The Sun.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1888.

## Give Us a Rest.

There are evidences of apprehension on either side of politics that within the next three or four days the other will attempt to shake its opponent's strength through some startling or scandalous revelation against the principal candidates.

We trust that this fear is groundless. This has been a campaign of delightfully satisfying dignity and soberness, barring one or two little lies gotten up against Governor HILL and General HARRISON; and let it be so until the end. Sensations of the last week of an election are of no effect. The political currents have gained full headway, and they cannot be stopped or turned by waving banners, spouting on the stump, or springing new features into the canvass in the shape of new stories which may or may not be true.

Two things of importance are all that remain to be performed for the election of the next President. One is to put the ballots in the boxes, the second is to count them.

## The Reasons Against and the Reasons For.

Each of the two great Democratic organizations in this city is now engaged in giving the best reasons available why the other's candidate for Mayor should not be elected. The County Democracy argues that Mr. GRANT wrote himself down not a Democrat some years ago. Tammany Hall puts its chief reliance for beating Father ABRAM in trying to show that he is not the friend of the workingman. All people can reflect upon the justice or value of either charge at their leisure.

But neither of these assertions touches upon the question why either of these two candidates should be elected. And when it comes to the positive aspect of the subject, the whole of the argument is on the side of Mr. HEWITT. Sheriff GRANT, although as much of a veteran as Father ABRAM in the matter of running for Mayor, has never got beyond the state of being a candidate; Mr. HEWITT has been elected. He has been Mayor. And a really first-class Mayor he has been! A true defender of the public interest; a promoter of the general good, and a vehement champion of personal rights is ABRAM S. HEWITT.

These are characteristics which Mr. HEWITT has demonstrated in office. In this respect he is at an immeasurable advantage over Mr. GRANT. The latter may possess them all and may show them gloriously when he gets to be Mayor. But he should not have the chance now at the expense of Father ABRAM.

## The Decision Will Be Made Here.

The comparison which we made yesterday between the vote of New York in 1880 and 1884 showed that while BLAINE's percentage of the vote in this city was slightly larger than GARFIELD's, his percentage in the rest of the State was considerably less. On the other side, CLEVELAND's percentage fell off slightly, as compared with HANCOCK's, in both the city and the outside State.

The percentage of the whole vote of the State obtained by the Democratic and Republican candidates together was 98.64 per cent. in 1880, and 96.39 per cent. in 1884, the difference representing the proportionate increase in the vote of the minor political factions; but that has a very indirect bearing on the calculation we shall make.

It appears, then, that BLAINE lost the election in 1884 because he failed to get the full Republican vote in the State outside of this city, where he did better than GARFIELD. Though the whole vote of the State outside of New York increased from 899,845 in 1880 to 943,483 in 1884, BLAINE obtained of it only 471,908, as against GARFIELD's 473,814. If he had kept GARFIELD's percentage, he would have had something like 495,000, and been elected by a large majority over CLEVELAND.

BLAINE therefore fell behind GARFIELD's percentage of the vote to the extent of the loss of more than 21,000 votes, though, as we have shown, he made a slight proportionate gain in this city. One-third of that loss was in the city of Brooklyn and in the county of Oneida, due, in the one case, to the Mugwump vote chiefly, and in the other to the Stalwart Republicans, who were devoted to ROSCOE CONKLING. Except for the enmity of the Oneida Republicans alone, he would have been elected by a majority greater than that which elected CLEVELAND.

Here in New York it has been demonstrated by the election of 1884 that the Republicans have no reason to fear the Mugwumps, though, as is usual in such cases, they are the bitterest enemies the Republican party has. Neither has Governor HILL any reason to be alarmed by their hostility here or elsewhere. As it was with BLAINE, so it will be with him. The political phariseeism and bigotry of the Mugwumps will drive fair-minded and reasonable men to his support.

As to Brooklyn, so far as HARRISON is concerned, the case may be different. That town was the hotbed of Mugwumpery in 1884, for the Mugwumps there would seem really to have cast several thousand votes, perhaps 5,000, against BLAINE, and probably a large part of them will also vote against HARRISON, since free trade is just now the Mugwump hobby. We have shown, too, that because of their opposition to the individual utterance of BLAINE as to trusts, workers in the great sugar factories of Brooklyn are, many of them, unfriendly to HARRISON, though otherwise they might have gone to him on the protection issue. Therefore it seems probable that the Democrats will increase their majority in Brooklyn in 1884, or, at least, retain it.

As to the outside State, there seems to be little doubt that the Republicans will increase their majorities of 1884; but to gain the election it must be an increase which will make HARRISON's percentage very near GARFIELD's, provided that CLEVELAND holds his own proportionately in New York and Brooklyn.

The decision as to whether CLEVELAND or HARRISON shall be the next President will therefore be made by the great metropolitan community which the East River divides—a community which will cast next Tuesday more than 400,000 votes. That will be about one-third of the vote of the whole State, and more than will be cast by any other State, with the exception of Illinois, Indiana, possibly Iowa, Michigan, Missouri, Ohio, and Pennsylvania.

