TRUE FREEDOM.

DR. HALL BEFORE THE TRACT SOCIETY.

DEFINING VARIOUS KINDS OF LIBERTY—THE WORK OF THE SOCIETY COMMENDED.

The Rev. Dr. John Hall preached the annual sermon before the American Tract Society in the Broadway Tabernacle last evening. The church was filled with the friends of the society. The Rev. Dr. Taylor, the pastor of the church, conducted the opening services and called attention to the abstract of the society's annual report, copies of which were distributed in the pews. The Rev. Dr. S. Irenæus Prime sat in the pulpit, and there were several other clergymen present. Before the sermon the quartette choir sang the anthem, "God be merciful unto us and bless us." For the closing hymn the choir sang "Jesus shall reign where'er the sun." All the public sections of the Tract Society are submitted to Dr. Hall in proof. In his sermon he discussed "True Freedom," and commended the work of the society in its endeavors through religious literature and colportage to carry this freedom to all men. His text was from John viii. 36: "If the son, therefore, shall make you free, ye shall be free indeed."

"Many men," said the speaker, "have listened to John B. Gough as in eloquent words he described and denounced the evils of intemperance, who approved, and even applauded, the statements made, and then have gone and renewed their servitude to the very sin that was denounced. I have known men who attached themselves closely to a minister, and approved his preaching until he said or did something that they did not like—either socially, politically or in some other way—and then they have left the church and lost all interest in the preaching that they formerly approved. This does poor, fickle, human nature illustrate its folly in a thousand ways. The words of the text come from a narrative of human fickleness drawn from the ministry of our Lord. He had been setting forth His views in an effective manner, as His hearers are described as believing Him. But, my friends, mere assent to truth is not everything. It did not satisfy our Redeemer, so he said, 'if ye continue in my word, then are ye my disciples indeed.' This was the point where they broke with Him. They would not tolerate the expression. I presume if the sophists of that day had been pushed with this query, whether they had ever been in bondage, they would have said that *de facto* they had been under the yoke of others, but never so *de jure*.

"The men of the world to-day reason in the same manner. When you say to them that they are the slaves of lust, strong drink, or any other form of sin, they will say, 'We know the evil of which you speak as well as you do. It is true that we have indulged in it, but it is not binding us in bondage. We can break the chain at will.' That is what the Hebrew hearers would have said, but our Lord made clear his idea: 'If ye continue in my word.' He that is faithful to the end receives the crown of life. Am I speaking to any who say: 'There was a time when I had a deep, religious conviction? I say to such a one: 'Backslider, lose no time in getting back that conviction.' Continuance in the truth is necessary.

THE SOURCE OF TRUE LIBERTY.

"True liberty, liberty from the yoke of sin, comes from a knowledge of this truth. "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free.' Jesus was not speaking of Egyptian bondage, of Syrian or Roman bondage, but slavery to sin. It is well to remember this fact, that the one element which is lacking in the writings of all the philosophers and contained only in the truth is a motive power. I am not my own, but am bought with a price. Observe in the text the varied phraseology of the words: 'If the Son'—the son means the heir. If the son or heir gives freedom to the bondsman, there is a guarantee of the perpetuity of the freedom thus bestowed. We can learn a valuable lesson from the hearers whom we are considering. There are multitudes of men to-day who regard our Lord as a perfect example, an elevator of human society, a noble instructor, a profound thinker, but mention Him as their Saviour and they turn their backs on you. They do not need to be saved, they think, a conclusion founded on their ignoring the law that we have all transgressed the divine law. We may revere in Christ all the human attributes and yet stop too soon.

