

Amusements and Meetings Co-Night.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—"Pirates of Penzance."
HAVERLY'S THEATRE—"The Pirates of Penzance."
LADY'S THEATRE—"The Pirates of Penzance."
NIBLO'S GARDEN—"The Pirates of Penzance."
PARK THEATRE—"The Pirates of Penzance."
THE SQUARE THEATRE—"The Pirates of Penzance."
WALLACK'S THEATRE—"The Pirates of Penzance."

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New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELY.
TUESDAY, JUNE 1, 1880.

Business Notices.

"ALDERNEY BRAND" CONDENSED MILK
TO ONE AND ALL.—Are you suffering from a cough, cold, asthma, bronchitis, or any of the ailments which trouble the chest and throat? If so, use "Alberney Brand" Pure Condensed Milk and you will find relief. It is the most perfect food for the sick, the aged, and the infirm. Manufactured only by A. H. WILSON, Chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggists.

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Sent by T. G. Order or in advance.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—Japan is in fear of British threats and hesitates to execute a new treaty with the Western Powers. A bill is to be introduced in the House of Commons to provide further relief for Ireland. General Gonzalez is regarded as the next President of Mexico.
DOMESTIC.—In Chicago yesterday the New-Jersey delegation declared against the unit rule; eighteen New-York delegates signed a protest to the same effect. At a meeting of the National Committee, Senator Chaffee proposed an anti-unit-rule resolution. Decoration Day was generally observed throughout the country. An Indian massacre is reported from Southern New-Mexico. The Presbyterian General Assembly adjourned since die.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate the bill making an appropriation for the Yorktown Monument was passed; the Ponca Investing Committee submitted a report; the Eaton Tariff Commission bill was debated. The House passed the General Deficiency bill.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.—The taking of the Census will begin to-day. There was a general observance of Decoration Day yesterday. At the Jerome Park races, Ureolus, Warfield, Milan, Odd Fellow and Disturbance were the winners. The death of Richard B. Connolly was reported. The opening cruises of the Atlantic and Seawanhaka Yacht Clubs took place. Athletic games occurred at Mott Haven. A feeble woman was fatally injured by her husband.

THE WEATHER.—Tribune local observations indicate clear or partly cloudy weather, with chances of light rains, and little change in temperature. Thermometer yesterday: Highest, 77°; lowest, 64°; average, 70 1/2°.

Persons leaving town for the season, and Summer travellers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them, postpaid, for \$1 20 per month, the address being changed-as often as desired.

It will aid the work of the census enumerators, who begin their toilsome task to-day, if every head of a family will read the list of questions they are required to ask, and anticipate their visit by writing out the answers before leaving home in the morning. The questions will be found in another column.

Washington is a dull place just now, and the Democratic Congressmen resort to the amusement of making up staves for the Cincinnati Convention as a harmless pastime. Their latest ticket is as follows: For President, Senator Randolph, of New-Jersey; for Vice-President, Senator McDonald, of Indiana. It ought to be indorsed "subject to the approval of S. J. T."

General Warner, of Ohio, is not the only Democrat who is longing for General Grant's nomination, though he is rather more outspoken than the others. He is confident that Ohio can be carried against Grant with any candidate other than Tilden, but he would be quite hopeless of beating Blaine, Sherman or Washburne in that State. "Find out what your enemy wants you to do, and then don't do it," is a proverb as applicable to politics as to war.

An interesting story comes from Philadelphia of a lunch party at Don Cameron's house just before the Pennsylvania "boss" started for Chicago. Senator Conkling was present, and the third member of the Grant Triumvirate was represented by Mr. Logan. According to the anonymous person who reports the conversation on that occasion, it was agreed that if Grant were defeated at Chicago, the Third-Term forces should fall back on Edmunds. The story may be taken for what it is worth. The comment most people will make upon it will doubtless be one of surprise that the Grant men should think of supporting so unobjectionable a candidate as the Vermont Senator.

