

Amusements and Meetings Co-Night.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—2 and 8—"The Mascotte."
HAYEN'S 14TH STREET THEATRE—2 and 8—"Sam'l of
HAYEN'S NIBLO'S GARDEN—2 and 8—"Billie Taylor."
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—2 and 8:30—"The Profes-
WALLACE'S THEATRE—1:30 and 8—"The World."

METROPOLITAN CONCERT HALL—Concert.
PIER NO. 1—Concert.

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"ALDERNEY BRAND" COMPRESSED MILK.
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"ALDERNEY BRAND" COMPRESSED MILK is
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SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1881.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—The Victoria Australia Reform bill has
been passed by the Legislature. Sir Edward
Watkin has made a statement favorable to the
proposed Anglo-French tunnel. Mr. Lorillard's
colt Wallenstein has been sold to Archer his trainer.
The ex-President of Bulgaria has made an
appeal to Mr. Gladstone. The prospects of the
Irish Land bill are deemed better.

DOMESTIC.—There was no special significance in
yesterday's balloting of the legislative joint
convention. The Bradley investigation was ad-
vanced to Tuesday. In the State Senate a bill
to appropriate \$50,000 for continuing work on the
interior walls of the New Capitol was passed; the
nomination of Stephen Smith as Commissioner of
the State Board of Charities was confirmed. A
delegation of Virginia straight-out Republicans
called upon the President yesterday. The
Swepson Cotton Mills in Alamance County, N. C.,
were destroyed by fire. Greenfield, the wife
murderer, has again been sentenced to death.
Robert C. Winthrop delivered an oration at the un-
veiling of the statue of Colonel Prescott at Boston.
The Rev. Dr. George Sheldon is dead at
Princeton, N. J.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.—A crazy man tried to kill a
woman, and then shot himself, at Elizabeth, N. J.,
yesterday. A girl attempted to drown
herself because she could not pass
the examination for entrance to the Normal
College. General Grant and ex-Senators Platt
and Conkling arrived in this city. An un-
known man, apparently thirty-five years of age, was
found dead in Prospect Park. Gold value
of the legal-tender silver dollar (412½ grains, 86.95
cents. Stocks opened lower and weak, later recovered,
and closed strong.

THE WEATHER.—Tribune local observations in-
dicate warmer and fair or clear weather, preceded
by clearing weather and possibly an occasional
shower. Thermometer yesterday: highest, 63;
lowest, 58; average, 60½.

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.

Five steamers leave this port for Europe to-
day. All go crowded with American passen-
gers and loaded with American products, but
not one flies the American flag. How much
longer will we allow foreigners to reap the
rich harvest of our ocean carrying trade?

The fact that members of the Legislature
get a yearly salary and not a per diem allow-
ance is a slight consolation to the public,
which is looking on the performances at Al-
bany with growing impatience, but it must be
dreadfully aggravating to the members them-
selves.

The Government of the little Republic of
Uruguay has taken to suppressing newspapers
and imprisoning journalists as a means of per-
petuating its power. All the newspapers are
forbidden to discuss politics, and the foreign
legations are crowded with journalists hiding
from the authorities. Evidently the Uruguayan
Government is a corrupt and despotic affair,
and fears criticism. A revolution, which is the
South American remedy for political evils, may
be expected to break out any day.

It would be easy to manufacture some theory
adverse to our city school system on the basis
of the attempted suicide of the young girl
who jumped into the East River yesterday, be-
cause she had just failed to pass the examination
for admission to the Normal College; but any
such theory would have the weakness of all gen-
eralizing on isolated occurrences. The truth is,
not that the examination was too severe or that
the value of the prize of admission to the Col-
lege had been exaggerated in the lower school,
but only that the girl was excitable and un-
balanced, and was troubled with an ambition
out of proportion to her mental calibre. The
case is a curious one and a sad one, nevertheless.

