confusing, and the truth or falsity of which even well informed Southern men say they are unable to decide.

In the Virginia delegation, for example, the Blaine men are now relying upon eight votes where they have been allowed but four in careful estimates made hitherto. The four are understood to come from the Grant column. In the Texas delegation a majority is still claimed for Grant, with the whole vote under the unit rule, but the Grant men admit that they have lost some votes there which will go to Blaine. The South Carolina delegation is expected by a thoroughly well informed Southern man whose sympathies are with Blaine to give Grant twelve votes instead of the five which have usually been estimated for him. Samuel Lee and E. M. Brayton' delegates-at-large, and C. M. Wilder, all of whom have been counted for Sherman, are now expected to obey the Convention instructions and vote for Grant; and D. D. McCall and W. E. Hayne, who have been counted for Blaine, will do the same. Sherman's vote in the Georgia delegation is said to have been increased, and the delegation is now claimed by the Sherman men to stand as follows: Sherman, 12; Blaine, 8; Grant, 2—a loss of 4 for Grant. Evidently the Southern vote is a shifting and uncertain one, and no one can predict what changes will not take place in it.

Some of the delegates from the Territories have received instructions that a movement will be made on Wednesday to exclude them from seats in the Convention, or if they are admitted to deny them the right to vote. In the present instance the suggestion comes from the Grant people, who would, of course, be glad to deprive Mr. Blaine of the votes which he will receive from the Territorial delegations.

GRANT REINFORCEMENTS.

A wave of Grant delegates flooded the hotels last night. Senator Conkling arrived from Washington with Senator John P. Jones and Postmaster James, of New-York, in his company. Mr. Conkling's arrival had been awaited by the Grant men as the advent of their leader, and was greeted with an ovation of gathering crowds. The New-York headquarters in the Grand Pacific Hotel had been decorated and thrown open during the day. An escutcheon over the door bore the motto. "New-York for Grant," and the walls were disfigured by a portrait of the ex-President which must have been produced by a malignant and unscrupulous opponent of a third term. Senator Conkling held an informal reception during the evening, many Grant delegates calling upon him. Among the other arrivals during the day were ex-Congressman Richard C. Parsons, ex-Governor Davis of Texas, F. Hassaurek of Cincinnati, ex-Postmaster-General Creswell, Russell Errett, Senators Webster, Wagner, W. H. Robertson, Woodin, McCarthy, Sessions, Rockwell and Braman. From New-York came Hugh Hastings James G. Belden. M. D. Stivers, Louis F. Payn. Among the other arrivals were W. P. Frye, of Maine, John G. Blair, of New-Jersey, E. B. Martindale, of Indiana, W. S. King, of Minnesota, W. R. Halloway, of Indiana, and Congressman Butterworth, of Ohio.

MORE GRANT "CLAIMS."

General Grant will not fail for want of "claims" by his supporters. They are engaged now in predicting that the bolters in the New-York delegation will not exceed six or eight. They are, indeed, able to show that one or two of the delegates who have been classed against Grant must now apparently be counted for him. General James W. Husted's position seems to have been involved in much uncertainty. He stated in Albany at the time of the Blaine revolt which Senator Robertson headed, that he (Husted) had recently had an interview with Senator Blaine, and that the latter knew where he stood. The natural inference was that he was for Blaine. And the fact that he was co-delegate with Senator Robertson from the strongest Blaine district in the State strengthened that probability. But a leading Grant delegate from New-York said to-day that he was authorized to say that General Husted was for Grant, and would support him. Other New-Yorkers not Grant men say that General Husted has been non-commital of late, and that they interpreted his failure to speak out against Grant to mean that he was ready to support him. The same Grant delegate stated that General Husted was a candidate for the Vice-Presidency. Senator Schroeder, of Brooklyn occupies a peculiar position. He is co-delegate with ex-Sheriff Albert Daggett, who is an uncompromising Sherman man, and the Senator is understood to have the same preference. He considers himself bound, however, by the instructions of the Utica Convention, and admitted as much when questioned in that body by the Grant majority, but the instructions related only to General Grant's nomination. Senator Schroeder is therefore expected by both sides to vote for General Grant on the nominating ballot, but to vote with the opponents of a third term on all other questions.

A conspicuous supporter of Sherman has admitted more than the Grant men claimed here. He said that the number of Ohio Blaine men was nine, and that all of them might vote for Blaine on the first ballot, though some could perhaps be persuaded to stand by Sherman at the beginning.

The project of a Grant mass-meeting has not been abandoned. It is now announced that it will be held at Dearborn Park to-morrow evening, at which Senators Conkling and Logan and Messrs. Emory A. Storrs and Leonard Swett will speak. There will also be an outdoor anti-Grant meeting to-morrow and in the present state of the public mind the latter meeting can easily command ten times as large an audience as the former.

