Amusements To-Night.

BIJOU OPERA HOUSE—8:15—"Pop."
CASINO—8—"The Queen's Lace Handkerchief."
HAVERLY'S 14TH STREET THEATRE—8—"Cheek."
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—8—"The Rajah."
SAN FRANCISCO OPERA HOUSE—8—"A Bunch of Keys, or The Hotel."

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Business Notices.

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WILLIE EDOUIN SPARKS CO.
Crowded nightly. See Amusement column.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 22.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—Heavy floods are are causing much damage in Central Europe. ═══ Revelations regarding an assassination society in Mullingar, Ireland, have been made. ═══ The English Government has dropped the Criminal Procedure bill for the present session. ═══ At Stockbridge, England, yesterday, races were won by P. Lorillard's Iroquois and Aranza. ═══ Mormons to the number of 671 sailed from Queenstown for New-York. ═══ The trial of Louise Michel on a charge of inciting to pillage was begun yesterday.

DOMESTIC.—At the Ohio Democratic Convention in Columbus yesterday, Judge Hoadly was nominated for Governor. ═══ Great damage has been done by the rise in the Missouri River. ═══ Two men were killed and fifteen or twenty injured by a tornado in Missouri. ═══ Commencement exercises were held at Cornell University yesterday. ═══ The centennial anniversary of the founding of Phillips Academy at Exeter, N. H., was celebrated. ═══ Senator Rollins, of New-Hampshire, lost several more votes in the Senatorial contest. ═══ The Butte City (Mont.) coach was stopped by road agents and robbed. ═══ The services in memory of the late Charles T. Brooks were held at Newport.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.—The fiftieth commencement of the University of the City of New-York took place yesterday. ═══ Little Minch, Westover, Miss Woodford, Hiawasse, Skylark and Ranger won the Sheepshead Bay races. ═══ In the New-York Yacht Club regatta the honors were carried off by Crusader, Wenonah and Vixen. ═══ The Brooklyn Bridge Trustees organized. ═══ The work of excavating for the Bartholdi statue pedestal was begun. ═══ The June meeting of the Gentlemen's Driving Association was continued. ═══ Dr. Shine was assaulted by a gateman on the elevated road. ═══ The Union and Bay State Manufacturing Company suspended with liabilities of $500,000. ═══ Charles Backus, the minstrel, died. ═══ Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (412½ grains), 82.11 cents. ═══ Stocks opened feverish and unsettled, and later made material improvements and closed steady.

THE WEATHER.—TRIBUNE local observations indicate cloudy and cooler weather, with occasional light rains, followed by partly cloudy or fair weather. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 81°; lowest, 66°; average, 71⅝°.

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.*

Judge Hoadly has carried off the Democratic nomination for Governor of Ohio. In thus selecting as their leader the man who is best known as the advocate and defender of unrestricted whiskey, the Democrats placed themselves squarely on the side of the anti-temperance interests, notwithstanding their attempts to hedge later when it came to the formal declaration of their principles. The platform starts out with a tremendous straddle on the tariff question. In regard to the other leading issue of the canvass, the liquor question, the party is declared to be opposed to all sumptuary legislation, but in favor of a license system.

Details of the voyage of the astronomical party from the United States to Caroline Island in the Pacific Ocean, and their observations there of the solar eclipse on May 6, will be found on another page of this paper. In every way the expedition was successful. Indeed, exceptional good luck attended it; for while May 6 was an unpleasant day as a whole, the clouds parted when the eclipse became total and did not cover the sun again until the total phase had passed. It is yet too early to expect detailed reports from the observers; but no intra-Mercurial planets were discovered, and the spectroscopic observations were particularly successful. The general result of the expedition fully repays the National Academy of Sciences for its efforts to get it started.

As the new Board of Trustees of the Brooklyn Bridge is composed of the same men as the old one, there was no sign of a change of policy in the management of the structure at the Trustees' meeting yesterday. The receipts from the Bridge traffic since May 24 show a steady decline from the beginning. During the first seven days $10,060 was taken in, and for six days of the week ending yesterday a little over $3,000. This makes the average for twenty-seven days $849 54. The expenses of running the Bridge and the interest on the bonds amount to about $800,000 annually, or over $2,000 a day. It seem highly probable, therefore, that for some time to come at least, even after the cars are running, all the taxpayers of New-York and Brooklyn will have to contribute to keep the structure open whether they use it or not.