We are apt to regard the oft-recurring agita-
tion for legislative measures to restrain the
liquor traffic as a peculiarity of American life.
Just at present, however, there is more public
interest shown in England than in this coun-
try in favor of vigorous governmental inter-
ference with liquor-selling. We have hereto-
fore referred to the recent vote in the House
of Commons on Sir Wilfrid Lawson's resolu-
tion in support of the principle of local option.
Yesterday the friends of the movement,
led by him, succeeded to the Government

the passage of an act prohibiting the further
issue of licenses for two years, pending more
thorough legislation on the subject. The re-
markable thing about this movement is the
great strength it shows in so conservative a
body as the British Parliament.

General Wickham and his delegation of Vir-
ginia Republicans who called on the President
yesterday are dissatisfied with the Mahone
State ticket, and are laboring to secure the
nomination of a "straight-out" Republican
ticket. This it is their right to do; but they
go much too far, if they are correctly reported,
in saying that a separate ticket will be put up
whether the Republican Convention decided to
nominate one or not. There are clearly two
opinions among the Virginia Republicans as to
the proper course for them to pursue this year,
and the only fair way for them to settle their
dispute is to submit it to their own State
Convention. For members of one element to
threaten in advance that they will go their
own way whether the Convention is with them
or not is a poor preparation for harmony and
for the success which can only come through
harmony.

The solemn and hitherto obscure member
from Cayuga who stopped the ballot at Al-
bany yesterday on a false pretence and made
a speech at tacking with charges of corruption
at the mouth of his Republican fellow-members,
must have been surprised at the sort of sensa-
tion his remarks created. The members treated
his performance as a broad farce, and at its
close crowded around him and congratulated
him with mock eulogy and ironical
laughter. It must have dawned upon
Tullith's mind then that he had made an ass
of himself. If he did not see by that time
that his speech was both silly and impudent
he must be a remarkably thick-headed
person. It is supposed that Mr. Conkling is
responsible for the speech, and the supposition
is by no means a strained one, for the tactics
of the ex-Boss seem to be to impugn the
motives of every man who refuses to vote for
him. This is an unmanly way of carrying on
a canvass, but Mr. Conkling is in a desperate
strait, and desperate men are seldom fair and
honorable.

The immigration returns show that the total
number of foreigners arriving at our ports
during the month of May with intent to set-
tle in the country was 117,182, making the
grand total for the eleven months of the cur-
rent official year 564,294. These figures are
unexampled in magnitude, and are exceedingly
suggestive. Since the 1st of last June we
have received a foreign population large
enough to make a first-class city or an entire
Western State. This vast influx of new ma-
terial has been absorbed without any appre-
ciable effect upon the labor market or upon
the general conditions of our social life. No-
thing could more strikingly show the great
prosperity of the United States. It is to be
hoped, however, that the remarkable move-
ment of large masses of foreigners to our
shores will slacken before long. We can
healthfully assimilate one or two hundred
thousand strangers annually, but when over
half a million come we may reasonably feel
some apprehension of the effect which will be
produced upon our public and private life.
We want to keep what is best in the American
character for the great nation of the future
which we are building up, and do not want it
swamped or badly diluted by too heavy an
overflow from abroad.

WASTING TIME.
The Republicans have cast a majority of
their votes in the Legislature for Mr. Depew,
and a plurality as to the short term for ex-
Vice-President Wheeler. Either of these can-
didates has received more votes than Messrs.
Conkling and Platt have received at any stage
of the balloting. The Senatorial deserters have
never gained in strength, but have gradually
declined from the first. They were supported by
one-third of the Republican members at the
outset, and are supported by a much smaller
number now. Still their adherents have power,
according to the votes thus far polled, to prevent
any election.

