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BROOD OPERA HOUSE—8:15—"Pon."
CASINO—8—"The Queen's Lace Handkerchief."
HAVERLY'S 14TH STREET THEATRE—8—"Strictly Business."
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Cures malaria, hay-fever, chills and catarrh; paradise for children; trains leave Long Island City at 8:35 a. m. and 4:35 p. m.; Annex boat from foot of Pine-st., 4.05 p. m.

WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

ALL ADVERTISEMENTS INTENDED for INSERTION IN THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE MUST BE HANDED IN TO THE PUBLICATION OFFICE ON MONDAY OF EACH WEEK.

THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE WILL BEGIN IN ITS ISSUE OF JULY 8TH THE PUBLICATION OF A NEW STORY BY EDGAR FAWCETT, ENTITLED "AN AMBITIOUS WOMAN." THIS IS A STORY OF NEW-YORK LIFE AND SOCIAL ASPIRATIONS, AND IS LIKELY TO PROVE OF EVEN GREATER INTEREST THAN MR. FAWCETT'S FORMER NOVEL, "A GENTLEMAN OF LEISURE," WHICH WAS ESPECIALLY POPULAR IN SOCIAL CIRCLES THROUGHOUT THE CITY.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 2.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—The Count of Chambord is reported to be dying. ═══ There were 109 deaths from cholera in Damietta on Saturday. ═══ Assisted emigrants to the number of 120 left County Limerick yesterday for the United States. ═══ Another death has resulted from the explosion in Winnipeg. ═══ The Lord Mayor of Dublin gave a dinner Saturday evening to Senator Jones. ═══ The Czar has presented the village elders with gold and silver medals.

DOMESTIC.—The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher preached before the 13th Regiment at the State Camp yesterday. ═══ Rear-Admiral Benjamin F. Sands died at Washington on Saturday night. ═══ Rachel Barber, a notorious bigamist of Scranton, Penn., was released on bail. ═══ Cadets of the Virginia Military Institute will return the captured flag of the 160th New-York Volunteers. ═══ Archbishop Purcell's condition improved slightly. ═══ Charges have been made against Father Tomazin, of the White Earth Agency. ═══ Property worth $115,000 was destroyed by a fire in Pawtucket, R. I.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.—The disappearance of Charles W. Cass was reported to the police. ═══ The Labor Union declined to invite Governor Butler to speak at its picnic. ═══ It was learned that Major W. J. Powell had eloped with Mrs. Frost in Brooklyn. ═══ Thousands of persons enjoyed the cool breezes at the seashore. ═══ Mr. Beecher went to Peekskill on a locomotive. ═══ The last services were held in Calvary Baptist Church. ═══ Police Captain John J. Ward died. ═══ In the race between a catamaran and a horse the latter was beaten by over four hours. ═══ James Wynne shot his wife in Brooklyn.

THE WEATHER.—TRIBUNE local observations indicate clear and fair weather, with higher temperatures. Temperature yesterday: highest, 80°; lowest, 59°; average, 66⅝°.

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.*

Few churches in this city can point with more just satisfaction or honest pride to a record of good works than Calvary Baptist Church, which yesterday held farewell services in its house of worship in West Twenty-third-st. Not only has a large congregation and membership been gathered together, but a wholesome Christian influence has been exerted by this church in a marked manner over a wide field. Its charitable contributions have always been exceptionally generous. Like many other congregations, this one has finally been forced to seek a new and more convenient place of worship further up town. It is only a change of place, however, and not of methods. The work which will be carried on vigorously under the Rev. Dr. Macarthur's direction in West Fifty-seventh-st., doubtless will be even more fruitful in beneficial results to the community at large than what has been done in Twenty-third-st.

Another illustration of the looseness of our immigration laws was seen yesterday, when twenty-four Mormon missionaries landed 700 Mormon proselytes at Castle Garden and started them off for Salt Lake City. No reasonable person can doubt that most Mormon immigrants now are just about as bad material as any that drifts to our shores. They are not likely to become public burdens, although many of them are "assisted" out of workhouses. But they are as great a burden to this country—morally—as any pauper Irishmen who have ever reached America. Still there was no one at Castle Garden yesterday to stop these new arrivals. It could not be done under our present laws. But when these laws are altered (as they seem likely to be before a great while), will it not be well to provide against the admission of recruits to the ranks of immoral Mormondom as well as against paupers?