"'Ye shall be free indeed.' The last word suggests the possibility of there being a spurious or inferior freedom. There are many forms of freedom. There is a kind of freedom which almost invariably produces the natural result—debt, disgrace and often imprisonment. Men refuse to be held in bondage to the moral law. They will be free at any cost. There is also free thinking, which in its present adaptation implies that we as Christians are not free thinkers. That is a mistake. We Christian people are free-thinkers in the truest sense of the term. But we believe in evidence—'Prove all things; hold fast that which is true.' We are as free as any who appropriate to themselves the claim of being free-thinkers, with this difference, that we believe in appropriate evidence. If we are dealing with a historical truth, we apply historical evidence; with a scientific truth, scientific evidence; with religious truth, religious evidence. Is that unreasonable? But some say that we are biassed by our early education, by our home training, by the instruction in the Sunday-school, and necessarily biassed by our calling. It is never considered honorable in good company to impute motives. If I were, could I not say to such a man: 'You, too, are biassed by your surroundings.' I have as much right to do so as he has to accuse me of being prejudiced. Some people consider the non-committal of themselves by a religious profession to be freedom. For a moment imagine a man, living in this country at the time when the sister colonies were seeking to obtain their independence from the Mother Country, reasoning thus: 'I do not mean to break the laws of the land, but I will not take any part in the present conflict, but will wait until I see on which side I had better risk myself.' In that case the man might have succeeded, for politicians are sometimes wicked, but not so wicked as he with whom we have to deal. He has said, "Whosoever therefore shall confess me before men, him will I confess also before my Father which is in Heaven," and the sentence will be "I never knew you; depart from me ye that work iniquity." Brethren avoid this non-committal policy that seeks to row in two waters, and to serve two masters.

REAL AND POSITIVE FREEDOM.

Dismissing, then, these forms of freedom, let us look at the real and positive freedom of which our Lord spoke—the freedom from the penalty of a broken law, the guilt and the consequences of transgression, freedom from the yoke of violated justice. Free from the curse of sin for sufficient reasons, however. In the newspapers, recently, you may have read of a man in Pennsylvania who was charged with a terrible crime, and although after a trial he was acquitted by the jury, the people in that place were so indignant at the result of the trial that they hanged both man and the jurymen in effigy. His freedom was in no sense like that which the Son gives, because He makes atonement for the guilty person. He pays the debt and stands in the sinner's room. If you desire this freedom your way is clear. Go to the Son and deal with Him. Go in earnestness and He will free you; He will forgive you and liberate you from the bondage of sin.

"It is one of the charms of the society whose anniversary we celebrate to-night—a society which is the glory and pride of this Nation, combining as it does Christian people from various Christian churches—that it provides a Christian literature which is sent forward everywhere. And wherever it goes the living voice accompanies it, reaching all classes so that all nationalities and all conditions of men may know the Son and His exclusive liberating power. This freedom given by the son is great in quantity and great in quality. There was never anything like it. The future citizens of this country will no doubt make mention of the great act of liberation whereby four or five million human beings received their freedom, but it is not probable that they will recall it as act of grace. And the people thus liberated have had a hard road to travel in the twenty years that have already elapsed since they were made free. There is much work needed to be done yet in their behalf. No such institution is known in the perfect freedom mentioned in our text. We shall have 'an inheritance incorruptible and undefiled.' There was an act of liberation in another country, still greater than ours, by which forty million persons received their freedom but no historian will call that an act of grace. Russia was forced in a beneficent, providential way to release the serfs, but still there are many drawbacks to the people as well as on the premises; and I suppose in the nature of things it must be so. But not so when the Son makes free. On the Rock inside of this liberation! We need to begin to comprehend it when in the prophecy referring to Christ, we read that 'He shall see of the travail of His soul, and shall be satisfied.'

THE CONDITIONS OF THE BOON.

"The other day an orthodox professor in a theological seminary, in words more forcible than I can use to express the idea, said to me that he believed in the sense to come hell would be a far off abyss, a pit, a chasm, a prison-house received for the devil, his angels and those who followed him in this world, while Zion is a city which hath foundations that will be inhabited by a great throng which no man can number. If we come closer to analyze this freedom we see that it applies to the individual as well as to the multitude. Conscience will be free. No longer will I say, 'Thou hast sinned, and the wages of sin is death,' but I will say, 'My Father, I am at peace with Thee.' And not only is the conscience free, but also the reason and the imagination, the affections and all the other faculties of the mind. If you would have freedom you must not only come to the Son, but your mind must be with Him. You must be kept by Him. If I want to be free I will say in the words of the familiar hymn: 'Nearer my God to Thee, nearer to Thee.' If I wish to feel secure I will say:

'Hide me, O my Saviour hide,
Till the storm of life is past.'

