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AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Engagement of the California Minstrels.

McVICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. "The Sea of Ice."

ADELPHI THEATRE—Dearborn street, corner Monroe. Variety performance.

WOOD'S MUSEUM—Monroe street, between Dearborn and State. Afternoon, "The Widow Hunt." Evening, "The Romance of Elfin Tower."

McCORMICK HALL—North Clark street, corner of Kinzie. Entertainment by Prof. Pepper.

The Chicago Tribune.

Thursday Morning, October 28, 1875.

Greenbacks, at the New York Gold Exchange yesterday, fell from 86⅜ to 86¼, reacted to 86⅜, and closed at 86¼.

The vote in Iowa for Governor, official from all but sixteen counties, shows a majority for KIRKWOOD, Republican, of 31,036.

Later accounts of the extensive fire at Virginia City estimate the total value of property destroyed at $7,500,000. Dr. LINDERMAN, Director of the Mint, is authority for the statement that the conflagration will result in a decrease of $1,000,000 per month of gold bullion, and of $1,500,000 per month of silver at Virginia City for the next four months.

An additional element of horror is contributed to the recent tragedy at Denver by the confession of one of the Italians arrested as a participant in the quadruple murder. His statement is that he sat near by and played his harp while the other five cut the throats of their victims. Three of the musical butchers are now in custody, and the remaining three are likely to be captured.

Returns for the month of October, received by the National Bureau of Agriculture, show that the wheat crop in the United States for 1875 is a short one, and that there is a marked deterioration in quality. So far as reported the average product is about 80 per cent of that of last year, and if this rate holds good, the total falling off will amount to 62,000,000 bushels, with a depreciation of 14 per cent in quality. The quality of corn, however, is exceptionally high, with a decrease in production of about 4 per cent as compared with 1874.

It is anticipated that Washington will be the scene of stirring political movements soon after the 15th of November, that being the date of FERNANDO WOOD's occupancy of his hospitable mansion at the Capital. The arrival of this crafty wire-puller will be the signal for active operations by all the aspirants to the Speakership of the Democratic Congress. FERNANDO declares his intention to make the fight a hot one; KERR, of Indiana, relies upon a coalition with the TILDEN men, basing his expectations upon the theory that New York cannot urge candidates for both the Presidency and the Speakership at the same time; SAM RANDALL is still hopeful, though not so confident as he was two months ago; while ex-Gov. WALKER, of West Virginia, is mentioned as likely to figure conspicuously as the favorite of the Eastern members, and as a candidate who stands in nobody's light for the Presidency.

The Canadian fisheries question, which has occupied the attention of the United States Government many times during the last fifty years, and a settlement of which was attempted in the Treaty of Washington, has appeared once more on the surface, and it is proposed to reach an adjustment by arbitration through Commissioners to be composed of three members, the United States and Canada to select one each, the third to be named by the Austrian Minister at London. The Dominion Government has high notions on this subject, and the price she names as an equivalent for the surrender of what she is pleased to call her great fishing privileges is truly stupendous. Most of the exclusive rights claimed by Canada are and have been considered by our ablest statesmen as rights pertaining to all nations. It is presumed that in the coming arbitration this view will be strongly pressed by our representative, and that the old Canadian pretensions in this line will weigh little in the settlement of the controversy.

The Committee of Merchants, consisting of Messrs. SPALDING, KELLOGG, WRIGHT, ALDRICH, and BLISS, have issued a call, which we print this morning, for a mass-meeting to be held next Friday evening at Farwell Hall, to protest against the action of the desperate Ring of the County Board in refusing to give both parties a proper representation on the Election Boards, and also to take such other action as may be suggested to protect the purity of the ballot-box at the approaching election. This movement is non-partisan. It represents the lumber interest, the Board of Trade interests, the dry-goods interest, the grocers, hardware men, and all other branches of Chicago trade and commerce. It is suggested by the sad experience of other cities in which corrupt local politics has injured business. It is intended to head off the proposed ballot-box stuffing next Tuesday, and to check the danger of corrupting elections while there is yet time. There are 5,000 merchants in the City of Chicago, and they should fill Farwell Hall next Friday evening, without any respect to party, to protest against the most serious danger that has ever threatened this city.

The Chicago produce markets were steadier yesterday. Mess pork was in fair demand and firmer, closing at $21.50 for October, and $18.90 seller the year. Lard was quiet and firm, closing at $13.00 per 100 lbs for now, and $12.25 seller the year. Meats were quiet and easier, at 8½c for part salted shoulders (boxed), 11⅞c for short ribs do, and 12⅛c for short clear do. Highwines were quiet and steady, at $1.13 per gallon. Lake freights were quiet and strong, at 4½c for corn to Buffalo. Flour was more active and unchanged. Wheat was active and 2c higher, closing at $1.12¼ cash, and $1.09¾ for November. Corn was active and ½c higher, closing at 54c cash, and 52½c for November. Oats were in fair demand and firmer, closing at 33½c cash, and 32⅞c for November. Rye was quiet at 70c. Barley was active and stronger, closing at 87c cash, and 84½c for November. Hogs were quiet, and closed weak. Sales at $6.50@8.25. Cattle and sheep were unchanged. One hundred dollars in gold would buy $115.87½ in greenbacks at the close.