It is a matter of astonishment to sincere
Republicans outside the Legislature that a
majority has not yet been obtained for any
candidate. If these members care for the
success of the Republican party, it is often asked,
why are they throwing away their votes upon
impossible candidates? Why, indeed, are some
voting now for candidates who might, in cer-
tain contingencies, be elected? Do they not
know that their refusal to vote for the candi-
date who has the support of the majority of
the party, whether justifiable or otherwise,
will be used by other members as a reason for
refusing to vote for their favorite candidates?
There is but one course that is consistent with
fair dealing; when a candidate has the ma-
jority of Republican votes, give him the rest as
far as possible.

Most of the Administration members have
given their votes for the short term to Mr.
Wheeler. No man can say that there is any
personal objection to his election. He has been an
earnest and faithful member of the Republican
party. His methods he has at times condemned, as
other Republicans did in 1870. But the Republi-
can party would be a great deal better off to-day
if it had accepted and followed Mr. Wheeler's
opinion in some points of dispute. There is
no taint of dishonor about his candidacy, and
if the Republican members see fit to vote for
him, and against the Senators who ran away
from their post of duty, they can rest assured
that Mr. Wheeler will not bring that or any
other disgrace upon their decision.

It is time to say that the Republicans of this
State undoubtedly want this contest ended.
They are not blind to the possible conse-
quences of its continuance. They respect Mr.
Depew and Mr. Wheeler and others who
have been voted for, but they want this con-
test ended by the election of two true Rep-
ublican Senators. The Legislature could
have done this during the last week if it
had chosen. Mr. Depew was malignantly
and indecently assailed, and yet his
vote increased until, for several
days in succession, it embraced more than half
of the Republican members of the Legislature.
Good Republicans cannot see why, after that,
any Republican votes should have been cast
for any other candidate for the long term. Mr.
Wheeler now has the support of a larger num-
ber of Republicans for the short term than
anybody else. Constituents do not understand
why there should be any hesitation in concen-
trating Republican votes upon Mr. Wheeler.

In plain truth, the Republicans of this State
begin to think that their representatives in the
Legislature have a good many axes to grind.
Sometimes a legislator can serve his private in-
terests with honor and safety, but the growing
feeling is that members are trying to do this,
just now, at the sacrifice of the public in-
terests, the good of the State, and the
welfare of the party. It is very clear that
no public interest can be served by failing to
elect Senators this summer. If men stand
quarrelling about personal preferences to the
end of the session they may be very sure that

their Republican constituents will not hold
them guiltless. It is possible that the defeat
of any and all Republican candidates may be
caused by an unreasonable obstinacy in pre-
ferring one man to another. If that occurs it
will not be pleasant for the Republican mem-
ber who prevents the success of his party.
When he meets his constituents he will find
that they care nothing for Depew, or for
Wheeler, or for any other candidate, but will
never forgive the member who prevents the
election of any Republican, and so keeps the
Senate of the United States where Messrs.
Conkling and Platt put it, in a
deplorable condition.

LET THE CITY HALL PARK ALONE.

The plan to give up a part of the City Hall
Park for the uses of the Brooklyn Bridge is
not a good one. Encroachments on the too
scanty space reserved for parks should be
jealously resisted. The Mayor and Controller
seem inclined to favor the proposed sacrifice,
on the ground that it will be "such a little
one." They say that only a small part of the
park will be given up. True enough. But the
park is far too small already. Not a foot of
it can be spared. Public sentiment declared
itself emphatically against any devastation of
Central Park for a World's Fair. It should make
an earnest protest against any cutting down of
the mean and narrow space around our City Hall
to still meaner and narrower limits. The Con-
troller desires a fireproof building in place of
the Hall of Records for the keeping of impor-
tant papers. Let the new building be con-
structed if necessary, but do not demolish or
remove the old. It is precious from its his-
torical associations, and those associations
cluster about its present site.

