Amusements To-Night.

BIJOU OPERA HOUSE—8—Blue Beard.
CASINO—8—"Falka."
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—8—"The Strangers of Paris."
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—8:30—"May Blossom."
METROPOLITAN PARK—Baseball.
NEW-YORK COMEDY THEATRE—8—"Captain Mishler."
NEW PARK THEATRE—8—"The Dead Heart"
POLO GROUNDS—Baseball.
STAR THEATRE—8—"Whose Are They?"
WALLACK'S THEATRE—8—"Madam Piper."
5TH AVENUE THEATRE—8—"97 or 79."
34TH STREET THEATRE—8—"The Wages of Sin."

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New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 3.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—John C. Eno was discharged from custody in Quebec yesterday and rearrested on another warrant. ═══ English and French newspapers condemn the United States for allowing dynamiteers to plan outrages. ═══ A panic was prevented in the Criterion Theatre by Mr. Wyndham's self-possession. ═══ The reported capture of Berber was denied. ═══ Five Mexican States are in rebellion. ═══ Puga has been defeated in Peru.

CONGRESS.—The Senate yesterday passed bills providing for the collection of statistics of marriage and divorce; fixing the rate of postage on mail matter of the second class; the Miller bill for the repression of the opium traffic; to establish a forest reservation on the headwaters of the Missouri River and Clark's Forks of the Columbia River; for the relief of the Nez Perces Indians in Idaho. ═══ In the House Mr. Buckner introduced a bill to amend the National banking laws. Mr. Hutchins introduced a bill amending the act authorizing the coinage of the standard silver dollar. The Legislative Appropriation bill was amended and passed.

DOMESTIC.—Reports from Chicago state that Blaine retains his lead and is gaining votes in various directions; Powell Clayton, of Arkansas, has been chosen for temporary chairman of the Convention. ═══ Receivers were appointed yesterday in Philadelphia for the Reading Railroad Company. ═══ Barnum's elephant train ran from a railroad track in Connecticut. ═══ The Old Guard of New-York were the guests of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company in Boston. ═══ The president of the Penn Bank in Pittsburg made a statement in reference to its affairs.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.—Fisk & Hatch resumed business yesterday. ═══ J. Edward Simmons was elected president of the Stock Exchange. ═══ The Atlantic and Williamsburg Yacht Clubs had regattas. ═══ Ross excelled Sorakichi in wrestling. ═══ The Indianapolis baseball nine beat the Brooklyns. ═══ Sheriff Stegman, of Brooklyn, returned from Europe. ═══ The Board of Estimate transferred several unexpended balances. ═══ The Columbia College trustees received President Barnard's annual report. ═══ A boiler explosion in the Harlem killed a man. ═══ St Mark's Chapel, in Avenue A, was consecrated. ═══ The dog-pound was opened. ═══ Ice-houses containing 27,000 tons of ice were burned in West Farms on Sunday night. ═══ Many contracts for Indian supplies were awarded yesterday. ═══ Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (412½ grains), 84.98 cents. ═══ Stocks, after an early depression, were booming at large advances, and closed excited and unsettled.

THE WEATHER—TRIBUNE local observations indicate clear or fair weather, with slight changes in temperature. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 80°; lowest, 53°; average, 64⅞°.

Persons leaving town for the season, and summer travellers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE *mailed to them, postpaid, for 75 cents per month, the address being changed as often as desired.* THE DAILY TRIBUNE *will be sent to any address in Europe for $1 35 per month, which includes the ocean postage.*

That settles it. The Oswego County Democratic Convention wants the wretched Congressmen of its party who voted against the Morrison bill to understand that it really will not condone them.

It is safe to say that Thomas McLoughlin has come to the conclusion that it does not pay for a man falsely to represent that he is an Excise Inspector or ward detective. He assumed those characters for the purpose of extorting money from sundry liquor dealers. Yesterday he was sentenced to State Prison for two years and six months.

President Riddle of the Penn Bank has made a long statement in relation to his own connection with the institution, the plan adopted for relieving it from embarrassment, the disposition of the surplus and other points of *post mortem* interest and concern. The president wants the blame divided. There is little else to divide.

It is an ill wind that doesn't blow some good. It appears that the wretched quarrel in the Madison Avenue Congregational Church bids fair to be instrumental in effecting the payment of the mortgage that rests upon the church edifice. To be sure a church mortgage is by no means as undesirable a thing as a church quarrel, so that the general public would be better pleased to learn that the quarrel was to end. But if that is not to be, the church is to be congratulated on the prospect of getting rid of its less serious drawback.

