

Amusements and Meetings.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—At 8: "Belle Lamoie." John McCull...

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Business Notices.

THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND ACCIDENT POLICY...

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

DAILY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$10 per annum.

ADVERTISING RATES.

DAILY TRIBUNE, ONE SQUARE, 25 CENTS PER LINE.

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ALL persons having carts and travellers during the...

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During the construction of the front of the new Tribune...

The election in the French department of Calvados...

The condition of affairs in Indian Territory is improving...

The Rev. Mr. Halliday, in his testimony before the...

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placed the switch if the number of dead and wounded did not reach a hundred.

A Chicago court has decided that the Rev. Chas. E. Cheney was never legally deposed from the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

The suit of the City against the Broadway Bank to recover money paid to Ingersoll and Woodward on the warrants of Connolly is one of those merits no proper judgment can now be formed.

The Senate Committee on Finance and the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives have not done with Customs Reform.

So barren and uninviting have been the solitudes through which Western explorers have had mostly to pass, and so perilous have their undertakings often been, that the story of the Black Hills Expedition, which supplements the news of its discoveries which we printed exclusively a week ago, reads almost like a traveler's tale.

THE CHANGED SURROUNDINGS OF THE NATIONAL BANKS.

The merchants, manufacturers, legislators, and journalists throughout the country will find it more than ever to their advantage to study into the National banks, and watch the changes in the items of their assets and liabilities.

By the official return of the condition of the National banks on the 26th of June, 1874, which has just been given out, we are enabled to arrive at the following comparison of their strength with that of June 13, 1873.

Mr. Moulton has fled again to Gen. Butler. He is found to have repeatedly denied Tilton's story. Tilton now wants him to speak, and he is getting the trickiest criminal lawyer in the United States to tell him what to do.

Four persons were killed and nineteen others wounded by the accident on the Pennsylvania Railroad, near Trenton, on Saturday night.

ished from \$243,000,000, Aug. 1, 1873, to \$179,000,000, Aug. 1, 1874. The rate of discount, we may add, has been constantly falling since the culmination of our panic, and is now three per cent.

Let us now look at the cash on hand. This consisted in June, 1873, of

Legal tender notes and certificates for legal tender notes deposited with the United States Treasury \$129,051,491

Under the present law seventeen million dollars must always be locked up in the Treasury at Washington, or in the safes of Adams Express Company, and, therefore, wholly unavailable for the transaction of the business of discount and deposit.

The second piece of circumstantial evidence is Mrs. Tilton's letter to her husband, dated June 29, 1871, which Tilton cites in corroboration of his charge.

The third piece of circumstantial evidence is the fact that although Tilton has been chattering about his wrongs for four years, and has repeatedly charged Mr. Beecher with improper behavior towards Mrs. Tilton, telling the story to Mr. Bowen, to Dr. Storrs, and to countless other persons, it is only within a short time that the crime of solicitation has apparently been magnified into the crime of adultery.

These, however, are only conjectures. The only thing certain about it is, that the statement that Mrs. Tilton's so-called confession was a confession of adultery, rests upon the unsupported and contradicted word of a blackmailer; and what that is worth the public seems to be pretty well satisfied.

ODOUROUS COMPARISONS.

Commissioner Stern's argument against the further reduction of the expenses of the Department of Charities and Correction is a more interesting document to the general public than the somewhat wearisome subject would indicate.

There is much food for thought in this report, and pending the preparation of the annual estimates, it seems a good time for the public discussion of the problems involved.

THE TESTIMONY AGAINST MR. BEECHER.

In the discussion called forth by Mr. Beecher's statement it is apparent that a very curious misconception of the nature of the testimony against him has taken possession of the public mind.

CAMP CURE.

An article in Lippincott for the current month, by Dr. Weir Mitchell, treats of the growing habit among us of Summer travel from a medical point of view, and offers a hint or two well worth the consideration of overworked men in the cities.

with Mrs. Tilton. He professes to have no other evidence of these repeated offenses than the confession of Mrs. Tilton, freely and circumstantially made to him on the 3d of July, 1870.

