should ever have been seriously compared with "Paradise Lost," the most vital characteristic of which is that it combines the sublimity of what may be called Semitic ideas with Hellenic definiteness and repose. To be just to Klopstock's contemporaries, who fancied that Germany had produced an epic poet of the foremost rank, we must remember the circumstances amid which the first cantos of "The Messiah" appeared. At that time the literature of Germany was thoroughly trivial. Klopstock at least attempted to reflect in poetry some of the loftiest facts relating to man and nature. Moreover, although he owed much to the influence of Milton, he was in the main an independent writer; and his example encouraged others to have confidence in their own impulses.—St. James's Gazette.

THE TRIBUNE FRESH AIR FUND.

Previously acknowledged	$2,370 31
Proceeds of a fair held on Murray Hill, New-York City, by two little girls, age six and eleven years	57 23
Berks County, Penn.	25 00
Knox Memorial S. S., Brooklyn, E. D.	20 00
Central M. E. S. S., Brooklyn, E. D.	10 00
George and Walter, Mount Tabor, N. J.	10 00
Albert B. Jube	5 00
Lady friend, New-York City	5 00
M. T.	5 00
E. F. F., Portland, Me.	5 00
A. P. F.	3 00
A. J. B., Brooklyn Heights, N. Y.	3 00
Mrs. E. S. Starr	3 00
H. A. B.	10 00
Ira W. Wheeler	5 00
I. and L.	3 00
Total, July 8, 1882	$2,539 54

THE SCIENCE OF HEALTH.

SECOND DAY'S SESSION OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF SANITARY AND RURAL IMPROVEMENT.

[FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

WARWICK WOODLANDS, Greenwood Lake, July 8.—Nature has made a sanitarium of Greenwood Lake; for this reason no more appropriate place could have been selected for the pioneer meeting and organization of the National Association of Sanitary and Rural Improvement. This morning several new faces were seen at the opening of the second day's session in the cool and breezy pavilion on the bluff. In the absence of Professor Watson, Dr. A. N. Bell, M. D., Editor of *The Sanitarian*, was made temporary chairman, and spoke briefly of the school hygiene.

Dr. J. W. Pinkham, of Montclair, read a paper on "Horseback Riding versus Malaria." "The science of to-day," said Dr. Pinkham, aided by the imagination of the people, ever seeking the causes of phenomena, has peopled the earth with microscopic forms—whose principal office seems to be to produce disease. Every disease has its peculiar germ; strange to say, the morbific germ which produces pain after eating green apples has not yet been discovered, but a German professor is said to be on its track and we shall no doubt soon hear that it has been captured. It has not yet been discovered what part these microscopic organisms play in the production of disease, while it has been conclusively demonstrated that in most diseases other causal factors are necessary. Notwithstanding this fact there is a universal tendency especially in the popular mind, to make germs responsible for nearly every thing pathological. Diagnosis has become a popular pastime. When a person finds himself 'out of sorts' he thinks at once that the germs are after him, and he immediately informs his physician that he has a touch of malaria and inquires if a little quinine will not be the thing for him to take. In nine cases out of ten the physician agrees with the diagnosis and treatment proposed by the patient. A person who has a little malaria about him, and who is not the possessor of a bottle of quinine, is considered as decidedly behind the times."

The speaker believed that more than half the diseases which are ascribed to malaria are due to other causes, and largely to a lack of physical exercise. To meet this lack horseback-riding was prescribed as the most beneficial of all physical exercise, particularly adapted to men of sedentary habits. Health without a sufficient amount of exercise is impossible. Equally true is it that health without recreation is impossible. Horseback exercise furnishes both; it rests and invigorates the mind while it stimulates to healthy activity every function of the body. It gives exercise without effort. What is wanting in this to make a perfect prescription for many ailments is supplied by the pure air and the sunlight, and the stimulus the mind receives, from the sense of motion and from the ever-varying beauties of the sky and the landscape.

Mr. Bayles said his concurrence with the speaker was evidenced by the fact that his saddle-horse is named "Sanitary." Mrs. Hooker said that Connecticut is full of malaria; she believed with Dr. Pinkham, in excelling disease by health.

Chairman Bell said that the bicycle ranks next to horseback-riding in its benefits.

James C. Bayles spoke informally of the excellent work accomplished by the Town Improvement Society of East Orange. "A few intelligent citizens," he said, "can accomplish almost anything proper or desirable if they have a definite purpose in view and keep at it."

After a recess for dinner, the subject of village improvement was discussed with special reference to water supply.

Dr. W. H. Newell spoke briefly on "Adulteration of Food." In Jersey City, he said, they are now fighting the Board of Aldermen to get an ordinance passed requiring that the milkmen be registered. The use of skimmed milk was also discussed.