The season has arrived when the casual canine of uncertain lineage who promenades without a muzzle does so at his peril—the peril of his life. The pound is open and the dog catcher is abroad searching for his prey. It will be seen that this official is of the opinion that he cannot keep the wolf from the door at forty cents a dog—that being the current price paid by the city for each catch. The Mayor has addressed himself to the question of increased compensation. The future of the friendless New-York dog looks dark and brief.

A resolution is pending in Congress which names the 23d of June as the date of final adjournment. If both houses could work from now on to the 23rd with as much industry as was displayed by them yesterday the calendar might be reasonably well cleared by the time the gavel finally fell. A large number of bills were disposed of yesterday, including the Legislative Appropriation bill, and the bill fixing the rate of postage on mail matter of the second class when sent by persons other than the publisher or news agent. The bill which Congressman Buckner introduced amending the National banking laws will attract unusual attention at this time, because of the section aimed at unfaithful bank officials.

The appointment of receivers for the Reading Railroad, though an official recognition of the present inability of the company to meet its obligations, does not mean quite as much as it would under ordinary circumstances. It is well known that the success of plans upon which the company has relied to make its business largely and permanently profitable could not be realized until the completion of the Vanderbilt line in Southern Pennsylvania. When that line is ready to go into operation the Reading will become a necessary part of the new through line under Mr. Vanderbilt's control, and it is claimed that it will then be of great value. At all events, to the outside public it appears that the Reading will then become so valuable to Mr. Vanderbilt that he cannot afford to leave it under any other control than his own. If it can meanwhile be held safely through receivers, so that the ultimate value of the property shall not be impaired, the stockholders may yet find their property worth a large sum. But there are some of its creditors who do not enjoy the situation.

AT CHICAGO.

Yesterday at Chicago was a day of detail. It was perplexing, because of the conflicting personal ambitions and interests that influence the selection of officers and committees of the convention. But it does not change the prospect. It still appears that Mr. Blaine is clearly and largely in the lead. His forces thus far show superior organization and management, as well as an over mastering and contagious enthusiasm. Of all the candidates he alone still appears to be making definite gains.

There are no signs as yet of any possible concentration on a "dark horse." Nor is there abatement of the feeling that the wishes and the judgment of the Republican voters, and particularly of the Republican voters in the pivotal States, ought to have great weight. To this feeling is due the important accession of Mr. McKinley, of Ohio. His support of Mr. Blaine will be the more effective because the result of carefully matured and deliberate judgment, and his ability and thorough earnestness will give his advice weight with other delegates.

The same potent cause has produced the growing disposition among Southern delegates to support Mr. Blaine. That Democrats should attribute every change of position in a Republican convention to promises, or patronage, or other corrupting influence, was to be expected. Perhaps it was to be expected also that those so-called Republicans, who have tried to make the campaign one of slander hitherto, should now make haste to dishonor the party which they profess to support. But the truth is that there are many staunch and learnest and heroic Republicans at the South, who neither hold nor seek office, but to whom Republicanism may be a matter of life or death. No other Republicans can have a deeper or more intense interest in the success of the party than such men. It is most natural that they should be greatly influenced by the declarations of delegates from the States that must decide the contest. When most of them avow their belief that Mr. Blaine is not only the choice of the people, but the strongest candidate that can be named, it would be strange if their judgment should not have weight.

It was in recognition of the Southern Republicans that ex-Senator Clayton was selected yesterday as temporary chairman of the Convention. The selection was asked, as a matter of justice to the Southern Republicans, by an Arthur officeholder from the South, and seconded by a Sherman member from the South, and the vote shows that friends of several candidates were governed by the same feeling in their choice. Other preliminary work, as dispatches show, has progressed satisfactorily to the friends of Mr. Blaine, who feel that they have great reason to be hopeful.

At a distance, it seems improbable that the supporters of either of the leading candidates can now be transferred to anybody else, without such a break as to insure the nomination of the candidate whose friends stand firm. In this belief, apparently, friends of Mr. Blaine seek no support that will not come to stay. The situation suggests the remark of an experienced General, that in all his battles he had never seen bayonets actually crossed. If either of the principal forces at Chicago has the resolution to advance with steady front and unfaltering tread the chances are that the other will waver and break, and the break is apt to mean victory to those whose purpose does not waver.

PRESSURE ON THE GOVERNOR.