There is really no reason why we should lay
waste our park and tear down a building
which was an important part of old New-York
and should be dear to the New-York of to-
day, for the benefit of the Brooklyn Bridge.
The bridge will not be such a priceless boon
to this city that everything should give
way to it. It seems likely to benefit
Brooklyn at the expense of New-York. So
great a work, if it is true, should have ample
approaches. But those approaches can be se-
cured by buying a sufficient area of private
property above Frankfort-st., and making a
broad plaza on both sides of the bridge road-
way. The cost might be heavy, but the result
would be much better than that of encroach-
ing upon the park. The Elevated Railway
station must go. The railway people will
make a hard fight of course. When they
ought not to be, it is extremely difficult to
dislodge them. Their spoliation of the
Battery Park is an instance in point,
and their impudent threat to destroy all
the fine trees on the route originally
laid out if the Park Commissioners should
insist on turning them out of the Bat-
tery grounds, is an illustration of that con-
tempt of public opinion and of the good of
the city which has marked so many of their
operations. But resist as they may there
should be no question about the removal of
their present City Hall station. With that ac-
complished, and with an intelligent plan for a
plaza above Frankfort-st., there would be no
objection for any attacks on the integrity of
the City Hall Park.

FOREIGN ANALOGIES AND CONTRASTS.

The analogies and contrasts of parliamentary
procedure in Europe are equally striking. If
political parties are unmanageable in Germany,
so are they in Austria and Italy. Public busi-
ness is as far in arrears, minorities are as fac-
tions in Vienna as in London. Mr. Gladstone,
who has absolute faith in parliamentary insti-
tutions, finds it as troublesome to make them
work as does Bismarck, who has never con-
sidered his dislike for them. In each of these
legislative centres, public interest in Govern-
ment measures drags because the factions are
allowed "to talk out the session." On the
other hand, in Paris, as in Pesth, the legisla-
tive processes are direct and rapid, there is
no block in the public business and every session
is crowned with positive results.

This comparison is suggested by the records
of European legislation for the half-year now
drawing to a close. At the head of the first
group stand the two German powers, whose
Parliaments have advanced within a fortnight.
At Berlin the two measures on the passage of
which the Chancellor had set his heart have
been hammered in the debates until they are
scarcely recognizable. He was forced to
renounce the intention of wreathe-
ing from Hamburg its constitutional rights
by imperial legislation, and to open ne-
gotiations with the Bureaucracy on their
own ground; but even after this compromise
the Reichstag separated without making an
appropriation for the incorporation of the city
in the Zollverein, or for the establishment of
the Economic Council. The other measure
was the Accident Insurance bill, the first of
a series of intricate schemes which he had
planned ostensibly for the benefit of the
disaffected classes. An amendment was
carried, whereby State contributions to the
poorer class of workmen were cut off. This
was the socialist feature which was de-
signed as a concession to the working classes, who
were promised insurance at the expense of
their employers and the poor rates. Other
changes were made in the interest of capital-
ists and the States before what was left of the
bill was finally approved. In the Austrian
Reichsrath the Coalition Ministry has busied
itself in creating a separate Bohemian univer-
sity, and in attempting to revise the electoral
law in the interest of the Czechs. The debates
have been interminable, the scenes extremely
disorderly, and the efforts of the Opposition to
thwart the will of the majority most deter-
mined. Toward the close of the session the
entire Left, comprising nearly one-half of the
House, repeatedly withdrew from the session
in a body and brought the proceedings to a
standstill.

In the same group of States is Italy, where a
Ministry goes down whenever there is a flurry
of excitement over a fanciful loss of prestige
abroad, and where the debates over the crisis
tax and electoral reform are conducted by the
Premier only to be reopened by another; and
directly behind Italy is Great Britain, where
the Commons allow a turbulent faction to ob-
struct for weeks a measure which has received
the approval of four-fifths of the members,
and where a reform bill which has secured a
vote of two to one on its second reading is
hung up in committee to dry, while fifteen
hundred amendments are under consideration.
The block in the Commons has become so
serious that it is almost impossible to dispose
of public business of the first importance.
This paralysis is described by *The Economist*
as a chronic disease, rather than "an accident-
al or temporary disability." "The House," it
adds, "is attempting to do the work of the
'nineteenth century with the tools of the six-
teenth, while the traditional understanding
'by which every member bound himself not
'to take advantage of its antiquated proceed-
ure has ceased to exist.' It is certainly a
remarkable fact that the oldest and most

highly organized legislative assembly in this
group of States should be the one that is most
easily blocked.