It is fitting that this great metropolitan community, so intelligent and so profoundly interested in the welfare of the whole Union, should thus have the decision of an election which turns on a fundamental economical question, and a matter of practical policy which concerns so deeply the prosperity of the republic.

The workingmen of New York and Brooklyn will render the decision next Tuesday, and of one thing the country may be confident: to whatever side the victory is given it will be a thoroughly considered and intelligent decision. The people of the United States need never tremble when their fortunes are intrusted to this broad-minded, quick-minded, patriotic, enlightened, and cosmopolitan community.

## O'Shea Assailing Parnell.

It is well known to everybody conversant with the history of the Nationalist movement that for two years past Capt. O'SHEA has expressed the most virulent animosity against Mr. PARNELL, although the latter had repeatedly shielded him against the suspicion and dislike of his colleagues. That such a man would prove a swift and willing witness for the *Times* could be taken for granted; yet the evidence obtained from him on his unexpected appearance in the witness box on Wednesday was by no means of a startling character.

It had been predicted by the Unionists that O'SHEA's testimony would establish a strong presumption of the genuineness of the letter in which Mr. PARNELL purports to excuse himself for his published denunciation of the Phœnix Park assassins. This presumption was to be built on evidence, first, that Mr. PARNELL's promise to suppress outrages in consideration of release from Kilmainham jail was based on implied knowledge and control of the perpetrators; and secondly, that he had shown great reluctance to sign the manifesto against the murderers of CAVENDISH and BURKE. But even O'SHEA, malignant as he showed himself in every word, did not venture to testify to anything of the sort. He had to acknowledge that the Irish leader's undertaking to put down boycotting and outrages was expressly conditioned on the Government's agreement to relieve tenants from two-thirds of the intolerable burden of arrears. Neither had O'SHEA, vindictive as he is, the assurance to pretend that Mr. PARNELL did not favor the published repudiation of the Phœnix Park atrocity.

So the witness, upon whom the Unionists professed to count so much, broke down as regards the capital points of his expected testimony. It is true that he subsequently tried to gratify his present employers by swearing, when certain letters printed in the *Times* were exhibited, that the signatures were Mr. PARNELL's. He could not aver, however, that he saw the letters written, or had ever heard of them before they were published, or that he had any ground whatever for his affirmation, except an inference drawn from his acquaintance with Mr. PARNELL's chirography. But Capt. O'SHEA is not an expert in handwriting, and his opinion would be outweighed by more competent testimony on that head, to say nothing of the direct proof promised regarding the origin and history of the famous letters.

On O'SHEA's cross-examination the interesting fact was elicited that his testimony had been procured by Mr. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN and a Mr. HOUSTON, an Irish Loyalist and special agent of the *Times*. We shall probably hear more of this disclosure during the pending contest between Mr. CHAMBERLAIN and the Gladstonians for ascendancy in Birmingham. The subsequent attempt to smirch Mr. GLADSTONE is an absurdly futile innuendo. O'SHEA testified that Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT "intimated" that Mr. GLADSTONE "opined" that the utmost reticence should be observed with respect to the so-called Kilmainham treaty. This alleged second-hand suggestion O'SHEA construed to mean that his memoranda relating to that matter should be burned, and thus he accordingly disposed of them.

The court again and more distinctly revealed its bias against the Parnellites by refusing Sir CHARLES RUSSELL's request for a postponement on the reasonable ground that O'SHEA's testimony respecting the authorship of the letters was a surprise. But on the whole, RUSSELL's clients benefited rather than suffered by the testimony, and what, according to the Unionists, was to be a fatal explosion, turned out only a flash in the pan.

## Two Candidates for Mayor.

The handsome peace officer of this county, Sheriff GRANT, has no lack of well wishers in his present canvass, which is to determine who will be Mayor of New York during the next two years. But it is much to be feared by his friends that some of these well wishers may, by their injudicious acts, defeat the political aspirations of the Sheriff rather than contribute to his prospects and chances of election.

On Tuesday evening a number of the cab drivers of New York had a parade, or rather a drive and turn out, in the interest of Mr. GRANT. It was an imposing spectacle, the sight of the Jehus of New York acting harmoniously in concert and abandoning, for the time, those fierce contests for patronage which so perplex and confuse the arriving traveller. The attendance of cab drivers was extensive, and headed as the cavalcade was by a brass band, and bearing as it did many transparencies, the effect of the demonstration was cheering. The explanation given why cabmen should unite in the support of Mr. GRANT was, however, not one to improve his prospects.

