cattle breeders. One Scotch company slone has a very large holding in Wyoming. Next to the thorough trust in his home-raised beef, doubtless comes John Bull's confidence in that which is raised by Britons in other lands.

The British cattle interests in this North-

western Territory of ours may, therefore, be influential enough to secure the desired boot

from Baron Cantangroup and his associate

And perhaps after a while it may even seen

Oh! the roast beef of Wyoming.

The new regulation uniforms for naval

officers having been determised upon after

several years of agitation, the next subject to

some up is that of a change in the garments of

the petty officers and enlisted men. This, also

is a matter that was broached several year

ago. Naval tailoring occupies a good share of

official attention, in time of peace, and in its favor it may, perhaps, be said that experiment-

ing on the angle of a visor or the size of a but

ion is a less expensive amusement than build

A bill which was reported favorably to th

House, just before the adjournment, and which will come up again in December, gives to every

sociation a sum out of the Treasury equal to

ment on a Revolutionary battlefield. Precisely

the same proposition was made in the previou

which are well worth consideration:

"So event in the history of this country is more worthy of being commemorated in monument, history, and sone than the military achievements of our fathers in our Revolutionary stringle with the mother country. Of equal merit, however, and as deserving of the admiration of the presence were all the country of the admiration of the presence were all the country of the second of the presence of the country of the second of the presence of the following the terminate a of the Revolutionary stringle. The glorious riumph of this was not the great victories of peace that followed are too numerous of monuments of markle or bronze, but will, nevertheless, be as enduring as the records of time. We should not discriminate between the great historie events of the battledels and of civil life, so as to confer on either under importance or a disproportionate amount of the prise and glory due for the rich blessings we now enjoy."

A local patriotism is certainly not marvellous

in intensity which waits a hundred years be-fore expressing itself in the form of a votive

shaft, and then does so only on condition that

Congress shall foot all or half the bills.

which are well worth consideration:

Congress; but the House Committee on the

ing cruisers or tinkering monitors.

FIELDING's lines:

MONDAY, JULY 28, 1884.

Amusements To-day. Bijan Opera House-The Bohemier Girl. & P. M. Pales SP. M. Eden Money-Convert, &c. 11 A. M to 11 P. M.

Eden M. Arr-Court, Ac. 11 A. N. 10 117 M. Martinon Square Thentre-Mry Blooms. 759 P. N. Tong Phytop's Thentre-Dan Vally's fornet Groccy, IP. N. 14th : L. th. atre-Distract. S.P. M. Subscription by Mail-Post Pate.

DAILY, Per Year. BUNDAY, Per Year 1 00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year 7 00
WEEKSY, Per Year 1 00

Advertising Rates. Datty AND Sensay, 40 cents a line, ordinary edvertis-fug: large type, 80 cents; and preferred positions, 50 cents to \$2.50, according to classification. Wasser, 50 cents a line; no extra charge for large

The regular circulation of THE BUN for the

week ending July 26, 184, was: 145,036 Thursday ... 124,777 Friday ... 124,264 Aduring ... 125,836 Weekly ... Total for the week

Tidal Wave Men.

Two years ago three Democratic citizens of three different States were all at once lifted into the office of Governor in an unexpected manner and by such majorities that their election was picture-squely attributed to a political tidal wave.

These three men were BENJAMIN F. BUT-LER in Massachusetts, GROVER CLEVELAND In New York and ROBERT E. PATTISON In Pennsylvania.

Since then Mr. Parrison has rathe dropped out, and his renown has become dimmed; but the other two, BUTLER and CLEVELAND, have gained on the public attention. They are bigger men now than they ever were before: in fact, they are both can didates for the Presidency.

Personally BUTLER is not so handsome as CLEVELAND. He is older, shorter, and rather more obese; but on the other hand ble manners are more distinguished and elegant, and the little bouquet that he wears in his buttonhole becomes him well. Mr. CLEVELAND is the candidate of the great Democracy, the oldest party that exists in this country, and BUTLER has only the nomination of the Greenbackers and Anti-Monopolists to go upon. Yet, if it were a question of personal popularity, of the attachment, ardent and devoted, of individuals, and especially of young men, BUTLER would beat CLEVELAND out of sight.

When it comes to the election we suppose CLEVELAND will get a good many more votes than his Massachusetts rival, but those cas for Burler will be given with a warmth and an enthusiasm such as few candidates have ever excited.

As for Parrison, he is not to be voted for this year, either for the Presidency or any

The New Guides of the Democracy.

The Independent Republicans are not content with having controlled the nomination of the Democratic candidate for President. They want to direct the campaign, and show symptoms of sulkiness when they cannot have their own way.

They are already pouting because the Democrats have dared to make Mr. WIL-LIAM H. BARNUM of Connecticut Chairman of the National Committee, instead of choosing some one more agreeable to Re publican tastes.

"The Democratic managers," says our esteemed contemporary, the New York Times, "must aim to win confidence by rising to the standard of their candidate, instead of trying to pull him down to

Such advice as this implies a degree of contempt for the Democratic leaders which can hardly be conducive to cordial cooperation between them and the Independent Republican organization.

The suggestion is not only unkind but uncalled for. Mr. DANIEL MANNING is the chief Democratic manager of the present day, and if he pulls Gov. CLEVELAND in any direction, it will not be down.

How the People's Money is Stolen.

The logroiling and corrupt combinations by which millions of dollars are annually voted for rivers and harbors, for public buildings, for improvement of the Mississippi, for National Boards of Health, and for other plundering schemes, do not reveal the worst features of the venal legislation characteristic of Republican rule.