The management of Cornell University has just taken a step which older Eastern colleges would do well to follow. President White announced yesterday that Mr. H. C. Adams had been elected to the chair of History and Political Economy, but that, as the new professor's views were those of the Free Traders, the Hon. Ellis H. Roberts had been engaged to present to the students the Protectionists' theory of trade. The objections to such one-sided instruction as is given on these points to undergraduates in most of our institutions of learning, and especially at Yale, have already been set forth in THE TRIBUNE. Cornell's new departure does honor to the good sense of President White and the trustees, and the spirit of fairness which they have just shown cannot fail to be widely recognized.

Out-door sports yesterday, at home and abroad, on land and on water, proved to be of more than usual interest. Two American horses, Iroquois and Aranza, won in the contests at Stockbridge, England. Both belonged to Mr. P. Lorillard. Although neither of these races is a very important event, the success of Iroquois is especially gratifying, because he was nominated to run for the Stockbridge Cup by the Prince of Wales. The Prince meant to compliment Americans; happily Iroquois seems to have appreciated his civility. A noteworthy feature of the racing at Sheepshead Bay as illustrated yesterday is the reckless way in which the steeplechases are ridden and the remarkable good fortune of the jockeys in escaping serious results from their foolhardiness. There were four violent falls, two of them of such a nature that it seemed almost impossible for horse or man ever to rise again. In reality no serious harm was done. If sailors are protected by a little cherub that sits up aloft, steeplechase-riders must be under watch and ward of a whole cloud of cherubim. Favorites were left behind in the brisk race of the New-York Yacht Club down the bay. The honors were carried off by the Crusader, which is not one of the boats built after the models at present esteemed most highly by yachtsmen.

GOOD FAITH IN REORGANIZATION.

There has been some criticism on the plan for reorganizing the Republican party in this city, due only to misinformation; as well as some, due largely to malice. The honest objection can be easily removed by a mere statement of the facts.

It is not true that the dates for re-enrolment in the plan adopted were fixed by the Committee and have since been changed by the Machine. By a unanimous vote of the Committee, taken when every other detail had been agreed upon, the dates were left blank, although a contrary impression was given to the reporters by a member who was otherwise occupied when this vote was had.

The result aimed at in the plan adopted was a fair count of the free vote of every Republican who took the trouble to cast it, and the rule then of the majority thus ascertained. The practical men thought an enrolment necessary, to prevent Democrats from taking possession of the primaries, and this was agreed to. But it was represented that no full enrolment could be made in midsummer,—the men who are most dissatisfied with machine rule being the very men then most likely to be absent at the seashore or on the mountains,—and a new enrolment, made at a time when they were known to be absent, being more likely to increase than to allay the discontent.

Here then was the dilemma:—A reorganization in this city that should admit all Republicans was thought essential to success this fall. Yet a reorganization including re-enrolment on the plan agreed upon would take over three weeks, and, unless done in August, could not be finished in time for a State Convention in September. If done in August, when so many of the Independent Republicans were sure to be absent, the cry would at once be raised that this was a trick of the machine men, and the last state of that effort would be worse than the first.

To meet this difficulty it was proposed that for the primaries this fall the machinery of the old organization should be used, but with these important changes in its methods:—

(1) Every Republican entitled to enrol under the new plan—that is, every one who voted the Presidential ticket in 1880, or would say that he expected to act with the party in 1883—should be allowed to vote;—

(2) A competent supervisor should be sent to every primary, representing the Independent Republicans; and

(3) No return of the election at any primary should be valid without his signature.

This threw the primaries open to the whole body of Republicans, and gave to the Independent Republicans an absolute veto on a return from any one where they thought the election unfair. In other words, it put the proposed reorganization in effect immediately, excepting as to the safeguard of enrolment, and in lieu of this it gave the Independent Republicans the safeguard of final power over the return. If a plan fairer to the Independent Republicans could be devised, we should like to see it stated. To this plan Mr. O'Brien and other representatives of the machine gave their approval, and pledged themselves that it would be carried out in absolute good faith. Mr. O'Brien added his belief that it would give a delegation to the State Convention whom the Republicans of the State would recognize as fairly and worthily representing the whole Republican party of this city. We believe he means it. We believe, too, that with a united party in this city, thus represented in the next State Convention, the way is open to a clear and conclusive Republican victory in this State this fall; as well as to the fair choice of a State Central Committee for the larger work of 1884.

THE SAME OLD CRY.