Argument is now being heard by the United States Supreme Court in the case of the Government against the Union Pacific Railroad Company, to compel the latter to reimburse the Government for interest paid upon the bonds loaned to assist in the construction of the road, or, more specifically, to permit the Government to withhold the entire amount due the Company for transportation and apply the same as an offset to the claim for the payment of interest on the bonds. An idea of the magnitude of the issue now pending in the Supreme Court is furnished by Attorney-General PIERREPONT's statement, that a decision in favor of the Company will be equivalent to a gain of $200,000,000 to the stockholders of the Pacific Railroads, and that, before a single generation shall have passed, the Government will have paid, in the shape of interest alone, for the different Pacific Railway Companies, the enormous sum of $318,035,711, less only the deduction of one-half the Companies' charges for services rendered the Government from year to year.

THE BALLOT-BOX GUARDS.

The Sixteenth Ward Republican Club has set an excellent example for the course that ought to be pursued with reference to the proposed stuffing of the ballot-boxes. They have organized what they call "Ballot-Box Guards," who are to be officered by a Captain, a First and Second Lieutenant, and five Sergeants. The self-imposed duty of this organization is to stand by the polls and protect them against fraud on election day. Such an organization should be formed by the honest voters in every ward in the city, and it should count among its members all the active and stalwart young men in the ward who are interested in an honest election.

The particular function of the Ballot-Box Guards should be to protect the challengers in their rights. We reproduce the section of the Election law defining these rights:

The judges of election *shall* allow at least one and not more than two legal voters of each party to the contest, to be chosen by the parties respectively, in the room where the election is held, to act as challengers of voters at such election; and such challengers may remain with the board of election until the votes are all canvassed and the result declared.

In conformance with this provision, the Republican Campaign Committee, with the advice and help of gentlemen living in the various wards, will unquestionably select two men to act as challengers at every precinct. It will then be for the Ballot-Box Guards in each ward to watch their precincts for the double purpose of seeing that the challengers do their duty faithfully and unflinchingly, and to see that they are not prohibited by strategy, intimidation, or violence from remaining with the ballot-boxes from the opening of the polls until the vote shall have been counted. The Election law likewise requires (Sec. 56) that there shall be no adjournment and no recess until the votes shall have been counted and the result publicly announced. The Ballot-Box Guards can also see that this provision of the law is not violated.

The merchants of the city are doing well to organize a protest against the threatened corruption of the ballot-box. If election-frauds are permitted to become the rule, instead of the exception, in this city, the mercantile community of Chicago may expect to suffer as the business of New York and Baltimore has suffered from the same cause. If the Chicago merchants would prevent these frauds, they should go at it in a practical way. Their influence will count for nothing with the people who are deliberately proposing to stuff the ballot-boxes. Speech-making will not help the matter. A large meeting will make no impression upon the County Commissioners, nor the Opposition judges, nor the roughs who will gather at the polls in the interest of the HESING ticket. But there are two ways in which these merchants can do practical service, viz.: (1) By closing their establishments a part of the day on condition that their employes shall spend a portion of the time at the polls doing service as voters and as Ballot-Box Guards; and (2) by raising a fund for the payment of the challengers to be selected by the Republican Committee for each precinct, to remain by the ballot-boxes from the opening of the polls till after the vote shall have been counted and the result announced.

The Cincinnati people have recently demonstrated that ballot-box stuffing may be defeated by eternal vigilance. One year ago the Democrats carried that city by 5,000 majority,—so unusual a majority that it was felt that it could only have been obtained by fraud. This year the honest voters organized in every ward, as we have suggested they shall organize in Chicago, and remained by the ballot-boxes till the vote was counted. They gave special attention to those wards where the Democratic vote of last year was strangely excessive. The result was that the vote in such wards was reduced to its proper proportions, and the city went Republican by 1,600 majority. There is no registry law in Ohio, and the people were deprived of this protection as they will be in Chicago at this election; and it is universally admitted that, if these extraordinary precautions had not been taken, there would have been frauds this year as there were last year with a similar result. What Cincinnati has done Chicago may do, as it is just as imperative here as it was there; but to defeat the Chicago ballot-box stuffers, with all the election judges and all the roughs in the city on their side, will require unflinching courage, perfect organization, and untiring vigilance next Tuesday.

Elsewhere in this issue will be found an address delivered in St. Louis on Monday by the Rev. JOSEPH HENNING, a Catholic priest. This clerical gentleman is by no means mealy-mouthed in his utterances. He asserts that the Catholic Church is being persecuted in the United States; and cites, as instances of this persecution, the efforts to preserve the public schools from sectarianism, and the movements in behalf of compulsory education. He declares that the State cannot be independent of the Church, as the latter is infallible in everything; that a Catholic must be such polititically as well as religiously; and that, consequently, it is the duty of every Catholic, in casting his vote at any election, to place it where it will do his Church the most good. Protestantism, according to Father HENNING, is already on its last legs, and will soon be swept from the face of the earth; and, when that event shall have occurred, there will come "a time of peace and quiet;" order will reign in Warsaw; everything will be lovely, and the Papal goose will hang at an exceedingly lofty elevation. All friends of our common-school system will do well to peruse this outspoken diatribe against that bulwark of our republican institutions, and, thus forewarned, become forearmed for its defense.