It is a matter of common report in the City Hall that Democratic politicians have been bringing to bear on Governor Cleveland all the pressure they can command to defeat the Tenure of Office bill. Under the provisions of that bill the appointment of a new Commissioner of Public Works for a full term will be made by the Mayor to be elected in November. It is understood that the friends and allies of Commissioner Thompson have been especially active in these efforts to influence the Governor, and there are whispers in the air that the glittering bait of a Presidential nomination has been dangled before Mr. Cleveland's eyes.

Mr. Thompson and those of like mind with him might well be glad to promise their active support to Mr. Cleveland in the National Democratic Convention, if they could thereby keep in their hands the city patronage and plunder. It was long ago observed that many of the most active men in the local Democratic factions cared little whom their party nominated for President. Their greatest anxiety was to strengthen their grip on the city treasury. They look on this metropolis as the grim old warrior looked on London when he gazed at the evidence on every hand of enormous accumulated wealth. "What a magnificent city to loot!" he cried. The predatory Democrats in office and out of office, with whom this city abounds, do not openly avow this sentiment and make it a campaign cry, but it is practically their countersign.

Governor Cleveland could fall into no worse error than to become the tool of any clique or faction that is trying to sell votes in the National Convention in exchange for municipal offices. The disgrace of such a bargain would bury any candidate in this State under an adverse majority as great as that which elected Governor Cleveland. But even if the reports in this city are incorrect, and no one has dared to approach the Governor or his political lieutenants with any hint of such infamous barter, the Governor must see that he will be put in an extremely compromising position if he fails to sign this bill. It is perfectly plain that this measure is demanded by the reform sentiment of New-York. It is a practical step in the direction of purifying our city government. The arguments in its favor which were presented at the great Cooper Union mass meeting and in the New-York press, and which were repeated in the Legislature, have not been answered and cannot be.

Nothing but mischief and evil can result from leaving Mr. Thompson and his associates free to carry out "deals" with the present Board of Aldermen. If this bill fails to become a law, Mayor Edson in the last month of his term will have the appointment, and our present Board of Aldermen will have the confirmation, of successors for full terms to the present Commissioner of Public Works and the Corporation Counsel. No public official ought to have the opportunity of embarrassing an incoming Mayor to such an extent. There can be no fair or satisfactory trial of the reform policy under a new administration if, during the last few days before the inauguration of the head of the government, two of the most important offices are to be filled by the retiring administration. If the Tenure of Office bill is not signed, we are menaced with another term of Commissioner Thompson. What that would mean the recent presentment of the Grand Jury faintly foreshadowed.

DO THE PEOPLE RULE?

"It is of no use; the great men never are nominated in this country," said a cynical observer. If that is so, the people do not rule. For the men who are recognized as great, it must be remembered, have become so by the appreciation and support of the people. Politically speaking, the man who has not yet gained the public confidence has not attained greatness nor had it thrust upon him. The mute inglorious Miltons have no place in public life; the great scholar, or great inventor, or great capitalist, however powerful his intellect, is not reckoned among the leaders of the people unless he has shown those qualities which enlist popular support and confidence. But if the men who have those qualities, and have greatness of intellect and of soul also, are not nominated for the highest trusts, it follows that the millions who appreciate and gladly support such men are somehow juggled out of their power to choose by the manipulation of parties.

It has been on this very ground, in large degree, that popular feeling has been aroused against the domination of "the machine" and of patronage in politics. It was believed that, by means of machinery and patronage, the choice of the people was often defeated by men who had less merit and less of public confidence. Civil Service reform owes a great part of its strength with the people to the desire that the will of the voters, and not the will of a few dispensers of offices, may prevail in nominations. To the same feeling was mainly due the uprising of independents against the dictation of leaders. It has been hoped that the Republican voters would have, in the Chicago Convention, a better opportunity to make their wishes felt than in any previous National Convention for many years.

The work of this week is to decide whether they are to be disappointed in this expectation. More than four-fifths of the Republican voters have expressed a desire for the nomination of Mr. Blaine or President Arthur; much the larger number preferring Mr. Blaine. If the four-fifths should again be denied their preferences by the manipulations of a convention, and if a candidate not preferred by any large number of Republicans should be nominated, the members of the convention will need very strong reasons to justify that course. It will not be enough to say that objections were urged to both the leading candidates, for the people have expressed their will with a full knowledge of all that has been urged against each. The Chicago Convention, therefore, if it should conclude to select a candidate not preferred by any considerable proportion of the Republican voters, would raise the question why the wishes of the people are again disregarded. Its members will hardly determine upon such a candidate, unless they have ready a satisfactory answer.

