

Amusements and Meetings To-Night.

THEATRE OPERA HOUSE. "The Slave of the East."... METROPOLITAN CONCERT HALL. "The Slave of the East."... INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS.

Business Notices.

"ALDERNEY BRAND" CONDENSED MILK. Buy always THE TRIBUNE.

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New York Daily Tribune.

FRIDAY, JULY 16, 1880. THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—A colliery explosion at Risca, South Wales, has caused a loss of 118 lives.

DOMESTIC.—The cotton, corn and wheat crop reports to the Agricultural Department are favorable.

THE WEATHER.—Tribune local observations indicate cloudy weather, with chances of light rain.

The feminine propensity to keratinic suicide seems incurable. In Brooklyn, yesterday, a servant new to the country and fresh from warnings not to use oil in making her fires, repeated the old experiment with the old result.

The people of New-York will soon have an opportunity of judging the appropriateness and wisdom of importing the Obelisk.

If the testimony brought out yesterday in one of the courts is true, the recent heavy judgment against the Third Avenue Railroad Company was the result of a petty conspiracy as ever figured in the pages of fiction.

The testimony yesterday in the matter of the securities of Ives & Co. showed that the loss was announced on every stock indicator in ten minutes after it had occurred.

The right of the cheap Italian to perch upon our curbstones and street-corners and obstruct travel with stands for the sale of everything under the sun from neckties to oranges, is not very clear; but the right of one of this class to take it upon himself to punish mischievous boys by hurling his sluttet after them through the air is much less clear.

There is a strange inconsistency between two reports which Indian Agent Whiting has made to the Indian Bureau concerning the alleged arrest of Mr. Tibbles for attempting to communicate with the Poncas as the agent of their counsel.

ever, eluded him and escaped to the State line. Now comes another report, dated July 1, in which Mr. Whiting says he arrested Mr. Tibbles, and conducted him to the State line, and warned him not to return to the Reservation—which was what THE TRIBUNE originally charged. Evidently we are to believe the report of July 1; but why did not Agent Whiting tell the truth on July 24?

The terrible explosion in South Wales yesterday, by which at least 118 lives were lost, adds another to that long line of disasters which the inventive genius of Davy and Stephenson has been powerless to avert. In horror this colliery accident approaches nearly to that of Lundhill, where, in 1857, 180 miners perished, or to the calamity at Hartley, when 202 men were buried alive by the destruction of the shaft.

Senator McDonald was brought face to face yesterday with one leaf from the record of the party which, he says, underlies "the true theory of our Government," and which struggled for twenty years "to maintain the fires of true Democratic sentiment upon the altars of our country."

The evidence before the Wallace Committee included the reading by Colonel George Bliss of his testimony in the Lawrence investigation of 1869. In Judge McCunn's court naturalization papers were issued at the rate of three a minute—every twenty seconds. Of course there was no attempt to comply with anything more than a hasty routine, the whole proceeding being an open and shameless violation of the law, and the Judge admitting as much by declaring that he did not propose to make any such "admissions." This was a time when the "fires of true Democratic sentiment" were burning very brightly upon the local altars of Tammany Hall.

THE SAME OLD FIGHT. The burden of the love-song which his assistant Democratic editors are wailing the independent voter seems to be, when translated into unemotional prose, "There is no essential difference between the beliefs and doctrines of the two parties. The old 'battle cries are all outworn or outgrown.' Therefore vote for Hancock and a fresh deal, and show the world that we are not afraid to 'trust the Democracy.'" To this seductive strain it might well be answered, that even if the party doctrines and promises were identical, there yet would remain sufficient reason to vote for General Garfield—whose comprehensive knowledge of public affairs and whose sound opinions upon all subjects which the representatives of a free Government are called upon to discuss, have been demonstrated by his votes and speeches during seventeen years of public service, rather than for a man who has no opinions whatever, so far as anybody has ever heard, and whose opportunities for acquiring any knowledge of practical statesmanship have been of the slenderest, inasmuch as his entire life has been spent in a service the most remote from any civil duties and responsibilities.