This explanation was that "GRANT is pledged to look after the boys." By "looking after the boys" the cabmen probably meant that Mr. GRANT would fail to enforce those ordinances and regulations which it is the duty of the Mayor to enforce, and which are designed by the legislative branch of the government for the protection of the travelling public and all citizens from violence, disorder, and extortion. It is not at all probable that Mr. GRANT has really made, or would consent to make, any such pledge; but it is known positively that Mr. HEWITT distinctly refused to enter into any such compact, and that his rigid and loyal enforcement of the law has made him enemies among this kind of voters—few in number, it is true. The parade was the result.

In several districts of New York petitions are now circulated by liquor dealers who declare themselves favorable to Mr. GRANT, and who make what must be unauthorized assertion that, if elected Mayor, Mr. GRANT will see that some of the laws enacted for the restriction and control of liquor selling shall be rendered nugatory. In similar fashion the poolsellers of the city, whose business is illicit, have organized themselves into a GRANT club, and other descriptions of voters who are not directly interested in the fair and impartial enforcement of the laws have pursued a similar course.

No one familiar with the official record of Sheriff GRANT will suppose for a moment that he would personally authorize or assent to any efforts of the kind made in his behalf; but the fact that such efforts are made will cost the Tammany candidate many votes and deprive him of a measure of support to which, under other circumstances, he would be clearly entitled.

There are no professional lawbreakers organized in clubs for ABRAM S. HEWITT; there are no parades or petitions in his behalf set on foot by those who seek a weak and inefficient enforcement of the laws, which have been made by all citizens alike, regarding themselves. In the discharge of his official duties Mayor HEWITT knows neither fear nor favor. No matter how objectionable a regulation may be, he is there to see it carried out, till the representatives of the higher power, the people, whose servant he is, are prepared to repeal it. Herein is some of Father ABRAM's great strength with the voters. One law for all, and every man equal before it, is his record in the past, his motto for the future.

## What Does He Mean by This?

One of the ablest of modern statesmen is Sir JOHN MACDONALD, the present ruler of the Canadian Dominion. He made a speech in Sherbrooke on Tuesday evening, in which he declared his sentiment, as everybody knew beforehand he must do, against annexation. This was all right, and nothing else could be expected from the Prime Minister of the Dominion Government. But one of his points is hard to understand.

"Annexation," said Sir JOHN, "we must always remember, would lead to direct taxation, and if we adopted commercial union or unrestricted reciprocity, which practically means the same thing, we would have to supply our diminished revenue by resorting to direct taxation." But why would annexation bring such a necessity upon the people of Canada? Why would they, as members of the North American Union, be in a situation different from that of Vermont or Illinois? Direct taxation is not necessary in either of those States, or in any State, except so far as the people of these commonwealths may raise money by that means in preference to raising it by excise taxation. Besides, all that is raised is for local and State purposes only.

The great burden which now rests upon the people of Canada would be substantially removed by annexation. That burden is the public debt and obligations of the Dominion, and a fearful burden it is; but when the Provinces come into the United States, it will all be transferred to the Federal Government and will then be shared by the sixty millions of people who previously belonged to the Union. After that, all the taxes that would have to be paid by the Canadians would be to provide the comparatively small sums required for the maintenance of their State and local authorities and for public education and charity; and these sums might be provided either by excise taxes or by taxes on land and other property, as they are provided in New York or Ohio.

There is nothing in the whole thing that can logically be made to constitute such a bugbear as Sir JOHN MACDONALD attempts to create out of it.

A very neat hint was given to our bachelor Governor last night when he made his campaign speech from the platform of Steinway Hall. When he looked before him with his bachelor eyes he beheld a sight rarely seen at political meetings. He saw a flower bed of ladies with their escorts, for whom several rows of seats had been set aside. There was a large sprinkling of highly attractive unmarried members of the fair sex among them, and they gazed upon the bachelor Governor, from his bald head to his broad shoulders, with evident interest, which must surely have been reciprocated as he glanced bashfully hither and thither. There was nothing to distract their attention from his bachelor form; he was the speaker of the evening. Who can tell what may be the result of the device which was so neatly arranged for the benefit of all concerned?

We are pleased to see that a naval officer of judgment and discretion, Commander ALLAN D. BROWN, has been appointed by the Secretary of the Navy to take command of the war ship about to be despatched to Haytian waters for the protection of American shipping during the civil conflict in Hayti. Commander BROWN will have delicate duties to perform, and we may feel assured of his performing them in such a way as to avoid any trouble with the Haytian republic, while at the same time maintaining American interests. The President now in office in Hayti is not a man who will endanger his authority by tolerating any act of rashness on the part of the officers of his petty navy.

The female feather workers of this city are doing perfectly right in striving for the abolition of the system of night work that is in vogue in many establishments, and that is disadvantageous in every way to the women engaged in it.

