Amusements Co-Night.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE—Exhibition
BIJOU OPERA HOUSE—8—"The Sorcerer."
BOOTH'S THEATRE—8—"The Romany Rye."
BUNNELL'S MUSEUM—Curiosities.
DALY'S THEATRE—8—"The Squire."
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—8—"Virginius."
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—8—"Rip Van Winkle."
HAVERLY'S 14TH STREET THEATRE—8—"The Black Crook."
HENDERSON'S STANDARD THEATRE—8—"Rip Van Winkle."
NIBLO'S GARDEN—8—Vokes Family.
SAN FRANCISCO OPERA HOUSE—8—San Francisco Minstrels.
THALIA THEATRE—"Taum Musz Es."
THEATRE COMIQUE—8—"Mordecai Lyons."
UNION SQUARE THEATRE—8—"Brighton."
WALLACK'S THEATRE—8—"As You Like It."
WINDSOR THEATRE—Janauschek.

Index to Advertisements.

AMUSEMENTS—3d Page—5th and 6th columns.
ANNOUNCEMENTS—8th Page—5th column.
AUTUMN RESORTS—3d Page—5th column.
BOARD WANTED—7th Page—4th column.
BUSINESS CHANCES—7th Page—5th column.
BUSINESS NOTICES—4th Page—1st column.
DANCING ACADEMIES—6th Page—2d column.
DIVIDEND NOTICES—7th Page—3d column.
DRESS MAKING—7th Page—4th column.
EUROPEAN ADVERTISEMENTS—6th Page—3d column.
FINANCIAL—7th Page—2d and 3d columns.
HELP WANTED—7th Page—4th column.
HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.—3d Page—5th column.
INSTRUCTION—6th Page—2d column.
LECTURES AND MEETINGS—3d Page—6th column.
LEGAL NOTICES—6th Page—3d column.
LOST AND FOUND—6th Page—3d column.
MINING—6th Page—3d column.
MISCELLANEOUS—6th Page—3d column; 8th Page—5th 5th and 6th columns.
MARRIAGES AND DEATHS—5th Page—6th column.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS—3d Page—6th column.
NEW PUBLICATIONS—6th Page—1st column.
OCEAN STEAMERS—7th Page—4th and 5th columns.
REAL ESTATE—3d Page—4th and 5th columns.
SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES—7th Page—4th column. FEMALES—7th Page—4th column.
STEAMBOATS AND RAILROADS—7th Page—5th and 6th column.
SPECIAL NOTICES—5th Page—6th column.
TEACHERS—6th Page—2d columns.
TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN—3d Page—5th column.

Business Notices.

"ALDERNEY BRAND" CONDENSED MILK.
Buy always

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

Postage free in the United States.

DAILY TRIBUNE, 1 year	$12 00
DAILY TRIBUNE (without Sundays), 1 year	10 00
SUNDAY TRIBUNE, 1 year	2 00
WEEKLY TRIBUNE, 1 year	2 00
SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, 1 year	3 00

Remit by P. O. Order or in registered letter.
Address THE TRIBUNE, New-York.

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE.
WASHINGTON—No. 1,322 F-st.
LONDON—No. 26 Bedford-st., Strand.
PARIS—No. 9 Rue Scribe.

New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1882.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—Thirty lives have been lost by the foundering off the French coast of the steamer Winton. ═══ The Italian Parliament was opened yesterday; the speech from the throne was pacific in tone. ═══ The captain of a schooner at Halifax has been killed by one of his crew. ═══ More anti-Semitic outrages have occurred in Austria. ═══ Public sentiment in the Island of Jamaica is strongly against the Gladstone Government on account of an act of the Colonial Secretary.

DOMESTIC.—An express train on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad was designedly thrown from the track near Union Station, Ohio; several persons were injured. ═══ An accident occurred yesterday at the Oxford Colliery, near Scranton, Penn., by which several miners were killed and others injured. ═══ Two Buffalo banks were swindled through drafts which had been raised. ═══ The Franklin Insurance Company, of Boston, yesterday voted to close business. ═══ The New-Hartford Cotton Company's mill, New-Hartford, N. Y., was burned yesterday. ═══ The Pioneer Foundry and five other buildings in Burlington, Vt., were burned. ═══ Two additional appointments by the Board of Trustees of the Andover Theological Seminary were announced yesterday. ═══ The Pennsylvania Railroad Company have recently given large orders for rolling stock. ═══ Pittsburg manufacturers do not take a gloomy view of the steel and iron trade. ═══ Fires occurred yesterday at Calais and Lewiston, Me.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.—Thurlow Weed died a few minutes before 9 o'clock yesterday morning. ═══ Further testimony was taken in the case of Henry Prouse Cooper. ═══ The trial of Jessie Maillard was continued. ═══ Abraham Marks, the lawyer, was sentenced to thirty days' imprisonment for contempt of court. ═══ The County Democracy held a meeting to rejoice over the result of the election. ═══ A meeting of the Park Commissioners took place. ═══ Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (412½ grains), 86.37 cents. ═══ Stocks, after opening at higher figures, were lower and feverish, but later improved and closed near the best figures of the day.

