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FIFTH AVENUE THEATER—2 and 8: "Evangeline."
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New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1877.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—Gen. Melikoff holds a defensive position in the valley of the Araxes. ═══ Gen. Grant has arrived in Brussels. ═══ There was fighting for 12 hours at Biela, in Bulgaria.

DOMESTIC.—The Cabinet discussed the order to office-holders yesterday; the Wisconsin postmasters on the State Committee are to be allowed to call the State Conventions, but must then resign their party positions. ═══ Cortina's extradition is demandable under an old treaty with Mexico. ═══ France announces that the Exhibition will certainly be opened next year, but this Government will not appoint a Commissioner until Congress meets. ═══ Gen. Howard is in pursuit of Joseph's band, who have a day and a half the start of him. ═══ United States regiments on the Pacific Coast are to be recruited to their full strength.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.—Tweed offers to refer the questions of his good faith and the value of his testimony to Charles O'Conor. Mr. Townsend denies Mr. Fairchild's charges against him, and accuses the Attorney-General of misrepresentation. ═══ The Health officers of New-York and Long Island City held a conference in relation to the stench nuisance. ═══ The officers of the Royal Canadian Insurance Company hope to renew business in this State. ═══ Charles F. Richards died from an overdose of narcotics. ═══ A large number of Spanish coins were found in the cellar at No. 226 Spring-st. ═══ Columbia, Princeton, and the University of Pennsylvania carried off the honors, in the College Athletic games. ═══ Gold, 105¼, 105⅛, 105¼. Gold value of the legal tender dollar at the close, 95 cents. Stocks excited and buoyant, but later demoralized and closing weak.

THE WEATHER.—TRIBUNE local observations indicate clear or partly cloudy weather. Thermometer yesterday, 72°, 82°, 70°.

Mr. Joseph Coburn has been refused a new trial, and will stay where he is, for the present at least. This is well. Mr. Coburn is peculiarly calculated to adorn the inside of a jail. He was never either useful or ornamental before, and it would be a pity to throw him out of employment now.

The training School for Nurses has taken possession of a commodious new building, described elsewhere, erected for it by a lady who, with more than the usual modesty of donors, conceals her name. Everyone interested in the work of this school will be rejoiced to know that so deserving an institution has been so handsomely endowed.

Judge Davis evidently has not changed his mind yet as to the decision of the Court of Appeals in the Tweed case. A milk-dealer was the Tweed of this occasion, and Judge Davis affirmed his double sentence with the remark that that decision overruled "the unbroken common law of England of more than two centuries."

Now that the pilots have begun again to make soundings with the keels of their steamers, the account given elsewhere of the work of the Coast Wrecking Company will be timely. Capt. Merritt is a man whom the country could poorly spare just at this time, when every pilot has his favorite sandbar, and is willing to sacrifice any number of somebody else's steamers, if he can only discover a new overland route to New York.

The receipts of canal tolls do not increase as the season advances. The month of June shows a falling off from the same month of last year of $100,000, or nearly 50 per cent., and a falling off in the total receipts thus far of more than 60 per cent. If the season ends as it has begun, the canals will not have earned enough to pay for their maintenance and necessary repairs, much less to make any provision toward paying their debts.

Though it seems to be the official opinion at Washington, that there is to be no Paris Exhibition until 1878, it is worthy of notice that the French Minister, M. Outrey, expresses, in another column, entire confidence that there will be no postponement. This confidence seems to be shared by so many persons who are interested in the enterprise, that the Government, if it proposes to take any action at all, ought to take it quickly. If a Commissioner should be appointed and the Exhibition be postponed after all, the Commissioner's labor would be thrown away, of course, but there would hardly be enough of it to make the loss a national calamity. But the lack of proper preparation, through over-caution, would come under that very head.

Yesterday's conference between the Health Boards of New-York and Long Island City, though it did not result in the framing of a plan to rid both cities of the Hunter's Point nuisance, effected some progress in making it clear that the Long Island City Board is willing to aid in the work. Mayor Ely, too, did something by exacting a promise, as a condition of signing the resolution permitting oil pipes to be laid across the city, that the refuse of the refineries, which creates the stench, should not be sold in Queens County. If this stipulation could be enforced, there would be an end of the Hunter's Point smell, but a fulfillment of the promises of individuals cannot always be exacted from corporations, and it will not be safe to consider the nuisance as conquered yet.