The details of a fine specimen of Democratic partisanship are sent to THE TRIBUNE from Batavia, in this State. The Institution for the Blind there for five years has been superintended by Dr. Wilbor, a Republican. He has done his work efficiently, and long ago won the regard of members of the State Board of Charities for the manner in which the Institution was conducted. Yet Dr. Wilbor has now been removed by Governor Cleveland to make way for a young man whose only recommendation is that he is a Democrat. A meaner performance than this even was the removal of the matron, apparently to provide a place for the wife of another Democratic politician—because there was no position for the man himself. A mere statement of these facts is comment enough on the sincerity of Democratic professions in favor of an honest civil service. Mr. Henry A. Richmond, one of the new Civil Service Commissioners, lives in Buffalo, not far from Batavia. He has an excellent opportunity, therefore, to look into the merits of the case described by THE TRIBUNE'S correspondent.

Some of the Paris papers seem determined to kill off the Count of Chambord, the self-styled Henry V. of France. A dispatch to *The Union* from Frohsdorf states that this claimant to the throne is seriously ill. For the sake of France, if for no other reason, it is to be hoped that the rumor is not true. The Republic has trouble enough on her hands just now in Tonquin, Madagascar and elsewhere in foreign lands to make it desirable that affairs at home should run on smoothly. If the Count of Chambord should die fresh life would be given to the intrigues of the Monarchists. The Count wouldn't be king when he could, and now he couldn't be king if he would. But the Count of Paris, Chambord's recognized successor, is not such an impossible candidate; and if the Bourbon should die, the Orleans claimant's followers would immediately begin an agitation in his favor. Friends of the Republic would be sorry to have any emergency like this arise. It would give the Government too good a chance to help its enemies by acting as foolishly as it did when Prince Napoleon went into the bill-posting business.

IOWA AND MINNESOTA PLATFORMS.

The Republicans of Iowa and of Minnesota have added their testimony as to the wishes of the party. In both States there are Republican majorities at nearly all elections; in both, therefore, the presumption is that the Republican leaders know the wishes of the majority of voters and faithfully express them. In the light of this fact it is amusing to hear journalists a thousand miles away owlishly lecturing the Republicans of Iowa for throwing away their State. It has seemed good to these Republicans to recognize as a decisive expression of the will of the people the vote in favor of the prohibitory amendment, and to affirm their moral and political obligation to submit it to the people again, in order that informality in its mode of adoption may be cured. The majority for this amendment, at a special election held June 27, 1882, was about 30,000, and the total vote was 280,000, whereas in the regular State and Congressional election of that fall the total vote was 292,000. So large a vote on a constitutional amendment is rare, even at a general election when there are active candidates to bring out the voters, but at a special election it is almost unprecedented, and gives conclusive proof that the people were fully aroused on the subject, and gave it thorough consideration. Had the party refused, after such a vote, to acknowledge its authority as a declaration of the will of the people, or had it shown a willingness to take advantage of a technical defect in order to defeat that will, the party would have had no right to expect anything but defeat.

To some it seems that there is inconsistency in the adoption of this course in Iowa, while the Republicans of Ohio deal with the same question by taxation. The supposed inconsistency is not real. The function of the Republican party is to represent faithfully the will of the majority of the people, in respect to every progress or reform that may be demanded outside of the main objects for which the party was organized. Some reform, in regard to the sale of intoxicants, is demanded by public opinion in many States. The question is outside of the objects of party organization. It is not one upon which Republicans have associated themselves because of common convictions. But it is their duty, being charged with the responsibility of government, to respect the will of the people whenever they can ascertain that will. This they do in Ohio by upholding a law which the people through their Legislature have enacted, and they do the same thing in Iowa by respecting the vote of the people for a constitutional amendment. It may be added that they do the same thing in other States, where public opinion demands a license law, or local option, or other modes of dealing with the same question. The duty and the practice of the party is to "Let the people rule."

As to the tariff question, both conventions express unequivocally the Republican doctrine that the revenue laws should be so adjusted as "to encourage American industries and protect American labor." The Minnesota Convention, using different language, "believes in maintaining a system of internal revenue levied upon "articles of luxury, such as whiskey and tobacco, together with a system of duties on imports so adjusted as to encourage the development of the manufacturing and laboring interests of the whole country." There is nothing of Democratic equivocation or trickery in these statements. They sustain in its essentials the law as it stands and correspond with the will of a majority of the people.

GOLDWIN SMITH'S LETTER.