THE WEATHER.—TRIBUNE local observations indicate clear and fair weather, with higher temperature. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 41°; lowest, 27°; average 33⅜°.

Our Washington dispatches this morning will be found to contain some interesting speculations concerning the treatment which those two burning questions, the Tariff and Tax Reduction, are likely to receive at the next session of Congress. The probable position of the President and Secretary Folger on the questions is also glanced at.

However the wretched case of Jessie Maillard may result, the District-Attorney's office will hardly come out of it with credit. Mr. Fellows has introduced a novelty in criminal procedure. He allows a witness of the worst reputation to spend the evening with a private detective employed by the complainant, to go with him to the theatre and to drink wine with him, when she ought to be in the House of Detention.

A good example is contagious. A telegram from Montreal brings the interesting announcement that Canada is likely to say dittò to New-York by freeing her more important canals. With free canals in this great State and free canals over the border, it cannot be long in the nature of things before the new policy will prevail all over the country. Those who made the long fight for the policy in our Legislature and at the ballot-box perhaps builded broader than they knew.

The season is at hand when all New-York feels unusually charitable—when the poor who are always with us are generously remembered. There is reason for general congratulation, therefore, that a wretched scoundrel who has been engaged in swindling the humane in the sacred name of charity should be unmasked and rendered powerless for further depredations of this infamous sort for some time to come. When a person gets so lost to all sense of right and decency as to use a foundling asylum for a decoy duck it is high time he had forced upon him the seclusion that Sing Sing grants.

Persons who have been pitying the residents of Fifth-ave. because trade was making such inroads among their fine houses will be surprised to learn that the people living in this fashionable street do not object to having stores near them—not even grocery stores. This is particularly the case in the neighborhood of Central Park, where a well-known firm of grocers is putting up a large building for the purposes of their business. Undoubtedly such a shop will be a convenience to residents of the upper part of the city; but unprejudiced observers will think it would have been just as much of a convenience and less of an eyesore if it had been a block or two further to the east.

Judge Larremore yesterday gave Abraham Marks thirty days in the city jail. Mr. Marks is the lawyer who lately struck a fellow-practitioner in open court, so we take it that this action of the Judge will commend itself to all the members of the bar of the metropolis who are opposed to seeing a temple of justice turned into a bear-garden. A court that does not promptly punish all assaults upon its own dignity cannot expect to command the respect of those that practice before it who have a correct appreciation of order and decorum. It was long ago decided in the famous Society upon the Stanislaus that it was not the proper thing for one of the members "to whale a fellow-man," and certainly such an offence is still more reprehensible when committed under the shadow of the ermine. We congratulate Judge Larremore, and trust that in his enforced retirement from the profession during the next month Mr. Marks may be cured of the folly of allowing an angry temper to express itself in unhandsome overt acts.

George Bliss has been unbosoming himself once more in relation to the reorganization of the Republican party in this city. It is a subject which doubtless has the attraction of repulsion for Mr. Bliss, since he is well aware that everybody knows it was due in large measure to him that an effort looking to such reorganization came to grief last year. A reformer who clamors for reform vigorously in the off months of the political year, but who is found skulking just as soon as a golden opportunity appears to accomplish the very thing he has been demanding, is not quite as impressive a curiosity as Niagara or the Yosemite. Perhaps Mr. Bliss intends the suggestions which he has been making of late touching reorganization as a contribution to the conscience fund of the party. If so there will be a general disposition to afford him time and space for repentance.

Mr. Weed was still breathing when THE TRIBUNE went to press yesterday morning, but he passed away a few hours later. The summons came so gently that it is permitted his bereaved family and friends to reflect for comfort:

> "We thought him dying when he slept,
> And sleeping when he died."

His death, although expected, produced a profound sensation, not only throughout the city but throughout the country. He was recognized as the last of the famous old régime of public men who moulded the parties and the policies of the great era which lies just behind us, and yesterday there was a general turning aside to do honor to his memory and to recall the many eventful political struggles, all of which he saw and a large part of which he was. It will be seen by reference to our local columns that the funeral is to take place Friday, and that the remains are to be taken to Albany for burial. In the beautiful rural cemetery just outside the city in which his remarkable career was largely achieved he will sleep his last sleep.

