendants?"

N. C.

Oh, Yes!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Is the son of a foreign representative born abroad eligible to the office of President of these United States?

CONSTANT READER.

THE CINCINNATI POST OFFICE.

John Sherman Arguing Against the Confirmation of Mr. Riley.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads have been devoting the day to the consideration of the nomination of Mr. Riley to be Postmaster at Cincinnati, and were in session until nearly 5 o'clock this afternoon. Senator Sherman appeared to oppose the confirmation, and said he represented the views of all the Republicans and reputable Democrats in Cincinnati. He had no charges to make against the integrity or ability of Mr. Riley, who is a man of commercial standing and successful in business, but he objected to him because of his political associations. He was the figurehead of what was known as the "Boodle Ring" of Hamilton county, and, being a man of respectable associations in society and business, and of reputable character, had permitted himself knowingly and willingly to be used as a shield to cover their frauds. He had been selected by the "Boodle Ring" as a candidate for Postmaster, the most influential Federal office in Hamilton county, and the President appointed him over the heads of unobjectionable candidates who were supported by the reputable Democrats of the city. The Republicans and reputable Democrats had united to overthrow the boodle gang, and had been successful. Now the President, by recognizing the leader of the Ring, was assisting to restore it to power. It was an insult to the respectable people of Cincinnati to elevate such a man to office, particularly upon the recommendations of those who were back of him.

Mr. Sherman cited as an illustration of Riley's connection with the Ring the history of what is known as "The Highland House Convention," which, he said, was the most notorious political gathering ever held in any city, and at which all the political debauchery in Ohio originated. Riley was selected as Chairman of this Convention because he was the only man of respectability who would submit to the dictation of the Ring and carry out their plans. He acted as their creature on this occasion, a mere puppet who danced as the strings were pulled from behind. The programme was cut and dried, and Riley's rulings as Chairman were all prepared for him in advance. By those rulings 200 respectable Democrats, delegates who represented the commercial interests of the city, were ousted, and hoodlums were seated in their places. Mr. Sherman spoke at great length, and occupied the entire time recited Riley's political record. Senator Payne will reply to him in defence of Riley at the next meeting.

The Post Office Committee has concluded the investigation of the case of Patrick Glennan, Postmaster at Norfolk, Va., which has already been described in these despatches, and has taken testimony under oath to sustain the charges against him. The committee decided not to issue a subpœna duces tecum for the Postmaster-General and the papers on file in his department, as certified copies were elsewhere obtained, and it was not thought best to revive the old dispute between the Senate and the Executive over the requests relating to removals and appointments. The committee will report adversely upon Glennan's nomination and endeavor to have him rejected.

CHARLES S. WOLFE FOR GOVERNOR.

The Probable Candidate of the Prohibition Party in Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, June 14.—The *Evening Star* of this city makes the positive and apparently authoritative announcement that the Hon. Charles S. Wolfe will accept the Prohibition nomination for Governor this year. Mr. Wolfe ran as an independent candidate for State Treasurer in 1881, without a nomination from any convention or endorsement by any organized body, and received 50,000 votes. It is conceded that as the candidate of the Prohibition party he would poll at least double that number and make the defeat of the Republican candidate absolutely certain. On being asked to state directly whether or not he would be in the field, he replied:

"If I do I will take a place on a regular ticket. The last time I was virtually my own candidate, you know. I nominated myself and placed myself in the field. I did that on principle, because I could no longer countenance the methods of the Republican party. This time, if I go into the field, my nomination will be by a regular convention of a regularly organized party. I cannot conscientiously vote the Republican ticket. The Republican party has broken all of its pledges. It promised reform, and even when Gen. Beaver was nominated it was thought he should be selected that the reforms would be instituted at once, and many who would have been independents voted for him for that reason. But they were not begun. Things are going on in the same old Ring rut. The best men in the party are suppressed by the bosses and the worst men put forward. Those are the reasons why I will vote the Prohibition ticket this year."

MORRISON'S TARIFF BILL.

He Says if It is Defeated it Will be by the Votes of New York Democrats.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Mr. Morrison, in an interview with a reporter of the Associated Press to-day, said he would surely move to consider the Tariff bill on Thursday. He said very candidly that he could not speak positively as to the chances of success. It all depended on the votes of New York Democratic members, and had from the first. The Committee of Ways and Means was entirely harmonious, and could have brought in or called up a bill at any time since February, but he had deemed it unsafe to do so, knowing that he could not succeed without New York. The fact that the bill was favored by the Administration had led him to expect nearly a unanimous vote of its friends in that State; but he had finally determined to call up the bill without knowing more on the subject than he did at first, except that as he was encouraged by the late correspondence between the President and Secretary Manning. If the motion is defeated, he said, it will be by the Democratic members in New York, when he might reasonably expect them to be with the Administration.