The Washburne headquarters were the scene of a caucus of Washburne men yesterday. General C. W. Thomas, of St. Clair, who was prominent in the Springfield Convention, was elected chairman. An executive committee was appointed to take charge of the canvass. Mr. Washburne's friends in this city have information that he has recovered sufficiently from his illness to be able to start from Maine for home, hoping to reach here Tuesday or Wednesday. His organ in this city, *The Evening Journal*, again repeats the charge that he is playing double, and puts the whole responsibility of keeping his name in the field upon his friends.

A general press dispatch from Chicago says: "*The Times* will state to-morrow, as a deduction from interviews, that the New-York State delegation stands 39 for to 31 against the retention of the unit rule."

THE COMING TRIAL OF STRENGTH.

THE DELEGATION CONTESTS TO BE THE TUG OF WAR—CONTESTING DELEGATIONS BOUND TO STAND

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

CHICAGO, May 30.—The vote between the Grant and anti-Grant wings of the Convention is likely to be so close that the question of whether contested delegations shall be allowed to vote will become of great importance.

Alabama is now added to the list of partially contested States, by a telegram from Senator Willard Warner, which states that Governor Smith and himself were elected delegates by one district, and that they defied the State Convention of Alabama. He says that the right of the districts to elect was conceded by a call on the districts for their choice, and intimates that there will be a partial contest. In the Illinois case the purpose of the anti-Grant leaders to contest the delegates-at-large as well as the delegates from the ten disfranchised districts seems to have strengthened in spite of the opposition of some of the county delegates. A statement has been published that it was proposed to contest the entire Illinois delegation, but this is not proposed by any one. The delegates from the nine Grant districts, whom the committee reported, were the delegates whom the district delegations had already chosen, and the anti-Grant men cannot consistently attack the election. This fact, however, gives the anti-Grant party a strong point, inasmuch as they can show that the principle of district representation was recognized in the Grant districts and overridden in others. An observance of precedents will require the exclusion of the contested delegations from participation at least in the work of making up the committees. In the Convention of 1876 this was done, as the official report shows. Dr. Loring, of Massachusetts, moved that the roll of the States and Territories be called, and the chairman of each delegation announce its representatives on the committees on Credentials, Permanent Organization, and the like. Alabama, which was contested, being called first General Woodford, of New-York, said there was a manifest impropriety in allowing those States or Territories where there were contests to name members of the Committee on Credentials, and suggested the enforcement of the usual parliamentary rule that where a State or Territory was reached in which there were contesting delegations that State should be passed on the roll-call. General Woodford embodied this in a formal motion, and it was adopted without division. The Grant people would no doubt be ready to argue that this applies only to the Committee on Credentials, but the best parliamentarians are well understood to agree in the opinion that a contested delegation has no right to a vote upon any subject until the contest has been decided.

The Blaine men are much encouraged by the result of Wednesday's meetings in this city. Such a demonstration of public sentiment has not been without effect. They say that the sentiment of the country is beginning to make itself felt as well as that of the interior of Illinois, and the result is seen in the quickening of the sentiment against a third term.

FEELING AMONG NEW-YORK DELEGATES.

BLAINE'S STRENGTH NOT OVER-ESTIMATED—FROM TWENTY TO THIRTY DELEGATES OPPOSED TO THE UNIT RULE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

CHICAGO, May 31.—A majority of the New-York delegation are now here, and a canvass reveals the fact that the number of anti-Grant men has not been over-estimated. It reveals also a fact which has not been made public, that there are a number of Grant men in the delegation who will not vote to sustain the unit rule. Friends of General Grant admit this, some saying that there will be twenty votes in the delegation against the unit rule and some that there will be twenty-two. Judge Robertson said to-day that there will be fifteen votes against General Grant, and between twenty and twenty-five votes against the unit rule. Judge Robertson, of course, represents the Blaine and anti-Grant feeling in the delegation.

Senator Rockwell, on the other hand, is about as good a representative as could be desired of the Grant element. He said to-day, promptly and decisively, when questioned on the unit rule, that he is opposed to it. He wants to see things done fairly, and does not believe in the unit rule. He put the number of New-York delegates who are opposed to it as high as thirty, but the best informed Blaine men do not claim so many.

The fifteen anti-Grant men in the delegation who are confidently counted on are Senator Birdsall and S. L. Hawkins, of the 1st District, Albert Daggett, of the IIId, ex-Speaker Husted and Judge Robertson of the XIIth, John B. Dutcher of the XIIIth, M. D. Stivers and B. G. Wales of the XIVth, George West, of the XXth; Ferris Jacobs, of the XXIst; J. P. Douglass and S. Gilbert, of the XXIId; Senator Woodin, of the XXVIth; Senator Sessions and N. H. Allen, of the XXXIIId.

It is positively stated by those who have talked with him that ex-Speaker Husted is for Blaine, although the Grant leaders have been claiming him as surely for Grant. There are several delegates who may decide to vote against Grant but whose position is yet a little doubtful.

OLD SOLDIERS AGAINST GRANT.

