## The Tribume.

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Corner Madison and Dearborn-is, Chicago, IB.

POSTAGE.

Intered at the Post-Office at Chicagn, Ill., as Second-Class Matter, For the benefit of our patrons who desire to send single copies of THE THEM IN THE HOURT HE HOURT HE WILL WE KNOW THE METERS THE STATE OF THE STATE

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LONDON, Eng.—American Exchange, 4D Strand, UENIV F. GILLIO, Agent.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—ERF F street.

AMUSEMENTS.

Handely's Theatre, Bandelph street, between Clark and La Salle, "The Banker's Daughter." Afternoon and evening.

Grand Opera-House.
Clark street, opposit new Court-House. Engagement of like's Emprise Party. "Cluderella at School." Afternoon and evening. McVicker's Theatre, Madison street, between State and Bearborn, Engagement of Joseph Jofferson, "The Rivals," Afternoon and evening.

Haverly's Theatre.

Monroe street, between Clark and Dearborn,
gagement of the Wilbur Opera Company,
Mascotte." Afternoon and evening.

Olympic Theatre. Clark street, between Lake and Randolph. Engagement of Sneibaker's Majestic Combination. Varioty entertainment. Afternoon and evening.

Academy of Music. Halsted street, mear Madison, West Side. Variety entertalament. Afternoon and evening.

Lyceum Thentre. Desplaines street, near Mudison, West Side. Vari-

Criterion Theatre. Corner of Sedgwick and Division streets. Variety entertainment. Afternoon and evening.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1881.

The vote cast in Ohlo at the late election, considering it was an "off-year," and not a stump-speech made in the campaign, is some-

thing remarkable. It is as follows: Republican. Democrat. Prohibition. Greenback. Another member of the famous Roths

child house has just died, who represented the firm in Paris. The founder of the house the firm in Paris. The founder of the house was Mayer Anselm Rothschild, a German banker, who died in Frankfort in 1812. His five sons were his successors—Anselm at Frankfort, Solomon at Vienna, Nathan at London, Charles at Naples, and James at London, Charles at Naples, and James at Paris. The latter is the one who has just died. The head of the firm, after the death of the founder, was Nathan, who was the first Jew ever elected to the House of Commons, and who died in 1879. If we remember rightly, three of the five brothers are now dead. All of them were made Barons by the Employer Krayles. by the Emperor Francis.

Wr. find, after a careful examination of the Wi and, after a careful examination of the family lible record, that the new Secretary of the Treasury, ex-Gov. Morgan, is not as old by a year and some months as we had supposed. Still he is past the Davidian period allotted to man. He is not quite 71, instead of 72 as previously stated; but the old Governor has passed into the sixth age of life, described by one Shakspeare, who says the "sixth age shifts into the lean and slippered pantaloon, with speciacle on nose and pouch on side; his youthful hose, well saved, a world to wide; full shrunk his shank, and his big, manly voice, turning again towards childish treble, pipes and whisties in his sound." That's a photograph of the new Secretary of the Treasury. Pity

it is, but 'tis so. WILD rumors were affoat yesterday of the assasination of the Czar Alexander III. Though they could not be traced to any reliable source, and came in a roundabout from Canada to Buffalo, thence to New Y and Chicago, there was a very general dis-position to credit the report, probably because the present Czar has made himself so obnoxious to the Nihilists by putting on the clamps tighter than ever and abandoning clamps fighter than ever and abandoning Liberalism after giving them to understand that their grievances would be considered, and that some steps would be taken towards the establishment of a constitutional form of government. While every one will rejoice that the Czar has not suffered the fearful fate of his father, it is impossible not to feel that the continuouse of his father's policy must some day or other bring down upon his head the same retribution.

e same retribution. THE Commissioner-General of the Land-Office is crying out in the midst of his eleonice is grying out in the indust of insteading and leisure for more clerical help and at larger salaries than are now paid. In other words, with a force now working four hours a day that is amply able to do all the work, he wants more men and more money to do the same work. Did it ever strike him that there would be no difficulty by agreemelled. there would be no difficulty in accomplishing what little work attaches to his department if his clerks worked six or eight hours per day? In view of the fact that the public lands are all disposed of except upon the outskirts of the country, and that his present clerical force hasn't enough to do to occupy half of its time, his demand for more clerk at an increase of salaries is a specimen of attempted tax-eating that is as impudent as A is unnecessary. Even if his clerks were worked half as many hours as ordinary clerks, it would be difficult to find enough for them to do in that office of genteel

Ix regard to the wood-pulp controversy, pear ago The Tunuxe and 5,000 other nows-papers petitioned Congress to place wood-pulp and chemicals on the free list in order that the then high price of print paper might be reduced. It had suddenly advanced about 50 per cent. The Ways and Means Committee (Fernando Wood, Chairman), to whom the petitions were referred, refused to report a bill repealing or reducing the tax. THE TRIBUNE and the American press gen erally scored the committee pretty severely

a particular friend of the press. He naturally got rubbed somewhat sharply for disappointing them. The reason that he declined voting in committee for reporting a repeal bill was that the tariff should be re repeat bill was that the tarint should be revised as a whole, and not in spots. Finally, the papermakers stopped pushing up their prices and began lowering them—reducing them to satisfactory rates—and thereupon the aritation for repeal of the wood-pulp tax subsidies subsided. For THE THIBLE'S part of the controversy, it has no explanations or confeding to make helicying it was in the or apologies to make, believing it was in the right in advocating the repeal of an odious monopoly, and that the Ways and Means Committee was wrong in protecting it; but a public man may be wrong on one question and right on others, and he is entitled to credit and commendation for what he does in behalf of right measures.