It could be answered further that it can hardly be set down to the credit of the Democrats that they have been driven year after year from one position after another in which they had entrenched themselves, until the leading principles for which the Republican party was organized have all been so firmly established that no one dares assail them openly. The Democratic party no longer as an adversary confronts the Republican party, as it did in 1860, on the subject of slavery, because the land is freed from the curse of slavery in spite of Democratic efforts to perpetuate it. There is no longer any question between the parties, as there was in 1864, as to whether the war was a failure—simply because the Nation triumphed over the secession of Southern Democrats. In this way the central issue of every political canvass for the past twenty years could be taken up in order with the same result. There is no open and active difference now between the two parties in regard to the Constitutional amendments, the reconstruction acts, the taxation of the bonds, or the resumption of specie payments, simply because the stern logic of events has demonstrated that upon these and other commanding questions which touch the Nation's honor and safety and its very life, the Republican party was radically right and the Democratic party was essentially wrong.

And if this onward acquiescence in the inevitable is the sole basis upon which charitable souls are willing to be persuaded that the party of slavery and demerit and repudiation has met with a change of heart, it may be well for them to sit down in some secluded place and reflect for a season. What guarantee have we that the party which could not be trusted in 1860, or 1864, or 1868, is worthy of confidence to-day? This party was swept from power in 1860 because it was under the control of the South, and the country feared the predominance of Southern sentiments. The same party is under the domination of the same grasping power to-day. Has the South given any proof since 1860 that the country's fears were groundless? Was the attempt at secession and the consequent civil war calculated to restore confidence in Southern rule? Does the fact that since the war the South has repudiated \$300,000,000 of State and municipal indebtedness encourage the people to intrust the National finances to the keeping of Southern financiers? Is it equitable to say nothing of the General Government should be subject to the dictation of the section which contributes next to nothing toward the general revenue? Did the recent attempt of the South in the extra session to bully the Executive and compel the Federal Government to abdicate its supremacy convince anyone that the spirit of nullification and secession was dead? Does the present attitude of the South toward the freedmen show that the temper which made slavery

possible was changed when slavery was abolished? Nothing can be more evident than the fact that the parties in their membership, their tendencies, their dominating principles, are essentially the same parties which confronted each other in 1860. A vote for Hancock is a vote to surrender the principles he fought for. It is a vote to help Blackburn make good his threat that all war legislation should be blotted from the statute-book. It is a vote to put the country back under the supremacy of Southern ideas and Southern civilization, with all the reactionary and depressing results of such a transfer. The country is not likely to grow careless simply because it has grown prosperous under Republican rule, and abandon all its glorious gains through twenty years of strenuous effort in the cause of National honor and National unity.

THOSE FUNNY BLANKS.

THE TRIBUNE printed several days ago a statement from one of its Washington correspondents concerning certain documents in the office of the Attorney-General with reference to the existing condition of affairs in some sections of the South, and the treatment to which Republicans are subjected. The documents were not prepared for use in the Attorney-General's department in prosecuting the offenders. As it was feared that the publication of names and details in full might give the culprits notice of the contemplated proceedings, and by giving them time to escape defeat the ends of justice, it was thought best to publish the bare facts without the names of places or individuals, these being left blank. We are glad upon the whole that this was done, and the publication was imperfect, for it attracted attention and caused comment in certain quarters where it would have been unnoticed otherwise. Had all the facts been published, with names, dates and places set forth in full, none of our Democratic contemporaries would have ever given any signs of having seen the statement or heard the reports. Without exception they would have calmly lifted up their unconscious noses and ignored it utterly.

But the blanks at once arrested their attention. In the blanks they sniffed deceit and fraud. The blanks were evidence unmistakable that the reports were groundless fictions, and that the whole thing had been manufactured for political purposes. So some of them broke out in a broad guffaw at the absurdity of such an attempt to gull the public, said the attempted imposition was altogether too thin, and called for names, dates, and places. This they did with that confident air with which fools who are in the habit of lying jump upon the slightest provocation, to the conclusion that other people lie as easily and foolishly as themselves. Anybody who is in the habit of thinking, or can see an inch beyond his nose, would have had the sense to consider the probabilities in the case; whether it was likely that THE TRIBUNE would commit such an affront to the intelligence of its readers, and so abuse their confidence as to publish a pure fiction of that kind, so certain to be found out if false, and if false so sure to discredit the paper and damage the Republican party. But the audacious who were caught by the blanks did not stop to think so far as this. They just lifted up their chins in a haughty and called for names.