In the evening the conference met in the reception rooms of the Club House. A paper by Frederick Law Olmsted on "Tree Planting in Streets and Parks," was read in part by the secretary. "If man is not to live by bread alone, what is better worth doing well," he asked, "than the planting of trees with a view to producing great bodies of leafage? There are not many towns that present a single example of a well-planted tree. I know of only one in all the country in which a well-considered system has been generally, or even extensively carried out." That single exception is the city of Washington which now has over 100,000 trees. Public opinion is even more uneducated in the matter of parks than the planting of trees; the former are now as much a part of the sanitary apparatus of a large town as aqueducts and sewers."

Mrs. Hooker spoke on "Woman and Household Sanitation." She said that as the men are almost always away from the house the women should have a complete practical education in sanitary matters. She then described the kind of a home a baby should be brought up in, with due regard to its health and proper development. Francis Fuller, who arrived this evening, spoke on "Sanitary Cooking."

FASHION NOTES.

The newest canes for gentlemen have hammered copper heads.

The European bathing dresses without sleeves are adopted here by ladies who swim well.

Large Leghorn hats with white and yellow plumes are most popular because they can be worn with costumes of any of the colors now in vogue.

Venetian lace in patterns like those of rose point is the most elegant trimming for the Canton crape dresses worn at summer receptions.

The latest large London hat, called the Langtry, has marabout feathers set in a soft fluffy puff on the edge of the brim.

Many of the cotton satines that are too striking and bizarre for dresses to be worn in the city will be effective for country toilets.

The prettiest bias mantle is the double fichu of guipure net with a full frill of the lace on its edges, and black velvet ribbon bows to tie it in front.

Madepolam is the new French fabric for "washing" dresses. It is stamped with figures in bright colors, or else it is plain cream white.

Just as beaded trimmings are losing favor and are about to be relegated to the Indians who first wore them, it is announced that real gold beads, real turquoises and pale amber beads are in vogue in Paris.

Tea-gowns have Watteau over dresses of large figured foulard, with a skirt of crevette (shrimp) colored satin trimmed with puffs and white lace. Bows of dark red velvet ribbon trim the corsage and sleeves.

White Chudidah cloth dresses, with old blue or dull red velvet collar and cuffs, are worn at summer hotels by ladies whose fair complexion will admit such a trying toilette.

Small boys wear scarlet coats of hussar cloth over their white kilt suits at the watering-places. There are frogs of black cord up the front of the jacket. A red Turkish fez completes the costume.

Merchants predict that the taste for embroidered dresses will increase next season, and some economical persons think it well to buy embroidered cashmere dresses for next winter at their present reduced prices.

Large white mull shawls with embroidery in each corner and some block figures of drawn work are worn by ladies in the country at church, on the piazza and in open carriages.

The genuine India muslin, as glossy as silk, and diaphanous like gauze, is worn by English women of wealth, who import it directly from India. A batiste skirt is worn beneath this fabric, and both these are mounted on a silk skirt in order to bring out its finest effect.

Hatters who import their novelties from London lead the fashions here in round hats for ladies. These hats are of very fanciful shapes laden with feathers, and are worn with severe costumes made by tailors in styles copied from English dresses.

A CHILD RUN OVER AND KILLED.

Eugene W. Parker, age two, of No. 38 Stanton-st., was run over and killed at Stanton and Eldridge-sts. by a lager-beer wagon driven by Christian Haug, of No. 116 Ludlow-st. Haug was arrested.

A FAILURE IN FRANKFORD.

PHILADELPHIA, July 8.—Morris R. Strand & Son, cotton goods manufacturers at No. 4,151 Main-st., Frankford, have failed for an amount variously estimated at from $80,000 to $100,000.

LONDON GOSSIP.

AN ENGLISHMAN'S NOTES ON ENGLISH TOPICS.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, June 24.

The great Hamilton Palace sale, which is still the talk of the town, has so far caused great disappointment to the ducal vendor. His friends and gossips as well as the legion of art-crazy folks, had talked up the value of the collection until one was deafened with nonsensical prophecies. The balloon was rudely pierced when the great Rubens, "Daniel in the Lions' Den," went for less than 5,000 guineas. It was said at one time that it would fetch 40,000, and a severe political economist was groaning to me beforehand over the presumed intended atrocity of devoting so much public money to its purchase for the National Gallery. But when it came, as it did, to betting on the price the picture would fetch, the boldest betters did not talk of more than £10,000 or £12,000, and many "ponies" were betted that it did not fetch 10,000, 9,000, 8,000 and 7,000 guineas. Below 6,000 the "bears," or betters in the "short" interest, would not go; but all won "with a lot in hand." A similar fiasco occurred in the case of the Marie Antoinette furniture. The Duke of Hamilton expected as much as £20,000 for the table alone, the fact being that somebody had told him the story of the marvellous Marie Antoinette cabinet, inlaid with plaques of the finest old Sevres *pâte tendre*, which, after being valued for probate at £2,000, fetched after a dozen years £20,000. But the Duke forgot that old Sevres entered into the composition of the cabinet aforesaid, and that a set of three chimney ornaments of rose Dubarry fetched 10,000 guineas at Christie's. The beautiful Riesener work is only marqueterie of the best kind, with ormolu mounts by Gouthiere, whose finest work in this country is in the private apartments in Windsor Castle. So the three Marie Antoinette articles did not fetch 15,000 guineas between them, or only three-quarters the price expected for one. Yet everybody thinks the prices extravagantly high. The Duke himself knows nothing of such matters, and perhaps believes what he is told. The estimate of a million for the total, including the library, has now sunk to half that amount, and people shrug their shoulders at the pictures by the old masters.