The Democrats appear to be planning a fresh expedition for the reform of everything. Their newspapers are publishing laborious compilations of Republican shortcomings and are assuring the country that there can be no thorough reform in affairs until the Government is put in the hands of the Democratic party. This is a familiar performance. It was tried in 1876, and was then called "Reform." It was tried again in 1880, and was then called a "Change." In both instances it was a failure. If it is to be tried again in 1884, the Republicans will accept the chances on it with genuine pleasure.

Some of these charges which are brought against the Republican party are true; others are false. What we wish to emphasize is the fact that the Republican party has never been afraid to grapple with corruption in its own ranks and to retire from its service the men found guilty of it. It is the only party in American politics which has ever shown either the disposition or the ability to reform its own abuses. It investigated the Crédit Mobilier scandal and of its own accord began the prosecution of the Star Route operators. When the administration of a Republican President, who was the most popular man in his party, became so personal in character as to be a danger to good government and to the perpetuity of free institutions, the party rose against him, and after the most strenuous internal struggle any party had ever undergone without dissolution, set him aside and marched to victory with the best equipped statesman who had entered the Presidency since John Adams. When last year the people let it be known that certain reforms were imperative, such as a reduction of taxation, a reform of the Civil Service, and the abolition of internal revenue taxes, the Republican Congress responded instantly and in the face of persistent Democratic opposition accomplished the reforms demanded.

How has it been with the Democrats? What have they reformed? They have been out of power for a quarter of a century and have no record of deeds done by which they can be judged; but it is entirely fair to judge them by their own professions. It would be easy to go back to the time when they were in power and show how, from Jackson and his spoils system down to Buchanan with Floyd and Thompson, the party's record was not only full of scandal and corruption, but that in every instance it protected and fostered its own evildoers. What the record has been in recent years everybody knows. It was against the preservation of the Union; against the preservation of the public credit; against the resumption of specie payments; against honest elections; against the protection and preservation of American industry. The party was in open alliance with the Greenback heresy and the silver dollar delusion. It conducted a great reform campaign in 1876 and ended it with the most infamous conspiracy ever known to political history. It conducted a campaign in 1880 on the issue of a "Change," and was disastrously beaten because the people realized that a change to Democratic rule meant simply a change for the worse.

There are no signs that the people have changed their minds on the subject. The Democrats have done nothing to show that they are any more capable of reform now than they have ever been. They shout "Reform" as lustily as ever, but it is our calm conviction that until they show the ability to reform themselves the people are not going to be so short-sighted as to ask them to reform anything else.

THE SENTIMENT OF THE CORNELL ALUMNI.

The action of the alumni of Cornell University at Ithaca on Wednesday demonstrates that the recent charges made by an alumnus trustee of that institution against President White and his administration are not sustained by the general sentiment of those most interested and best able to judge of their truth. The Alumni Association not only elected as trustee the man who had stood by the president as one of his warmest friends, but passed resolutions which expressed full confidence in President White and denounced as "wrong and untrue" all statements that the university is retrograding.

James F. Gluck, who was elected trustee is a prominent young lawyer of Buffalo He is identified with some of the most intelligent efforts that have been making to secure the best instructors that can be obtained for the Cornell Faculty and to increase the salaries of the professors as fast as the rapidly increasing revenues of the institution will permit. With this purpose President White expresses himself as in full sympathy. He and the Board of Trustees now have the assurance of the hearty co-operation of the body of the alumni in their work. The great revenues that Cornell University has reason to expect in the future will give it an opportunity for broad educational work.

WHAT WILL FOOD COST?

Bright sunshine and warm weather have begun to make wheat cheaper. The weakness of the markets, here and at the West, has been enough to arrest attention and to cause heavy losses to many who have confidently operated for higher prices. At first it was imagined that the weakness in wheat might be out of sympathy with the collapse in lard. But it does not appear that the holders of lard were also holders of grain; in fact, it is stated that McGeoch was a leading seller of wheat, and declared his ability to make good all his contracts in that product, even while confessing failure in lard. Hence it is suspected that, being relieved by failure from present pressure as to his lard contracts, he has been in the better position to win back part of his losses by more vigorous attacks upon the price of wheat. At all events, somebody attacked with vigor on Monday, and prices at Chicago fell about 2 cents per bushel. But it is not of much matter to the public what the immediate cause of a decline may be, or whether this or that speculator eats or gets eaten. The larger and far more important question is whether the conditions warrant consumers in expecting a lower or a higher price for wheat.