In a Washington letter Mr. A. A. G. Riddle sets forth in a picturesque fashion the grievances of the National Capital. It is a community of 150,000 souls, which is denied the right of self-government, and being governed by Congress, which lays down the law for the whole Union, is rather worse off than if it was not governed at all. The men who dictate and regulate its form of government are not the land-owners and permanent residents, but some three hundred gentlemen who live, on an average, from two to four years in the boarding-houses and hotels. Half the property of the District is owned by the very Government which has the Territory under its special protection, and that half pays, of course, no taxes. One of the results of this hap-hazard system was the Washington Ring and the Ring debt. Congress has made a mess of governing the District; the only question is whether the District self-government was any better.

THE NEW LOAN.

The popular four per cent loan indicates its name, and the wisdom of the Secretary of the Treasury. Ten of the thirty days allowed for popular subscriptions still remain. But the subscriptions already received, outside of those forwarded through the Syndicate in the usual form, already exceed $10,000,000. It is stated also, that a large proportion of these subscriptions are from individual purchasers—the small investors who do not usually make haste to take a new class of bonds until their value in the market has been established by the operations of large dealers or corporations. This is altogether the most encouraging feature; it proves that confidence in the Government, and willingness to take its bonds at lower rates of interest than ever before, are not confined to the great bankers. The Syndicate will not be compelled to "make a market" for this loan; the popular demand for the new bonds already supplies a market to sustain the operations of the Syndicate, and to insure their success.

Ten days remain, during which very large subscriptions may be expected. The terms of the call were not such as to induce subscriptions, prior to July 1st, from those who have funds otherwise temporarily invested. The new bonds bear interest from that date, but subscriptions will be received, with equal advantage to buyers, until three o'clock p. m. on the 16th instant, and the larger operators, and the many banks, insurance and trust companies, and other corporations which may seek this loan as a permanent and safe investment, were not expected to send in their orders until nearly the close of the period. The large bids, from domestic sources, have yet to come, and it is not yet possible to judge how many millions may thus be taken. Meanwhile, the Syndicate already has offers, it is said, for $14,000,000 in exchange for six per cents held abroad, so that the entire sales within the first month will far exceed the amount which the association of bankers definitely pledged itself to place.

Within a very few years, investors have seen a marvellous change in the credit of the United States. It is not very long since six per cent bonds were sold with some difficulty at par in gold. After the Funding Act passed, it was some time before the Government could make headway in the sale of five per cents at par, but those who were so fortunate as to have faith in the public credit can now sell at an advance of $6 to $8 per $100 the bonds which they took five years ago or less, thus realizing for their money from one to two per cent yearly beside their regular interest in gold. The sales of the 4½ per cents have resulted even more satisfactorily to purchasers, who can now sell at a clear profit of about three per cent in less than a single year, beside their interest. It is not unreasonable to expect that the four per cent bonds will speedily become still more popular. They run for thirty years, an advantage that will be highly appreciated by the owners of five-twenty bonds which are now being called in; they are exempt from all taxation; and the amount of the loan authorized ($700,000,000) will suffice, beside providing for specie resumption, to clear off the redeemable six per cents, and make a considerable change in the five per cent debt. While the bonds bearing higher interest will therefore shrink in market value, as the probability of early redemption increases, the new bonds will become the favorite and permanent form of investment, especially for trust funds, reserves, and the savings of individuals who do not care to brave the uncertainties of railway or other corporate management, or of municipal government. In view of the daily increasing distrust of other forms of investment, once most popular, it may be expected that many millions will speedily seek security in this loan. A speedy advance in the price would surely result, even if the most powerful combination of capitalists ever formed had not already manifested its power to put up the price as soon as the period of popular subscription has ended.

While the loan thus offers peculiar advantages to the individual investor, since it is as certain as any human event can be that before he has to take and pay for the bonds for which he may now subscribe, they will be worth in the market more than he will pay for them, the opportunity is one which managers of trust funds, and especially conductors of banks, savings banks and insurance companies cannot afford to neglect. The Government is moving steadily and resistlessly toward specie resumption. Within two years, at the most, liabilities will be in gold values, and no prudent manager will hesitate to make corresponding preparation as to assets. The Government bond is everywhere accepted at par as a satisfactory investment, and the change from other high-priced bonds to the four per cents will enable institutions materially to swell the par value of their securities. Six per cents, and even five per cents, are liable to be called within a few years. Those who do not take the four per cents within the next ten days are not likely ever to get them without paying a considerable premium.