THE WAY OF THE TRANSGRESSOR.

The most mischievous work of a certain class of low literature consists in its utterly false descriptions of the lives of evil-doers. Silly boys are thus persuaded that lawlessness brings attractive privileges with it, and that criminals lead lives of pleasure. Nothing is really further from the truth. The lives of habitual criminals are as a rule most wretched; their pleasures are melancholy; their every hour is haunted by the expectation of arrest and punishment. There are no carousals, there is no luxury, there is no freedom, there is no jollity among these professional lawbreakers. They are only serfs at the best, hemmed in between the "fence" and the detectives, and certain of nothing but that they will come to grief, and that they must purchase a brief immunity by surrendering three-fourths of their plunder to middlemen. There is in truth no more unsatisfactory or depressing position than that of the habitual criminal, and there are few of them who would not if they could exchange their precarious and degraded condition for any honest work by which a living might be earned.

In broader fields of transgression, however, it may be said that the attractions are greater, for it is seen that men who as the event shows are subsisting upon dishonest acquisitions, live sometimes luxuriously, spend a great deal of money, apparently obtain whatever they desire or fancy, and so, in the eyes of the superficial observer, may be thought to occupy enviable positions. The facts, however, show a different state of affairs. Take, for example, the case of Ferdinand Ward, the schedule of whose assets and liabilities has just been published, and the rationale of whose business methods has latterly been elucidated. It is perfectly certain that for the past two years the life of this man must have been filled with apprehension and care and anxiety and despair. So far back as that, he knew that he had wrecked his firm, and he knew also that however stubbornly he persisted he could only swell the catastrophe. All that time he was engaged in an hourly struggle to stave off the inevitable ruin. Day by day it became harder, and as the hopeless endeavor proceeded Ward madly caught at one friend after another, and dragged them down with him. No common criminal ever probably endured the mental strain and torture which this wretched trickster underwent; and to suppose that under such circumstances he got any real comfort or enjoyment out of his personal expenditures is preposterous.

It is evident that the game was not worth the candle in his case, and it would be difficult to point out any similar case in which the end was not also confusion and ruin and disgrace. Remember the fate of the men who "dropt off gorged" from the Tweed Ring's thievery. How many of those escaped disaster in the end? How many of them retained their plunder? It is often said that rich rogues go unwhipt of justice, but it is not perhaps sufficiently realized that there is a natural Nemesis which acts without any aid from human machinery, and which makes the way of the transgressor hard even when he seems to defy the law with impunity. It will not do for young men to acquire the delusive idea that audacity and dishonesty are good agencies wherewith to begin life, or that it is safe to attempt short cuts to fortune by underground roads. Recent events illustrate in the clearest manner the futility and folly, as well as the iniquity, of all such methods; for they make it plain to the meanest intelligence that there is no stability in illegitimate appliances, and that the glitter of such temptations is only that of the fabled fairy money which the morning sunbeams changed into dry leaves. The success of business and financial dishonesty would be prejudicial to the best interests of civilization; but thus far it can be seen that dishonesty does not succeed. On the contrary it not only leads straight on to ruin, but entails in the process an amount of suffering and apprehension which might almost be thought a sufficient punishment for the offence committed.

Enthusiasm is infectious. Especially with men of ardent and emotional natures, the hearty and wholesome enthusiasm for Mr. Blaine, which is manifested at Chicago by so many of his supporters, must have great effect. It is not strange that many of the colored delegates are impressed, when they find hundreds of men, of more cool and calculating natures, fairly boiling over with zeal for "the man from Maine."

Fashion is responsible for many follies, but few sillier freaks than the prevalent "banging" of the tails of horses. A horse's tail is not only highly ornamental when properly cared for, but indispensable to the animal. To cut the tail short as is now done is equally an offence against good taste and humanity. It is both idiotic and cruel in fact. It spoils the appearance of the horse, and it deprives him of the means of brushing flies from his flanks. The stupid servility which characterizes the followers of fashion was never more clearly illustrated than in the prevalence of this ugly and senseless practice. Hundreds of fine horses may now be seen in and around Central Park every day, made to look awkward, ungraceful and ridiculous by this vile docking of their tails. In the case of riding horses there is some consolation in the fact that the absurd appearance of the poor animal is communicated to the rider, and that it is quite impossible for any one to "witch the world with noble horsemanship" while bestriding a creature with a "banged" tail. But the wretch who invented this detestable fashion was no doubt equally capable of "shingling" a woman's head; and nothing worse than that can be imagined.