The jobbery and the collusive contracts that follow the acts of Congress, and which are usually organized in anticipation of them, are the means by which the appropriations are stolen and squandered. The success of these stealings depends entirely upon the aid and comfort the jobbers and spoilsmen receive from officials who are protected by the civil service law and by its administration in the public departments.

The so-called investigation of JAMES G HILL, which was conducted by three bureau officers of the Treasury, is a case in point, and it illustrates the system. When complaints were first made to the Secretary of the Treasury that HILL was in collusion with contractors for the materials in the public buildings, Mr. Folger was very earnest in his professions of a purpose to probe the charges to the bottom. But when the time came to justify these promises they were found to be hollow and worthless.

The whole official influence of the Treasury was used to screen HILL and to protect him from the consequences of glaring maifea sance in office. With all this power on his side, the testimony was conclusive against him, showing how he favored certain contractors, and how the law in regard to advertisements and other matters was deflantly disregarded.

It also appeared clearly that the organization of the Supervising Architect's office was enlisted in the business of its chief, as it was openly employed in his defence from first to last. HILL was not suspended during the inquiry, and all the papers required for its elucidation passed through his hands, and those of his counsel, before being produced

for examination. This public servant was for seven years the actual disposer of all the great contracts for public buildings throughout the United States. Many millions of dollars were paid out on his authority. It will naturally be asked. Was this man an able and experienced architect, such as would be qualified for the large and important works with which he was intrusted? That question is best answered by his own testimony:

"Q -When were you appointed Supervising Architect ! A.—In August, 1875.

O -What had been your business previous to that

ee! A.—Draughtsman in the office.
Q.—All the time as draughtsman? A.—Yes, sir. "O - What experience had you had at the time of your speciation is supervising Architect, which fitted you for the position you were appointed to fill f A .- The ex-

perionce that I have designated. "Q.-When you were appointed Depertuing Archi | positing a portion of his provisions at Little-

struction of ! A .- Not any, wholly ; but have supervised in part in different buildings.
"Q-What buildings? A.-I do not remember: private buildings, perhaps.

"Q-What public buildings had you the supervision of up to 1974? A.—Nothing other than school houses.

"Q.—What school houses had you taken any part in
the construction of as an architect? A.—I cannot re-

"Q -I want you to say what public buildings you had taken charge of an a supervisor. A .- I do not remon but simply know that I have done so."

These extracts prove the utter incompetency of HILL for the trust with which he was charged during the years when the great Custom Houses, Post Offices, and other buildings were put up in the large cities. He was the mere tool of the contractors and of the outsiders who furnished supplies without public notice. He was allowed to resign, and the instruments with which he worked are all in office rejoicing in the glorious protection of civil service reform. The Republican party ought to go.

The Electric Light. Mr. SHERMAN S. ROGERS of Buffalo is un-

doubtedly correct in his assertion that there was much more in the public career of the lamented GARFIELD which, for his complete exculpation, called for generous trust in his own assertion of good motives, ban there is in that of Mr. BLAINE."

But Mr. ROOKES is not so near the truth when he says of BLAINE that "for the last ten years an electric light has been turned on him and his actions almost constantly." The electric light was turned full on Mr. BLAINE's character about eight years ago, but the rays of the sun interfered and prevented the completion of the examination. since that time Mr. BLAINE has lived more or less in the shade.

The investigation of Mr. BLAINE's official and personal integrity by a committee of the House of Representatives stopped short of the definite results that were reached in Mr. GARFIELD's case. In making any comparison between the two men, this fact should be kept constantly in mind. The investigations of the committee, fortified as it was with all the machinery of effective inquiry, furnished many reasons for believing that the present Republican candidate is a scamp. They promised to furnish reasons still more conclusive, but just at the most interesting and important juncture it happened that Mr. BLAINE was prostrated by sunstroke.

Since that time the electric light has never seen turned full on Mr. BLAINE's character Yet even by candlelight some of the scars and erosions may be detected.

Greely, Hazen, and Garlington.

The effort of the Signal Office to show that its conduct in the GARLINGTON relief expe dition of last year is vindicated by the actual experience of Licut, GREELY and his unfortunate men is most impudent. "It seems now," says the memorandum which Gen. HAZEN has prepared on the fallure of the Proteus to form a depot of stores at Littleton Island, "that, had this been done, GREELY could not have reached it, as explained in his despatch, for reasons then not foreseen. Let us see what the facts are in this matter

The first and fundamental duty was to follow the instructions given by GREELY as to the method of relieving him. Gen. HAZEN asserts that he obeyed them. This is the language of his present memorandum:

' It was the plan from the first to place the depo easterly shore of Smith's Sound, or western coast of reenland! at Littleton Island. This was Mr. Grants' was cost on the east side and none on the west; it was in the neighborhood of the friendly Esquimaux, who did abundant game, while there Was none on the West. Nu perous camps of explorers had been established on the esreely more than a barren rock."

Such is Gen. HAZEN'S version of the letter of instructions which GREELY sent him from Lady Franklin Bay, and he adds that it was adhered to by the Signal Office "In every particular. To have departed from it would we been base treachery." The reade would never suspect that GREELY's real in-

structions read in exact words as follows: "In case the vessel was obliged to turn southward sha should not leave Smith's Sound, near Cape Sabine, be-fore Sept. 15. It should leave duplicates of depote A and B of 1892 at two different points, one of which should be between Cape Sabine and Bache Island, the other to hould be insisted on. Thus the Grinnell Land coas vould be covered with seven depots of ten days' pro isions in less than three hundred miles, not including ne two months' supplies at Cape Hawks."