The truth is, that owing to the rank of their owner, the historic associations of Hamilton Palace and other things, the pictures have become, as an eminent auctioneer once wrote about some wine that had been bricked up in a cellar, "invested with a romantic interest." But a picture which looks well on the walls of an historic palace does not appear to equal advantage in an auction room. There is very little sale for religious subjects, unless they are genuine masterpieces of the painter, and almost the same may be said of mythological subjects. Some time ago I asked a smart dealer in old masters what was intended in a picture representing one nude man depriving another of his last and closest covering, to wit, his skin. "Sir," said the man, "that depends on the taste and fancy of the purchaser. If he happens to be a religious gent he can call it 'The Martyrdom of Saint Bartholomew,' but if so be as he is a friend of Mr. Swinburne's and goes in for 'the noble, the nude and the nautique,' it will do just as well for 'Apollo and Marsyas.'" This man made a false quantity in pronouncing Marsyas, but he will get on in the world nevertheless.

The high price of modern masters has tolled the knell of old ones, except when the specimen happens to be very well preserved and very fine in its kind. Among the really fine pictures in the country houses of England is an enormous amount of rubbish, collected by the ancestors of the present generation when they made what was called the "grand tour." Some of my own grandfather's collecting fetched at the hammer as little as ten per cent of the price originally paid for them. The fact is that the objects of pictorial decoration have changed, and that except a few fanatics nobody cares for St. Lawrence on the gridiron, or St. Bartholomew when half flayed alive. No doubt such pictures rejoiced the soul of the Duke of Alva and persons of his type, but now the only old master whose work fetches fabulous prices is Greuze. The sweetly innocent face of his especially depraved wife, painted by the doting artist, always brings its thousands sterling, in Paris or in London. Of the modern masters, Meissonnier, Millais and Munkacsy, of the living, bring as good a price as Landseer and Millet among the dead. As I pointed out some time ago, all but the finest specimens fetch worse prices than they did half a dozen years ago. The reason is simply that fairly good art is plentiful and grows more abundant every day. Twenty years ago, ready money was greatly in excess of art production, but the balance has been at least partially redressed.

Artistic folk have been complaining, for the last three days, of the narrow space of the Court of Exchequer, in which Baron Huddleston has been trying the case of alleged libel against Mr. Belt, the sculptor. Long reports will come by this mail of an extremely interesting trial, not only from its intrinsic but its relative value, as showing the way in which the art of sculpture is regarded. The alleged libel was published in *Vanity Fair*, and was written, it seems, by Mr. Lawes, a brother-sculptor of Mr. Belt's, and maintained that Mr. Belt was not a sculptor at all, but a mere tradesman who passed himself off for an artist, and an dorsed others who were really artists to do his work for him. To understand thoroughly how difficult it is to repel such an accusation, one must know how the art of sculpture is carried on. The majority of sculptors do not even claim to use the chisel themselves, but only to make the clay model from which plaster cast, marble or bronze may be fashioned. It is not pretended that they ever touch the marble—the idea that the master-hand gives the finishing touches being purely popular, and like many other popular beliefs and traditions, erroneous. Painters laugh at sculpture as an art, alleging that it is a process of manufacture in which it is impossible to tell where the master leaves off and the man begins; and I must confess that from my own knowledge I am inclined to agree with the painters. I have the run of every studio worth seeing, and while I often see the painters paint, very rarely see the chief sculptors model. There are always several high-class workmen about, who are alleged to be helping in building up the "core," in preparing for castings, and other mechanical operations. But I have seen these men, who are paid £3 or £4 per week, hard at work modelling busts in the clay. I am not insinuating that the sculptor who signs the work could not do this himself. This would be absurd, as Mr. Boehm, R. A., is famous as a modeller from the life, and actually took his clay down to Lord Rosebery's place, Dalmeny, in order to model a bust of Mr. Gladstone while he was staying there. Mr. Birch and Mr. Thorneycroft may also be seen at work modelling from the life at any time. On the other hand, it is said openly that Lord Ronald Gower's sculpture is done entirely by his Italian workmen, and that Count Gleichen, the Queen's nephew, has a very clever German assistant. To a certain extent this assistance is avowed—the real secret, like that between the horse and his rider, being between master and servant. The question, in whom is the artistic mind, is that now at issue between Mr. Belt and his detractors, who allege that he is a mere workman, who, by his own impudence and the influence of friends, has been enabled to set up as a sculptor and acquire considerable reputation.