Mr. MacLean's scheme for park service reform has been carried into practical operation. At the meeting of the Board yesterday it was reported that the entire force of gardeners had been subjected to a careful and fair examination and each man had been graded in accordance with his ascertained ability. Some were promoted, others degraded to a lower rank, and a few dropped altogether. There can be no question that this plan will increase the efficiency of the park service in many ways, and notably by encouraging subordinates to prepare themselves for possible advancement in rank and pay. Mr. Lane, however, found nothing in his system of political ethics to justify the innovation, and he objected to the report. Mr. Lane's views in regard to the distribution of patronage are not unique. They prevail in most departments of the city government. The idea that a public servant should have any special fitness for the particular duties he is to perform has no place in this system. Mr Lane's plan has the merit of mathematical simplicity. The total number of employes in the parks is divided by four—the number of Commissioners—and the quotient represents the number which each Commissioner is to appoint and consider as "his men." How the City's work is performed is a trifling matter, but it is important that one man out of every four in the park service should be the personal and political property of a particular Commissioner. These impartial examinations introduce an unknown quantity into the arithmetic of patronage to disturb Mr. Lane and his calculations.

LIQUOR AND TOBACCO TAXES.

The argument for the repeal of taxes on whiskey, beer and tobacco will be pressed at the coming session with zeal. The earnestness and ability with which Mr. Kelley, the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, and Mr. Randall, the leader of the Democrats in the House, have advocated this course are already known. It may be well, therefore, before the air gets darkened with the sophistries of eager disputants, to take a calm survey of the reasons offered for and against the repeal.

These taxes differ from nearly all others, in that they do not increase the necessary cost of living or of production. It is true that some distilled liquors are used in the arts, but the quantity is utterly insignificant in comparison with the quantity used as a beverage, and insignificant also in comparison with the whole cost of the products in which spirits are used as a material. Mr. Kelley, in one of his least worthy moods, did indeed claim in one speech that "the sick and the dying pay this tax," but it would make Mr. Kelley laugh at himself if he should undertake soberly to compute the proportion of distilled spirits actually used in medicinal preparations or in all forms of manufacture. The tax thus indirectly paid is insignificant. Practically the whole of the tax on spirits, beer and tobacco is paid by persons who voluntarily use those articles. Inasmuch as a large proportion of the laboring people do not, and manage to do as good work and to enjoy themselves quite as well as those who do, the tax may with truth be said to be voluntarily paid and to have no necessary effect upon the cost of production in this country.

The argument that a large expenditure may be saved, and a vast army of employes may be discharged, if these taxes are repealed, shrinks a little when examined in the light of facts. The number of persons on the rolls of the Government as officials and employes is said to be about 104,000, but of all these only 4,000 are on the rolls of the Internal Revenue Service. The discharge of one official in twenty-five would not be a very great improvement. Nor does the expense of collecting the internal revenue exceed about $5,000,000, about one-sixtieth of the expenses of the Government. Something will be saved, undoubtedly, if the country can manage to dispense with the whole internal revenue force, about the cost of one drink of whiskey or one cigar a year for each inhabitant. But the consumption would undoubtedly increase so much that a much greater sum would be unproductively spent.

It is reasoned with truth that the consumption of liquors and tobacco in this country has not corresponded closely with the changes in the tax. A large proportion of the consumption would doubtless continue if the tax should be largely increased, nor would a removal of the tax add indefinitely to the quantity consumed. Nevertheless, it would add quite largely. The tax does not now bear a large proportion to the cost of these articles at retail to the consumer. An increase of about one-fifth in the consumption of spirits, of about one-sixth in the consumption of tobacco, and of about one-tenth in the consumption of beer, would make the expenditure for these luxuries by consumers quite as large after the removal of the tax as it is now. Only the whole profits would then go to the makers and sellers of liquors and tobacco, whereas the people now get for the support of their government and the payment of their debt a revenue of about $125,000,000. Naturally the people engaged in that branch of business would like to have a present of $125,000,000 yearly. The question is whether it would not be more profitable to the people to spend no more than they do now for such luxuries and to pay off their debt.

These are war taxes, it is said, and ought to be abolished because the war is over. There is not much force in the reasoning that we ought not to raise a revenue more intelligently than the Democrats did a quarter of a century ago. The country has prospered mightily in spite of its burdens, in part because those burdens have been so adjusted that they are felt very much less than the lighter taxes of the ante-war period. If we have discovered how to raise money without any necessary addition to the cost of production in this country it does not follow that we ought to go back to old and bungling ways merely because they are old.