POSTING HIS OWN SHAME.

The *Staats-Zeitung*, or Mr. HESING through the *Staats-Zeitung*, with a shamefacedness which is simply unparalleled, is now parading a letter to himself upon the occasion of his departure for Europe *six years* ago, and accompanying a service of plate, signed by prominent Republicans. This letter he now sets forth, *without date*, as a certificate of present good political character!

What were the circumstances under which this letter was drawn and signed? At the time this plate-presentation occurred Mr. HESING was on the eve of departure for Europe to place his son in college, and it was understood that he would be absent three or four years. This was in the fall of 1869, six years ago, at a time when Mr. HESING was an active and energetic Republican editor and politician. It was at a time when he was not an apostate to his party and an ingrate to his friends. It was at a time when he had not gone into Bummer and Opposition parties. It was at a time when he had not joined the scallawags and tax-eaters, and become the leader of loafers, bummers, and the criminal classes. He was then on the side of decency, morality, correct principles, and of political honesty. His friends improved the occasion to give him a supper at the Briggs House, and before the evening of the supper two papers were drawn up by some of Mr. HESING's confidential friends, perhaps by Mr. RASTER, the one testifying to the general respect felt for him by his party friends, and the other calling for subscriptions for a service of plate. These papers were circulated by some of his intimates, and the gentlemen to whom they were presented signed them for the reason that Mr. HESING had always acted with them in political matters, had been the advocate of Republican principles and a prominent German leader of the Republican party. They signed their names, they gave him the supper. They presented him the plate. They bade him good-bye, and wished him well.

Now, in the name of all that is decent, socially and politically, what does Mr. HESING expect to gain by publishing this farewell letter six years after date? His relations to the men who signed those papers are now totally changed. He is now working against the party of which he then was a leader; he is now the leader of the bad and dangerous elements in this city.

Upon what possible grounds can he explain this publication of *a certificate of his own fall* and dishonor? THE TRIBUNE or the *Journal* might have published it as a fit object at which to point the finger of scorn, but that the *Staats-Zeitung* should print this evidence of his backsliding almost surpasses belief.

PROSPERITY OF WAR.

In the Chicago inflation organ we find the following picture of happy, prosperous, good times when the country was being consumed by the flames of war:

During the War, when the governmental expenditures for the support of the army and the civil service were at one time $3,000,000 per day; when taxes were high—never so high before nor since—even to the extent of necessitating a burden upon all internal as well as external industry, the whole country was prosperous because the people of the whole country were employed. The burdens of taxation, direct and indirect, never before nor since rested so lightly upon the shoulders of the masses. Public improvements were inaugurated and prosecuted generously. Private enterprises in which the public was benefited were established and maintained on a liberal scale. Prosperity was seen on every hand.

This season of universal "prosperity" was when there were half a million of young and able-bodied men of the North, who had been withdrawn from happy homes and peaceful industry,—languishing in the hospitals, dying of their wounds and diseases, or were lying in their cold graves. At the same time there were a million of other young men of the North bearing arms in the field, suffering and enduring the perils and hardships of bloody war. On the other side of the line the whole population was enlisted in one way or the other in the War. Immense hospitals, prisons, and grave-yards attested the general prosperity! There, too, the men had perished by the tens of thousands, and there, too, as at the North, each village had its population of widows and orphans, celebrating the unprecedented prosperity of the at last happy land! The land was filled with tears and desolation, but the camp-followers had a harvest plundering the living, the dying, and the dead. It was a glorious time,—millions of armed men seeking the destruction of each other; armies and navies burning and destroying property at the rate of millions of dollars a day. Never was there such a season of "prosperity." Bounty-jumpers grew rich; corrupt Congressmen received large dividends; subsidy-brokers drove a rushing business; contractors robbed right and left; there was not a dishonest man in all the land who did not prosper as dishonest men had never prospered before.

It was the time of borrowing money. The Government borrowed from $2,000,000 to $3,000,000 a day, and spent it for powder and rifles and instruments of destruction, for paper shoes, shoddy clothing, and for distribution among the hungry vultures that flocked to the putrid carcases of the War. But it was a prosperous time! The printing-presses were busy issuing "money" and bonds,—issuing printed mortgages on the future for a hundred years. Placing judgments on the property of subsequent generations to enrich the thieves and villains, vagabonds and adventurers who howled like blood-hounds for the blood of the brave, patriotic, and honest. "Prosperity was on every hand,"—the price of blood ran high, and dishonest contractors and loyal place-holders thought there never had been such prosperity. They think so yet, and here in Chicago, in 1875, is their organ lamenting over the "good old times of the War," when the Government was spending three millions of dollars a day in contracts, and when "prosperity was seen on every hand."