"Should I fear that I might lose the freedom thus gained I would put it in my Father's hand, as a little child might put its treasure in your hand, saying, Keep it for me. I commend this freedom to you, and would thus you could covet it, realizing with Byron that 'He that would be free, himself must strike the blow.' This argument proceeds on a false law. God does not by a sudden act push the divine law aside, but gives his Son to satisfy. You, magnify the law. Between Grace and law there is no quarrel; they are made one in Christ. No one finds fault with natural law because it is arbitrary; why should they with moral law? The ocean encircles the globe; what could we do without it? And yet it is governed by an unchangeable law. You fling human beings into it and what is the result? You plead in vain, for their lives crying out 'Oh, cruel and ruthless Ocean, spare them, so fair, so good. Let them not perish.' But they do perish, because the law of the sea causes them to perish. Who quarrels with the Almighty for stamping that law on the sea? In this land of national and civil institutions we should proclaim to all nations our civil liberty. Let it be instinct with the higher freedom that it may carry spiritual life and everlasting liberty to the tribes and kindreds of the human race. God help us to do this, and to Him shall be the glory forever."

EVIL TIMES AND THEIR REMEDY.

The Rev. Dr. J. P. Newman, in a discourse on "The Remedy for These Evil Times" delivered last evening in the Madison Avenue Congregational Church, said: "So-called Christian nations are not Christian, because their Christianity does not work, as it should, through the machinery of the government in the aim to conserve virtue and prevent crime. If it did so work we would be rid of the dens of iniquity in this city in which souls are lost and families destroyed. We certainly have the machinery, courts, police, laws and judges. The same state of things exists in State and National politics, though legislation in the latter case does not deal so much with immorality. I will speak of only one defect in our National Government, and that is that although the Constitution gives it the power, yet owing to the cowardice of statesmen and duplicity of politicians, it does not wipe out Mormonism. But I thank God that we will wipe out Mormonism yet, or else wipe out the present system of politics. The press should be more of an agency of Christianity than it is. It should give less details of crime and more of the better and brighter side of life. Ministers should be more aggressive and less defensive in their preaching."

WOMAN NEEDED IN THE CHURCH.

"Remember this, this Whitsunday night, if ye be true followers of Jesus. We want women in the church to give themselves up to God; to give up their whole time, their education, their beauty, all that God gave to them." This was the exhortation of the Rev. W. S. Rainsford, at Trinity Chapel, in West Twenty-fifth-st., last night, the occasion being the anniversary of the House of Mercy. "The best and noblest Christian work of modern times has been done by noble women," he said. "No charity can take the place of individual work. The masses are in thousands at our doors. Science tells them that only the fittest shall survive; culture avoids them; Christianity patronizes them. We want your women to go to them in their tenement houses. There are some whom you may save from the pit of the impure. We want Christian women to say: 'This work is mine.' You cannot get your idea of Christian work in society. On your knees learn of God the work that is for you."

A SPRING SUNDAY AT CONEY ISLAND.

The annual rush to Coney Island was begun yesterday. The weather was neither too cold nor too warm, and numbers of persons went down in the morning. In the afternoon, between the hours of 2 and 6, the cars were crowded with men, women and children. Most people wended their way toward West Brighton and below, although not a few visited the silent and stately Manhattan and Oriental hotels. Ingenious speculators had prepared for the crowd, and impromptu beer-shops were established in several places. A keg of beer, a dozen dirty glasses and a few pine boards to serve as a counter comprised the stock in trade and the furniture. One of the west end hotels has announced that its regular Sunday concerts will begin next Sunday. Toward dusk the wind changed and there was a rush for home.

FUNERAL OF DR. BRADFORD.

The funeral services over the remains of Dr. Theodore Dwight Bradford, who recently died of heart disease, took place yesterday from his home at No. 15 West Forty-eighth-st., and was largely attended. The following homœopathic physicians were present: Drs. Belcher, Baldwin, Helmuth, Ball, Kellogg, Dowling, Ledoux, Berghaus, Warner, Butler, Doughty, Houghton Wiseman, Allen, Sinclair, Henroy, Burdick, Smith, Bacon, Wetmore, Paine and Thompson. The casket containing the remains was open its full length, and floral decorations stood at the head and foot. The Rev. Dr. John Hall made a brief but eulogistic address upon the character of Dr. Bradford. There were no pall-bearers. The body will be taken to Newtown, L. I., this morning for burial.

BIBLES AND TRACTS STOLEN.

On Thursday evening some one jumped into T. M. Shorey's express wagon, which was standing opposite the Young Men's Christian Association, in Twenty-third-st., and drove away. The driver was in the building at the time, and the wagon was laden with packages. A couple of hours later the wagon was found at the corner of Ninth-ave. and Forty-second-st., but the packages were gone. Among the stolen articles was a trunk of tracts and bibles belonging to R. C. Morse, of the Young Men's Christian Association. A reward is advertised for the return of the trunk.