LETTERS RECEIVED FROM NEARLY 10,000 SURVIVORS OF ANDERSONVILLE—BLAINE THEIR FIRST CHOICE.

Felix La Baume, president of the Western Andersonville Survivors' Association, was at the Prescott House in this city last week. In conversation with a TRIBUNE reporter he said that there was an almost unanimous sentiment among the members against the nomination of General Grant. He had derived his knowledge of the political opinions of his comrades through letters.

"Some time ago," he said, "a circular was sent to those who had been imprisoned in Andersonville, asking them to write accounts of the sufferings they endured there. It was particularly impressed upon the members that the association was in no sense a political one. In answer to this circular we received letters from all over the country. In nearly all cases the men when telling of their sufferings referred to the fact that our old commanding general was once more before the country for a renomination for President. Fully 10,000 of these letters deplored the fact that General Grant, a man whom we all esteem so highly, sought the suffrages of the American people in violation of the precedent established by Washington and other Presidents. The letters stated that the old soldiers opposed the nomination, not because they loved Grant less, but because they loved the Republican party more. We believe that the decline of the Republican party will begin from the day Grant is nominated. If he is nominated we do not believe he can be elected. It is a fact, as was frequently expressed in the letters, that if General Hancock or any other good General should receive the Democratic nomination against Grant, he would receive the support of the soldiers. The writers did not hesitate to give their preferences for the different candidates. Nearly all of the 10,000 said that Blaine was their first choice. The strength of the old soldiers is a very important element to consider. I think they are strong enough to hold the balance of power."

THE EDMUNDS MEN HOPEFUL.

THEY HOLD ALOOF FROM THE STRIFE—FAIR SUPPORT EXPECTED ON THE FIRST BALLOT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

CHICAGO, May 30.—The Edmunds movement as a distinct element of the situation attracts little or no attention here. Yet there is a feature of it from which the friends of the Great Objector manage to draw much quiet comfort. They point to the fact that while the crowds that fill the hotel lobbies and do the loud talking wherever politicians congregate are composed only of Blaine men, Grant men or Sherman men, and while the adherents of either seem to be almost as diligent in assailing the character of the other two as in praising that of their own favorite, any mention of the name of Vermont's favorite draws kindly expressions from all. Several members of the Vermont delegation, under the leadership of ex-Governor Smith, have arrived and established themselves in a quiet corner of one of the upper stories of the Palmer House.

They declare that their mission here in behalf of Senator Edmunds is not of a mere complimentary nature, but that they are working quietly but earnestly, and not without strong hopes to secure his nomination. They are forming no affiliation with the supporters of other candidates, and are seeking to make no enemies. They declare that they are heartily opposed to the unit rule and will act together in the effort to secure its abolition by direct and fair means, but they deprecate the movement to depose Senator Cameron. Like the man whom they are proud to call their leader, they express the determination to seek what they want only by methods whose legitimacy will be beyond question. They look for a much larger vote upon the first ballot than any of the estimates have accorded them.

BOUND FOR CHICAGO.

GRANT AND ANTI-GRANT MEN ON THE WAY FROM PHILADELPHIA.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

PHILADELPHIA, May 30.—The anti-third-termers and representatives of the Union Republican Club left here on the regular 9 o'clock train this morning. The Philadelphia delegation left on a special train later, making a feeble display in the way of a procession.

They were dressed in uniform of blue serge, white beaver hats, white waistcoats and gloves. Each delegate wore a badge of blue silk bound with gold fringe surmounted with natural flowers. In the centre of the badges was displayed a red silk Keystone with the words "Philadelphia" and "Republican" below. At the head of the line was carried the Union Republican Club banner of silk and satin bearing the arms of the city. State and National flags were also carried. The delegates were in command of Chief Marshal Leeds and occupied seven Pullman cars. The remainder of the State delegation will join the train in its progress through the State.

HOW 300 MEN WILL GO.

THE EMPLOYES OF A COMPANY IN THIS CITY RESOLVED NOT TO VOTE FOR GRANT IF NOMINATED.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: I am one of those who firmly believe that in case General Grant is nominated he will certainly be defeated. I will give you one good reason for my opinion, viz.: I am connected with a corporation in this city that employs at least 300 men, mostly skilled in labor, men of character and standing, who think and act for themselves on all political questions. In canvassing, I find they are universally for Mr. Blaine for President, including the officers of the company. In case Grant is nominated he would not receive ten votes out of the whole number under any circumstances. May wisdom guide our friends at Chicago, and save the Republican party from disaster and defeat. Very respectfully yours, B.

New-York City, May 29, 1880.

THE ST. LOUIS MOVEMENT.

THE COMMITTEE TO CALL A SECOND CONVENTION APPOINTED.

ST. LOUIS, May 30.—It is authoritatively stated here that the National Committee of 100 provided for by the Republican Anti-Third-Term Convention, held here May 6, has been appointed, and that the names of the gentlemen composing it will be announced at Chicago in the event of the nomination of General Grant.