Tire quantity of lemonade that was absorbed by Secretary Sherman and his coadjutors just before the Chicago Convention explains the acid nature of certain of his publications at that time. Mr. Windom does not seem to have felt an equal craving for support distinct and be already out the summer drinks, and he closed out the Lemonade Bureau at the very beginning of nemonate bureau at the very beginning be summer. Lemonado is well known to be a beverage almost as popular in Washington as cold tea; and the introduction of colored visitors from the South to the Jemonade decanter was said to have a mellowing effect upon them, and to dispose them most favorappn them, and outspike them most invor-ably to the Secretary's cause. The common complaint that the Secretary was "cold" in his intercourse with political visitors is now explained. It was not he who was cold, it was the leed Government lemonade which he bounteously dispensed, and its refrigerating qualities were only temporary, soon giving place to an agreeable titiliation of the

THE simple and beautiful policy which certain advocates of the third term have marked out for President Arthur will not commend itself to the judgment of practical politicians. As outlined by Gen. Grant, the policy consists entirely in proscribing the acknowledged majority of the Republican party. Mr. Blaine and his friends, for ex-nuple, are to be invited to walk the plank at their earliest convenience. This would be revenge, from one point of view, but it would not be polities. Mr. Blaine went into the National Republican Convention with 285 votes, having solid delegations from Maine, Iowa, California, New Hampshite, Rhode lown, California, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Newada, Nebraska, Delaware, Oregon, Michigan (savo one vole), a majority of New Jersey, Indiana, Kansas, West Virginia, mentjy a third of the New York delegation, and a half of Pennsylvania. Ho had far more Republican State voles than Gen. Grant. Ho has twice been the leading candidate of Republican States in the National Computing head for Sealors and tional Convention, has been Speaker and nona convenion, has been speaker and Senator, and is today one of the most con-spicuous Republicans in public life. The attempt to proscribe such a man might tem-porarily be revenge, but it would not be good politics. Even as resonant business are polities. Even as revenge it might prove to be short-sighted and ineffectual. But the infatuated advocates of the third term are advising President Arthur not only to estraction Mr. Dinine and his followers, but  $Mr_1$  Sherman and his followers, Mr. Edmunds and his followers, Mr. Windom and his followers, Mr. Windom and his followers. lowers, Mr. Washburne and those who supported him in the National Convensupported him in the National Conven-tion—in short, a two-thirds majority of the Republican party. Such a step could only result in making the political fortunes of Mr. Blaine. The whole opposition would consolidate about him, and, as reaction is equal to action and opposit in direction, the degree of his prominence would be exactly degree of his prominence would be exactly proportioned to the contunely visited upon him. Those who might be reluctant to support Mr. Illaine for the Presidency on other grounds would be actually forced, Into it if no should be made the representative of the the late Administration and constituted the heir to the political fortunes of President Garfield. Practical politicians see all this clearly enough; and it will be surprising if President Arthur is not to some exten guided by a knowledge of the circumstances in which he is placed.

THE extraordinary conversion of Senator Voorhees, of Indiana, to the high-tariff faith is commonly understood to be an early bld for a Presidential nomination. Whether it has this ulterior motive or not it is sufficient. ly ludicrous. It is the formal abandonment by a Democratic leader on behalf of his party of a cherished and fundamental article of party belief. Mr. Voorhees also announces his willingness to throw over the Democratic doctrine of opposition to subsidies and internal improvements, which has, indeed, long been a harren ideality; and if he has any other loose articles of bagage about him in the shape of political principles he is willing to sacrifice them. It is clear that Mr. Yoorhees intends to take the Democratic party into action in 1884 stripped of all superfluous garments. He is, so to speak, throwing over pontoons to the Republican side of the river so that all who licans may appreciate the accommodating spirit of Mr. Voorhees and their associates, they may be inclined to ask what induce ments he has to offer to them to join the Democratic party. His effort appears to be to believe everything that the Republican party believes, but not to avow his opinions fully until after the election. The Demoeratle party has been a consistent, though humble and unscrupulous, camp-follower of the Republican party for twenty-five years. It followed it reluctantly into the War and the War a failure and took credit for its success; stigmatized the Reconstruction acts as " revolutionary, null, and vold," and then accepted them in good faith; ob-structed the resumption of specie payments and demanded the repeal of the Resumption act, and finally amounced its "unwaver-ing" atherence to the constitutional currency of gold and sliver. It has at last supplemented its demand for "a tariff for roy premented its tennant for "a tarin for revenue only" by a profession of faith in a tariff for protection, with incidental revenue. Mr. Voorhees serves due notice that there will be no differences between the Democratic and the Republican parties it he can belief. They when loss the victors extensive. help it. Then why lags the veteran superfluous in the rear; or with what grace can he incite any Hemphilean to yo back and low him with the assurance that four or six years hence he will occupy the identical ground that the Republican party now holds?

SENATOR VOORHEES, of Indiana, improved the occasion of his recent public appearance at Atlanta to recent his well-known views on the tariff question. He maintained views on the tariit question. He maintained in a masterly manner two propositions: First, that the Democratic party had never until 1880 been in favor of "a tariif, for revenue only"; and, secondly, that the policy of the party in this respect was "traditional," and ought to by reformed. Mr. Voorhees, speech naturally caused a stir among his constituents at home. They had been taught to believe in free trade as a cardinal Demo-

on the subject of the tariff, and has no precedent in the history of the Democratic platforms adopted in National conventions. I have examined them ad. The declaration for "a tariff for revenue only" was never before made in a National Democratic Convention, and is aburdeque on common sense.