If we turn now to the second group, it will
be to mark a strong contrast. The Hungarian
Parliament was closed a fortnight ago after
enacting a new criminal code, a bankruptcy
law, a series of measures for the conversion of
the debt, a naturalization code, a uniform po-
lice law, a number of important railway mea-
sures, and a great body of practical legislation,
all within an incredibly short period. The
record of the French Chambers is even more
remarkable. Since the Republicans have
been entrenched in office nearly every
department of administration has been re-
organized—the army, finance, the schools,
the courts, the municipalities—and general
measures of the broadest scope and the highest
importance have been passed in rapid suc-
cession. When a President is to be elected or
the legislative capital moved, a half-hour suffi-
ces; and when a fundamental change in the
electoral law is contemplated, a single after-
noon's discussion in either Chamber disposes
of the recommendations of the Committee. The
French Chambers share with the Hungarian
Parliament the reputation of being the best
working legislative machine in Europe. The
processes are more rapid, there is less friction,
and the gross amount of work performed by
them is greater than can be counted upon in
the other States. On the whole, the action
seems slowest in London and quickest in Paris.
If British legislators drive in a lumbering
stage-coach, loaded outside and in, with all
four wheels clogged whenever there is a change
of grade, the Senators and Deputies of France
are swinging around the sharpest curves and
trundling over an uncertain roadbed in a
lightning express train.

THE CENTRE OF ALL THINGS.

Isn't there a bare possibility—we mean to
suggest it with becoming reverence, and with
no purpose of treating an unimportant great
man with anything like levity—but isn't it
just barely possible that all the political move-
ments of the past six or eight years have
not circled round the intense personality of
ex-Senator Conkling? Granted that the sleep-
less malevolence of "that man from Maine"
has pursued with restlessness and untiring
energy this great man; that he has had no other
earthly object these many years than to fol-
low and worry and haffle the object of his
envenomed hate; that he has bought up almost
the entire press of the country, and is in the
habit of writing and inciting anti-Conkling arti-
cles in the daily and weekly newspapers he
owns and controls; that he appointed himself
Secretary of State for the sole purpose of
thwarting Mr. Conkling in his patriotic en-
deavor to harmonize and strengthen the Rep-
ublican party; that he has been the toad
at the ear of the American people whis-
pering mean things about the great states-
man of the period—all this being granted,
is it not possible, we repeat, that Mr. Conkling
may not have so entirely occupied the thoughts
of all other men that some things may have
gone on that did not relate solely and ex-
clusively to Mr. Conkling. It does not seem
to us irrelevant to imagine that social and
political movements and the operations of na-
ture might take place without immediate refer-
ence to Mr. Conkling and his plans. We
cannot bring ourselves to believe that upon
every event in human progress the first ques-
tion asked by all mankind is, "How will this
affect the Hon. Roscoe Conkling?" Indeed, if
the world should come to an end to-day, as
has been confidently predicted, we put on
record now—for there will be no opportunity
later—our belief that it will not be because
the Hon. Roscoe Conkling has been disappointed
in the way things are going on.