AN APPEAL AGAINST GRANT.

FACTS NOT TO BE DISREGARDED.

THE BURDEN TO THE PARTY OF GENERAL GRANT'S NOMINATION—STATES WHICH HAZARD THE ELECTION AT BEST—THE GERMAN VOTE—THIRD-TERM OPPOSITION—SOURCES OF THE STRENGTH HE WILL HAVE AT CHICAGO.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: The desire to secure the triumph of the Republican party at the next Presidential election should control the action of the delegates to Chicago. Mere personal preferences should be merged in the nobler aspiration—the good of the country! No matter who may be nominated by the respective parties, the contest will be close and doubtful. This fact will not be disputed by any one well informed on the subject. It requires 185 electoral votes to elect. The Democratic nominee, no matter who it may be, will certainly receive 138 votes from the recent Slave States. That may be regarded as a fixed fact. To influence the nomination at Chicago, it may be claimed by the partisans of General Grant that he can carry one or two of those States, but that will not change the fact. The election machinery is in the hands of the white men, the Democrats. No matter how the ballots may be cast, they will be so counted, or rather not counted, as to give the majorities to the Democratic electoral ticket. The old Free States will give 240 electoral votes. To succeed, the Democrats only need 47 of that number. Can they get them? That depends on the action of the Chicago Convention.

When General Grant was made President the Republicans had two-thirds of the members of the House of Representatives. When he left the Presidency the Democrats had fifty majority in the House and over 300,000 majority of the popular vote of the Nation! Why this unparalleled change in the popular sentiment? It was because the Republicans had become dissatisfied with his Administration. Public opinion had settled down to the conviction that he was under the influence of inferior and corrupt men. Whether this conviction was just or not is not now to be discussed. That it did exist no one will deny. The Republican majorities, as a consequence, were so reduced that his successor was elected by a single electoral vote.

The Republican party has not yet recovered from the baleful influence of the Grant Administration. It, as against all other parties, only a year ago was in the minority in the following States: California, 24,212; Connecticut, 5,832; Illinois, 20,335; Indiana, 59,184; and Maine, 492. These States give 102 electoral votes. Remember, the Democrats only need 47 votes from these States to elect. Again—Ohio, New-Jersey, Indiana and Connecticut can give them 52 votes, 5 more than necessary. This fact shows the gossamer thread by which the fate of the Republican party is suspended, and yet there are men so reckless of consequences that they play with it as though it were the cable of an ocean steamer. Is New-York certain for the Republican ticket? Let us see. It gave its electoral vote to Tilden by a majority of over 32,000 four years ago. Last year the combined vote for Robinson and Kelly exceeded the vote for Cornell and the Greenbackers by more than 10,000. Will not the united Democratic vote in that State carry it? Who can say that they will not be united? Is it not more than probable that their rapacity for public plunder will drive them together? Who can tell the effect of the Greenback Presidential ticket on the result? Many Republicans comfort themselves with the hope that the craze is about over, but is it?

The nomination of General Grant will raise a new, untried and unpopular issue, which is, "Shall a Republic elect one man three times to the Presidency?" This would absorb all the old issues heretofore existing, dividing the two great parties—the very thing the Democrats most desire. The teachings and precedents of the fathers of the Republic have always been held in veneration by the people. The administration of Washington, the first President, was so satisfactory that he was unanimously elected the second time. Previous to the expiration of this term, although urged to become a candidate for the third time, he declined. His successors, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and Jackson, each served two terms, and each observed the precedent set them and passed the remainder of their lives in that dignified retirement so becoming the high position they had occupied. So great is the influence of these precedents on the popular mind that in 1875 a resolution declaring them to be "by universal consent a part of our republican system of government" was passed by the United States House of Representatives by an almost unanimous vote. Similar resolutions were adopted by Republican Conventions in the States of New-York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Ohio, Iowa and Wisconsin. The most prominent opponent of these apprehensions as to the danger to our institutions by the continuance of power in the hands of the same man is to be found in ex-Senator Howe, as shown by his recent article in *The North American Review*. Thus stands the weight of opinion on this subject: On the one side we find Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson, the United States House of Representatives, the Republican Conventions of half a dozen States; and on the other, ex-Senator Timothy O. Howe, from Wisconsin.

The German vote of New-York, Ohio, Indiana Illinois and Wisconsin is essential to Republican success. Can General Grant get that vote? That class of our citizens who come to this country, leaving a monarchy behind them, are devoted worshipers of republican institutions. They would look upon the election of Grant for the third time as dangerous to those institutions, and would not support him. It is not a question whether in this they are right or wrong. No people are more determined in standing up to their convictions of duty. As an example, that great historic character, Martin Luther, said he would go to Worms if he encountered in his way as many devils as there were tiles on the houses of that city; and he went. Why the necessity of driving off this vote? Have the Republicans but one man who is fit for or can be elected President? Are they reduced to that most melancholy and humiliating condition? Why nominate Grant? Is it because he has dined and wined with the crowned potentates of the earth who claim to rule by divine right, of which his worshippers so boast? Or is it because Senator Howe says: "He stands on the top of a mountain, and that an eager earth has put the seal of primacy on him," etc., or because other sycophants and toadies say "that he stands at the head and summit of the human race," "the mightiest intellect of the age," "the very god of battles." This stuff is but the thinnest asses' milk, fit only for sucklings, disgusting to grown-up men even of impaired intellect.