No doubt it was a surprise to many that the wheat market declined soon after the publication of the June report of the Agricultural Bureau, which indicated that there would be "a deficiency in the winter wheat crop of 1883, "as compared with condition June 1, 1882, "equal to about 95,762,328 bushels, from "which, deducting the increase in the spring "wheat crop, there is a probable deficiency in "the total crop of winter and spring wheat of "86,762,238 to 89,262,328 bushels." Most persons overlooked the fact that this estimate took no account of the surplus remaining unconsumed and unsold from the large crop of 1882. If that crop was 502,000,000 bushels, and if 61,000,000 bushels has been consumed for seed, and 4.3 bushels *per capita*, or about 234,000,000 bushels, for food in this country there would still remain 207,000,000 bushels for export or for surplus. The quantity exported is officially stated; for eleven months ending May 31 it is 139,525,258 bushels, and for June the quantity will not exceed the 6,600,000 bushels shipped in June 1882. Hence there remain for surplus from the crop of 1882 not less than 60,000,000 bushels.

It is true that stocks on hand were reduced lower about July 1, 1882, than at any other time for many years. Perhaps as much as 20,000,000 bushels might be added to the stock on hand without making it undesirably large. But the rest must be added to the yield of 1883 to ascertain the quantity available for consumption or export during the next twelve months. Now the estimate of the Agricultural Bureau, unfavorable as it was, indicated a yield this year of 412,000,000 to 415,000,000 bushels, so that the probable supply, even upon the basis of that estimate, after adding 20,000,000 bushels to the stock on hand, would be not less than 450,000,000 bushels. The figures given already show that the quantity exported during the past year and the consumption for food and seed have not exceeded 435,000,000 bushels.

The average export price of wheat for the last year has been only $1 12, and yet only about 140,000,000 bushels have been exported, though the exports from the last large crop—that of 1880—amounted to 186,000,000 bushels at an average of about $1 11½ per bushel. This suggests that we cannot expect larger exports than those of last year unless we are prepared to sell at a lower price, or the crops abroad prove smaller. At present the indications are that the crops abroad will be much more satisfactory than they were last year. If so, prices here must rule lower, or the quantity exported can hardly be as great. But a decrease in the quantity demanded for export would add to the surplus to be carried over to another year. It must be added that these calculations are based upon the June report of the Bureau of Agriculture, which was commonly thought more unfavorable when it appeared than the facts warranted, and that very helpful weather has been reported from the great wheat-growing districts since that time. Hence it does not seem unreasonable to believe that consumers will have moderately cheap wheat for the next year, if the weather continues favorable until the close of the harvest. But very great changes might yet be made by drouth or storms.

TESTING DEMOCRATIC LOGIC.

Leading Democratic newspapers of this State argue that the Star Route frauds ought to, and will, beat the Republican party in 1884.

Now, if these newspapers desire to maintain a consistent attitude, they must of necessity hold that the coupon frauds lately brought to light in the Controller's Office in this city ought to and will insure the defeat of the Democratic party of this State in this fall's elections. Logic is logic.

One of these newspapers begins a cordial invitation for the overthrow of the Republicans next year with the assertion: "The Star Route "defendants were Republicans. They were "prosecuted by a Republican administration, "tried by a Republican judge, and acquitted by "a Republican jury." Parodying this presentation of a case, it may be said that the coupon frauds were committed by a Democrat, or by Democrats, that they are being investigated by Democrats, and that if any arrests are made, a trial will follow of indicted Democrats by a Democratic judge, and a Democratic jury as likely as not—it is certainly well within the probabilities—will pronounce a verdict of not guilty. The repeated use of the word Democrat in the one case is just as significant and impressive as the repeated use of the word Republican in the other.

But these newspapers proclaim that the Republican party is "responsible" for the Star Route frauds. The statement will not bear examination. But admitting, for the sake of argument, that it is true, then we remind these critics who—of course—think more of justice than they do of partisanship, that with equal propriety the Democratic party of this State can be held "responsible" for the coupon frauds committed in the great Democratic department of government of their great stronghold.

It is too early as yet to determine whether or not these newspapers will apply the rule which they have laid down in regard to the Star Route frauds to the coupon frauds. Obviously it is a poor rule that will not work in both parties. If they unite in opposing a call for a Democratic State Convention, giving as a reason for so doing that the coupon frauds ought to and will beat their party, well and good. Then their Star Route talk will command more attention. But if they refrain from opposing the call for a convention and, the convention having been called and the ticket nominated, they do their best to render the Democratic campaign successful, we will be compelled to believe that they are firmly convinced that it *does* make a difference whose ox it is that is gored.