The argument of this class demands a renewal of the War; that a navy be built, that a million and a half of men be armed, and clothed, and put in the field; that these armies shall ravage and destroy; that producers be taken from industry and applied to destruction; that the Government will spend three to five millions of dollars a day; that money shall be cheap; that contracts be abundant; and that a new season of robbery, plunder, and corruption be inaugurated, and "prosperity re-established on every hand." Why should this prosperity not be made perpetual? Why should not war be made the purpose of the Government? Why not a war with Mexico, and another with England, and another with Spain? The mere mention of the contracts and plunder of three wars, and the reams of greenbacks required, is enough to inflame the imagination of the plunderers to fever heat. If to be prosperous we must have war, why not then convert this into a military Republic, and have war a perpetual institution? The prosperity of inflation is like that of war. It is the harvest of fraud, robbery, extravagance, destruction, and death. It is the paradise of the gambler and the thief, the speculator and the plunderer.

PROTECT THE BALLOT-BOX.

The political prostitutes of Chicago have notified the tax-payers of the city, through their representatives on the County Board, that they mean to stuff the ballot-boxes at the next election. This is the only explanation of the refusal of the just demand that the Republican party should be represented on the list of judges of election at every poll. The judges whom Mr. HESING had appointed at his secret confab with the Committee on Public Service of the County Board are expected to falsify the voice of the people. That is what they are chosen for. The old Tammany trick of having duplicate ballot-boxes, properly filled beforehand, substituted for those used at certain polls during the eltction, is to be tried by our Tammany. Two boxes were stolen before the spring election, and doubtless served as models for false boxes that were used then. This game is to be tried again. The old games of stuffing the boxes, of repeating, of rioting, will also be tried. The citizens of Chicago are duly notified that our Tammany dynasty means to perpetuate its power by the same means that the Tammany Ring of New York used to maintain itself. What are they going to do about it? We can tell them what to do. Let every ward-club call for volunteers forthwith and organize resolute, strong young men into a committee for the *protection of the ballot-box* in that ward. Let this Committee be at the polls from the time the polls open until the voting ends and the votes are counted. Let it keep an independent list of the number of votes cast, and, as far as possible, of the number cast for each ticket. Let it exercise the legal right of challenge. If any attempt is made to steal the ballot-box or to commit fraud in the counting, let the Committee prevent it,—by force, if necessary. If felons, and gamblers, and amateur pugilists try to possess themselves of the polls, they will begin a game that two can play at. A bullet fired into such a crowd cannot well go amiss. The time is short. Five days hence the election is to be held. If the Committee on Public Service had distributed circulars announcing its intention to commit a sweeping fraud in order to insure the election of Mr. HESING and his Tammany colleagues, the declaration could not be plainer. The duty of honest men is clear. It is not enough for them to go to the polls. Some of them must stay there during the day. This must not be left to chance. Organization is absolutely necessary. The ward-clubs should vie with each other in forming committees for the protection of the ballot-box. It will be easier to throttle our TWEEDS now than hereafter.

HEINRICH VON STEIN.

Germany has taken up the practice of hero-worship with a vigor that must warm the cockles of CARLYLE's heart. The last person to receive a monument is HEINRICH FRIEDRICH KARL, Baron VON STEIN, whose statue was unveiled in Berlin, Tuesday, by the Prince Imperial, "Our FRITZ." This eminent statesman, the forerunner of BISMARCK, whose peaceful victories made the bloody ones of 1866 and 1870 possible, is little known to-day. He was a great statesman, not a great fighter. A blood-stain on the page of history attracts more attention than the details of a peaceful revolution. The latter is apt to be by far the more important. The man who now stands glorified in bronze at Berlin was the author of what is known to every deep student of politics as "STEIN's System." That system has made Prussia the strongest Power in Europe. The resources of the Empire rest on the broad foundations built up by the reforms devised and perfected by STEIN and his famous pupil, HARDENBERG. The work of the two is so intimately associated that the laws they had passed are usually spoken of as the STEIN-HARDENBERG system. STEIN, after an honorable but subordinate career in politics, was called to the head of the Prussian Ministry in 1807. The country at that time was completely in the hands of NAPOLEON. The King was obliged to ask the French Emperor whether he would approve of this choice. He graciously assented, for he was ignorant of the fact that the new Minister was at heart bitterly hostile to French supremacy. He learned his mistake within a year, and his imperious mandate to the Prussian ruler compelled the withdrawal of the Minister in November, 1808. Within this brief twelvemonth, STEIN carried some remarkable reforms, and planned others which he left to his successor, HARDENBERG, to accomplish. Among these reforms were the abolition of serfage, the taxation of the nobility, universal military service, universal education, and a sweeping land-law, which produced as marvelous a change as the land-laws which were born of the French Revolution. It created the force of yeomanry, which is now the strength of Prussia, and the backbone of all peaceful government in France. England had such yeomanry once. Her policy of concentrating, instead of dividing, her land has changed her yeomen of the past into the starveling paupers of the present. Under the Prussian system, a tenant-farmer can buy the land he tills at a sum equal to a thirty-year purchase. If he has not the money, the State gives the landlord a bond and collects from the tenant a yearly sum which extinguishes, within thirty-one years, the principal and interest of the bond. No one familiar with the economic history of the land-question can doubt that this extreme case of State interference is the secret of the amazing strength of Prussia to-day. It created the common people, raised them from brutish hewers of wood and drawers of water to men. If the mere catalogue of STEIN's reforms is so amazing, what must the reforms themselves have been? This man's life was a blessing to the world. Germany honors herself in honoring him.