Every point thus mentioned is on the wes side, and taken together they make certain an intention to retreat on that side, and to cross only after having reached the narrow Smith's Sound below Cape Sabine. It was the west or Grinnell Land side that was first to be provisioned, and when all this had been done the relief party was to take post on the east side:

"The party should then proceed to establish a winter station at Polaris winter quarters. Lifeboat Cove [on the coast, opposite Littleton Island], where their main dury rould be to keep their telescopes on Cape Sabine and the

Can there be any doubt of the high importance attached by GREELY to the careful provisioning of the west shore, as his line of retreat, as well as to the establishment of a station at Lifeboat Cove? His instructions even go on to provide for sending a sledge party from the station across to Cape Sabine. and thence northward to Cape Hawks, if not to Cape Collinson. And we may here add that in an official report of Aug. 15, 1881, from Lady Franklin Bay, GREELY says that, in his opinion, "a retreat from here southward to Cape Sablue, in case no vessel reaches us in 1882 or 1883, will be safe and practicable."

The directions thus given by Lieut. GREELY were not carried out. The blame in the matter does not exclusively belong to Gen. Hazen, but a large part of it is ascribable to the Signal Office and to him as its chief. The court of inquiry on the Proteu expedition specified nine distinct "grave errors and omissions" on Hazen's part, which "directly led or largely contributed to the abortive issue of the expedition." Not to enumerate all of these, they included his strong and successful opposition to Sec retary Lincoln's proposal to select the elief party of 1883 from the navy, and also his misleading official statement to Lieut GARLINGTON that GREELY'S supplies would be exhausted in the fall of 1883, whereas he was provisioned until the summer of 1884 the natural effect of this being to urge Lieut. GARLINGTON to undue impatience and naste to reach Ludy Franklin Bay, with all the stores intrusted to his charge." Still another error imputed to him was the failure to establish a depot near Littleton Island before going northward; while Lieut. GAR-LINGTON and Commander WILDES were also found to have committed errors of judgment, the former in not waiting, after the wreck of the Proteus, for the Yantic to come up, in order to establish a winter station with her supplies, and the latter in not de

tect, had you any experience in the construction of buildings? A.—I have told you my experience and draughtsman, and service in the office.

"Q.—You never had constructed a building? A.—Not had made plans for it.

"Q.—What building did you ever supervise the control in quiry, now claims a general Gen. Hazen, upon whose shoulders the failure of that expedition was mainly put by vindication for all concerned, on the ground that since Guyer, v lost his boats on his retreat, he could not have reached Littleton Island, even had it been running over with provisions landed by GARLINGTON and WILDES. But if two-thirds of the stores of the Proteus and the timber had been landed there at the outset, her wrecked crew would have returned thither almost as a matter of course, to await the Yantle; and the latter. on coming up, would have landed also be extra supplies, and then, leaving a small winter party, would have brought home the remainder of the expedition. This party, provided with telescopes and boats, would almost certainly, after descrying GREELY party at Cape Sabine, have found means to relieve them, even though from lack of boats the Cape Sabine party never

TATE .

Be Pair and Just, Gentlement

Our esteemed contemporary, the Times, n its attack upon the personal character of the Republican candidate, goes for ammunition to the files of our other esteemed contemporary, the Tribune. The following quoation is from the Tribune of Sept. 30, 1872:

reached Littleton Island.

"The startling exposure of Speaker Blazze's vensilty in connection with the Union Pacific road, Eastern Divi ion, entirely destroys, of course, whatever credit some people may have given to his evasive desital of the Dakra Azes bribery, and puts the whole case of the Credit Mobiller upon a different basis. * * Now it shown that Speaker BLA SE never deserved his good on. He had taken bribes in another case."

The Eastern Division of the Union Pacific s what was formerly known as the Leavenworth, Pawnee and Western Railway. The Times undoubtedly refers to the fact that during the GRANT-GREELRY campaign of 1872 the Tribune made the unqualified assertion that Mr. BLAINE had received 32,500 assessable shares of Leavenworth, Pawnee and Western stock for distribution among members of Congress and other influential persons, and that he was richly rewarded out of the corruption fund for his own services. But the Tribune at that time, upon discovering, or believing that it had discovered, that the evidence was insufficient, withdrew the charge and handsomely acknowledged its supposed mistake. That, at least, is our recollection.

Whether the evidence of Mr. BLAINE's alleged connection with the Leavenworth, Pawnee and Western bribery was in fact insufficient, and whether the explanation of certain entries in the corruption list of that corporation exonerated Mr. BLAINE, is not now to the purpose.

The interesting point is that, while the Tribuse was accusing Mr. BLAINE of dishonesty in 1872, the Times was defending him. Only a few days after the publication of the editorial article which the Times now quotes in proof of the Tribune's inconsistency, we find the latter journal continuing the attack in this fashion:

"We have shown Mr. JAMES G. BLAIRE (since the Speaker of the House and the monitor of CHARLES SUM ARR on fidelity to principle) as the Oakes Arrs of the Paeific Railway, Eastern Division: the Congressional procurer, whose business was to place the stock where it would do the most good. • • The crushing force of the exposure has proved so terrible that some body had to be put forward to lie out of it. Of course the New York Times was ready. Mr. BLAINE's friend

How times change, and what a candidate! But it seems to us that under the circumstances it is hardly fair or just for our esteemed anti-BLAINE Republican contempo rary to use the Tribune's course respecting the Leavenworth, Pawnee and Western scandal in the way it does. The bottom truth in regard to that matter has never yet been reached. As the matter stands, it does no form part of the case against Mr. BLAINE.

We must add that both the Tribune and the Times joined their forces in support of GAR-FIELD, against whom the evidence of venality was far more conclusive than that which, in BLAINE's case, convinced the Tribune and failed to convince the Times.

The Happening of the Unexpected.