CHRISTOPHER CASBY AND OSCAR WILDE.

Oscar Wilde has had his hair cut. Christopher Casby once had his hair cut. Oscar is, or rather was, known as the Apostle—the Apostle of the Beautiful. Christopher was known as the Patriarch. There are other points of resemblance between the Apostle and the Patriarch which are revealed as we examine the circumstances attending the cutting of their respective heads of hair.

One of the most diverting of the minor characters in Little Dorritt is Christopher Casby, generally spoken of as the Patriarch. He was an unctuous old humbug whose strong point was his hair. "It was," says Dickens, "long and gray, like floss silk or spun glass, and it looked so very benevolent because it was never cut." Armed, so to speak, with this confidence-begetting crown of glory, the Patriarch found little difficulty in passing himself off for a saint when in reality he was simply an unusually good article of skinflint. But, like all humbugs, he came to grief one day, receiving his doom at the hands of Pancks, his confidential clerk, who knew him for what he was, in spite of his benevolent hair. Pancks had found by bitter experience that the Patriarchal locks were not the outward and visible expression of the sum of all the virtues, but quite the contrary, and when the time was ripe for the exposure he denounced the wearer of the locks as "a sugary swindler." And having applied this unmasking epithet to the Patriarch, Mr. Pancks proceeded to knock his hat off, and then, as the Patriarch stooped to recover it he whipped out a pair of scissors and cut short his long gray benevolent hair. The result was, according to Dickens, that "a bare-polled, goggle-eyed, big-headed, lumbering personage stood staring at Pancks who was not in the least impressive, not in the least venerable, who seemed to have started out of the earth to ask what was become of Christopher Casby."

History, which apparently never gets tired of repeating itself, matches this incident in the career of the ancient Patriarch Casby with one in the career of the modern Apostle Wilde. The Apostle, like the Patriarch, may be said, in the language of the street, to have "travelled" largely on his hair. No end of female undergraduates as soon as they gazed upon his long, abundant, rippling tresses were moved to exclaim: "Of course he is an Apostle of the Beautiful, one of Nature's own—you can tell that by looking at him." Oh, yes! The Apostle's hair, ably supported by striking peculiarities of dress, pose and deportment, was the equipment upon which he mainly relied for the success of his mission to America—tickets, fifty cents; reserved seats seventy-five cents, photographs of the lecturer to be obtained at the door, twenty-five cents. It goes without saying that the Apostle did not impose upon everybody. True, no Pancks ever got after him with scissors, while he lingered on our lyceum platforms or in our bunco dens; but still it came to be generally understood that to cut his hair and to put him in conventional clothes would have been to end his Apostolic life. It was in Paris, a few weeks ago, that he encountered his Pancks. The details of the meeting have not yet been given to the public; all that is accurately known is that the Pancks of the Apostle, more thorough in his work than the Pancks of the Patriarch, first mowed down the fair lengths of his victim's romantic hair, and then dressed him in a conventional unpoetic suit of clothes. And in such plight the Apostle returned to England and made his appearance at one of Mr. Whistler's eclectic breakfasts.

We are aware that it is claimed that the Apostle had his hair cut on his own motion, and that a professional barber rather than a party by the name of Pancks performed the operation. We are also aware that it is claimed that the Apostle voluntarily discarded his lovely picturesque clothes, voluntarily purchased the new ones from a tailor, and voluntarily put them on, and that he was under no compulsion whatever in the matter from Mr. Pancks. But what sensible person does not know better? The Apostle consent to the destruction of his entire stock in trade? The proposition is too preposterous for argument. No, no. We will never hear of this particular humbug any more. And when some man who does not read the newspapers inquires "What has become of the Apostle?" he will be told by the well-informed that the Apostle has gone to meet the Patriarch.

We appear to be living in a period of peril for literary standards. An editor in Cincinnati has demonstrated in innumerable column articles that Shakespeare has been greatly overestimated and that he really was not much of a writer. Another editor in Ohio is out of all patience with people who persist in looking upon Dickens as an author of ability. In this City of New-York there are thousands of people who have so scoffed at the marvellous verse of that gifted playwright, Salmi Morse, that he has been forced to the agonized conclusion: "I am either a century ahead of my time or a century behind it; I don't know which. What I do know is that I am not appreciated." The whole trouble is best explained by the fact that we are living in an age of great material prosperity.