There is one important fact with reference to the election next Tuesday which the people of this city should remember. The Opposition party and the rings in the County Board and City-Hall have already recognized it, and are shivering in their boots at the possibility of defeat. Mr. HESING knows, the County Board knows, the whole crowd of bummers know, that if the Devil-Fish party is defeated next Tuesday it will not only wipe out the present corrupt county Ring, but it is tantamount to the defeat of the city bummers in their designs upon the city next year. If the Devil-Fish party is defeated next Tuesday, the same power will rise up stronger than ever next April, upset the whole gang in the City-Hall, and spoil all the plans they have laid for plundering the city for years to come. All the good things they are expecting to enjoy, all the little schemes of plunder they have arranged, all their dreams of spoils, all their plots of fraud and corruption, will be swept away from them. Hence not only are Mr. HESING and the Devil-Fish candidates on the county ticket alarmed, but the whole mob of county and city officials also, and they are making common cause in the fight. If, therefore, the Republicans win the fight next Tuesday, they will clean out the whole corrupt crowd. They will secure the purification of county and city politics if they gain the preliminary battle, and to this end they should bend all their energies. The prize is worth contending for, and from this standpoint the contest grows so momentous that every Republican in the city and county, every man who is in favor of political honesty and purity and good government, should give his individual services to the great work.

Mr. HESING, in order that he may be elected to the rich pickings of the County Treasury, asks the people to vote for the re-election of two of the men whom he has denounced as members of the Ring, and to choose three others of the same character for the County Board, just after that Ring has necessitated the raising of the county tax-levy *from four mills the last year to something more than six and a half mills the coming year.* This is an increase by more than one-half of what the levy was last year, and within one mill of the constitutional limit. Another year of Ring rule in the County Board will reach the limit, and probably on an increased valuation. The interest and temporary loan account has been increased over $110,000. The estimated deficiency in the County Clerk's office is $47,000, though this office used to yield a fortune for its occupant every term when the fees belonged to the incumbent. The estimated deficiency in the Sheriff's office is $77,500 (not including the dieting of prisoners, which is $20,000 more), though the Sheriff's office formerly yielded a fortune every term to its occupant when the fees belonged to the incumbent. Last year the deficiency in the Sheriff's office was only $65,500,—$12,000 less. The expenses of the Coroner's department have been increased from $10,500 to $16,260. And so on. These are samples of how it is done. And Mr. HESING, after having denounced the Ring as a pack of d—— scoundrels, now supports two of the members for re-election, and has put up two others of the same calibre to take the places of two honest men—CLOUGH and JONES—who have uniformly voted against the Ring. If the tax-payers yield to Mr. HESING in this matter, they will have no right to complain at being bled.

The Chicago *Times* has certainly given the history of that $1,000 check of County Treasurer MILLER's with great particularity, which it charges that he recently made out in payment of a loss at one sitting at the game of poker. It gives the name of the hotel at which the loss is said to have been made; the name of the New York gambler who is said to have won the money; the name of the gentleman who is said to have cashed it, and to whom its payment was subsequently refused; and also the names of three or four gentlemen who are alleged to have seen the check. The *Times* further says that the check was paid only at the instance of Mr. HESING, who feared the result of an exposure; and finally says to Mr. MILLER, "Better own up and save the production of documentary proof, which is in the possession of the *Times*, and can be produced." Now, if this charge is true, it is a serious matter. If the man controlling the county moneys has lost $1,000, in addition to all the money in his pocket, at a single game of poker, he can scarcely escape the suspicion that he has lost other sums at other times. And if all this is true, the people will certainly hesitate about electing a man of the present Treasurer's choice to succeed him and count the money. If there is any truth in this story, it is manifestly the better policy to elect somebody whom the present Treasurer does not want to count the money.

We print this morning a letter from Judge HENRY G. MILLER, who, as one of the organizers of the Jeffersonian Club, protests against the indorsement of the HESING ticket, and refuses to stand by it. As he was one of a number who entered the Jeffersonian Club with a view to the purification of politics, he is naturally outraged at being betrayed into the hands of the enemy, and is entitled to this public disavowal of any part in the disreputable transaction. It is to be regretted that, familiar as he must be with the history of the trade, he has not taken this occasion to expose it. But every other member of the Jeffersonian Club who went into it with the same sincere motives that actuated Judge MILLER will, like him, refuse to be whipped into the service of the very class of men whom the Club was organized to oppose.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—Will you please print in bold type a list of those County Commissioners who voted against allowing at least *one* judge of election to each party at the voting places? We want this list to preserve for future reference, as we think those who won't allow fair play at elections are not *honest* enough to merit our votes for *any* office hereafter.

THIRTEENTH WARD INDEPENDENT CLUB.

The names of the Commissioners refusing this act of justice are:

HOLDEN,	McCAFFREY,
CARROLL,	JOHNSON,
CONLY,	LONERGAN,
HERTING,	RUSSELL,
SCHMIDT.	