The Canadians are again apprehensive of danger from the United States, and they have just got a warning from that doughty dragoon, Col. DENISON of Toronto, the commander of the body guard of the Governor-General. He has given notice that Canada is approaching a great crisis on account of the hostility of the Washington Government, and that the loyalists of Canada will probably soon be called upon to defend the life of their country. But the Colonel is not terrified by the prospect, and he sends out a note of defiance to the enemy on this side of the line who would like to annex her Majesty's provinces. The belligerent dragoon must restrain himself. We assure him that we would not like to try to annex any territory of which he might happen to be the defender. Sir JOHN MACDONALD speaks on the subject with more circumspection, but he also continues to proclaim his determination to resist annexation, whether direct or disguised. Keep cool, gentlemen of Canada! We are very cool over here, and we shall steadily refrain from giving any just cause of offence. But, oh, don't bluster.

Among all the candidates for Coroner there is one whose merits are such that he should receive the especial support of the voters. We refer to Coroner FERDINAND LEVY. He has already held the office, and it is for the public interest that he should hold it again.

For eight months OSMAN DIGMA has been peppering away, in a very annoying but ineffective manner, at the forts that surround Suakim. He cannot hope to capture the town, thanks to the strong fortifications reared by Col. KITCHENER, and the only results of his frequent assaults seem to be to thoroughly disprove the rumors of OSMAN DIGMA's death that used to be current at regular intervals. The British, however, have grown tired of letting this Soudan chief have everything his own way beyond the range of the guns at Suakim, and they have just ordered troops from Cairo to argue the thing out with him. It happens that OSMAN DIGMA has never been on hand when he was particularly wanted, and if the British become too pressing he will, as usual, probably put a long stretch of desert between his valuable person and the coast.

There are some notable features in the new Sunday School Trust, if so we may call the combination just formed by a cluster of these institutions in the lower part of this city. In the first place, we find that in this interesting Union there are Sunday schools of various denominations that have not always acted together in their religious work, such, for example, as the Presbyterian, the Methodist, the Episcopalian, and the Baptist denominations. They all have a common purpose in view, and they join hands so that they may perform it to the best advantage. In the next place, the Union has been formed, according to one of its founders, not only to secure greater efficiency in action, but also for economical reasons, and to "prevent the children from trading in Sunday schools." It appears that when any school is about to give a festival or an excursion there is a wonderful increase of scholars in that school, and that many children flit from school to school, according to the festive attractions that may be in prospect. The new Union will adopt a system of enrollment by which all such artifices of the youthful mind will be prevented. This is right and proper in itself, as well as but fair to all concerned, including those benevolent people who pay the expenses of the excursions and festivals. In truth, this new Sunday School Union, or Trust, is desirable, and must be advantageous in many respects. It is in the interest of order and of economy, and deserves to be successful.

The Hard-shell Baptist preacher down in Alabama who has issued his prophecy of the destruction of the world next Monday, Nov. 5, is handicapped by the fact that so many other modern prophets have made predictions of a similar nature, and of equal precision, which have not been verified. In the times of the Millerites, a half century ago, when Elder MILLER foretold the very day of the world's destruction in the year 1843, multitudes of people were alarmed at the prospect and joined him in preparing for it; but the sun rose as usual on the morning after the day which he had fixed for its final setting, and he himself lived six years beyond the period when his prophecy was proved false. Since Elder MILLER's times there have been many prophets possessed of no less assurance than he had in regard to the date of the world's destruction, as there had been yet others ages before MILLER was born, but it appears that not one of them all understood the Scriptural passages on that subject. In the proclamation that now comes from Alabama, in which ONEDITH BATES fixes the end one day before the Presidential election, he says we are all doomed because of the wickedness of politicians, both Democratic and Republican. We readily admit that many of them are very wicked, but why should those of us who are trying to reform them be punished on their account?

We have followed with great interest the career of the California horse Antevolo, for the reason that he furnishes a very striking argument for the feasibility of horses capable of great trotting speed going without shoes. He has worn tips only. From the accounts of the champion stallion race lately contested in San Francisco, it appears that Antevolo's lack of shoes is telling against him, and that his soreness put him last when perhaps he might have been first. We suppose that we must accept as a certainty that evolution will never give us an animal with feet perfect and tough enough to stand the thumps of stones and tracks.

The Arab slave dealers have been getting many deservedly hard knocks of late, but nothing has been said of the Hindoo money lenders of Zanzibar and the east coast, who abet the commerce of the slavers. "The Arabs are bad enough," said a German trader recently, "but the Zanzibar Hindoos are regular bloodsuckers." It is the Hindoo who fits out many an Arab caravan for the interior, loaning the needed funds at an enormous interest, and when the worn and weary trader returns to the coast he is pounced upon by his creditor and very likely despoiled of the lion's share of his profits. Life is not all sunshine for the Arab slave dealer.

## The President's Thanksgiving Proclamation.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—The President to-day issued the following proclamation:

Constant thanksgiving and gratitude are due from the American people to Almighty God for His goodness and mercy which have followed them since the day he made them a nation and vouchsafed to them a free Government. With loving kindness He has constantly led us in the way of prosperity and greatness. He has not visited with swift punishment our shortcomings, but with gracious care He has warned us of our dependence upon His forbearance, and has taught us that obedience to His holy law is the price of a continuance of His precious gifts.