The Kansas Freedmen's Relief Association, whose large-hearted and practical work in relieving the necessities of the colored refugees from the South we have more than once had occasion to commend, has just published its second semi-annual report. In the period between October 13, 1879, and March 31, 1880, says the report, fully 20,000 negro immigrants arrived at Topeka from the Southern States and were cared for by the Association. There are no signs of an abatement in this remarkable movement. The refugees are still coming, and the good cause of aiding them to establish themselves upon the land still calls for money, materials and work. A favorable report is made by the Association as to the

character of the immigrants, who are described as peaceable, law-abiding citizens, intent on becoming independent of charitable support.

As we get further away from the war period the observance of Decoration Day becomes more and more general. The day has now taken its place with the Fourth of July as a holiday sacred to patriotism. As the older holiday commemorates not alone the signing of the Declaration of Independence, but also the whole revolutionary epoch with its glorious struggles and privations, so does Decoration Day associate itself not only with the memory of the heroism and devotion of the men who fell in the war for the Union, but also with the purposes, events and achievements of the contest which claimed their lives as a sacrifice on the altar of their country. It is worthily celebrated as a day of mingled sadness and joy—sadness for the fallen brave, joy for the triumph and permanence of the grand cause of freedom and nationality.

Beaconsfield is never so strong as in adversity. Our London letter describes his speech at the great gathering of the Tory leaders held to consider their recent defeat at the polls and to mark out a course for their party in the future. At this meeting the leadership of the ex-Premier was as fully recognized as when he was at the head of the Government, and his calm courage and power of inspiring confidence in his followers never shone more conspicuously. The warm personal regard of the Queen for Beaconsfield is undiminished. She invited him to Windsor immediately after her reception of Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone and just before the Tory gathering, as if to advertise her unabated confidence in him. No wonder the Liberals are disturbed lest she may forget her constitutional duty of being the non-partisan executive of the will of the Nation and lend the influence of the Crown to restore the shattered fortunes of the beaten Tory party.

THE NEWS FROM CHICAGO.

Everything looks favorable for the defeat of the reckless scheme of the Senatorial Triumvirate to force Grant upon the Chicago Convention. The preliminary fight for a free ballot is practically won already. A majority of the delegates are determined that the right of individual voting shall not be suppressed by order of Don Cameron. They are equally determined that the Republican party shall not have a candidate thrust upon it against its will. The third-term managers resolved yesterday to try to carry out their original programme for trying and gagging the majority in defiance of the storm of opposition. Senator Conkling refused to accept for the temporary chairmanship either of the men named by the anti-Grant leaders, even rejecting Senator Hoar, the head of the Edmunds movement, who has all along been claimed by the Grant people as not hostile to their candidate. In the meeting of the National Committee the issue of a free ballot was squarely raised by Chandler and Chaffee. Twenty-nine out of the forty-two members demanded that there should be no attempt by Cameron to apply the unit rule. Cameron refused to entertain a resolution on this subject and then refused to entertain an appeal from his decision, thus beginning early his bulldozing tactics. The Committee was still in session at 2 o'clock this morning. A resolution appointing a sub-committee to select a temporary chairman was adopted. Final action had not been reached on Cameron's outrageous performance, but the Committee must take order that the wishes of its majority shall be respected and the Convention fairly organized. The unit rule will not be forced on the Convention against the will of a majority of its members. No bulldozing tactics nor parliamentary tricks will avail against the resolute determination of that majority to make its own rules and to maintain the well-established Republican principle of the right of individual voting. What, then, will be the prospects of the desperate third-term conspiracy after it is baffled in its attempt to control the organization of the Convention by applying the rule on which it has staked its hopes? Can Grant be nominated by a fair, free ballot, unshackled by the unit rule? There is just one possibility of such a result. It is not pleasant to have to mention it, but the fact is too apparent to admit of concealment, that the only remaining hope of the Grant men lies in capturing a portion of the negro delegates from the South, who were chosen to support Sherman. These men are poor and irresponsible. They have no intelligent constituencies to hold them to a strict account. They may be induced to betray their trust by influences brought to bear at Chicago. If they are faithful to their promises, Grant's nomination is inevitably defeated.

SENATOR DON CAMERON'S POWER.

