

Amusements and Meetings To-Night.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—2 and 8: "Hammy-Dumpty's Dream." NIBLO'S GARDEN—2 and 8: "Oliver Twist." PARK THEATRE—2 and 8: "Sweethearts."

Index to Advertisements.

AMUSEMENTS—9th Page—6th column. BOARD AND ROOMS—7th Page—1st column. BUSINESS NOTICES—4th Page—1st column.

Business Notices.

Mensman's Peptonized Beef Tonic is the only preparation of beef containing its active nutritive properties. It is invaluable in all feeble conditions.

TRIBUNE EXTRA No. 40, now ready, containing among other things, Professor Anshin's illustrated lecture on the Phonograph, the latest gift of science.

DAILY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$10 per annum. NEW-YORKLY EDITION, Mail Subscribers, \$5 per annum.

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE. NEW-YORK—121 West Twenty-third-st., corner Eighth-ave.; No. 709 Third-ave., corner Forty-seventh-st.; No. 2,380 Fourth-ave. (Harlem).

New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1878.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—The German ironclads König Wilhelm and Grosser Kurfürst came into collision off Folkestone yesterday; the latter sunk almost immediately; it is probable that 400 lives were lost.

DOMESTIC.—Sentiment in the Treasury Department is in favor of the re-annulment of the moiety laws. Postmaster-General Key has received a large number of complimentary letters on account of his recent address to the South.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.—The indictments against the Aldermen and the Board of Health were presented yesterday. Mr. Bryant's condition was slightly improved.

PERSONS LEAVING TOWN FOR THE SEASON AND SUMMER TRAVELLERS, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them, postpaid, for \$1 per month, the address being changed as often as desired.

MR. BLAINE is too sure of his memory and too blundering with his facts to be an agreeable colleague for the Democratic Senators. His memory, in particular, is sinfully prompt.

THE ALABAMA DEMOCRACY distinctly omitted to approve the attack upon the President's title, and, quite as distinctly, omitted to approve Mr. Tilden's letter on Southern claims.

IF THE LABORER who had been discharged from the Coney Island Railroad, and is suspected of having caused the slaughter of Wednesday night in revenge, is proved to be guilty, he should receive the full penalty of the law for his fiendish crime.

MR. POTTER'S Committee has wisely retreated from the utterly untenable position which it had taken, unofficially, respecting the methods of the investigation. It has been decided to hold open sessions, and to abandon the plan of making this a Star-Chamber tribunal for the trial of high officials of Government.

THE GRAND JURY has at last presented the indictments which were found a week ago. Fifteen members of the Board of Aldermen are indicted for authorizing an obstruction of the streets; and all four members of the Board of Health, including the ex officio members, Health Officer Vanderpool and President Smith, of the Police Board, are indicted for permitting two designated nuisances, one of which is the historic Algonquin.

should be a victim, but if the person under arrest is the criminal, he has had the pleasure of succeeding in his murderous scheme, and he ought now to be willing to pay for it.

MR. POTTER'S Committee has wisely retreated from the utterly untenable position which it had taken, unofficially, respecting the methods of the investigation. It has been decided to hold open sessions, and to abandon the plan of making this a Star-Chamber tribunal for the trial of high officials of Government.

THE GRAND JURY has at last presented the indictments which were found a week ago. Fifteen members of the Board of Aldermen are indicted for authorizing an obstruction of the streets; and all four members of the Board of Health, including the ex officio members, Health Officer Vanderpool and President Smith, of the Police Board, are indicted for permitting two designated nuisances, one of which is the historic Algonquin.

WITH THE heavy loss of life on the German ironclad sunk in the British Channel, the question will again be asked whether these floating fortresses are worth their cost in lives and treasure. For purposes of attack they have failed in three or four wars; with us in the bombardment of Fort Sumter, with the French in the North Sea, with the Turks in the recent conflict; and even for defensive purposes their usefulness is open to doubt.

THE PLAIN DUTY OF PATRIOTS.

A notorious crackman, who had served two or three terms at Sing Sing, if caught cutting through the floor into a bank, with a full set of burglars' tools ready for opening the safe, would hardly have the impudence to assert that he did not mean to steal anything.

