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Business Notices.

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5,000 Rolls fine Fancy Matting, our own importation, from $10 per roll of 40 yards, or 25 cts. per yard. SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO., Sixth-ave. and 13th-st.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MAY 27.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—Preparations for the Czar's coronation to-day were completed at Moscow yesterday. ═══ The Dominion Government agreed to indemnify British Columbia for the delay in constructing the Canadian Pacific Railway. ═══ It was reported that the commander of the French troops in Tonquin had been killed by the Annamites, and that war is imminent between France and China. ═══ The English Rifle Team began practising at Birmingham. ═══ New dissensions, it was said, have arisen between Prussia and the Pope. ═══ A plot to shoot the King of Roumania was discovered.

DOMESTIC.—A report that General Crook and the white soldiers of his command have been murdered by his Indian scouts creates uneasiness at the War Department. ═══ Both the Democrats and the Mahone Coalitionists claim the advantage in the Virginia local elections. ═══ Harvard was defeated by Yale yesterday at lacrosse; and Brown by Princeton at baseball. ═══ The Louisville Cup was won by Lida Stanhope, which defeated Thora.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.—An application was made yesterday to Justice Cullen, in Brooklyn, for the release from a lunatic asylum of Barrett H. Van Auken, of this city. ═══ The receivership of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey was ended. ═══ The annual parade of the Coaching Club took place. ═══ The athletic contests of the Intercollegiate Association was held. ═══ A breakfast was given to Miss Sara Jewett. ═══ Wallace defeated Schaefer, and Dion was beaten by Vignaux in the billiard tournament. ═══ The grounds of the Orange Lawn Tennis Club were formally opened. ═══ The St. George's Cricket Club was beaten by the Staten Island Club. ═══ Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (412½ grains), 82.22 cents. ═══ Stocks were dull and lower in the early dealings, and were dull at better figures in the closing transactions.

THE WEATHER.—TRIBUNE local observations indicate cloudy weather, with occasional light rains, followed by partly cloudy or fair and cooler weather. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 82°; lowest, 60°; average, 68⅝°.

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.*

Those persons who have been busying themselves recently in trying to obtain the liberty of some of the occupants of our insane asylums on the ground that they are not crazy, seem to have been unfortunate in the selection of their last beneficiary. The wealthy man whose case is described in our local columns this morning, and whose affliction will probably soon be made manifest in court, to the distress of his estimable family, seems to be eminently fit to be looked up. Any one who tries to cut his own throat, and to burn and drown his own wife, and who imagines that he is one person in the Trinity, must be not only as mad as a March hare, but a good deal more dangerous.

The diagrams of the box arrangements of the new opera house now building at Thirty-ninth-st. and Broadway, together with some description of the general plan and characteristics of the structure, which will be found on another page of THE TRIBUNE this morning, will undoubtedly be consulted with careful attention. The house promises to be one of the most perfect places of amusement in the city, if not in the world. It is commodious, well-arranged and safe. The good sense of the management in making these things the first requisites is highly commendable. And when the house is finished it will probably be seen that while these important features have been properly considered no other points affecting comfort and convenience have been neglected.

Happily the report that General Crook's scouts have turned on him and his one troop of regular cavalry and massacred them in the Sierra Madre Mountains does not come from a source sufficiently trustworthy to cause much apprehension. A "reliable citizen" who gets his information from "good sources" which he does not mention, is not good authority. It is true that four-fifths of General Crook's troops consist of hired Apache scouts who, generally speaking, are entirely capable of any treachery; but the commander could not have forgotten General Carr's experience, and probably, in arranging this expedition, he selected his Indian allies with care; and the cavalrymen will not be caught asleep. Still, there are so many causes of anxiety connected with this expedition to Mexico, aside from possible massacre, that there will be a feeling of great relief in many quarters when General Crook is safe again in his old headquarters, whether Chief Juh and his band are dispersed or not.

The ambitious designs of France in the East have already received a check, and the Republic is waking up to the fact that it is not child's play to conquer the Kingdom of Annam. News has just been received in Paris that the handful of French troops in Tonquin have been repulsed, and that Captain Riviere has been slain. So the Chamber of Deputies have fiercely voted to send more troops to China immediately to avenge this gallant officer's death. It would have been better if the Government had heeded his warnings uttered some time ago, and sent out troops to support him then, so that it would not have become necessary to avenge his death. The dispatches also indicate that China is taking vigorous steps to support the Government of its Annamite vassal. The Celestial Empire has nominally an army of a million of men, so that even if the most of these are not available, still enough armed Chinamen can be concentrated at any point on short notice to make serious trouble for invaders. It is the complications with the Government at Pekin which may follow this attack on Annam which other foreign nations than France have reason to fear. The chances of widespread trouble are not lessened by the latest news.

