is an ex-State Senator of New-Jersey, and is at present Register of the Land Office at Bismarck.

THE HOUSE YIELDS SOME POINTS.

UNITED STATES MARSHALS TO BE PAID IN FEES AND SENATORS' CLERKS TO BE PAID.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The House took a recess at 7 a. m. to-day, after having been in session off and on all night. The practical result of the night's work was an agreement between the two houses on two of the appropriation bills under dispute, the Fortification and Sundry Civil bills. The former contained no points of difference to which any importance attached and its provisions were practically agreed upon in conference yesterday afternoon. It was the Sundry Civil bill, which threatened to become an obstacle in the way of prompt adjournment. All disputes between the Senate and House had been adjusted early in the day, with one exception. This related to the provision for the pay of United States Marshals. The bill as it came from the House provided that the marshals should in future be paid stated salaries instead of in fees. The Senate thought that such a radical change as this should receive more thorough consideration than it was possible to give it at the late stage of the session at which the House sent it to the Senate. In this view the House was finally made to concur at 4 o'clock this morning, though not until Mr. Springer, the author of the provision, had made strenuous exertions to induce the House not to recede from its position.

The report of the conferees on the Deficiency bill reached the House at 7:15 this evening. The House had been in session since 3 in the afternoon, taking frequent recesses voted by the Democratic majority to avoid consideration of the Mexican pension bill. In the Senate it was approved soon after 8 o'clock. As finally passed it appropriates $6,596,616 or $274,849 more than the House voted originally and $135,461 less than the Senate increased it to. The chief point of difference and the one upon which the Senate would have insisted, even at the cost of prolonging the session, was that appropriating a sufficient amount of money to pay the secretaries of Senators, appointed at the beginning of the session, for the six months they have served. The House conferees were made to agree to this, after a long struggle. The principle involved in this bill applied also to a point under dispute in the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill. Here it provided for the pay of the Senators' clerks for the coming year and the Deficiency bill having been agreed to naturally carried with it the agreement on the Legislative, Executive and Judicial bill.

PENSION LEGISLATION DEFEATED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, July 6.—A last attempt to pass at this session of Congress some pension legislation which would lead to practical results, was made by the Republicans of the House this afternoon. It was defeated by Democratic obstinacy and perverseness. Mr. Miller, of Pennsylvania, asked unanimous consent to take up a bill increasing the pay of widows of soldiers and sailors of the late war from $8 to $12. The bill had been favorably reported by the House Committee on Pensions. One of the Senate amendments to the Mexican pension bill contained the same provisions. There were fair prospects, therefore, that the bill if taken up would become a law at this session. Several Democrats were in favor of considering it. A majority of the Democrats undoubtedly did not wish it to pass, but they had not the courage to put themselves openly on record as opposed to it. Oscar Turner, of Kentucky, however, objected and persisted in objecting, notwithstanding the remonstrances of a few of his colleagues, who saw more clearly than he did the odium which would attach to their party if it showed itself in its true colors, and as willing to defeat just and equitable pension legislation.

CHANGES IN HOUSE COMMITTEES.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—In the House to-day the following committee changes were announced: To be members of the Ways and Means, Messrs. Browne, of Indiana, and Reed, of Maine; in lieu, Messrs. Parker, of New-York, and Valentine, of Nebraska, in place of Messrs. Browne and Reed; Agriculture, Mr. Funston, of Kansas, in place of Mr. Ocalliree, of Texas; Manufactures and Militia, Mr. Smalls, of South Carolina; Labor, Mr. Funston, of Kansas; Patents, Mr. Chalmers, of Mississippi; on Presidential election, Mr. Chalmers, of Mississippi, in place of Mr. Parker; appropriations, Mr. Long, of Massachusetts, in place of Mr. Calkins; banking and currency, Mr. Kean, of New-Jersey, in place of Mr. Hooper, of Virginia; public buildings and grounds, Mr. Libby, of Virginia, in place of Mr. Kean; public health, Mr. Hooper, of Virginia, in place of Mr. Libby; commerce, Mr. Hepburn, of Iowa, in place of Mr. Long; shipping, Mr. McComb, of Maryland, in place of Mr. Long.