THE POLICY OF THE SOUTH.

It is not by any means certain that the extinction of Slavery and the removal of that issue from politics brings us to the end of sectional division upon political questions. This had been the hope of all good citizens, and the confident prediction of many public men, who believed they could, in some degree, forecast the future. Obviously enough this end has not yet been attained. The experiment—if it may not yet be set down as a failure—cannot be called a success. "The Solid South" was the great fact brought out in the last Presidential election. It is still the leading feature in the political situation, the most important factor in present politics. If the Solid South is not confronted now by a Solid North, as in 1860, it is not because Southern leaders and the Southern white voters have not invited such an antagonism, and done everything in their power to provoke it. Senator Blaine very evidently contemplates not the mere possibility, but the strongest kind of probability, of a continuance of sectional questions and the inevitable arraying of the South against the North in a long and bitter struggle for the control of the Government and the direction of its policy. And while there are many thousand Republicans who hope for better things from the healing influences of time and the absence of every genuine cause for sectional disputes, it cannot be denied that there are other thousands who believe with him that the settlement of the Slavery question has not given a quietus to Sectionalism, but that the South will still act together solidly, as against the influence and control of the North in the conduct of the Government. We cannot shut our eyes to the fact that without any reference to the Slavery Question or Negro Suffrage, or any issue growing out of the War, there is among a certain class, and a very large class, at the South, a very unfriendly feeling toward the North, and a strong desire to oust it from the seat of power.

This appears to be the view of Senator Blaine and those who sympathize with him in his opposition to the President's policy. In anticipating what does not now seem probable, but is certainly among the possibilities of the future—the attempt on the part of the South to extend its borders by the annexation of a part of Mexico—Senator Blaine doubtless reasoned from what had already taken place when, in furtherance of the same policy, the Mexican War was inaugurated by a Democratic Administration. It may seem a wild fancy to suppose that the present Administration has any designs upon Mexico, such as Senator Blaine seems to intimate; but with his distrust of the South and his dissent from the policy of conciliation, it is not strange that he should look beyond the immediate results of this strengthening and building up of the South as a political power, to the probabilities that lie beyond. Mr. Blaine is not without practical sagacity; he has often shown great wisdom in forecasting political events, and he may be wiser than his opponents think in sounding out his warning, and preparing the public mind to resist the beginnings of a policy of territorial extension South. Whatever may be the real purposes of the Southern leaders, no one will deny that they have given good cause for the suspicion that they mean to keep up the sectional division in politics and to make the South sooner or later the dominant section. The "Solid South" has no other reason for being. It aims at power and the control of the Government, and its unbroken front has no other meaning. It sought for the same ends thirty years ago, ostensibly for the preservation of its peculiar institution; to-day it seeks power for its own sake—for local advantage and personal gain. It is not so wild a stretch of fancy, then, that when it has the strength and the opportunity, it will repeat the history of Polk's Administration, and reach out for neighboring territory.

If the leaders of public sentiment at the South feel themselves and their section wronged by such suspicions, they have only themselves to thank for it. The logic of all their political action certainly points in that direction. For ourselves, we are not apprehensive of any serious danger from this source. The consolidation of the South in another Presidential campaign, as it was in the last, would have the inevitable effect to unite the North in opposition, and the Democracy of the North would be as powerless to aid their Southern allies as they were in 1860. For such a contest there could be but one result, and that would be no more beneficial to the South than were the results of the last enterprise undertaken with a similar design. It rests entirely with the South either to justify Mr. Blaine's speech, or free itself from the serious suspicion of its ulterior purposes, now entertained by so large a number of public men. The course of events in the next two or three years will throw all the necessary light upon the real spirit of the South and the motives of its political action. Thinking men in the South do not need to be told that neither Senator Blaine nor any other man or set of men at the North can create a sectional issue in politics, or keep the old ones alive, except as the Southern people themselves furnish the occasion and illustrate the necessity for drawing the lines. They have the whole matter in their own hands.

MEXICO.