The one argument for the repeal of taxes on these luxuries is that reduction somewhere is exceedingly desirable After abolishing the minor taxes and the taxes on dealers, in all about $30,000,000, there will still remain a surplus revenue of $90,000,000 to $120,000,000, and it is feared that it cannot be properly reduced without interfering with the protective character of the tariff. Persons who know nothing about the subject generally imagine that a repeal of any duty on imports must render the tariff less protective. But manufacturers know better. It is to be hoped that the Tariff Commission will have the intelligence to point out many ways in which duties can be reduced or removed, and the tariff be thereby rendered in every sense more truly and efficiently protective.

FATE OF THE JOYCES.

The special-jury clauses of the Coercion Act are working admirably in Ireland. The first murderer to be convicted was Francis Hynes, who was sentenced to death about the middle of August. A large number of "moonlighters" were subsequently found guilty of murderous assaults upon tenants, bailiffs and soldiers, and sentenced to penal servitude for ten, fifteen or twenty years. A second murderer was also condemned to death. The November term of the same court in Dublin has been occupied with the Joyce trials. On August 19, a few days after Hynes had been sentenced to death, the family of a poor peasant was massacred in one of the wildest and most secluded quarters of County Galway. A party of eight or ten men broke into the cabin of John Joyce at midnight and killed him, his mother, wife and daughter, and one of his sons. The only survivor was the youngest Joyce, a lad under ten years, and he was maimed for life. Within ten days eight of the murderers have been convicted and sentenced to death. Several of these were Joyces, the name being a common one in County Galway. The evidence in each case was so conclusive that the jury were only out of the court-room a few minutes in agreeing upon the verdict, and five of the prisoners confessed their guilt and pleaded for mercy. The eight convicted murderers have been sentenced to be hanged on December 15, four months almost to a day from the commission of the crime. The desperadoes were tracked to Joyce's cabin by three men on the night of the murder, and several other witnesses have positively identified them. So far from attempting to screen these murderers, the people of the district seem to have been eager to convict them, having lived in mortal terror of them for a long period.

The rapidity with which these miscreants are getting their deserts, and the facility with which evidence has been obtained against them, are most encouraging signs for Ireland. Justice is no longer paralyzed. It is administered without fear. The country people, finding that the officials are discriminating sharply between criminal and political acts, and waging what Mr. Trevelyan has described as "an undying and unrelenting war" against outrages, have been impressed by the vigor and efficiency of the new tribunals and are lending aid in convicting notorious desperadoes of whom they are anxious to be rid. The murdered Joyces were suspected of having given information to the authorities respecting the assassination of two bailiffs, and, consequently, were marked out for slaughter by the "moonlighters." The murderous Joyces expected to have the sympathy of the district when they planned this hideous crime, for the informer is universally detested in the island and no fate is considered too bad for him. But the district in this instance was horrified by the atrocious butchery of helpless women and children. Public opinion even in that secluded and inaccessible valley has supported the witnesses who were encouraged by the authorities with promises of adequate protection to tell what they had seen and heard. The Joyces have been hunted down and brought under the shadow of the gallows, and apparently their neighbors in the district once dominated by them heartily approve of the vigorous action of the authorities.

This feeling may not be shared by the lawless classes throughout the island. When Hynes was hanged in September, Limerick Jail was heavily garrisoned, owing to the sympathy of the masses with the condemned murderer. Shops were closed, badges of mourning were ostentatiously displayed, and a popular subscription was opened for the murderer's family. His crime was one of a long series of outrages which had intimidated the land-holding class and substituted lawlessness for the law of the land, thereby giving an impetus to the Land League movement. The only distinction between his crime and the other outrages lay in its detection and punishment. This was a discrimination, which in the estimation of the mass of the population entitled him to sympathy and respect as an unfortunate patriot rather than a guilty murderer. Probably when the next hangman's day comes around the Joyces and their associates will have sullen apologists and secret sympathizers. Even the butchery of women and children will be condoned by the lawless classes as an agrarian exploit which would have had its use if it could have remained undetected. But this sympathetic feeling will not have so emphatic an expression as in the case of Hynes. Eight convictions in a single fortnight will tend to deaden that feeling. Revolting and hideous crime that is condemned by special juries and resolutely punished by the officials, cannot have the effect of agrarian offences undetected by the constabulary and untouched by juries. The restraints of criminal law are gradually taking the place of Land League rule. The responsible leaders of the Irish movement know that their cause will be weakened now by every crime that is committed and punished. They will do well to revive O'Connell's great maxim: "Crime gives strength to the enemies of Ireland."

THE HARVARD "ANNEX."