Some Very Disappointed Men.

From the Denver Tribune-Republican.

The Supreme Court of Missouri has decided a question in the case of the State agt. Anderson et al. which is of interest to lawyers, and it may have the effect of deterring many criminals from appealing their cases.

The defendants were tried for murder in the Circuit Court of Carroll county and convicted of murder in the second degree, and their punishment assessed at ninety-nine years' imprisonment in the penitentiary. They took the case to the Supreme Court, and it was reversed on a technical point. Upon the second trial they were found guilty of murder in the first degree.

They of course were greatly disappointed at this, and again appealed the case. But notwithstanding the verdict of murder in the second degree at the first trial would look like an acquittal of murder in the first degree, the supreme Court has decided that the second conviction was right. The day for their execution has already been fixed.

The President Wants Time to Transact Public Business Without Interruption.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The following is furnished to the Associated Press with a request for publication:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, June 14, 1886.

Notwithstanding the announcement heretofore made by the President reserving Monday in each week for the transaction of such public business as absolutely requires freedom from interruption, he finds that, through ignorance of the rule adopted, or from other causes, the time he thus seeks to reserve is to a great extent encroached by those who call as much of a personal and social nature, or by the presentation of the business which might easily be postponed to another day.

At his request, therefore, every Monday, and at the same hour on Wednesdays and Fridays of each week, the President will meet all who desire to pay their respects. He earnestly requests that, with the exceptions above specified, the remainder of Monday and the afternoons of the other days in the week may be allowed him by the public, not for his pleasure, but for the performance of official duty and the transaction of the public business.

Proposed Reform in the Tariff.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Acting Secretary Fairchild to-day sent a communication to Mr. Morrison, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, in regard to the duties on silks, embroideries, laces, and leather gloves. He refers at length to the difficulties experienced in administering the ad valorem provisions of the present tariff with respect to the articles mentioned, and recommends the substitution of specific duties to the classes of goods concerning which controversies have chiefly arisen. He adds: "Should the recommendations made be adopted, it is confidently believed that the greater proportion of the contentions constantly prevailing at the port of New York with respect to appraisements will disappear, importations by regular merchants throughout the country become general, and the full duties provided by law be secured at a diminished cost of collection."

It Was a Love Match.

BUFFALO, June 14.—In talking about the White House wedding, Mrs. Folsom is reported by an old acquaintance to have said: "My daughter made an excellent choice, and it is really a love match. They love each other and cannot fail to be happy. Frances has no idiosyncrasies, is a well-educated woman of good judgment, and if I were a man is just the kind of wife I would like. Mr. Cleveland has always been kind to us, but I would not have allowed the tenderness of the acquaintance to have increased had I not believed it was for the best."

Mrs. Folsom was subsequently asked by a lady about the above statement and denied having made it. She refused, however, to deny that the views were hers.

Col. Folsom's Will To Be Probated.

BUFFALO, June 14.—Mr. Benjamin Folsom, cousin of Mrs. Grover Cleveland, came home to-night from Folsomdale, where he went to look over Col. Folsom's papers. No other will has been found than the one printed in THE SUN on June 8, and that will is to be probated in the Wyoming county Surrogate's Court at Warsaw on the 28th inst. Mr. Folsom expects to go to Omaha to-morrow, and Mrs. Oscar Folsom will start for Michigan on Thursday to visit her mother.

Nothing Like It.

There is no such compendium of news, no such mirror of contemporary history as THE WEEKLY SUN, $1 a year.

AN END TO THE EXCISE BILL.

Gov. Hill Vetoes the Measure by Which Mr. Nooney Was to Appoint a New Board.

ALBANY, June 14.—Gov. Hill has vetoed the notorious Nooney Excise Bill. It was, with the exception of the bill increasing the Commissioners and the expense of the new Aqueduct work, the worst product of this year's Legislature. For weeks the lobbies in the new Capitol were besieged by the scum politicians of both parties from this city, all working tooth and nail to secure the passage of this bill. There never was any attempt to conceal the fact that the measure was the result of a deal between the second-class Republicans and the subordinates in Tammany and Irving Halls, concocted by Republicans who hoped to continue and increase John J. O'Brien's power by playing upon that antipathy to Mayor Grace which had already gone to such lengths in Albany as to gain sympathy for him in quarters where he had previously been without friends.