We have no expectation that General Grant will be nominated this week at Chicago. Should so unwise and perilous a choice be made, it is proper that the responsibility for it should be definitely placed. It belongs, in the first instance, of course, to the three Senators who have so conspicuously engineered the movement from the beginning, and whom the public generally recognize as its authors and chief promoters. But there are different degrees of responsibility attaching to each. Senator Conkling gave to it the force of his strong personality, the weight of his character, the strength of his influence and associations, and the power of his aggressive methods and unbending directness of purpose. The capture of the New-York delegation, or of so much of that delegation as will support Grant, was effected in the open field, after a fair statement of the question, and without resorting to the questionable tactics used in Pennsylvania and Illinois. The methods used in Illinois are of public notoriety and fresh in the public mind. There is no need to dwell on them. Senator Logan had but one thing in view, and he went to his work with pluck and determination. There was nothing he was not willing to sacrifice, and little that he left unsatisfied, to accomplish his purpose. Both these gentlemen were in a measure successful. They did not carry out their plans to their full extent, since in the New-York delegation there are votes not gained for Grant, and if justice is done in the Convention the vote of Illinois will be divided. But they did all that was possible to be done, and considering the actual sentiment of Republicans in the two States, they accomplished wonders. They secured in any event a larger proportion of the delegates than the strength of their candidate entitled him to, and they have, up to this time, made a most persistent and stubborn fight to carry the whole for him. But Senator Don Cameron must, after all, be considered the chief figure in the fray. His part in it began with the intriguing by which he became, in the first place, so long ago as last December, a member of the National Committee in place of Mr. Wm. H. Kemble; and then chairman of the Pennsylvania Convention was early called,

and was the first to lead off in the appointment of delegates. It was he who, in the face of an opposition to Grant which was subsequently shown by THE TRIBUNE canvass to be little short of overwhelming, procured the appointment of a delegation nominally for Grant, and by persuasion and threats induced the Convention to "instruct" for "Grant," thus giving "the old man" a handsome send-off and the prestige flowing from a solid Grant delegation from the great Keystone State. New-York and Illinois only followed the copy he set.

But the three great delegations, even though individual preferences and the choice of districts were suppressed by the enforcement of the unit rule, were found not to be sufficient, with all the scattering votes that could be scraped together, to overbear the opposition to a third term, and it was found necessary to make further encroachment upon the patience of the people and the good nature of delegates. As the case stood at the close of last week, the third-term movement was a failure unless some desperate venture were entered on to rescue it from defeat. The organization of the Convention in the usual manner and in accordance with the precedents of the party would leave the friends of the third term in a hopeless minority. Up to this point, then, it may be said that the three Senators had done the best thing they could and all they could for the success of the third-term scheme, and the responsibility for it was equally divided. But at this point it was obviously a failure. To give it now any show for success, dangerous expedients must be devised, desperate measures resorted to. Men who had gone so far and risked so much could not afford to stop here, even though to carry out their plans it should be necessary to overturn all precedents, violate all rules, apply the gag to individual delegates, throttle the Convention, and break in pieces the party.

Senator Cameron, as chairman of the National Committee, was in the position to do this, or to attempt it. It is upon this step that the Grant managers have been for the past two days hesitating. Already the chairman of the Committee has in every way possible used his position to promote the plans of the third-term advocates, with little regard for the rights of the opposition or for the proprieties of the occasion. In the appointment of sub-committees, the preparations for the Convention, the distribution of seats, the accommodations for speakers, the use of the hall before the Convention meets, and all the details of the preliminaries, the one thing had constantly in view was to make everything contribute to the advantage of the third term. After all legitimate effort to capture the Convention had failed, the position of chairman of the National Committee and the functions of the Committee itself are laid hold upon for the purpose. It remains to be seen whether, with this unusual reinforcement, the plans of the leaders will carry. We think not. But if they should, let the responsibility fall where it belongs. The three Senators have each done their work, and at the end of it have failed. Now comes in the chairman of the National Committee. If Grant is nominated, it is Senator Don Cameron who nominates him. It is he who holds in his hand, not merely the State of Pennsylvania, but the Republican party. He gives the vote of his State to whom he chooses, and he holds the National Convention and the party in the hollow of his hand.