Professor Goldwin Smith makes a cogent reply on another page of this issue to certain strictures upon his recently expressed views of the Irish question. He repels the insinuation that he has lost faith in the principles of Liberalism, and makes a sharp distinction between an indiscriminate sympathy with rebellions, and an intelligent appreciation of a righteous and justifiable cause. As a hearty advocate of all measures for the redress of Irish grievances, he has earned the right to be known as a Liberal; and he contends that he has not forfeited that right by inveighing against the spirit of disunion and insurrection, when it exists without justification or reason, when its methods are execrable and the results of its final triumph, so far as he can forecast them, would be calamitous to the island. This is an adroit line of defence, and his reference to the American Civil War serves to strengthen it. No one thought of challenging Mr. Bright's Liberalism or of accusing him of deserting to the Tories, when he recently denounced the Parnellites as a rebel party. If he can make a vigorous use of the word "rebel" without incurring the odium of political backsliding, Professor Goldwin Smith is not to be taunted with relapsing into Toryism simply because he feels strongly and talks plainly on the subject of the dismemberment of the United Kingdom.

There is one statement in Professor Goldwin Smith's trenchant letter to which we feel inclined to take exception. He asserts that while the agrarian movement has been strong, the political movement has been very weak, and would speedily collapse if it were not sustained by the American Fenians, whose avowed aim it is to bring on war between the United States and Great Britain. Now, it cannot be denied that the Irish movement has been mainly supported by sympathy and supplies from America. But in its origin it was a spontaneous uprising of the Irish people and in its development it has ceased to be agrarian and entered upon a distinctively political phase. Every bye-election that is held in the island shows that it has become a political movement with which so-called American Fenianism can have little to do. Professor Goldwin Smith in the course of his article in *The Nineteenth Century* declared that Mr. Gladstone's Government had beaten the rebellion of the knife, but had still to deal with the rebellion of the vote—the most formidable of all rebellions. If agrarian agitation has culminated in this rebellion of the vote, the political movement has been strong, not weak; and we think it will be safe to add that it has been largely spontaneous.

HARMONY.

The glorious Democracy is fairly weltering in "harmony." An eminent Missouri Democrat having remarked that Mr. Tilden, if renominated, "would sweep the country like a whirlwind," and another having remarked that he would sweep it "like a blizzard," *The World* feels moved to say in the interest of harmony that in its opinion he would sweep it "like a sirocco," which it defines as a "hot and unwholesome zephyr." That is genial, and is calculated to make every Democrat feel that the party has at last a National organ which understands its business.

Out in Ohio Judge Hoadly and a section of the party are pulling in one direction, and the Bourbons are pulling their best in another; but our old friend John G. Thompson, best known as the "Great American Claimer," comes up smiling and says there is really no hard feeling, that everything is lovely, and that his own "retirement" from the State Committee at the point of John R. McLean's boot-toe has removed all cause for jealousy. Then, as his contribution to the prevailing harmony, he remarks casually that it doesn't make any difference whether ex-Senator Thurman's son supports the Republican ticket or not, because "he is almost an imbecile." That is a friendly observation which islikely to make the Thurman family happy.

As a final contribution, John Kelly informs the Democrats of the East, in a speech at a banquet in Springfield, Massachusetts, that Mr. Tilden lacked backbone in failing to "assume the Presidency in 1876," that "he tried to get renominated in 1880," and that failing in this, "he used his influence in New-York to defeat General Hancock." If, after that, any Democrat refuses to be happy, let him leave the party and confess that he loves not harmony.

It is apparent from these developments that the Democrats are securing a "solid front" for the next Presidential campaign in the usual way—by whacking one another over the head. They may pause every few minutes and shout "Turn the rascals out!" but the cry gets so jumbled with the blows of the shouters that by the time it reaches the public ear it takes the form "Put us rascals in!"

WOOL AND WOOLLEN DUTIES.

An Ohio correspondent quotes from *The Ohio Farmer* these words about the new tariff: "An "examination of the law shows that the "woollen manufacturers not only suffered no "corresponding reduction, but on the other "hand secured a substantial increase of duties "on many kinds of woollen goods." The correspondent wishes to know if this is a fact, and whether it can be justified. Let us see what the facts are, that this misrepresentation may be settled once for all. Before us are official copies of the old and the new tariff. As to woollen goods, the duties compare as follows:

Class.	Old duties. cts.	Old duties. p. c.	New duties. cts.	New duties. p. c.
Cloths and shawls, 80c. or less	50 and 35		35 and 35	
Cloths and shawls, over 80c.	50 and 35		35 and 40	
Flannels, 80c. or less	20 and 35		10 and 35	
Flannels, 80 to 40c.	20 and 35		12 and 35	
Flannels, 40 to 60c.	30 and 35		18 and 35	
Flannels, 60 to 80c.	40 and 35		24 and 35	
Flannels, over 80c.	50 and 35		35 and 40	
Blanking	20 and 35		10 and 35	
Women's dress goods, 20c. or less	6 and 35		5 and 35	
Women's dress goods, over 20c.	8 and 40		7 and 40	
Women's dress goods, over 4 oz per yd	50 and 35		35 and 40	
Women's dress goods, all wool	...		9 and 40	
Clothing, ready-made	50 and 40		40 and 35	
Cloaks, etc.	same.		45 and 40	
Weddings, etc.	50 and 30		30 and 50	
Carpets—				
Aubusson, etc.	50		45 and 30	
Saxony, etc.	70 and 35		45 and 30	
Brussels	44 and 35		30 and 30	
Patent velvet	40 and 35		25 and 30	
Tapestry Brussels	28 and 35		20 and 30	
Treble ingrain, etc.	17 and 35		12 and 30	
Twoply	12 and 35		8 and 30	
Brussels	25 and 35		15 and 30	
Hemp or jute	8		6	
S. U. P.	40		40	
Mats and rugs not vegetable	45		40	
Endless belts	20 and 35		20 and 30	

The differences in classification or phraseology between the two acts may also be specially enumerated. Under "flannels, blankets, balmorals," etc., the old act includes "knit goods;" the new act adds "all goods made on knitting frames," both applying only to wool or worsted goods. The old act has one duty for all goods valued at 40 cents per pound or less; the new has two classes, but both with greatly reduced duties.

Under "women's and children's dress goods," the new act includes "coat linings," as the old does not, "and goods of like description." But the new duty is for every class lower than the old, if the goods are made partly of wool, worsted, the "hair of the alpaca goat or other animals." If made *wholly* of such material, the new tariff puts them in a new class, and imposes a duty of 9 cents a yard and 40 per cent, or 1 cent per yard more than the old duty on goods costing over 20 cents per yard.

Under "clothing ready-made and wearing apparel of every description" were clearly included by the old act "cloaks, dolmans, jackets, ulsters, or other outside garments for ladies' and children's apparel"; the new act gives these a separate designation and duty, but a lower duty than "apparel of every description" formerly bore.

Under "webbings," the new act specially mentions "gorings, suspenders, and braces," which are not separately mentioned in the old law. If classed as "woollen manufactures not otherwise provided for," these would hitherto have borne a duty of 50 cents and 35 per cent, and the new duty is 30 cents and 50 per cent.

The old duty on "Aubusson and Axminster carpets, and carpets woven whole for rooms" was inconsistent with the rest of the tariff, and probably a mere blunder. The new duty is modified to correspond with the cost of such articles of luxury. But on last year's importations the old duty yielded $234,980 50, and the new duty would yield only $237,625 35. This and the change of 1 cent as to all-wool dress goods constitute the only increase of duty that appears in the whole act respecting woollen goods, excepting that cloths or flannels costing "over 80 cents per pound," or dress goods "weighing over four ounces per yard," may be imported of so high a price that the reduction of 15 cents in specific duty per pound will be less than the increase of 5 per cent *ad valorem*. The average value of such goods imported last year was for cloths about $1 30 per pound, for flannels and dress goods about $1 50 per pound; but the duty would not be increased except upon such goods as exceed $3 per pound in value. A possible and insignificant increase upon a few high-priced luxuries will not be regarded by the people nor by the manufacturers as of consequence in comparison with the great decrease of duty upon the goods mainly imported and which the millions consume. Senator Morrill estimated the aggregate reduction of duty upon imports of the woollens class at $3,800,000.

Now, it must be added that the Republican party is in no way responsible for the unsatisfactory adjustment of the duties on wool and woollens. As THE TRIBUNE has already shown in detail, that piece of work was done by Democratic votes. The contest was in the Senate; on the final and decisive vote sixteen Republicans and Mr. Davis, of Illinois, voted for Mr. Sherman's motion to raise the duties on wool, and only fourteen Republicans voted against it. But only three Democratic Senators voted for the motion and the increase, and twenty-six against the motion and for the reduction of duties on wool. After the same fashion they muddled the adjustment of duties on iron and steel and on all other articles where they could, in order to falsely charge the Republicans with framing an inconsistent tariff. The act in the main is a good one. The flaws and faults in it were the work of Democratic free-traders, who are now falsifying the record, as in their Ohio platform, to represent themselves as protectionists.

