Amusements To-Night.

BIJOU OPERA HOUSE—8:15—"Pop."
COSMOPOLITAN—8—"The Merry War."
CASINO—8—"Princess of Trebizonde."
DALY'S THEATRE—8—"La Jolie Parfumeuse."
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—8—"Bob."
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—8—"Article 47."
HAVERLY'S 14TH STREET THEATRE—8—Mastodon Minstrels.
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—8:30—"A Russian Honeymoon."
NIBLO'S GARDEN—8—"Her Atonement."
SAN FRANCISCO OPERA HOUSE—8—"A Bunch of Keys, or The Hotel."
STAR THEATRE—8—"The Amadan."
TWENTY-THIRD STREET THEATRE—8—"A Bustle Among Petticoats."
UNION SQUARE THEATRE—8—"Arkwright's Wife."
WALLACK'S THEATRE—8—"La Belle Russe."
WINDSOR THEATRE—8—"Her Second Love."

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Business Notices.

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Dear Sir: I am happy to inform you that I am entirely cured of my large scrotal rupture. It is one year ago to-day that I received you treatment. I have tested the cure by going without the appliance. My business is that of a locomotive engineer.
I was ruptured in the war 1863, while in the Army. I have tried spring and elastic trusses, with great discomfort and injury, my rupture always growing worse. Finding I must get some relief or give up my business, I determined to try your advertisement as a last resort, and I must say that I found your treatment a complete success. My improvement and cure have, considering my terrible condition, surprised my friends as well as myself. During your treatment I have worked hard in my business, enjoying both safety and comfort, and have not lost a day's work. My general health has also improved. I will take pleasure in recommending the afflicted to you whenever I have an opportunity.
You may publish this letter for the benefit of humanity.
My address is 211 East 44th-st. With best wishes, I remain yours respectfully, WESLEY PHILLIPS.
New-York City, Oct. 25, 1880.

DR. SHERMAN
has now been favorably known for over 30 years as the only successful practitioner in his specialty in this country.
Those who value immunity from strangulated rupture, the injury trusses inflict, and the comforts of physical soundness, should lose no time in securing the benefits of his treatment and remedies. His book, containing likenesses of bad cases before and after cure with evidence of his success and indorsements from distinguished physicians, clergymen, merchants, farmers, engineers and others, is mailed to those who send 10 cents. Principal office, 251 Broadway, New-York. Consultation days, Mondays, Tuesdays and Saturdays.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 21.

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THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—The Czar has arrived in Moscow, where preparations for the coronation are advancing. ═ Two members of the Italian Ministry have resigned. ═ The French Derby was won yesterday by Frontin. ═ Much damage has been done in Aden, Arabia, by a hurricane. ═ Worshippers in the Peterborough Cathedral were alarmed by a supposed attempt to destroy the building. ═ The Spanish Senate has adopted a modified bill providing for trial by jury.

DOMESTIC.—An effort will be made to cause the removal of Dr. Loring from the office of Commissioner of Agriculture. ═ A passenger train was wrecked on the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad. ═ Two distilleries were burned at New-Hope, Ky. ═ Forest fires have destroyed much property in New-Hampshire and Vermont. ═ Colonel Ingersoll thinks the Star Route case will be given to the jury the first week in June. ═ Charges have been filed against the Postmaster of Baltimore.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.—General Pryor yesterday confirmed the statement made in THE TRIBUNE three weeks ago that Tynan was living in Brooklyn. ═ Roman Catholic clergymen denied that the Cardinal had received a letter from the Pope on Irish matters. ═ Mr. Moody spoke and Mr. Sankey sang at a meeting in Cooper Union. The result of the election at the University Club was announced. ═ Workingmen further denounced the opening of the Brooklyn Bridge on the Queen's birthday. ═ The Rev. John W. Chadwick preached on the completed bridge; Mr. Talmage demanded spicy religion; and Mr. Beecher spoke on the inner man. ═ The Commissioners of Emigration have replied to the charges of the Governor.

THE WEATHER.—TRIBUNE local observations indicate cloudy weather, with lower temperatures and occasional rains. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 79°; lowest, 53°; average, 59¾°.