NO THIRD TERM.

The nomination of a candidate for the Presidency must be justified, if at all, by at least one of two considerations—his singular fitness or his singular availability. The former might be trusted to bring out a large vote for a candidate who was not personally popular; the latter for a candidate who was not pre-eminently qualified. We are willing—at least for the sake of argument—to concede to the Grant managers fidelity to the interests of their party and the country. They realize the importance of the coming election. They know that it will secure or jeopard all that true patriotism has won in war and in peace for the last twenty years. They are aware that the Democratic party has the power to nominate a candidate for the Presidency whose defeat would be no easy matter, and they are bound as honest men and as wise men to select for the emergency the strongest candidate that the Republican party can furnish. And we are willing to concede to them this purpose. Their determination to nominate General Grant, then, must be fixed by the belief that he is either peculiarly qualified for the Presidency or pre-eminently the favorite of the people. We hardly think the former of these alternatives is entitled to a moment's consideration. General Grant's best friends would never appeal to the country on the record of his eight years in the Presidential chair. However warmly they may, as individuals, appreciate his statesmanship, however staunchly they may defend him from the scandals of his official term, they know that a great body of the Republican party does not approve his administration. Assuming that the Grant leaders are perfectly honest in their determination to secure the nomination of the ex-President as the best that could be made, there is only one consideration that can be reasonably held to justify their course—the belief that he would be enthusiastically supported by the party. What grounds have sane men for such a belief?

There was doubtless a time, immediately preceding and following General Grant's return to this country, when the affection and regard of the people were so stimulated that a great number of Republican voters believed that he would be nominated by acclamation and carried into the White House on a wave of popular impulse. The multitude had given little thought to the bad precedent of a third term, and many even of those who disliked the idea were for a time carried away. We believe that General Grant's personal popularity remains; that he is still as strongly entrenched as he ever was in the grateful affection of the country. But an amazing change has taken place in the attitude of the people toward the third-term idea. The managers who are striving to force General Grant upon an unwilling party foresaw that this change was inevitable and hastened to call the State Conventions of New-York and Pennsylvania on the earliest possible dates, knowing that they could not control them a few weeks later. The event has justified their apprehension. Senators Conkling and Cameron now have the mortification of seeing the delegations which they instructed to vote as a unit for General Grant at Chicago broken by the conscientious withdrawal from the third-term line of more than one-quarter of their aggregate strength, in obedience to the will of determined constituencies. In Springfield, by tactics which exhausted the ingenuity of Senator Logan and his followers, while they violated every precedent of party usage, the Republican State Convention, by an insignificant majority, voted to support General Grant at Chicago. That vote will be a strange certificate for a candidate

to bring from his own State to a National Convention! It is needless to demonstrate further this revolt against a third term. Chiefly conspicuous in the three States which Conkling, Cameron and Logan assume to control, the insurrection has spread throughout the party; the press has daily borne willing or unwilling testimony to it, and it has been lately illustrated by the signatures of 5,000 staunch Republicans of New-York who declare that they will not vote for General Grant if he is nominated.

We have no disposition to underrate the character or the services of General Grant. We have rejoiced to remark an entire absence of personal abuse or scurrility in any form on the part of those who are opposed to his nomination. The opposition is essentially personal; it goes to the National Convention pledged to vote, not against a man, but for a principle. This question is one which rises above all personal feeling. The strongest and most general sentiment which has been manifested in this country since the war is the sentiment against a third term. The issue is a definite one, which no sophistry can obscure, no dexterity evade. The best elements of the Republican party have determined that they will nominate no man for President three times, and we hope that decree will be officially announced this week at Chicago.

POTT AND SLURK.