In acknowledgment of all that God has done for us as a nation, and to the end that on an appointed day the united prayer and praise of a grateful country may reach the Throne of Grace, I, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, do hereby designate and set apart Thursday, the 29th day of November instant, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer, to be kept and observed throughout the land.

On that day let all our people suspend their ordinary work and occupations, and in their accustomed places of worship, with prayer and songs of praise, render thanks to God for all His mercies, for the abundant harvests which have rewarded the toil of the husbandman during the year that has passed, and for the rich rewards that have followed the labors of our people in their shops and their marts of trade and traffic. Let us give thanks for peace and for social order and contentment within our borders, and for our advancement in all that adds to national greatness.

And mindful of the afflictive dispensation with which a portion of our land has been visited, let us, while we humble ourselves before the power of God, acknowledge His mercy in setting bounds to the deadly march of pestilence, and let our hearts be chastened by sympathy with our fellow countrymen who have suffered and who mourn.

And as we return thanks for all the blessings which we have received from the hands of our heavenly Father, let us not forget that He has enjoined upon us charity, and on this day of thanksgiving let us generously remember the poor and needy, so that our tribute of praise and gratitude may be acceptable in the sight of the Lord.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

## Mrs. Cleveland Restores the Bustle.

*From the Hartford Courant.*

Mrs. Cleveland, in a pretty blue and garnet costume, viewed the procession from the blue parlor of the Fifth Avenue Hotel. She is a pretty woman still, and is "handsome as far as you can see her," as a judge of the fair sex describes her; but her girlishness is gone, and I thought her rather worn in complexion. You will be interested to know that she has returned to the tournure, convinced, perhaps, that it is better to be properly draped in the back than to be consistent.

## Commendable Betting.

*From the Hartford Times.*

Among the novel election bets in this city the following was made on Saturday: Two bachelors, well known in political circles, have agreed—one to the effect that if Harrison is elected he will get married, if possible, within six months after the election; the other that if Cleveland is elected he will be get married, if possible, within the stipulated time. The persons who are acquainted with these parties are of the opinion that the one who loses will be sure to go back on his wager.

## Nothing the Matter with Dan'l.

*From the Boston Herald.*

We don't hear much about Private Secretary Dan Lamont nowadays. Dan is on deck, however, and don't let anybody forget it.

## Would-be Voters Answered.

I came to this country nine years ago, getting my final papers recently; is it lawful for me to vote this year? G. W. M.

Of course it is, if you are registered, and if you got your naturalization papers not later than Saturday last.

I have registered, but will move into another district on Nov. 3; can I vote? OLD-TIME DEMOCRAT.

No; even a mandamus to the Board of Registration would be refused, as your expected loss of vote is due to your own act, not to any fault of the Board. Why don't you stay where you are until after election?

Can a man, born in Germany, who came here under age, but never declared his intention of becoming a citizen, vote on his father's papers? J. D. G.

Yes, if his father was naturalized during his (the son's) minority.

What constitutes a legal residence for the purpose of voting? One side claims that the legal residence for the purpose of voting, of a married man, is where his family live, and as a person can have but one residence for such purpose under the law, he can vote from such residence and no other. Please answer and oblige.

The legal residence is that place to which, when a man is absent therefrom, he purposes to return; where he has lived, and intends at some future time again to live; without placing any limit on the length of time he intends to live there. Thus, it is a fact that a man has lived in New Jersey, had an office in New York city, and voted in Kings county; and his voting there was legal and proper.

## A Word for Lord Sackville.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* I wish to ask you a question. An English-American of Pomona, Cal., inquired privately of Lord Sackville (not the British Minister as such) about certain political matters, and Mr. Sackville at once made a polite reply to the inquiry and marked it "private." Notwithstanding that mark the reply was published. Now I would ask, Has a foreigner a right, public, or personal right to make any use of that letter without the consent or assent of the writer? I have been taught, if I needed any teaching on the subject, that a private letter, especially when marked as such, is inviolate, and any use of it except by consent is infamous. A MASSACHUSETTS.

## It is Not True.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Will you oblige a number of Harlem admirers of our present worthy Mayor by stating whether the charge that his letter of acceptance of two years ago and other letters were written for him by Mr. Bourke Cockran? This appears in the editorial "Die Mugwump Presse und Herr Grant" in to-day's *Staats Zeitung*. Respectfully, F.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.

## Undoubtedly He Would.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Will you please inform us to the best of your opinion whether Mr. Cleveland, being elected, would sign the Mills bill in its present condition? JAMES GRIER.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 31.