Well, they got them. A few days having elapsed in which these fat-witted newspaper writers were permitted to be boisterously hilarious over the blanks, THE TRIBUNE gave the names, dates, and places, from the documents in the Attorney-General's office. Their call was answered. They got the information they clamored for. The details were furnished, and the opportunity afforded them to make their investigation and show up the specific falsehoods they suspected. But somehow they seem to have lost their interest. Since we gave them the specifications they demanded, they have said not a word upon the subject. They blinks that, in the words of the Tammany Hall jester, "tickled 'em to death," have ceased to be funny. They are all with one accord talking about something else. We have waited several days for them to use the information they called for, which we have given them, but they make no sign. We venture to remind them of the fact, and direct their attention to the opportunity afforded them to expose what they have denounced as a "campaign fiction." So good a joke as they esteemed this to be ought not to be lost; such boisterous merriment ought not to stop so short. It looks as though something had got stuck in their throats.

Meantime they may be interested in the experience of a young lawyer who zeal once led him to ask one question too many. A shrewd old gentleman on the witness stand, testifying in a case of assault, was very careful on his direct examination to say that it was his "impression" that the defendant struck the complainant with a club. The vigorous and unceremonious with which he stated this "impression" induced in the young lawyer's mind the belief that he could worry the old gentleman on his cross-examination. So when the witness was turned over to him he began: "You say, Mr. Jones, that you have an impression that the defendant struck this complainant with a club. Now will you please tell me what reason you have for any such 'impression'?" "Why, bless your soul, Squire Strong," said the witness, "I see it with my own eyes." "That will do," said Squire Strong hastily, "you can stop down; and turning to his associate he added, 'I'd better have let him alone.' The moral we suppose is that there are times when it is quite possible to draw out too much information on a cross-examination. We commend it to our friends who were lately so clamorous for the filling of the blanks.

RESUMPTION AND GOOD TIMES.

The Republican party appeals to facts for its justification. It cannot ask better proof of the wisdom of its course than events have given. It declared that slavery was wasteful, and now larger crops of cotton are grown by free than ever were grown by slave labor. It declared that resumption and fidelity to public faith would bless the country; and behold a grander prosperity than the country has ever seen comes as the swift result of resumption. It declared that the Democrats were utterly in error in predicting that general bankruptcy and terrible distress would follow if resumption should be accomplished. And the statistics of THE Mercantile Agency, just published, show that the failures during the first half of 1878 were more numerous by about forty per cent than those of the first half of 1879, and more numerous by about 100 per cent than those of the first half of 1880.

These statistics deserve attention. They are prepared for the information of business men only, and by agents whose political leanings, if they have any, are wholly unknown. The accuracy of the statistics published quarterly by the Agency has never been dis-

puted, and they have been everywhere accepted as the most complete and trustworthy record attainable of commercial disasters. But the number of failures thus reported, and the amount of liabilities of firms failing, for the first half of the past three years, compare thus:

Table with 2 columns: Failures, Liabilities. Rows for 1878, first half; 1879, first half; 1880, first half.

In number, the disasters of the first half of 1880 are only about one-half those of the first half of the year preceding resumption. In importance, or amount of liabilities, the failures of the first half of 1880 are less than one-quarter those of the first half of 1878. The decrease has been remarkably general, as it has been very rapid. In fact, but for the failure of one or two large concerns in New-York and Philadelphia, the record would have been more favorable to 1880 by many millions. Some surprising changes are worth noticing, as follows:

Table with 4 columns: Failures, Liabilities, 1880, 1879. Rows for San Francisco, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Wisconsin.