The diligent readers of political newspapers must have been struck, during the past few weeks, by a remarkably violent and prolonged outbreak of bad temper on the part of some of the third-term organs. It is pretty clear that a majority of the Republican party is opposed to the re-nomination of ex-President Grant; yet everybody who ventures, however decorously, to express his objections to the third term, is straightway attacked with a fury we have rarely seen equalled in a political discussion. Everything done to further the renomination scheme becomes, in these voracious and unjudicial journals, a spontaneous expression of popular enthusiasm; while everything undertaken to prevent it is denounced as a piece of atrocious rascality. "Honest Work" and "Base Trickery at Chicago" is the heading affixed to a recent dispatch in which the blood-curdling operations of the "violent, vituperative" and "malignant opponents" of the Logan plan for compelling delegates to be registered as voting for a candidate they do not wish to vote for, are described in language never equalled except by Mr. Pott in the columns of *The Latentwill Gazette*, or Mr. Slurk in *The Fatasswill Independent*. If the third-term newspapers are to be depended upon, their side of the contest is invariably illustrated by statesmanship and patriotism of the very purest variety, while the other is conducted entirely by the "brag and bluster" of "paid agents," by infamous combinations, "opposition" "schemes," "characteristic tricks," etc., etc. The "damning exposures" of the Blaine and Sherman men, it should be added, though announced so often in the head lines with a reckless profusion of large type, are rarely or never found in the body of the article. We have read most of these fiery productions with some care; and yet we cannot discover what villainy the vituperative opposition has been up to.

The despicable disgusting conduct of the unparalleled and unmitigated vipers who desire the nomination of Mr. Blaine, or Mr. Sherman, or Mr. Edmunds, or Mr. Washburne, having been so often contrasted with the spontaneity of the high-minded people who are shouting for General Grant, we were amazed at reading in one of the Eatanwill organs recently the following words: "To those who are interested in the results throughout the country, it may be said that no closer, more compact, or better planned political organization has ever existed than that which—" that which is trying to carry out the unscrupulous schemes of the vituperative opposition, of course the reader will say. Oh no; not at all; but "that which in the interest of the ex-President, will combat the many tricks of "those who are opposed to him." There could not be a more delicate or gentlemanly formula for the expression of an awkward truth. But suppose Mr. Pott or Mr. Slurk had been talking about the political organization of one of the other parties? How his sentences would have bristled with ugly words, and what a murderous conspiracy of thieves, bribers, adventurers, liars and Judases this compact political organization would have appeared before he got through with it!

All the rant will appear so foolish one of these days that the Eatanwill editors will be tempted to burn their own files. It seems absurd enough now except to certain professional politicians, for the people are by no means so crazy with faction animosities as some of these instructors seem to imagine. And it has probably not escaped notice that the friends of Blaine, Sherman, Edmunds and Washburne, both in the press and in the convention, have carefully refrained from backguarding any other candidate for the nomination. Before the campaign is over the friends of General Grant will wish they could say the same thing.

THE PITTSBURG STRIKE.

As if the iron manufacture were not in trouble enough already, the puddlers at Pittsburgh have resolved to strike for higher wages, thereby throwing more than 50,000 men out of employment in that district alone. The mischief will inevitably extend to other districts, whether the strike does or not, and this great industry, which seemed to be on the point of recovering its command in the home market by wise reduction in prices and in the cost of production, is threatened with disorganization for an indefinite time. The association of puddlers is strong enough to make a prolonged and stubborn resistance, and may possibly involve kindred associations elsewhere in similar conflicts, while the manufacturers, in the present peculiar position of the business, can probably close their works at least immediately disadvantage or loss than at almost any other time. Prices are so low that they can scarcely expect any profit whatever on products, even at the present rate of wages, and they unanimously decide that they cannot afford to operate at all at the higher rate of \$5 50 per ton demanded by the men as a minimum for puddling. Payment for this work is arranged upon a sliding scale, so that the wages are proportioned to the selling price of the product. When the car-rate for bar iron is \$2 50, the puddlers are paid \$5 per ton, and when each advance in the price there is a corresponding advance in wages paid. In February last, refined bar iron sold at \$89 60 per ton at Philadelphia, and the puddlers made high wages. On the 15th instant the price of the same iron at Philadelphia had fallen to \$56 per ton, and the recent reduction in the car-rate by the association of manufacturers has so far reduced wages that the puddlers, it is claimed, can average only \$3 per day. They made even less in the time of extreme depression which ended about a year ago, when many of them

were glad to get work at all, when many of the mills were idle, and when bar iron sold in Philadelphia at \$40 32 per ton. But the sudden reduction, from the high wages of February last to the low wages now rendered necessary by the condition of the business, causes great dissatisfaction and a strike.