Mrs. Cavendish Bentinck and other ladies of great social influence have endeavored to excite sympathy for Mr. Belt on the ground that he is a young and self-taught man, struggling against every kind of prejudice. These lady advocates go a great deal too far. Whatever may be thought of the aristocratic prejudices of English society, it is perfectly liberal and democratic in one respect—it never inquires into the pedigree of an artist when his work approves him worthy of that title. It is well understood that the artists of to-day no more spring from the aristocracy than did Andrea del Sarto or Tintoretto from the patricians of their native towns, and none but the vulgar "half bred ones" would sneer at a painter who blundered in his quantities or a sculptor who floundered in his spelling. There is no prejudice against Mr. Belt because he was a poor boy, brought up in one of the Baroness Burdett-Coutts's schools in Westminster, or because he worked afterward in a printing office, and then for a pound a week in Foley's studio. All this would, on the contrary, be in his favor, if his manner and talk were not altogether insufferable. I know him, and must say that no language can convey an idea of his odious appearance and conversation. He is one of those fat-faced, thick-lipped young men, who speak as if their tongues were too large for their mouths. The matter of his talk is self-assertive, impudent, vulgar and affected to a maddening degree. He never speaks of anybody under the rank of a duchess. My impression is that he has been petted and spoiled by a few great ladies, who have quite turned his head. In consequence of this vanity and folly he is actually loathed by the profession. Not a single man will say a good word for him. Now, I am far from thinking that a person must be devoid of talent because he is hateful in manner and abhorred by everybody in his own profession. Men of this type have succeeded at the bar, and it is by no means certain that the modest reticence prescribed by "good form" will help anybody to make his way in the world. But Mr. Belt is unendurable. As the French lady said of the man who was proved to be a good patriot, a good son, a good husband and a good father, "*Alors il n'a qu'une faute. Il est insupportable.*"

Apropos of making one's way in the world, Mr. T. H. S. Escott, who has been, from the first, Mr. Edmund Yates's assistant Editor of *The World*, and is, I am told, the writer of the "Letters to Eminent Persons," signed "Kosmos," is to succeed Mr. John Morley as editor of *The Fortnightly Review*. Mr. Escott also writes a great deal for *The Standard*, and is believed to have been the author of the interval of Liberalism which occurred to that new-paper last year.

Mrs. Langtry may well afford to pay more than a hundred pounds for a special train to bring her from Edinburgh to London. The "takings" nightly at Liverpool were £270, a great deal more than Liverpool has ever paid to anybody except Sarah Bernhardt. The clever manager who offered to give Mrs. Langtry £100 a night for three months regrets that he did not secure her, and estimates her earnings for her first year on the stage at £10,000, including her just-concluded engagements. This is more than any other actress, singer or dancer has ever made in modern times.

Lady Wilde is greatly delighted that the æsthetic Oscar is coming home for a little while before going to Japan.

Captain Burton, the intrepid visitor of Mecca and Medina, is now in London, busy with a literary venture. He looks very little older than he did twenty years ago, and is as good company as ever, a delightful polyglot *raconteur*. His story of how he killed the Arab spy is charming. "An Arab more or less," he will remark, "can make no difference." His wife, Mrs. Isabel Burton, is the most agreeable of literary ladies, for she never "talks shop," as nearly all the others do.

The two Coquelins, just now playing admirably at the Gaiety Theatre, are very popular in London. They are natives of Boulogne, speak excellent English, and are very "clubable." Of course they have been made honorary members of every literary and artistic club in London.

Sir Theodore Martin, who is to write about Lord Lyndhurst, has quite recovered from the fit of depression caused by hard work on the Life of the Prince Consort. Everybody wonders at his undertaking fresh work when he is full of years and honors. He is one of the most agreeable men in London, and with Aytoun wrote "Bon Gualtier's Book of Ballads," including "The Alabama Duel," "The American's Apostrophe to Boz" and the famous parody on "Locksley Hall." Alfred Tennyson, who is an intimate friend of his, often congratulates him on the line,

"Worship Mighty Mumbo Jumbo in the Mountains of the Moon."

Sir Theodore, however, is not what is called a "funny man" in conversation, but serious, political, critical and artistic. His wife, as everybody knows, was Helen Faucit, and is as charming a woman as she was an actress.

The death of Mr. Simmons, the engraver, will leave Mlle. Rosa Bonheur's picture of "The Lion at Home" for the moment without an engraver. Probably Mr. Lefevre will soon find one. The sad picture completely took the wind out of the sails of the Hamilton Palace Rubens.