Mr. Voorhees is ridiculously wrong in say-Mr. Voornees is ridemonsly wrong in say-ing that "the declaration for a turiff for reve-nue only was nover before made in a Na-tional Democratic Convention." It was made in the St. Lonis. Convention of 1576 far more emphatically than in the Cincinnati Convention of 1880. We put the resolutions side by side, to show how inadequate Mr. Voorhees examination of "all the Democratic plat

few, etc. . . . We emand that all custom-ouse taxation shall be ally for revenue.

In 1873 the party nominated Horace Gree ley, an avowed Protectionist, for the Presidency, and "relegated" the tariff question to the Congressional districts. During the to the Congressional districts. During the War its platforms were silent on the sub-ject or declared in favor of "n. tariif for revenue" with incidental protection, but be-fore the War its history is an unbroken record of opposition to turiff monopoly in every form. Has Mr. Voorhees forgotten that John C. Calhonn invented the doctrine of mullification for the express purpose of avoiding an oppressive taria? He will be scarcely able to find a Democratic platform outside of Pennsylvania for the last fifty years in which the subject is mentioned at all that does not declare in favor of "a tariff for revenue only," His own State has been very emphatic on the subject, and he has been personally an advanced Free-Trader. It is characteristic of Voorhees to announce in one breath his conversion and his unremitting devotion to the tariff. It he has not changed his views, or his party either, what is the occasion for all this speak-ing, and writing, and heating of the breast, and these manifold expressions of penitence?

THE NEW "MAXIMUM" RAILROAD
RATES IN ILLINOIS,
In Monday's TRIBUNE we called attention

to the recently-issued schedule of "max imum rates" adopted by the Illinois Board of Railroad Commissioners for the govern ment of the rathroads doing business in the State of Hinols. The Importance of the schedule is due to the fact that it becomes the law of the State on and after Nov. 10,

Those who are familiar with the past his fory of the railroad law and of its adminis-tration under the Board of Commission-ers will remember that the first and only schedule of rates was issued in 1873, and the rates fixed by that schedule were never enforced by the Commissioners. During the eight years' existence of the commission no attempt was made by the commis-sion to punish the companies for viola-tions of the law. Complaints were at first universal, but, as the officers appointed by the State to protect the people did noth the state to protect the people an noth-ing in the premises, making complaints be-came a useless proceeding. Occasionally, however, some resolute citizen would ad-here to his demands for restitution, and when he could not otherwise be stienced tho railroad company, by the advice of the Commissioners, paid the claim. The Commisloners found this to be the most economical plan for the railroad companies to adopt. It worked somewhat thus: Out of 1,000 cases of extortion and unjust discrimination 800 victims, despairing of any action by the Commissioners, made no complaints; in the other 200 cases the Commissioners, by Inaction, delays, equivocations, and bluffing, were able to crowd out, say 190; and in the other ten cases the railroad companies, acting on the advice of the Commission ers, compromised with the complainants by paying them such sums as the Commissioners were able to induce the wronged persons to accept. The law was therefore executed by the Commissioners so that possibly in 1 per cent of the cases of extortion the offending railroads made restitution. But the Commissioners this time look pains to avoid all complaints hereafter They take the ground that the law compels them to make only "maximum" rates, which means rates so excessive that no railroad company will ever think of exceeding them. This will shut out all complaints of over This will said the Commissioners will in their next report be able to point to the fact of no complaints for overcharge. A correspondent writing to The Thinexh in the interest of the Italiroad Commissioners thus describes

have endured while incubating this schedtile. He says:

The Commissioners traveled over a number of the principal roads, visited places where the people most fouldy compaising or offer teatments of the principal production of the property of the production of the prod

the pain and agonies which these officers

Poor fellows! To take all this trouble when after all they had only, to accomplist the result actually reached, to request the Superintendent of any of the roads to sent them down a schedule of the "maximum' rates which the roads would vonture to ask, To escape the "horrid nightmare" and reach he same result less conscientious Commis sioners would have taken the less laborious plan, and taken with it at the same time all

that it was worth.
It should be remembered that this schedule applies only to roads in this State, and that 80 per cent of the transportation in this State "short" as distinguished from 'long" hauls. The average hauls on the roads of Illinois over any road within the roads of liminos over any road within the jurisdiction of these Commissioners are less than 100 miles, and 150 miles will cover nearly the whole transportation in Illinois. With this fact notorious to every one, the application for the commission writes this

apologist for the commission writes this nonsense:

The Commissioners soon found themselves somewhat at variance upon many of the questions which confronted them in their work, and especially upon the most serious onle—the difference that should osls torveen the rates above the control of t

As compared with a haul from Omaha to New York, that part of the haul through Illinois is comparatively a very short one but it nevertheless is part of the long one for their adhesion to the wood-pulp secretary
for their adhesion to the wood-pulp monopoly,
and dearded, as a member of that committee,
ame in for a share of the criticism, more
especially as he had been reckined a
"illeral" on the tariff question, and
The platform of 1880 was a violent departure