The Harvard "Annex" having been formally incorporated, is now in a position to receive endowments and bequests. It is not likely that many of these will be bestowed upon it while it remains the hybrid thing it is at present. It is not easy for people of practical sense to regard with patience the preposterous attitude of Harvard in relation to the "Annex." If it is willing to have any pedagogical relations whatever with women students it ought to be willing to conduct them on the same terms that are granted by Oxford and Cambridge—universities that were venerable with years and honors before Harvard was born into a land which parades its radicalism and its intellectual progress. It is time that the hobbledehoy twaddle about the dangers of this co-education were stopped. It is not now an open question; Cambridge and Oxford settled it some time ago. At these universities young women live in their own "halls" under the guardianship of wise and good women of the highest social standing. They are taken to the lecture-rooms by their matron guides, and when the lecture is over are taken back to hall without any unpleasant or degrading consequences. The mere listening in the same room with young men to the eloquent and profound discourse of a professor has not been found demoralizing to either sex.

The English system involves no social meetings whatever with the male students, and the admirable results in the intellectual training of women, and the consequent improvement of the schools wherein many become teachers, have already been incalculable. In the face of the good so easily and smoothly accomplished, there is no whisper of disapproval or even of satire in England. Harvard is wealthy and could have well afforded to follow the dignified and liberal example of the English universities. Instead of that she has only permitted the women students to halt at her back door, allowing her professors to assume burdens which she shirks herself. Women have as yet nothing to thank her for, though they have need to be grateful to these professors who "repeat to the women the instruction given to the students of the college in the different departments."

The English co-education which provides for the mental training in company of young men and women and which excludes other personal association is the system which for years THE TRIBUNE has heartily advocated. There may be a better co-educational system; but of this at least it is known that its advantages have been thoroughly proved. That it has no drawback whatever has also been proved—and proved, too, by authorities which no American college of high or low degree has a right to disregard. The sooner Harvard University admits women upon exactly the same terms with Oxford the better for her reputation for intelligence and usefulness. Meanwhile, if any generous person proposes to endow the "Annex," he may well consider the sweet reasonableness of waiting until the system is adjusted upon the principles of sound common sense. Instead of providing funds to pay the professors for their extra lectures, the just and wise course would be to endow a hall of residence, and let the University reward its instructors.

ELOQUENT FIGURES.

THE TRIBUNE published on Saturday last, several days in advance of all its contemporaries, a complete county table of the vote cast for Cleveland and Folger at the recent election. We follow this to-day with the first complete county table which has been published of the votes given at that election for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Chief Judge, and Congressman-at-Large. These additional figures are scarcely less interesting than those given in the former table. They are all official, except for New-York and Kings counties, where the official canvass is not likely to be completed till early in December. Estimates, which will not vary much from the official figures, are given for both counties on all candidates save the Prohibition and Greenback. On neither of these have any returns been received from New-York County. In Kings County nothing has been published concerning the Greenback vote, but the Prohibition vote is placed at 2,000. This brings the total in the State up to 26,833, and New-York County may carry it 5,000 higher. In 1881 the Greenback vote in both counties was only 1,400, and as the total in the State is smaller this year than it was last, being only 9,084 now, against 16,018 then, it is safe to estimate the joint total in New-York and Kings this year at not more than a thousand.

The Republican candidate receiving the lowest number of votes is Platt Carpenter, as was to have been expected. His total is 337,967. Judge Folger stands next with 341,544, or only 3,577 more than Carpenter. Next comes the amusing candidate for Congressman-at-Large, who is beaten by 112,171 majority but runs ahead of Folger 49,226 votes. We know of nothing in politics more pathetic than the fate of Judge Folger as illustrated by these figures. Within two years his connection with the machine so damaged him in the estimation of his party that he not only lost over 221,000 votes, but he had great difficulty in keeping ahead of Platt Carpenter, and he was beaten by Howard Carroll nearly 50,000 votes. In the presence of a calamity like this comment would be both unkind and superfluous. The Republican receiving the highest vote was Judge Andrews, whose total for Chief Judge is 406,253. This is 64,707 greater than Folger's, and 69,792 smaller than the Democratic vote for Judge Ruger, which is 476,045. The highest majority attained by any candidate is that of Hill for Lieutenant-Governor, who has a total vote of 534,846, only about 1,100 less than Cleveland's total and a majority over Carpenter of 196,879. Cleveland's plurality is 194,412. Judge Ruger's total is the smallest on the Democratic side. He is 59,911 votes behind Cleveland. Slocum polled nearly 27,000 votes more than Ruger, and ran 33,015 behind Cleveland.