## DEATH OF N. L. THIEBLIN.

### His Varied Experiences as Soldier, War Correspondent, Traveller, and Author.

Napoleon L. Thiebin, soldier, author, war correspondent, and editor, died yesterday morning at 5 o'clock at his late home, 21 West Eighteenth street. The funeral will take place at 10 o'clock on Saturday morning. The Press Club, of which Mr. Thiebin was a member, will have charge of the interment, which will be in Cypress Hills Cemetery.

Mr. Thiebin came to New York in April, 1874. He wrote for THE SUN sketches, foreign notes, and a series of articles on Wall street signed "Rigolo" and "N. L. T." He had been failing from consumption since last February, and had been confined to his bed since September.

Mr. Thiebin was born on June 6, 1834, in St. Petersburg. His family was French, one of the oldest Royalist families in Lorraine. They settled in Bologna, Italy, after being driven from France. His father studied architecture in Bologna, and moved to St. Petersburg to become court architect. Young Thiebin was among the revolutionists in the uprising in western Europe which resulted in 1848 in the Petrashesky conspiracy, which penetrated the schools and universities. His Royalist father instantly sent him to the Academy of Artillery, and in 1853 he was graduated as a sub-lieutenant. The next year he saw active service on the Danube, and in the trenches about Silistria during Russia's war with the allied powers. Before Sebastopol, when only 20 years old, he commanded forty cannon, and at the fall of the city was decorated and transferred to the Imperial Guards. He withdrew from the service in 1857, and set about the study of philosophy and literature. He settled in London, and made friends of Herbert Spencer, Thackeray, and Frederick Greenwood of the *Pall Mall Gazette*. Mr. Thiebin was put in charge of the foreign department of the paper, and in leisure moments wrote humorous sketches of English life under the name of "Agamat Bark," which were afterward published by the editors of *Punch* under the title of "A Little Book About Great Britain." He also contributed extensively to *Macmillan's Magazine*, *London Society*, the *Manchester Guardian*, the *London Standard*, and the *British Quarterly Review*.

"During this period of my life," he once said, "I was working as Mr. Herbert Spencer and his friends told me more than once, for the civilization of Russia. I translated and edited in the Russian language all the works of Macaulay, Buckle, Darwin, Huxley, Guizot, and two or three works of the German philosophers."

He visited Spain, and wrote two volumes about "Spain and the Spaniards," which were published both in England and this country. When the Franco-Prussian war broke out he went with the French army as special correspondent for the *Pall Mall Gazette*. On returning to London, Dr. Hosmer, who was in charge of the *New York Herald's* London bureau, offered to him the post of Paris correspondent of the *Herald*, and he accepted it. He was afterward sent to Madrid, where he was succeeded by Stanley, the African explorer, and sent to join the army of Don Carlos, the Spanish pretender, as war correspondent.

At the close of the war Mr. Thiebin determined to make a tour of the world, depending upon correspondence with English newspapers for the means with which to travel. When he got to New York he found his calculations at fault, and gladly took a place on THE SUN. This was in April, 1874.

He made his first mark in a series of articles called "The Stranger's Note Book," in which he discussed American men, manners, customs, and resorts, from the foreigner's standpoint, and in the caustic picturesque style that was peculiarly his. In 1878 he began his famous financial and business series under the name of "Rigolo," which he kept up till about a year and a half ago.

## TALK OF ANNEXATION.

### Manitoba Wants Relief from the Canadian Pacific.

WINNIPEG, Nov. 1.—The railroad situation has become so serious that the Legislature has been called together for Nov. 9. It is understood, however, that the principal object of the meeting is to retaliate upon the Canadian Pacific Railroad for its action in the present case. It is believed that the Legislature will repeal all taxation exemptions and pass legislation taxing the company's property in the province to the utmost the law allows. The argument is used that if the Canadian Pacific wilfully injures the province the Government is justified in using similar weapons against it.

The decision of Judge Killam yesterday granting the injunction applied for by the Canadian Pacific restraining the Red River road from crossing their tracks has caused widespread indignation; but there is a general desire to act lawfully. Next week the question will come before the Supreme Court at Ottawa, where there will no doubt be other delays. From present appearances there is little doubt that the Canadian Pacific will succeed in its efforts to block the construction of the line to Portage la Prairie this year.

Annexation to the United States is suggested as the only true remedy for relief from the Canadian Pacific and its servant, the Dominion Government. By the Judge's decision yesterday it is unlawful for any railroad to cross the Canadian Pacific at any point between Montreal and the Rocky Mountains. Attorney-General Martin says he intends to go on track-laying west of the Pembina branch. A quarter of a mile of iron was put down yesterday. Men are carrying the rails over the Canadian Pacific track. Only slow progress, however, can be made until an engine is allowed to cross. The Canadian Pacific attempted to hinder operations by running a locomotive back and forth.