THE COMMON sense of the country instantly rejects this pretence. Self-respecting and patriotic Democrats admit that it is shallow and fraudulent. In truth, there is no room for argument or doubt. The title of the President is assailed by the very terms of the resolution adopted. That resolution does produce, and was intended to produce, serious dispute as to the lawfulness and validity of the election. It does cause, and was intended to cause, a strong feeling among Democrats that they have been cheated and robbed, and that any method of ousting the President said to be improperly inaugurated, however violent, lawless, or revolutionary that method may be, is only a sort of rude justice—mere "tit for tat."

EVIDENCES OF FRIENDLY FEELING.

THE WONDER grows that Fort Fisher ever was taken. Upon a recent festive occasion at Norfolk, Va., the Secretary of the Navy and several members of Congress and other officials being present, some remarks were made by Colonel Lamb, who, it is said, commanded Fort Fisher at the time of its capture.

MR. POTTER'S Committee has wisely retreated from the utterly untenable position which it had taken, unofficially, respecting the methods of the investigation. It has been decided to hold open sessions, and to abandon the plan of making this a Star-Chamber tribunal for the trial of high officials of Government.

"was not in our favor." Yet the very same members, within ten days, voted for Mr. Potter's resolution, and about fifty voted against the resolution of Mr. Harrison, which declared that the question could not now be lawfully or honorably reopened. It is true that a somewhat larger number—about sixty of the Democrats present—voted to sustain the latter resolution.

THIS BUSINESS means mischief. Secretary Sherman meets it manfully, as far as one man can; but who would like to be tried by a packed jury, of whom seven out of eleven had declared that they believed the accused guilty, and were strongly interested in proving him guilty? Unless the case is extraordinarily strong, prejudice is sure to prevail.

WHAT SOCIALISM MEANS.

THE REV. JOHN H. ORTER, in a paper read before a meeting of the Reformed Church in America, which we publish in full to-day, presents in very clear and strong light the issue raised by Socialism. Not even in writings of the chief advocates of Socialism have its theories been more ably, impressively, compactly and justly stated, than in the paper of Mr. Orter.

THIS PAPER ought to be seriously examined by every man who has an interest in the welfare of this country. The ignorant, reckless and irresponsible will not read it, nor would it do them any good. Civilization must learn, if necessary by many struggles and severe sufferings, that it can prevail and endure only by appealing to the intelligence and conscience of men, by putting down demagogism in every form, and by uniting all the thrifty, thinking, conservative and religious elements for the defence of whatever makes order better than anarchy and modern civilization better than barbarism.

MR. ORTER candidly shows that the Socialists desire very different results. But his demonstration that these are the results which, if successful, they would surely reach, deserves the more attention in view of the accumulating evidence that Socialism in the United States means exactly what it means in Europe. It is as hostile to this Republic as to any other form of government based upon protection of individual rights of property.

EVIDENCES OF FRIENDLY FEELING.

THE WONDER grows that Fort Fisher ever was taken. Upon a recent festive occasion at Norfolk, Va., the Secretary of the Navy and several members of Congress and other officials being present, some remarks were made by Colonel Lamb, who, it is said, commanded Fort Fisher at the time of its capture.

MR. POTTER'S Committee has wisely retreated from the utterly untenable position which it had taken, unofficially, respecting the methods of the investigation. It has been decided to hold open sessions, and to abandon the plan of making this a Star-Chamber tribunal for the trial of high officials of Government.

defences as to make them impregnable. It is absolutely bomb-proof. You couldn't dent it with the ram of an ironclad, and as for breaching it with artillery, it would shed cannon-balls as a duck does water. We have seen exhibitions of what might be called assurance before, but they were as the shrinking modesty of a maiden compared with this. What we may come to, later, when our Southern friends feel a little more "at home," as it were, we cannot tell; but at present Colonel Lamb takes the palm for candor as well as assurance.

WHAT WE WANT now, according to Colonel Lamb, is to feel that we are all under one roof, and in our father's house. And the only way to make him and his friends feel perfectly at home and reconciled, is to turn out our naval officers, put them on the retired list, and put the young men who were in the Confederate Navy in their places. That, he says, "would be an 'evidence of friendly feeling.'"