Senator Thurman is reported as saying that the only regret of his life is that he ever went into politics. When the Democratic party reflects upon the spectacle it has made of itself during the last quarter of a century it doubtless experiences the same pensive regret.

A curious experiment was lately made at Paris to determine the power of a crocodile's jaw. The animal was fixed on a table with its upper jaw connected with a dynamometer. An electric shock caused him to give a sudden snap, and 308 pounds were marked on the instrument. It was calculated that the contractile force of the muscle causing the movement was 1,540. Query: Would it not be possible to determine the power of the long unappeased Democratic appetite for spoils by the use of this instrument? The only trouble is that the expansive force of the appetite would be liable to shatter the dynamometer and thus interfere with the integrity of the experiment.

The Hon. William H. Barnum, for reasons best known to himself, has startled the Western Democrats with this observation: "Down in New-England it is a foregone conclusion that Ben Butler will be the next President of the United States." That is the biggest "whopper" Barnum has fathered since the Morey letter.

The Executive Committee of the National Union League, so far as it has matured its plans for reorganizing the Republican party in the South, has shown sagacity and practical knowledge of the situation there. The series of meetings to be held in that section which begins at Atlanta in the fall will be continued through the winter and early spring. This is a wise course to pursue. Those who have studied the political conditions in the South know that efforts confined to the few weeks preceding an election are certain to be barren of results. If the Republican party is to be reorganized in the Southern States it must be reconstructed from the bottom up. To accomplish this will require systematic, persistent efforts wisely directed. No better beginning can be made than by presenting the principles which underlie the Republican party to the consideration of the intelligent classes in the South. The result, it is hoped, will prove that the Committee of the Union League has adopted the right method to reach the object it has in view.

PERSONAL.

Colonel Washington A. Roebling, the engineer of the Brooklyn Bridge, is at Newport for the summer.

Senators Vest and Maxey have gone home from the Arkansas Hot Springs with health greatly improved.

The Rev. Dr. C. D'W. Bridgman, of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, expects to sail for Europe on Saturday, June 30, to be gone until August 21. Mrs. Bridgman has partly recovered her health and is spending the summer season at Avondale, N. J.

George W. Cable, the novelist, will read a paper on the "Lease System in Southern Prisons" before the National Conference of Charities and Corrections at Louisville, Ky., in September.

Bishop Keane (R. C.), of Richmond, Va., who has been visiting Palestine, has shipped from that country a corner-stone for the new cathedral that is to be built in Richmond. The stone is twenty by fifteen by fifteen inches in size, and was cut from the Rock of the Garden of Gethsemane, on the Mount of Olives.

White Dog, the famous old chief of the Ogalalla Sioux, takes much interest in tornadoes, and describes them in a peculiarly picturesque fashion, all his own. "Me catch" (understand—"catch on") "cyclone," he says. "Big wind in cloud. Blow wigwam 'way off. Spit fire. Make roar like five big herd buffaloes. Always go that way" (pointing to the northeast.) "Me see plenty of 'em; more than that many" (counting twenty on his fingers). "When he come, Injun lie down on his belly and grab soap-weed and grass. Ugh! Big wind!"

Count Tolstoi, Russian Minister of the Interior, was not long ago almost persuaded to become a Nihilist. He went to see Vera Philipoff, a leader of that party, in prison, immediately after her arrest, hoping to win from her some information concerning her accomplices. She is a woman of great beauty, wit, intelligence and of most accomplished manners, and she received him in the cell as though he were her guest in a royal salon. Then she entertained him for an hour with such brilliant and fascinating conversation that he altogether forgot his errand. When at last he rose to depart, she invited him to call again, saying: "And then you'll be ready to give in your resignation as Minister of the Interior, and place yourself at the head of the revolutionary party." And he was actually afraid to go near her again, lest her words should prove true!

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Adjutant-General Drum returned to Washington this morning from a tour to Columbus, St. Louis, Chicago and New-York.

COPENHAGEN, June 21.—It is rumored here that Prince Waldemar, the youngest of King Christian's children, will shortly be engaged to Princess Victoria, second daughter of the Crown Prince Frederick William of Prussia.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 21.—General W. T. Sherman, General Tidball and Chief Justice Waite arrived in this city to-day. This afternoon they visited Fort Porter, and in the evening they started for Chicago on the steamer Nyack.