Persons leaving town for the season, and summer travellers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE *mailed to them, postpaid, for $1 00 per month, the address being changed as often as desired.* THE DAILY TRIBUNE *will be sent to any address in Europe for $1 60 per month, which includes the ocean postage.*

It does not follow because Tynan, the "Number One" of the Irish Invincibles, has announced his readiness to surrender himself to the authorities if wanted that he would be willing to turn informer if he had a chance. It is more probable that, as James Carey, the approver, has been set at liberty, Tynan thinks that all the evidence the English Government have obtained against him is now "in," and that if no demand for his extradition has already been made, none will be. Under such circumstances he probably desires to emerge from obscurity with as much credit to himself as possible.

The increased demand for yesterday's TRIBUNE, on account of the remarkable and extremely interesting articles by the Rev. Drs. Henry C. Potter, Howard Crosby, W. M. Taylor, O. H. Tiffany, William Ormiston, Thomas Armitage and the Rev. Robert Collyer, on the features and tendencies of Sunday observance in New-York, was such that it has been necessary to print an additional supply of the paper. Copies can be had at THE TRIBUNE counting-room or will be sent by mail. Price 5 cents.

In a talk with a TRIBUNE correspondent Judge Thurman declares, with a modesty for which he will hardly get credit, that he has not been giving much attention to Ohio politics lately. He is for General Durbin Ward for Governor, but he is non-committal as to the part which the liquor question will play in the coming canvass. Considering that it is one of Judge Thurman's decisions upon which the Republicans of Ohio rely now to establish the constitutionality of the Scott law, the Judge's reticence is natural and discreet. He holds that the opinion is good law, but that the point lies in the application of it. It is strange the Democrats have not retained Judge Thurman to appear with Mr. Hoadly against the law when the case is argued on the 26th of this month. The writer of the opinion upon which so much depends ought to be able to point out its weak point. Judge Thurman's interest in Ohio politics will probably revive when the case has been decided. Even now, notwithstanding this lack of interest, he has a singularly strong belief that the Democrats will win this fall.

In reply to the Governor's attack on the Emigration Commissioners the latter recite a few facts which make their administration compare favorably with that of their predecessors. The per capita cost of caring for immigrants at this port at present is 44 cents, as compared with $2 56 under a Democratic administration. The Governor has now before him a bill appropriating $70,000 for the new Commissioner when appointed, although the present Board stated in an official communication to the Legislature that no more money was needed. Under recent acts the Board is now self-sustaining. The appropriation of $70,000 with an increase of $8,500 in salaries is a fair illustration of Democratic economy. How to get hold of that money is a problem now troubling the Democrats. We trust that there is no truth in the report that an extra session of the Senate is to be called, in pursuance of an arrangement whereby three Senators are to absent themselves, in order that "Boss" McLaughlin's candidate can be confirmed for Emigration Commissioner.

In another column of THE TRIBUNE will be found the views of a number of Roman Catholic priests of this city in regard to the Pope's recent letter to the Irish Bishops. The unanimity with which they agree that it will be literally obeyed emphasizes the opinion that Leo XIII. has dealt a sharp blow to unlawful methods of agitation in Ireland as well as to the fund for the benefit of Mr. Parnell. The force of these utterances is only softened by the belief of one priest, who thinks that possibly the language of the circular is open to a liberal construction. What these clergymen say is particularly significant now in view of the twice repeated assertion in some of the English papers that a warning letter had been sent to the American Bishops. Father Farley, the Cardinal's private secretary, declares that no letter has been received, and adds that probably none will come, or the Cardinal would know about it. If one should arrive, however, it seems plain that it would be implicitly obeyed by the Church authorities here. Irish agitators in this country, therefore, would do well to bear this probability in mind when discussing doubtful methods of procedure against England.

The letter from A. A. Cohen, elsewhere printed this morning, is a valuable contribution to railroad discussions. Mr. Cohen, who is a noted member of the San Francisco bar, has been one of the most conspicuous enemies of the Central Pacific and one of the strongest agencies in the agitation for State control of the railroads in California. When summoned before the Railroad Commissioners he now frankly states that further study has largely modified his views. He now believes that the evils of railroad management are to be cured by competition, not by State regulation; and opposes an effort to fix either fares or freights by statute, or even an effort to force charges at the same proportionate rates from non-competitive as from competitive points. On all these phases of the question there is a volume of sound business sense and plain statement in the letter of this veteran anti-railroad agitator that may well be commended to his former sympathizers at the East, and to the general public. Mr. Cohen's old hostility to the Central Pacific crops out in the denunciation of their system of freight contracts, of which he is, if possible, a more pronounced enemy than ever, and not without reason.

WHERE THE PARTIES DIFFER.