RAISING MONEY FOR A CHAPEL.

The Rev. Dr. G. H. Houghton conducted the services yesterday morning at the Church of the Transfiguration in East Twenty-ninth-st. A collection was taken up in aid of the Transfiguration Mission Chapel in Sixty-ninth-st., between Ninth-ave. and the Boulevard, in which there is a mortgage of $17,500. In October next a legacy of $10,000 will be due and will be used to reduce the mortgage. The offerings yesterday amounted to about $3,000, so that $4,500 is still needed.

DISCUSSING THEIR GRIEVANCES.

John Doran, of the Painters' Union, presided at the meeting of the Central Labor Union at Clarendon Hall yesterday afternoon. Vincent Worthek, of the Cigar Makers' Progressive Union No. 17, reported that the cigar makers had been successful in nearly all their strikes and that they would have been altogether successful had it not been for the interference of International Cigar-Makers' Union No. 144. T. P. Magnin moved to publish a call for a meeting of newspaper reporters for the purpose of forming a protective association under the auspices of the Central Labor Union. The resolution was lost. Robert Bissett, of the committee appointed to wait on the Kinney Tobacco Company, recommended boycotting the Kinneys. R. H. Chadwick doubted if boycotting would be effectual. He suggested that the trades unions throughout the United States be communicated with. "Let us show the Kinney," he said, "that the united efforts of the organized workmen can reduce him to beggary if he refuses to accede to their just demands." Some indecent wrangling and bickering then took place, which ended in a deadlock. The business of the meeting was not furnished the strike committee. Some seventy-five men attended a meeting of the Labor Lyceum, at No. 295 Bowery, last evening, to discuss the subject of "Revolutions and their Relations to Social Progress." Leander Thomson opened the discussion by giving some figures in relation to the enormous wealth of some in this city. "Do—n their souls and their philosophy—I should say philanthropy, he said—"we want justice." Mr. Wassell thought that the ruling classes should distribute their profits, and if necessary use force to do it. "The only thing that is necessary for Irish or anti-Irish Bertly," said John Rainey, "is more and twenty men in London with their pockets full of dynamite, and then, among the millionaires of America, London would be blown out of existence and Ireland would be free."

IS OPIUM SMOKING A CRIME?

Justice Smith, who has been hearing the Chinese cases, said in answer to an inquiry from a TRIBUNE reporter last evening that he believed there was no law in this State prohibiting the smoking of opium. The statute under which action was being brought against the Chinese in Mott and Pell sts. had reference only to the keeper of opium "joints" or dens. The law forbids the keeping of these "joints," but he apprehended that this was on the ground of public necessity of another kind to which these "joints" gave countenance. Opium smoking could only be said to be illegal by implication, or illegal in certain "joints," but he knew of no law that forbids any to smoke opium in his own house as he might a cigar.

Captain Reilly, of the Elizabeth-street Police, does not believe that young girls and men allured into opium dens in his precinct for the purpose of debauching them. He said yesterday: "Girls have not, in my opinion, been enticed into these places as has been claimed. This recent attack on the Chinese merely goes to show that we have no law to reach opium smokers. We do not believe they will hold in law. We can only do right to arrest you for a summary opinion. No more than for smoking tobacco. We do not have a right to enter these Chinese houses and to arrest the occupants for smoking opium, unless it could be proved that it is done for the purpose of gain. I do not see how a Chinaman can be legally arrested for smoking opium in his own house."

BASEBALL NEWS.

The close of the second week's play between the League baseball nines finds Providence still at the front and Philadelphia at the rear, as will be seen by the following table:

Clubs.	Providence	Detroit	Chicago	Cleveland	Boston	Buffalo	New York	Philadelphia	Games won	Games lost
Providence		0	0	0	7	0	0	3	3	10
Detroit	0		3	0	0	0	2	0	5	8
Chicago	0	2		0	0	0	0	2	2	8
Cleveland	2	0	0		0	2	0	0	4	8
Boston	0	0	0	0		1	0	3	5	9
Buffalo	0	0	0	3	1		0	0	4	8
New York	0	0	1	0	3	0		0	3	8
Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0		1	8
Games lost	2	3	3	3	4	4	3	8		

Of the American Association teams the Athletic Club leads and the St. Louis Club brings up the rear. The following table shows the standing of the contestants:

Clubs.	Athletic	Louisville	Cincinnati	Baltimore	Columbus	Allegheny	Metropolitan	St. Louis	Games won	Games lost
Athletic		0	0	2	0	2	3	0	7	9
Louisville	0		2	0	2	0	0	4	5	8
Cincinnati	0	1		1	0	0	0	2	2	8
Baltimore	2	1	1		0	0	0	2	4	7
Columbus	1	0	0	0		1	2	0	4	9
Allegheny	0	1	0	1	0		1	0	3	9
Metropolitan	0	0	0	0	0	0		1	1	9
St. Louis	1	0	0	0	0	0	0		1	9
Games lost	4	3	3	4	3	3	6	7	0	0

THREE WILL CONTESTS.

STOKES—BURR—LEVERICH.

TESTAMENTARY INCAPACITY AND UNDUE INFLUENCE ALLEGED IN EACH CASE.

There are now pending in the courts of this city three will contests of first-rate importance, at least as far as the magnitude of the estates involved; namely, the Stokes will contest, the Burr will contest, and the Leverich will contest. The alleged grounds of the contest in all these cases are the same—testamentary incapacity and undue influence. Mr. Stokes in his will divided his entire estate equally among all his children. Several months before his death he added a codicil to his will by which he changed the share of his daughter Mrs. Dora Dale, to a life interest, the principal upon her death without children to go to her brothers. Mrs. Dale filed objections to the probate of the codicil. In great hurry hearings in the contest have been had before the Surrogate, but the trial is likely to last for a long time, as by the practice in the Surrogate's Court it is not continuous, but is conducted with frequent and long intervals.

In the Burr contest the evidence is all in, and nothing now remains for the contesting parties to do but to await the decision of the Surrogate. The testimony on the part of the contestants revealed to the public much in regard to the private life and habits of Miss Burr, who in her latter years was at least a very eccentric person. It is also beyond dispute that Miss Burr was economical. She left an estate worth three or four million dollars. The testimony for the contestant went to show that during the last few years of her life she lived in the basement of her house in University-place, wore the same cheap old calico dress, cooked her coffee in a saucepan, bought stale vegetables, rocked herself on the fragments of a 50-cent rocking-chair, and occasionally gave an order for a quarter of a ton of coal to be distributed in charity. When she was about to execute her will, in which she disposed of millions, she arrayed herself in the basement in a moderately expensive silk dress, ascended to the parlor to meet her lawyer and adviser, and after the business had been settled went down to the basement again and put off her silk and put on her calico. However, it has never yet been held by any court that economy was insanity, and if Miss Burr was simply economical her will is not likely to be broken on that account.

On the part of the proponents of the will witnesses were called who testified that Miss Burr always lived, dressed and acted, not only as a person of sound mind, but as a woman in her condition of life would naturally be expected to do.

NOT ENDED AFTER TWO TRIALS.

The Leverich will contest in one sense has made much greater progress than either the Stokes or the Burr contest, for there have been two full trials. In another sense it has made much less progress, for to all practical purposes the trials have left matters where they were in the beginning. Mr. Leverich died in 1868. By his will he left the house at No. 65 Perry-st. to Mrs. Ann Dominick, and divided the rest of his estate equally between Mrs. Dominick and his brother, Augustus A. Leverich. Mrs. Dominick even at the time of Mr. Leverich's death was no longer in the possession of the fresh and budding beauty of girlhood; she was in fact over seventy years of age. The testimony given on the trial by the witnesses for the contestant gave substantially the following history of Mr. Leverich's life and relations with Mrs. Dominick. On the death of Mr. Leverich's mother and the consequent succession to a large fortune, Mrs. Dominick attached herself to him, or she so charmed him with her gentle graces that he could not detach himself from her. Mr. Leverich desired to settle in his house a maiden lady to come and live with him and to enjoy the comforts of a home and the elevating and refining influences of Christian society. He wanted to live with Mrs. Dominick, who kept a good-for-nothing husband. When Mrs. Dominick moved in, as moved with her, and subsequently they were married, and they went they occupied connecting rooms. During the nine or ten years that Mr. Leverich lived with Mrs. Dominick he proved himself in every sense of such a model domestic husband that he only stayed from home one night. He would not have stayed out that night except for a sad accident. He got drunk, drew upon himself the displeasure of the police, was arrested, taken in and held by a police station and locked up. There was no help for it, he had really got a little drunk and he knew it. Mr. McDonald appeared as counsel for Mrs. Dominick and C. A. Rousse, Henry L. Clinton and Chauncey Shaffer for Augustus A. Leverich. The testimony offered to the jury did not differ materially from that given before Surrogate Calvin. Mrs. Mary Perkins said that she was once with Mrs. Dominick when the latter was preparing a meal for Mr. Leverich. Mrs. Dominick did not seem to be in an amiable temper. She said: "If I had my way I would put poison into a dose and that would put him out of the way." Mrs. Perkins supposed that Mrs. Dominick was talking about Mr. Leverich's dose and that she put poison in it. If she had given Mr. Leverich a dose and that she put it out of the way, would give the legal strategist very grounds for the grief which would fill her breast at the untimely loss of such a friend by putting on mourning. Mrs. Dominick declared that she had no such intention; on the contrary she would put on "bright colors." Jeremiah Hodlet was also present when Mrs. Dominick gave expression to her maidenly wishes in regard to a dose for Mr. Leverich and to her unusual views about the propriety of her mourning.