The President replies to the criticisms on his Mexican policy with serene confidence not only in the uprightness of his intentions, but in the wisdom of his policy. The thought of annexation never entered his head. He would regard the addition of any part of Mexico to our national domain as a shocking calamity. He is well aware that the country is averse to any such scheme of expansion, doubting whether we have not already more territory than we can conveniently take care of, and feeling sure that a Mexican State, at any rate, is, of all things in the world, that which we most emphatically do not want. Thus far the utterances of Mr. Hayes, of Mr. Evarts, of everybody who may be supposed to reflect the sentiments of the Administration, are clear and positive. "Nothing "hostile to Mexico or detrimental to her interests is intended. As to annexing any part of "the Mexican territory, there is no thought of "it, and the United States does not want any "more territory in that direction even if offered "as a gift." All which we believe to be perfectly sincere.

The unanimity with which these declarations are applauded by the Northern Press indicates so strong a popular feeling that there is a general disposition to scoff at fears of annexation as chimerical. The day has long gone by when a great political party made the stealing of new States a cardinal point of its policy, and stretched out larcenous hands on every side of the Gulf of Mexico. Eighteen or twenty years ago the chance of getting a large slice from the right bank of the Rio Grande would have roused the Democracy of the Union to rapture, and an Administration like that of Mr. Buchanan would have gone to war with less than half the opportunity now offered to Mr. Hayes. But now that there is no longer a temptation to extend the area of slavery, all parties look with alarm upon the incorporation into our Union of incongruous populations, speaking a strange language, ignorant of our political system, trained to habits which do not accord with ours, and sprung from a mixture of races whose character seems to be incompatible with free Republican institutions. Gen. Grant received more than one mortifying rebuff when he attempted to disregard the fixed aversion of the people of the United States to the acquisition of Spanish-American territory. It does not seem likely that this aversion will ever be overcome. Common sense tells us that such additions to our confederacy of States would be elements of danger and disorders, without any compensating advantages.

Doubtless the subject would be generally dismissed with contempt but for an uneasy feeling that the President may be carried against his will into some adventure whose logical termination can hardly be anything else than annexation. He is right in insisting upon the protection of our frontier. The incursions of the Mexican cattle thieves are intolerable, and the Mexican Government certainly cannot complain that we have been over-hasty in our resolution to undertake the duty of stopping them, which Mexico ought to do, but does not. It is quite possible, however, that what we propose may involve more serious consequences than the country now anticipates. Disguise it as we may, the invasion of a neighbor's territory is an act of war. Suppose Mexico finds herself in a condition to resent and repel it as an act of war, and to make reprisals? There are not wanting reckless filibusters and commercial speculators who desire to foment hostilities between the two countries, and in the excitement and hot blood of these border forays and pursuits they will seek their opportunity. The greatest caution must be observed by the Administration, or we may find ourselves at war in solemn earnest; and when the war is over, what guarantees and indemnities are we to exact from the vanquished? The Annexation Ring will then come to the front with its clamor for a cession of territory; and we shall be unlike all other nations in history if, flushed with victory, we do not suddenly become avaricious of conquered land. Here lies the danger. But we presume that the President has foreseen all this, and taken whatever precautions he can against it; and in his dealings with the Mexican Government he will remember that there is no honor to be gained by "a vigorous policy" against a friendly State, when the end in view can be obtained by peaceful and amicable means.

MISSTATEMENTS ABOUT THE MOLLIES.

A good many exaggerated stories are in circulation respection the condition of affairs at the coal mines since the great execution of the Molly Maguires. We have reason for saying that there has been no unlawful violence worth considering. There is no ground for supposing that O'Connor, who was found dead on the railway track near White-Haven, was the victim of anything except his own drunkenness. No such person as John Grady, who is said to have been murdered, is known in that vicinity. McHugh, the witness, has been away, but he is expected back again, and no surprise is felt or expressed at his absence. McDermott and O'Brien, who are said to have been important witnesses at the trials, were witnesses of no importance whatever. It is not true that a number of "breakers" have been burned—only one "breaker," which had not been used for a long time, has been thus treated.

The fears of further murders which are entertained in different and distant parts of the country, are not felt at the mines. The operatives there are suffering from a depression of the business, but they are quiet and orderly. It is a great mistake to suppose that the Molly Maguire is a labor Association. It is another to say that it is holding its regular meetings, and preparing for further murderous action. It is felt in the vicinity that the vital strength of the Society is gone. Some effort may be made to revive it under a new name, but the plan will hardly succeed. The vigorous action of the authorities has borne its legitimate fruit, and anything like a repetition of the old terrorism is not to be anticipated.

A MARKED IMPROVEMENT.