GENERAL NOTES.

A brakeman has invented a new automatic car-coupler which has been adopted by the Erie Railroad, a contract just having been made with the Gifford Car-coupling and Manufacturing Company of Ohio to put the coupler on the freight-cars of that road, numbering, it is said, 50,000. The cars couple automatically, and can be easily uncoupled by a chain on the roof. The State of Connecticut has a law requiring the use of automatic couplers of some kind.

A man who was cutting turf on Manjoy Hill, Portland, Me., a few days ago, turned up with his spade a metal bar which, except for a glistening point where the spade struck it, looked like iron. The suspicious gleam caught his eye and induced him to carry the bar to an assayer, who pronounced it fine gold, and estimated its value at $5,640. The discoverer conjectures that the ingot was buried in the early days of the colony, either by some official to prevent its capture, or by some freebooter who had helped to plunder a Spanish treasure ship.

There died on Monday, in the Cincinnati Hospital, a miser seventy years old, Charles Dochring by name, and a ragpicker by occupation. Words are inadequate to picture his crooked and attenuated frame, his grime and rags and general decay, and his wretched manner of life for many years. But on his person was found $370, and in the nooks and crannies of the attic where he had lived was hidden $701 75. Stranger, however, than the discovery of the money was the discovery of a will bequeathing it all to the German Protestant Orphan Asylum at Mt. Auburn.

The battle-club with which Sitting Bull has split the head of many a prostrate foe was recently bought by Sergeant Edwin Ham, of the 7th Cavalry, stationed at Fort Yates, who is now visiting his twin brother at Saratoga. It is in truth an ugly weapon, in shape resembling an adze handle, about two feet long, and thickly studded with brass nails. From its upper edge project two keen knife-blades seven inches long, and set into the two flat sides are small mirrors for signalling by means of the sun's rays. Sitting Bull accepted $10 in exchange for this sanguinary relic.

Superstitious Hawaiians deplore the death of the Princess Ruth not only because they reverenced the lineal descendant of the great Kamehameha, but also because they saw in her the only person living who was able to appease the wrath of the goddess Pele and stay the eruptions of the dread volcano Mauna Loa. They believe that the eruption which recently threatened to destroy Hilo was stopped by the personal intervention of the haughty Ruth, who visited the spot and made intercession with the spirit of the volcano. The Princess left a large property, most of which goes to her sister Mrs. Charles R. Bishop; but she could not bequeath her influence over the vengeful Pele.

Under the title of "History of Windham, N. H., from 1719 to 1883 a Scotch settlement, comprising nearly one-third of the ancient settlement and Township of Londonderry, N. H.," Mr. Leonard A. Morrison has prepared a volume which cannot fail to interest every one bearing any relation to that community. The author believes that the book will be found to present a complete and accurate picture of the life of the settlement from its beginning, including the history and genealogy of every living householder and of all former citizens of repute, the annals of every social and industrial institution, and a record of every unusual event since 1719. The volume is embellished with an elaborate map, with forty-five engravings and with the portraits of seventy individuals living and dead. Inquiries and subscriptions may be sent to Mr. Morrison at Windham, N. H.

During the last twelve or fifteen years various English publications have been undertaken in Paris and many more have been contemplated without coming to anything. Nearly all owed their origin, or their idea, to the success of the noted *Galignani*, which has made fortunes for several proprietors, and which is still deservedly profitable. Now a daily newspaper, backed by abundant American capital, and edited by Americans, is to be issued in Paris. The name selected was *The Daily Dispatch*, but it will probably be changed to *The Daily News*. It is to be a small morning folio sheet—price one sou—and is to be filled with such intelligence as the English and Americans in the French capital are likely to be interested in. As these number, it is estimated, from 25,000 to 50,000, according to the season, and as all of them are educated, and have more or less money, the new paper may readily count upon a large subscription list. To these may be added thousands of English-speaking persons at all times scattered over the Continent. *The News* will not publish any general French news that does not concern the class it is particularly intended for, although it is quite likely that it will, in most of its intelligence, be ahead of the Parisian journals, which care far more for personal gossip and tittle-tattle about the Opera and the Theatre than for the most important events. The proprietors of the journal confidently expect that they will secure an ample share of advertising inasmuch as the Americans and English spend more money and are the most generous buyers in France or on the whole Continent, a fact with which Parisian shopkeepers and caterers for amusements have long been familiar. One of the proposed features is to have copies of the daily for a week put up in packets, and for sale at Queenstown on the arrival of the ocean-crossing steamers from New-York, which will furnish the passengers with the news that has been gathered while they had been on the sea. Everything in connection with the little sheet, will, it is said, be so carefully managed and so practical that a better fate may be anticipated for it than that of its predecessors. There is a degree of enterprise, not to say audacity, in the idea of an American daily in Paris which is illustrative of the big Republic.