But can Grant be nominated? The most careful estimate that can be made of his strength in the Convention from Republican States gives him only 142 votes. To nominate will require 237 additional votes, and these must come from Democratic States that cannot give him a single electoral vote. Is it supposed that a nomination thus made would be sustained at the polls? Let no one indulge in a hallucination so ridiculous. The party lash of the ring-master and the lash of the slave-driver alike have lost their potency. Men begin to feel as though they have sufficient gray matter in their brains to enable them to think for themselves and to act in accordance with their own convictions as to their duty to the country. The mere statement of the foregoing truths is their demonstration. In presence of the dread responsibility imposed on the delegates to the Convention, they will not dare hazard the destruction of the Republican party merely to gratify the hopes and aspirations of self-constituted leaders. Rising to the magnitude of their duty, they will select some Republican whose statesmanship and fitness for the position have been established by long service in the councils of the Nation, and upon whom the whole party can and will be united and victorious. J. D. D.

Berkeley Springs, W. Va., May 23, 1880.

ASSAULTED BY HER BROTHER.

Mrs. Catherine Fitzsimmons, of No. 451 East Houston-st., was assaulted last evening by her brother, Patrick Connell, who beat her severely with a stick. He was arrested and she was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

LEADING TOPICS IN LONDON.

THE LECTURE AND OPERA SEASONS.

JOHN FISKE LECTURES AT THE ROYAL INSTITUTION—REAPPEARANCE OF MMES. NILSSON AND PATTI—MLLE. NEVADA MAKES HER DEBUT—LORD GEORGE HAMILTON ON THE PLATFORM.

[FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, May 19.—Our countryman, Mr. John Fiske, gave yesterday afternoon, at the Royal Institution, the first of his course of three lectures on American Political Ideas viewed from the standpoint of Universal History. His audience was select rather than numerous; and select in a sense which a lecturer like Mr. Fiske might not prefer if he were able to choose. An eminent scientific teacher who was present inveighed in no measured terms against the dilettante character of the persons of leisure and fashion who gather on such occasions in greater or lesser numbers in the lecture-theatre of Albemarle-st. He has himself gone through the ordeal. He is now so famous a man that he can hardly complain of want of public interest in his public performances. Yet he declares that so chilly is the atmosphere of these houses that more than once he has been tempted to dash down his notes—they are only notes, for he never reads—and abandon the place once for all. He insists, moreover, that people are only attracted by a name. The subject or the substance of the lecture goes for little with these spoiled children of fortune. A celebrity attracts a crowd. An unknown prophet discourses to half empty benches. I am afraid it is true. But in what part of the world is it not true? With all this, it remains the fact that the Royal Institution stands first, or among the very first, of those educational scientific corporations whose mission it is to popularize science. Its managers had no difficulty in securing the most competent and distinguished lecturers, whether for the afternoon courses or for the still more fashionable Friday evening meetings. Its tribune is that from which capable men not yet illustrious are eager to be heard. To all but men of the very first rank an invitation to the Royal Institution is a distinction. To an American, hardly known at all in England save to the chosen few, to the disciples of Spencer and to his personal friends, the opportunity of being heard there was not to be neglected. It does not much matter to Mr. Fiske whether he has a multitude or a handful of listeners. The people who lose are those who stayed away. They missed hearing a singularly vigorous, thoughtful and interesting lecture on a subject of great concern to Englishmen and Americans alike.

This first lecture was devoted to the Town Meeting. As I presume it has been heard in America, I shall attempt no summary of it, but content myself with expressing admiration of the way in which Mr. Fiske dealt with his subject. With a fulness of knowledge and a philosophical method alike remarkable, he combined a talent for making a grave subject popular, yet never sacrificing a scientific treatment to the necessity of holding his audience. It was lucid, learned, thoroughly American, and thoroughly imbued with the soundest historical spirit. I may be permitted to quote the remark of Professor Huxley, who heard it, that no better lecturing than that was to be had anywhere. The drawing public attention to this discourse seems to form no part of the duty of the London press. One paper, however, gives a summary filling three-quarters of a column, which is well done. As the second lecture is not to be given till next week, Tuesday, it is possible some interest in the subject may spring up meanwhile.