Our friends in Ohio have never shown themselves wanting in the sense to defend their own interests. They know right well that had the Democratic party been able to control the work of tariff revision, the result would have been incomparably worse than it is, not only as to wool, but as to many other interests. With Republicans in power, an appeal can be made to tried and proved friends for the correction of evils. But if Ohio enables the Democratic party to elect a President, that appeal will not be made to friends, nor will any effort avail to prevent a general tearing-down of the protective barriers which the Republican party has reared and for the most part succeeded in maintaining.

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

A further decline in grain and a bad report as to the business of Nichols of Chicago, weakness in provisions and lard, and unwarranted rumors of the failure of Armour, dulness and singular strength in petroleum, and a decline followed by some recovery in stocks, were the principal features of interest in the business world last week. Nothing need be said of the money market; it has been easy and received no attention. Nor did the report of an increase in the number of failures during the first half of 1883 cause any alarm; it is well understood that many of them have been of a speculative sort, and that the collapse of speculative rings is not a disadvantage, but a benefit to legitimate business.

Distrust of the New-York Central on account of the completion of the West Shore Railroad was the key of the situation in the stock market. On Thursday and afterward the opinion gained ground that this distrust had been carried too far, and that the old and established lines, notwithstanding new competition, would retain an enormous business and continue to be valuable properties. It is not out of place to remember that it is now just two years since prices began to decline with the shooting of President Garfield and the assurance of failure of crops. New-York Central sold in 1881 at 155, Lake Shore at 135½, Michigan Central at 126½, Wabash preferred at 96¼, and some other stocks at correspondingly high figures. After a depression lasting so long, it would not be at all surprising if good crops should bring some recovery. The great railroads are not exactly worthless, though speculative management has done its best to deprive some of value.

The news from the grain fields has been generally favorable, and the decline in prices is understood to be due rather to natural causes than to speculative influence. The surplus carried over from last year is large, the latest information promises a very fair though not an unprecedented crop of wheat, and a large crop of other grain and of cotton, and the prospect is that Europe will not have as large a deficiency of wheat as it had last year. The price of cotton has been affected by similar conditions; there is every reason to look for a large yield, and the markets for goods do not seem to enlarge materially. Middling uplands declined about three-sixteenths last week, without speculative excitement or large transactions.

The oil market, too, seemed to be very much left to itself, and was very dull, but did not decline. Its strength under the circumstances supports the theory of those who think the advance above $1 per barrel due to legitimate influences rather than to speculation. Of course, this product would be worth nearer $2 than $1 per barrel, if the supply should once definitely fall below the consumption, and the long continued failure to reach new deposits has impressed many with the belief that such a state of things is not far distant. Several new wells came in last week with fair yields, but they gave no indication of any new deposit not previously tapped, and hardly compensated for the steady decrease in the yield of old wells. The discovery of a new deposit of oil would be hailed with great joy at this time, except by holders and speculators, because this product has become one of the most important in our foreign trade, and this country has no occasion to fear competition from Russia or elsewhere, even in the German market, until the price of crude in this country rises much above $1 50 per barrel. But without some new source of supply, the price might soon go high enough to check exports.

The opinion spreads that a better condition of business is to follow the change of tariff which takes effect to-day, not so much because of the nature of that change, but because the expectation and apprehension of it have caused unreasonable distrust and inactivity. There are signs of very heavy transactions in the commercial world this week, preparations having been made to take out of warehouse a large quantity of goods as soon as the new tariff takes effect. Included are materials for many branches of manufacture which, it may be inferred, will now be more vigorously prosecuted. With the removal of uncertainty as to the workings of the new law, the supply of cheaper materials in some manufactures, and the prospect of excellent crops, the business of the country ought soon to become very active. The exchanges at New-York last month reflected the prevailing hesitation and were 9 per cent below those of June, 1882, exclusive of stock transactions, but were nevertheless very large. What seems stagnation now would have seemed wonderful activity a few years ago.

We regret to notice a disposition on the part of *The World* newspaper, under its new management, to "revive old issues," thereby endangering the sweet harmony in which the Democracy just now are delighting. It has already excited the ire of *The Memphis Avalanche* by its treatment of what the latter calls the "nigger question." *The Avalanche* says "it is a big social, political and economic question" at the South, and warns *The World* away from it. Whereto *The World* replies that Mason and Dixon's line has been rubbed out, and it will "treat public questions just as though State lines did not exist." What a singular circumstance it would be if in dodging about to avoid the tariff and other questions our Democratic friends should start a "bloody shirt" campaign themselves. Mr. Tilden had better quiet those children, for the first thing he knows there'll be crockery smashed. There's a good deal of dynamite left in the "nigger question" yet. Better not toss it much.

