The Sun.

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THE SUN, New York City.

Which Shall It Be?

There has never been in this city an election of Mayor which has been surrounded with such peculiar interest as that which will be completed on Tuesday next.

Between the Democracy and the Republicans the contest is a familiar one, and we all know that on the side of the Democracy the natural majority here is very large; but in the present case there is a new element in the canvass of HENRY GEORGE, and both Republicans and Democrats will agree that they would alike regard his success as a serious public calamity. Rather than see GEORGE elected and his doctrines endowed with the importance which his election would confer upon them, the Democrats would agree to vote for the candidate of the Republicans and the Republicans for the candidate of the Democrats.

There does not seem to be, however, in either party a sense of any such danger as should lead them to put aside their differences and make common cause for the sake of the public safety. The supporters of Mr. ROOSEVELT are confident that their candidate will have more votes than Mr. GEORGE. The same is true respecting the supporters of Mr. HEWITT, except that with them the feeling of confidence is almost equivalent to a consciousness of certainty.

There is, however, a considerable body of citizens who are not habitually identified with either of the two parties, and who vote now for the candidates of the one and now for the candidates of the other, as their idea of the public welfare dictates. To these we appeal in the hope of gaining their votes for Mr. HEWITT. If they wish to make the defeat of GEORGE not only decided, but crushing, as it ought to be, they should give their support to that candidate who is morally sure of receiving the larger vote. Does any impartial observer doubt that Mr. HEWITT will have more votes than Mr. ROOSEVELT? Is not every man who is familiar with the returns of our elections sure that HEWITT will lead in the race and lead heavily? To ask these questions is to answer them. There is no person of experience who does not understand that it will be so.

Every independent citizen, then, should give his suffrage to ABRAM S. HEWITT. Let us swell the vote in his favor, so that the wild and dangerous experiment which Mr. GEORGE is now practising upon public credulity and unreasoning passion will not soon be repeated.

Is the Czar About to Strike?

The despatching of Russian warships to Bulgaria's chief seaport, Varna, is hailed by a Russian newspaper as the beginning of the end. This, indeed, it would be if the threat of bombarding the town or of landing sailors should be executed. Such a violation of Bulgaria's right of self-government and of the treaty rights of her Turkish suzerain would convince Austria that the time for remonstrance had gone by, and that armed interposition had become indispensable. If Austria moves, most of the other great powers will have to take sides in the contest, and, therefore, it is probable that the first shot fired at Varna will set not only the Balkan region, but all Europe in a blaze.

The appearance of Russian cruisers at Varna was simultaneous with the convocation of the Sobranje or National Assembly at Tirnova. The evident purpose of the naval demonstration was to favor an uprising which should give Russia's partisans possession of the town. A similar movement seems to have been intended at Sofia, for a state of siege has been proclaimed in that city on the ground that the Russian Envoy, Gen. KAULBARS, had arranged to take advantage of the absence of the leaders of the patriotic party to overthrow the provisional Government. The firmness displayed by the Regents in the face of such proofs of the Czar's purpose is amazing, when we call to mind how recently Bulgaria was sunk in abject servitude. To Americans the spectacle is peculiarly welcome, for it is well known that many of the most influential men in the patriotic party are graduates of Roberts College on the Bosporus, an institution founded by an American citizen and presided over by an American scholar, the Rev. Dr. WASHBURN. It is the teachings of American history that are now bearing fruit in the unflinching spirit of the assembly at Tirnova.

According to a telegram from Constantinople, the Porte, which had already disavowed the imputed coöperation of its envoy with KAULBARS, has requested Russia to explain the presence of her war vessels at Varna. If Sir WILLIAM WHITE can give the voice of England the weight it had ten years ago, the remonstrance will be emphasized by the despatch of Turkish ironclads to the Bulgarian seaport. That the present British Government will be disposed to offer a vigorous resistance to the Czar's coercive programme may be inferred from the resolution passed by the recent Conservative Conference at Bradford to adhere unswervingly to the Eastern policy of BEACONSFIELD. It is hard to see how even Mr. GLADSTONE, though he has sometimes seemed to regard Muscovite aggression with sympathy, could fail to sanction a defence of Bulgarian independence, which he was the first to advocate. In fact, the Czar has put himself so flagrantly in the wrong by all of his proceedings in the Bulgarian business since the abduction of Prince ALEXANDER, that British public sentiment is, for the first time since the Crimean war, universally and strongly aroused against him.