This reduction is in strict accordance with the sliding scale which the men themselves demanded and formally agreed to abide by years ago. But they now insist upon a change, so that, no matter how low iron sells, the payment for puddling shall never be less than \$5 50 per ton, while any advance in the selling price above \$2 50 shall bring them a corresponding increase of wages. The manufacturers say they can better afford to stop work altogether than to accede to this demand, and thus a strike begins which may cost the workmen an immense sum before it ends, and will seriously increase the difficulties under which the manufacturer labors. In 1874, when the cost of living had not been much reduced since the times of extreme inflation and high prices, and when the purchasing power of a dollar was far less than it is now, the puddlers of Pennsylvania were satisfied with an average of \$5 22 per ton, while the price of bar iron ranged from \$62 72 to \$73 92 per ton. At that time the average of prices was 31 per cent above the specie level of 1860, so that wages of \$5 22 in currency would then buy only as much as wages of \$4 in gold, at the prices of 1860, to which we have since returned. Yet the puddlers demand higher wages in 1880, and in gold or a currency as good as gold, than they asked in 1874 when their products were selling at much higher prices.

The condition of the iron manufacture is not such as to justify any demands which involve increased cost of production. American manufacturers, as the latest report of the Iron and Steel Association shows, can produce more iron of all kinds than this country has ever consumed. The producing capacity of the furnaces is 6,500,000 tons per year, while the total consumption in 1879 was only 3,070,875 tons of domestic make, and about 440,000 tons of imported iron of all kinds. The storehouses in this city are crowded with imported iron, which cost in Great Britain (May 15) \$11 50 to \$12 per ton, and is selling here for \$20 per ton. It is unreasonable to suppose that the price of iron of domestic production can be greatly advanced, under these circumstances, nor is there anything in the condition of foreign markets to warrant expectation that prices there can be soon advanced. If the American iron workers insist upon wages which make iron cost more than the imported article from England, they simply insist upon going without work or pay themselves, in order that British workers may get more work and more pay.

HOMER ON THE THIRD TERM.

The historian of Ulysses II. was also the historian of Ulysses I. A complete history of the wanderings of our modern Ulysses is found in the Odyssey. Every stage of that journey in search of a third term, from the White House in the Spring of 1877 around the world to Galena in 1880, is described with wonderful accuracy. To the politician of this epoch, for whom Greek is a pastime and even Sanscrit a mildly stimulating recreation, the narrative is accessible in the rhythmic lines of the original. Less erudite persons can trace the story in Bryant's translation. Turning to Book XIX, line 241, of the latter work, we find this general mention of the reception of the distinguished wanderer at the Courts of Europe:

To the palace then I led Ulysses, and with liberal cheer Welcomed the chief, for plentifully stored The royal dwelling was. After conducting the guest about this palace, which will serve as a typical one for all the countries visited, the historian breaks out with this reference to a well-known personal habit of the distinguished pilgrim. The quotation is from Book XXI, line 690:

Ulysses stepped in smoke the royal pipe, Both in and out of court. From time to time messages came to the wanderer from his faithful ones at home, which strengthened him in his purpose. He imparted his faith to his faithful chronicler, for in Book XIV, line 618, we find this entry:

Ulysses gladly saw That while he was in distant lands his goods Were watched so faithfully. Suddenly, however, he received news which led him to resolve upon an immediate return to his native land. When he was reasoned with on the subject (Book XV, line 437):

Ulysses, the great sufferer, answered thus: Worse than a wandering life, Unceasingly care A hungry stomach brings to homeless men. We next encounter him on his homeward voyage, telling his adventures and displaying his presents to a devoted companion (Book XIV, line 393):

There he'd his Ulysses. Phedon told How he found him as a guest and friend. When on his homeward voyage. Then he showed The wealth Ulysses gathered, brass and gold And steel divinely wrought. The enthusiastic greeting which sounded in his ears when he set foot again on American soil seems to have convinced him that his journey had been well taken (Book XIX, line 350):