On the cross-examination of Mrs. Perkins this witness admitted that she had once in a moment of unguarded feeling expressed the hope that she might yet live to see the day when Mrs. Dominick would be reduced to the necessity of earning her living by going around begging from door to door. Several witnesses were called to show the wreck which rum, gin and applejack had made of Mr. Leverich. Once he was a man of fine manly beauty and a gentlemanlike bearing; after he became addicted to the use of rum, gin and applejack his beauty and a gentlemanlike bearing refused to have anything more to do with him.

In view of the size of the Leverich estate and the hostile feeling existing between the contesting parties, it is impossible to predict an end of the litigation.

HOMING PIGEON RACES.

The races of the Hudson Pigeon Club came off yesterday. Birds were entered by Van Morse and George Opitz, of Brooklyn; C. G. Passfield, of Williamsburgh, and Francis Whiteley, of Newark, which were let loose at Hamburg, Penn., at 7:54 a. m., New-York time. They arrived in the following order: Van Morse's first bird at 10:6 a. m.; his second bird at 10:13; distance 103 5-16 miles. George Opitz's first bird arrived at 10:13; second at 10:18; distance 103 11-16 miles. C. G. Passfield's first bird arrived at 10:25; his second at 10:29; his third at 10:27; distance 105 11-16 miles. Francis Whiteley's first bird arrived at 10:57; his other fourteen at 9:59; distance 94 15-16 miles. The best average speed made was 1,409 yards in one minute.

THE NEWSPAPER WORLD.

John A. Sleicher has retired from the firm of J. M. Francis, Son & Co., proprietors of *The Troy Times*. The firm will remain as heretofore—J. M. Francis, Son & Co.—the members being J. M. Francis, C. S. Francis, and W. R. Kirkpatrick.

The Ohio State Journal, of Columbus, has been improved by an outfit of new type, and its weekly edition has been enlarged to forty-eight columns.

The Morning Journal, of Cincinnati, and its franchise in the Western Associated Press have been purchased by the publishers of *The News*, and on April 30 the two newspapers were consolidated under the name of *The News-Journal*.

The Chicago Inter-Ocean has just begun the publication of a Sunday edition.

SENATOR GRADY'S REMEDY.

The Irish meetings in this city yesterday were in the main devoted to public lectures and addresses. Rossa and his Fenian society met in Clarendon Hall to establish a permanent organization. Sentinels carefully guarded all the entrances and reporters were excluded.

In a dilapidated hall in the rear of a liquor store at No. 173 Madison-st., Senator Grady rehearsed the history of Ireland's wrongs. His audience numbered about a hundred boys and men, whom the speaker exhorted to boycott English manufacturers until England realizes that she couldn't exist if their patronage were withdrawn. Meanwhile details of the audience filed into and out of the war-room, where beer was sold without interference.

THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE.

In its issue of yesterday THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE presented numerous features of especial interest, and all its departments were crowded with important news, editorial, literary, and other matter. Some leading articles were the following:

Foreign.—Special cable letter about political, diplomatic, personal, art, and other topics in London; general news dispatches from all parts of the world.

Washington.—Special dispatch about a reported disagreement between Senator Cameron, of Pennsylvania, and Senator Mahone; general dispatches giving all current Government news.

Boston.—Special dispatches on political, personal and art topics.

Chicago.—Special dispatches about municipal, dramatic and other events.