The operatic season reached its height on Saturday, when Mme. Patti made her first appearance at Covent Garden in "Romeo é Giulietta," and when Her Majesty's Theatre opened its doors (unusually late) with Mme. Christine Nilsson as *Margherita* in "Faust." It is not easy to understand why the same night should be chosen for two events of almost equal interest, both of which music lovers would have been glad to witness. Mme. Patti had been advertised for three weeks before Mr. Mapleson, for some occult reason, pitched upon that particular evening for Mme. Nilsson. The natural result was that Covent Garden was thronged with the most brilliant division of the fashionable world, whose places had been taken before Mme. Nilsson's coming was known, or the date or her rentrée fixed. A Patti first night is always a festival. This year it was, as usual, a night of triumph for her, and an occasion for the expression of her friends' enthusiasm by every kind of floral offering. At Her Majesty's there was also a full house, though it was necessarily wanting in some of the splendor of the other, and Mme. Nilsson had a cordial greeting. It is the custom on opening nights to sing the National anthem. This performance was just concluding as I went in. For the first time, I suppose, in the memory of man, "God Save the Queen" was greeted with hisses. The mere announcement of such a fact must fill the general British breast with horror, yet it does not imply a decay of loyalty, nor the immediate accession of Mr. Bradlaugh to power. Some persons in the upper tiers thought the chorus not so well sung as it should have been, and took that method of intimating their opinion. It was an inauspicious beginning, but was forgotten as soon as Mme. Nilsson stepped on the stage. All critical persons agree that her long rest has been helpful to her, and that her magnificent voice has gained in fulness and purity of tone since last year. Mme. Nilsson's *Margherita* is known the world over, and needs no description. If her voice had gained, so perhaps has her acting gained in refinement and in dramatic power. The oldest opera-goer was of opinion that no *Margherita* equal to this of Saturday had before been seen or heard. From some cause not explained to the public, Sir Michael Costa is replaced as conductor by Signor Arditi, and there have been changes in the orchestra. Signor Arditi's reputation is a sufficient guarantee that with a little time he will get his recruits into order. The choruses need still more drilling. Mme. Trebelli's *Siebel* was the one part beside Mme. Nilsson's which was perfectly given.

On Monday, an American debutante, Mlle. Emma Nevada, appeared at Her Majesty's in "La Sonnambula." She is a mere girl in looks, and has much to learn as an actress, but sang in a style which proved long and good training. Her voice is a light soprano of considerable range, not yet of much power but of good quality, and capable of executing fluently most of Bellini's music. On the whole, she produced a better impression in sentimental passages than in the more joyous strains with which the opera concludes. Her reception was enthusiastic, and the critical notices are favorable, but it may be doubted whether this young lady was well advised in beginning her public career so early. She may gain more by another two years' seclusion than by premature popularity.

Lord George Hamilton's reappearance on a political platform, with one of his rather spluttering speeches, revives the memory of a story in which both he and Lord Beaconsfield figure. Lord George is a son of the Duke of Abercorn. "Not many years ago," said Lord Beaconsfield, "the Duke came to me and asked me to do something for one of his sons. They wanted a political career. I said: 'Bring me George, and I will see what can be made of him.' They brought George. When he first came to me he could not spell, and now I hear he is a second Pitt." The distinguishing characteristic of "George" is smartness. His special function in politics is to worry Mr. Gladstone. He has shown a certain cleverness in finding the joints in that statesman's not very complete armor—not complete, I mean, against mosquitoes and pin-pricks—and loses no occasion to thrust his sting into these crevices. Mr. Gladstone's sensitiveness to such wounds is extreme. It is said that one reason for bringing forward Mr. Herbert Gladstone for Middlesex was to prevent Lord George Hamilton, who sits for that county, from going down to Midlothian to harass the Liberal chief. Lord Dalkeith, Mr. Gladstone's opponent in Midlothian, is Lord George's brother-in-law, and it had been arranged that the young Pitt should take part in that campaign. Mr. Gladstone's friends say sorrowfully that he is so goaded by one of Lord George's attacks as to be quite unable to pass his assailant with the silent indifference which would be becoming. He answers, and though he crushes or bruises the gadfly, he does himself no good by such superfluous display of power. With all this petty delight in irritating a great adversary, Lord George Hamilton has real abilities. When he has outlived the crackling conceit of youth, he may do good things. Meanwhile he passes for Lord Beaconsfield's "pet lad."

A provincial paper announced last week through its London correspondent that Mr. Julian Hawthorne had accepted a United States Consulate in Japan. This was copied in a London paper, to which Mr. Hawthorne writes that the statement is, to say the least of it, premature. He adds: "I have had some thought of visiting the kingdom of the Mikado next Autumn; but that the American Government has interested itself in the project is a report which, I regret to say, still lacks confirmation."

This seems to imply that Mr. Hawthorne would accept a post in Japan if it should be offered to him. In the interest of his London friends, I am bound to hope it may not be. But if the inheritance of a great name in American literature, and the possession of a versatile and vigorous literary talent of his own, be any title to official preferment, Mr. Hawthorne's name is one that may well be kept in memory by those who have the dispensing of places. I do not know whether it would help or harm him if I add that nothing does more to raise the character of our consular and diplomatic service in European eyes than the selection of literary men for such posts.