How often will this community permit itself to be swindled by the bogus boxing or walking-match dodges? They are the most transparent of humbugs, and yet they are successfully repeated whenever two boxers or wrestlers or a half dozen pedestrians find themselves in want of funds and choose to combine to swindle the public out of what they need. Slade and Sullivan are to perform the boxing trick a month hence at Madison Square Garden, and their managers have the sublime "cheek" to announce in advance how the spoils will be divided. All such exhibitions are swindles of the rankest sort. The contestants practise and rehearse their fight in private, and perform it in public according to prearrangement. Managers are selected, referees are employed, and doorkeepers are hired on a percentage of the receipts; and the barkeepers' and gamblers' privileges are regularly sold. Of course the gamblers or bookmakers are told how the contest is to result, and cannot, therefore, fail to win. There has not been in Madison Square Garden a single match of this character which is not known to have been arranged by the gamblers and sporting fraternity for the purpose of plucking the public. Few of them pretend to deny this fact, and in defence say that the exhibition is, notwithstanding its bogus character, well worth the price of admission. A great many fools seem to agree with them.

It beats all how quick the response came back from over the Connecticut line when Governor Butler at Harvard said, "Point me to any other of all the States where such a recognition of an institution of learning has been made a constitutional requirement." There are two things Governor Butler must learn to avoid if he would escape trouble. One is putting easy conundrums within ear-shot of Connecticut, and the other is putting out an invitation to drink in the neighborhood of a Democratic convention. He's pretty sure to get picked up in both cases.

The residence of Governor Waller, of Connecticut, at New-London, we presume is for sale. We take leave to say that it is in a delightful location, with pleasant surroundings, and any one looking for a country residence will do well to examine the premises before purchasing elsewhere. The Governor leaves the place unwillingly, but having promised the Yale alumni to move out of town if Yale didn't come in ahead in the boat race, no other course remains.

PERSONAL.

Lord Randolph Churchill now has his house in London lighted throughout by electricity, supplied by a small gas engine in the cellar.

Mme. Jenny Lind Goldschmidt says she finds life in London on the whole rather dull, and her duties as teacher in the new Royal College of Music neither onerous nor exciting, but very wearisome. She thinks London is a place that never changes, and agrees with her old friend Sir Julius Benedict in looking upon the bulk of modern music—except Gounod's—as trash.

Captain Ebenezer Morgan, of Groton, Conn., who has already given large sums of money to the Baptist Church for educational and other purposes, has, it is reported, purchased the celebrated "Translators' Library," and will present it to Madison University. The library was collected by the Baptist denomination to aid in making a more correct translation of the Bible, and cost about $240,000. As a collection of Baptist denominational literature and bibliology it is probably unequalled.

A few evenings ago Mr. Parnell was seen wandering about the lobbies of the House of Commons with a big box in his hands. Whenever he met a friend he would pause, show him the box, and give him something from it. Curiosity was excited among those not thus favored to know what the box contained, and speculations were rife as to what form of dynamite cartridges was being distributed among the members of the third party. At last the secret came out. The box was full of peaches, big, luscious American peaches, which had been sent to the Irish leader by his brother John, who is reputed to have one of the largest orchards in the world.

"Beyond his gray hairs," says *The Lancet*, "Mr. Bright showed hardly any traces of time-wrought changes at the mass-meeting at Birmingham. He spoke with all his old ease and grace, and had evidently lost none of that sympathetic power by which he has so repeatedly secured the rapt attention of vast audiences. For nearly an hour his voice held out clear and strong, and only after he had been successfully calling upon it to carry his words to 20,000 persons for that time did he get hoarse. To those who recall how Mr. Bright has twice been laid aside from all work for considerable periods by serious illness it will be particularly gratifying that he is enjoying such a hale old age. Such lives as Mr. Bright's have other than political lessons to teach."

"I remember very well," said General Pleasonton the other night, after glancing over the latest volume of the Comte de Paris's History of the late Rebellion, "when the Comte de Paris, his uncle, the Prince de Joinville, and his cousin came to see me on the York River, down on the Peninsula. I was in command of the old 2d Dragoons, now the 2d Cavalry, and we were awaiting orders there for a month or more. In the meantime, knowing the lusciousness of the world-famous York Rivers, I had taught my men to dig up oysters, and roast them on the bank of the river. We had pepper and salt and the other accompaniments, and we fared sumptuously every day. When the Prince de Joinville and his party joined us we feasted them on our delicious oysters, fresh from the river and hot from the fire. 'Where did you get these?' said the Prince, gulping them down with zest; 'from New-York?' 'No,' I said; 'from the York River, right at your feet.' And then I told him what accomplished oyster-catchers the 2d Dragoons were. 'Well,' said the Prince, swallowing another, hot and juicy, 'if I were to tell that story in Paris they would say it's an American lie—dragoons don't catch oysters in war times.'"