200 miles of the route in Hillings when the whole rate for the 1,800 miles from Omnha to New York is only 30 cents. The whole route of these roads governed

by this schedule of rates is within the State of Illinois. The "long" and the "short" hauls are both within this State. As we have stated, 150 miles will cover 80 to 00 per cent of all the hauls in this State, and the average will be less than 100 miles. These Commissioners ignore the fact that there are no such sweet and extraordinary terminal. o such special, and extraordinary terminal charges incurred in starting out of Chicago with a long train, and dropping a car or two with a long frain, and dropping a car or two every twenty miles, as to compel the compa-nies to exact for transportation of corn in Illinois nearly two and a half times as much per ton per mile for seventy-five miles a-the Commissioners allow for carrying 23 ulles. All these routes have their whole run within the State, and the great mass of ship ments find their destination in between Ofta and 150 miles. Why should the Commissioners have added largely to the rates within these distances and estentationally reduced them on distances over which but command ilvely a small proportion of business is done Practically these Commissioners have in reased the rates of transportation on eighttenths of the business done on these Illinois roads and largely reduced them on the other two-lenths of the business. These increased exactions and tolls, it should be remembered,

are additions to the rates fixed in 1873, We repeat what we said Monday, that this rotten Board of Commissioners have published as the lose of this State a freedolose issued as the law of this State a fraudicient and scandalous schedule of tolls to be ex-acted by the railroads of this State. The proceedings at the last meeting of the Legis-lature show that these Commissioners were obstinately retained in office after their untitness and their neglect of their duty had been established, and in fact confessed. They were kept for a purpose and a design now apparent, and the people of the State may now read in this schedule proof of what that purpose and design was. When the time of reckoning shall come, the producers, and shippers, and consumers of Illinois will not fail to locate the responsibility where it be ery properly and promptly.

COST OF BUILDING TELEGRAPH LINES. The managers of the Union Mutual Telegraph Company-the latest rival of the West ern Union-are disposed to lay great stress upon the exposure of the machinations whereby the Western Union people uncarthed the secret construction contract which the former corporation made. The fact seems to be that some person or persons Interested in the Western Union management bribed an employé of the Mutual Union Company to procure a copy of the construc-tion contract. This may be admitted to have een a disreputable piece of business, and in that light, it simply shows to what extreme measures corporations will resort—having no souls to save and no honor to guard-In orde sous to save and no more to guard—instact to gain an advantage. But the terms of this construction contract are in no wise changed by the method which was employed to obtain a copy thereof and to make it public. The Mutual Union people charge that the Western Union managers conspired to proure this contract and make its terms known a order to injure the business of the new company, impair its credit, and influence the mbscribers to the stock to refuse payment on heir subscriptions. All this may be true, but the fact remains that, if the contract were fair, its publication would not damage the new company nor have the effect on the subscribers which the exposure was intend-

The manner in which the construction con tract has been made public may be dis-missed as of no special concern to the public. The terms of that contract constitute the in-terest of the whole affair. It appears that a construction company, under the firm name of John G. Moore & Co. (an inside ring), undertook to build 13,000 miles of telegraph lines, and were to be pald therefor the enormous sum of \$14,000,000—\$4,500,000 in 6 per cent bonds and \$0,600,000 in stock. This pay is at the rate of nearly \$1,100 a mile, which is about the same, it is said, as the capitalization of Western Union after frequent processes of watering, and at least thrice as much as the work of construction ought to vithout further investigation, that the new company has practiced gross deception upon the public, has obtained subscriptions under false pretenses, and proceeded from the start o defraud the subscribers to the stock. vis represented that the new company had seen organized for the purpose of anagonizing a dangerous monopoly; that its facilities would be provided at the very lowest cost; that it would thus be those required to pay dividends on the watered stock of the Western Union; and that the competition it would thus provide would compet the Western Union to reduce its rates. All these objects would necessariits rates. At these objects would necessary it be defeated by paying to a construction ring double the actual cost of furnishing the necessary facilities for doing the business.

The terms of the construction contract made by the Mutual Union Company willundoubtedly create the impression that it is a pretty "watery" scheme. As the whole thing will be constructed for considerable less than the face of the bonds, it is rather difficult to see where the subscribers for the stock will have anything to represent their money. The public has been deceived if it een nersuaded to give the new enter prise its sympathy and encouragement under the promise that it would lead to low and permanent rates, as the purpose manifestly is to furnish fat contracts to the construction companies and pay such exorbitant prices for constructing the lines as to prevent reasonable rates. Nor can it be doubted, under these circumstances, that there was an intention ultimately to force the Western Union Company into buying up the competition after the subscribers to the new company had been squeezed by bears and the stock was in been squeezed by beers and no stock was in the control of a ring. Thus the mission of the new company was, from the start, mere-ly to add at some near future time \$14,000,-000 or more to the capitul stock of the West-ern Union, upon which the public would be compelled to pay dividends in the shape of increased rates. The Western Union would gain no new facilities which it needed: the gain no now mentities which it reduct; the public would be no better served, nor even so well, after another "consolidation"; the money expended estensibly for construction would pass into the hands of the projectors, and the business of telegraphy would be a worse monopoly than before.

How long are these repeated efforts at what the Western Union calls "blackmail" to be continued? Just so long as the American people are willing to submit to them. Just so long as any one corporation is per-mitted to enjoy a monopoly of the telegraph business there will be a constant temptation to organize blackmailing schemes. Just as rapidly as one or more of the opposition conoly, after the manner of the Atlantic & Pa citle and the American Union companies others will start up with the hope and intenothers will start up with the hope and intention of selling out, as their predecessors have done. The public will continue to submit to the same old game, and the Western Union Company will be compelled to absorb new conjections, and water its capital stock ac-

cordingly. The only beneficiaries are the speculators and schemers who got up the new companies, fleece the subscribers, make money out of the construction contracts, and finally self out to the enemy.