The reduction of public debt, less cash in the Treasury, falls but little below the amount indicated by comparison of Treasury balances. It is officially stated at $4,763,241 20 for the month of May, and since July 1, 1883, has been $91,823,714 88. It would be a mistake to suppose, however, that the Treasury can count upon as large a surplus under the present tariff for another year. The imports during the first six months under the new tariff were of such a sort as to be no indication of the future course of commerce. With a Democratic Congress, too, it is quite impossible to judge how far appropriations may be increased or decreased.

The Pope appears to have amassed a great deal of misinformation about the Free Masons. His recent encyclical concerning that fraternity described a body as little like them as they are like the sea serpent. Now he appears to have been discussing them again, for the benefit of the English Catholics, with a fresh burst of ignorance. For instance, he says, "that Free Masonry at its inception was probably a mere friendly society"; but, he continues, if this is so, "where was the necessity for the blind obedience demanded of its votaries?" It is clear from this that the Pontiff has somehow read the history of Free Masonry backward. The fact is that at its inception it was something more than a mere friendly society; but that it has gradually dropped all its graver pursuits, and that it has become the harmless, innocent and beneficent organization we see it at present. It is possible that the Pope may have been misled by some wicked layman or malicious Cardinal by untrustworthy narratives respecting the place of the Goat in Free Masonry, but what he means, or thinks he means, by his remarks about "the blind obedience demanded of its votaries" it is difficult to understand. Certainly Free Masons can only smile at the wholly unnecessary apprehension expressed by Leo, unless they should suspect that their wives have been enlisting the influence of the Vatican with a sinister view to the abolition of the objectionable "lodge" evenings.

The men who "were lame," and therefore "started early," made the stock market yesterday. Anticipating an advance if the nomination of a strong candidate at Chicago should give assurance of Republican success, and judging from the various reports that the nomination of Mr. Blaine was probable, these men concluded to begin buying without delay. The incident is of interest only as a practical demonstration of the opinion that actually prevails in business circles. There is a most kindly feeling toward President Arthur, but there is also a secret feeling that his nomination might not succeed any better than that of Mr. Folger. On the other hand, there is an unspoken conviction that the nomination of Mr. Blaine would render Republican success a certainty. The practical men of business, who show their real opinions more by their acts than by words, may be much in error, doubtless, but they are perhaps as likely to be right as the politicians whose hopes of office affect their judgment.

Banks have failed for a thousand different reasons, the president or the cashier having usually been made the scapegoat, but until now there has not been a case on record in which the directors were responsible. In fact, it has become a recognized maxim in business circles that directors do not direct—whatever else they may do or leave undone. But now comes President Riddle, of the Penn Bank of Pittsburg, and asserts that his directors, while he was absent sick, actually involved the bank so heavily in oil speculations that he has never since been able to straighten its affairs. The force of his statement is a little impaired by the admission that he subsequently did get up a pool in oil, in order to force the price up and pull the bank out of trouble. It is unfortunate that the public knows nothing of the speculations which the directors are now said to have permitted, but it does know something of the pool which Mr. Riddle at the time claimed to control.

PERSONAL.

Bishop Doane and wife, of Albany, will go to Europe in August, to remain until Christmas.

The Rev. Phebe A. Hanaford, lately of Jersey City, preached on Sunday her first sermon as pastor of the Universalist Church of the Holy Spirit, New-Haven.

Miss Folger, daughter of the Secretary of the Treasury, has gained much in health and strength by her recent visit to the South. She will spend the summer in the Adirondacks.

And still again—at the American Institute of Instruction, Cottage City, July 9—ex-Governor Chamberlain is to repeat his now famous address on the study of the classics in reply to Mr. Charles Francis Adams, jr.

Baron Andrew Rosen, whose death at the age of eighty-four is announced in Russia, was one of the last of the Dekobrist conspirators against Czar Nicholas. Pardoned by Alexander II., he devoted the remainder of his life to philanthropic works.

Miss Clara Louise Kellogg will sail for Europe by the Aurania on Wednesday for a summer vacation. Miss Kellogg has had three offers to go into English opera, and one for Italian opera for next season but she has accepted neither, and has made no plans for the future.