The Mayor had appointed a new Board, and the old Board had begun its fight to continue in place. John J. O'Brien was credited with getting the magic of a Republican vote on occasions from a district naturally Democratic, by means of his influence with the old Excise Board, and it was understood in Albany a month ago that not only was he anxious for more power with the Board that President Nooney was to appoint under the new law, but that if the bill did not pass and Mayor Grace's new Board should triumph over the old one, John J. O'Brien would be apt to cut a much smaller figure in politics than ever before.

In partial confirmation of this, O'Brien was daily seen in the lobbies buttonholing the Senators and Assemblymen, and well backed up by the constant presence of Sheridan Shook, Robert G. McCord, Jacob Patterson, and others. It was understood that the new Board was already selected, whether by O'Brien or Nooney was not stated, and that Nicholas Haughton's name was to lead the rest.

But it does not matter now. If O'Brien's future depended on the bill it is a very dim and unpleasant one to-day, for the Governor sees neither reason nor rhyme in the bill. He says, in his veto message, that the Governor should not interfere to settle legal disputes between claimants to public office. "I am clearly of the opinion," he says, "that under the provisions of chapter 43 of the Laws of 1884, the Mayor had the right to appoint Excise Commissioners without confirmation. That Board should not be displaced merely because the old Board chooses to dispute this view and because the old Commissioners insist upon acting after their terms have expired." He says the bill appears to be a temporary expedient, cunningly devised, to deprive the present Mayor of his prerogative, and it recognizes the propriety of such power being lodged in the chief executive of the city by providing that he shall fill all vacancies in the very Board appointed by the President of the Aldermen, and that future Mayors shall make all future appointments.

Gov. Hill further says:

The bill is simply a scheme devised by the Legislature to decapitate certain officials, in order temporarily to make room for others. I cannot become a party to any such questionable proceeding. The bill is without merit, and would furnish a bad precedent, which would surely return to plague those who are now clamoring for its approval.

What New York city needs in this matter, as well as in most other matters to be affected by legislation, is—to be let alone. Special legislation in reference to its affairs should be avoided whenever possible. Bad precedents should not be created, even if good results might temporarily follow. Its Mayor should be permitted to exercise the proper functions of his office, and temporary expedients should not be resorted to in order to cripple or curtail his just powers.

Aside from these considerations, there is no necessity for the bill. The new Board is recognized as the legal Board by all the city authorities, including the police force, and is proceeding in the quiet and orderly discharge of its duties. The old Board has no authority in fact, and its orders and licenses are not respected anywhere, and it maintains its mere semblance or shadow of opposition to the new Board. If it shall still insist upon maintaining its existence, its legality can be quickly settled by a quo warranto proceeding by the Attorney-General.

A VICTIM OF THE CHICAGO RIOT.

Trying to Save Policeman Hansen's Life by the Infusion of Blood Into his Veins.

CHICAGO, June 14.—Nels Hansen, the policeman who was so severely injured in the Haymarket riot, and who has been wavering between life and death at the county hospital for several weeks past, had his left leg amputated on Saturday, and it was believed that the strain on his enfeebled system was too great. It was then decided by the hospital staff that the only means of saving his life or even prolonging it for a short time, was the infusion into his veins of a quantity of fresh blood from a healthy, robust man. Erick Egerles, the policeman's brother-in-law, offered himself for the operation, and this afternoon an incision was made in the principal artery of his left arm and four ounces of blood was allowed to flow out. An incision was then made in Hansen's right arm, and the process of transferring his brother-in-law's blood into the patient was in progress. He moved restlessly to and fro, and after a time a slight tinge of color came into his face and lips. The operation was successfully performed, but after suffering greatly for about two hours he died at 2 this afternoon. He belonged to the Fourth precinct, and was wounded in the arms, body, and legs. He leaves a wife and six children.

AN IRON COMPANY TO GET IT.

The Harlem Bridge Commissioners will Not Advertise for More Bids.

It appears to be settled that the Harlem Bridge Commissioners will award the contract for the new bridge without further public bidding, and that one of the iron companies will get the whole job—iron and masonry together. The authority of the Commissioners is unlimited. They can build a ten-million-dollar bridge if they want to do it cheap as a work.

Before they rejected all the bids advertised for they were in private negotiation with the iron men who had put in bids, and they are now considering reduced estimates made by these three bidders as follows:

Passaic Rolling Mills Company	$2,055,000
Union Bridge Company	2,058,000
New Jersey Steel and Iron Company	2,245,000

The lowest bids rejected—John McQuade's for the masonry and the Union Bridge Company's for the ironwork—would have made the total cost $1,780,967.60. McQuade's bid and the Passaic Company's original bid would have made the cost $1,973,536.60, and the Passaic Company's bid and the masonry bid next above McQuade's would have made it $2,139,148.40.

To Marry her Lover in Jail.

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