TOWN TALK—ABOUT PERSONS AND THINGS.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

A GOVERNMENT INVESTIGATION.—The accounts of the several Duncans, father and sons, who ran the Shipping Commissioner's office in this city, are to be investigated, and the Duncans seem to regard the announcement as something akin to a knell that summons them to give up a good thing to fly to others that they know not of. This is a rather bad mixture of Shakspearean quotation, but apparently not more mixed than the accounts of the Duncans, if all other accounts be true. They seem to have run affairs on a flexible, elastic, go-as-you-please, keep-all-you-can, system of bookkeeping and financiering; and the particular mystery about it, of which the court proposes to take cognizance and seek explanation, is the singular uniformity with which the number of Duncans employed and their salaries and expenses annually increase in such exact proportion to the fees of the office as to absorb the whole, leaving nothing for the Government out of the Government's business. The Shipping Commissioners bill, under which the Duncan family acts, was made necessary some twelve years ago by the excessive charges and the irresponsibility of the "shipping-masters" in this port and at San Francisco. These "shipping-masters" were veritable "land-sharks." They boarded the sailor when in port, and the diet which they chiefly supplied him with was calculated to make him fit to sit on a Star Route jury. They kept him as long as his cash held out, and when they finally allowed him to ship again they put him on board ship in a penniless, half-clothed, and wholly drunken condition. Matters are much improved now, thanks in part to the Shipping Commissioners bill. But there is evidently room still for improvement, if the general rejoicing among shipowners that the Duncans are to have an overhauling is any indication of the condition of the office. The elder Duncan is the genius who got up the Pilgrimage to the Holy Land, with himself as the bright Examplar acting as Captain, Cook, Head Waiter and Bottle Washer, and Mark Twain as the Awful Example and Comic Historian. He used to run Plymouth Sunday-school with Theodore Tilton as an aide; but he long ago seceded from that church.

PALATABLE FICTIONS.—The saw-dusted floors and other peculiar features of the famous oyster-houses of Dorlon & Shaffer and A. & P. Dorlon in Fulton Market seem to have disappeared with the rebuilding of the market. The two firms now possess gorgeously fitted saloons in hardwood and tiled floors, and their prices have risen accordingly. Changing the name and character of an established restaurant is about as dangerous an experiment as changing those of a successful newspaper or play. One or two things remain unchanged, however, in these two restaurants. The pleasing fiction of "Saddle Rock Oysters" is maintained on the bills of fare, although there have been no "Saddle Rocks" in the market for years. The largest oysters of every sort—Rockaways, Shrewsbury and Blue Points—are served as "Saddle Rocks" and an extra price charged for them. Even "Saddle Rock Clams" are offered, when there never was such a clam known. In fact, the name has no meaning now other than as applied to the large oysters or clams, and is a fiction which deceives, for it is well known that the small and medium sized oysters are the best. A mystery of this market is the difference in the prices in these two restaurants which are almost side by side and of equal cost and rental. In one of them a customer pays 35 cents for a stew which is only charged at 25 cents in the other, and a bottle of Bass costs five cents more in one than in the other. In one case the fiction "Saddle Rock Stew" is quoted as the justification for the overcharge for the oysters; but there is such a thing as "Saddle Rock" Bass.

THE POTTERS' INTEREST.—The Hon. J. H. Brewer, Congressman, secretary of the Point Pleasant Land Company and vice-president of the American Real Estate Exchange, said yesterday that the Trenton potters were still in fear that the dominating influence in the Treasury Department of the china and earthenware importers, would further jeopard their interests. The increased protection which would naturally come from an advance in the duty of 10 per cent, is in danger of being lost through undervaluations. The painted, printed and otherwise decorated ware is liable to be undervalued, Mr. Brewer says, because it is often ornamented after very costly designs. As the representative in Congress of the largest manufacturing district in New-Jersey, Mr. Brewer is naturally anxious that his constituents should secure all legal rights and benefits. Their business has suffered hitherto from unf