The returns of the Fourth of July's killed and wounded come in slowly; and there is a monotony in the details which is interesting as well as suggestive. It is pathetic to consider the number of young people who, going out to have a good time, were brought home or carried to the hospitals badly damaged. Fortunate were those who lost only a thumb or a finger; less so those whose powers of vision were reduced by one-half; much to be commiserated the considerable number necessarily subjected to amputation. The list of injuries inflicted in this city, which was published in THE TRIBUNE on Thursday morning, contained 31 cases; but to this we have been forced to make a few supplementary additions. In Brooklyn, where the law against explosives was energetically enforced, there was almost complete immunity from physical injuries, and this shows what can be accomplished in the suppression of a fiery nuisance by well-timed and sensible energy. Another remarkable feature of the Fourth in Brooklyn was the almost absolute freedom from fires, while last year in the same city there were 32 alarms. The Philadelphia newspapers complain bitterly of the "accidents" there on Wednesday, of which gunpowder was the direct cause. Boston had its share, though not a very large one, of lacerations, punctures, fractures and burnings.

It is encouraging to notice that in all parts of the country, the press is unanimous in condemning the old-fashioned style of observing the Fourth of July. We should say, without hesitation, that this year there has been a decisive improvement in the methods of celebration, only this may be ascribed to the fact that for some reason there has not been much general enthusiasm. Some of our older citizens have expressed regret at what they regard as an indifference to old associations—an apathy which is considered far from patriotic. A few of the fault-finders have even grown a little indignant at the efforts to suppress the great annual fusilade; and they see in them a sign of Republican decay, and of diminished attachment to our Republican institutions. It would do no good to argue the matter with these worthy persons—they have been familiar too long with burnt-offerings to the Goddess of Liberty, and a quiet Fourth they interpret as indicating a decay of public spirit. But we question whether their love of old customs would survive any distressing injury suffered within their own domestic circle—a boy brought home with a bullet in his brain, or a girl made inevitably a cripple for the rest of her life. We may be sure that so long as we are true to the spirit of public and personal freedom, there will be no neglect of the National anniversary; but it does not follow that our observation of it must always be of the semi-civilized and sulphurous sort. There seems at present a willingness to give up at least the superfluous gunpowder—a fact which it may be useful here to put upon record.

TWEED'S LAWYER AGAIN.

Both Mr. Fairchild and Mr. Townsend have a decided advantage over the rest of mankind, in their discussion of the value of Tweed's testimony, in the fact that they know what was in the confession and the public does not. The one vows that it was worthless; the other that it was of inestimable value. Between the two the public cannot decide, except that it is inclined to credit the Attorney-General rather than Tweed's lawyer. The one may have a disinterested opinion in the matter; the other certainly cannot. So that while Mr. Townsend's reply to Mr. Fairchild is an interesting addition to the reading matter of the day, it cannot be said to throw much new light upon a controversy that has already grown old. He makes a dazzling list of the amount and number of checks which Tweed submitted to Mr. Fairchild, a showing which may have been substantial or may not, and boldly declares his intention to have the confession published, if he can for Mr. Fairchild's discomfiture. He goes over again, with some new details, the episodes of Mr. Fairchild's alleged anxiety to get at testimony affecting Mr. Woodin, of Tweed's refusal to testify, and of the understanding with respect to the peculiarly confidential nature of the Confession He meets the charges against himself, with what success we leave his friends to judge. But in all this there is not much that is new and less that is important. Mr. Fairchild turned the tables on Mr. Townsend in his report, and Mr. Townsend has by no means reversed them in his letter. The most substantial thing in it is Tweed's offer to submit the whole matter to Mr. O'Conor, but Tweed knew well enough that Mr. O'Conor would not touch it even at Mr. Fairchild's request. Happily there will be no more letters on the subject. Mr. Fairchild is not a letter-writing statesman, and there will be a pleasant silence, for a while, at least.

PERSONAL.

Ex-Gov. Bullock of Massachusetts sailed for Europe on Wednesday with his family.

Secretary of War McCrary is not expected back to Washington before the 15th inst.

John Habberton, the author of "Helen's Babies" and other delightful books, is seeking rest at Bethlehem, N. H.

Ex-Senator Morrill has so far recovered his health as to be able to be present at the Portland Custom House a few hours each day.

Professor Stowe and Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe arrived at their home in Hartford on Tuesday from their Winter home at Mandarin, Florida.