FINAL ADJOURNMENT TO-DAY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, July 6.—At a late hour to-night the indications are that all the appropriation bills, with the exception perhaps of the substitute reported for the Naval Appropriation bill, will be disposed of before the House and Senate adjourn to-morrow. Both houses will meet at an early hour to-morrow for final adjournment in order to give the enrolling clerks time to finish their work in the meantime.

THANKS TO THE SPEAKER.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—In the House to-night, Mr. Hiscock, of New-York, offered the following resolution, which was adopted amid applause on both sides of the House:

That the thanks of this House are due and are hereby tendered to the Hon. John G. Carlisle, speaker of the House of Representatives, for the able, fearless and strict impartiality with which he has discharged the arduous and onerous duties of his office during the present session of Congress.

A ROMANTIC CAREER.

THE STRANGE LIFE-HISTORY OF A PHILADELPHIAN REVEALED THROUGH A WIFE'S EFFORTS TO SECURE HIS PROPERTY.

From The Philadelphia Evening Telegraph.

Mrs. Fannie Elton Armitage has filed a bill in the Common Pleas Court to recover a dower interest in her husband's property, through which quite a singular life-history is revealed. Her husband was Wilberforce Armitage, scion of an old and once wealthy family, and was born in Leicestershire, England. He graduated from Cambridge and read law, but abandoned the idea after a short time, and was placed in the English army by his uncle, Captain Henry Standish. He went to India, but after a few months' service he became involved in an altercation with a superior officer, and, selling out his commission, wrote his uncle that he desired to return home. The latter promised to forgive him if he, the nephew, would return home and marry a distant relative, a girl of sixteen, who was an heiress in her own right; but young Armitage declined to accept the offer, and went to Canton, China, where he engaged in the tea trade. He remained here two years, and then accepted an offer to superintend a sugar plantation at Jamaica, but was wrecked on the passage and lost all his savings. After floating around the ocean in an open boat for several days he was picked up by an American vessel and taken to Boston. Subsequently he enlisted in the Federal army, and participated in a number of engagements, being wounded at Gettysburg. While scouting in Virginia he was chased by some Confederates and took refuge in a negro cabin on the plantation of Isaiah Elton, the father of the complainant in the case. The Confederates pursued him very closely, and he was forced to seek safety in the woods. Here he met Fannie Elton, who conducted him to the house, and afterward assisted him to get back to the Union lines. Armitage at the conclusion of the war went to California, and succeeded in making a moderate fortune. He subsequently took up his residence in this city and invested in real estate. He met here in 1879 his friend of the war days, Miss Elton. Her father had been impoverished by the war and was dead. Armitage offered marriage and was accepted. The ceremony was performed quietly. The bridegroom was called by a telegram to England to see his uncle, Captain Standish, for, as was thought, the last time. He asked that the fact of the marriage might not be divulged until his return. Captain Standish recovered. His nephew, however, died on the voyage home to this country, and was buried at sea. Mrs. Armitage, in her bill, asks that in the partition of her late husband's property a one-third interest as a widow be awarded to her. She appends as an exhibit to her bill a certificate of marriage. The matter has been referred by the court to P. F. Rothermel as an examiner to take testimony.

PILING UP THE ARGUMENT.

From The Denver Tribune.

Dust destroys as much property every year as any natural agency except fire. In Denver this is especially true, as there dust is of a peculiarly penetrating quality. It can get into houses through crevices that would bar out even those angels, a hundred thousand of whom can stand on a point of a pin. Dust is an expensive luxury, which in these hard times we cannot afford to indulge in.