The contrast would be even more striking if the failures for the first half of the year before resumption were compared with those of the first half of 1880. The record, however, shows a wonderful change for the better during the last year and during the last two years, and it shows most clearly that the Republicans were not in the wrong when they maintained, in spite of strong popular hostility, that resumption would bring back good times and restore business to health. They were resisted, with most malignant zeal, by Democrats who claimed that disasters beyond any ever then witnessed would surely follow resumption. Few intelligent men have forgotten the speeches of Messrs. Hendricks and Voorhees, of Indiana, and Messrs. Thurman and Ewing, of Ohio, on this subject. But the Republican party bravely persisted in the path of honesty and duty, and the magnificent prosperity which the country now enjoys is its reward.

What reason is there for turning over the Government to the Democratic party? For five years prior to the panic of 1873 it insisted upon every wild, wanton and reckless measure which inflation prompted, or repudiators could suggest. It created the crazy order for inflation before which some Republicans bowed, in just and natural dread of Democratic success. After the panic it sent to the front its wildest and most desperate men, proposed measures by the dozen which would have disgraced the United States forever, resisted the Resumption Act at the outset and for more than a year after its execution had resulted in glorious triumph, and allied itself with Greenback voters in order to make its hostility to the Republican policy more effective. Now, when the wisdom of that Republican policy has been magnificently vindicated by events, the Democratic party professes that it has been in favor of hard-money and resumption all the time, and begs that it may be trusted to maintain the wise measures which Republicans framed and executed in spite of Democratic hostility!

IN THE PRESENCE OF DEATH.

There has been a great deal of mawkish and misplaced sympathy with the man who dies upon the scaffold to-day. It may be well to consider the facts in the case, in no spirit of hostility to the wretched convict, but in order that the professional sentimentalists may not cause the public to lose sight of the righteous claims of justice. It must be admitted that Christine Cox has had the approaches to the tomb made as pleasant as possible. Justice, though inexorable, has not been inhumane and has not been disconcerted. Grave diggers have watched the investigation of guilt. An honest jury has hesitated over the verdict. Every intricate question of law has been considered. All facilities of defence have been accorded. The state has been challenged at every point by an advocate acute if not learned in the law. Meanwhile, the sympathies of the public have been evoked. Women have sought this felon in his cell, and have tenderly assured him of their regard. He has been made a lion, albeit a lion under conviction of murder. Petitions in his behalf have been circulated and signed. Cates and delicacies to tempt the appetite jaded by confinement have been forwarded to him; and when it is found at last that the gates of mercy have been shut, everybody approaches him with at least an air of concern, and strengthens his lunatic impression that he is a martyr.

This was not the death which Mrs. Hill died. What man of thought or sensibility can fail to mark the difference with pity if not with generous indignation? We may look with sadness upon the execution of to-day; but what forbids us to look also into that chamber of horror—to remember that assassin stealing away from the house which he had desolated, with the petty spoils of his crime, and then calmly seeking refuge in a neighboring city, where he found a pious diversion in attending religious meetings? There is a duty to the living, as there is a duty to the dead. There is a frivolous class ready at any time to engage in a work which may bring notoriety. There is another class which has never in the least considered the nature of Eternal Justice, the sanctity of human life, the conditions which make society possible. As the curtain falls upon this tragedy each has received a reward, and let us trust, a lesson.

Mr. Stockton, of New-Jersey, seems to have an extremely good opinion of himself and his associates. In the introductory formalities at Governor's Island he said to General Hancock: "One of the ablest, wisest and most influential bodies of your countrymen ever assembled has given you this nomination." Then he added: "Since that Convention adjourned, we, the members of it (ablest, wisest, etc.), have been to our homes; we have seen our constituents," etc., etc. This is just a little ahead of Uncle Sammy's modest "the people are looking for reform; they find it here," four years ago. Stockton is apparently a rapid man, too; he says the Committee have seen "the Democratic masses and the conservative people of this country" since the Convention adjourned, and that "with one accord they ratify the act of the Convention." They must have rattled round pretty lively. Having found this out, he says there's no doubt about Hancock's election, and he says too that, in the belief of the Committee, "when the election is over, the great principles of American liberty will still be the inheritance of this people, and shall be forever." That's very good of the Committee; and likewise of Stockton. This seems to have been a remarkable Committee; and Stockton, too, a remarkable man.