Miss Annie Louise Cary's concert at Portland, Me., netted $1,000 for the St. John sufferers. Miss Cary has gone to her home in Durham, Me., for a few weeks.

Ex-Speaker Galusha A. Grow delivered the oration at the dedication of a soldier's monument at Montrose, Susquehanna County, Pa., on Wednesday. It was eloquent and impassioned as Mr. Grow can be on such an occasion.

Just previous to the departure of the late Benjamin Rush, of Philadelphia, for Europe, he deposited in the National Museum in Independence Hall the sword carried by his ancestor, John Rush, in the service of Oliver Cromwell.

The Hon. William Wirt Warren, who delivered the 4th of July oration at Boston, had among his auditors a gentleman who had previously listened to 51 Fourth of July orations given under the auspices of the government of that city.

Senator Ingalls of Kansas has sent to the Historical Society of that State a lot of curiosity money issued in 1858 by the town of Sumner, Kan. The late A. D. Richardson, author of "Beyond the Mississippi," was a resident of the place at one time

A pleasant party convened at the house of Mr. John Appleton in Haverhill, Mass., on the 4th inst. Among them were Mr. John G. Whittier and Mr. Erastus Brooks, late of *The New York Express*. Forty years ago, when Mr. Whittier was a resident of the town, Mr. Brooks delivered the Fourth of July oration there.

Mrs. Moody, wife of the revivalist, contradicts, in a letter to a friend, the story that Mr. Moody had suggested that the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Boston be changed to the Woman's Evangelical Temperance Union, and that he said Mrs. Livermore was not a christian.

It is stated that the oldest ex-Member of Congress living is Hon. Artemas Hale, who resides in Bridgewater, Mass. He is 94 years old, and is still interested in public affairs, being in the possession of all his faculties—mental and physical. He was in Congress from Massachusetts from 1845 to 1849. In 1864 he was also a Presidential Elector.

The absence of Gen. Grant and Mr. Pierrepont from the funeral of Mr. Motley is referred to by Mr. Conway in his last letter to *The Cincinnati Commercial*. He says: "My own suspicions that Mr. Pierrepont really did not have time to give fit attention to the matter. Perhaps something may be allowed for the exceptionally onerous social duties which the visit of Gen. Grant has entailed on Mr. and Mrs. Pierrepont. It has been the longest and most persistent case of lionizing which London has known for many a day. The English have got the idea that they are complimenting America, and setting all the differences of a century—sponging them off the slate of time and history. They are doing it up in style. There is not a day but brings its splendid lunch, its stately dinner, and its closing reception. Mr. Pierrepont has dodged nothing, and has shown a commendable tact. He is making a good impression on Americans as well as on the English. I am led to say so much for Mr. Pierrepont because I see that he is being criticised in some (American) quarters, as being unduly uppish in the matter of ancestry and over fond of the titled."

Mr. Justin Winsor, whose remarkable management of the Boston Public Library has made him head of the library profession, has decided to decline the proffer made to him by Harvard College, of the chief librarianship at $4,500, short hours and a long vacation, and the rank of a professor. He has been serving Boston from 7 a. m. till 10 p. m., for $3,240 a year, though Mr. Poole at Chicago, and Mr. Vichers at Cincinnati, and Mr. Brevoort at the Astor here each get $5,000. When Prof. Jewett, the first superintendent of the Boston Public Library, died, in 1868, Mr. Winsor, as Chairman of the Visiting Committee of the Trustees, had just made a report on the library which stamped him the man for the place. The single library building then contained about 110,000 volumes and 20,000 pamphlets; including branches, there are now nine libraries, with over 310,000 volumes and 100,000 pamphlets. The bibliographical and popular library publications issued under his management have made him probably the best known librarian in the world, after Dr. Petzholar, of Saxony. And yet Boston is so remarkable a place that one alderman was ready to produce "hundreds of citizens who could fill that place, after a few weeks's experience, with just as much ability." Mr. C. A. Cutter, the famous cataloguer of the Boston Athenaeum, and Prof. John Fiske, now assistant-librarian, are likely to be talked about next for the place.