If the elections of next fall were to take place this week there would be a very meagre vote cast. The voters are not thinking much about politics. Most of them have made up their minds what they are going to do, and look for no new details that can change their intentions. But there are many more who are merely indifferent, and others who are waiting to see what the great parties will do. Yet it does not follow that the elections next fall will be tame or indecisive. The liquor question is apt to drop to the rear; minor and local issues will shrink out of sight as the approach of another Presidential election is realized; and men will turn their thoughts once more to the question which must after all be the decisive one, namely, whether the one party or the other, judged by its past record and its constituent elements, can most safely be intrusted with the vast responsibilities of national government. Circumstances are likely to arise before the voting begins next fall which will bring that question very sharply to the minds of men. The Democrats dread it. Above all things they desire to escape another public verdict upon their own past record.

Before long, however, that party will meet in convention in several important States. In these bodies the contest between different elements of which the party is composed will come to a head. One set of leaders or the other will be put forward to speak for the party. Nominations and platforms will show which element has the upper hand. Last year the Democrats had the advantage of almost as many different disguises as there are different States; in some they professed to care for nothing but beer and whiskey; in some they were only anxious to resist monopolies; in some they cloaked a scramble for office under pretended zeal for civil service reform: and in others they promised as many different revisions of taxation and the tariff as there were distinct interests to be conciliated. This year, in spite of themselves, their nominations will mean something. Certain definite measures have been passed by Congress, and others are loudly demanded, and an attempt to be non-committal will now be quite as significant as the most explicit declaration.

Do what it may, the Democratic party must perforce show whether it thinks itself fit to be trusted, and call upon the voters to say whether they think it fit to be trusted. If it hunts up strange and unknown men, or political tricksters who have never been identified with its history, it will show that it is ashamed of its own history and leaders. Confessing that these entitle it to no confidence, it will, nevertheless, ask the voters to say that they give it all confidence. By so doing, it will compel men to consider what the history and who the leaders have been of whom the party is ashamed. Or if, on the other hand, it names men who have been identified with its past, that history inevitably comes up for review.

The Republican party has no such difficulty. It has a history, but is not ashamed of it, and would be only too glad to have the elections decided by the public judgment as to the work done by the party during the past twenty-five years. The Republicans also will meet in conventions, but there will be no effort anywhere to disown the past record of the party, to put on disguises, or to promise a reversal of its policy. It does not need to pretend that all its leaders have been always wise, or all its officials free from blame; taken as a whole, its past challenges scrutiny. Not being ashamed, and having nothing to hide, it can nominate new men, or men who have been long identified with its history, as circumstances in each case may dictate. It will not be foolish enough to pretend that in every particular every administration, including that of President Arthur, has met its highest aspirations, and yet it will have no occasion or desire to disavow or disown that administration as a whole, or any other; on the contrary, it can claim public thanks and honor for the general conduct of the Government under the present administration.

There is a great difference between a party that has everything to hide and one that shrinks from no scrutiny and fears no issue. The people will begin to feel that difference when the conventions of the two parties pass in review before them. It is possible, too, that events may draw public attention very strongly to the financial course of the two parties. There may be industrial contests or disasters this summer. In that case, voters will ask which party has voted for the repeal of duties designed to protect home industry. Financial disorders are not wholly impossible. If they come, voters will ask which party weakened the public treasury by silver coinage, strove to cripple the banks by constant assaults upon them, and threatened all invested property by Communistic proposals. That the Democratic party is afraid of its past history is not strange. But its only way to get rid of its past is to die and bury itself.

A SECOND SUEZ CANAL.