Mr. Levi Lincoln Thaxter, husband of Celia Thaxter, whose death in Boston on Saturday at the age of sixty has been announced, was a fine scholar and critic, especially devoted to Greek literature and to the poetry of Robert Browning. He used frequently to read in public selections from Browning's works.

Mrs Spurgeon, the invalid wife of the famous London preacher, has established a "Book Fund," from which she supplies books to poor ministers of all denominations. By making frames for photographs she has earned $250, which she has devoted to this work. Last year she gave away more than 7,000 books, and during the past six years she has distributed nearly 42,000.

Herr Emil Haas, the German Commissioner to the Foreign Exposition held last year in Boston, was asked the other day if he regarded that entertainment as a success. "A success!" he exclaimed, lifting his eyebrows, "in what way, pray?" "Well, of course," hesitatingly rejoined his interrogator, "it was a success of quality, but the financial part—" "Ah," rejoined Mr. Haas, "it was also a success of quantity. The quantity of debts we had was a post-prandial festivity. Why, we didn't meet anybody for three months that we didn't owe something to. A success! I should say so."

POLITICAL NOTES.

Mr. Randall believes, or tries to believe, that Congress will adjourn before the Democratic Convention—July 8. He evidently agrees with Senator Hale that the more talk there is about adjournment the sooner it is reached, and he allows no day to pass without saying something on the subject. If the Democrats had not wasted three or four months in a tariff agitation which has resulted in nothing except their own demoralization, they might by this time have been accepting the congratulations of their constituents upon their unusual and unexpected wisdom.

General Gresham denies that there is anybody in Chicago looking after the Gresham boom. "In fact," says the Postmaster-General, "there is no Gresham boom."

Mayor Carter Harrison of Chicago is very much annoyed at the persistent report that his recent trip to Washington was made for the purpose of helping to kill the Morrison bill and to pave the way for the introduction of the only original Harrison views of the tariff at the Democratic Convention. He even goes so far as to say that he proposed the Vice-Presidency to Mr. Morrison himself, as a suitable reward for Mr. Morrison's services, to which Mr. Morrison replied: "No; my friends have spoken of me for the other thing—the Presidency—and if I don't get that I'll run for Congress in my district."

There was no attempt at the Greenback Convention to make General Butler's nomination unanimous, for it was perfectly understood that such an attempt would be a failure. The Hon. Solon Chase was prepared to say "No" in a voice which should be heard from Indianapolis to Lowell.

Congressman Casey Young, of Memphis, says that the Tennessee delegation will go to Chicago without instructions, but with a leaning toward Tilden. Mr. Young admits the growth of a protection sentiment in the South, but thinks that it is not at present sufficiently defined to have much effect in the coming campaign.

While final arrangements for nominating speeches in behalf of the different candidates are being completed at Chicago, the opinion is often heard or read that such speeches are seldom of special advantage and sometimes are a positive injury.

The New-Orleans Picayune has the courage to declare that the unseating of Messrs. Peelle and McKinley was a disgraceful piece of business, which will be worth a couple of thousand votes for each of them in the November elections, inasmuch as such action always recoils against the party which resorts to it.

Senator Wade Hampton is reported in *The Indianapolis Journal* as declaring in the most positive manner that if Mr. Tilden is nominated he will not support him.

Every Democratic statesman is now engaged in the gratifying task of assuring his friends, with becoming modesty, that he does not presume to assert that he would be the strongest candidate under all conceivable circumstances, but that he does feel warranted in saying that, in case of a particular nomination by the Republicans this week, he should consider himself, for special reasons, the most available man. And when the Republican nomination has been made he will softly murmur: "This is the very contingency I had in mind."

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

There are now thirty-nine circuses travelling through the United States, and a large number of them have the only sacred white elephant.

A famous priest of Afghanistan has declared the use of tobacco to be against the Mahometan law, and the question is to be submitted to a council of priests. If the council decides in his favor tobacco will be banished. If not, the priest goes to jail to guard against future false alarms. A man pays for fun in Asia.—[Cleveland Herald.

Only forty-seven papers thus far have used the phrase "the gathering of the clans" in reference to the Chicago Convention.

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE is about the only paper in New-York that ardently advocates any particular candidate. It is red-hot for Blaine, while all the rest are using their energies in trying to cripple and destroy various candidates.—[Trenton (N. J.) State Gazette.

The Poughkeepsie Eagle says that the county in which Poughkeepsie is situated should be spelled Dutchess, and not Duchess, although Mr. Lossing favors the latter way. The county is many years older than the State or the United States, and was invariably spelled without a "t," in Colonial times, having been named after the wife of the Duke of York.