But what is the remedy? Plainly, the assertion by the National Government of its power and last right to own and manage that

power and its right to own and manage the power and its right to own and manage the telegraph business of the country, as it now owns and manages the mail business of the country. There is no need of more than one telegraph company. There is no economy in double or treble investments to do the business. But it is necessary that the facili-ties should be free and equal to all that they tles should be free and equal to all, that they should be furnished to the public at the low est possible cost, and that they should be protected from the manipulations of specu-lators. These things can only be assured by flovernment control. Postal telegraphy is no longer an experiment. It has provided the maximum facilities at the minimum rates in England without being a charge upon the Government.

## THE CONTINGENT MONEY GRAB.

The report made to the Senate by the com-nittee appointed to examine the disburse-nents of the contingent expense account of the Treasury Department shows that that department has been infested with a most luxurious crowd of swindlers, headed by one Pitney, illegally appointed custodian of the confingent moneys by ex-Secretary Sher-man and summarily removed by Secretary Windom for the very good reason that there was no law for such an office in the Government, and consequently the aforesaid Pliney had no business to handle public moneys. Nevertheless, the Interloper Pitney did handle public mencys, and he handled them in a most remarkable manner, not even keep-ing any books to show what kind or how

much property was in his possession. Pitney had a genius for making the public money He not only scorned accounts spurned precautions. He was a favorit with tradesmen, for he paid whatever was asked and was supremely indifferent whether the purchases were delivered, a peculiarity upon the part of a buyer which would delight the heart of any seller and make him yearn to renear of any series and make him yearn to re-tain his custom. Pitney's genius was special-ly manifested in the direction of carpets. A prudent housekeeper objects to paying for a carpet more than once, and then usually growls at the price. Pitney was only happy when he could pay twice for them, and when one of his twice-paid sellers. Moses by name. one of his twice-paul seriers, Moses by name, was nothined to make good the overcharge, not having the sense of honor of his great profetype, he returned an equivalent amount of an infector article. Pilmey's genlus ran in all sorts of odd directions, and one of its manifestations appeared in the transmutation of various articles. He had an appro priation for ice, and \$500 of this appropriation was paid for illeholders. He had an appro-priation for gas, and \$102 of it was paid out for candles. The fileholders and candles never put in an appearance, but under Pittery's skillful manipulation they suffered a sea change into something rich and strange. As Herrmann will doftly exhibit your handkerchiefs which in the twinkling of an eye appear before you as lively doves or rabbits, so Pituey handled his fileholders and candles. Presto, agrimento, change, and to, lemons and sugar, and John Sherman, the Assistant Secretaries, and the Chief Clerks cooling their parched throats with the grateful boverage. Again, a mysterious cabalistic utterance and a wave of the magle wand. and lo, a sumptuous lunch "about the time of the Chleago Convention" destined a tiose fatal days went on to change to funeral baked meats. The under gentle-men state upon their honor that they pald for their proportion of the lunch, from which we are led to infer that John Sherman, with Pitney's assistance perhaps, was eating contingent fileholders and drinking contingent candles while the underlings did the square thing by paying for such extraordinary viants hooked from the public perhaps to the contract of lic portable property out of their own pock ets. Another little trick of Pltney's was a ets. Another little triek of Pittley's was a very neat one. He had an appropriation for furniture, which included billiard-cloth for covering desks. At the same time the wagon drivers wanted overcoats. They did not go and buy overcoats like ordinary drivers. Why should they, when Pittley had billiard-table areas. why should not, when randy had binard-cloth enough to put every one of them in a suit of pollshed green? But drivers in green would be quite too awfully utter, oven in these esthetic days, and drivers in billiard-cloth might give rise to unpleasant suspleions as to the sanity of the Treasury Department. This was not a hard problem for Pitney. A man who can turn fileholders into lemons, and candles into sugar, can easily enough turn billiardeloth into common, ordinary overcent stuff, and he did it. Pitney was a man of infinit possibilities. The other departments of the Government are presumably contented with Jockey Club soap and water for average tollet purposes. Why the Treasury Department should deem it incumbent to oil and curl itself like the Assyrian Bull does not ap-Treasury Department. This was not a curl itself like the Assyrian Bull does not appear, or what there is in the custody of bonds and money that necessitates layation fluids less plebelan than water, but such was the case. The Treasury's tollet could not be made without bay rum, and again Pitney was equal to the emergency, for a barrel of the fluid was procured, and masqueraded about the building under the name of "decabout the building under the name of "dec-dorized alcehol." Considering the genius of Pliney in this line it is only remarkable that the department did not daily dine upon sal-ads and chanpagne, and laye itself in rese-water and extracts of white rose and jacqueminot, evolved by his necromancy from eandles and desk-covers.