And here Ulysses would have been long alone But that he deemed it wise to travel far. And gathered round him well Ulysses knew Beyond all other men the arts of seam. The historian refers to the pilgrim's quiet life in his old home at Galena in this graphic sketch (Book XIV, line 133):

Ulysses ate The flesh with eager appetite and drank The wine in silence, meditating woe To all the suitors. The short journey to Chicago to encourage the zeal of his friends, in the following passage seems to have moved the poet to unworldly anger, for how otherwise could he have compared the goodly city of Chicago to Hades? (Book XI, line 581):

Ulysses, what hath moved thee to attempt This greatest of thy labors? How is it That thou hast found the courses to descend To Hades? Here the narrative ends, but not here the resources of the historian. The clamor of the opposing factions at the coming Chicago Convention seems to have so confused his prophetic vision that he was in doubt about the outcome. Like a thrifty prophet whose reputation was at stake, he prepared two sequels for his story, leaving posterity to clap on the one which would fit the actual outcome. In case the third-term scheme succeeded, he supplied this comprehensive triplet to round out the tale (Book XXIV, line 500):

Now that the great Ulysses has avenged His wrongs, let there be a festive league With oaths, and let Ulysses ever reign. In case of failure, two passages are found to fit the case, one to be addressed by the hero himself to a faithful follower, who may possibly be Senator Logan (Book XIV, line 205):

Old man, I shall not give thee that reward, For never will Ulysses come again To his own palace. While the historian (Book XIV, line 450) indicates that the hero has lost faith in his hero:

few of the middle hours; here, notwithstanding an observable tendency on the part of merchants, bankers, and such classes to curtail business hours, the bustle and confusion last from early morning until late in the evening, and is unceasing even at the noonday lunch hour. It is a fault, too, of our social life that we work hard at our amusements. We not only regard dining as a duty to be done in as little time as possible, go to theatrical performances which we grumble at if they last over two hours and a half, and fret and fume if the intervals between acts are too long, but we march and drive at quick-step even in Decoration Day processions. The Frenchman or Londoner, on the other hand, gives two hours to his dinner and five to his opera or theatre; while he has no day of mourning which he makes by act of Parliament a national holiday of feasting and pleasure, as Decoration Day has practically become with us. Not that we do not truly mourn and heartily admire the brave dead whose memories we perpetuate. But we are not of those who believe that we should mourn wholly in sackcloth and ashes. It is not such a wholly unmixt evil to have died—since all must die—in the service of one's country, that the survivor should forever be as those who have no hope and no pride in the past. Still there is much that is unseemly and incongruous in the hard way in which we work at a national funeral on a national holiday.

Congress is in a state of total eclipse, and, for the first time since it met, actually looks respectable. Some of the third terms are surprised that nothing has been said about a platform at Chicago. If Grant is nominated, the party will have a good deal more platform than it will enjoy hauling all ready-made in the third-term issue. It is the consciousness of this fact which produces all discussion of the question. Without Grant, the party has record enough for a dozen first-class platforms.

Senator Don is beginning to realize that he is somewhat too young yet to bulldoze a National Convention. The Democratic party is settling down to the depressing conviction that Tilden's second choice is Tilden. If he decides not to run again there is danger that he will decide to plug up the barrel at the same time.

No observing politician can deny that the sentiment of the Republicans of the country is to-day overwhelmingly against a third term. That sentiment has been gaining volume with every hour since the Illinois State Convention. It is next to impossible that the Republican party in Convention assembled will be so deaf and blind as to act in direct opposition to the unmistakable opinion of the people. It has never been so stupid, and it shows few signs of being so now.

The danger of a blunder at Chicago dwindles every hour. This is a great week for the Republican party, and a great one for the Democratic party. A blunder at Chicago may mean life instead of death for the latter; for if it loses the election this year, it can have no hope of winning one for the rest of the century at least.