The best thing that Mr. BLAINE ever did for his party-the one service which it was his good fortune to render to his countrywas when he smashed the unit rule in the Republican Convention of 1880. The welfare of the country, the best interests of his party, and his own ambition coincided as he struck down the third term conspiracy. Did be imagine then that in four years John A. LOGAN, one of the principals in that conspiracy, would be running on the same ticket with him, and that Gon. GRANT would be a

bankrupt in business and in politics? How little could be imagine then that the same unit rule by which the majority of the Republican Convention refused to abide would, four years later, be tamely accepted by a Democratic Convention, and would be used to force to the head of the Democratic party a man of whom at that time he had probably never heard!

Such are the surprises of politics, which is full of the marvellous, the unexpected, and the grotesque.

We Hope It Is Not Transitory.

Fashions change in bats and collars, and why not in polities? There is no reason not, and as a matter of fact, alwhy though it has surprised many people, such a change has lately come about. It has just become the fashion, or it soon will be, among number of Republicans, to vote for hones candidates for office rather than for rogues

The preference for bad candidates or for the representatives of corruption had been renerally accepted by them for so long a time that it seemed almost an irremovable tradition. It looks now as though that idea ad been severely shaken by the nomination

of the Plumed Knight. The impulse among these unhappy Repub icans is now to say they admire the honest nan and repudiate the rogue. Let us hope that this notion may soon cease to be a mere ashionable caprice and grow to be a fixed and enduring principle. It will do them good.

The Democratic party must have become a strangely mixed and novel sort of a political organization, when our esteemed contemporary, the Philadelphia Times, generally regard a Democratic journal, looks upon the picture in this fashion:

"The era of independent political action has downe open the country, and it has come to stay. The party drum and whip have had their day, and whether CLEVE-LAND OF HEALERS shall be elected, the Independents will elect him, and Independents of one shade or anothe will be high in the councils of the new Administration

Does this mean that in the event of GROVER CLEVELAND'S election Mr. GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS, OF COL. CODMAN, OF CARL SCHURZ, O ome other Republican bolter will be in his Cabinet? Who knows?

On the other hand, we fancy that if Brother BLAINE should be elected, his Cabinet would be distinguished for the conspicuous absence of the Independent element, of any shade what ever.

The effort made to except Wyoming from the restrictions placed by the British Privy Council upon the importation of cattle from the United States seems to derive at least part of its force from the fact that much of the Territory in question is in the hands of British

BANGOR, July 25 .- The big county in the porthern part of Maine is the wonder of al the strangers from Boston, New York, and other places west who go up there to shoot, fish, or buy horses. It extends across the State 115 miles from east to west, and its eastern half is 125 miles long, from north to south It was formerly a part of Penobscot and Washington, but in 1939 was cut off and incorporated. Only 9,000 people then dwelt on its 6,500 square miles of surface. is divided into 107 townships, only fifty of which have as yet any names, and all the principal settlements are grouped in the viein ity of the railway termini in the eastern par or along the valler of the St. John River, on the northern boundary. The whole vast territory, considerably larger than the State of Massachusetts, is dotted with lakes and pond traversed by a tangled network of clear, rush-ing streams, and, with the exception of the above, completely covered with forests of pine. spruce, hemlock, and cedar. Much of the best pine has been cut off around the larger water

The panic in the French towns that have seen visited this year by the cholera apparently equals any that prevailed during former narches of the scourge. Butchers and bakers feeing from their stalls and ovens and leaving he people without meat and bread; apothecaries pettishly refusing to sell medicines be needy; undertakers going drunk to their work; women enraged when interdicted from marching in religious processions through the ding of the dead; carpenters unwilling to make coffins for victims of the plague-such glimpses we get of a reign of mingled terror, greed, and superstition, which no doubt will be offset by splendid examples of humanity and heroism when the history of the terrible summer shall have been fully told. Gen. MARCUS J. WRIGHT, agent of the War Department for the collection of Confederate records of the War of the Rebellion, requests

all persons having important papers bearing on the history of the Confederate armies to send them to Washington for examination and publication under the Act of June 23, 1874. What a curious coincidence it would be if this appeal should bring to light letters or other documents illustrating the relations between brave JOHN ALEXANDER LOGAN and the South-

ern Confederacy during the mouths of March, April, and June, in the year 1861. For Attorney-General, in case of Mr. BLAINE'S election: WALLACE ROWELL WHITE

of Maine and Idaho.

THE ADMINISTRATION IS MUM.

WASHINGTON, July 27 .- The President's vacation begins to-day. To hurry up the public business before leaving, his departure was postponed for several days. During his absence business will go on all the same, for he will be constantly in telegraphic communica tion with the White House, and the mails will be delivered to him with the same regularity as when he is in Washington. Nor will the Ex-

At no time since he came into the Presidence has Mr. Arthur been so much at ease as at present. All regrets at not receiving the nomination have been effaced, and he is disposed to regard the result, on the whole, as a fortunate escape. The President is a philosopher by naure. Observation and experience have him little to learn in respect to the ups and downs of life-public life more especially. It is not believed that he would at this time willingly hange places with Blaine.

Mr. Blaine cannot be disappointed because the President's efforts are not enlisted in the campaign. He can hardly have expected a dif-

It would not be right to suppose that Presi ent Arthur takes no interest in the canvass; that he is indifferent as to the result; that he loes not estimate at their true value the elements in the canvass, or that he has no ide low they are going to affect candidates. Quite the contrary, Mr. Arthur's long experience as political leader enables him to survey, as lew men can, the political horizon. It would ost him a great effort to divest himself of all interest, even in Blaine's fortunes.