The project of constructing a second Suez Canal has received the support of powerful commercial corporations in England and has excited popular enthusiasm. The present waterway has proved successful as a financial enterprise, but inadequate to meet the requirements of trade. The projectors were disappointed by the immediate results of the opening of the canal, and even as late as 1879 the annual tonnage remained stationary at 2,000,000, there having been no increase since 1874. From 1879 to 1881 there was an enormous increase, the tonnage for the second year aggregating 4,000,000. Five-sixths of England's trade with India, Japan, Ceylon, the Straits and the Philippines is now carried on through the canal. The trade of these countries aggregates $545,000,000, and $460,000,000 of it passes through the canal; and to this must be added $60,000,000 of the $275,000,000 representing British trade with Australasia. The grand total of British trade with all countries lying beyond the isthmus being $820,000,000, the aggregate of the canal traffic is $520,000,000, or nearly two-thirds of the whole. The business of the canal has doubled since 1879, and the facilities of transit are now unequal to the requirements of commerce, partial blockades and tedious delays being of frequent occurrence. A second waterway is needed, and although the capital required for the work is large, the financial investment can easily be demonstrated to be not only safe but highly remunerative after a term of years. It is not without reason, therefore, that English capital is attracted by the projected enterprise. Nor are patriotic considerations wanting, for Egypt is already looked upon as a British conquest, the most valuable one that has been made since the American colonies were lost, and it will be a legitimate source of national pride if Englishmen can point to a ditch of their own across the isthmus, planned by their engineers and constructed with their capital as well as used mainly by their ships. They cannot forget that the present waterway was exclusively French in origin and construction, and, moreover, was persistently opposed and ridiculed by English capitalists and engineers.

Three routes have been proposed for this new interoceanic waterway. One of these, leading from El Arish on the Mediterranean to Akabah at the head of the Gulf of Akabah, does not need to be seriously considered, as it involves longer Mediterranean and inland lines of transit than the other two, and passes along an ill-defined frontier. The second is a fresh water route, leading from Alexandria to Suez by way of Cairo. The first section of the canal would run through Lake Mareotis and after striking the Nile would follow its course to Cairo, a distance of 118 miles; and the remaining section of 122 miles would lead through Belbeis to Mahsamah in close proximity to the present Ismailieh canal, and would terminate at Suez. The entire canal would be about 240 miles in length, a distance equivalent to the present salt water route from Alexandria to Suez by way of Port Said; but every mile would be artificial waterway and several locks would be required. The crossing of the Nile at Cairo would present peculiar difficulties and involve the necessity of completing what is known as the barrage of the stream. If these engineering difficulties could be surmounted, the canal would be a work of national utility, which the present Suez Canal is not. It would complete the former Khedive's system of irrigation and would add enormously to the productiveness of the tracts through which it might run, and it would do much to restore to Alexandria its commercial greatness. It would, however, increase the time of passage by twenty-four or thirty-six hours over the present route, and this fact is sufficient to condemn it in the judgment of practical Englishmen who are bent upon securing quick as well as cheap transit. Low tolls would not compensate them for an inevitable loss of time.

The third route is the one chosen by M. de Lesseps for his great undertaking. It will undoubtedly be selected as the only one which is practicable as a competing line of interoceanic communication. M. de Lesseps assumes to have acquired from the late Khedive a monopoly of the isthmus for canal purposes, but his claim will probably be ridiculed by the British Government and set aside by the Egyptian Ministry. The tracts to the right and left of the canal have never been ceded to the Suez Company, but remain Egyptian territory to this day; and M. de Lesseps will be powerless to resist a concession to an English company for the construction of a second canal east or west of the present ditch. Probably he will make a desperate effort to obstruct that enterprise by attempting to enlarge his own work. He contrived to build his canal in spite of English ridicule and scepticism. The engineers demonstrated to their own satisfaction that he could not form a permanent harbor at Port Said, that he could not make a navigable channel through Lake Menzaleh, and that he could not create inland seas at Timsah and the Bitter Marsh; but he persevered until his great work was universally acknowledged to be the most conspicuous triumph of engineering skill of the century. The capitalists had proved by trade statistics and Blue Books that the canal would never pay expenses and would have no appreciable effect upon the commerce of the world; and the returns of the canal traffic and the commercial bulletins to-day attest the wisdom of his faith and the folly of their assumptions. Yet the nation of engineers, capitalists and shipowners that lent him no aid when he was planning and carrying out his "visionary and imaginative" scheme, is to-day in possession of certainly two-fifths and probably a majority of the stock of the company, together with four-fifths of the carrying trade, and not satisfied with displacing French influence at Cairo, is now contemplating the construction of a rival ditch by the side of his own. The irony of fate must seem a grim sort of pleasantry to M. de Lesseps.

SWEET BELLS JANGLED OUT OF TUNE.

Referring in this instance to the sweet bells that hang in the belfrys of the Democratic newspapers of the State. The jangling began just as soon as the Legislature adjourned, and was due to the failure of the Senate to confirm the nomination of Boss McLaugh—we mean Mr. Murtha, of Brooklyn, for Immigration Commissioner.