The Democratic managers have not yet been encouraged by any striking success in their efforts to "organize the soldier vote" for Hancock. Just why a party with a constitutional and hysterical dread of "reviving war issues" should set to work with so much circumstance to make a distinctively war canvass by this sudden and unusual display of love for "Lincoln's heirings" doesn't appear. The managers should remember that the other body of Democratic soldiers were fighting on the other side. It would be an easy thing to organize the boys in gray for Hancock. But if the managers object to

going so far South for war material, they can be accommodated nearer home by organizing Democratic clubs from among the veterans of the Draft Riots. It is safe to bet a hundred to one that a single battle-scarred draft rioter who survives to vote as often as the United States Marshals will permit him to this Fall will cast as much as one ballot for Garfield and Arthur.

This was the remark of an eminent Democrat, delegate to the last two National Conventions, member of the Committee on Resolutions, and one of the most active and influential leaders of the party: "The Republican party is the nearest party on earth; the Democratic party is six times nearer than the Republican, and the Greenbackers are not worth mentioning. I've a great mind to go to Europe and stay till this blanked nonsense is all over." And he looked yearningly from the Manhattan Beach piazza over the tumbling sea, trying to force the snarl of politics and politicians behind him. He only expressed the general sense of disgust among the leaders. And yet fresh Democratic editors in the interior are kicking up their heels in the belief that the party is harmonious and enthusiastic, and has a chance.

We read in a Democratic newspaper the prediction that "between this time and November next thousands of Conservative Republicans, who voted for Hayes and to whose views for a short time in 1876 and in 1877 Mr. Hayes deferred his policy, will be found swelling the Hancock procession." The word "procession" seems well chosen. No doubt thousands of Republicans will swell it. And doubt thousands of Democrats party, after having counted the poor man's death, will push itself forward and take the mourners' carriages.

Wonder if the Democrats imagine that all their numbers is going to make a favorable impression on the people? The Industrial League, which has its headquarters in Philadelphia, has sent out a circular cordially endorsing the candidacy of General Garfield. The League is composed of some of the most prominent business men in the Union, and well understands the necessity of keeping the Government in the hands of the party that has done so much to foster the industries of the country. It is in a position to speak with authority concerning the views of public men, for its members have had a long and intimate intercourse with the leaders in Congress of both parties. And any statement from its officers will carry more than ordinary weight with thinking men. The claim of the Democrats in Pennsylvania, and elsewhere, that the champion of home industries will be contemptuously brushed aside wherever this circular of the Industrial League is read.

If all the Democratic committees leave town without calling on John Kelly they promise to be trouble in November. Tilden has got his resolution of condolence, and as that is as far as the Democracy can go toward vindicating him he will doubtless make a pretty close calculation of its value to him when he is called upon to contribute to the campaign fund.

It will begin to dawn soon upon the Tilden crowd, who are just now having everything their own way, that the Tammany electoral ticket is kept in the field for a purpose. Dr. Felton, the Independent member of Congress from the VIIIth District, in a speech at Mareta, in that State, last week referred to General Garfield as follows: "I know General Garfield personally, have passed by a reserved opinion upon him, and he is a gentleman of good morals, social, clever, and has a grand intellect; intellectually he has no superior in the House. He is a good man, has a mind of inexhaustible resources, and I have not a word to say to detract from his integrity." When his political opponents refer to him in any slander-mongers to give over the hopeless task of trying to convince the people that General Garfield is a dishonest man!

The Democrats are making their third attempt to bamboozle the soldier vote. They will fail, as they have every time before.

The Democrats are apparently desirous of making Mr. Tilden a prominent figure in the campaign. Nothing would please the Republicans better. Next to electing Garfield President the chief object of the present campaign is to choose a Republican majority in the XLVth Congress. It will greatly lighten the task of the party if the Congressional contests are kept free from personal issues. It is not encouraging, therefore, to see men who have caused division and weakness heretofore pressing to the front and demanding that the party shall turn aside from its great object and address what they conceive to be their personal wrongs. In two of the Minnesota districts the situation is far from satisfactory. The candidates are running in a number of these counties, and have succeeded in giving a strong Republican district to the Democrats two years ago is again in the field. Minnesota should send a strong and able delegation to the next Congress, and doubtless will if the men who only wish to serve their selfish ambition are unceremoniously set aside.