The vote on Chief Judge, as we remarked in a former article, is likely to furnish the most accurate estimate of the strength of the two great parties in the election. Judge Andrews, as we have seen, ran nearly 65,000 ahead of Folger. Cleveland ran nearly 60,000 ahead of Ruger. Here are 60,000 men who voted for Cleveland, Democrat, and Andrews, Republican. They scratched Folger and did not vote for Ruger. They were, of course, all Republicans. We have seen it estimated by Democratic authorities that Ruger's unpopularity caused 10,000 Democrats to vote for Andrews. This is a large estimate, but cutting it down half we have the other 5,000 of the 65,000 by which Andrews led Folger. This is probably as near an estimate as we shall get of the Republicans who voted for Cleveland. The increase of the Prohibition vote from 4,500 to nearly 32,000 shows where the votes of many other Republicans went. Carroll was pulled up by the Congressional vote, which was larger than his in nearly or quite every district in the State. His name was on the regular Republican Congressional ticket and only about 16,000 of the 60,000 Republicans who voted for Cleveland and Andrews took the trouble to scratch him. He ran 15,483 votes behind Andrews, and Slocum ran 26,896 ahead of Ruger.

There is another way of estimating the number of Republicans who voted for Cleveland which brings a result similar to that shown by the figures on Chief Judge. It is the invariable rule that the vote for State officers in the elections following a Presidential election shows a falling off in the totals. The proportion of falling-off remains about the same each succeeding four years. Thus, if we make a proportion in this form: as the vote for Tilden in 1876 was to the combined vote for Robinson and Kelly in 1879 so will the vote of Hancock in 1880 be to the vote for Cleveland in 1882, we shall reach the vote which would have been cast for the Democratic candidate under ordinary circumstances this year. Then if we make another proportion with the corresponding Republican votes in 1876, 1879 and 1880 we shall find the Republican vote which would have been cast under ordinary circumstances this year. Here are the two proportions and their results:

Tilden, '76.	Kelly and Robinson, '79.	Hancock, '80.	Dem., '82.
521,940:	453,356::	534,511:	464,247
Hayes, '76.	Cornell, '79.	Garfield, '80.	Rep., '82.
489,207:	418,567::	555,544:	475,325

Comparing these results with the actual figures we see that Cleveland's vote of 535,956 is 71,709 larger than the proportionate Democratic vote, while Andrews's vote of 406,743 is 68,582 smaller than the proportionate Republican vote. This substantially confirms the estimate of 60,000 Republican votes for Cleveland, for the prospect of success prevented so many Democrats from staying at home as usual during an off year, and many of the missing Republicans voted the Prohibition ticket.

ABUSES OF THE MILK TRAFFIC.

A few weeks ago the milk dealers of the city announced through the newspapers that they would be compelled to add twenty-five per cent to their retail prices and ask 10 cents per quart for milk. The protracted summer drouth was cited in justification of this advance, and consumers offered no audible murmurs because they knew that dry weather meant scant pasturage and a diminished supply. Then came the warm autumn rains and abundant grass with milk flowing freely once more, but consumers did not discover any depreciation in the value of current milk tickets. The lengthened season evidently meant that the farmers were enjoying a brief prosperity to offset their losses in the dry and unproductive days of August. This was the natural supposition. But the milk vendor is wise in his generation, and he proceeded to increase his profits at both ends by holding up the price at which he sold and reducing the price which he paid. He has an advantage enjoyed by the dealer in no other commodity, for he alone controls the two markets, to wit, the one in which he buys and the one in which he sells. He levies tribute alike on producer and consumer, and, standing between them, his bank account grows at the expense of both.

In ordinary times the farmer ships his milk for a month, and after it is all sold and drank up the dealer "establishes a price" to suit himself, which he pays, unless he finds it profitable to fail, after making certain deductions for leakage, sour milk and the like. He has the entire business in his own hands, and of course he runs it in his own interest. But in this particular year his offending has been unusually flagrant. He "established the price" beforehand and agreed through a recognized organization to pay four cents a quart in October. After he had received and sold the milk, however, he changed his mind and reduced the price to 3½ cents per quart. Of course the farmers are incensed and threaten to bring a test case in the courts, but no doubt they will be wearied by the law's delay and abandon the case before it is finally decided. The excuse offered by the dealers for repudiating their bargain is that milk became so abundant that they could buy the surplus on the platform at the cheaper rate. This may be partly true. But in times when milk is scarce and sells for twice the market price on the platform, the dealer never thinks of giving the farmer the benefit of the situation. The rule is made on the ratchet principle and works only one way.

Some plan should be devised at once to defeat the abuses of this traffic. If the farmers cannot effect some organization sufficiently strong to exercise some control of the market and defend themselves against broken agreements, an authoritative price committee selected by dealers and producers should be established. The price should then be fixed invariably in advance so that farmers can be assured of what they may expect. If this price is unsatisfactory they would be at liberty to use their milk for the manufacture of butter or in some other way. As the business is now conducted they are entirely at the mercy of middlemen—a class which has never distinguished itself for liberal dealing.