The President will be absent from the seat of Government, with an occasional return for a day or two, nearly or quite three months. During this time it is likely that Cabinet meet ings will be held, as the public business shall require, either here or in New York.

Attorney-General Browster is the only member of the Cabinet who is likely to speak during the canvass. It is not certain that he will take the stump. Secretary Folger, like Brewster, is capable of effective oratory when he has the cause at heart; and so is Secretary Teller. Gen. Gresham has rare powers as a public speaker. It is not expected that any of them unless it shall be Brewster, will raise his votes to break the rule of silence which the President has laid down for his own guidance.

What Republican Newspapers Support Cleveland !

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: For the benefit of many readers in this section, would you pub-lish a list of the prominent Republican papers who have declared against the nomination of Blaine and Logar and oblice, very respectfully, Gao. H. Paters. Arress, Ga., July 21.

The journals in question are the New York Times, the Evening Post, Harper's Weekly, and the Independent in this city; the Republican at Springfield, Mass., and the Daily Advertises Herald, and Evening Transcript in Boston. There may be some others elsewhere, but they are comparatively unimportant.

Grant Knows that Blaine Would be No Bendhend.

From the New York Tribune Gen. Grant, at his Long Branch cottage, said last Thursday: "I see newspaper insimuations that I am opposed to Mr. Blaine's election or am not favorably dis-posed to him. They are not true. He ought to be elect-ed. He would be President of the United States in fact as well as in name. He has twenty dve years of experience in public life, and knows every feature of the public business. To reject such a man in all the pleni inde of his knowledge and ability and will for a man of Gov. Cieveland's limited experience would be beneat the good sense of our people."

The Hardest Question of the Year. From the Philadelphia Press How can any man who exonerated Garfield

Getting a Boy Out of Bed. Mamma (at the foot of the stairs)-Come Bobby, dear, it's time little boys were out of bed. I

Bobby-Yes'm-nm-m.
Big Fister (a little later)—Bob-b-e-e, breakfast is on the lable. Come right down the minute.
Bobby-Yasyas-nm-m.
Old Gentleman (a little later still)—Bobert if Robert-Yes, sirk

SHE LAND OF THE AROUSTOES.

Maine's Big Northern County-Ste Pure Farm, and People-A Serv Acadia.

pine has been cut on around me said resistiff remain, and immense numbers of the other kind, and immense numbers of the other kind, and interest of the collection of the coll

ANOTHER ELECTORAL FRAUD POSSIBLE The Republicane Will Not Yield Up the

Keys of Power TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Now that the chances of Democratic success at the coming Presi-dential election have never been brighter, a serious quest on must present itself to a great many Den As the chances of the Republican party become a doubtful as the time for election draws nigh, why w it not be perfectly natural for their unscrupulous lead ers, as a last desperate resort, to plan a conspiracy for the repetition of the fraud of 1870? It senceeded by fore, and, as success makes bold, why not try it again with a slight change of programme, if necessary? Backed by the Administration and a large army

Miceholders, and the Republican party at large has approved of the fraud by continuing its authors an this fraud a second time, having nothing to lose and everything to gain ! It therefore behooves all good citizens to agitate this atter in time. Respectfully yours, A DENOCRAT.

Logue's Lucky Relatives, From the Albany Aryus.

Logan's high-sounding phrases about civil service reform are illustrated by the number of relatives he has fixed in song Government places. The flower-ment records show the following list of Logans and Logans in-law and Logan family dependents who are feeding at the public crib. rnellus A. Logan, a cousin of John Alexander, Min

ster to Chill.

W. F. Tucker, Jr., a son in-law, Paymaster in the United States Army. John A. Logan, Jr., son, cadet at West Point. John M. Cunningham, brother in isw, Second Lieutenant Nineteeenth Infantry.

Samuel S. Errett, brother in-law, Assistant Superin endent Yellowstone National Park.
Cyrus Thomas, brother-in-law, ethnologiet, Smitheo-Viola Thomas, niece, daughter of Cyrus, clerk, Smith-

ontan Institute Suele Cunningham, sister-in-law, clerk in Treasury Department.

Enoch Blanchard, nephew, clerk in the railway postal

Mollie E. Jenkins, niece, clerk in the marine hospital James Cunningham, brother-in-law, Postmaster at Samuel K. Cunningham, brother in law, Inspector,

Chicago Custom House.

James V. Logan, brother, Postmaster, Murphysboro, Ill. Edward Hill, nephew, Deputy United States Marshal, out ern District of Illinois. Nary H. Brady, former servant, clerk in Treasury De-Louis Norris, former servant, messenger in Interior

Department, Washington. Daniel Shepherd, private secretary, Assistant Post naster at Chicago Beach Taylor, private secretary, clerk in the United As a civil service reformer Logan is a fraud.

Por Nobody but the Two Highest Candidates To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: In the event of the coming election being thrown into the House of Representatives are the Representatives obliged to cast their votes for the candidates nominated by their respective parties, or can they at their discretion vote for Thurman, Sayard, Edmunds, or Arthur?

New York, July 25.

J. K. D.

Imprisoned Americans in Mexico Released Washington, July 27.-Secretary Freiinghuyaen has received intelligence from the city of Mexico to the effect that, in compliance with the request of the United States Government, the two Ameri-cans, W.m. Harwood and Edward Velach, who were recently arrested there on the charge of defaming the President of Mexico, have been released. FLOUR MADE OF WOOD.