Mr. William H. English's friend had better get him out of town as soon as possible. He is showing the demoralizing effect of the excitement he has gone through the past few days. In fact, he is proving himself to be one of those statesmen who "sleep over."

The Democrats have been making a good deal of noise the past few days, but they haven't scared the Republicans any.

That was a neat revenge Mr. Tilden took when he served up that collation for the obituary committee. He gave some of the members from the rural districts a tantalizing taste of what they lost when they defeated his nomination.

PERSONAL.

M. Victorien Sardou is said to have already received \$24,000 as the proceeds of "Daniel Robichaux." Prince Leopold will arrive in Portland on Saturday morning and proceed directly to Boston. The Custom House officials have been ordered to pass his luggage without examination. President Hayes does not, say Mrs. Hayes is said to have a sweet, old-fashioned voice, which she uses in church. She always walks to church, believing, it is reported, that it is wrong to ride there.

General Hancock is reported to be a rich man. Besides all his other property in Missouri, he has some excellent coal mines, which he refuses to sell, and does not at present care to open. Mr. Thomas Sherman, the son of the General, and Mr. Thomas Kernan, the son of the Senator, are, it is reported, about to return from England and enter the scholastic of the Society of Jesus at Woodstock College, Maryland. Captain Eads, California's new Consulting Engineer, has gone to that State, and will begin his work by making a thorough examination of the Sacramento River. He has declined the proposition of Don Pedro to accept the charge of the Brazilian Engineering Department, recommending, however, an American engineer, who has been appointed. Captain Eads expects to return from California in August, and will possibly go to his work in Port-au-Prince in the Autumn. Victor Hugo has lost his greyhound. Mme. Hugo possessed the animal for seventeen years; he was born in Belgium, and Victor Hugo had named him Séauat. He died at Hauteville House, which he had not left since the death of his mistress. On his collar was engraved the following distich: Je voudrais qu'un laïque eût mon remède. Mon chat l'a bien. Mon maître l'a vu. Mon nom est Séauat. He was buried in the garden of the poet's Summer residence. Baron J. J. Van den Wyngaert, president of the German Millers' Association, is visiting this country at the request of the German Government to inspect the various wheat-growing regions and the methods of milling. He praises Minnesota and Northern Dakota as the best wheat-growing States. He visited several farmers in Minnesota last week with General Sherman, and is quoted as saying: "In this little undergrowth the huge Eastern wheat merchants and elevator men are doing you. Your wheat comes to us so mixed with inferior grades that if it were not for the huge Eastern wheat crop, wheat not nearly so good to give the necessary strength to our flour."

ITHACA, N. Y., July 15.—A dispatch received here this morning announces the marriage at Berlin yesterday of Miss Jennie McGraw, daughter of the late Hon. John McGraw, of Ithaca, to Professor Willard Fleck of Cornell University. The ceremony took

place at the residence of A. D. White, United States Minister to Berlin.

LONDON, July 15.—A Berlin dispatch to The St. James Gazette says: "The Emperors of Austria and Germany will probably meet at Gastein, or on the way thither."

PROVINCIAL. R. I., July 15.—Secretary John Sherman and party were entertained this afternoon by Senator Burdick at his cottage in Bristol. Senator Arthur and three other gentlemen from Providence were present.

GENERAL NOTES.

Sallie Martha Brown Washington King Green Violet Ada Moore Thompson, the only daughter of an aged colored man in the Natural Bridge district, Virginia, included in the recent United States census.

The rate of increase in population of seventy-two cities in the United States during the decade is 34.80 per cent. Denver shows the maximum rate—61.4 per cent. The gain in San Francisco is nearly half as much as that of Brooklyn, and that of New-York is 6.91 more than the whole population of San Francisco. The following is a table showing absolute gains in population:

Table with 2 columns: City, Population. Rows for New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, etc.