The sweet bell of *The Albany Argus* began the jangling. The bell was evidently inspired by a passionate desire to jangle the head off John Kelly. From its brazen throat rang out such peals as these: "The resistance to Tammany dictation is again shown by the party of the people"; "the issue of executive rights and administrative reform against corrupt coalitionists and banded rights is broad, simple, explicit, unmistakable"; "the Tammanyism that betrayed Lucius Robinson and Winfield Scott Hancock again unites with the Stalwartism that slew James A. Garfield and against the efforts of Grover Cleveland and the State Democracy for good government"; "let the issue come and welcome the consequences." No sooner had the bell of *The Argus* stopped ringing than the bell of *The Buffalo Courier* rang out sonorously in reply It rang that the peal of its Albany contemporary's bell was "unmitigated trash," "clotted nonsense," in fact. It rang that it would have "nothing to do with fomenting the wrangle at Albany into a great party schism"; that "it would be bad for anybody who attempts to create dissensions in the [Democratic] ranks."

And then the bell of *The Troy Press* made itself heard. Its voice was responsive to that of *The Argus*. It too rang for the head of Mr. Kelly on a charger, making such music as this: "The people made Mr. Cleveland Governor. Tammany insists that he shall have a Governor furnished from its hall. This thing he will not submit to." And while the echo of this bold strain was still in the air the bell of *The Syracuse Courier* commanded attention. This bell was in accord with the Buffalo bell, but quite too distractingly out of accord with the Albany bell and the Troy bell. Listen to the Syracuse bell: "If that paper [meaning *The Albany Argus*] had deliberately planned to drive a dagger to the heart of the party it professes to serve, it could hardly have aimed the weapon more faultlessly. . . If *The Argus* aspires to the unenviable fame of being the assassin of its party its present course is entirely consistent with that ambition." Another peal of this Syracuse bell was intended to comfort Tammany. Tammany was assured that her Senators had merely "exercised a constitutional right" in declining to confirm McLaugh—we mean Murtha. Not so with the bell of *The Brooklyn Eagle*. It did not endeavor to comfort Tammany. On the contrary, its sweet chime was doubtless designed to cast a deep gloom over the corridors of Mr. Kelly's soul. Hark to *The Eagle's* bell: "The price of harmony with Tammany is the wages of sin, and the wages of sin is death." And while this savage music was in the air the bell of *The New-York Star* played a very different tune. This was the tune: "It is not denied that Governor Cleveland, should he so elect, can easily split and disorganize the party in this State. The Tilden camarilla at Albany have already volunteered for the service."

It will be seen by the musical connoisseur that is is a weirdly painful case of jangling out of tune. And to think that it was but yesterday that all the Democratic bell-ringers cried out to one another: "By the shades of Thomas Jefferson let all our efforts tend only to Harmony, Heaven-born Harmony." Mr. Cleveland, do you happen to possess a genius for taking a tangle out of a tune, for imparting a musical homogeneousness to the efforts of Democratic bells? If you do, it stands you in hand to exert it without loss of time.

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

If depression in prices meant misfortune in business, last week would have to be classed as a week of misfortune. Stocks declined, some of them sharply; cotton was weak and a little lower; wheat dropped about 2 cents per bushel, and corn and oats were a little lower; pork was steady, but lard declined a little; coffee fell a quarter of a cent; naval stores were lower and hops weak. In petroleum there was a sharp advance early in the week, but it was followed by a dull market and lower quotations. There was no monetary pressure to occasion apprehension or depression in speculative markets, nor were there failures unusual in importance or number. Stocks were weak in spite of large reported earnings and harmonious agreement of the Trunk-Line managers; grain was weak in spite of lower ocean freights; and cotton declined, notwithstanding a Manchester circular affirming that surplus stocks at the mills in Great Britain are smaller than they were a year ago. In short, the markets generally reflected a feeling of disappointment at the results of the spring trade, and an unusual conservatism with regard to further ventures. About this time last year trade was at its dullest; all the difficulties resulting from the short crop of 1881 were culminating; and there was as yet no certainty that ample crops in the coming fall would avert disaster. The fact that the exchanges not arising from stock transactions are about $22,000,000, or over 4 per cent, less than they were for the corresponding week last year indicates a considerable dulness in business.