A New and Mysterious Industry that Plour-

thes in the Catekill Mountains. IN THE CATSKILLS, July 27 .- The chief industry up here is producing wood flour, a kind of cousin to wood pulp. It was first manufactured in the Catskills about nine years ago, and now over twenty mills are in full blast process is exceedingly simple. Any soft-wood tree-poplar is the favorite—is felled and drawn to the mill. The bark and boughs are removed, and the trunk put in a machine which is nothing but a lead pencil sharpener on a large scale. with four or more knife edges instead of one On starting the machine the penell sharpener revolves with great swiftness, and in a few minutes converts the log into a hundred miles of fine, clean shavings. These are ground and bolted exactly as in a flour mill. The product is a soft, fine, yellowish-white flour, similar in

boited exactly as in a flour mill. The product is a soft, fine, yellowish-white flour, similar in appearance to a very well ground corn meal. It possesses a slight woody smell, and is almost tasteless. It is put up in large bags and then is despatched, unmarked, to the buyer.

I tried to find out who purchased the article, but with no success. The wood miller was not very communicative. "It makes," he said, "well, I don't know how much exactly. One leg may give five bags, and it may give ton. It sells well—that is, pretty toterable. I reckon I clear about eight or nine dollars a day out of it—perhaps more. I never figgered it up. What's it good for? Good many things. It's used to stifien paper, but if you put in too much the paper gets brittle. Paper stock is dearer than poplar flour, and that's why they put it in. If you mix the flour with linesed gum and 'biled' oil you get a kind of oilcloth. Some folks mix it with meal to give to pigs and other animals. I garas it's good, but I never give it to my hegs, and even those fellows give it to some other fellow's critters and not their own. Yes, I have heard that some bad contractors mixed it with meal for array and Indian supplies, but I don't take much stock in the story, because they could buy sour meal as cheap as poplar flour. It wouldn't pay to mill pine or cedar or hemicok; they are worth too much as timber. But any wood that isn't used that way can be millied late flour. I use poplar flours. If wouldn't pay to mill pine or cedar or hemicok; they are worth to willow."

The farmers distike the new industry, as it promises to play havoe with the forests, which are both an attraction to the boarder and a protection to agriculture. The tanneries years ago used up nearly all the oak and hemicok; the iumbermen have stripped the country practically of pine, oedar, and walnut; the chair factories are consuming the hickory and maple; and now the wood-flour mill promises to girl and wood of hour mill promises to girl and now the wood-flour mill promises to girl and n

THE PARK BENCHES REPLACED.

Some Very Distinguished Citizens who Used to Mess Upon Them.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I am grateful to THE SUR for the return of benches to City Hall ful to The Sur for the return of benches to City Hall Park. There are memories connected with them dear to the hearts of old New Yorkers, and they should not be needlessly clouded. Gen. Vielo makes a mistake when he says the benches are patronized mostly by tramps and other vagabonds, and that they always have been so patronized. For five and thirty years have I lived it this city, and I know Gen. Viele's claim to be anything but truth. In boyhood I was a student with Stenographe Blondell of the Court of Common Pless, and therefore had business in the park daily. Under the shade of the trees I have seen A. T. Stewart unfold his napkin, his little glass jar of jelly, and eat his lunch. I sub-Mr. Editor, that Mr. Stewart was not a tramp. I here Judges Daly and Brady sit for bours in City I Park, and Mayor Opdyke, Fernando Wood, and Recel John T. Hoffman held many a jolly chat on those benches. Those two old chuma royal, Peter Gooper James Watson Webb, frequently met and rested on old seat which was placed at about what would be centre apple of Mall street now. They were not train neither were they was during. cear which was placed at about what would be incentre spot of Mail street now. They were not tramps
neither were they vandsonds.

It was while seated on a City Hall Park bench tha
Jimmy O'llrien first told a reporter something of the
Tweed Ring inside history, and on those same benche
Mike Conneily posted his bills when he ran for Comp
troller "many years ago." Joe! O, Stevnse was then a
clerk in 25 Chambers street, and he patronized Nothes
Domohua, who sold red lemende in the park on the

seen Mr. Tilden and my grandfather sit for hours on the park benches, and they were not then nor are they now trains.

When the war was young and that portion of the park now covered with the Post Office was used for barracks the heaches gave rest to our soldiers. There was one bench in that park very dear to me, for on it were sented Col. Michael Corvoran, Major Bagiey, and my father, the might before the gallant Sixty-minth marched away to Buil Rus and death. From that eld bench my father wrote his has letter to my mother, and bade me take it to her because he feared her tears would waken his

the night beauth. From that eld beauth my tanks to Buil Rau and death. From that eld beauth me take it to her because he feared her tears would waken his solicier's heart on the morrow. Oakey Hall and Bill Tweet had frequent consultations on park henches. I understand that Mr. Tweed's reputation would bring him within the ruling of Gen. Vele. but our misgailed brottler Oakey Hall cannot be called a tramp—not a vagaloud tramp, at sav rate.

All this is ancient history, but it may awaken kindly memorice among old New Yorkers, and cause them to object for all time to the removad of our benches. By the way, who is this Mr. Viele? I never heard of him until within a few years past, and twenty years ago I knew well the names and faces of the noted Judgas law-rers, soldiers, editors, and merchants of New York. knew well the names and faces of the noted J rers, soldiers, editors, and merchants of ! Viele! Viele! Really, I can't recall it. Must

A Star in the World of Newspapers.

From the American Journalist from time to time, but I believe nothing has been said as yet of a southern star in the journalistic firmament. Miss Hattie A. Paul of the Memphis Scimitar. Miss Paul was born in Hardeman county, Tennessee, and received a first-class education at St. James Hall, Bollvar. county seat of Hardeman, in which institution she graduated with high honors.