But this does not seem to be the opinion of
Mr. Conkling's devotees. In their belief, all
political and social movements, and pretty
much all the operations of nature, revolve
around his stately figure. General Grant gives
expression to this singular conception in his
latest published interview. Being inquired of
as to his views upon the apparent topic, he
said he believed "the whole thing was fixed
long ago" to injure the great man's feelings
and hurt his friends. Ex-President Hayes was
in the movement, and "that man from Maine"
was of course, "Robertson's appointment,"
he says, "I am sure was settled before March 4—
yes, before the Chicago Convention." How
much further back than the Convention he
dates the conception of this infamous outrage
upon Mr. Conkling we do not know, but he
expresses an understanding that it was one of those
evil-doing schemes that malignant nature
likes that "that man from Maine" delight
in executing and working out through years
of poisonous trickery and slowly eliminating
deceit. In the minds of General Grant and
others of the ex-Senator's worshippers, it seems
a reasonable supposition that the whole course
of political events, so far as it could be con-
trolled by "that man from Maine," was di-
rected with the sole view of insulting and
humiliating Mr. Conkling. This nomination of
Robertson was agreed upon in the secret coun-
cils of the conspirators, we know not how long
ago. Still, he says, "I do not think Blaine has
personally said anything to Garfield in the
matter." He thinks Blaine wanted to be in a
position where he could say he had not inter-
fered with appointments; and so, with mar-
vellous cunning, he refrained from asking the
appointment, but so managed it that the Presi-
dent could not do otherwise than make it. He
dictated the appointment without ever saying
a word to the President about it. The char-
acter of "that man from Maine" seems, in this
view of it, to be without a parallel in the his-
tory of human phenomena, as a combination
of malice, revenge, foresight and low cunning.

It may all be, "That man from Maine"
may be the monster of wickedness that Gen-
eral Grant and Mr. Conkling obviously believe
him to be, and it may be that the humiliation
of Mr. Conkling is the result of this long, la-
borious and intricate patient plotting. And yet
we venture timidly, and not irreverently, to
suggest that it is not absolutely impossible
one or two things have gone on in this world
since Mr. Conkling arose and began to shine
upon it that have not related entirely in their
incipit and progress to him or his beneficent
plans for the government of mankind. We
have repeatedly given him credit for being
great—very great—magnificent. Still we must
insist, firmly yet respectfully, that the universe
does not revolve around him, and that all the
acts of men and the processes of nature
do not hinge upon him and his plans alone.

BURIAL EXPENSES.

Is there any vocation which is not open to
woman? In Philadelphia there is a lady un-
dertaker—at least there is a lady who has undertaken
to "learn the business." She has taken lessons
in the Orphan Court; and a lecture which
was read to her by Judge Hanna is interesting,
not only to undertakers throughout the country,
but also to executors and administrators and
to heirs and legatees. A young unmarried woman
died, leaving as her estate a share in a dwelling
house worth about \$700; also a brother and sister,
who, naturally, were entitled to inherit. An aunt
of the deceased, with whom she had resided, confided

the arrangements for the funeral to the "lady un-
dertaker" without consulting the brother and sister,
or imposing any restrictions on the amount to be
expended. On the contrary she said: "You need
not spare any expense; for though there is no
money now, it will be all right after awhile." A
lavish display was accordingly made. But when
the bill of the undertaker was rendered the brother
and sister objected that so much expense was
wholly disproportionate to the small amount of the
estate. And the Court sustained the objection and
cut the bill down from \$354 to \$100. At last ac-
counts the undertaker was looking for the aunt
with a view to friendly conversation as to pay-
ment of the balance.

Sarcasm is not common in court opinions, and is
therefore the more pungent when it is the duty of
Judge Hanna, after explaining that it is the duty of
the executor or administrator to bury the deceased,
but that only a reasonable and moderate sum, pro-
portioned to the value of the property left and con-
sistent with the rights and interests of heirs or
legatees, will be allowed in the settlement of the
estate, criticised what had been done very se-
verely.

In the case the undertaker was authorized to use her
own pleasure, and she acted with the most commend-
able regard for her own interest. She furnished an
elegant casket, covered with velvet, and of a
moderate cost, valued at \$175; the remains of the deceased
were lastly shrouded at a cost of \$50; an array
of ten carriages conveyed the admiring neighbors and the
family of one brother and two sisters to the last resting
place at a cost of \$30; black plumes, mourning bands
and gloves; and, lastly, unfortunately for the heirs, it
cost the poor girl, whose little patrimony was
fast disappearing, was garlanded with flowers, at a cost
of \$18; and a cost of \$544 she was borne to her
grave. It is contrary to law, the teaching of religion
and the mandates of its ministers, and must be severely
reprimanded.