The bombardment or occupation of Varna by a Russian naval force would excite such a storm of wrath and indignation at Buda-Pesth and at Vienna that Count KALNOKY would have either to obey the people's fiat or give place to a more faithful representative of HAPSBURG interests. Had he cordially approved of the pledge given by Herr TISZA to the Hungarian Diet that the Czar should not be suffered to coerce Bulgaria, he would already have protested against the Varna demonstration. But any further shuffling upon his part at this juncture will be followed by a vehement demand for his removal, which is the more certain to be heeded because BISMARCK has no reason to befriend him. His supersession by a statesman of the ANDRASSY type would involve measures so distinctly compelling Austria to an inflexible support of the Bulgarians, that England would hesitate no longer to place herself on the same side. Then they who imagine that Turkish Pashas, however corrupt they may be, would venture to betray the sacred city of Constantinople, would be quickly undeceived, and the whole web of intrigue which Russia has been spinning for the last twelve-month in southeastern Europe would be rent asunder.

Antarctic Exploration.

A great revival of interest in Antarctic exploration has recently occurred. Many scientific men believe that the interests of science require a thorough study of various phenomena in south polar lands and seas. A committee of the British Association is now collecting the testimony of authorities in various departments of learning as to the special services to science which further Antarctic research may be expected to render. The Scottish Geographical Society has proposed a conference of the scientific societies of Great Britain to consider the subject and petition the Government to aid the project. The Royal Society of Edinburgh and the Geographical Society of London are promoting this scheme of discovery, and the Government of Victoria in Australia has pledged a subsidy to aid a south polar expedition, and has asked the other colonies to do the same. This activity, it is believed, will result before long in a practical attempt to thoroughly study the Antarctic lands, of which we have learned little since Ross sailed for eight hundred miles along the coast of an unknown continent fifty years ago.

Apart from the advantage which science might derive from a comparison of Antarctic with Arctic phenomena, new facts about the great mass of land around the south pole, which the dredging of the Challenger and the discoveries of WILKES and ROSS prove to be continental in its dimensions, would be of unique and striking interest. It is a land where brilliant, burning mountains illumine the long winter night; where stupendous mountain ranges rise peak upon peak to a height of 7,000 to 12,000 feet; where no sign of vegetation, not even the polar lichen, which grows in the highest northern latitude, has been found; where a great ice cap, which it is thought may be several miles thick near the pole, walls the coast with a perpendicular ice cliff which, breaking off at the edge, forms the immense, flat-topped, table-shaped icebergs that are the characteristic feature of the Antarctic Ocean.

The greatest achievements in north polar exploration did not occur until Arctic expeditions were aided by steam and equipped for two or three years. No man has ever witnessed in the Antarctic zone and no steam vessel on a scientific mission has ever visited those waters except the Challenger, whose purposes did not require her to reach a high latitude. Only two of the five Antarctic expeditions set foot on land, and the highest latitude reached is as far from the south as Littleton Island is from the north pole. The assertion is perfectly reasonable that, with steam vessels, improved scientific instruments, and the rich experience in polar work gained in Arctic regions, a revival of Antarctic exploration will yield far greater results than those heretofore attained.

The cost of the proposed undertaking would be very great, as the explorations, it is thought, should occupy at least two years, and communication should be kept up with the expedition.

Grover's Grief.

Mr. CLEVELAND must read with deep astonishment and pain the words that, according to universal report, fell from the Hon. DANIEL N. LOCKWOOD's lips immediately after they had touched the Bible when he took his official oath as United States Attorney for the Northern District of New York.

"There is going to be no civil service nonsense attached to my office," said DAN LOCKWOOD, putting down his foot with all the emphasis of a decided character and an impressive avoirdupois. "There is going to be no civil service nonsense attached to my office," says DAN LOCKWOOD, and from Buffalo to Troy the Democrats are on the grin, and the Mugwumps believe Mr. LOCKWOOD, and tremble.

But what will Brother CLEVELAND's feelings be as he reads the defiance of this bold DANIEL, who snaps his fingers at the Eatonian lions—the poor beasts—and goes on his way whistling blithely and arranging for his little clean sweep? Is not Mr. LOCKWOOD, at the porch and entrance of his official career, making himself an offensive and Jacksonian partisan Democrat? What will CLEVELAND say and what do? In saying that civil service reform is nonsense, Mr. LOCKWOOD has been guilty of the unpardonable sin against Mugwumpery. Shall not his head be straightway cleaved from his Cyclopean shoulders, and his office know him no more? The duty is a disagreeable one, but Mr. CLEVELAND is a man of fortitude.

Still, the President cannot forget that the lips which have now blasphemed civil service reform, are the same lips which have spoken the three sweetest speeches that he has ever read. Considering DAN LOCKWOOD's services in the past, considering the further services which he may be asked to do in 1888, if all goes well, it may be that Mr. CLEVELAND will let him go on in his evil ways.

Butler or Cleveland.

The effect of Clevelandism as an influence in politics will be fairly indicated by the result of the approaching election in Massachusetts.

The Democrats have nominated a Mugwump candidate for Governor. And how will he run? Will he beat the Republican candidate or will he be beaten by him? And, whether successful or not, what will be the effect of his candidacy upon the Democratic vote? Will 112,000 Democrats go to the polls to vote for him as they did for Judge ENDICOTT in 1884; or will 134,000 go as they did to vote for BEN BUTLER in 1882; or will the Democratic party swell to 150,000 as it did under BUTLER's leadership in 1883?