Pennsylvania undertakers are wisely taking lessons in cremation. One hundred and fifty of them watched the incineration of a corpse at Washington, Penn., on Decoration Day.—[Philadelphia Record.

Christopher Rice Mansel Talbot is the name of the present Father of the House of Commons.

It was in a street car. A couple of comely German girls were standing, when a sudden jolt threw one of them into the lap of a young man. He expected she would start up and blushingly apologize; instead, she calmly turned round, faced him and said: "If you don't mind, sir, I'll stop here." Gretchen kept her seat, and the poor gallant tried to look as unconcerned as possible out of the car window.—[St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

The Atlanta Constitution says that Tilden will run. This will be news to a great many people who have an idea that he cannot even walk.

A good many of the Southern Republicans are suspected of being delegates for revenue only.—[Boston Herald.

The bogus colored delegate who turned up in Chicago the other day succeeded in persuading the friends of every candidate that he was their eternal friend, and then when he got a few dollars and a couple of dinners he "skipped."

"I gather them in," is the song of General Butler. Two crank conventions have already nominated him for President, and he expects the Democratic cranks will do likewise when the midsummer madness sets in.—[Milwaukee Sentinel.

Captain James B. Eads received $10,000 for an hour's speech before a committee of the House of Lords against the proposed ship canal between Liverpool and Manchester.

The Greenback party in its prospectus announces that it "knows no East, no West, no North, no South." A statement of what it does know would be much more to the purpose.—[Philadelphia Press.

Horace H. Buell, of Chicago, put himself into a box and had himself sent as express matter to Kansas a few days ago. He saved $8 by the device.

Mr. Hatton is conspicuous again, and yet no new post office needs a name.—[Philadelphia Times.

It is said that Madame Patti is writing a book.

Cincinnati is trying and convicting its "jailful of murderers" in double quick order, and most of them will probably soon receive their deserts.

The indications are that there will be a great peach crop in Delaware this year.

Up to the hour of going to press D. Webster Flanagan, of Flanagan's Mills, Texas, hadn't fired his prize conundrum at a single man in Chicago.—[Philadelphia Press.

The Rev. Robert Laird Collier attended service at the Royal Chapel of St. James's Palace a few days ago. He wept when the choir sang, so beautiful was the music. But he adds: "The sermon was nothing. It was, in plain words, so feeble that it was unintelligible. I did not know in the least what the parson was talking about. He strung a lot of words and phrases and Scripture texts together that had no sort of sense in them for me. But no matter. Nobody wanted any sermon."

Olsen Smith, the "brandy king" of Sweden, has discovered a method of taking the fusel oil out of alcohol, leaving a pure and harmless ethyl alcohol. He has introduced the improved alcohol in the market, and a great decrease in the death rate has followed.

The absurdity of nominating a man for the chief officer of the Nation whose physical condition can not be certainly known to all men may not occur to the average Democrat until it is too late.—[Memphis Avalanche.

Some papers are saying that if Mr. Blaine does not get the nomination this time, it will be "three times and out" with him, in the noble language of baseball. Yes, and if Mr. Arthur fails to get the nomination this time it will indicate that he wasn't in the game at all, but was only a substitute till another man could be found.

Does *The Times* mean that it will go over to the Democratic party unless the Republican candidate shall be a fellow of the Watterson school? If it does we are afraid *The Times* will have to go.—[Norristown Herald.

The editor of a paper published in Boston called *Liberty* throws a new light on the character of the late Charles O'Conor. "I now authoritatively record the fact," he says, "that the great lawyer whose wonderful eloquence and searching intellectual power kept him for two decades the acknowledged head of the American bar, far from being the Bourbon which an ignorant and dishonest press has pictured him, was a thoorough-going Anarchist."

EVE OF THE CONVENTION.

Continued from First Page.

Townsend, as he entered the Arthur headquarters after the meeting of the delegation, shouted out: "We are not dead yet." It had indeed looked like a funeral at the headquarters before.

TENDENCIES OF SOUTHERN DELEGATES.