Elsewhere in this impression will be found a full description of that part of the National Guard of the State of New-York living in this city and ready to defend it at a moment's notice. It will not fail to interest many people besides the militiamen themselves and their friends, for all thoughtful men in this country appreciate the importance of a well-trained body of citizen-soldiers in the Republic. The series of articles referred to shows to what a high state of efficiency militiamen can be brought with a little just encouragement, such as they have had in this State. The consolidation of certain small regiments under Governor Cornell rendered the body more compact, and the adoption of the new military code makes the Guardsmen's duties more satisfactory, for they know what is expected of them. As the code was the creation of the militiamen it would have been strange if it had not worked well. Under its provisions more men are now enlisted than formerly and the discipline and exercise are on a better basis. The pecuniary relations between the men and the State are less burdensome to the former than they were before the new code was adopted; and the additional expense to the taxpayers is not greater than $50,000. On the whole, the present condition of our National Guard, as represented by the companies in and about this city, is eminently satisfactory and there is promise of continued improvement.

THE BRIDGE AND ITS DEMANDS.

A great many people have discovered suddenly that we have a bridge to Brooklyn, and that henceforth an enormous volume of travel will be poured into a street which is not at all adequate to receive it. Everybody admits now, what few persons were able to foresee before the Bridge was opened, that Tryon Row must be enlarged both above and below the Bridge entrance, and must be cleared of street-car tracks. The Mayor says that correspondents are making to him the suggestion made by THE TRIBUNE on the day of the opening, that it may be found necessary to remove the buildings on the east side of the square both above and below the Bridge entrance. Much space could be secured by removing French's Hotel and all the other buildings between the entrance and Frankfort-st. The Elevated Railway station is to be carried fifty feet up Chatham-st., and the buildings on the east side of the street for that distance may also have to be cleared away. Then on the Park side a little space may be gained by taking a narrow strip from the Park after the Hall of Records has been taken away. This should be very slight, and should be taken only for the purpose of enlarging the outlet into Centre and Chambers sts.

The complete removal of the street-car tracks is a paramount necessity. It is natural that the companies should strenuously object to this, but we believe they will soon find it to their own advantage to do it. They will discover presently that the Bridge has shifted the centre of travel. It will no longer cluster about the Astor House, but must inevitably find its focus in Tryon Row. To meet the great stream which is henceforth to pour unceasingly in both directions over the Bridge, all the agencies of transportation in this city will soon see the necessity of changing their lower termini. The east side street-car lines will not be the only ones which will find it to their advantage to stop above and near Tryon Row. Already some of the Broadway omnibus lines are talking of running through Chambers-st. to Chatham, and it will not be surprising to see the Sixth and Eighth Avenue and Broadway street-car companies either seeking the privilege of crossing Broadway at Chambers or Reade st., or what would be much better, moving up two or three blocks from their present points, and striking Broadway at Murray and Warren and Chambers. To carry the passenger travel directly to Broadway, it will probably be found necessary to cut a straight, broad pathway between the City Hall and the New Court House, and there can be no objection to this. To shut their eyes to the fact that the streams of travel have found a new channel will be pure folly on the part of the car companies. Their interests and the Bridge interests and the travelling public's interests are all the same in this case, and the sooner the car companies recognize this fact and act upon it the better will it be for all concerned. As for the cars which run to the ferries through Printing House Square, they can easily find another route, reaching the river through streets east of the square.

The Elevated railways will also have to adapt themselves to the new order of things. It is evident that the Third Avenue Elevated will not only find night trains on the City Hall branch imperative, but will also discover that the best way to accommodate the greatly increased day travel will be to run through trains upon the same branch at all hours. The present system of switch trains at Chatham Square is vexatious enough at present; it will be simply intolerable with the increased passengers which the Bridge cars are certain to bring when they are put on next month. The Sixth Avenue Elevated may attempt to secure some of the new travel by building a spur through Chambers-st to Chatham. The privilege was given this company to build such a spur in the original act authorizing the construction of the Gilbert road, but whether the privilege is still good or has lapsed from non-usage is a point which is undecided because it has not been considered. If the company still has the right to build there, or is able to get it under the railroad law by securing consent of half the property-owners on Chambers-st., it will be very likely to avail itself of it. There would doubtless be objection to have an elevated road cross Broadway, but this could possibly be overcome by having the track inclosed at the point of crossing.