Foxhall and Iroquois.
The victory of the American 3-year-old colt Foxhall in the Cambridgeshire Stakes at Nowmarkst yestorday is, from a sportsama's point of view, a more meritorious performance even than the winning of the Epsom Derby by ite quois, also an American representative. Bott those horses are of the same age, and their suc-cesses on the British turf this season have bee cesses on the British turf this senson have been simply phenomenal, and comonstrate beyond a doubt that in the matter of breeding race-horses this country leads the world. When Parole went to England, three years ago, and captured a large number of important turf events from fleids comprising the best horses that Europe could produce, it was argued that his case was an exceptional one—that he was an animal superior to any that this country had ever produced. This year, however, Messys, Lorilland. duced. This year, however, Messrs. Lorillard and Koene have, with Iroquois and Foxhall, shown the liritishers that these two Amer-ican colis can conquer with eace anything of their age that dare oppose them, and that Foxtheir age that dare oppose them, and that Fox-hall can also with races in which horses of all ages are permitted to start. Early in the season Fox-hell went to France and wen the Grand Prix de Paris, the great Freuch race ford-year-olds, with ease, and four days previously the news had been flashed all over the world that Iroquois had wen the Epsom Derby. This would have been glory enough for one year, but Iroquois followed his dished all over the world that Iroquois had wen the Epson Berby. This would have been glory enough for one year, but Iroquois followed his Derby auccess by winning the Prince of Wales Stakes at Ascot, the Newmarket Berby, and finally the great St. Leger Stakes, thus placing to his credit the five leading B-year-old events of the season, and having been defeated a length only for the Two Thousand Guineas by Peregrine, a colt who was behind him two weeks later in the Dorby.

Although the victories of Foxball are not as great in number as those of Iroquois, his performances have been of a character that stamp

great in number as those of Iroquels, his per-formances have been of a character that stamp him as fully the equal, if not the superior, of Mr. Lorillard's cott. After winning the Grand Pely de Paris he did not start for some works

eap in which horses from 3 years old up started, and the American colt galloped away from fourteen of the best racers in England with ease, no horse being within ten lengths of him at the finish of the two-and-a-quarter at the minin of the two-and-a-quarter mile course. By winning this race Fox-hall incurred a pountry of fourteen pound-for the Cambridgeshire, and this ad-ditional weight was deemed by the bet-ting men to completely extinguish this chances for winning that event, as it had never chances for winning that event, as it man never been won by a horse carrying more than 121 pounds, while Foxball's weight was 126. Odds of 20 to 1 were at once offered spaties the American coit, and, to their credit be it said, freely accepted by several speculative New Yorkers who had won large sums by Foxball's Yorkers who had wen large sums by Foxhalt's victory in the Cesarewitch. On paner it looked as though the celt had not the slightest chance to win the Cambridgeshire. His weight was 129 pounds, live pounds more than had ever been carried to victory by my horse. Jancrees, a 1-year-old, won the race in 1833 with 121 pounds, the highest weight ever carried by the winner. The highest weight ever carried by a 13-year-old winner was 111 pounds—upon See-Saw, in 1828. It will be seen, therefore, that Foxhall not only won with the highest weight on record, but that his being only 3 years old makes his performance still more wonderful.

il years old makes his performance still more wonderful.

With the Cambridgeshire, the last of the great events of the season in England has been run. The Americans have went all the great il-year-old races mus the two great full handleaps, and did it all with two colts owned by different men. This country has reason to be proud of their achievements, and Messrs, Lorillard and Keone are entitled to praise for the plack they have displayed in sending across the ocean at great expense stables of race-horses that have so worthilly ubied the hone of this country.

THE newspapers have poked a good deal It is nowspapers have poseed a good dear of fun at the lees. Mr. Zhimage during the ten years or so that he has been conspicuously before the public as a minister, and his eccentric method of declamation has been made the subject of so much comment that not a few people have come to regard the paster of the Brooklyn Tabernacie as a sort of religious Harlequin who depended for his popularity upon grotesque actions and sensational remarks while in the pulpit. Although there is doubtless some truth in the charge that Mr. Tahmage affects sensational tendence that Mr. Tahmage affects sensational truthful remarks. Last Sunday he considered in his country was on the decline, and paid some attention to the mistakes made in the management of churches. Said Mr. Tahmage.

in the manangement of churches. Said Mr. Tale image:

The trouble begins in the theological seminaries. It is a shame that some provision is notorder. It is a shame that some provision is notorder. It is a shame that some provision is notorder. It is a shame that some provision the
some provision that is not to the control of the contraction of God. But, in the incide of such inversion, the
theological seminaries are turned into nespitus
for sick, axed, and infilm ministers. When a
man begins to go down they give him the little
of D. B. by way of restitution. [Laughter.] If
that fails, the tembers is to doct him a Profesto D. B. by way of restitution. [Laughter.] If
that fails, the tembers is to clock them a Profesto prench limself, he is set to tend others how
to preach. In some cases the poorest speaker
in the faculty is made Professor of Electrica.
We want men like Alexander, who could not
only tell how to prench, but could go into
the public and, with thunders of dominace.
A faculty of unsuccessful merchants to train
young merchants? Some of these theological
seminaries take a min and help him, and equanshim, and ind if he individuality is grone out of
him, and not be only a poor copy of his teacher,
We want less stry wood in the theological seminaries, and more familing evangelism. At the
little decrease a service of the Charles, and
Chirches of the United States a clergyman, accustomed to preach to a congregation of 230
people in a room that wond hold Lidou you speakers.