No member of the Senatorial Third-Term Triumvirate ventures to pledge his candidate or himself against a fourth term. The wrath of the third terms at whoever intimates that Grant would be defeated if nominated, grows apace, yet they are unable to deny that there are good grounds for fearing defeat. Thurlow Weed's assertion was so emphatic, and was supported by so much practical experience, that it has done more than any other one influence to consolidate the third-term opposition. He voiced a fear which many Republicans cherished but hesitated to express. If he has ever been a straggler or a "holder," or if he threatened to be one now, the Grant people would have one argument in readiness to use against his prediction, but as it is they can only growl at him and let the prediction go on making strength against Grant each day.

Logan seems to be unusually quiet at Chicago. Perhaps he realizes that he can be of most service to his cause in that way. "Bosning" is a Democratic prerogative, and should be confined exclusively to the Democratic party, where it has done no little harm already. It is a little singular that the first really systematic effort to boss the Republican party should be made in the interest of the Democrats.

If Tilden had a vote at Chicago does anybody doubt for whom he would cast it? Tammany rises to remark to Hendricks that he is politically dead, and that "he is too much of a reminiscence to be revived and brought forward as the Democratic candidate." This is hard, for Tammany alone has been faithful to the straggler or "holder" who has failed. Nevertheless, Tammany speaks the truth.

PERSONAL.

Herr Von Bordenstedt is about to return to Germany, being due there July 1. He will, however, come back to America and make a longer visit. Mr. Emerson's health is good and his mind is unimpaired, except that he cannot well remember names and faces. He is still much interested in the work of the world.

The Pope has recently undergone successfully a surgical operation of a painful, though not of a dangerous character. He is far from strong, and it is thought advisable that he should not spend the Summer in Rome. Admiral Porter is said not to have a military air, looking no more like an old salt than any business man. He is of medium height, his figure is erect and shapely, his dark hair and whiskers are tinged with gray, and although sixty-five years old he looks fifteen years younger.

Count Corti's remains have been taken to Milan for cremation. It has now become the fashion for aristocratic Italians to have their bodies reduced to ashes; and at Milan incineration has become so ordinary a thing that the Administration has published regulations concerning it. Miss Elizabeth Stuart Phelps is an invalid, and therefore, says the Boston Herald, is unable to maintain any regular system of work; she writes when she is in the mood and health to do so. Her chief trouble is sleeplessness, and on a day that follows a night of sleep she does her literary work. She is a slender, graceful woman, with a sympathetic face and a gentle voice. She is kindly and charitable and full of good deeds.

It is mentioned as possible that Mr. Longfellow will add some rhyming verses to the blank verse of his "Mask of Pandora," to serve as songs for the leading roles when it is produced as opera. It is to be brought out at the Boston Theatre early in the coming season. The costumes are to be strictly accurate; even the ballet is to be dressed in flowing Grecian robes.

Mr. Cross and his wife, Mrs. "George Eliot" Cross, have gone to the Continent, where they will remain several months. Mr. Conway says that Mr. Cross is reported to be a handsome, attractive, intelligent man, with no pretensions to literary or scholarly abilities. He has for some time attended to George Eliot's finances. He has a house at Chelsea, where they will probably live.

The Russian Emperor is now so feeble that the utmost her physicians look forward to is that she may live until the Autumn. At the beginning of Lent she was a little stronger and wished to receive the holy communion. She was carried in an easy chair to the church, but it was with great difficulty that she was able to get up the steps, and she was unable to stand or kneel, and she fainted three times during the ceremony. She was taken back to her room in a prostrate condition, and her life was for some time despaired of.

TOTOPRO, Ont., May 31.—Prince Leopold and the Princess Louise and suites leave for Niagara Falls Tuesday. Thence they go to Chicago, and thence back, but no further, the trip to San Francisco having been abandoned.

GENERAL NOTES.

Fashionable pickpockets in London tickle the noses of ladies who happen to be looking into shop windows. The fair hand involuntarily applies the white handkerchief to the itching nose, and the naughty thief steals the purse from the exposed pocket.

A bright-eyed lunatic pushed his way into a London police court a fortnight ago, anxious as he is said to have publicly avowed to the fact that he had discovered the North Pole. The magistrate thought there could be little difficulty about giving publicity to such a feat, but he hinted that the applicant had come to the wrong place. In this, however, the applicant differed from his Worship, declaring that he had called upon Professors Tyndall and Huxley, but they called