If the travel over the Bridge shall fall off perceptibly during the next week or so, as it undoubtedly will, we shall probably be told by interested parties that the present accommodations at this end are ample, and that no changes are necessary. No estimate of the passenger travel can be made until the cars are put on. Nobody expected that many people would leave the ferries and walk the entire length of the Bridge daily. After the first curiosity has worn off the proportion of people who will walk rather than ride will be about the same as it is on other thoroughfares. A good deal will depend also upon the fare asked. Sooner or later we shall have a free bridge, and the thing to do is to get ready at once to provide for its travel. It is evident now that the wagon travel is to be heavy and constant. A broad open square is the only way in which that can be adequately accommodated, and that we must have. A street direct to Broadway, if that were possible, would do no good. It would carry the stream of vehicles unbroken to Broadway and produce a perpetual blockade there. The distribution should be made in the square at the entrance, and the great mass of vehicles will thence strike Broadway at several different points, thus flowing easily into the stream there without interfering with its progress.

POST-HOLIDAY REFLECTIONS.

The quality of self-restraint, which enables Americans to pass through terrible crises with composure and presence of mind, unfits them for the enjoyment of national holidays and popular fêtes. They cannot devote themselves to a day of pleasure with the same sense of joyous abandonment which a Frenchman, an Italian, a German, or even an Englishman displays. They keep their heads instead of losing them. Their ordinary holidays are quiet days snatched from engrossing occupations—secular Sundays with the religious restraints removed. It seems to be impossible to popularize Independence Day and Washington's Birthday. Business ceases, but pleasure does not begin. The infectious enthusiasm, popular excitement and unconstrained merriment witnessed in European capitals on national festivals are never seen here. There is, at most, a dogged, laborious and patient seeking after pleasure, but never an unrestrained abandonment of the principles of workaday life. Americans make as hard work of their holiday pleasures as Englishmen do of their jokes, and not because they are naturally serious, but rather because they lack the holiday faculty of releasing themselves from the ordinary restraints of everyday thoughts and occupations.

The holiday with which New-York and Brooklyn have just been favored illustrates this American habit of losing the fun at the fair. If the greatest engineering achievement of modern times had been brought to completion in Paris after fourteen years' labor, the entire city would have abandoned itself to revelry. Fêtes would have been arranged in the Bois de Boulogne on a magnificent scale and the city would have been adorned and illumined as it was on the high Republican festival of the World's Fair. There would not have been a shop or a house even in the poorest quarters which would have lacked its bright bunting or its candles. There would have been novel and ingenious devices in decoration, massive archways in the streets under which the President should pass, thousands of boats with colored lanterns moving on the river at night, and the whole city transfigured in the light of a midnight fête. We had the convergence of unmanageable masses of the population at central points to witness the parade of a regiment or an hour's display of fireworks followed by a midnight scamper over the Bridge.

ULSTER'S NEW BRANCH OF BUSINESS.

This truly is a weirdly engaging narrative that is given to the world at the mouth of the trustworthy *Kingston Freeman*. Something fell from one of the earth's fellow-planets upon the soil of Accord the other night (Accord is an amiable little village in Ulster County). Those who saw the swift down-rushing through the sky said that a meteor had broken loose; but when they reached the spot where the thing struck they beheld, not a meteor, but, according to *The Freeman*, an immense sword. "It was "found," says our contemporary, "with its hilt "buried deep in the sand, its blade pointing "upward, and was taken out with much difficulty. It has the appearance of an immense "two-edged dagger, and is about six feet in "length and weighs seventeen pounds. It is "ornamented with strange hieroglyphics showing an immense amount of labor. The workmanship is of the finest, and the figures on the "blade are new to all learned men who have "thus far examined them. Three ordinary "hands only fill up the space on the hilt, and if "made for use it was certainly not intended for "ordinary mortals. It cannot well be described, "but must be seen to be appreciated." It will be observed that the enterprising county of Ulster has embarked in a new and pleasing branch of business. If this dagger which she has just discovered at Accord proves popular—and it can hardly fail to do so—Ulster, of course, will enlarge her facilities, put in new machinery, and promptly proceed to discover other and larger ones with neatness and dispatch. Daggers discovered in size and quantities to suit purchasers. Particular attention paid to orders from scientific societies—and the marines. A discount to museums and sideshows. Be sure that "Ulster" is stamped upon the blade; all others counterfeits.