In the article, the late ex-Senator Pratt was dictating, at the time of his death, this incident in his own life is related: "It was late in the fall of 1835 that, having collected for the different mercantile firms in Cincinnati about $2,000, I was sent on horseback by the Lawrenceburg road to deliver to the several parties interested the money so collected. As I was passing the branch bank, then recently established, on the morning of my departure, the cashier hailed me and brought out some bundles of bank bills folded up and stowed them away in my saddle-bags, and handed me letters to the banks to whom the packages were to be delivered. He stunned me by saying they amounted to $20,000. There was a moment, a supreme and critical one, when the voice of the tempter penetrated my ear. It was when I reached the crown of those imperial hills that overlook the Ohio River when approaching Lawrenceburg from the interior. This noble stream was the great artery of commerce at that day, before a railroad west of Massachusetts had been built. What a gay spectacle it presented, flashing in the bright sunlight, covered with flatboats, with rafts, with gay painted steamers ascending and descending, and transporting their passengers in brief time to the Gulf of Mexico, the gateway to all parts of the world. I had but to sell my horse and go aboard one of these with my treasure, and was absolutely beyond the reach of pursuit. There were no telegraphs then flashing intelligence by an agency more subtle than steam, and far outrunning it; no extradition treaties requiring foreign governments to return the felon. The world was before me, and at the age of twenty-one, with feeble ties connecting me with those left behind. I was in possession of a fortune for those early days. I recall the fact that this thought was a tenant of my mind for a moment, and for a moment only. Bless God, it found no hospitable lodgment any longer. And what think you, gentle reader, were the associate thoughts that came to my rescue? Away, over rivers and mountains, a thousand miles distant, in a humble farm-house, on a bench, an aged mother reading to her boy from the oracles of God."

POLITICAL NOTES.

The citizens of Woodstock are looking for their chromos now.

A Southern speaker would be a dose of solid South too large for even the Democratic stomach.

Mr. Randall should step forward with his views on the Texas Pacific subsidy. That seems to be his only salvation.

Perhaps the President would have less trouble with his policy if he would hang a large placard over each Cabinet officer's desk inscribed with the immortal maxim: "Too much chin!"

Proctor Knott fills the President with despair by refusing to call upon him. He says he does so without any feeling, as the President is not in his way. This is true. Mr. Knott is in his own way so steadfastly that no one else can get there.

Gov. Ludington of Wisconsin has declined to be a candidate for reflection. His administration is said to have been most successful, and his party will find it difficult to replace him with so strong a candidate.

Ex-Judge R. B. Carpenter of South Carolina has strong faith in the ultimate triumph of the President. He said to a *Herald* reporter: "I have no hesitation in saying that, in my judgment, the policy of President Hayes will work well, especially throughout the South. The character of the man will impress itself anywhere. First, he is conscientiously good; second, he is just, and, finally, he is fearless in the execution of any thought which he believes to be right. For a while he will encounter difficulties, as he has already done, but they will come from the politicians, not the people. In the end it is my belief that he will prove himself in all respects one of the most popular Presidents of the United States who has ever filled the chair."

Mr. Halstead's zeal as a silver agitator is simply beautiful. He has decided that the amount of silver desired to secure resumption and make everybody happy is $50,000,000, and he has written to the U. S. Mint to find out its capacity for coining that amount within a year. The reply is that the job can be done, and the sanguine editor has decided that a law remonetizing silver will pass Congress and be signed by the President somewhere about Christmas-time. Not a solitary "if" seems to obscure his vision. It is probably untrue that he hopes to ride into the Ohio Governorship on his beloved Dollar of the Doddies, yet that office would be a most inadequate reward for such devotion.

The Hon. Charles R. Buckalew is inclined to think Mr. Tilden will be nominated in 1880. According to *The Philadelphia Times*, he said, recently: "The Fraudulent Presidency belongs to another chapter. It is for the future. It will unquestionably be the great, if not the controlling question of the next Presidential contest. General elections almost uniformly turn upon one or two issues, made up in simple and intelligible form, the discussion of which affects the sentiments and passions of the great mass of the people. The dissatisfaction with the choice of President in 1824-5 was rectified as well as condemned in 1828, and so we may assume that the wrong of 1876-7 will remain condemned and be corrected in 1880." The Democratic party did not drop Jackson in 1828 after losing him in 1824. They ran him in the former year. For that election a distinct issue was formed upon the wrong believed to have been committed in the prior election."

Judge Kelley is too absorbed with the silver dollar to think much about Civil Service Reform. "The financial problem," he observes, "is of far greater importance than the Civil Service. Finance is broad and subtle, while the question of Civil Service is narrow, very narrow." Yet there have been people who thought they detected something scant in the Judge's view of the finances.