Mr. Keene's American-bred horse Golden Gate astonished everybody by winning the Beaufort Handicap, after eating all kinds of capers at the starting-post. He was one of the early "tips" for the Derby.

The story is again revived that the action of the Princes of the blood royal in going down to the House of Lords and voting for the Deceased Wife's Sister bill is inspired by their wish to see their sister, the Princess Beatrice, married to the Grand Duke of Hesse, the widower of the Princess Alice.

WINE AS A REMEDY FOR INTEMPERANCE.

A LETTER FROM THURLOW WEED.

To The Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: The Temperance question is assuming new aspects and larger proportions. After more than forty years of earnest and persistent efforts, prohibitory liquor laws have signally failed to promote the cause of Temperance. "Maine Laws" have been so generally either violated or evaded as to satisfy calm thinkers that drunkards are not to be reformed by prohibitory enactments. The great champion of Prohibition, Neal Dow, worn out by long years of indomitable efforts, has announced his intention to retire. But what the old States have virtually given up as hopeless our younger brethren have espoused with all the enthusiasm which characterizes youthful communities. Legislation having proved abortive in Maine, Kansas and Iowa resort to an amendment of its Constitution prohibiting not only the sale but the distillation of intoxicating liquors. This strikes at the root of the evil, and if Prohibition were possible is a blow in the right direction. The danger is that Iowa has entered upon a warfare, although in the highest degree laudable, which will aggravate rather than diminish the horrors of intemperance.

With the keenest sense of all the wretchedness and degradation occasioned by intemperance, I have been an anxious observer for half a century of all the methods by which it was hoped these evils might be mitigated. I have conversed frequently on the subject with Chancellor Walworth, the Rev. Dr. Beecher, Mr. Delavan, and many other distinguished Prohibitionists, and while giving them credit for philanthropic convictions, I believed, and still believe, that they were wasting their time and their talents. All that has ever been done for Temperance in our city or State was accomplished by domestic, moral and religious influences. Of these forces religion is the most potent. While the refusal of licenses and other prohibitory methods have aggravated instead of mitigated the miseries of intemperance, real reforms—reforms which have restored drunken husbands and fathers to rejoicing wives and children—have been going on under the auspices of Moody and Sankey, Bliss, Murphy, Bunting, McAuley, Sawyer and others.

It has often and very properly been urged that those who oppose reform measures should offer something better. This I now propose to do, and, presumptuous as my scheme may be regarded, I am prepared not only to suggest but to demonstrate that by the concerted action of the people and the Government we can become, as a nation, as distinguished for sobriety as we now are for intemperance. By the acquisition of new territory we can become as extensively a grape-growing country as France or Switzerland. Let California, Kansas and other States with soils adapted to grape-culture, turn their industries in that direction; and the practical remedy for intemperance will soon be reached. When the grape is produced in sufficient quantities to furnish cheap wine as a beverage for all classes, it will be within the scope and duty of Congress to perfect a reform that will emancipate our people from the horrors, and our nation from the reproach, of intemperance. Congressional laws effectually prohibiting the adulteration of whiskey and other alcoholic drinks should be enacted. Under such laws experts should be appointed to test the purity of such liquors. Other laws should be passed imposing duties so onerous upon imported liquors as either to exclude or to render them so expensive that the rich only could purchase them.

If the time, labor, money and talent that have been since 1830 devoted to well-meant but utterly fruitless efforts in favor of prohibition had been united in favor of the measure here briefly outlined, the curse of intemperance would have been removed from our borders. Light and palatable wines would have been substituted for inebriating and poisonous alcoholic liquors. This reform is to be accomplished by furnishing wine abundant and cheap, while, by legislation, whiskey, rum, brandy, etc., are made so dear as to be out of the reach of the laboring classes. France and England are divided by a narrow channel; France produces wine as a beverage; England grows hops and brews beer. The French people are industrious, frugal and sober; in England the laboring classes are improvident, intemperate and degraded. Unhappily, our social and domestic habits and tastes came with our ancestors from England. Let us now rise above them and adopt measures which will secure to the rising and future generations the blessings which confer prosperity and happiness upon the French people. T. W.

New-York, July 7, 1882.

A MYSTERY ABOUT TO BE UNRAVELLED.

Achille Rizon, a young Frenchman employed in a Grand-st. jewelry store, went out on the North River in a rowboat which he hired at the foot of West Thirty-fifth-st. on June 23. He did not return, and when, a week later, his drowned body was found in the water, there were suspicions of suicide. It was said that a family secret concerning his birth that had recently become known to Rizon had preyed upon his mind and made life a burden to him. The boat in which he had rowed out on the river, the Cecilia, never turned up. Detectives who were charged with looking the matter up by Inspector Byrnes heard that an oar, so marked, had been found up the river near Albany. They were puzzled by this until yesterday they learned that its mate was aboard the tug Vanderbilt, which on the day young Rizon went out rowing was on its way up the river en route for Buffalo, were it is at present. The conclusion is drawn from these facts that the Vanderbilt ran the frail boat down and went on its way, after a vain attempt to rescue its occupant, who was drowned. The Vanderbilt will return to this city on Tuesday, when Coroner Brady will begin his inquiry into the manner of the young man's death.