It soils the windows.
It injures the furniture.
It ruins the books and the pictures.
It doubles the cost of keeping the home tidy.
It wears out clothing.
It doubles the washbill.
It destroys shoe leather.
It increases the expense and trouble of keeping the person tidy.
It damages all kinds of goods.
It spoils the groceries.
It is deleterious to dry goods.
It is injurious to cigars and tobacco.
It plays the mischief with drugs.
It devastates jewelry and watches.
It is hard on hardware.
It is the bane of the furniture dealer.
It spoils the temper of the bank teller.
It takes away the appetite and so fleeces the restaurant.
It represses all aesthetic aspirations, and so blights the life of the art dealer.
It drives out music from the soul and thus fosters treason's strategems and hand-organs.
It confuses the doctor, mixes up the lawyer and lays a terrible burden on the piety of the minister.
It corrodes the temper of all.
It is base, baleful, malign, dire, destructive, detestable, deadly. It is blighting and mildew.
Sound economy demands that before the effects of the recent rains have disappeared measures be taken for sprinkling the streets.

THE GRAND DUKE OF HESSE NOT A FREE MAN.

From Truth (London.)

The World and other papers are mistaken in describing the Grand Duke of Hesse as being "again a free man," and in announcing that his marriage with Madame de Kalouzine has been annulled. As I have already stated, an agreement has been signed between the Grand Duke and his bride, and, in consideration of "gratifications" of which I have already given particulars, she joins with him in applying for a divorce; but here, at present, the matter rests. If any ecclesiastical ceremony had been performed the Grand Duke (as Prince-Bishop) could have dissolved it; but he cannot get rid of a civil marriage so easily; for it has been decided by the eminent jurists who have been consulted that the case must come before the Hessian courts, which will, no doubt, hear it with closed doors. Whether "mutual consent" is a sufficient ground for a divorce in Germany remains to be seen; but there is no other ground for the application, as the story that the Grand Duke will plead that he was deceived and inveigled into the marriage is as utterly incredible as the report circulated by a Berlin paper that he will ask for a divorce because the marriage is unpopular with his subjects.

ALL RIVALS DISTANCED.

THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE IN NEW-ENGLAND.

RESIDENTS OF NEWPORT ASTOUNDED TO RECEIVE IT IN THE EARLY MORNING.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

NEWPORT, July 6.—A surprise was in store for the residents of this place this morning. When they received the New-York evening papers of Saturday, they also found THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE at their doors. They scanned the date and for a moment believed that a mistake had been made in the date line; but this belief was dispelled when they read the news columns. Could it be possible, they asked, to have a New-York Sunday paper in season for the breakfast table? This is the first time that a New-York newspaper has reached here at such an hour. THE TRIBUNE set the example last year of delivering papers here on Sunday, the papers being received here between 5 and 6 in the afternoon. No other New-York Sunday paper was ever before this received here before Monday forenoon. The papers to-day were at the hotels and other public places soon after their arrival and they went off like hot-cakes. THE TRIBUNE was received here four hours in advance of the Boston Sunday papers. The enterprise is the sensation of the hour. The other New-York Sunday papers will reach Newport to-morrow forenoon and will not be delivered before eight or nine o'clock.

It is less than ten years ago, when all the New-York papers were received here the day after their publication and the Sunday edition was always two days late. When the boats of the Fall River line began running Sunday night trips, the New-York Sunday papers were received on Monday forenoon. The mails are now brought via Wickford, and by this arrangement the New-York dailies arrive at 2:30 p. m.

Every day except Sunday beginning with Monday last THE TRIBUNE'S special arrived here a few minutes after 1, nearly an hour and a half in advance of the mails bringing the other New-York papers. THE TRIBUNE enterprise has never been equalled in this vicinity, and, as might be supposed, it is a prominent topic of conversation.