Mullett is on his ear. The Administration doesn't appreciate him, so he takes it out in "cussing" the Administration. John Sherman is the evil genius, he says, in fact, not to put too fine a point on it, a "d——d scoundrel," and the Administration is the "lowest down in American history." "It raises Andy Johnson's to sublimity." Mr. Hill, the Government architect, "is a little, undecided, illiterate, pusillanimous cuss," while Mr. Potter, who was so bad a man when he had Mullett's seat, is now "an honest man." Mullett will disappear in a terrific explosion one of these days. He is not only a "small-potato-n-bo," but he keeps red-hot all the time.

Patterson, late of South Carolina, thinks Gov. Chamberlain made a mistake at Woodstock, as the Southern policy is settled, and the disposition of Southern Republicans is to support rather than oppose the President. Patterson has great respect for Mr. Hayes, thinks he is honestly trying to do what he believes to be right, and he does not expect to see any organized opposition to him in the Republican party. A gleam of sense seems to have struck Patterson.

There are several authorized explanations of Secretary McCrary's sudden visit to Iowa, all of which argue that he did not go to attempt to influence the action of the Republican Convention. *The Iowa State Register*, which has led the anti-Hayes movement, says: "A great many people in Iowa do not like Mr. McCrary's position on the policy. But almost universally they believe in his honesty and his good sense—and it is no pleasure to the most uncompromising anti-policy men in Iowa to see him and his motives misrepresented. The interfering hand of Secretary McCrary was nowhere seen at the State Convention, and we do not believe that he made any effort, or had any wish, to control or dictate, or in the least manipulate its proceedings and actions."

GENERAL NOTES.

A Chicago alderman recently made a disagreeable discovery in Quincy. He met two bummers who were rusticating on the free passes of two of his colleagues. When he returned to his home he made inquiries at the railroad offices, and ascertained that certain aldermen had obtained as many as ten or fifteen passes. One peripatetic city father had secured a pass to New Orleans and return, and then had given it to a friend; and subsequently the return pass had been advertised for sale in that city. These disclosures induced the inquisitive alderman to offer a resolution last Monday, in favor of the abolition of municipal perquisites of this kind, and great was the commotion among his brethren.

On the banks of the Missouri River, near Omaha, two lads found last Sunday a small glass bottle which had been washed ashore by the high water. It was tightly corked, and contained a small wad of paper with the following lines written with a pencil: "Who finds this in the bottle may know I am gone to the other shore, and if it was not for H. S., I should have been happy and still living. She caused it. I hope God will forgive her, for I cannot. I jumped off of the bank by the saw-mill. Good bye.—George Garks." Alack! poor Garks; to drown himself in so dirty a river! Alack! poor "H. S.," to drive a man into the dark waters by her abominable coquetry! But the coroner thinks that nobody is to be pitied, and that a small glass bottle and not a life has been wasted. He declares that no floating bodies have been seen in the river since June 20, the date of the memorandum, and suspects that Garks is making love to another girl on the "other shore"—which happens to be the Iowa bank.

The streets of Erzerum are compared by a correspondent of *The London Standard* to a set of wriggling eels. No squares, no good-looking houses, offer anywhere a means of setting oneself right; everywhere nothing but houses, rising slightly from the ground, with grass roofs, on which may frequently be seen muffled-up women, children at play, and lambs frisking about. Children and lambs sometimes fall through the chimney into the house, in which men, horses, oxen, cows, and sheep live together. In bad weather the chimneys are covered with flat stones, and then the smoke fills the room or stable, whichever one chooses to call it. A small part of this room, devoid of light or air, in which a fire made of dung and finely-cut straw burns, is separated by a railing. Here paterfamilias sits on a rug, smoking his chibouque or nargileh, and receives guests. The preparation of food gives little trouble; a penny a day suffices to satisfy the palate and stomach, even in wealthy families. A little bread and cheese, perhaps a cucumber, under favorable circumstances a pilaff, on feast days a piece of mutton, which the Armenian women roast particularly well—that is the whole bill of fare.

A sentimental young gentleman in Galveston was paying his addresses to a pretty daughter of a choleric Frenchman, and was drifting gently into the smooth haven of wedlock. Suddenly he ran across a snag. A jealous rival told the young lady that her affianced lover had called her father "a snappish, snarling, gouty old frog-eater," and had described her as "a flirt of the first water, with a temper equal to that of Beelzebub's spinster aunt." The young lady was angry. She told her father and he was also