The press has often, in terms less severe but suffi-
ciently distinct, reproved the tendency toward
wasteful expenditure at funerals, especially in the
large cities. Those who are spending their own
money cannot of course be controlled. But it is
fully understood that expenditures for which an
executor or administrator expects to be reimbursed
from the estate is controlled by law, and must pos-
sibly be limited to what is economical and prudent.

The trial of the keepers of certain infamous resorts
in Six-Haven, has been deferred. Officials in the
District-Attorney's office explain that the delay is
due to a mistake. But this is a bad matter to blun-
der out. The men, three in all, whom there are more
in the city after, have been able to evade punish-
ment for a long time through peculiar influences with
the police and with the Ex-Senator. In past
years some substantial cases of the District-Attorney
have shown a suspicious lack of zeal in pushing
cases of the kind. Mr. Rollins owes it to himself as
well as to the community to see that there are no
more blunders in prosecuting these cases, and that
the present ones shall be vigorous as well as prompt.

The week ends with no fresh sensation save one of
increased popular disgust with Conklingism.

General Grant continues to talk with a fluency
and recklessness which seem to indicate a determi-
nation to furnish a companion for Conkling's case of
suicide.

If Conkling were to resign he might allow Platt to
flout a very tight.

General Grant at last gives boldly his real reason
for his sympathy with Conkling. "Robertson knew
that if my nomination could be prevented he would
be Collector of New-York." There we have it,
Robertson, "prevented my nomination," that is
what makes all this disturbance. He made the third
turn to me; therefore it is the duty of every
third turner from Grant down to Garfield to oppose
Robertson's advancement even if they smash the
Republican party.

Why does Conkling remain in the field? Because
he wishes to betray his party to the Democrats.
Every man who votes for him, every man who votes
for a candidate who cannot be elected, and every
man who votes for adjournment without an election,
works with Conkling in the interest of the Demo-
cratic party. Let their constituents reason with
them on their conduct.

Grant's good taste in speaking of President Gar-
field shines luminously in the following observa-
tions to a Pittsburg reporter on Thursday: "Gar-
field is a man without backbone—a man of fine abil-
ity, but lacking stamina. He wants to please every-
body, and is afraid of incurring the enmity of any
body, and is afraid of himself. Is it so? Do Brady
and the Star Route thieves take that view? Do Conk-
ling and Platt take that view? Haven't they dis-
covered all the skeletons in their case for? If
not, what is the matter?"

There will be no third termism or bossism in the
National Republican Convention in 1881. The
dead come not back.

All the Democrats think the Legislature ought to
adjourn. That is proof enough of the folly of doing
so.

When Conkling sided with Grant and Simons
against the Republican party of Massachusetts, the
full Congressional delegation from Massachusetts,
save Butler, and the two Senators from Massachu-
setts, were not present. The Massachusetts
Senators did not feel called upon to throw up their
commissions in a pet and go home and turn the politics
of their State bottom upwards. Possibly they
were not in a mood to do so. New-York
fourfold would occupy as large a place in history
as those of Conkling and Platt.

Even Grant admits that Conkling cannot be
elected by this Legislature. He certainly cannot be
by any other Legislature. If nothing else is set-
tled by this long-winded his political annihilation
is. The Conkling spirit has been eliminated forever
from the arena of American politics.

It will be necessary presently for the Conkling-
ites to start some sort of story about Mr. Wheeler.
As he has set more votes than Conkling in a
Conkling Legislature must necessarily be a bold,
bad man—if he is not a wholesale briber.

The Star Route thieves have been Conkling and
Platt's most strident defenders. It is not at all sur-
prising, therefore, to hear that Conkling and Platt
are on their way to the Court to defend the
thieves. Both were anxious to preserve harmony in
the party by having their own way.