The Massachusetts Democrats have turned Butlerism out and have adopted Clevelandism instead. If they find that under CLEVELAND their party is more enthusiastic, more numerous and more powerful than it was under BUTLER, they will have reason to be pleased. They will know how it is on the third day of November.

Recent events strongly indicate the necessity of some new legislation respecting the relations of the Union Pacific Railroad to the Government. As the case now stands, the stock of this road is peculiarly a subject of lies emanating from Washington and of gambling speculations in the stock markets. Only a year ago a clerk in the Interior Department had to be dismissed for being caught in the propagation of such lies, and we believe that since then he has been regularly engaged in furnishing intelligence for some of our esteemed contemporaries.

Of course Congress cannot undertake to control the falsehood mill which runs forever in the interest of stock speculations; but it ought at least to settle this difficulty in the case of the Union Pacific by putting the annual payment of the company to the Government on a national basis.

The most severe condemnation of Mr. CLEVELAND's aspiration for a second term comes from that powerful German organ, the *Reichsfreund*. It thinks that if Mr. CLEVELAND should accept it, after his former expressions, he would make himself *lächerlich*, as our esteemed contemporary puts it. This is a mistaken view. The *lächerlichkeit* was connected with the original letter. There would be none in proving by accepting a second nomination that, in its writer's present elevation of mind, his former views seem *lächerlich*.

The Democratic candidate for Congress in the New York Twelfth district is Mr. W. BOURKE COCKRAN, and he deserves the earnest support of every patriotic citizen. Mr. COCKRAN is a lawyer of eminent abilities and extensive practice, and in accepting the nomination of his party for Congress he makes a sacrifice which ought to be appreciated. He should receive the vote not only of every Democrat, but of every genuine American. The district is now represented by Mr. DOWNEY, and the Democratic majority there two years ago was more than 6,000. Though a very ardent effort is now made to beat Mr. COCKRAN, we are confident that his majority will not fall short of that given to his predecessor.

In an interview printed in the *Daily News* the police Sergeant who clubbed the people in front of THE SUN's windows on Thursday denies that he did so. It would have been wiser for him to say nothing than to deny what so many persons saw.

It is proper to observe that Mr. WILLIAM J. OSBORNE, the Democratic candidate for Judge of the City Court of Brooklyn, is a gentleman of the highest character and a lawyer of excellent repute; and, highly as we think of Judge REYNOLDS, his opponent, it should also be said that Mr. OSBORNE, if elected, will make a good Judge for the full constitutional term of fourteen years, while Judge REYNOLDS will make a good Judge for the term of five years only, as the law would compel his retirement, on account of age, five years hence.

At a Hebrew meeting where Mr. GEORGE spoke on Thursday night, he was loudly cheered as "our second MOSES."

The second MOSES resembles the first one in this at least; he will not be able to "get there."

Throughout the history of the building of the big statue and of the ceremonies attending its unveiling the name of the gentleman whose services have been of the greatest value scarcely appears. It is that of Mr. DAVID H. KING, Jr.

Up in the Tenth Congress district the veterans of the great civil war are all for SPINOLA. He is a veteran, too, and their hearts beat in unison. In Congress SPINOLA will always stand up for the rights of the old soldier.

Mr. Cleveland's Minister to England.

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

On the day that Cleveland was nominated Edwin J. Phelps was sitting on the veranda of the Rockingham House at Portsmouth, N. H., talking with Associate Justice Gray of the United States Supreme Court. The business of Mr. Phelps in Portsmouth at that time was to argue a case before Mr. Justice Gray. An old acquaintance going by stopped and said to Mr. Phelps:

"I see by the bulletin boards that you have a Presidential candidate."

Mr. Phelps looked up inquiringly, and his friend said:

"It is Grover Cleveland."

"You don't mean it?" exclaimed Mr. Phelps in apparent great surprise.

"Yes," replied his friend, "he has received the nomination. Do you know him?"

"No," said Mr. Phelps. "I never saw him."

"Well, tell me," asked his friend, "what sort of a fellow is he, anyhow?"

There was a silence of some moments, when Mr. Phelps looked up and said: "I will tell you what sort of a fellow he is. He is about a fifth-rate lawyer. Well, you may know what sort of a lawyer he is when he abandons his profession to become Sheriff of Buffalo, and by accident he was made Mayor, and by a turn of the wheel of fortune he became Governor of New York, and now he has been nominated, so you say, for President. Of course he will be defeated. The Democratic party never had such a good opportunity to elect its candidate as it has this time, but they have put up Cleveland, whom nobody knows, and he is unfit and defeat is certain. If they had nominated Bayard, his election would have been a foregone conclusion."