The recent reports of the discovery of extensive diamond fields in Utah, twenty miles southeast of Frisco, will be received with a double allowance of salt by those in any degree familiar with the mineralogy and geology of the West between the Rocky Mountains and the Sierra Nevada. It will be remembered that some fifteen years ago there suddenly appeared rapturous accounts of diamond finds in Arizona. Valuable stones were exhibited, the fields were represented as inexhaustible in their native wealth, and all California was on tip-toe with excitement and ready to rush to the Arizona diamond fields. It was a beautiful dream, but a certain hard-headed scientist by the name of Clarence King instituted certain personal and searching examinations and the bubble was remorselessly exploded, while the projectors were out of pocket the sum expended in buying rough diamonds to salt the fields. Now we are told that "several thousand diamonds" have been taken to Salt Lake City for exhibition, and that "Tiffany & Co. have pronounced samples of value." Nevertheless, nothing in our knowledge of the West indicates the likelihood of the discovery of genuine diamond fields. The Colorado "diamond" the tourist has always with him, and it is improbable that the Utah finds will exert any greater influence in reducing the price of the real stone, although they form an excellent basis for a deal. But if diamonds are to be shipped from Utah by the thousand, what will become of the glory of the Tammany politician, the hotel clerk and the heroine of Saratoga hotel tables?

Not to be outdone by the Missouri outlaws, Texas has produced a hero who takes in stages alone and unaided. But he is simply beginning a path to fame which has been gloriously trodden by another. Three years ago Southern Arizona was fairly terrorized by one man—Brazilton, the notorious road agent. His visits were not counted among the pleasant incidents of travel. When he appeared at the roadside with his double-barrelled shotgun "dropped on" the driver of the stage and his belt bristling with six-shooters, the stage always promptly stopped, the passengers descended, and, ranging themselves in a row, meekly held up their hands and were relieved of their luggage and jewelry with ease and dispatch. Single-handed as he always was, Brazilton became the terror of stage passengers and express messengers until he was betrayed. A friend who brought him food became suspected himself of robbing the stages, and to save his life confessed the truth and piloted a posse to Brazilton's hiding-place. When the outlaw appeared at the wonted signal he was riddled by a volley. And to add a deeper sting to death his dead body was set up against an adobe wall and photographed in full road agent costume. Such is the reward which the Texan Claude Duval may hope to obtain by industry and strict attention to business.

PERSONAL.

The serious illness of M. Louis Blanc, the distinguished French writer, is announced. Caught out in a storm at Cannes, he contracted a severe cold, which has entirely prostrated him. As he is nearly seventy years old and of delicate constitution, the gravest anxiety of his friends has been aroused.

The Hon. Joseph Grinnell, of New Bedford, a brother of Moses H. and Henry Grinnell, celebrated the ninety-fourth anniversary of his birthday last Saturday. He is the oldest man in Massachusetts who ever was a member of Congress, and still possesses good health and unimpaired faculties.

Heneage Finch, the seventh Earl of Aylesford, and Baron of Guernsey, is at the Hoffman House, having come to the United States for pleasure. He was born on February 21, 1849, and succeeded to the title on the death of his father, the sixth Earl, in 1871. He is the eldest of six children, four of whom are living.

The last official signature of Governor Colquitt, of Georgia, executed about ten minutes before the inauguration of Governor Stephens, will bring $5,000 000 of foreign capital into that State. It was attached to the certification of a deed transferring a tract of four hundred acres of mining land in Northern Georgia to an English syndicate, for a consideration of one million pounds sterling.

The Hon. Lot M. Morrill seems to be surely sinking to the grave. He has an idea that in his disease—chronic gastritis—hearty food is to be avoided. So it is with difficulty that he is induced to partake of any nourishment, except milk, which he drinks freely. His mind is perfectly clear, and he is able to be partly dressed and walk around his room. But he has given up hope of ever regaining his health.

Not long ago Mr. Peter Cooper, who is within three months of being ninety-two years old, called on Miss Clara Louise Kellogg, and was entertained by her with several charming songs. Then he asked her if she knew, or had heard, an old ballad, called "The Tortoise-Shell Cat." She answering in the negative, he at once sang a verse of it for her, in a clear, firm voice, and in a manner that won from her a hearty encore.

The irrepressible Obeidoullah is now, or was at last accounts, at Van, where he has entered into alliance with all the tribes of Kourds, both Christian and Mosiem. Thus he has succeeded in raising a large army. Two sons of the Sheikh, at the head of large auxiliary columns, have intrenched themselves in almost impregnable positions commanding the mountain passes by which the Turkish army must seek to enter the Van country, thus leaving Obeidoullah with his main army free to operate against the Persians.