## INTERESTING GOSSIP OF THE DAY.

New Yorkers may possibly remember a plump and rather pleasing young person known to the stage as Lois Fuller. She played for a season with Nat Goodwin at the Bijou Opera House, and subsequently in the "Arabian Nights" and one or two other burlesques. She was a plump, well-rounded, and ambitious young woman. William Morris is an actor of some promise, and he is acquainted with Miss Fuller. There is also an actress of about the same grade in the profession known as Harriet Lord. She is pretty and of the essentially "girlish" school popularized at the Madison Square Theatre.

These three young Americans have come to the conclusion that South America is in need of dramatic pabulum. They sail shortly for the extreme south, where they will do American plays. Mr. Morris thought at first of including "Held by the Enemy" in the repertoire. Owing to Mr. Gillette's terms, however, he has given up this idea. Miss Fuller can easily command a salary of $125 or more a week here, and her southern trip is regarded as mere or less quixotic.

Some of the political parades of the small boys of the town, especially in the swarming quarters of the east side, are marvellous to behold. There was a procession of rag-tag patriots between the ages of 7 and 12 last night in Avenue B, and it was a corker. They were commanded by a small specimen of the *General Boum* variety, who stalked at their head. They wore garments of many holes. They had a cracked dwarf drum and several other instruments, ranging from the tin whistle to the tin pan. They had a few paper lanterns illuminated by tallow dips. They had several tattered flags bearing the mottoes and pictures of two or three rival parties and candidates. They cheered, they yelled, you may bet. It was a merry show, such as could not be seen in a year's travel over Europe.

Detective Prior of the Fifth Avenue Hotel is over six feet tall and proportionately handsome, even though the silver gray has crept into his hair and waving moustache. If anything, this latter fact makes him look more distinguished. He is a Democrat of the to-the-victors-belong-the-spoils type, and sonorously proclaims that he shall vote for only David Bennett Hill. He will not vote for Mr. Cleveland, neither will he vote for Gen. Harrison. His criticism of Mr. Cleveland because so many Republicans have been kept in office is particularly savage. Yet last Saturday, when it was his duty to lead the way for Mrs. Cleveland from the Twenty-third street entrance of the hotel to room 40, from which Mrs. Cleveland and her friends were to see the great parade, he was as delighted as a schoolboy. He showed his delight afterward, but, while highly eulogizing Mrs. Cleveland, he sadly punctuated each sentence with the pity he felt for a President who didn't have sand enough to turn out his political enemies.

There is great doubt in political circles concerning the middle name of the intrepid young Tammany Sachem, Hugh J. Grant. Sheriff Grant himself is a little bit foggy on the question. He says he started out in life as Hugh James Grant, but in later days and he cannot explain why or how, he has come to be known as Hugh John Grant. When this political contest is ended the Sheriff is to take a day off and ascertain from relatives, who knew him when he didn't know much about himself, what his real middle name is.

Dr. Fresh, the County Democracy candidate for Coroner, is a type of the old-fashioned German professor in appearance and manner. He is tall and angular and absent-minded, but his beaming good nature has made him very popular among his countrymen. In speaking, publicly and privately, his words come slowly and his dignity becomes almost ponderous. He would never make a success as a public speaker before an American audience, but Germans appreciate the thought and precision which cause his deliberation.

The *Century Magazine* for November appeared yesterday. It is full of interest. An article which will attract many readers is that of the Rev. Dr. Robinson on the location of Calvary. It is illustrated, and will give new ideas to any one who has not already studied the subject. Mr. Kennan's Siberian Exile paper is fully as interesting as those which have preceded it. Mr. Timothy Cole's engravings, after the old Italian masters, are of extraordinary beauty, and Mrs. Catherwood's new Canadian French novel, begun with an introduction from no less a person than Francis Parkman, promises to be of extraordinary merit. It is a great magazine.

## THE BURIED TREASURE.

### It was Found by Means of a Chart Drawn on a Drum-head.

PROVIDENCE, Nov. 1.—James M. Eddy, who has been digging for Capt. Kidd's treasure, and who turned up an iron kettle full of Spanish silver coins on the beach adjoining his farm opposite the summer resort, Westport, arrived at his home in Johnston yesterday with his money. He denies that his grandfather ever had anything to do with pirates, or that his father ever told him of the buried treasure.

He said that two years ago he became the possessor of a piece of parchment that apparently had served as a drumhead, and which had been converted into a chart purporting to describe the location of three lots of buried gold, silver, and other valuables cached by a pirate many years ago. The lines were drawn as though with a sharpened stick. On the chart were three points designating the burial places of the wealth. The starting place was a rock on Horse Neck Point, a wild piece of land. When this parchment was found, Eddy was confident it was a valuable document. He determined that no one should know of his plans, and, without imparting a hint of what he was about, he began operations.

He readily found the rock, but his labors during the summer of 1887 were not rewarded. During the past summer he continued there. He proceeded cautiously and patiently and worked his way in the course directed, and last Monday made the discovery. He declares that it will be an easy matter to find the rest of the wealth. One of the two undiscovered treasures is stated in the chart to be gold coin and the other diamonds or jewelry. The unearthed treasure, Mr. Eddy says, will stay where it is until he gets ready to secure it.