When Mr. HUCK subscribed two thousand five hundred dollars to a campaign fund raised to secure his own election, Mr. HESING boiled over with virtuous indignation. Now Mr. HESING, to raise funds to secure his own election, has, through his Committee, made a levy of from two to five hundred dollars each upon the city and county officials, and 10 per cent on the yearly salaries of their clerks and employes, which they have to pay on penalty of their removal. The atrocious conduct of Mr. HUCK which moved Mr. HESING to bursting indignation will now be duly appreciated. When his electioneering expenses were to be provided for, Mr. HUCK put his hand into his own pocket for the money. Mr. HESING, to provide for his electioneering expenses, puts his hand into other people's pockets.

The beauties of South American politics are again illustrated. A short time ago, the State of Panama declared war against the United States of Colombia, of which it was one. Now comes the news that the "National Government" has overturned the "State Government." It performed this slight task "without disorder of any kind." The late President of Panama is in jail. He is more fortunate than the average South American ruler. The latter is usually deposed, not by another Government, but by his own subjects; and the subjects, rather than go to the unnecessary expense of boarding their late superior in jail, have an ugly habit of dropping him off the most convenient high tower, or boiling him in oil, or stabbing him, or beheading him, or—the modes are so infinite in variety that it would require too much space to catalogue them. Their end is always the same, and it involves the end of the ex-ruler's life. So the Panama man is to be congratulated. He has been saved from his subjects. He may not enjoy sucking his thumbs in jail, but this is surely better than having no mouth with which to carry out this monotonous pleasure.

The New York *Commercial Advertiser* fires the following red-hot shot at Gov. TILDEN:

We repeat, that if we can secure as witnesses the officers of the bank where TILDEN kept his bank-account last fall, we believe we can prove that he committed constructive perjury in taking the oath of office on the 1st of January last. We can only secure this evidence by a libel suit. We therefore charge that we are led to believe from information received, we can show he furnished money to indirectly corrupt the ballot-box and to subsidize the press, including the New York *Tribune*. Will some of TILDEN's friends go before the Grand Jury and procure a bill of indictment, and give us a chance to show up the most successful fraud in the country?

It is a very large chip which the *Commercial Advertiser* has laid on its shoulder. Will Gov. TILDEN or some of his friends dare to knock it off? If the charge of the *C. A.* is untrue, most certainly it ought to be prosecuted for libel.

A St. Louis special dispatch stated the other day that Commodore GARRISON, of New York, proposed to furnish the funds to purchase the *World* newspaper and convert it into an inflation organ. The reason therefor was stated to be that the Commodore had Presidential aspirations, and would like to be the rag-money candidate in 1876. A personal friend of the Commodore, who read the dispatch, writes us from New York saying that the report is not only untrue but ridiculous; that the Commodore is not an inflationist but a resumptionist, and has no Presidential aspirations whatever.

EX-GOV. MOSES, of South Carolina, according to the Wilmington (N. C.) *Star*, has concocted a scheme for a railroad across the African Continent, from Liberia to the Red Sea. His experiences in South Carolina railroad steals has satisfied him there's money in it, and at the next session of Congress he will apply for a charter for the African transcontinental railway, and ask Government aid, direct or indirect, it is presumed, with some Liberian colonization scheme attached.

The school-question is the coming issue in the opinion of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, which, *apropos* ALLEN's stumping Pennsylvania in behalf of the rag-infant, says:

WILLIAM ALLEN will go to Pennsylvania to speak, but if WILLIAM ALLEN could not save the ragged bastard from death when it was full of vigor, how can he restore it to life now that it is dead? . . . Then we must look beyond the financial problem for an issue, and we believe it may be found imperfectly and clumsily expressed in Gen. GRANT's DesMoines speech.

The anti-Tammany revolt led by JOHN MORRISSEY and Recorder HACKETT is gaining strength and extending rapidly throughout the metropolis. The New York *Herald* says:

The politics of the city are just now in a chaotic state. Tammany is weakened and alarmed by strong symptoms of Democratic rebellion, and the events of the present ex-Ring week will determine whether the arrogant one-man power, which, first under TWEED and now under Mr. KELLY, has so long enslaved the Democracy of this city, will be broken and shattered in this canvass.

The Republican Club of the Sixteenth Ward has organized a company of "Ballot-Box Guards." A good example this. Let the other ward-clubs do likewise. Since the men whom Mr. HESING called "thieves, rascals, and damned scoundrels" a short time ago have boldly announced their purpose of stuffing the ballot-boxes in order to elect Mr. HESING to office, guards are needed in order to keep the stuffing out and knock the stuffing out of those boxes.

For contributing liberally to the campaign fund, Mr. HUCK was denounced by Mr. HESING. The denunciation was fierce, bold, and uncompromising, as must needs be that of the virtue which is proof against the thing denounced. Mr. HESING never thought of such a thing as contributing liberally to the campaign fund to aid in his own election; he only levies on the clerks in the city and county offices for that.

Mr. HESING seems to entertain nice scruples as to the use of money in this election, and when it comes to putting his hand into his pocket he does not do it. He only levies assessments on the clerks and employes of the city and county officials, and leaves them the alternative of paying or resigning.

The Devil-Fish candidates are all Know-Nothings. They refuse to let a single native-born citizen run on their ticket. When they ask the people, next Tuesday, to give them votes and offices, and chances to steal, the people will very appropriately answer, "No, nothing."