After alluding to the perfunctory manner in

After alluding to the perfunctory manner in which some preachers perform th their office, Mr. Talmage continued:

their office, Mr. Talmage continued:
Sometimes the real tremble begins in the home circle as to which is the real child who ought to be consecrated to the initistry. John is a bright boy, who is sharp at a bargain; no is made a merchant. George has remarkable corcheal development; make him a lawyer. Honry has a large growth of heast and a tract for military from the contract of t oft, so gentle, so effeminate, so heavenly, and to cries so casy. Make him a minister! [Great aughter] Mr. Talmage may be sensational and unorthe-

dox, but he has a fashion of telling the plain truth in a way that other ministers would do well to imitate. Women are proverbially credulous, and it WOMEN are proverbially credulous, and it is from them that the numerous so-called fortune-tellers that infest every large city derive the greater part of their revenue, and the amount that many of these humburgs are embled to thus accumulate in the course of a few years would surprise most people were the truth known. The victims of these frauds generally pocket their losses in silence, but occasionally one with pulice mount to see the matter. ally one with pluck enough to see the matter through recovers the stolen money. Ms. Cruzler, of New York, is one of these. Having lost some valuables, she applied to the seventh daughter of it seventh daughter for information as to the person gullty of taking them, and paid \$H, all the money she had, as a fee, she then wrote on a piece of paper the name of the suspected party, and, after considerable shuffling of cards, the paper turned up again with the words "Not gullty" written on it. The woman's husband, when he found where his hard-curued money had gone, swore out a warrant for the fortune-teller's arrest, and she was not only made to rotand the \$H\_1, but allse ally one with pluck enough to see the matter warnate for the fortune-toner arrest, has she was not only made to refund the \$11, but also held in \$200 built for good behavior, the atternative being six months in the work-house. The statute of New York, fortunately, includes under the head of disorderly persons those who "pretend to tell fortunes, or where lost or stolen under the head of disorderly persons these who "protend to tell fortunes, or where lost or stolen goods can be found." If the husbands of other deluded women would follow the example set by Mr. Crozier the fortune-telling business would soon be at a low obb in this country.

THE Albany Evening Journal points with ride to a reduction of State taxes, brought about by a Republican administration of State lowest amount since the War. We

donars—the lowest amount since the war. We quote from its article:

The last Legislature, aided by the Oov. Cornell, reduced the taxes in this State about one-third, effecting a saving of over \$1,000,000. The total amount loved is less than during any year since the War, and less than during any year of the Administration of the during any year of the Administration of the contraction, as the following statement will show the property of the 

1891 7.009,410
1891 1. Aving thus reached the minimum of expenditure under hopublican Administration, it would be folly to return to Democratic rule, and thus invite to higher rates of taxation. The following table is a comparison in detail between the taxes for state purposes this year and last year. The Juurnal then gives a list of counties. New York City saves a million and a half in State taxes; livokiya, \$200,000; Buffalo, \$100,000; Albany, \$12,000; and so on.

Nor long ago Chief-Justice Walte, in a NOT long ago Chilor-distice Watte, in a letter to a friend, put foward the oplition that there are more law schools in this country than are nuccessary. There is no doubt of the truth of this assertion. Being more law schools than are necessary, there is consequently a surplus of lawyors. Every male child who manifests a lisposition to argue and wrangle with all with whom he comes in contact, and expands with years into the powerful debater of a college literary society, is believed by his misguided parents to possess qualifications which peculiarly fit him for the legal profession. The matural result of this policy has been to flood the country with a horde of blatant young men who secure a precarious and not altogether creditable subsistence from the petty lithration into which the members of certain classes are continually being drawn. If the lawyers of this country were reduced in numbers one half, and in solf-importance nine-tents, life on the ALD. CULLERTON responded too promptly

ALD. CULLERTON responded too promptly porhaps to the general accusation that an attempt was being made to get an appropriation bill through the Council by improper means. Those who know Ald. Cullerton do not need to be informed what his record is on all such questions. His character is before the public. It speaks for itself. He would better not speak tor it less that the country is the country of the countr it. He couldn't if he would be half so elequent as his votes have been. When Ald Cullerten makes a personal inatter of such a vague slip-gation as that of Ald Everett, people begin to talk and inpute. Knowing what Ald, Culler'

ton's reputation for purity has been, they feet it is a great pity he should think it necessary to defend himself. We don't like to have Ald. Cul-lection cry out, "Here," when anybody is raising a question of addition, division, and slicace is the Camella.

What is believed to be trustworthy infor-mation from all the wine-producing depar-ments of Franco places the product for the present year considerably higher than was the present year considerably higher than was the yield of a year ago. Last year 25,075,772 hectolites were returned, but I is expected that for this year the vintage will reach 32,085,000, and that it may no us high as 35,080,000. Of all the provinces, Herault yields most, the estimate being for 4,500,000 hectolitres. The Audo comes next with 328,000 most. Observation 128,000 most. next with 3,338,000, and Charente Inferieure follows with 1,852,000.

Some miscreants concealed in the north-cast gallery throw a full gallon of vitriol over a crowd gathered in the Main Centennial India-ing in Philadelphia, on Thursday night hast, and forty-two men, women, and children were burned and had their clothing ruled by the terrible neid. They followed up their work by sending the heavy bottle crashing to the floor, and escaped by means of the skylight to the roof, and thence to the ground.

THE Chinese Court appears in a measure to have abandoned its old notion that the sedan chair was a sufficiently rapid mode of travel. Fears of Russian invasion and the necessity for transporting troops and stores to various pare of the imperial domain have brought about of the imperial don change in its policy.

Thi: Gazette says that there is "not a good street or road within the corporate limits of Chelmanti," and also announces that the gambling houses are all running "wide oper cording to this a Chicagoan would feel at home a Cinciunati. Among the gunboats recently built for the

Chinese navy in English shipyards, three those known as the "alfabetical boats" has arrived safely at Shanghai in charge of English officers. They are the lota, the Kuppa, and instances Lumbdu, An lowa lawyer of some years' practice in we serving as locomotive fireman on the Cacago. Burlington & Quincy Refrond, and a physician of twelve years' practice is acting a freight conductor on the same road.