The dates on the silver range from 1781 to 1851, showing that it is not a part of Capt. Kidd's long-sought treasure. Mr. Eddy will not tell his theory, but says it is a pirate treasure.

## PERPLEXITIES OF CARDS.

### More Disputes Among Sun Readers Settled with Sensible Words.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* 1. A opens a jack pot; B raises this "opener." Who makes the first bet, A or B? 2. Suppose, in an ordinary game of draw poker, A, as dealer, gives B more cards than B wants; in other words, suppose B asks for two cards, holding three in his hand, and A gives him three, making B hold six, altogether, does or does not B throw up his hand? I claim that B loses all interest in this particular game, being barred out by drawing too many cards. GLAD TO KNOW.

NEW YORK CITY.

1. The opener, provided always, of course, he stays in and stands the raise. 2. No. B is not necessarily compelled to give up his hand. You were wrong. There cannot be a misdeal in the draw at poker that will affect the hands. He who receives too many cards can have them withdrawn, while he who receives too few can have the deficiency made up prior to his looking at them, betting on them, or passing out on them. B, therefore, can legally have his surplus reduced.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* A game of pedro in which two were playing. Each had one point to make. A bid one and B bid two. B led the ace, and A played the deuce. At the finish of the game B had five other points besides the high; but A claimed the game on account of his playing the deuce on the first trick. Was he right? Who wins the game? This is to decide a bet. Also please give the rules in Hoyle concerning the point in dispute. JOHN BAADY.

NEW YORK CITY.

1. A was wrong. B wins the game, the high giving his hand precedence. It is, we would add, understood all around that you were playing for bids not to count the seller, which, by the way, is no more true pedro than is the playing of the game two-handed. An illustration is, that A bid one. Of course, B could not take it, no matter what he had in his hand, as he knew that A would go out, three times in four, so easy is it to make one point when one chooses his trump. B would have been as safe in bidding two off nine-spot high, as he could only lose, whereas he would almost certainly have lost if A's bid of one had stood. When there are three or more players, whether it is pedro or simple auction pitch, there are both sense and fun in bidding near the fag end of the game. 2. Which Hoyle? There are a score or more of so-called "Hoyles" on the market, no two of which agree. Edmund Hoyle, the great authority on cards, never published a line about auction pitch. And we seriously doubt if any of the latter day editions have ever had a rule about this particular point. All the "Hoyles" put together fail to cover hundreds of cases that continually rise in dispute among players of different sections. It is safe to state that probably not one man in a million knows what he is talking about when he says "according to Hoyle."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* A, B, C, and D are playing straight euchre. A and C are partners, and B and D are partners. A deals and turns trump. B orders it up and plays alone. Then A elects to play alone against B. B secures three tricks. How many points does he count? D. C.

MATTEWAN, N. Y.

One point only. But why continue such hybrid methods of play? It is wholly wrong and in direct opposition to the fundamental principles of regular or commonsense euchre, for in the game, properly played, no ordered-up or assisted player should be permitted to go alone. Hence A, who was ordered up, could not rightfully elect to go alone. Such an illegal proceeding is not even identified with many of the mongrel games now and then designated as "euchre." Therefore, in order to be in the right and to keep in the right, bear in mind that, unless there has been an express understanding to the contrary, nobody can go alone who has not made or fixed the trump by voluntarily taking up, ordering up, assisting, or making. In other words, no player can justly take advantage of his partner's declaration of strength in a trump to do what he would not have done had that partner remained silent.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Observing your answers to draw poker questions, I submit the following: Seven persons are playing the seductive game. In a jack pot, first man, holding aces up, passes; the fourth opens (thinking he holds a pat straight); fifth, sixth, and seventh "trail." The first man in raises; the opener raises him. The rest drop out. The player with aces up stands the raise, and draws one card. The opener stands pat and bets the limit, and is called. Upon showing down, it transpires that the opener did not hold a straight, as he thought. What should be done? The aces-up hand was the only one that could open. I claim, when he passed, his hand became dead unless the pot was properly opened; that error could not reinstate it. Each player drew his money, and the opener let the amount of his opening bet remain in the pot, and it was played for again. B.

NEW YORK CITY.

What should be done? Why, just what you did. It was a false opening, and a mutual agreement, such as yours, was needed to satisfactorily readjust the pot. You were right in your claim.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* A, B, and C are playing seven-up. A deals and B goes out. C then demands a beg. A says he will not deal twice in succession. Should he do so? W. S. M.

LONG ISLAND CITY.

Yes. A must deal if so required by C, who is not to be denied the beg that A had the privilege of in the previous hand. It places him at no marked disadvantage, as against the chance that C has to stand. A has the chance to turn jack, and to give or run, which makes an almost perfect balance. It is as evenly fair for the one as it is for the other.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* A game of draw po