By some blunder of the reporter, Mr. J. M. VAN OSDEL was set down as one of the prominent Democrats at the "Jeff" Convention. Mr. VAN OSDEL has been in the habit of voting the straight Republican ticket for about a quarter of a century.

Mr. HESING says he is in favor of a revenue tariff. What is his idea of the best tariff for revenue,—6 per cent on the county deposits?

What the people need now is not only an honest County Treasurer, but an honest count of the Treasury.

The honest voters of Chicago have prepared a HUCK for the Devil-Fish.

PERSONAL.

Gen. Grant weighs 187 pounds.

Von Bulow is fond of the theatre.

P. T. Barnum and wife are at the Palmer.

Joe Jefferson was in Paris at last accounts.

Titiens speaks English, German, French, and Italian.

The girl of the period, says the Boston *Globe*, is Polly Ticks.

The Hon. John B. Hawley, of Rock Island, is at the Pacific.

The Hon. John W. Balsch, of Vermont, stops at the Tremont.

Gen. George W. Cummings, of Council Bluffs, is a guest at the Tremont.

Col. F. M. Brackley, U. S. A., from Ft. Scott, is quartered at the Sherman.

Alexander Stephens is still in a condition to excite the apprehensions of his friends.

Edwin Booth had a most enthusiastic reception as *Hamlet* in New York Monday night.

The New York *Times* has made arrangements with Mr. Robert Browning for a new poem from his pen.

The Hon. A. M. Stinson, of Washington, and the Hon. James H. Durgin, of Boston, are at the Sherman.

Carl Schurz has been prevented from keeping a lecture-engagement in Philadelphia by illness in his family.

Landis will be indicted for the murder of Carruth at the January term, but his case is such that a verdict for a lower degree will be admissible.

A local paper in Scotland advertises for "a boy to open oysters with a reference." A youth so equipped would make the world his oyster, no doubt.

Von Bulow says he likes the New England better than the Old, and says that, considering the size, there is nothing to equal Boston Common in England.

Donn Piatt reached America just as the announcement was made that Mr. Chandler had been appointed Secretary of the Interior. He immediately sent on his scalp to Washington as a peace-offering to the new Secretary, and asked permission to bring the rest of himself along at a more convenient season.

The Rev. Father Murphy, who has been lecturing at Montreal, admits that the Pope can sin and is quite liable to go to hell therefor. This in a lecture on "Papal Infallibility."

It is said that all the principal aeronauts in America are rigid temperance men, recognizing the necessity of a clear head and a cool brain. Donaldson did not use tea or coffee, or any form of spirituous liquor.

Mr. R. F. Straine, who has long been connected with the Signal Service at Grand Haven, Mich., has been transferred to Chicago in the same service. Mr. Straine is highly spoken of and regretted by the Grand Haven people.

A wise child who knows better than his own father, was recently corrected for telling the truth. He called his parent a d—d fool. The corrector tried to justify his conduct by saying that he did not whip the boy for lying, but for breaking the fifth commandment.

A colored man calling himself Renzo De Leo, who claims that he traveled eleven years with Dr. Livingstone in Africa, is now lecturing in Wisconsin. Certain gentlemen in Trempealeau County have impaled for his credentials, and it might be an act of kindness on his part to produce them.

Mrs. Blackford, the heroine of the Russian diamond robbery, has reached the acme of notoriety. Her adventures have been published with such eclat that the Parisians bought up every copy on sale within a few hours. She writes, among other things, "We spent a week in Rome,—just time enough to kiss the Pope's toe"!

It is reported in Boston that the Park Street Church, which recently enjoyed the ministrations of the Rev. Adirondack Murray, has sent a Committee to New York to urge the Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., to become its pastor. It is a Congregational Church, and Mr. Tyng is connected (somewhat remotely) with the Episcopal Church.

Mr. Croffut's challenge to Maj. Whittle is not approved by the St. Paul papers. The *Pioneer-Press* says that religious discussions such as Mr. Croffut invited are placed under the ban by an unwritten but respected law of society, and those who dare religious teachers to a public examination of their faith "lay themselves liable as enemies of the public good."

Miss May Howard, formerly of Wood's Museum, in this city, made her debut as a star actress in Louisville last night. The *Commercial* of Sunday bespoke for her a favorable reception in an article nearly a column long. The play last night was "The Geneva Cross." "The Wandering Heir," which is said to be the property of Miss Howard, will also be produced during the Louisville engagement. She sustains in it the double parts of *Philip* and *Philippa*.

Dr. T. DeWitt Talmage, in his *Christian at Work*, speaks in very high terms of the spirit of forbearance and brotherhood manifested by the Philadelphia Christians in the negotiations touching the engagement of Moody and Sankey. It will be remembered that the evangelists had unwittingly agreed to open in Brooklyn and Philadelphia at about the same time. Philadelphia finally yielded. Dr. Talmage declares that he never saw anything more magnanimous, and that, though he does not know how St. Louis and Chicago feel toward each other, he is sure Philadelphia and Brooklyn are fast friends forever. Gush.