Excluding the statements of the parties in interest, there is no direct proof of the character of this paper, and we must consequently look for circumstantial evidence. That fortunately is abundant. In the first place Mr. Beecher immediately went to Mrs. Tilton and obtained from her a retraction of the statement she had just made to her husband; and according to Tilton, Mr. Beecher dictated this paper and she copied and signed it.

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ous condition which the people who have done it bring to meet this Spring influence and the heat of the Summer—the sole question remaining is, as he states, how the supply of strength is to be reinforced before the working season sets in again.

This he believes is only to be effectually done by "long rest and a healthful change for a time in the mode of living. The evil that was made by artificial ways of life," he says, "is but awkwardly helped by urging tired nerve centers to their work with tonics or stimulants, and is rather, as I suppose, to be cured by a prompt reversal of all our comfortable manners of eating, sleeping, and being housed."

Upon nervous diseases and their causes Dr. Mitchell has long been a final reference; he is especially welcome, therefore, when he offers so agreeable a cure. This partial return to barbarism is also, he declares, a safeguard against the colds and catarrhs which are induced by the constant changing of our atmosphere by going in and out of our overheated houses.

The last two years have witnessed so marked a reform in the popular methods of spending the fortnight or month's holiday, which almost every man now can claim, that we have hopes this authoritative sanction of camp life may yield wholesome fruit. The average American is a practical shrewd fellow under all his ambition to live up to the requirements of "the fashion," and he begins to suspect that it does not "pay" to squander his two weeks' chance of health and pleasure and three months' salary sweltering among the vulgarly fashionable mobs in mammoth hotels, where he finds neither rest nor enjoyment.

If any worn-out worker with brain or body can furnish himself with a tent and mule and set out on an exploring journey in the pure air of the heights of the Black and Unaka Mountains, from four to six thousand feet above sea level, among the life-giving odors of pine and balsam, he will find new physical sensations and ideas coming every hour to displace some old ache and gnawing anxiety.

There is another wooden tower going upon a stately and solid church edifice. Are we never to have an end of shroud in our most costly and pretentious architecture? For Grace Church to crown its tower with a cheap wooden imitation of stone seemed creditable enough, but that was done years ago.

The moral choler under which this community has suffered so severely this Summer seems to have wholly excluded any chance for the annual announcement of instant and alarming danger from the Asiatic variety. The doctors, to be just to them, have not been too busy, but the newspapers have been. There has been no time to manufacture sensations about the cholera, when Tilton was likely to break out at any moment with thirty-two columns of love letters.

More loose statements! Dr. Dio Lewis authoritatively announces to the world, and all the newspapers copy the announcement, that his temperance lectures have reduced fashionable wine-drinking in Boston 60 per cent. How was the Doctor able to arrive at the figures so precisely? Is he sure that it may not be correcter to say 55 per cent or 62 per cent? Or if put upon a pretty severe cross-examination under oath would the Doctor be able to swear that his lectures had reduced "fashionable drinking" at all? Assertions are not facts any more than fleas are lobsters.

Naturally enough they do not like paper money at Gold Hill, Nevada, and the newspaper there is savage upon "the very bad and dirty notes of the National Banks which have been in circulation long enough to cover them with grime and make them unwholesome to look at, and unhealthy to handle." There used to be a proverb that though work might be dirty, the money which it earned was clean; but it is no longer. It is of small use, however, to grumble. Dirty money is better than no money—only the dirt affords such an excellent motive for spending it as rapidly as possible.

The question of Public Works is the great question in India. According to Lord Salisbury the great question is a sort of guardian angel hovering over the Ganges and breathing peace, plenty, and railroads. As for military and financial authority, he thinks the English position in India is precarious, but without Public Works their rule is lost. The Hindoos won't emigrate, and they have not learned to accumulate; consequently if a paternal Government should, by means of its railways and roads, and roads, and bridges, there is nothing for them but starvation.