THE THRUNE is not an advocate of co-ercive tectotalism, but it believes in temper-mee, and it makes no exception in the case of County Commissioners.

LAKESIDE MUSINGS.

"I could just hug Foxhall."-Mand S. "I am now convinced that lunch is a very

Wunted—Several competent fence repairers. Apply at once to John Sherman, Onlo.
A cable dispatch says the Fenians have

Seven million dollars worth of New York

Central stock was placed on the market last week. Mr. Vanderblit is evidently getting ready to take his family to the Patticoncers. Nows has been received that the Arctic re-ilef ship Redgers left St. Lawrence Bay Au-19. Preparations for fitting out mother ves-to go in search of her should be begun at once. The German Emperor gave a wedding

present of soven horses and carriages to his new grandson-in-law, Gustavus Adolphus, of Sweden and Norway. The Emporor evidently expects Gus to go West and starta livery-stable. The situation of Messrs, Heavy, Egan, Higgar, and Shoohy, the Irish patricts, is truly attenting. They are alone in Parts, unable to speak the language, and have only \$250,00 at

their command. A Chicago man visiting Cincinnati was being shown around by a citizen who sale, "Now let's go and see the Widows' Hone." The Chicago man put his finger by the sale of his nose and winked, and then he said: "Not much, Mary Ann. I saw a widow home one, and it cost me \$10,000. She sued me for breach of promise, and proved it on me. No, sir, sed the widows home in a hack."—Carl Schuz.

the widows bome in a hack."—Carl Schuz.

A Boston paper says that "there is now a Freshman at Yafa College who passed the craminations twenty years ago, but did not entron account of poverty. He married, settle down and amassed a fortune, and now be but moved his family to Now Haven so that be may finish his collegiate course." It is not probable that this man will ever succeed in getting a first-class college education. It is not easy to learn to row a boat or play third base successfully after reaching the ago of 40 years. fully after reaching the ugo of 10 years.

Baby and I in the twillght sweet, Cheery good-nights from free to tree,

For weary too, We kiss and coo, He gives up all his world—for me. Baby and I in the twilight's glow.

Watering the Drinenes to the golden west,
Waving scotl-nights to the golden west,
Wolcome the hour we love the best.
Wo rock and sing
Till sleep we bring.
Who folds him in her downy nest, As in his little bed I place My babe, in all his slumbering grace, licaven's starry lamps are lit on high, One angel-borne, now flashes by,

And by their light,
Through all the night,
Celestial watchers will be night,
-From "My First Coll, and Other Poems," by White
law Read.

PERSONALS.

The keepers of Ludlow Street Jali declare that Hoss Tweed's ghost haunts the corride Queen Isabella has just bought the chateau of Euvigny-sur-Orge, a so-called historic mar-sion, because it is said to have been the abole of Arnes Sorel.

Vanity Fair describes the present Lord Mayor of London as "a good-tempered creature, who perfers the seclusion of Brixton like to the dangers of Ireland."

Mr. Charles Darwin, the great English naturalist, has inherited a largo fortune from his late brother, Erasmus A. Darwin. It amounts to mearly a million dollars. Miss Harriett Hosmer is said to have taken

Nathaniol C. Penbudy, the brother of Mrs. Horaco Mann, Mrs. Hawthorne, and Miss Eliza-beth Penbudy. beth Peabody.

Miss Katle Zhumer, of Portland, Ore, has sued Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Champlain for \$10,00 damages for slander, alleging that through the talk of the wife her engagement to be married was broken out.

was broken of.

Sir Gilbert Edward Campbell, Bart., was broken op at the Marylebone Police Court on the 6th inst., and sent to the House of Beterion, for being insue and not under proper coatrol, and threatening to commit suicide at the Langham Hotel. He wrote to the Alliance Issurance Company, which had issued a policy of his life, that unless a loan was made him be would destroy himself, and his letter was banded to the authorities. He declared that he was without means and resolved to die. His wife at Kome, having independent means.

Mohammed Tewfike Khediye of Egypl, is

A Rome, having independent means.

Mohammed Tewfik, Khediye of Egypt, is anonuminent twinks, turners or most only 20, but he looks older, and is rather porty for his age. He has regular foatures, and is far from ill-looking. His houring is dignified, but he is shy, especially with atrangers. He is intelligent and well educated, and a keen observed, lot is simple in all his tastes, hates all paradioves his home, and is an excellent husband and father.

Bir Saville Crossley, now on a visit to this country, is a son of the late Bir Francis, who chiefly created the great carpet firm at Halifat, for whom, as manufacturers, the epithet princely is no misnomer. All that could be done for a great manufacturing centre and the men merely manufacturing to a vicile, who is only 21, owns Somericyton, in Suffolk, the splendid seat once belonging to a vicile facility and at one time possessed by Sir Morton Peto.

The Augusta (In ) Neuroclasse that among

Sir Morton Peto.

The Augusta (Un.) Newsstates that among the bridal presents at the wedding of Miss Pousehka Pickeus, of Edgesick, and Dr. George C. Dugas, of Augusta, inst week, was a set of elegant diamonds from the Caur of Russia. Morton Pousehka, was born in St. Petersburg while "Dousehad minonus from the Cast of tuesan, whisher father was Minister to Itussia; the Cast was her godfather, and she was maned, for the Empress of Itussia, Princes Eugenia Olya Newthin perits, "Douschka" being a pot nume, washing myang "Bulging".