POSITION OF HIGH SCHOOLS.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 8.—The National Council of Education at its morning session heard and discussed the report of President J. L. Pickard, of the Iowa University, on "The High School; Its Necessity and its Right to Exist as a Part of the True System of Public Education." After this came a paper by Dr. John Hancock, superintendent of schools at Dayton, Ohio, on the relation of the high school to the lower grades of schools. He said that no school system can effectually meet the object to its creation which does not embrace in its constitution provisions for carrying the education of youth beyond the common branches. Then came a paper by Professor O. O. Thompson, of Worcester, Mass., on the relation of high schools to schools of technology. Two sorts of schools are defined—Schools of Engineering and Industrial Schools. To prepare students for either an ample general preparation must be required. The physical sciences can be studied to vastly better advantage in an Institute of Technology after a good preparatory training in a high school.

SUMMER LEISURE.

SARATOGA CROWDED WITH VISITORS.

[FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

SARATOGA SPRINGS, July 8.—The first garden party this season at the Grand Union Hotel will probably occur about July 19.

The United States Hotel hops will commence one week from to-night.

It is expected that a hop will be given in the Congress Hall ball-room next Tuesday or Wednesday evening.

Doring's military band arrived here to-day and will at once begin their summer engagement at Congress Spring Park. The first grand sacred concert in Congress Spring Park will take place to-morrow evening.

A. W. Edson, President of the New-England Normal Teachers' Association, has called a meeting of that organization at Congress Hall, July 13, at 9 a. m.

The directors of the American Institute of Instruction will hold a meeting at the Congress next Monday evening at 8 o'clock.

W. F. Shirley, of New-York, has rented for the season the W. H. Thomas cottage on Circular-st.

Miss Anna Marseilles, of this place, will accompany Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Sessions, of Columbus, Ohio, to Europe on July 22.

Edwards Pierrepont, of New-York, is a guest of Colonel S. A. Willoughby, his father-in-law, who lives here.

B. B. Hotchkiss, of Paris, France, inventor of the Hotchkiss gun, will, with his family, summer at the Windsor Hotel.

Mrs. Annie P. Upham, of Leicester, Mass., is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Phillips.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Gibbons, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Henry, of Brooklyn, are at the Osborne House.

The Misses Farr, of Philadelphia, are stopping at the Mansion House.

The Rev. and Mrs. W. H. Pitcher, of Boston, Mass., are at the Medical Institute.

J. H. Reed, of Providence, R. I., is making his forty-first annual visit here.

The Rev. J. W. Bennett, of Shelburn, and the Rev. C. E. Brooks, of Fairhaven, are guests of Dr. Hamilton.

The Rev. Dr. Reed, of Camden, N. J., is at Temple Grove.

J. M. Phillips and Miss Phillips, of New-York, and the Rev. J. T. Ziegler, of Philadelphia, are guests of Dr. Strong.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Welling, of Columbus, Ohio, are at the Arlington.

General Milhaus and family are at the Huestis House.

The directors of the National Educational Association will assemble in meeting at Congress Hall next Monday evening.

Duncan A. Grant, of No. 28 West Twenty-third-st., has opened a branch store at Saratoga Springs.

M. Ayala and B. Ayala, of Cuba; Mr. and Mrs. James B. Rayner and Robert L. Rayner, of Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Cutting, Dwight H. Olmstead, F. Smyth, Mrs. F. Smyth and Miss A. Smyth, of New-York, are at the United States Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Baylis, the Misses Baylis, Huber and Meigs, Mrs. James I. Van Vorst, Miss Van Vorst, and R. R. Woodworth, of New-York; Mrs. John R. Sweeny, Mr. and Mrs. Allen Flitcraft, of Chester; Mr. and Mrs. S. K. Hammond, of West Chester; E. C. Talman, of Swedesborough; J. P. Chambers and Charles Nicoll Cohen, of New-York; William N. Strong, of Albany; Mr. and Mrs. J. Frank Supper, of Baltimore; Mr. and Mrs. John Holcomb, of Brooklyn; Mrs. F. E. Waite and the Misses Waite, Cunningham, Homan and Tway, of Cincinnati, are at the Grand Union, where they arrived this morning.