Bogus bribery and Bogus butter have both failed
to recede the ex-President. What will be the next
greatest effort of his life?

PERSONAL.

Ex-Secretary Richard Thompson has nearly fin-
ished his book on "The History of Protection."

Mrs. Garfield will arrive at one of the quietest
of the Long Branch hotels to-day, accompanied by
the President and by Dr. Boynton and his wife. The
Garfield children will go to the Soldiers' Home.

The Hon. Emory Speer, of Georgia, the youngest
member of the House of Representatives, is about to
marry to a Washington lady, the daughter of an
eminent physician.

"Don't cry 'Vive Gambetta!'" said that judicious
Frenchman at a village fête the other day. "I shall
be reproached again to-morrow with your acclama-
tion, and I have only one wish, and that is to hear
you shout, 'Vive la République!'"

In order, at 9 o'clock he went up again and con-
fected proof sheets till breakfast time. From 8
o'clock till 9 he worked for the *Journal des Femmes*,
and from 3 till 6 at the dictionary. At 8 he re-
ceived an anonymous note, which he read, and
said, "I am glad to hear that you are well, and
that you are still at work." He worked again at the dic-
tionary till 6 o'clock, and then he went to bed.

Mr. Frederick Douglass visited on Tuesday
the estate of Edmund Lloyd in Maryland, whence he de-
parted as a very fifty-six years ago. He was re-
ceived with the greatest courtesy and kindness by
the great-grandson of his former owner, and on
entering the old hall where he had been played as
a slave-boy he was invited to partake of the hospi-
talities of the house. Mr. Douglass was visibly af-
fected at the great kindness and consideration
shown him, and drank the health of the family. It
became noised about among the colored people that
Mr. Douglass had arrived, and on his return to the
boat he was met by a number of the descendants of
the old slaves with whom he had been acquainted
when a boy. In conversation with them he revived
many of the early incidents of his life. Mr. Edmund
Lloyd and his wife accompanied Mr. Douglass back
to the cutter, and after an expression of his gra-
titude to them, and a "God bless him," for their
kindness, they departed.

THE TORONTO, Ont., June 17.—A cable dispatch to *The
Evening Telegram* from London says Sir John A.
Macdonald took luncheon with the Princess Louise
at Kensington Palace yesterday. It is said in well-
informed circles that the Princess Louise has seen
the last of Canada and that the Marquis of Lorne
will return to England some time in the Autumn.

GENERAL NOTES.

"Medican man's gun shootee pretty good"
was the patronizing observation with which Yung Ko
returned their weapon to a group of astonished mil-
lions at Carson City, Nev., after making five successive
bullets on the 20th range.

Archibald Campbell, of Newport, Cumber-
land County, N. J., died last Friday, age eighty-six.
Twelve children, one hundred grandchildren and forty
great-grandchildren attended his funeral, unless some
one has been obliterated.

The cork-leg with which Santa Anna re-
placed the member relinquished after the battle of Vera
Cruz, in 1827, and which he left behind him in his hasty
flight from Cerro Gordo, has been returned to Sergeant
J. M. Gill, of Perry, Ill., by whom it was originally
captured.

It is not surprising that the City Council of
such a busy and prosperous place as Atlanta, Ga., should
pass an ordinance to prevent cows from roaming at will
through the streets, nor that the members thereof
should be annoyed at hearing themselves on this account
called in to give reasons for the ordinance in the public
view of the citizens. According to one of the speakers on
this occasion the prohibitory decree is the dictation of a
catholic aristocracy, the issue is between flowers and
milk, between the rich man's dooryard and the poor
man's sustenance, and Nero, who hid while Rome
was burning, was not a greater tyrant than the members
of the City Council. Councilman Jones, who was present,
forthwith proceeded to conciliate the workmen before
him by proposing that some one should suffer his