The county of Onondaga, it will be remembered, made a cognate business venture some years ago. A number of her wide-awake citizens one night in the dark of the moon discovered upon her soil a petrified gentleman inclining to *embonpoint* who answered to the name of John Henry Cardiff. We forget the name of the planet that he was supposed to have dropped from; we only remember that the discoverers made an excellent thing out of him for a long time. He resembled this Ulster dagger in two marked particulars. He was "taken out with much difficulty"; and he could not well be described, but had to be "seen to be appreciated." A little before the advent of the Cardiff giant, as all those who are familiar with the history of trade in this country are aware, several sagacious persons earned their living for a time by the sweat of the brow consequent upon discovering watches once the property of Lafayette in pawnbrokers' shops and George Washington's body-servant in various parts of the United States. The Lafayette watches were "taken out with much difficulty" from the hands of the discoverers. Collectors found it necessary to pay about six times the price of the watches. The interesting body-servant was exhibited by his discoverers to their patriotic countrymen at fifty cents a head, and, like the Ulster dagger, the Cardiff giant and the Lafayette watches, had to be "seen to be appreciated." At several points on the sea-coast, it has long been the custom of the industrious natives who have large families depending upon them for support to discover along in July sea-serpents and mermaids, which—for a consideration—they display to delighted summer visitors. Out in Kentucky, half a century ago, it used to be no uncommon thing for a live newspaper during the off political months to discover as many as ten commodious and magnificent caves in one week. The business, however, like that of George Washington's body-servant, was speedily killed by overproduction.

There is a great future before Ulster if she is successful in developing this business of discovering daggers warranted to have fallen from heaven or the money refunded. That sort of a dagger ought to sell well among people, and their name is legion, who are always in search of something novel for decorative purposes. We suggest to the discoverers that it would perhaps be well also to discover a job lot of daggers small enough to serve as scarf-pins and cheap enough to place them within reach of gentlemen of moderate means having a taste for jewelry of celestial origin. Of course when the factory gets to work in good earnest the discoverers can be depended upon to discover not only daggers, but guns, pistols, bombs, kerosene lamps, and all the other weapons best known to modern warfare. The traveller through Ulster County this summer can expect to be greeted at every turn in the road with some such sign as this: "Fresh Cutlery fallen "from The Planets discovered every Day. "Daggers a Specialty. Address the Ulster Dis"covering Company (Limited)."

P. S.—This dagger was "taken out with much difficulty." The public is often taken in without any difficulty at all. Who shall say, then, that the stock of this company will not soon be at a premium?

ENERGETIC PIETY.

There is a simultaneous and striking outbreak of muscular Christianity in several parts of the country. That peculiar and powerful element in the character of the professing Christian, known as the Old Adam, appears to be temporarily in the ascendancy. In Goshen, as our news columns have shown, it has incited a meek and lowly Sunday-school teacher to seize his beloved pastor by the throat in the presence of the school and shake him so violently that the law was invoked to restore the holy calm which was wont to brood over the church. The throttling incident was only the final demonstration in a series of Old Adam performances. The Sunday-school teacher has suffered himself to be led up to it gradually. He has been in the habit of annoying the pastor by walking out of church regularly just before the sermon began, and by instigating his friends and even the servants in his family to do the same. Then he has been instructing a class of young ladies in the mysteries and beauties of the Christian religion, and at the same time instigating them to make fun of their pastor. We are not surprised to hear that this energetic Sunday-school teacher is a "gen"tleman of respectability and high social stand"ing" in Goshen. His style shows him to be a gentleman. No one but a perfect gentleman would think of ending a dispute with his pastor by throttling him in the presence of the Sunday-school. We are surprised that after the scrimmage was over, and the pastor had been rescued by his friends, the teacher did not request the children to join him in singing some such familiar hymn as "Blest be the tie that binds." That would have deepened the moral influence which the scene must have had upon the impressionable minds of the pupils.