At the same time it is evident that no disaster or prolonged disturbance is commonly apprehended. There are no signs of anything that can properly be called panic. Money is easy, and the possibility of stringency next fall is scarcely ever mentioned. The banks are expanding their loans, and no one looks for trouble among them; the railroads are really doing a very large business at remunerative rates; and the prospect is that the crops next fall will be ample. The conservatism of feeling that exists, though it tends to make business dull for the present, is in some measure a safeguard against the danger of over-expansion in trade. The iron business is in an unhealthy condition, but the workmen in the rolling mills seem resolved to take the heavy end of the burden upon their own shoulders, by commencing a strike June 1. It is reported that collections are unsatisfactory, but this was anticipated when the preparations for a large spring trade were followed by unsatisfactory results. When new crops begin to move, if the season proves profitable to the farmers, there might easily be a dangerous expansion in trade but for the unwelcome influences which now cause caution. The liquidation in speculative markets ought not to mean mischief to legitimate trade, as the undue advance in speculative prices did not bring general prosperity.

In reality, this liquidation is in some sense settling a debt created in 1881. In that year, great capitalists loaded themselves to the utmost with all sorts of stuff which they have never been able to sell at a profit since. In 1882 desperate efforts were made by powerful men to force up and hold up markets, so that the general range of prices for the year was far higher than the natural conditions warranted. To get back to a more reasonable valuation of what we have and what we produce has been a slow and unpleasant process, but it was a necessary prerequisite for solid improvement and prosperity hereafter. Whether the liquidation in either of the branches of trade has gone far enough already, those acquainted with the details can judge for themselves; the one thing certain is that after that point has been reached there will come recovery and more healthy business.

The bank return of last week calls for no especial comment. The Treasury accumulated during the week, all outstanding certificates deducted, only $155,000 gold, $814,000 silver and $813,000 currency. The amount of bonds to secure circulation was reduced about $600,000. The iron market was apparently influenced to some extent by the prospect of a strike in the Western rolling mills; No. 1 foundry sold at $21 to $22, and some companies are considering whether they will suspend production. The coal companies, in order to check over-production, have decided to work half-time this week and every alternate week until June 16, and for four weeks following that date. But a suspension of the Western iron mills, if it takes place, may throw a larger business to Eastern establishments, and cause a larger consumption of anthracite coal.

PERSONAL.

Turguenieff has been placed under treatment for mental derangement.

Miss Agnes Brown Begg, a niece of the poet Robert Burns, did this month at the Bridge House, Ayr, Scotland, age eighty-three. Her younger sister survives her.

The Rev. Richard A. Holland, D. D., of Chicago, has been called to the rectorship of Trinity Church, New-Orleans, as the successor of Dr. Hugh Miller Thompson, who was recently elected a bishop.

The funeral services of the late Bishop Jesse T. Peck, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, will be held to-day in the University Avenue Church, Syracuse. The students of Syracuse University will attend in a body, and the sermon will be preached by Bishop Simpson.

While Mr. Gladstone delights in felling trees Lord Salisbury is devoted to tennis—not lawn tennis, but the real game—Sir Stafford Northcote remains loyal to croquet, Mr. W. E. Forster loves whist best, and Lord Randolph Churchill is an enthusiast over the chess-board.

Professor Tyndall resigned his connection with the British Board of Trade and Lighthouse Board because of a difference of opinion on the constitution of a committee of inquiry into the properties of a particular illuminating power.

Colonel John Hay and wife arrived here early yesterday morning by the Germanic. They were met by a few family friends at Quarantine, where the news of Mr. Amasa Stone's death first reached them.

Dr. Schliemann, in a letter to Karl Blind in London, writes to say that he is once more gone to Troy, in order to take the plan of the Lower Town recently excavated by him, with a view to his forthcoming work which is to be published simultaneously in English and German.

Richard Lepsius, Professor of Egyptology and Comparative Philology at Berlin, recently celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his doctorate, and received on that occasion a congratulatory address signed by 114 eminent literary, scientific and professional men and women of England.

The tomb of Thaddeus Stevens, in Lancaster, Penn., is in a small corner lot, crowded with humble graves. The monument is a huge block of Vermont granite, and about it grow wild roses, wood violets, and dandelions in the rank grass. His former residence is now owned by his old colored housekeeper, and her son occupies a part of it as a barber-shop.

Mr. Leigh Smith presented to Captain Dalen, of the Dutch exploring ship Willem Barents, on the occasion of the latter's departure for the Arctic regions, two superb silver cups bearing the following inscription, which tells its own story, taken from the journal of the Eira party: "August 3, 1882; Matotschkin, Skarr, Nova Zembla, 10 a. m. A sail! A sail! The Willem Barents!"