AT NARRAGANSETT PIER BY DAYLIGHT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., July 6.—THE TRIBUNE'S arrangement for the sale of its Sunday paper at this resort have been so far improved that the papers came to-day at daylight. These were distributed to the hotels before 8 a. m. Said a well-known New-York man at one of the hotels: "Upon my word, I never expected to see a New-York paper sold here in time for breakfast." In fact there was some incredulity about it at first and there were people who bought the paper just to see if it was really true. Last year THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE did not reach the Pier until 4 p. m.; this year it is here at daylight and is the first ever to accomplish the achievement. The paper is the only New-York Sunday paper received here on Sunday and is the more welcome now because it comes at an hour that fits conveniently into the routine of the daily life of this attractive place.

If New-York people only knew how fresh, cool and restful is the air of this charming place to-day a great many more of them than there are would soon be registered here.

PROMPT ARRIVAL IN SARATOGA.

A HEAVY ROAD CAUSES NO DELAY—LEAVING AN ALBANY EXPRESS IN THE REAR.

SARATOGA, July 6.—THE TRIBUNE express from New-York arrived at 8:00 o'clock this morning, to the surprise of the newsdealers and their boys, because last night's rain had made the road between Schenectady and the Springs, some twenty-two miles, extremely heavy. But James Pickett, the careful driver, brought the paper through on time, passing on the way a pony express that started out earlier in the day to bring *The Argus* from Albany. There was a spirited race between THE TRIBUNE and *The Argus* teams for a few minutes, but the latter was soon far in the rear. *The Argus* did not arrive here until 8:30. Large bundles of TRIBUNES were hastily distributed to the newsboys, and within an hour all the papers were sold, and would-be purchasers were obliged to wait for other papers from New-York, coming on the regular trains.

THE TRIBUNE'S special express train from New-York to Schenectady started from the Grand Central Depot a few minutes before 3 o'clock this morning. It was drawn by locomotive No. 25, under the care of Engineer William Havenor. John O'Connor, the conductor, and F. Ames, his assistant, were in charge of the train. Catskill was passed about 5 o'clock, and an unusually heavy bundle of papers was left there for the mountain houses, Palenville, Tannersville and other resorts usually not supplied until late in the day. At Catskill the train was stopped by a signal from the flagman of the Montreal Express, which had left New-York several hours in advance of THE TRIBUNE train. Upon passing the Montreal train THE TRIBUNE'S special ran swiftly to Schenectady, arriving at 6:38. The pony express immediately brought the papers here.

HOURS AHEAD IN THE CATSKILLS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

PALENVILLE, N. Y., July 6.—This morning at 7 o'clock THE TRIBUNE special carrier arrived at Palenville by the Catskill Mountain Railroad, with a large bundle of TRIBUNES, the earliest hour New York papers ever reached the Catskill Mountains. A light wagon and fast horse awaited the coming of the papers, and the carrier was quickly on the road, distributing TRIBUNES to surprised and much-pleased patrons. At 8:15 THE TRIBUNE was served to the guests at the Hotel Kaaterskill and the Catskill Mountain House, a feat never before accomplished by any city paper. It was nearly three hours later when other papers reached these places. Many comments favorable to THE TRIBUNE and its enterprising spirit were expressed.

The carrier, Mr. Schroeder, sold his package of TRIBUNES before he had nearly finished his route, and many persons were deprived of the extra early supply. He promises a larger bundle next Sunday. It was a novel event to receive THE TRIBUNE damp from the press soon after sunrise in the heart of the Catskills.

FAST TIME TO RICHFIELD SPRINGS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, July 6.—The demand for THE TRIBUNE exceeded anything ever known at Richfield Springs. The drive from Herkimer to this place was made in one hour. The distance is fourteen miles. Three changes of horses were made over the hills.

HOW THEY COMPROMISED.

From The Detroit Free Press.

A man about thirty-five years of age galloped down the stone steps leading to the Western Union Telegraph office yesterday, and rushed at the receiving clerk with the inquiry:

"Can I express my feelings in a telegram?"

"Do you mean that you wish to use profane language?"