The second outbreak which we have to consider occurred in a colored church in Philadelphia on Thursday evening. The church had recently been enjoying a revival, under the quickening influence of which fifteen converts had been made. A meeting was called on Thursday evening for the purpose of hearing the "testimony" of the converts preliminary to their admission to the church. The Old Adam influence came to the front early in the proceedings. The first convert called upon was a young woman who was diffident about giving her "experience." Brother Wallace tried to help her along, and in the generous kindness of his heart not only asked her questions, but also answered them for her. This met the disapprobation of Brother Fisher, who arose and objected. "Yar, yar!" roared a big voice from the centre of the church. It was that of Sister Moonly, whose 200 pounds of person towered into the air as she continued: "Bruder Wallace, doan you listen to de voice ob de debbil!" To enforce her views upon Brother Fisher, she started over the backs of the pews in his direction. "Yar, sister," roared a dandy disciple, "yer foot am in my hat!" But Sister Moonly was not to be stopped by hats or any other impediment. She came into the immediate presence of Brother Fisher, and exclaimed: "You debbil, why "am you standin' in de way ob de work ob de "church?" Brother Fisher, not at all dismayed, retorted: "Sister Moonly, if you are comin' "here to turn water into whiskey by breathing "on it you'd better go home and try it there." There was a breathless pause, then Brother Fisher turned on his heels and retreated. Sister Moonly started over the pews in hot pursuit. A stout brother stepped in front of her and said; "Sister, forbear! Shut up de "violins of yer wrath and forgit as yer "wud be forsaken!" Sister Moonly surveyed the peacemaker for a moment, poised herself on a pew seat, and then the same foot which a moment before had demolished a hat and made nothing of it flew into the air and found a resting place upon the spot covered by the lower buttons of the peacemaker's waistcoat. He was picked up from the neighboring aisle in a breathless condition. "Bounce the sister till she cools down!" shouted one of the deacons, and the order was obeyed. She was borne struggling to the sidewalk, and an attempt was made to proceed with the meeting. We know nothing of the social standing of either Sister Moonly or Brother Fisher, but judging them by the Goshen standard, she must be a lady and he a gentleman.

We approach now with due solemnity the final outbreak which we have space to consider. It is by all odds the most momentous of all. The Rev. Joseph Cook, of Boston, was dining in a Chicago hotel on Wednesday evening, when a commercial traveller named Gill, who was dining at the same table, ordered a piece of raw meat. The Rev. Mr. Cook was astonished and delivered with customary emphasis his opinion of a man who would eat raw meat. Gill replied that the Rev. Mr. Cook would do better to mind his own business, and intimated that he must be an Eastern dude, accompanying his remarks with vigorous profane ejaculations. The Rev. Mr. Cook reprimanded him for swearing, whereupon Gill called him a liar, shook his fist in his face and told him he would see him later. The Rev. Mr. Cook understood the threat to mean that Gill would attempt to shoot him, and therefore sought police protection in going to and returning from the hall where he lectured in the evening. The Rev. Mr. Cook is reported as saying of the incident: "In a fair fight I can knock that "man to pieces, but I am not prepared to be "perforated with bullets. I could thrash five "such men as he." It will be seen that the Rev. Mr. Cook's piety is of the most muscular order. Knowing his unfavorable opinion of American journalism we venture with some reluctance to offer him a piece of advice. Don't thrash Gill, but get him in a secluded spot, where he can't shoot and where he can't get away, and read him one of the Boston Monday lectures on some such subject as the "Irrepressible but not Irreconcilable Conflict "Between Science and Religion." That would quiet him permanently, and thus cure him indirectly of the raw meat habit.

PERSONAL.

Professor Goodwin, of Harvard, is to be made a LL. D. on June 13 next by the University of Cambridge, England.

General James A. Beaver, last year's Republican candidate for the Governorship of Pennsylvania, delivered last week the address of welcome at the State Convention of the Temperance Constitutional Amendment Association.

Chief Justice Waite owns a fine building lot in Washington, and long ago planned to build a house upon it. From this he is deterred, however, by his wife, who, it is said, has an unaccountable but not-to-be-got-rid-of fancy that should he do so he would not live to occupy it.

Dr. Graham, of Kentucky, father-in-law of Representative Blackburn, will celebrate the centennial anniversary of his birth in October next, and will be tendered a public dinner and reception in Louisville. He is as hale, hearty and active as are most men of only half his age.

The remains of the late Amasa Stone were buried on Thursday in Lake View Cemetery, Cleveland, near the tomb of President Garfield. By their side at the same time was placed the body of Mr. Stone's son, Adelbert, which had been mouldering in Woodland Cemetery. A great throng of mourners attended the services, including the faculty and students of Adelbert College.

The Hon. Thomas W. Palmer, recently elected United States Senator for Michigan, is evidently intending to cut a figure in the social world of Washington, and has already begun to "get his hand in." Last week he gave all the members of the Michigan Legislature, the Governor, State officers, heads of State departments, and in fact all the State Government, pages included, a reception and banquet at his mansion in Detroit. It is spoken of as the most brilliant social event on record in the State.