Mrs. Lydia Pinkham, of patent-medicine fame, who died of paralysis on Thursday at her home in Lynn, Mass., was of Quaker parentage. Her maiden name was Estes, and she was born in Lynn sixty-four years ago. Her four sons are dead, but her husband and daughter, Mrs. C. C. Gove, survive her. She is said to have been a woman of intellect and benevolence esteemed by a wide circle of friends.

The practice which has prevailed for nearly half a century of solemnizing mass in the chapel of the Invalides, Paris, where repose the ashes of Napoleon Bonaparte, on May 5, the anniversary of his death, was this year broken for the first time. General Thibaudin, Minister of War, positively forbade it, saying bluntly to the venerable Abbé de Cassan, chaplain of the Invalides, that he proposed to have no more mummeries over the bones of the man who founded Bonapartism.

Ernest Renan explains in his recently published Souvenirs how it comes to pass that he never rides in an omnibus. His old-fashioned and, as he says, now quite exploded notions of politeness prevented him from asserting himself with proper vigor and elbowing his way to a seat. He made way for the other passengers, who, deterred by no such obsolete scruples, used to jostle him about and thrust him aside without mercy till all the seats were taken. The conductors at last lost all respect for him and treated him without ceremony as a person wholly *sans sérieux*. Their contempt and that of his fellow-passengers was more than he could bear, so he renounced this mode of conveyance altogether.

Delaunay, of the Comédie-Française, is the first French actor to attain a position of entire equality with other citizens. Since the Revolution no actor has been denied Christian burial, but Samson and Rénier were given the Cross of the Legion of Honor only on condition of their quitting the stage. Seveste was decorated for defending Paris in 1870, but only when he was mortally wounded. Got was decorated two years ago, but the decree carefully ignored mention of his profession. But Delaunay, who has just received the much-coveted cross from the hands of M. Ferry, was decorated as an inducement to him to remain on the stage—which he will do—and the decree specifically names him as "Sociétaire de la Comédie-Française."

"Bill" Nye reached Milwaukee a week ago, travelling for his health, and for the first time met his brother-humorist, George W. Peck. He has since gone on to River Falls, Wis., where he proposes to remain for a time, "waiting," he says, "for the snow-banks to wilt away and gentle spring to come again. Gentle spring," he continues, in a philosophic vein, "hath not yet loomed up. Nothing, in fact, hath loomed up, as yet, save the great Dakota boom. Everybody, from the servant girl with a symphony in smut on her face and the boundless waste of freckles athwart her nose, up to the Normal School graduate with enough knowledge to start a grist mill for the gods, has 'a claim' in the promised land, the great wild-goose orchard and tadpole aquarium of the new Northwest. The honest farmer deserts his farm around which cluster a thousand memories of the past, and buckling on his web feet, he flees to the frog ponds of the great northern watershed, to make a 'tree claim' and be happy. Such is life. We battle on bravely for years, cutting out white-oak grubs, and squashing army worms on a shingle, in order that we may dwell beneath our own vine and plum tree; and then we sell and take wings toward a wild, unknown country, where land is dirt cheap, where the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary are at rest."

GENERAL NOTES.

It is said that the Indians of Alaska do not belong to the same race as the North American Indians but that they are probably an offshoot from the Japanese or Coreans. The missionaries who have been laboring among them say that in many respects their conceptions of moral law are better than those of civilized nations.

Some person with a turn for dismal statistics has computed that the chances of being murdered in Rome and England are as 237 to 1. In Rome there is a homicide to every 759 inhabitants; in England one to every 178,000. In London there are four illegitimate children born to every 100; and in Rome the proportion is 243 to 100.

The phrase "They do these things better in France" is not by any means always true. It now appears that even the much-vaunted methods of burial that obtain in Paris are open to criticism. The employes of the Pompes Funèbres are said to be so poorly paid that it is a common practice for them to pester the mourners for contributions while standing at the grave. It sometimes happens also in the case of poor people that the funeral officials will stop for hours on the way to the grave, to carouse in some tavern, while the corpse stands on the bier outside.

The remarkable Indian relics which are said to have been recently found at Athens, Penn., are exciting the curiosity of archæologists. The skeleton of an Indian was found in a sitting position, his face looking toward the east, his feet drawn up under him, and his right arm raised to his shoulder, holding an earthen vase. Many vases have been found of a strange pattern, and some of them contained a compound which upon analyzing proved to be burnt ochre, probably used as war-paint. Many other articles have been found which indicate that this vicinity was once an Indian burying-ground.