"I do. I want to use some of the ildest kind of it."

"We can't send anything of that sort. There are no letters in the Morse alphabet to stand for swear words."

"Well, then, I'll have to let it go, but I wanted to telegraph to my brother that I'd been robbed. I put my satchel down to fight with a hackman, and some one stole it."

He went away growling and muttering, but in about an hour he returned in still better haste and exclaimed:

"Now I've been robbed of my coat and $20 in cash, and I've got to swear by telegraph or boat! Hung my coat on a telegraph pole while I was trying to outlump a fellow, and some one gobbled it!"

"As I told you before, we don't transmit any profane language," replied the clerk, "you can inform your brother that you have had bad luck."

"And not express my feelings! Never! He wouldn't believe it was me. Make an exception in my case, can't you?"

The clerk couldn't, and the man said he would do his swearing by letter and make it heavy enough for double postage. It wasn't half an hour, however, before he reappeared, and this time he couldn't stand still as he unwound out:

"I've got to do it. Hadn't been out of here ten minutes when a chap in a shooting-gallery mopped me all over the floor! Robbed—licked—dropped! Say! lemme swear by telegraph. I've got a dollar left and I'll give it to you to send ten words to Bay City!"

"You might get around the rule by sending a cipher dispatch," suggested the clerk.

"Bully! I tumble! I'll fix it in just a minute!"

And he wrote and handed in:

"Robbed! * * * * Licked!!!!—it!—it!
Send me $20 * * * *!!!!"

"There she is," he said, as he paid for it. "There's robbery, meanness, arson, stealing, pounding, sentiment, profanity and brotherly love all crowded into the one thing, and you can bet your life Ben will catch on. I'll now go out and get in jail and wait for his answer."

DROWNED WHILE BATHING.

BALTIMORE, July 6.—Henry Strobel and Maurice B. Jamison, young men of this city, were drowned yesterday, while bathing in Back River, in Baltimore County. Their bodies were recovered this afternoon.

MR. SARGENT AND PRINCE BISMARCK.

A TALK WITH THE EX-MINISTER AS TO HIS DIFFICULTIES AT BERLIN.

After the steamship City of Rome was made fast at her pier yesterday, a TRIBUNE reporter found Mr. Sargent, late Minister to Germany, on the promenade deck with his wife and son. The ex-Minister is a tall man, having a reserved manner. His white hair and beard at a distance give the impression of an elderly man; but a glance at his keen eyes, clear complexion and red cheeks, reveals a gentleman just in the prime of life. After a few preliminary courtesies the following conversation ensued:

"Is there any fact in regard to your Berlin mission which you wish to have made public?" said the reporter.

"I believe THE TRIBUNE and other papers have very fully stated the facts," replied the ex-Minister, "and there is little worth adding. I have no doubt that the case is fully understood."

"What do you understand to have been the cause of your difficulties at Berlin?"

"The principal cause is the new policy of Prince Bismarck looking to the advantage of the land-holding interest. Pork raising is a great business in Germany, and was measurably unprofitable owing to American competition. Hence he struck down that competition at a blow, in distinct violation of existing treaties, which provide against discriminations. To cover this conduct with a plausible veil, he alleged that our pork products are dangerous, which allegation was entirely false, and is controverted by the highest German scientific authority. I believe that he knows the assumption to be false, but perseveres in his policy from the original motives. He prohibited American pork only because we were the chief competitors, and also because he wishes just now good relations with neighboring States, and hence gives them some advantages in the improved German market. He had already excluded our potatoes from similar motives, and no shadow of justification. Then the blow fell upon our canned meats, and the German tariff was so construed that our canned fruits and similar articles were virtually excluded. I thought it time some attention should be paid to these things, and acted accordingly. I may have erred in supposing that I had some other duty than attending court festivals; but all the moves of Prince Bismarck, and all the utterances of his subsidized papers, led me to believe that he would soon strike at our cereals as well, and I kept informing my own Government of the facts as I saw them, and I fearlessly protested to the German Government."