G. W. S.

OSTRACISM OF HEBREWS.

THE WIFE OF DR. ABRAHAM JACOBI EXCLUDED FROM A STATEN ISLAND HOTEL.

Mrs. Jacobi, the wife of Dr. Abraham Jacobi, of No. 110 West Thirty-fourth st., was refused accommodation in St. Mark's Hotel on Staten Island last week because she bore a Hebrew name. She is a Christian in faith, and is the daughter of the late George P. Putnam, the publisher. On last Thursday Mrs. Jacobi went to the hotel to make arrangements for living there part of the Summer. She had never been at the hotel before, but fancied its situation. "When I asked for rooms," said Mrs. Jacobi, in speaking of the matter last evening, "the landlord, Mr. Lackmeier, asked what my name was. I replied that it was Jacobi, and said that I was the wife of Dr. Jacobi, of New-York. He then asked when I wanted rooms, and I said probably Saturday. He replied that he did not think they would be ready then. I told him that I had not decided when to leave the city, and that next week would do. Then he said, without any further talk, 'We have decided not to take any Hebrews this year.' I was just boiling over with indignation then and replied: 'But it happens that I am not a Jew; my husband is.' I used the word 'Jew' because I thought he wanted to show me that he was refined in using the word Hebrew. 'That makes no difference,' he said; 'we decline your offer.' I told him that I only wanted to secure accommodations for myself and children, and he simply answered that he declined to show me the rooms.

"It was the first time that I ever was refused accommodation in a public hotel," Mrs. Jacobi continued, "and of course I was indignant. As I was leaving I told him that he was an impertinent fellow. I felt angry because a whole race was to be excluded from the hotel. It did not affect me to be classified with the Jews, since not being one I have none of their features or characteristics. If the man had intended to keep from his hotel a certain class of Jews in Chatham-st., who wear paste diamonds, he did not go about in the right way. As for myself, I have no diamonds—neither real nor paste. I think it is an injustice that such a man should be allowed to insult a whole race in that way. I could take no offence at being called a Jew, but when I think of the great results that will follow a general proscription of the Jewish race from Summer resorts, I feel very sorry for them. If they have got to be closed up in this city during the Summer months, I think, to say the least, it is hard. It is not conducive to the health of the people. A patient of mine in a Jewish family was telling me to-day that by the advice of physicians he went to the Springs in Connecticut. He has not much the appearance of a Jew, nor does his name indicate his race. His application was received with favor, and he made arrangements to remain at the hotel. His partner in business has a Jewish name. Shortly after the arrangements were closed, and before he went back to the hotel, he received word that the place was filled. It was in June, and he thought it was not so. He returned to the place for the purpose of getting accommodations somewhere else, and saw the clerk, who told him that there was plenty of room in the hotel. Then he asked if there was not some rule prohibiting Jews from getting accommodations, and the clerk said that he had heard of no such regulation. The clerk, however, went to the proprietor about it. He returned with his face very red and said that Jews were not to be admitted. You see that affects the health of the race as well as their comfort. In my case, however, I can go away in the Summer because we have a place at Lake George."

"Will you apply elsewhere?"

"I don't think I will. I don't think, however, that I ought to keep out of any place because I have a Jewish name."

"Do you intend to take any legal proceedings in the matter?"

"I have not yet decided. If I bring a suit I have got to sue for something. Well, I have sustained no damage that I could collect, and therefore I don't see exactly what I can do. All I could do would be to test the matter in a civil court."

Dr. Jacobi was asked what he thought of the matter. "Why, I simply think it is perfectly ludicrous," said he. "My wife is not a Jew; neither are her children. I am not a Jew, because I do not belong to any synagogue. I certainly am descended from the Jewish race, but I do not belong to that religion. I am a German, and my associations are not among the Jews any more than among any other race. My profession brings me among all classes. I don't want to have anything to say about the affair, for I regard it as very ridiculous. If I have any regret it is that any notice should be taken of such an illiterate foreigner as that fellow Lackmeier by respectable people. I consider his scheme simply an advertising dodge. Dr. Adler, who was formerly an assistant of mine, was treated in the same way at the hotel this week."

Mr. Lackmeier explains the step he has taken by saying that his house was thronged with Jews last year, and the rumor was started that it was a "Jew House." He thought it injured his business.

LOSSES PARTIALLY RETRIEVED.

ALBANY, May 30.—Insurance Superintendent Fairman is distributing the reserve fund in his hands to the policy holders of the broken Guardian Mutual and World Life Insurance companies of New-York. Persons holding policies should have no dealings with agents in collecting these dividends. The dividends will amount to about 8 per cent of the value of the policies in the first company, and 53 per cent of those in the latter.