Mr. Preston Powers's marble bust of President Garfield is now on exhibition in Boston. A critical view of it, *The Boston Journal* thinks, indicates that the artist has striven more to show the man than the soldier or statesman; but the work in no respect lacks dignity or force. It is to some extent a work of ideality and imagination, but Mr. Powers has given play to those elements so carefully and cleverly that the statue is still a faithful portrait, and will not fail to add to its maker's fame. The bust is to be sent to Cincinnati this week, to be put on exhibition there on June 5, in competition for the commission for a heroic-sized bronze statue for a public square in that city.

Referring to the grand ball given in Paris on Friday last by the Hon. Levi P. Morton and wife, to which nearly all the leading members of the English colony were invited, *The London Standard* says that the cordiality and courtesy which the American Minister and Mrs. Morton display toward English residents and visitors form one of the pleasantest features of international life in Paris, and deserve all the more recognition because as a rule the English colony is simply ignored by the official and diplomatic world. British subjects are made to feel thoroughly at home at the United States Legation, and they entertain a high sense of the kindly feeling which extends to them hospitalities to which, strictly speaking, they have no claim.

Mr. Daniel Lothrop, of the well-known Boston publishing firm of D. Lothrop & Co., has purchased "The Wayside." That historic place at Concord, Mass., was the home of Nathaniel Hawthorne—the only one he ever owned—where he lived and wrote and from which his remains were borne to the grave. In 1852, when Hawthorne bought it, it was a quaint and picturesque old house, nearly a century old, with a gambrel roof and the big oak en beams characteristic of colonial architecture. Hawthorne made many alterations in it and built over the L a tower in which he fitted up a study. Still the house retains to this day a venerable aspect well befitting the historic ground on which it stands—a mile from Concord village on the Lexington road. Mr. Lothrop will make it his summer home.

A correspondent of *The Pittsfield Journal* pays the following tribute to the memory of the late Matthew Arbuckle, which will doubtless waken a responsive echo in the heart of every one who was privileged to know that brilliant artist and kindly, courteous gentleman: "Half-a-dozen years ago," she writes, "an old cornet hung upon the wall of my home, and it somehow happened that I tried it 'to see how it would go.' By a little persistence I got a 'tone,' and finally became fascinated with the noise I could produce, and by working away as much as the neighborhood would endure without complaints to the police, I got some mastery. The performance was horrible, of course; but one April day I appeared at Mr. Arbuckle's door in New-York, a petitioner for lessons. I remember how kindly he received me; how he gave me courage at once by commending my poor attempt at 'Robin Adair,' so that he could know what I could do and where to begin with me. I remember the next three months of his helpfulness, his patience, his encouragement, his hopefulness; how he put no limit to the 'hour's lesson' we had bargained for, and often entertained and helped me a whole afternoon, sometimes taking his cornet and, forgetting all the world else, giving me his wonderful rendering of delicious airs and ballads. I remember, too, his comical running to the corner of the room and hiding his face when I had my lesson poorly, and how he would look over his shoulder laughing at me and shouting: 'Try it again,' and when the work was done to his satisfaction, how proud and glad and happy he seemed. He was every inch a gentleman; in every fibre a musician. He gave me music arranged by his own hand; he selected and tested a cornet for me, and all the 'crooks' and 'mutes' and mouth-pieces, and every other appliance of a cornetist's outfit, and there was nothing he could do, by instruction and advice, that he left undone. A country girl of fourteen, alone in the great city so far as kindred were concerned, he bade me welcome to his home. His wife was almost a mother to me; his daughter, a friend indeed. I want to say how good he was, how true to his art, how kind, sweet-tempered, big-hearted—a noble man in everything."

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 26.—Governor-elect Bourn is suffering more from the rheumatism to-day, and unless he gets relief he will be unable to go to Newport to attend the meeting of the Legislature on Tuesday.

GENERAL NOTES.

The ladies of the Mount Vernon Association are reported to have made the singular discovery at their meeting on Wednesday that the Stars and Stripes have never floated from the historic mansion since the death of Washington. They at once determined to have a formal flag-raising before adjourning their annual session.

A novel experiment is about to be tried on the racing cutter Vendusra. Powerful electric currents are to be constantly sent through the burnished steel plating of the vessel from batteries on board of her, in the expectation that they will keep the bottom from fouling.