Yankee shrewdness: Two Nashua (N. H.) merchants were recently running each other on stockings. The first trader marked down the specimens at his door, and, after his rival had passed and noted the change, resumed the former prices. The trick was repeated, every morning, for a week or more, until the second trader was selling stockings which cost at wholesale 25 cents for 5 cents. This was the first trader's opportunity. He engaged the services of several girls and boys, and before the second trader was aware of the fact his whole stock of stockings had been transferred to the counter of his rival at 5 cents per pair, and were being sold by him as "a bankrupt lot—at a great sacrifice"—and yet at a splendid profit.

Some mischievous person has attempted to circulate a false report respecting an alleged accident to her Majesty's ship Alert, in the Polar regions, by inclosing the following, written in pencil, on a small scrap of paper, put into a small bottle, which was picked up on the beach at Clonakilty, Ireland: "On board the Alert; three days from Disco; broken by iceberg, sinking, 13th July. God help us." The Admiralty have issued a proclamation denouncing the disgraceful system of putting these untruths afloat. The Alert was seen on the 17th of July by the Valorous, all well, and the bottle, if thrown overboard on the 18th of July, must have been carried by currents 2,300 miles in sixty-eight days, or at the rate of 34 miles a day, which is not possible.

The Dubuque papers describe the toilet of the lady lawyer, Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, who recently appeared before the Iowa Supreme Court. We are informed that she wore a rich black silk, without ornamentation of furbelows, overskirt, or anything else upon the demitrain, which was gracefully caught up en panier, and thus the dreary plainness was relieved. A plain black silk hat, enlivened with some flowers, a velvet sacque, with a trimming of guipure lace, and a pink silk necktie, completed the lady's costume. It shows a singular want of enterprise on the part of the law-reporters in Chicago that no account has yet been given of the varied and elegant costumes of the lawyers practicing at our bar. Nobody knows whether the Hon. Emery Storrs wears a demi or a full train, or whether the black silk hat of the Assistant State's Attorney is enlivened in any manner whatever.

A prominent Judge in Illinois, who is universally esteemed and respected, is known to his intimate friends as "The Wolf." He earned the sobriquet by a curious adventure in Wisconsin. Many years ago he was traveling a lonely road in the southern portion of the State on horseback. A branch came athwart his face, and knocked off his spectacles. Without his spectacles the Judge was as blind as a bat. He could not think of proceeding on his journey until he had found them. Accordingly he slipped from his horse, and, holding the bridle in one hand, began searching for the lost "eyes" on "all-fours." The horse was restive, and without spectacles the Judge could see no spectacles. The search was long and anxious. Finally, in the distance was heard the howling of prairie wolves. The horse plunged and snorted; the spectacles remained hidden; the lawyer was in despair. Finally, as the wolves were almost at his heels, he leaped upon his horse, giving a free rein, and was soon riding blindly away to safety. When the danger was past he reached forward to sooth and caress his frightened horse, and tangled in the mane he found what he had long sought and mourned because he found them not—the spectacles. His friends heard of his narrow escape, and to this day he has remained "The Wolf" in private and confidential intercourse.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Palmer House—Maj. L. M. Buford, Rock Island; J. Murray Hoag, U. S. A.; W. W. Hall and Lucy White, Honolulu; John Watson, Jr., London, Eng.; George Crook, U. S. A.; S. R. Taylor and E. H. Garrett, New York; W. T. Hughes, Georgetown, Col.; W. F. Nichols, Boston; Morgan Vaughan, Eaton Rapids; W. H. Pratt, Providence; D. W. Dale, Cincinnati; E. P. Lyman, New York.... *Grand Pacific*—D. C. Campbell, Cincinnati; W. S. Pope, Detroit; Lyman A. Brown, New York; S. A. Badger, Boston; J. L. Delano, Ohio; John H. Bogart, Cincinnati; M. D. Tuttle, New Haven; Maj. Ed V. Preston, Hartford; J. R. Childs, Philadelphia; A. K. Root, Alton; A. S. Sturtevant, New York; John J. Scott, Superintendent Joliet Steel Works; Wesley Redhead, DesMoines; John Formby, England; S. Appleton, Boston.... Henry *Tremont House*—J. D. Foster, Detroit; H. S. Allen, St. Louis; John J. Kitchen, Detroit; J. M. Shelton, Jonesville; D. P. Putnam, Dakota; J. M. C. C. Hall, Toledo; George Fellus, Windsor, Ont.; C. C. Miller, Warsaw, Ind.; D. Gelston, Belfast, Ireland; O. D. Lathrop, New York; J. H. Martin, Providence; F. A. A. G. Tyng, Peoria; W. P. Loughry, Pittsburg; F. H. Entrikin, and S. D. Ferguson, Omaha; S. A. Hall, Green, Keokuk.... *Sherman House*—S. Brooklyn; San Francisco; Thomas Cochran, Fond du Col. F. B. Henry, New York; H. R. Laughlin, Fond du Lac; John Lawrence, Durham, Eng.; A. S. Dean, New York; W. C. Sawyer, Utica; C. I. E. C. Grant, Boston; C. A. Burgess, Stamford, Conn.; S. M. Boardman, C. & P. R. R.; D. A. Stevenson, Pittsburg.... *Gardner House*—J. O. Mee, Manistee; W. W. Winterbotham, Fort Madison, Ia.; W. A. Lewis, Iowa; Legrand Wood, Penn Yan, N. Y.; Russ Coates and A. L. Bickford, Rochester.