THE LITERATURE of the Prodigal Son's Return needs to be rewritten and enlarged. Here are Prodigal Sons—battalions and brigades of them—who, failing to visit the old gentleman from "their father's house," seized all they could lay hands on, and went off and spent it in riotous living, till they were reduced to the hanks of buttered trousers and sassafras tea.

THE NORTH BEND HORROR.

IT IS NOT often that the newspapers have to record a more painful story than that of the violation of the tomb of the Hon. J. Scott Harrison, at North Bend, Ind. The next day after the funeral, Mr. John Harrison going with others to the Ohio Medical College, in Cincinnati, in quest of another body known to have been stolen, actually found that of his father, naked, and dangling at the end of a rope.

THE INDICATED public will be likely to hold the managers of the Ohio Medical College responsible for this revolting insult to one of the strongest exponents of medical reform. Of course, extenuations and excuses will not be wanting. We shall be told that medical education cannot go on without subjects—that in securing the necessary supply, the schools must run the risk of being imposed upon. But if anatomy and physiology cannot be taught without the perpetration of hideous crimes, then medical education must be given up, though its abandonment should send us back to the limited science of Galen and Hippocrates.

THE RUSSIAN CONCESSIONS.

WHEN Count Schouvaloff returned to London a week ago we hazarded the conjecture that the Car's concessions were in accord with the conditions of peace, which they themselves had defined to the satisfaction of Lord Derby, before the Russians had fairly emerged from the reedy screen of the Danube. The agreement between the two Courts, as outlined in our dispatches, has confirmed this impression. For convenience we group the concessions under three heads:

PRINCIPALLY, while the Roumelian district will have a Christian Governor. This is a natural compromise. The amalgamation of these provinces was an American idea, as Mr. Mac-Gahan has recently explained in a remarkable letter to The Daily News. General Ignatieff's original design was to have one, two or three provinces instead of one. In order to facilitate the discussions of the representatives of the Great Powers who met at Constantinople in December, 1876, he proposed that Mr. Schuyler, the American Consul-General, and the Secretaries of the Russian and British Embassies should draw up a scheme of administration for European Turkey. Mr. Schuyler favored the union of the Bulgarian provinces, and the scheme which he outlined was presented to the Conference. The Marquis of Salisbury in rejecting this plan, and insisting upon the partition of Bulgaria, unconsciously nullified the Conference to General Ignatieff's original policy. Count Schouvaloff, in defining the objects of the Russian Government, on June 8, 1877, adhered closely to the same scheme. In a confidential communication addressed to Lord Derby, he stated that Bulgaria would be divided into two autonomous provinces. Subsequently, the Russian Government informed the British Foreign Office that the separation of the provinces was impracticable, and that the Treaty of San Stefano was framed. Mr. Schuyler's plan of a united Bulgaria was adopted. The American idea is now to be abandoned. Bulgaria is to be in half, and the southern frontier is to be turned back from the Aegean, in accordance with Count Schouvaloff's declaration of last June. The period of military occupation may be shortened, and south of the Balkan a substitute will be found for government by Imperial commission.

TERRITORIAL CONCESSIONS.—Great Britain no longer opposes either the retrocession of Bessarabia or the occupation of Batum. Bessarabia is to be restored to Turkey and a small section of Armenia is to be ceded to Persia. The fate of Kars and Ardahan and the outlying district as far as the mountains is still uncertain, but we cannot believe that Russia has consented to surrender the fortresses. The course of British trade with Persia passes from Trebizond to Tabriz via Erzerum and Bayazid. Batum, with a roadstead where vessels can unload only in fair weather, is a village of no commercial importance. Mr. Bryce, who ascended Mount Ararat and knows more about Armenia than any other Englishman, has proved that if Russia is permitted to annex Bayazid and the adjacent territory, she will strengthen her military position against Turkey, and interrupt British trade with Persia. In relinquishing Bayazid and in withdrawing its opposition to the cession of Batum, the British Government is acting wisely. It can well afford to let Russia retain possession of the fortresses as well as the roadstead. These territorial concessions are strictly in accord with the conditions of peace which Count Schouvaloff outlined a year ago. When he informed Lord Derby that Russia would make no annexations except Batum and the territory in Bessarabia which she had lost in 1856.