The National Conference of Charities and Corrections will begin its tenth annual session at Louisville, Ky., on September 24. It will be in order for some of the members to make a frank acknowledgment that in their denunciation of the work of the New-York Children's Aid Society, at last year's session, their zeal outran their knowledge and discretion.

The largest prison in Europe is the house of detention at Berlin, which has just been completed. It comprises six separate buildings, to which have been transferred all prisoners awaiting trial in the city. The main building for men contains 732 separate cells, besides dormitories for 195 prisoners, rooms for turnkeys and sleeping accommodations for 118 attendants. The interior is constructed of iron and so arranged that all the corridors look out upon the central hall, which commands a view of the entrance to every cell. The prison for women contains 70 cells and fifteen large dormitories divided into sections, each containing a bed which can be locked up when its occupant has "turned in."

A singular story is told of one of the passengers on the Granite State, which was burned in the Connecticut River on the 18th inst. As the boat swung away from the dock he appeared upon the upper deck and without hesitation jumped into the water. He was at once lifted into a row-boat and landed on the dock uninjured, when, to the amazement of his rescuers, he immediately sprang into the river again, swam stoutly down stream for some distance and reaching shoal water walked ashore. In explanation of this strange performance he afterward said that he was practically out of his mind. Seeing on the dock several bales of cotton, he associated them with the steamer's freight, and supposing that he was still aboard the burning vessel he plunged into the river and swam for the shore.

TOWN TALK ABOUT PERSONS AND EVENTS.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL—THE BRIDGE.

THE BRIDGE, PRO AND CON.—One could hear even as late as yesterday curious surmises as to the effect of the opening of the Bridge on the ferry interests. The ferry-boat hands take as lively interest in such discussions as if they were directors and stockholders. They could not deny the evident falling off in traffic at all hours; but they had various reasons to account for it. "Curiosity," one said, "leads them to cross the Bridge now." "The fare is only half the ferry fare," said another. "They walk over, but are glad to ride back," said still another. "The teamsters are trying the Bridge, but drivers say the long pull up the up-grade is too much for their horses." On the other hand were heard these remarks favorable to the Bridge: "It is not a much longer walk from City Hall to Sands-st. by the Bridge than by the ferry-boat; and it is much easier walking, and there is no waiting for the boats." As a matter of fact, the walking distance by the Bridge is one mile and one-seventh; by Nassau, Beekman, Cliff and Fulton sts. to Fulton Ferry and by Fulton-st. to Sand-st., Brooklyn, the nearest ferry route, it is precisely one mile. An expressman said, "teams pressed for time will not risk delay by the ferry lines at busy hours." "The grade of the Bridge is easier than that of Fulton-st. on either side of the river." "The Bridge avoids all blockading, as in Fulton and other streets." "The regulations for teams wishing to travel slow or fast will incline all to take the Bridge. Many teamsters have to take side streets rather than urge their horses to over-exertion; the police make them turn out or go past." One far-seeing fellow, mounted on a huge express wagon, capped the climax of popular opinion by declaring "We need more bridges."

A REFORM BEGUN.—Ex-Alderman John J. Morris who has just been placed in the Excise Board, was, for several years, constant in his desire and his efforts to become a Fire Commissioner. He had a mania for that service, and was seen at fires as regularly as the Commissioners themselves, and was much more active on such occasions than some of them. But he will be quite as active in the new direction in which his energies have been set, for he is a monomaniac on any question of the public service. He is in a position where he can do a vast deal more good to the general public than he could have done as a Fire Commissioner; and the fact that he has been visiting the Bowery and Water-st. dance-houses and declares he will not consent to renew their licenses to sell liquors is an assurance that he is disposed to do that service and do it thoroughly. The suppression of policy-playing and professional gambling-houses which has recently been in part accomplished, is a reform which may well be supplemented by the breaking up of the dance-houses, Bowery saloons with women waiters and the still more infamous Sixth-ave. dives. Mr. Morris has a big field before him, but one in which, as he recognizes for himself, he can win the sympathy and gain the support of the very best part of the public; and, he says, he "means to do it."