Dr. Smyth, Superintendent of the New-Orleans Mint, is in Washington on a visit. "He is the man," says a correspondent of *The Philadelphia Record*, "who became famous among surgeons by his successful performance of an operation. A man was so wounded that it became necessary to take up the carotid artery. Dr. Smyth took it up successfully, and the patient lived for ten years afterward, dying finally from some other cause. Many surgeons have tried to do what Dr. Smyth did since, as many had done before, but none succeeded. Valentine Mott narrowly missed success. He took up the artery, but his patient died in a few days afterward. Dr. Mott wrote to Dr. Smyth that his success in performing that one operation ought to make him immortal. He declared that he could die happy if he had done as much. Dr. Smyth is just as modest and as affable as though he had never become immortal through a great success. He is a well-built man, with gray hair shading to white, a strong, clean-shaven face, and good hands. His face is pleasing and his manners are simple and graceful. He has a good voice, but now and then, in conversation, he stammers a little. It is rather pleasing than otherwise—his stammering. Dr. Smyth is no longer in full practice, but is at all times an enthusiastic scientist, devoted to discovery. He has, I am told, the finest microscope in the world, made under his own direction from his own design, and partly with his own hands. Now and then he performs a difficult operation, or writes a paper or a magazine article or delivers a lecture. He is socially very popular. His quaint sayings brighten a conversation wonderfully."

GENERAL NOTES.

Among piles of rubbish antiquarians will find many interesting and handsome articles at the auction sale of the old Capitol furniture on July 11 at Albany. "There are several pieces," says *The Argus*, "that must have been old when De Witt Clinton was young in the office of Governor. One article, a small, high desk, has a leather top that time has turned to the appearance of alligator skin. The executive desk though very old is built almost exactly like the one now used by Governor Cleveland, though it is smaller. The leathern chairs of the old executive chamber, though warmed by many generations of office-seekers, are in excellent condition, and may yet outwear many political reputations. A curious piece of furniture is a case used by the old-time secretaries of governors. It has compartments labelled, no doubt, for the convenient classification of applications for place."

The apostle of the Indian Theistic Church, Baboo Protap Chunder Mozoondar, who is now endeavoring to enlist English sympathy, made the extraordinary statement in Birmingham the other evening that "fifty per cent of the educated natives of India die through over-indulgence in intoxicants," having acquired the habit of drinking from their contact with Western civilization. "Had any Anglo-Indian advanced such a charge," remarks *The London Globe*, "the vernacular Press would have overwhelmed him with terms of abuse, as a gross libeller of a most virtuous and sober class. It will be interesting, therefore, to see how the Indian papers take the accusation when coming from a native of high position and attainments, who has kept apart from politics. It is unquestionably true that the enlightened Bengalis are much more addicted to the use of stimulants than their unenlightened ancestors were. They have learnt to appreciate champagne and brandy, and even bottled beer appeals more pleasantly to their senses than cold water. But we were certainly unprepared to hear that the vice of intoxication has made such terrible progress in their ranks, nor should we credit the statement in question did it proceed from a less authentic quarter. If matters really are as represented, it can only be said that the people of India have little cause to be thankful for high pressure education."

A writer in *The Boston Transcript* describes as follows the appearance of the great Flume in the Franconia Notch after the recent land-slide: "To the right of the bridge over the Pemigewasset River can be seen the passage which the rushing torrent had forced, carrying with it trunks of trees and huge rocks. Immediately above, several acres are covered twenty feet deep with debris, the stones varying in size from pebbles to boulders weighing many tons. Uprooted trees, stripped of their bark or twisted and broken like reeds, are piled up in inextricable confusion. Even from a distance one misses the familiar boulder which for years has been held firmly in the Flume, like a nut in a pair of nut-crackers. The smooth ledges just above and below the Flume are quite bare, showing that the debris sweeping through the narrow pass had carried with it the famous stone which is now indistinguishable from its neighbors. As the water had subsided considerably, it was not difficult to climb over the stones in what was formerly the bed of the brook, but now converted into a ravine a hundred feet wide and thirty or forty feet deep. The rocky avalanche after meeting the Flume brook had turned almost a right angle in order to follow its sinuous course. In one place the slide had divided, leaving the ground between the two branches untouched."

TOWN TALK—ABOUT PERSONS AND THINGS.

PERSONAL, POLITICAL AND THEATRICAL.