At the age of 18 this talented young lady was induced by Gen. G. P. M. Turner, proprietor and editor of the Scimitar, to enter the field of journalism at the very ineption of his paper, and has continued with it eve since. She appeared upon the threshold of newspape life as a plain, unassuming simple country girl, but she soon gave token of an aptitude for journalism that was truly wonderful. Since her novitiate, she has rapidly developed a talent for journalism which is almost up precedented. Her business canacity is none the less nearvelloue than her talent for writing crisp paragraphs or editorials, which are usually of a piquant or humor-ous character, and are read with avidity. Her energy is unsurpassed, as is shown by the fact that within the brief space of three years she has become managing editor, bookkeeper, cashier, and business manager of

Miss l'aul is not what is commonly termed a woman's are constantly threating themselves before the public as advocates of the rights of their sex.

Miss Paul is destined to win an envisible name in the field of journalism. She is a lady of magnificent person-al appearance. Her eyes are large and instrons, and her expression is very intellectual, the is exceedingly aun-able, and by her modest demeanor has won many friends.

Is the Angilean Church to Have Beacons From the St. James's Gasette, July 16.

Convocation of the Province of York assembled in fork Minster yesteriay, the Archivshop preeding. The Dean of Chester moved, "That the establishment of a ministry of women, in general harmony with the system of deaconesses in the primitive Church, and adapted to the conditions of modern times, is an urgent need of the Church of England."

He claimed definite Serjainral sanction for an order of deaconesses, and urged that the powerful but most wholesome revolution which was taking place in regard to the position of women should be wisely taken advantage of and troperly guided so far as it related to the work of the Church, so that, while the full extent of service was secured, all fully and extravagance should be averaged. He proposed the appointment of a committee of the church of the Church of the A discussion followed, and eventually the following resolution was adopted: "That an extension of the unitary of women is an urgent need of rea Church of England in the present day, and that the President the prayed to direct the appointment of a committee to direct the spointment of a committee to consider the payed to direct the spointment of a committee to consider the payed to direct the spointment of a committee to consider the payed.

As Black as He to Painted.

He's just as black as he is painted. deeply with corruption tainted. And dark with stain. That none would dare to call him sainted-

Many and great,
Official fraud, and Mulligan letters,
A fearful freight,
He is uplifted by his betters, Spite of the weight. Is he corrupt? They don't deny it-

Just as he is, with all his fetters,

The fact's too pinin. His record bad? They all pass by it With calm diedain Public opinion? They defy it, And shout for Blaine.

Is he accused? They won't defend him-Scarcely a jot-Nor will the scrubbing brush attend him. To scour one spot; en must commend him.

And make things hot. Is there a belt? They scorn and fout it-A puny foe.
he tattooed? They do not doubt it-

Profer him so. What are you going to do about it?"
They want to know. What care they for the dilettanti

Tho sheer at Li-With tone so weak, and numbers scanty,

And prospects dim ! He may be black, but bright and jounty la Jingo Jim.

-The crops in Washington Territory are being destroyed rapidly by crickers about an inch and a half long, which have appeared there in large numbers. —An Arizona man has sucd a local paper because it announced that he was the father of a thiev-ing boy a week old. The editor meant to my "thriving."

—The latest fashionable affectation in Lene don is to have negro ministrels, who have for years been confined to the variety shows of the metropolis, appear

at select parties in Belgravia, where the banjo and the bones are more in favor than the violin or piano. —Mrs. Scoville, now known as Mrs. Hows, the sister of the late Charles Onitean, and living in Chicago, sent ber late husband a quantity of her unused wedding stationery in view of his approaching marriage.

-Two young girls have gone into business as dolls' dressmakers at Holyoke. A sign is hung out which reads. "Dolls' dresses made and sold here," and a good many little girls are seen emerging from the door with dolls in their arms.

—The phylloxera has reached Roumania,

and the disease is spreading rapidly. It was introduced in a vine imported from France by some imprudent anuggler in contravention of the most stringent precau -A Sydney (N. S. W.) paper remarks: The curious notice of the American Consul, Mr. Kahle, that the public reading on the Fourth of July of the Declaration of Independence is offensive to Englishmen, or not good manners in a British colony, has led to a di-

-The following advertisement, it is said, appeared recently in a French newspaper: "Found-On Sunday last, a lace mitten, embroidered with pearls. If the person who lost it will be kind enough to leave the other one at the office of this paper, she will greatly oblige the person who found the first."

-A contributor to science tells of a catfish found in the Mississippi, near Clinton, Iowa, which has a land tortoise, measuring five inches acress the back, in its mouth. The tortoire was fast in the jaws of the fish and deed, and the finny captor was so demoralized -The Pope had a fainting fit a few days

ago, owing to overwork and the summer heat. He has always been subject to similar slight attacks at the commencement of the hot weather. His physicians strongly salvise him to abstain from overwork, and to at himself to take a meriod of complete renose. -German emigration, despite the obstacles thrown in its way by the imperial Government, does not fail off materially, the record for the first five months of the present year being #0,104, or only 7th less

than in the corresponding period last year. There is naturally a diminution from the flush times of 1981 and -Mrs. Thomas Rowland of Springville, Ala., seeing a storm approaching, took refuge with her five little children in a cyclone pit under the house. The

lightning struck a tree in the yard, the roots of which ran into the pit, and the flats followed the roots with fatai results. The infant in the arms of the mother at the time she was struck to death was not injured. —The business of making wooden houses in the United States for custom sale is stimulated by a brisk demand for these products in Brazil. Several large shipments have been made to Rio Janeiro, and they were all sold soon after their arrival. Fifteen hundred of them have already been erected in the new city of La Plata, the new capital of the province of Buence Ayres.