The admirable eulogy of Chief-Justice Chase pronounced by Mr. Wm. M. Evarts before the Dartmouth Alumni at their last Commencement, is to be added to the life of Chief-Justice Chase by the Private Secretary, Mr. Schuckers, which Chase by his Private Secretary, Mr. Nease, has been issued by them in an attractive pamphlet.

nizant of a carpet-bug which might be had nightly convenient for the taking. Combining the force of money and carpet-bug, the two little creatures marched off to the railway station and settled themselves comfortably to travel whether they knew not in an outgoing train. Of course, a hard-hearted conductor, regardless of their wealth and baggage and affection, carefully lifted them out and sent them home, where their elopement is not mentioned with that seriousness which they could wish.

Three or four letters of Barns his herts published, so far as we know, have just appeared in The Athenaeum. One of them contains some advice to a Young Lady in the staid yet genial style of the time. It is not so very inapplicable now, Mademoiselle. "Now," says the kindly post after his professional brocade compliments are paid, "let me profess the honor of being a father, who has himself his own Female Youth, Beauty & Innocence, to enter into this much-chapered & very precarious world—May you, my young Madam, escape that frivolity, which throats us universally to pervade the minds and manners of Fashionable Life—To pass by the thought, & still more deplorable case, of fashionable Female Youth, what are they?—Are they anything? They prattle, laugh, sing, dance, finger a lesson, or perhaps turn over the pages of a fashionable Novel; but are their minds stored with any information, worthy of the noble powers of reason & judgment; or do their hearts glow with sentiment, ardent, generous & humane?"

A curious craze has taken possession of our usually clear-headed and genial contemporaries in Philadelphia on the subject of the Reciprocity Treaty. They can hardly mention it without signs of hysteria. They really seem to believe that there is some delicate plot involved in its negotiation and presentation to the Senate—something of the kind which in the good old time we used to hear ascribed to the influence of British gold. They imagine that the beneficent cause of protection to American industry is some way threatened with instant eclipse, if a renewal of this old Treaty in a modified form should be permitted. Really our Philadelphia friends would be wiser to calm themselves. At no time did the Treaty have a ghost of a chance for passing at the last session. The Treaty has taken pains that it should be before the country for at least ten months before it can possibly be put upon its passage. If it is the dreadful thing they describe, they ought to thank us for dragging it to the public gaze, instead of absurdly accusing us of favoring its passage as it stands; ought to point out its defects and have somebody in the Senate capable of enforcing them upon that body and upon the country. The Senators they have now may find it a somewhat difficult task to push the Centennial and to fight Reciprocity at once; but even the Philadelphia papers will hardly claim that they did their best with the present lot.

Here is an indication of beginning the regeneration of the South in the right way. The Montgomery News, edited by Robert Tyler, celebrates the success of a German settlement at Callman in Alabama. It was begun eight months ago, has now a population of 1,500, with comfortable houses, young orchards and vineyards, cattle, horses, and hogs, and, as The News is careful to add, no negroes. The time was when immigrants of this class were not made particularly welcome in the Southern States. That Mr. Tyler should now say "We heartily welcome such immigrants to Alabama," and that, in saying it, he should only fairly represent the sentiments of the old ruling class is an indication that labor has at last come to be esteemed honorable in the South, and that Southern farmers have found out how the development of their limitless resources is to be attained. Make immigration from the North or from Europe safe and welcome, protect it from burdensome taxation which is now excluding every Northern man with money from South Carolina, assure the immigrants the protection of equal laws, quiet, and no social ostracism, and we shall see within the next quarter of a century an even more brilliant development of the South than the last quarter of a century witnessed in the North-West.

There is another wooden tower going upon a stately and solid church edifice. Are we never to have an end of shroud in our most costly and pretentious architecture? For Grace Church to crown its tower with a cheap wooden imitation of stone seemed creditable enough, but that was done years ago. Young Mr. Tyng has been getting a beautiful church on Madison-ave., but the congregation that could raise the funds, and the committee that had the taste for such a structure ought both to be ashamed of it. There begin to be suspicious signs of something of the same sort about Dr. Hall's new church on Fifth-ave. Of all places in the world, shoddy has the least business in a church edifice. Let us have less costly display, if need be, in walls and arches and towers, but in the place which is to teach us humility before God and honesty toward our fellow-men, let us at least have honest building, and nothing which pretends to be solid and is not.

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