DANGEROUS HASTE IN BUSINESS.—The story of the successful career of the sneak-thief Charles Rogers (alias "Pine," No. 1,967 Rogues' Gallery) contains some hints on the dangers attending the American habit of doing business in too great a hurry. It is the constant rush of the American system which makes it possible for even the most expert of rascals to perform such miracles of robbery as the stealing of coupons from under the nose of the man who was clipping them, or the carrying off of a package of $80,000 from a safe deposit vault in open day. In London and Paris it would not be possible under their guarded and careful manner of doing banking business, for strangers like this operator and his several "pals" to get near a vault containing valuables, or to approach for purposes of conversation a clerk in charge of funds. The informality with which business is transacted in Wall Street is one of the things which at once impress themselves upon the mind of a foreigner or one who is familiar with foreign customs.

MR. DADY'S TRIBULATION.—Michael J. Dady, the Supervisor of Federal Buildings, has lately been at Washington to see the President and, it is said, report to him on the chances of harmony in the State. But in Brooklyn it is understood, and is town-talk, that he went in consequence of the alarming exposures before the Hill Investigating Committee. Such revelations are calculated to make a Supervisor of Public Buildings rather cautious in his official actions. Particularly in a district where large Federal buildings are ordered, and big contracts are being contended for. And more especially when one of the principal persons engaged in exposing corruption in constructing Federal buildings comes from that same district, and has blood in his eye.

HAVERLY WITH HAVERLY LEFT OUT.—The conclusion of the business of settling up Mr. Haverly's theatrical affairs determines that there is to be a new version of "Hamlet" with *Hamlet* left entirely and unmistakably out. His old theatres continue to be run under Haverly's name but Haverly runs none of them, while it is not at all certain, under the peculiar settlement, that they may not run Haverly deeper in debt.

IMPORTANT COURT DECISIONS.—Two late court decisions occasion much talk among lawyers. The Court of Appeals has recently decided—the opinion not yet having been published—that only citizens of the United States can practise law. There are many lawyers in this city whom this decision would disbar if the facts were inquired into; and some of them "lie awake o' nights" for fear somebody will raise the point. The other decision is by the General Term (Judges Davis, Brady and Daniels) in the long-pending O'Hara will case. While maintaining the legality of secret trusts to be carried out at the pleasure of executors of a will, the decision is adverse on grounds of public policy to permitting a "testator to do indirectly that which the statute forbids he shall do directly." The judges sustain a decision of a lower court, which held that this secret trust should not be set aside, but facilitated the carrying of an appeal to the highest court by placing the costs of all parties on the estate. The Court of Appeals has never before had this question before it, and until it has rendered a decision those making, or contemplating making, their wills might well pause. Miss O'Hara, one of the contestants of the will which left her destitute after years spent in nursing a weak old woman in order that a rich church might be further enriched, says that the contest thus far cost her cousin, who is wealthy, over $6,000. And all of it must now come out of the estate, no matter which side wins. The lawyers are not, therefore, likely to suffer, whatever becomes of the contestants.

BROOKLYN'S LATEST RAPID TRANSIT SCHEME.—Brooklyn has still another scheme of rapid transit. The route runs parallel to Fulton-st., half the distance on one side and half on the opposite side, and only one block removed from it. Well-informed Brooklyn citizens say that it is the cheapest and least objectionable route yet suggested, and will avoid antagonizing Fulton-st. business men and property-owners.

A SANGUINE TEMPERAMENT.—Bartley Campbell, the dramatist, is about equally energetic and visionary. That is to say his schemes would be very visionary did not his energy carry them out successfully. He left a fifteen-dollars-a-week editorship on a Pittsburg paper a few years ago to come to New-York for the purpose of supplying the stage with purely original American plays. He nearly starved in the process, but he has supplied it with several which have brought fame and fortune to actors as well as himself. Last year when every manager was scouring Paris and London for worse melodrama than Campbell had been vainly throwing at his feet for years, he conceived the bold design of supplying his original American dramas in translated form to the Germans. And he has just returned from Berlin after having successfully accomplished the work of producing the "Galley Slave" and "My Partner" and "booked" the "White Slave" and "Siberia" for eight months. The contracts for the latter are subject to the decision of the Government censor as to the retention of the Nihilistic element which pervades it. And the sanguine Mr. Campbell has no doubt that the Germans will overlook any little objection which Bismarck may advance in view of his arguments on the propriety of the play.

PUBLIC OPINION.

A GOOD BARGAIN TO STRIKE.
*From The St. Louis Globe-Democrat (Rep