HIS WINNINGS PAID TO HANLAN.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—The $2,000 subscribed by the citizens of Washington for the benefit of the winner in the Hanlan-Riley boat race, which took place here last Wednesday, were paid to Mr. Hanlan yesterday. He will leave for Brighton Beach to-morrow evening, where he will remain a week before proceeding to Providence, to participate in the race which is to occur there on June 17.

ILLINOIS INSURANCE REPORT.

CHICAGO, May 30.—The Illinois annual insurance report shows that 181 fire and marine companies are authorized to do business in the State; that the total of risks written amounted in 1879 to $531,284,442; that the premiums received amounted to $4,952,056; that the expenses and losses of the companies were probably not less than $3,412,912; and that their apparent profit was therefore $1,539,143. The total assets of the companies are placed at $142,938,694.

SERIOUS STABBING AFFRAY.

In a street fight in front of No. 282 East Third-st., about midnight, Patrick Kelly, of No. 82 Willet-st., was stabbed in the right side, receiving a dangerous wound. He was attended at the Eleventh Precinct Police Station by Dr. Lewis and removed to Bellevue Hospital. The police arrested three young men named Samuel Berlern, Morris Einstein and Louis Einstein, who lived at No. 280 East Third-st., and were believed to have participated in the fight. Kelly was a laborer and twenty-four years old.

NEW WHEAT FROM TEXAS.

ST. LOUIS, May 30.—The first new wheat of the season has been received here from Fort Worth, Texas, and was sold at auction on 'Change for $1 62½ per bushel.

TURPENTINE AND CHLOROFORM VAPORS.—Apreventive of those accidents which frequently occur in the administration of chloroform to produce anæsthesia, has been suggested by Dr. Wachsmuth, of Berlin. It consists in the addition of one part of rectified oil of turpentine to five parts of chloroform. The oil of turpentine appears, he says, to exert a stimulating or life-giving effect on the lungs, and protects those organs from passing into that paralyzed state which seems to be produced by chloroform. Dr. Wachsmuth, while lying on a sick bed, accidentally breathed the vapor of turpentine, and he experienced from this a strongly refreshing feeling. This fact induced him to try the plan of adding oil of turpentine to chloroform when the latter was employed for anæsthetic purposes, and the beneficial results of the practice have surpassed his expectations.

MR. MOODY AT COOPER UNION.

PREACHING THE GOSPEL IN HIS OWN WAY. THE GREAT HALL CROWDED—SONGS THAT WERE SUNG AND STORIES THAT WERE TOLD—AN EARNEST ADDRESS IN A BUSINESS-LIKE WAY.

D. L. Moody preached in Cooper Institute last night, to a large congregation. James McGranahan, who now travels with him instead of Mr. Sankey, sang several hymns. At the close of the service Mr. Moody invited those who desired to be prayed for to stand up, and twenty-two per sons responded.

THE PREACHER AND HIS SERMON.

The announcement that D. L. Moody was to preach in the Cooper Institute last night drew together a vast audience. By half-past 7 most of the seats were occupied, and when, at 8 o'clock, the services began, the hall was crowded in every part, and it was estimated that over 2,000 persons were present. They stood in all the aisles and in the organ loft, and the steps leading to it were occupied. On the platform there was scarcely room for the speaker to move about. Every available chair in the building was occupied, and when Mr. Moody rested himself during the singing he sat upon the reporters' table. With such a vast assembly the atmosphere became almost unendurable, and fans, hats and handkerchiefs were violently agitated all through the service, even during the prayers.

Mr. Moody delivered two addresses in the course of the evening; one upon the necessity of doing away with one's own thoughts and ways and adopting in their stead those of God, and a second one to show that unbelief was the mother of all sin, and the great stumbling-block in the way of repentance. Throughout his whole discourse Mr. Moody spoke with hurried earnestness, but he was not often eloquent, and there was an apparent lack of that ungrammatical raciness and rugged wit which did so much in the first place to make the preacher popular. The audience, too, was undemonstrative and there were none of those incidents of sudden inspiration and conversion that have occurred at many of Mr. Moody's revivals.

Precisely at 8 o'clock Mr. Moody pushed his way to the front of the platform and immediately said "Let us thank God for His blessings," and before the people had time to bow their heads, in a very business-like tone and manner, and with very rapid utterance, he offered a prayer. "Now, he said, immediately upon its conclusion, "I am going to ask Mr. James McGranahan to sing a little hymn not in the book, called 'I shall be satisfied.'" This was given as a solo, Mrs. McGranahan accompanying her husband upon the piano, while Mr. Moody perched himself upon the reporters' table and wiped the perspiration from his face. As the last note of the hymn was sounded the preacher began to read a portion of the Prophecy of Isaiah, hurrying through like a Church of England clergyman who holds two livings several miles apart and conducts the services in both. Mr. and Mrs. McGranahan then sang an old-fashioned ditty of "Two Babes were Born on the Selfsame Day," to a tune somew