Justice Gray sat quietly by, but with a roguish twinkle in his eye, and, said the gentleman who tells the story, "Mr. Justice Gray, if he could be induced to say anything about the matter, would not deny it."

Hello! What's Up Now?

From the Utica Observer, Oct. 27.

W. S. Bissell of Buffalo, President Cleveland's former law partner, was in this city yesterday. Last evening he took a run up to Holland Patent to have a chat with Miss Rose Elizabeth Cleveland. Mr. Bissell's generous figure was clothed in a heavy black beaver coat and a high silk hat rested on his head. His smooth shaven face, added to his great height, kept many people gazing upon him while in the car. At Holland Patent a carriage was in waiting, and as he entered it the ticket agent was quickly asked several times who that man was. "It's Bissell," he replied. Mr. Bissell visited at Miss Cleveland's cottage until the arrival of the 9:31 P. M. train, which he took for Utica. His great corpulency and large face attracted the same attention on the return train as they did on going up.

The Post Style of Newspaper Man Not Numerous.

From the Springfield Republican.

Mr. Lowell's misfortune with Julian Hawthorne is an illustration of what comes of familiar intercourse with people who sell what they hear in private conversation. There is a very large body of newspaper men only too ready to do this, but their business is small, because men whose private and unguarded talk would bring anything in the market generally give them a wide berth.—*New York Evening Post.*

The *Post* is quite too ready to asperse its own profession. The number of "newspaper men" who would be guilty of so mercenary a performance as that of which Mr. Lowell was the victim does not constitute "a very large body." The "newspaper men" as a profession are intrusted with a vast amount of confidential information, which they are not, like lawyers and doctors, paid to conceal. They are the recipients and the hearers of a great many private opinions, whose authors would not like to see them in print, and yet these confidences, often not at all pledged, are seldom violated. Mr. Hawthorne's offence is his own.

Colored Men Should Vote For Hewitt.

From the New York Freeman.

The paramount question for the voters of New York to decide next Tuesday is which of the candidates in the field is most capable and qualified to give the city the very best administration. Mr. Hewitt appears to be that man, but each colored voter is free to decide the question to suit himself. There are so many candidates in the field that a voter can make any choice he has a mind to, but in the present condition of our politics, and the urgent and paramount need of good municipal government, the proper man to vote for is the one most capable of giving us this.

Sound Southern Sense.

From the Mobile Register.

We admire Mrs. Cleveland and we admire Miss Davis. We believe that the President did all that was necessary in going himself to Richmond. If it should turn out that he has been overcareful in regard to Northern prejudice, we shall regret it; but we shall not regard it as a matter of any great consequence. And as for Mrs. Cleveland, we do not claim the right to demand of her a reason for every movement and every change of purpose.

Clevelandism Growing in Massachusetts.

From the Boston Herald.

Clevelandism is slowly mastering the Democratic party, and in the contest deserves, and should receive, the support of every honest citizen. Mr. Cleveland himself has never sought public office, but office has sought him. He was faithful over few things and has been made ruler over many things.

Magnificent Prospects.

From the Omaha World.

THE SUN has one editor in Congress and another on the road there. If all the attacks of THE SUN were in Congress and Mr. DANA in the White House, THE SUN would at length be in a position to support an Administration.

Duty on Iron Ore.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Assistant Secretary Fairchild to-day decided that in assessing duty upon iron ore the weight of the imported ore after being dried at a temperature of 212 degrees Fahrenheit, shall be accepted. Under an opinion of the Attorney-General the laws of duty to be accepted as whatever is known to commerce as iron ore, a definite and carefully investigated decision, that the duties should be levied according to the weight of ore as imported, instead of the weight of the ore after it had been removed to dry at a temperature of 212 degrees. The interests of contracts have been disturbed thereby, and the importations may be delayed and duties refunded in accordance with the above decision where the imports have collected with the requirements of protest, appeal, and suit.

The President will Not Vote.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Col. Lamont said today in response to an inquiry on the subject, that it was not likely that the President would go to Buffalo to vote at the November elections.

COMMISSIONER ATKINS'S REPORT.

He Attacks the Tribal System and Favors Indian Citizenship.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—The Commissioner of Indian Affairs, J. D. C. Atkins, begins his annual report by calling attention to the unmistakable evidences of progress made by many of the Indian tribes. He says that another year's practical trial of this "humanitarian and peace system" only adds cumulative testimony to the superiority of its methods of Indian civilization over any other ever yet tried. This progress has been made without any corresponding increase in expenditures. In fact, the estimates for carrying on the Indian service have been reduced from $7,328,049 in 1886 to $5,608,873 for 1888, and but for an increase of $177,500 in estimates for educational work the reduction would have been greater.