THE ELEVATED ROAD AND BRIDGE.—John H. Hoagland, master of Bridge transportation, stated yesterday that it would be a considerable time before the cables necessary to the running of the Bridge cars would be in working order. The elevated road agents announce at the same time that it will require several weeks to remove the City Hall station. Of course there must be a City Hall station, but in the end there must also be a Brooklyn station of the New-York elevated road. The purpose to connect the Bridge with the elevated road in Chatham-st. and the road to be built in Brooklyn is only very thinly disguised. Indeed such a connection is so natural and so desirable a one that it must be considered soon as inevitable. Apparatus for connecting the elevated cars with the cable can readily be devised at little cost, and the convenience will be such that the public will be shortly demanding it. This design has been entertained from the beginning, but both Bridge and railway managers have so far misunderstood public feeling regarding the two enterprises as to conceal the project for fear of exciting prejudice. Even now they talk only of connecting the Bridge depot with the road station by a foot-path.

A SOLDIER-ORATOR.—General George A. Sheridan, the Decoration-Day orator, is a native of Massachusetts, who, after serving in the Union Army, settled in Louisiana. He was the chief lieutenant of Governor Warmoth and held important positions under several State governments. Being an uncompromising Unionist, he incurred the fierce hostility of the ex-rebel element. He filled the high-salaried position of Register of Deeds for the District of Columbia under President Hayes, but was superseded under President Garfield. Sheridan gained great reputation as an orator in Republican campaigns in Ohio. There was such a demand for him each year from localities where he had spoken, that the executive committees thought it advisable to send to the extreme South for so popular a speaker for six or seven successive campaigns. While Sheridan's style is impassioned and may be called by some too "Western," he possesses the natural gifts of a true orator. He is never tedious, nor dull. His address will be above the average of Decoration-Day orations.

BUSINESS METHODS AT THE POST OFFICE.—Postmaster Pearson says that he is not in politics but in business—in Government business which must be transacted on the strictest business principles; that he never was a politician but has always been a post office man. He does not see how politics and Post Office business can be combined. He doubts whether there is anything political in receiving and delivering letters, and prefers to place this work on a business basis.

MR. DUTCHER'S NON-APPOINTMENT.—There is probably no reason why the truth should not be known with regard to the reasons for the non-appointment of Mr. Dutcher as Commissioner of Internal Revenue. It was said that Mr. Dutcher's business connections prevented. But Mr. Dutcher recently made oath on a trial before Judge Benedict that he was not engaged in any business at the present time. It was stated that he declined the appointment. But Mr. Dutcher distinctly affirmed when in New-York that he was not seeking, nor would he decline, the office if offered him. Letters were written by those nearest the President in Washington affirming that Mr. Dutcher's appointment had been decided upon by Mr. Arthur. Who reversed the President's decision?

A BREAKFAST TO MISS SARA JEWETT.

Around a large horseshoe table in Delmonico's ball-room yesterday morning gathered the members of the Æsthetic Society of Jersey City to honor Miss Sara Jewett with a breakfast. The table was richly decorated with fantastic forms and figures that vied with the edibles in richness and variety. The club and its guests sat down to breakfast at 12 o'clock. Among those present, besides Miss Jewett, were Mrs. Croly, Mrs. Johnston, Miss Agnes Lasar, Mrs. Laura B. Starr, Mrs. Courtney, Mrs. Hermann, Mrs. Evans, Mrs. Mildeberger, Mrs. Satter, Mrs. Hewitt, Miss Peckham, Mrs. Clementine L. Studwell, Mrs. Davidson, Miss Lillian Whiting, Mrs. Florence Rice-Knox, Miss Brown, Mrs. Fleury, Miss Rogers, Mrs. Doubleday, Miss Stutsman, Mrs. Phillips, Miss Jeffries, Mary Kyle Dallas, Miss Louie Hornig, Miss Nettie Helme, Mrs. George Gifford, Mrs. E. F. C. Young, Mrs. Mack, Mrs. Bunce, Mrs. Barrow, Mrs. Connell, Miss Imogen Kenzel, Mrs. Lyle, Miss Bertie Brown, Miss Lizzie R. Burst, Mrs. Robert Gilchrist, Miss Clara Bunce, Mrs. Tylle, Miss Georgie Welch, Mrs. Dudley, Mrs. John Burst, Mrs. George Toffey, Mrs. Joseph McCoy, Mrs. John Savage, Miss Cowell, Mrs. May Croly Roper, Miss Vida Croly, Mrs. Connelly, Mrs. Batty and Mrs. Ferris. Miss Jewett sat near the middle of the horseshoe dressed in an amber-colored crape dress and a gilt bonnet. At her left sat Mrs. Davidson and at her left Mrs. Smith. When the guests had seated themselves there was a lively buzzing and chattering of female voices that made even the staid old waiters laugh. The ladies took off their gloves simultaneously and began the exercises of the day with clams. From clams they skipped to turtle soup