EUROPEAN ARBITRATION.—Strictly international questions, such as the opening of the Straits and the navigation of the Danube, are referred to the Congress, just as Count Schouvaloff, in his interview with Lord Derby, stipulated that they would be. The interests of the Greeks, which were practically ignored by the treaty-makers of San Stefano, are now prominent through British influence. A congress that will secure for Thessaly, Epirus and Crete some form of autonomy by which a spirit of independence may be fostered, will render a service to mankind as well as to Greece. The remaining questions which are to be discussed by the representatives of the Powers are outlined so vaguely in the dispatches that we cannot discuss them intelligently. It is intimated that the payment of the war indemnity is to be regulated by the Congress, and that Russia will neither take land nor cut under England's financial claims upon the Porte. How can a bankrupt State pay a war indemnity save by surrendering a portion of its domain?

POLITICAL NOTES.

DEMOCRATIC STUPIDITY is likely to be once more a bulwark of the Nation. Mr. Key was put in the Cabinet to conciliate Southern Democrats, but is himself the only consistent far.

THE HARASSMENT of Mr. Potter for less proclamation and more investigation. This is thoughtless. Mr. Potter wants to clear the track of Democratic frauds before he starts.

SENATOR COKE, of Texas, seemed to have a comprehensive idea of the results of the Potter explosion when he predicted that it would hurt nobody but the South and the Democratic party. It has done that already, and hasn't even started.

THE ECONOMIC DEMOCRACY have rushed through the House an appropriation of \$20,000 to pay the expense of the special fraud committee's trips to Florida and Louisiana. This is a liberal price to force the country to pay for the unloading of a batch of quack-remedies.

ONE OF THE Democratic explanations for Mr. Key's letter is that he had contributed to the Republican campaign fund, and was unwilling to see his money applied to a hopeless cause. His letter is worth a good many contributions, and will be worth more yet if the Democrats keep on yelping about it.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL KEY claims that he and Mr. Stephens represent the real sentiments of the better class of Southern people, and that their anxiety is to prevent their section from being dragged by a vulgar partisan leadership into a movement which would bring but injury to the South. As for the abuse which is poured upon him, he cares nothing about that. He may be right about Southern sentiment, but unfortunately Southern talk and Southern votes are all against him.

THE THIRD term spook has had a bad effect upon a good many nervous editors, but one of the most scared men in the country is the general conductor of The Cincinnati Commercial. One day he declares "God, anybody who hints at a possible third term, is a madman," and the next day his paper is fairly shrouded in paragraphs, all connected to show Grant's total unfitness for President. If there is no third term movement, why may do the country an irreparable injury. The difference between Mr. Potter and the terror is that he does mean mischief. He says distinctly that the object is to unseat the President, if it can be done.

professional inspection of dissecting-rooms, and a strict accounting on the part of the faculties for all subjects found on the premises. But medical men will know best what practical plan will be most likely to restore public confidence; and we shall expect to hear from them.

THE BRITISH COPYRIGHT REPORT.

THE ROYAL Commission on Copyright, which has been carefully at work for many months, and has sought the opinions of many English and several American experts, presents in its report, as summarized by cable, three salient proposals: That literary, dramatic and musical compositions should be placed on the same footing, copyright including the right of dramatization; that copyright should be for life and thirty years thereafter; that foreign productions should have the same privileges of copyright as British, whether other countries reciprocate or not.

THE FIRST of these is simply a creditable application of common sense, but common sense is not so common in official circles that the Commission is to be thanked the less. There seems to be no good reason why a man who invents a book, another who invents a play, another who invents a musical composition, should not have for their immaterial products the same necessary protection from the State which each equally calls for, and if the invention of the book is also of value for a play, that element of property should be included.

ON THE general ground that a producer is entitled to all the direct fruits of his industry, copyright should theoretically be perpetual. As a matter of fact, there is only one copyright in perpetuo, that granted by the English Parliament for Clarendon's "History of the Rebellion." The reason is the same which has limited the testamentary disposition of property to a certain number of lives or years. Practical difficulties arise which make such a mortgaging of the future against that final consideration of this utilitarian age, "public policy." In extending the years of copyright by this second proposal, the commission approaches theoretical justice, and insures to the author more adequate opportunity to reap the harvest of his industry, which often does not come early in ripening. He is assured such provision for himself as his work has earned for him, and a reasonable extension of its returns to his immediate descendants or assigns.