Referring to the existing state of things in Indian Territory, the Commissioner vigorously attacks the tribal system, and says:

At present the rich Indians who cultivate tribal lands pay no rent to the poorer members of their tribe, although they are equal owners of the soil. The rich men have two large homesteads, and control many times more than their share of the land. Are these the sacred rights secured by treaty, which the United States are pledged to respect and defend? If so, the United States are pledged to uphold and maintain a stupendous land monopoly and aristocracy that finds no parallel in this country except in two or three localities in the far West. It would be best for the Indians to divide their land in severalty, allowing 160 acres to each head of a family and 80 acres to each minor child. The large surplus remaining should be sold to actual settlers at a just price, and the proceeds would enable the poorer Indians to improve their allotments, put up school buildings, &c.

Let these Indians once assume all of the responsibilities of citizens of the United States, with its laws extended as a protecting ægis over them, and the day of their fears and apprehensions of aggression from whites will be forever ended. When this is done the five civilized tribes, and, perhaps, other tribes of the Indian Territory, will be ready to form a Territorial Government, and pass, as other Territories, under the protection of our Constitution and laws, and be represented in Congress by their own Delegate.

The Commissioner dwells at length upon the surplus land in the Indian Territory, and says:

Were all the Indians of the United States to be uprooted and transplanted to this Territory there would then be, including those now resident there, 256¾ acres for each living Indian. This is estimating the whole Indian population of the United States, excluding Alaska, at 250,000.

The Commissioner, in treating of Indian schools, speaks of the difficulty experienced in freeing the pupils from adverse home influences, and says:

At this time, however, I would not advise diminution of material aid and support to any of the different kinds of schools now fostered by the Government. All are doing an excellent work, and deserve to their particular spheres, and all are performing a good part in the work of educating and civilizing Indians. As an incentive to make the best use of the educational advantages afforded pupils of both sexes, I think it would be wise for Congress to make an appropriation from which every Indian youth who shall graduate from school and marry an Indian maiden who has also graduated may be assisted in setting upon a homestead of 160 acres, purchasing a team, breaking and fencing land, and building a house. If, and the evidence shows that the allowed Indian reservation the man should also have the privilege of citizenship, including the right of suffrage. Such a law would greatly encourage Indian youths and maidens in their resistance to the evil and savage influences of their untutored friends, and would successfully prevent them from a return to savage life.

The Commissioner urges the necessity for an appropriation to defray the expenses of taking a census of the Indians. He says the outlay would be inconsiderable when compared with the great saving it would effect.

THE CANADIAN CRUISERS.

Their Season's Work Being Done, they are to be Laid Up for Next Year.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Two of the smaller cruisers employed by the Dominion Minister of Marine during the past summer have already been taken off their patrolling duty, and the remainder will probably soon follow, as the fishing season is drawing to a close.

To that part of their employment which has consisted in preventing American vessels from fishing within the three-mile limit there can be no objection. But, in reality, a large part of their duties has consisted in enforcing certain restrictions upon trade which our State Department has declared to be unlawful. The most surprising fact in the history of their season's work is that while scores of American vessels have been subjected to detention, fines, or warnings, in only one case has a vessel been seized for encroaching upon Canadian fishing grounds. It is true that in several instances the charge upon which vessels have been boarded and detained has been that of "preparing to fish;" but this alleged preparation to fish has consisted of buying bait, which, according to our Government, is a commercial transaction, perfectly within the legitimate scope of such of the American fishing vessels as carry a touch-and-trade permit. In thus worrying our fishing vessels, the cruisers have in some cases gone beyond even their own instructions, as in the Terror's needless hauling down of the American flag, for which her Captain was rebuked by the Ottawa authorities.

Throughout this season of annoyances to American vessels the cruisers have had everything their own way. Congress did indeed, before its adjournment, place in the hands of the President specific authority to deny to Canadian vessels in our ports the class of rights which Canada denies to our vessels in her ports, but this power has not been exercised. Instead of this, negotiations have been going on, it appears, at London, through Mr. Phelps. It is to be hoped that at least these negotiations will show something worth being put as an offset to the annoyances and injuries caused to our fishermen by the cruisers, and security against their repetition next year.

Mr. George would Import More Paupers.

From the Evening Post.

The oddities of Mr. George's campaign are cropping out so rapidly and confusedly that it is hard to keep track of them. Last evening, at a meeting of Hebrews in Coburger Hall, he protested against the stopping of pauper immigration in these words:

Even when I was a boy we were proud of this country because it was the asylum of all nations. What do we see now? Was the pauper, diseased and unconducted men of other countries turning their eyes toward America. We see emigrants without money returned as paupers. *I say that it is a disgrace to every American.* Is our land broad enough? Are not our natural resources sufficient? Have we not a virgin continent? *Then why should we keep back any of our fellow creatures that want to make a home in our midst?* The reason is that we have suffered monopolists to take up the opportunities of labor.