The laws by which evictions for non-payment of rent are authorized have been on the statute-books in Ireland only thirty years. It was not until 1850 that Quarter Sessions were empowered to decree evictions for non-payment of rent, and it was not until 1870 that the power was given to other courts. The Attorney-General for Ireland in a recent debate laid stress on the fact that by the Roman civil law, and even the law of Scotland, if, through some supervening calamity, such as extreme inclemency of weather, a tenant's crop does not repay his labor and his seed, he is not liable for the rent. In one case, where the tenant's crop had been destroyed by a tremendous fall of hail, the Scotch courts held that he was not liable for the rent, and that he was entitled to the English law of Distress, as it applies to the land, is an unjust law. It gives the landlord a right accorded to no other creditor, for it permits him, by means of a short, easy and summary process, to obtain his rents without the expense and delay of legal proceedings. But it is generous itself compared with that under which the Irish tenant is liable, inasmuch as the law of England does not require a tenant to be evicted for non-payment of rent, but he cannot be turned out, except after the usual legal process, in Ireland, as in England, a tenant in arrears, or four months behind the time when his rent is ordinarily paid, he can be summarily evicted.

The report on spelling reform read this week at the meeting of the American Philological Society stated that resolutions in favor of a revised orthography had been passed by the State Teachers' Association of Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, New-York, New-Jersey, Ohio, Iowa, Missouri and Virginia, as well as by the American Institute of Instruction and other bodies of teachers. The Chicago Tribune had adopted the reform system. The rules prescribed by The Home Journal had been followed by The Herald, The Toledo Blade, The Burlington Herald, The Cleveland Leader, The Home Journal, The Albany Journal, The Type Founder and The Electrotype Journal had earlier modified their ways. The Independent, The Princeton Review, The New-England Journal of Education and many other journals admit amended articles. Other papers silently change the spelling of a word or two, as the Springfield Republican prints etiquet and program. It is stated that over 200 journals and periodicals in this country use a greater or lesser number of the corrected spellings. The Home Journal has issued a broadside of letters in favor of a better spelling from 100 representative writers, authors and scholars, including twenty-five printers at leading colleges and representatives of fifty colleges from Maine to California. The Boston Herald has published a collection of opinions. The House Committee on Education and Labor has appointed a commission to investigate and report upon the spelling of the public documents, with a view to its adoption by the Government and to recommend the Government of Great Britain. In England, also, there has been progress.

PUBLIC OPINION.

The Democratic party of New-York City is too timid to go to the front. Its current coalition is one of the most miserable and unprincipled of rings under the name of halls. [Rochester Herald (Ind.)]

The idea of speaking of Mr. English "in glowing terms" is a solemn reference to his "steadfast devotion to Democratic principles and the unswervingness of his private character." [Philadelphia Record]

It is amusing just now to hear some gentlemen here boasting of their principle, and exclaiming "we've got to win in a moment of it." They have no more principle than the wind.

THE DEMOCRATIC RECORD DISSECTED. It is amusing just now to hear some gentlemen here boasting of their principle, and exclaiming "we've got to win in a moment of it." They have no more principle than the wind.

AN INDEPENDENT OUTLOOK.

From a Washington Letter to The Boston Herald (Ind.) There are some people in Washington who think that General Hancock will be elected. N. Y. member of the Democratic party, who has been very active in his efforts to support him. This far in the campaign we have had extensive Republican victory in Oregon and a division in the Democratic party in California. The result was not so serious as it is now made permanent. It is not yet clear that Indiana will go to Hancock. It should be remembered that the friends of Senator McDonald and Mr. Hendricks, Mr. McDonald has been very successful in his efforts to secure the nomination of Vice-President, inasmuch as he would probably have a fl. of the vote. N. Y. member of the Democratic party, who has been very active in his efforts to support him. This far in the campaign we have had extensive Republican victory in Oregon and a division in the Democratic party in California. The result was not so serious as it is now made permanent. It is not yet clear that Indiana will go to Hancock. It should be remembered that the friends of Senator McDonald and Mr. Hendricks, Mr. McDonald has been very successful in his efforts to secure the nomination of Vice-President, inasmuch as he would probably have a fl. of the vote.

WHY HANCOCK SHOULD BE ELECTED. A visit was made to Mr. S. H. Lathin, of the Lathin & Road Power Company, an excellent Mr