Ex-Governor and Congressman Cyrus Carpenter, of Iowa, will soon be retired to private life, having failed to secure a renomination for Congress last summer. But he accepts the situation with cheerful philosophy. "My defeat," he says, "did not hurt me, nor sour me. I have as good a farm as there is in Iowa, and no man who has that needs anyone's sympathy." And *The Iowa State Register* adds: "Blessings on a man who has been thirty years in politics and its wrangles, and still keeps so pure a name and so good a heart as this Paul among public men in Iowa."

Henry Pelham Archibald Douglas, the seventh Duke of Newcastle, and Earl of Lincoln, a young man only eighteen years of age, is now in the city. He arrived at Boston from England several days ago, with the intention of travelling through the United States in a quiet way to benefit his health. He has been an invalid from birth Born in September, 1864, he became Duke of Newcastle on the death of his father in February, 1879, when he was not yet fifteen years old. He has two sisters, one of whom was married last June to Prince Alphonse Doria of Rome. The Duke is accompanied by Henry Parmeter, an old friend of the family.

Expressions of hearty regret are heard on all sides in England at the voluntary retirement into private life of Mr. Spencer Walpole, M. P., for the University of Cambridge. He is now seventy-six years old, and has been continuously in Parliament since his thirty-ninth year. During all that time he has only once experienced the trials and triumphs of a contested election. He was Home Secretary in each of Lord Derby's three administrations. He resigned on account of the Reform bill of 1859, but took office again and took a prominent part in the agitation of 1866, when, on the defeat of Lord Russell's Reform bill and resignation of the Whig Cabinet, he closed Hyde Park against a public meeting, and so gave the crowd occasion to tear down the fence. Since that day, it has been remarked, the mob has disappeared as a power in English politics. And since that time, too, Mr. Walpole has held no conspicuous position. His dominant characteristic throughout his long career has been not so much that of a statesman, a Minister or a partisan as that of a man of blameless character and strong religious beliefs, in which, it may be added, he has reflected faithfully the character of the mass of his constituents.

GENERAL NOTES.

Mr. Seth Green requests THE TRIBUNE to announce that the New-York State Fish Commission has just deposited in the State hatchery a fine lot of salmon trout spawn. The Commission will take orders until March 1 for the distribution of brook trout, California trout, black bass, Oswego bass, rock bass, yellow perch and bullheads. All persons wishing fish for the purpose of stocking public waters in this State are requested to send their applications to Mr. Green, at Rochester.

The ticket-of-leave system is to be introduced at the Michigan State Reform School at Adrian. Girls who have made a good record will hereafter be released on parole and allowed to engage as domestic servants. A portion of their wages will be placed to their credit, and, after a certain period of probation creditably passed, they will receive a final discharge. A recent unfortunate occurrence in this city drew attention to the injustice which may be done under this system, but there is much to recommend it and it seems to be making progress. It will probably be found to produce the best results in the line marked out by the Michigan institution.

"One of the curiosities of journalism," says *The Mobile Register*, "is a set of letters which is filed away in this office, emanating from a correspondent at New-Haven. For ten years and odd, letters have come every two weeks from this correspondent, each letter being bulky and properly prepaid, sometimes with two and sometimes with three stamps. The correspondence is never printed, and never will be. The author once signed himself 'James,' but all subsequent letters bear the initials 'A. B. J.' Who he is or what his object in writing, save to put his views upon paper and pay a liberal postage thereon, cannot be stated. He is perhaps an inmate of some lunatic asylum who is allowed to pass his time in this innocent amusement. The letters are each a dissertation upon some abstruse point of constitutional law, and are very verbose and inconsequential in argument."

Few men in this country are better qualified to estimate the rewards which the business of breeding and raising cattle offers to industry than the Hon. J. B. Grinnell, of Iowa. He said to a reporter the other day: "After a quarter of a century of observation, conducted amid all the ups and downs of the markets in the time, I know of no sober, painstaking breeder and raiser of cattle that has failed by reason of the season, or its bringings of drouth, flood or frost, or who has failed in finding a fair return for his labor in his improved herds, not only attaining full compensation but, in many instances, competency for old age. He, clinging to his herd, has found a profit for his labor, while many a sheep man has been left without credit, and fast horse-men were driven to bankruptcy."

Two blocks of unfinished dwelling-houses, six in all, have been reported to the Philadelphia Board of Health as a nuisance, and the owner of the land on which they stand has been ordered to remove them. The owner of the buildings is the person to whom resort would naturally be had, but singularly enough it is impossible to ascertain who the owner is. It is known for whom and by whom they were built, but the property has changed hands several times, and the individual to whom they now belong is not to be found. As their