We trust that those who make a great outcry against the importation of the products of pauper labor will take note of the fact that Mr. George thinks it a great shame that the pauper himself is prevented by our laws from landing here, and becoming an immediate burden upon public charity. We agree with Mr. George that there is room in this country for all who are likely to come for many years yet, but we cannot see why the governments of town councils of the Old World should be allowed to empty their almshouses upon us merely because we have a virgin continent. The extent of our unfilled land has no relation to the anti-pauper laws which limit immigration to the class of new-comers who are able to go to the unfilled lands and make their homes there. Perhaps Mr. George intends to levy a sufficient tax on those who have land to colonize all those arriving here who have neither land nor money.

The Smiths in Great Favor with Republicans.

NEWBURGH, Oct. 29.—The great Smith family are not all Republicans in this Congressional district, but from the nominations made by that party it is clear the Smiths are, this year at least, in great favor with the Republicans. The Fifteenth Congressional district comprises the counties of Rockland, Orange, and Sullivan. In these there are four Assembly districts—Rockland and Sullivan in each and Orange two—and in three of the four the Republicans have Smiths as their candidates. Henry E. Smith, of Rockland, is the Republican candidate for Assembly in Rockland, and Peter S. Smith is expected to "knock out" the Democratic candidate, and hence the First Orange district. Robert H. Smith is set up against Democrat Benjamin Graham in the last year by a majority of 431. In the Second Orange district, the only one of the four where the Republicans have skipped a Smith and taken up a Van Etten, with which they have been doing business, there is at least one Republican Smith who looks to have been the one to tip up the quartet of candidates in the Fair Districts, but he got left, as probably two of those nominated will on election day.

Change of Level of the New England Coast.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—In his report of the operations of the Geological survey during September Director Powell says that geographical work in the West was greatly limited by the smoke and haze which prevailed. While engaged in geologic work in the Atlantic division Prof. Shaler discovered a point of much interest in its bearing on the nature of the recent changes of level of the New England coast. It is that the rivers which flow from south to north have a great amount of terraces in their valleys and bear a close resemblance to terraces, while the rivers which run from north to south are not bordered with terraces, and all have distinct terraces. He offers as an explanation the theory that the shore has all been tilted up to the northward, thus partly destroying the drainage of the rivers which flow northwards.

A New Southern Railway.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 29. The United States Railroad Construction Company of New York have signed a contract to build and equip the Savannah, Florida, and Western Railroad, from Savannah to Macon, Ga., 157 miles, within eight months' time. The branch line of the road from Muscogee to Americus, Ga., a distance of ninety miles, will be completed within fourteen months from date, at which time the whole system will be in operation. George W. Vanderbilt, general manager of the construction company, left Philadelphia for the south today to begin work. The new line will be the shortest direct route from the cotton growing region of Georgia to Savannah, where it will connect with several important steamship lines.

Mayor Smith not to be Impeached.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 29.—At a meeting this afternoon of the special committee of the Law Committee of Councils, to which was referred the question of the impeachment of Mayor Smith, it was agreed unanimously to recommend that the resolutions for the appointment of a committee of two to prepare articles of impeachment be indefinitely postponed.

NEW CONTROL OF THE SUBWAY.

The Telegraph and Telephone Companies Ready to Take Hold of It.

It was authoritatively announced yesterday that the Western Union Telegraph Company and the Metropolitan Telephone Company had secured control of the subway system by purchasing, or agreeing to purchase, a controlling amount of the stock of the construction company, and that other electric lines will also secure stock.

"The telegraph companies and other electric lines," said Mr. Edward Lauterbach of the construction company, "have agreed to take a part of the stock, and to cease their opposition to the subway. Each one will have as much space in the conduits as it requires. In the agreement the interests of the city will be protected, and no work can be done or plans adopted unless approved by the Subway Commissioners. The work will be carried on as fast as possible. It is probable that the change will make a reorganization of the company necessary. As to the Dorsett plan of conduits, it does not seem to be altogether satisfactory to some of the companies, but that can be settled easily."

As to the resolution of the Commissioners ordering the work to be begun at once in so many different places on Monday, Mr. Lauterbach said it was extravagant and unwise.

The agreement now awaits the action of the Commission at its meeting next Monday. It would appear that the construction company is under some sort of a private bargain with Dorsett by which it is bound to use his material throughout, or pay him a royalty all the same. It can only escape the terms of this bargain through the interference of the Commission in ordering the disuse of the Dorsett material, and the substitution of something else. And this the Commission has not seemed disposed to do. The Dorsett material is one to which the telegraph and telephone companies have steadfastly objected, and the assent of the Commission to the substitution of some other material is believed to be a condition of the purchase of stock by the companies.

CAPT. JOHNSON'S COURT MARTIAL.

Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan Sets Aside the Verdict of Not Guilty.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—The proceedings of the court martial convened in this city for the trial of Capt. William S. Johnson, U. S. A., retired, have been made public. Capt. Johnson was tried upon charges of duplicating his pay accounts, and the court martial returned a verdict of not guilty. Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan, who reviewed the proceedings, set aside this verdict. In his endorsement he says that the court should have admitted evidence touching the character of the officer, and adds:

That the accused admitted the execution of two sets of vouchers for his pay for the same month is shown by the record. The evidence also shows that he allowed these vouchers to pass beyond his control so that both were presented and paid. While it appears that the accused made certain private arrangements with the persons receiving the money, yet the United States was no party thereto and was in no manner bound by them; and although there may have been extenuating circumstances and the overcharging may was refunded, it nevertheless remained that the Government was exposed to a fraud for which Capt. Johnson cannot be held excusable. The proceedings, finding, and acquittal in the case of Capt. William S. Johnson, United States Army, retired, are disapproved.

The release of the accused officer from arrest has been ordered and the court martial dissolved. This action of the Lieutenant-General in disapproving the findings of the court is said to be almost without precedent in the administration of military justice, although there can be no doubt as to its legality. Capt. Johnson stands almost in the same position he occupied before trial, although he cannot be again tried for the same offence.

AMUSEMENTS.

Several Novelties in the Actors' Fund Matinee Entertainment.

In the entertainment at the Grand Opera House, yesterday afternoon, for the help of the Actors' Fund, several things were new to the audience. One of these was Miss May Fortescue as the wife in a portion of Ouida's "Moths." She was much more emphatic and strenuous than her acting in "Gretchen," at the Lyceum, had indicated that she could be, and this unexpected strength was not misused. The impersonation could not be greatly effective, of course, for it had neither beginning nor end, being confined to the third act of the play; but the actress certainly was right in looks and action, and not far wrong in elocution. The impression that she made was favorable. The rest of the cast was from the Wallack company.

Another curiosity was the wooing by the cousins in "The Hunchback." Mr. N. C. Goodwin happily disappointed all expectation that he would burlesque *Modus*, for he was conventional and altogether obedient to good dramatic tradition. Miss Maud Harrison gave new proof that she ought never to quit comedy for anything else on the stage.

The third fresh feature of the bill was "Nance Oldfield," in which Miss Genevieve Ward looked dignifiable as the theatre beauty besieged by ardent admirers, but her dramatic cleverness was a lesson to the hundreds of actresses in the audience. Mr. W. H. Vernon, as *Oldcastle*, was equally an instructor in some of the methods of his art, for he was an excellent example of discreet ability.

The other diversions were Mr. Frederic Bryton and his company in an act of "Forgiven," the remarkably expert marching by the chorus of the Comedy production of "The Gypsy Baron," Mr. Wilson Barrett and Miss Eastlake in "Clitherbo," and the Lyceum Minstrels in an hour of songs and fun. The theatre was crowded and the receipts were nearly $3,000.

Clipping Off Dollars from the Budget.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment hacked away at the estimates of the Board of Education yesterday. Mayor Grace has taken the stand that some of the high salaries of the Board of Education should be cut down and a larger proportion of the appropriation should be expended for primary schools. For repairs of new buildings $107,000 was asked for and $100,000 was allowed. The total amount asked for was $4,031,000. The amount allowed provisionally was $3,842,000, which is $50,000 more than last year's estimate.

The Board appropriated $5,000 for the Free Library of the City of New York, and allowed Supervisor Grant $35,000 for fees in place of $40,000 asked for. The total amount allowed to the Sheriff was $63,210. The Register asked for $125,000 and got $100,000. The Board appropriated $2,000 to reimburse the cab drivers for licence fees paid under the unconstitutional ordinance of the Aldermen.

One Little Custom House Game Blocked.

In pursuance of an order from the Treasury Department, all entries of imported merchandise will hereafter be sworn to when presented, before examination by the entry clerk. Under the recent practice of allowing entries to be sworn to after examination by the entry clerk, the entry papers designating the packages to be sent to the public stores were accessible to the public, so that importers or their agents could know what packages were to be examined before the entries were completed.

Collector Magone yesterday appointed James T. Murray, Lewis C. Breitbecker, and Alfred C. Sweeney to be night inspectors, Peter E. Duffey, clerk; Dennis O'Loughlin, foreman, and Joseph C. Scanlan, laborer. John Glynn was removed for neglect of duty.

Perhaps Lonsdale will Come Back.

Jacobs Brothers, lawyers for Violet Cameron's husband, Joe Bensaude, in his suit against Lord Lonsdale for $100,000 damages, said yesterday that Lawyer Abe Hummel, counsel for Lord Lonsdale, notified them on Wednesday that Lord Lonsdale was about to return to England. They did not care to detain him. Be Bensaude did, but could not get bonds enough to get out an order of arrest. If Lord Lonsdale defaults in the suit Be Bensaude's lawyers will get judgment here, send it to England, and sue on it there.

Mr. Hummel said that Lord Lonsdale would be on hand to defend the suit. Lord Lonsdale is on his way home to attend his sister's marriage, and to look after a stride in his time table.