Mrs. C. Thompson, Mrs. Dr. J. S. Lord, W. H. Lord, Charles H. Bull, Clifton B. Bull, F. C. Pinckney, of New-York; James L. Sawtell, of Brooklyn; John S. Clark, John S. Clark, Jr., Miss Clark, R. G. Chase, Miss Chase, of Boston; W. A. Rosenblatt and family, of St. Louis, and J. A. Robert, of Dayton, reached Congress Hall during the morning.

Among the late arrivals are: Wechepper, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Bacon, Boston; Mr. E. Johnson and family, J. K. Christy, St. Louis; Dr. and Mrs. W. B. Pierson, Brooklyn; and Mrs. N. H. Salisbury, Albany; Mr. and Mrs. A. Starr and James Boyd, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Thomas, J. R. Thomas, jr., Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Sterns, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Hanson, Boston; Miss Osgood, Lucca; George A. Morison, Springfield; Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Montague, Baltimore; J. E. Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Gardner, W. S. Gardner, Andrew D. Thompson, G. W. Denny, Charles E. Whitehead and family, Newark; E. B. Durfee, Marion; Mr. and Mrs. E. Smith, Lee; Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Sargent, Brookline; Mr. and Mrs. A. Ward, Brooklyn; Morris Barber, S. B. Fitzer, M. B. Cole, Chicago; W. D. Russell, Boston; Francis Martin, Roderick Saunderson, Australia; Mrs. George E. Lockwood, Jacksonville; S. H. Sweet, Albany; Lewis Tompkins, Franklin; Mrs. E. J. Hale, P. F. Charlock, George A. Bennett, Thomas Kirkpatrick, J. P. Barrow, E. A. Hammond, Peter Marie, J. J. Reynolds, A. J. Amico and family, Mrs. Ayres, George B. Freeman and family, W. L. Angson, Dr. George Marsland, New-York.

MANY ARRIVALS AT LONG BRANCH.

[FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 8.—The hot weather of the last three days has brought the people here in crowds. This morning the hotels were literally jammed with people. This afternoon the avenues leading to the Monmouth Park race-course were crowded. This evening there are hops at the various hotels.

The first full-dress hop of the season was given this evening at the Ocean Hotel. The committee of arrangements, composed of the guests of the house, is as follows: Judge Fitch, Dr. T. H. Bailey, L. Backer, A. Gilsey, Thos. Coman, John McClave, J. W. Mason, W. Dinkelspiel, J. H. Miller, J. Greenhut, George M. Curtis, S. Silner, K. Marx and A. B. Delrees.

The new steam yacht of Miss Mary Anderson on its trial trip ran from Pamrapo, N. J., to Seabright in two hours and a half. It now lies at Branchport, and is being upholstered in a handsome manner. It is very comfortable in all its appointments, and has a speed of fifteen miles an hour.

George R. Blanchard, the vice-president of the New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad, who has one of the finest and largest cottages at Elberon, will give a ball in August.

John O. Smith and family, of Brooklyn, are at the Howland Hotel.

John R. Bretton, of the firm of Brewster & Co., of New-York, and daughter are at the West End Hotel.

The new Simpson Methodist Episcopal Church, at Third and Garfield-aves., will be dedicated a week from to-morrow by Bishop Matthew Simpson, of Philadelphia.

Ex-Judge Cardozo and family, of New-York, have reached their cottage in Ocean-ave.

Governor A. B. Cornell, Mrs. Cornell, Henry W. Cornell, their son, and servants arrived at the West End Hotel this afternoon and took a suite of rooms in the Cliff Cottage.

Mrs. Moses Taylor and family, of New-York, are at their cottage near the Elberon.

W. L. Evans and family, of Philadelphia, have arrived at their summer cottage in Cedar-ave.

John Woolverton and family, of Philadelphia, are registered at the Howland Hotel.

General Daniel Sickles, of New-York, arrived at the West End Hotel to-day.

The Long Branch Water Company is extending its water main from Sea Bright to the Highlands.

George W. Childs and family, of Philadelphia, are among the recent arrivals among the cottagers.

Henry Silver and family, of New-York, are occupying the old Herbert mansion at Main-st. and Second-ave., this season.

F. S. Smithers and family, of New-York, are the only persons owning a cottage in Garfield-place, running from Ocean-ave., between the West End and Elberon.

Felix Campbell and family, of Brooklyn, are at the Ocean Hotel.

S. Emanuel and family, of New-York, are at the Ocean Wave Hotel.

A large music pavilion has been erected on the lawn of the Elberon, and fine concerts will be given nightly.

Mrs. V. A. Tucker and Miss Ella Tucker, her daughter, are at their cottage in Cottage-place.