During the past month the American Episcopal Church in Paris, of which the Rev. Mr. Morgan is rector, has been the recipient of two valuable gifts from two members of the congregation. One of them is a parish building which will contain a chapel, rooms for the Sunday-school and parish societies, and a study for the rector. The other is a mortuary chapel which will be of stone, handsomely fitted up inside. As a temporary resting place for the bodies of those whose friends may wish to bring them to this country, this mortuary chapel will prove to be a great accommodation.

There is a fire department in Jerusalem which is very different from what is understood by that term in this country. On the comparatively rare occurrence of a fire, the news is leisurely conveyed to a small detachment of soldiers, who with great dignity march to the scene of the fire, carrying their guns on their shoulders. In front of them march four men with broad-axes. As there is no water supply in the city, a fire engine would be useless, and certainly would be opposed to the traditions of the people. Instead of wasting their time in such unhallowed efforts, these soldier-firemen strike picturesque attitudes around the fire, murmuring "Allah is good!" And when it has spent itself they go back to their quarters, conscious of having done their duty.

POLITICAL NEWS.

The result of the special election in the IIId Congressional District of West Virginia is another proof of the growing protection sentiment in the South. Last October Kenna, the Democratic candidate had a majority of 4,365 over his Republican opponent. This spring the tariff was brought into the canvass and made the leading issue, and the consequence is a Democratic majority reduced by four-fifths. This result is the more gratifying because the Republicans had no expectation of winning and knew that this election was only a skirmish preliminary to the great battle of next year. Then the remaining fifth of that Democratic majority will doubtless be wiped out.

Congressman Holman is reported to entertain the hope that he may prove to be the Great Unknown in the Democratic contest for the Speakership. His recent declaration in favor of Mr. Randall as against Mr. Carlisle is not supposed to mean that he will vote for the former, but that he hopes to make the election of Randall appear so probable that his Western opponents will drop Carlisle and take up some other candidate from that section—namely, himself. Mr. Holman's tactics do little credit to his sagacity. If he expects to outgeneral Randall he will need to adopt a plan not quite so childlike in its simplicity. He has been in Congress too many years not to know better than exhibit his freshness in so painful a manner.

Judge Foraker, who is so much mentioned now as a probable candidate of the Republicans for Governor of Ohio, is still a young man, being less than thirty-seven years old. He enlisted in the army in 1862, when he was only sixteen years of age, and rose to the rank of captain, although he had not completed his nineteenth year when he was mustered out at the close of the rebellion. He is not known very widely in the northern part of the State, but it is believed that he would make a popular candidate if nominated. He is a man of fine presence, a good speaker but has had little to do with the politics of the State as yet. No especial boom is being worked up in his behalf and if nominated it will be because he is considered the best man for the place.

The discussion going on in the Republican papers of Massachusetts as to the next candidate for Governor of the State shows that the party proposes to exercise unusual care in the selection of a standard-bearer this year. No mistake will be made if possible. *The Boston Transcript* points out three things the Republicans will need to observe if they hope to succeed. These are the following: They must not experiment, they must not antagonize powerful elements, and defeated candidates must not be tried again. These are all self-evident propositions and cannot be ignored safely. The Massachusetts Republicans can, however, make the mistake of drawing out their plans too fine. What the people want to see in politics this year is sincerity. If they are satisfied of that they will not stop to ask whether a candidate is from Beacon Hill or Cape Cod.

Ohio will be prolific of contested seat cases in the next Congress. The vote was so close in several of the districts as to invite a struggle by the defeated candidate. In the VIIth District the official canvass gave the election to Morey, the Republican nominee, by a plurality of 41. His Democratic opponent believes that he can prove his right to the seat and has been taking testimony for some time. His own showing gives him a majority of 127, and he hopes to increase this to nearly 200. Mr. Morey has just begun to take evidence, so the strength of his case is not apparent as yet. That the Government will be obliged to foot some extravagant bills for contested seat cases in the next House is already evident. The reckless and expensive way in which some of the investigations are being carried on ought to convince Congress that a reasonable limit should be put to the business.

A disposition to drop into political prophecy is noticed in *The Chicago Journal*, but its predictions cover so much ground that they can be interpreted in several different ways. One of the things it expects to see happen is the nomination of a Western man for the Presidency on the Republican ticket, and that General Logan or David