IN PROVIDING for international copyright pure and simple, the Commission throws down a gage of justice which will be perhaps the most effective appeal that could be made to the American people. It may prove indeed that in this case the highest principle is the most cunning policy. If Mr. Longfellow shall receive hereafter the fair return for the great good which his works hitherto have given to the English public, it will go much against the grain of this country but that Mr. Tennyson shall receive the same justice from us, indeed, not only the American public, but American publishers, are generally willing and desirous that the foreign author should receive here a return for what we get from him, and it is only the fear lest English publishers might obtain the means to capture the American market that has led to the latter to oppose any but a protective form of international copyright. There are still commercial considerations, which, to a certain extent, support this position, but these are likely to be made less and less important in the future development of the country. The difference to the cost of composition, which is a chief difficulty, may ultimately be solved by the American typesetting machine, of which a new variety is already quietly doing successful book-work in this city. But it must certainly be recognized that it is the foreign author, not the foreign publisher, who is entitled to the returns of the author's industry; it is the latter alone who has a moral right in the matter, and this moral right he certainly has. The publisher owns the book only for the market, over which the author gives him control. The author is entitled to the market of the world, which at the best gives him no such return as is earned by equal ability and industry in other fields of production.

THERE IS ONE frequent objection to international copyright which may as well be abandoned at once. We hear alternately that the high-price system of English books would keep books of international copyright out of the reach of our average book-buyers, and that English publishers would so flood this market with cheap books, held under copyright, as to ruin American publishers. Neither is true; nor is it more true that the copyright payment would materially increase the price of English-written books. These things obey the laws of trade; books which pay an American copyright or an English royalty are, nevertheless, produced in that fashion most marketable among our large middle-class book-buyers, and sold at a price which makes the man to buy. The same would be true of English books, printed there or here for the American market, and it is not improbable that in the long run English authors would find it profitable to employ American publishers to sell their books in America. In short, we believe that international copyright ought to be, and that there are fewer practical objections in the way than many American publishers think. And the English Commission is heartily to be thanked for the liberal fashion in which it has proposed to set a wholesome example.

POLITICAL NOTES.

DEMOCRATIC STUPIDITY is likely to be once more a bulwark of the Nation. Mr. Key was put in the Cabinet to conciliate Southern Democrats, but is himself the only consistent far.

THE HARASSMENT of Mr. Potter for less proclamation and more investigation. This is thoughtless. Mr. Potter wants to clear the track of Democratic frauds before he starts.

SENATOR COKE, of Texas, seemed to have a comprehensive idea of the results of the Potter explosion when he predicted that it would hurt nobody but the South and the Democratic party. It has done that already, and hasn't even started.

THE ECONOMIC DEMOCRACY have rushed through the House an appropriation of \$20,000 to pay the expense of the special fraud committee's trips to Florida and Louisiana. This is a liberal price to force the country to pay for the unloading of a batch of quack-remedies.

ONE OF THE Democratic explanations for Mr. Key's letter is that he had contributed to the Republican campaign fund, and was unwilling to see his money applied to a hopeless cause. His letter is worth a good many contributions, and will be worth more yet if the Democrats keep on yelping about it.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL KEY claims that he and Mr. Stephens represent the real sentiments of the better class of Southern people, and that their anxiety is to prevent their section from being dragged by a vulgar partisan leadership into a movement which would bring but injury to the South. As for the abuse which is poured upon him, he cares nothing about that. He may be right about Southern sentiment, but unfortunately Southern talk and Southern votes are all against him.

THE THIRD term spook has had a bad effect upon a good many nervous editors, but one of the most scared men in the country is the general conductor of The Cincinnati Commercial. One day he declares "God, anybody who hints at a possible third term, is a madman," and the next day his paper is fairly shrouded in paragraphs, all connected to show Grant's total unfitness for President. If there is no third term movement, why may do the country an irreparable injury. The difference between Mr. Potter and the terror is that he does mean mischief. He says distinctly that the object is to unseat the President, if it can be done.

MR. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, as might have been