DESPERATE EFFORTS OF THE ARTHUR WORKERS TO CONTROL THEIR VOTES.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

CHICAGO, June 2.—Interest in the doings and sayings of the delegates from Southern States hourly grows more eager and intense as the time for the assembling of the convention draws nearer. The Arthur managers have become suspicious of the men whose votes they have been claiming for weeks past. Some of them have shown themselves wholly intractable, while others have suddenly developed a taste and talent for diplomacy which at the same time confuses and angers the men who have counted upon their support. Some of the deputy assistants of Frank Hatton and "Clint" Wheeler who arrived yesterday were astonished and mortified to-day. For a "swell" wearing a Dunlap hat of the latest style and a pretty waxed mustache to make approaches to a solemn and dignified colored man from South Carolina or Texas, and to find all his blandishments wasted, is a new experience, and, if one may judge by the expressions dropped when several of the tempters related their experiences to each other, it is not a pleasant one. When flattery, cigars, wine, etc., have been tried in vain, the "striker" seems to have exhausted his expedients. All of those have been used, but apparently to little purpose.

MONEY AS AN ARGUMENT.

It was asserted to-day by ex-Congressman Sypher and others that more potent influences were at work in behalf of Arthur among the Southern delegates. He declared that money was being openly used to convince Southern delegates that Arthur is the best man. During the day, however, there were no reports of gains by the Arthur men in the South. On the contrary information from several of the Southern delegates was satisfactory to the Blaine men. From the Kentucky delegation came a report of unexpected gains, placed by Mr. Goodloe, of that State, at five. One of these was William O. Bradley, who is reported to have declared that he will vote for Blaine on the first ballot and that five other Kentucky men will do the same. The reported declaration of Mr. Bradley was a surprise. Commissioner Evans stood sponsor for his "loyalty" only a few weeks ago when Mr. Bradley was appointed a special assistant District-Attorney of the United States. That such a report is accepted by anybody is good evidence of the demoralization that seems to be spreading in what nearly everybody until recently supposed to be the solid ranks of Arthur in the South.

LOUISIANA DELEGATES FRIENDLY TO BLAINE.

The attitude of the Louisiana delegates also gives the Arthur men great concern. Congressman Kellogg, who heads the delegation, is mysterious and non-committal, and they distrust him. When General Badger, who is also a delegate-at-large, was asked to-day about the standing of the delegation, he replied: "I think the delegation will act together, or substantially so, in obedience to the instructions of the State Convention, which require the delegates to consult with the representatives of the States upon which we must depend for the election of a Republican President, and co-operate with them or a majority of them, in making a selection. Probably most of the delegates will cast one ballot for President Arthur. After that they will divide, and many of them will go to Blaine. The feeling in the delegation is very friendly toward him. Logan and Sherman also have friends in among the delegates. I do not think Louisiana is quite hopeless. I have reason to believe that we shall elect our fusion electoral ticket and have it counted in, but of course we are in no position to dictate terms to the National Convention, even if we desired to do so."

Colonel Dumont, another Federal officeholder and also a delegate-at-large from Louisiana, said he thought the delegates would vote solid for Arthur on the first ballot, but he could not tell certainly, as not all of them had arrived. He intimated that there might be a break on the second ballot.

HOW THE MISSISSIPPI MEN WILL VOTE.

The symptoms of disintegration in the Mississippi delegation hourly become more marked. Ex-Congressman Lynch said to-night that there will be one vote for Lincoln and one for Logan on the first ballot. There will also probably be three votes for Blaine on the first ballot, leaving 13 for Arthur instead of the 18 his friends have claimed. On the second ballot Mr. Lynch said he would not be surprised to see 10 votes cast for Blaine. Mr. Lynch is an Arthur man, but an intimate friend of his and of Register Bruce is authority for the statement that both of them are friendly to Mr. Blaine, and will transfer their votes to him as soon as they have discharged what they regard to be obligations they owe to the President.

REPORTED BREAK IN GEORGIA AND TEXAS.

The rumors of a break in the Georgia delegation were again current to-day, and gave the Arthur men great concern, as also did the conflicting stories about the attitude of the Texas delegates, only eight of whom are now set down for Arthur.

BLAINE GAINS IN TENNESSEE.

The report of Blaine gains in the Tennessee delegation was confirmed by Congressman Pettibone, who arrived to-day and immediately began earnest work in behalf of the Maine statesman.

MAHONE ANXIOUS FOR A CONFERENCE.

Senator Mahone and Internal Revenue Collector Brady had their hands full. A meeting of the Virginia delegation was held, and after the representatives on the various committees had been settled. Senator Mahone made a long and earnest speech in favor of a proposition advanced by him to hold a conference of all the Southern delegates this evening to consider the situation and "consult in regard to a