Among the late hotel arrivals are the following:

At the Howland Hotel—Norman I. Rees, J. S. Rogers, Mrs. C. Donohue, Miss R. Donohue, Miss C. Lynch, William D. Lynch, Mrs. E. Keogh, Miss E. Keogh, Miss M. Keogh, Harris Filson and wife, Clarence Hall, A. S. Brown, William B. Wood, J. Q. Adams, A. A. Leach, C. F. Taylor, E. B. Baldwin, William Barrett, Edward Elsworth, jr., Mrs. W. B. Hurd, W. G. Wilson and wife, Robert W. Gilbert, of New-York; Z. Case, of Brooklyn; E. W. Rogers and family, of Staten Island; Mrs. James Mager, daughters and two sons, I. S. Knechler, Miss Julia P. Knechler, William G. Huey and wife, Mrs. T. F. R. Winder, John F. Young, George Williams and wife, Miss H. M. Fred, Mrs. E. J. Brown and son, J. D. Thoms, William G. Hue and family, of Philadelphia; J. Stevens, Charles E. Jenkins and wife, of Boston; U. Dwyer, J. W. Dwyer, Mrs. E. F. Dwyer, of Salem, Mass.; M. Murray, of St. Louis.

At the West End Hotel—S. R. Weil, S. A. Henry, A. A. Henriques, W. W. Culver, M. Levy, E. G. Davis and wife, James M. Lyddy, Philip Hone, Captain C. B. Dahlgren, Irving Howard Brown, Mrs. Edward Wight, Miss Wight, Miss Lena Wight, William H. Neilson and wife, Miss Neilson, James O'Donovan and family, A. K. Smith, John J. Bradley, Ira Brown, Fearing Gill, William P. Smith and wife, D. S. Geer, of New-York; Henry F. Cadley and wife, R. B. Hinman, John N. Burke, of Brooklyn; A. Conn and wife, Miss Jennie Cohn, Joseph Dirnel, A. Q. Quackenbos, of Chicago; Charles W. Totten, John L. Kates, of Philadelphia.

At the Scarboro—E. A. Scott, James R. Walter, A. L. Phillips, Mrs. Mary E. Byrne, Miss Marie Byrne, J. Y. Yorz, A. Corso, J. Corso, Norman Wellig, Edward W. Scott and wife, J. H. Singer and family, W. H. Stackhouse and wife, P. W. Gallandet and wife, Miss Cora M. Gallandet, John L. Logan, J. L. Lazelle and wife, Mrs. Bee Ner, Miss Beecher, Miss M. A. O'Connor, J. W. Dennie, J. B. Sherman and wife, Robert A. Tucker, J. H. Parker and wife, J. I. Young and family, Abner Davis, F. Stewart Davis, Miss Davis, of Newark; Samuel R. Jacques, of Trenton, N. J.; Robert Aurian, of New-Brunswick, N. J.

At the Atlantic Hotel—W. Hoey, wife and daughter, Thomas Till, Mrs. B. F. Shores, J. H. Ruckel, W. Ruckel, George S. Sturges, of New-York; Mrs. W. L. Rigby, of Lancaster, Ohio; Miss Kate Belmer, of Rahway; W. A. Drifts, J. A. Freeman, J. R. Palmer, Miss Emily Eiselen, J. Spencer, wife and daughter, of Philadelphia; Reus W. Dayton, Lawrence Cartan, of Matawan, N. J.; J. H. Ackerman, of Jersey City, N. J.

At the United States Hotel—Nathan Wise and family, A. Goldsmith and family, Miss Carrie Stern, Mrs. A. Kraft and son, E. Bernheimer and wife, Miss Bernheimer, Morris Straus, Miss A. Rothscalid, John B. Farley, J. Stern, Samuel A. Lewis, John D. Lewis, J. Gallinger, J. McMahon, Arthur Miller, Mrs. D. Waltmark, Miss E. Japna, Terence Farley, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Farley, Miss J. Farley, Joseph Farley, Richard Farley, Anthony Compton, wife and daughter, of New-York; Benjamin Saylor and son, of Reading, Penn.; S. Kraft and wife, of Newark, N. J.; Mrs. Wheeling, West Va.; N. H. Halsey, of New-Haven; N. Herman, of Baltimore; E. S. Powell and wife, H. H. Scheele and wife, of Brooklyn.

At the Mansion House—John P. Chatilon, F. B. Dunn, H. Morrison, Louis M. Doctor, M. F. Reilly, W. C. May, Mrs. Frank Smith, Mrs. R. Goldsmith and family, John Mack, E. Dittman, Mrs. Davies, Henry Goodwin, Charles B. Nooney, J. J. Smith and wife, of New-York; J. R. Painter, Jules S. Laundauer, George P. Megee, of Philadelphia; J. L. Blout and family, of Washington, D. C.; H. N. Smith, of Pittsburg; R. C. Wilcox and T. H. Jenkinson, United States Navy, and Mrs. Jenkinson.

At the Ocean Hotel—Thomas McEloit, B. F. Debevoise, Mrs. J. D. Oppenheim, S. Oppenheim, D. Oppenheim, M. Marx, Ellis S. Yates, Miss Florence Rosenbach,