-The Kalizoic Society of Melbourne is a Victorian offshoot of the London Kyrle Society. It has for its object not only the encouragement and cultivation of the beautiful, but also the purification of the back slums and the removal of all dwellings unfit for human habitation. It is curious that these two institutions, founded on essentially austhetic principles, should hoose such unattractive names. -The advance guard of scientists who are to attend the Montreal and Philadelphia meetings of the

British and American associations has embarked from Liverpool for Montreal. It consists of Sir James Doug-lass, Prof. Glaisher, and Capt. Bedford Fim. Lady Douglass accompanies her husband. The British scien-tists are to be in Philadelphia with their American coleagues at the electrical exhibition in September.

—It is reported from Bucharest that the Conservative programme in Roumania comprises a scheme for dethroning King Charles and placing the Duke of Edinburgh in the vacant and most undesirable place. This story the correspondent of the Pall Natl Gazette dishelleved at first, but its truth has now been

established undeniably by overtures made by the con-spirators (who are working in the interests of Russia) to intimete friends of his -A lady appeared at Lord's cricket ground in London on July 11 in what may be fairly termed an evening costume. She were a black lace dress, a yellow satin cuirass bodics, brocaded with black, cut low—very low-and fitted into the neck with black lace. Her tight

fitting black lace sleeves reached down to her cibowa, being joined by black gloves. A mass of fluffy yellow hair, cut short, was nearly hidden benesth a huge black hat. The lady was not siender. She created a furoi wherever she went. don, in England, on July 14. The various rifle ranges at Wimbledon are cut off from all traffic by ropes gnarded by constables. While shooting was going on at 502 yards a mau somehow eluded the oustomary vigilance of the police and strayed into the line of fire. The whiz sing of builtes about his ears soon awakened him to a sense of his danger, but as the risk of being shot lay in treating and going forward. After a few exciting me ments for himself, during which more than one ride was

fired, the shooting was stopped, and the trespasser given time to retire into safety. -Mr. Sourgeon told an interviewer, the grown tetter sluce he first know it. "There have been many improvements," he said, "especially in the direct tion of temperance. A whole class of men who were very numerous when I first came to London have become extinct. I refer to those good and respectable gentlemen who never got drunk, but who were in the habit of getting—well, let us say tolerably mellow. You never come across one of those nowadays. At least I never do. I think there has also come about an improvement in the attitude of respectable people toward licentious literature. Our grandmothers read books which our daughters would be ashamed to open. And in many other respects, especially in that of open vice and lawlessness, London has greatly improved. People

did things thirty years ago without fear or re-which they would never dream of doing now. has, in fact, been great progress." -"That is the apple of my eye, sir, the gem of our collection," said Mr. Tuesand to the representative of the Patt Muli Garette, pointing to a way model of Robespierre's head beneath a gissa case. Robespierre went to the guillotine with his broken jaw swathed in a white linen cioth. An hour after the knife fell, Mme. Tussaud, unshrinking, plied her ghastly trade took his head in her lap and made the cast which is not shown—an historical relic, of which the brothers Tursand are justly proud. In the Tursand waxwork colection in London, which is shout to be removed to mor commodices quarters, there is also the model of Marai in his bath, which brave Mme. Tuesand took with her own hands. "They came for me." she says, "to go to the house where Marat fived, for the purpose of making a cast of his features, for he had just been killed by that of the restures, for he had just been sided by Charlotte Corday. He was still warm, sad his bleeding body and the cadaverous aspect of the fiend made me feel desperately sick, but I had to perform the task." Marat's

-A Washington correspondent says: "Visitors to the Executive Mausion invariably inquire the purpose of what looks like a sentry box standing under the castern portion of the White House. It is a pretty little structure of unpainted ash boards, and th windows have lace curtains hanging before them. This is Miss Nellie Arthur's private property, and she is very proud of it. Nearly every afternoon she may be see with several other children of her age, all having doll on their arms, around the entrance to the tiny fittle building. Within it is arranged like a lady's bondoir In one corner is a doll's bed of willow work, in another a miniature bureau, in a third a little sofa, and unde the window a writing desk. In the centre stands a tiny change table, upon which the White House gardener every morning places a basket of flowers. The floor I covered with a Turkish rug; upon the walls pretty pictures are hung, and the whole is a model of childish luxury. The President sometimes goes down and looks in the door while the children are at play, but the house is too small for a man of his stature to enter."

model lies in the very bath in which he was murdered.

-At the present juncture a few facts respecting the sanitary arrangements of Paris may prove of interest, as shown in a work, recently issued, by M. Wason. The total available daily supply of water is about 100,000,000 gailons, which, for a population of be tween 2,250,000 and 2,300,000, he considers to be quite inadequate. Between 1870 and 1891 the number of in abitants rose from 1,988,000 to 2,240,000, at which rate of increase it will be probably 2.5(4,09) in 1880. The supply of water weald then be about forty gallons per bead per diem. This is a bigher proportion than Lon-doners obtain, but is far inferior to the supply of Marciffer, which has 180 gallons a head per day. the cesspeol system still exists in the city, the Comma sloners proposed in 1881 a temporary improvement in he use of metallic cesspools, containing from 60 feet to 200 feet cule, to be emptied by the pressure of the air; but the cost of emptying these weekly would be enormous, irrespective of the expense of providing and fixing a cesspool receptacle. The amount of household at I treat refuse per day in Paris is 54,000 cubic feet, which is removed by 600 jears. The rate for this ex-penditure varies from 2 to 14 cents per lines; yard of iding frontage, and in 1840 produced \$520,000, th whole cost of cleausing being \$1 000,000. All houses in Paris are obliged to deliver the rain water and house hold waste into the sewers, the Municipality providing that every street less than & feet wate must have one ewer, and that streets over that width must have ou sewer on each side of the way