San Francisco.—Letter from THE TRIBUNE'S correspondent describing the latest sensation in Pacific coast society, and the life of a philosopher "up a tree."

Political.—Latest features of the quarrel between Tammany and the County Democracy, and other political news.

Sports.—Reports of numerous events on the ball-ground, the racecourse, the ride range, and elsewhere.

Railroads.—Account of negotiations concerning passenger rates, new train arrangements, and other matters.

Obituary.—Death notice and biographical sketch of ex-Governor Israel Washburn, of Maine.

Society.—Varied diversions of the spring season in the fashionable world.

Local.—Reports of numerous miscellaneous events in the city and vicinity.

Art.—Notes of the week in studio and gallery, in and out of town.

Music and Drama.—Notice of the close of the Philharmonic Society, and musical stage news and comments.

Business and Finance.—Town talk of the week about persons and events.

Needs of Princeton College.
The Late Anthon Stone.
The Coaching Club on Long Island.
Mr. Gilfillan and the Mutual Trust.
Returning from Bulgaria.
Home Interests.

Sunday in New-York.—A feature of unusual interest, describing Decoration in which the first day of the week is spent by the metropolitan multitude—all children, in the best attire and in the best behavior, reading from books and libraries, in the parks and the squares, among the tenement houses, and at the police stations.

The City of Washington.—Letter from THE TRIBUNE'S regular correspondent about the physical features and social life of the National Capital in spring time.

New Publications.—Detailed reviews of three new novels, last edition of Spencer and Joseph Albert's Poems.

Notes from London.—Letter from THE TRIBUNE'S regular correspondent about Carlyle, Emerson, and the Ashburton manuscripts.

Commercial Intelligence.—Letter from a staff correspondent of THE TRIBUNE about spring time in Southern California.

Madame Henri Greville.—Letter from a TRIBUNE correspondent giving an elaborate sketch of the author of "Princess Olga-Ol."

London Gossip.—An Englishman's notes on current English topics, social and personal.

Marshall Bazaine.—Letter from a TRIBUNE correspondent giving a view of life and manners in the fortified capital.

Some French Artists.—Letter from THE TRIBUNE'S regular correspondent about art and gossip in French studios and saloons.

Personal.—New-York.—Personal notes of a Broadway lounger, on his round of visits to country friends.

A Strange Wooing.—A romantic story of love and adventure.

Sleep a Gift to Shepherd.
Two Pictures from Life.
Southern Literature.
How the Dead Crowned the King.
Fashionable in London.
Photographing by Electricity.

Prominent events of the day may be briefly recounted as follows:

FOREIGN.—The International Fisheries Exhibition was opened at South Kensington on Saturday by the Prince of Wales. ——The Crown Prince Frederick William opened the Hygienic Exhibition at Berlin. ——O'Connor, alias Dalton, was arraigned in Liverpool for having been concerned in the dynamite plots. ——Kinsella, who confessed that he was concerned in the murder of Lord Leitrim, is thought to be a lunatic. ——It is stated that China will oppose the plans of France to establish a protectorate in Tonquin.

DOMESTIC.—There is said to be a disagreement, which may become serious, between Senators Mahone and Cameron. ——Ex-Governor Israel Washburn, jr., of Maine, died on Saturday in Philadelphia. ——A New-York express train was run into by a coal train on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad. ——Governor Butler's case, in the Lewisburg investigation, is nearly closed. ——The Yale Baseball Club defeated the Harvard Club at New-Haven. ——Three men were killed by a boiler explosion in Indiana.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.—The County Democrats feel very bitterly toward Tammany Hall on account of the impulse with Governor Cleveland, and a fierce quarrel is imminent. ——The alumni of Princeton College are trying to raise $60,000 to endow a professorship in the School of Philosophy. ——James Gilfillan, George S. Boswell and two directors of the Mutual Trust Company have resigned. ——Company G, of the 7th Regiment, marched from Tarrytown to Yonkers on Saturday. ——The Coaching Club drove to Islip. ——The competitors' messes at Gravesend for positions on the Wimbledon team were finished. ——The Rockaway Hunt Club held its annual races. ——Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (412½ grains) $2.67 cents. ——Stocks were more active and generally closed weak without recovery.

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COURT CALENDARS—MAY 14.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Before Donohue, J.—Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Before Davis, P. J., Brady and Daniels, JJ.—Nos. 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922,