Police Transfers.

Roundsman Piott from Old slip to Union Market. Policemen Harrigan from Fremont to Thirty-fifth street, Cregan from Thirtieth street to Twentieth street, Scott from Eldridge street to Prince street, Brennan from Mulberry street to Fifty-ninth street, McBride from Fifth street to Prince street, Dickey from Twenty-second street to Fifty-ninth street, Foster from Thirteenth street to Charles street, Long from Prince street to Mercer street, Hammarsten from Fifty-first street to Harlem, Bernard Smith from Forty-seventh street to West 125th street.

Policemen Madson of the Morrisania squad and Martin of the Steamboat squad were retired.

No Needle Trial Until After Election.

District Attorney Martine said yesterday that he would call the case of ex-Alderman McGuire for trial on Thursday next. He decline to say what the report of his police on John McGuire's sanity has been.

Lawyer Newcombe said he understood that all of the doctors had agreed that McGuire is insane.

Judge Fullerton said he did not think the cases of Sharp, Dolsey, Sickelmann, and Kerr could be reached before the middle of December.

The First Plumber to Catch It.

The first conviction under the law relating to plumbing, Section 341 of the Sanitary Code, was had yesterday in the Court of Special Sessions. Plumber James A. Hannon of 401 East 124th street was convicted of putting in a chimney ventilating pipe in his work on the new building at 224 Broadway street. The pipe carried the sewer gas in between the floors instead of out at the roof. He was sentenced to two months' imprisonment.

Both Sides at Fault.

The Cunard steamship Aurania and the White Star steamship Republic were damaged by a collision in the Lower Bay on Sept. 19, 1885. Both companies began libel suits against Albert Brown in the United States District Court. Yesterday Judge Brown decided that there was fault on both sides, and dismissed both suits.

Candidate Brann Withdraws.

James M. Brann, the soldier candidate for Surrogate of Hudson county, New Jersey, has withdrawn from the field.

EXCITEMENT ON THE ELEVATED.

Passengers in a Crowded Train Thrown Into a Panic by the Breaking of a Coupling.

A down train on the Third Avenue Elevated road had just left the Eighteenth street station, at 6 o'clock last evening, when its speed was suddenly checked. A rumbling noise was heard at the rear of the train, and the guards ran through the cars. Every car in the train was crowded, and many passengers were standing in the aisles. The bell cord was pulled, but the vacuum brakes seemed to be out of order. Some of the passengers put on the hand brakes, and the train was stopped about 300 feet from the station.

The passengers were thrown into a panic by the first sign that something was wrong. A man shouted that an engine was running into the train, and this added to the alarm. Windows were thrown open, and passengers started to climb out. Other passengers made a rush for the platforms. A young woman was caught in a jam near one of the doors and fainted. A passenger raised her up and carried her to an open window, where she revived. After the train had come to a standstill everybody seemed to think a collision was coming next.

The train was backed slowly to the station, and all the passengers got off. It was found that the coupling of the last car had broken when the train started from the station. This disabled the vacuum brakes throughout the train. The car which had become detached had been stopped before it had gone far. It was fastened to the others, and the train went on without passengers. Other down town trains were delayed for about twenty minutes.

Charles Metzger, a young man who was about to enter the last car when the coupling broke, fell between it and the next car, but caught a brake handle and saved himself.

THE GREAT EXPRESS ROBBERY.

Suspicions that the Agent and Other Employees Planned the Crime.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 29.—D. S. Fotheringham, the Adams Express messenger, who says he was robbed on Monday night, is still in the city, and has not yet been arrested, though he is accompanied wherever he goes by a detective. He was in close communication with the officers of the company this morning, and it was given out that he was assisting them in obtaining a clue to the identity of the robber. It is believed, however, that he is being carefully examined by the detectives, and the stories told by him at different times compared with a view to finding inconsistencies and obtaining evidence that he was an accessory.

The suspicion is expressed that several employees of the express and of the railroad companies carefully planned the robbery with the knowledge of Fotheringham, and divided the money among them. It was said at first that the amount stolen was slightly in excess of $50,000, but claims have already been presented to the company, which swell the amount to $81,000. A majority of those claims have been settled, and as soon as the others are proved they will be paid.

PITCHED OFF THE PLATFORM.

A George Debater Carried Off by the Police, to Bourke Cockran's Regret.

While Bourke Cockran was speaking in Parsons Hall, at Eighty-sixth street and Third avenue, last night to a United Democratic meeting and was tackling Henry George's theories, a bald-headed man in the crowd in the back of the room shouted:

"That's not so. He ought to know better."

Cockran stopped and asked the man what he had to say. A dozen voices in the hall shouted, "Pitchforn!" The man started up the centre aisle. The platform is about four feet above the floor, and Mr. Cockran offered the man his hand.

"I don't want your help, sir," he said, jumping to one side and attempting to spring to the