"Was not the publication of your dispatches the cause of your troubles?"

"Undoubtedly that gave an excuse or occasion for the assault that was made on me in the official press. But Bismarck knew by my notes and personal representations to his Government that I was opposed to his policy and doubted the good faith of his pretenses of sanitary alarm, and he forgives opposition from no source. I confess that I do not see why the representative of the American Republic should be expected to stand in humble acquiescence when his country is injured or insulted upon. It would be better to abolish our missions entirely than to have our Ministers understand that they have no other duties than to be agreeable at a dinner table, or to complete for the grandeur and profusion of foreign officials."

"Is it not a novel thing for recognized official newspapers to abuse a foreign Minister?"

"Yes. It is an invasion of his inviolability, contrary to the laws of nations, and demanding the notice of his Government."

"What do you suppose was the motive in your case?"

"There were two motives. First, the Liberal party papers warmly defended the truth of my statements, and there was a wish to make a point against them in public estimation. Second, it was assumed that I might be a convenient and wealth flee the country if the official press only howled enough against me. I was obliged in self-respect, to defeat the latter calculation. I left only when my Government at last honorably relieved me. The support of the leading press at home, and indeed of Europe, helped me to stand my ground. Bismarck knows how to mark the place, and I have excellent reasons for believing that he succeeded in getting into searing American, Swiss and other papers articles falsely reflecting on me, articles ostensibly written by their own correspondents. But the spontaneous utterances in my favor completely defeated his attempts to destroy my reputation, or give a false coloring to my services."

"Will you take part in the political contest in the United States?"

"I would like some time to attend to my personal matters, which have been too long neglected, but I shall try to do something."

"Was Mr. Blaine your first choice?"

"He was the first choice of California. My first choice is the Republican party. I have seen no allegation that the nomination was unfairly made. Mr. Blaine was nominated by States where electoral votes were ready to sanction the choice of the convention, whether Mr. Edmunds, Mr. Arthur or Mr. Lincoln; he was nominated partly because his opponents could not agree on their own men; and it seems hard for those defeated fairly in the convention to say to the sterling Republican States which backed Mr. Blaine, 'you shall take nothing by your fidelity to won victory.'"

"Do you know Mr. Blaine personally?"

"Of course. He is more like Henry Clay than any other man of this generation. Clay was the victim of traitors, who pursued him relentlessly. According to them, he was indeed by office, was a gambler, a participator in murder, a 'corrupt coward.' Mr. Blaine may be defeated by these tactics, but I don't believe it. Perhaps it is a fault of our system of politics that a cloud of misfiction is sedulously cast about every public man—till his death. But those stands out now, like Henry Clay, as the representative of the American system. I have no apologies or justification for our protective system in what I have observed lately in Europe, to wish to see it overthrown by the success of the Democracy, no matter who their nominee. We are just now dealing with principles as well as with candidates."

FRESH AIR FOR POOR CHILDREN.

FIRST PARTIES OF THE SEASON—WHERE THEY WILL BE ENTERTAINED.

The beneficent work of THE TRIBUNE Fresh-Air Fund will begin in earnest this morning with the departure of more than 100 little children, in three parties, for two weeks of happiness in the pure air and green fields of the country. The children have all been selected from the tenement-house districts and the change from the hot and unhealthy atmosphere in which they live will be a grateful one. The Rev. Willard Parsons, who organized and has charge of the fund, has already sent out a number of children in small detachments, but today really begins the summer's work. A party of thirty will start by the Lehigh Valley Railroad from the foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8 a. m. for Romulus, in Seneca County, N. Y. The children will be in charge of Mrs. Alfred Smith, missionary visitor for the Chapel of the Comforter, in Greenwich-st., who has selected them. When they arrive at Romulus at 7 p. m., they will be received by Mrs. C. M. Vail, who has labored earnestly to find homes for them. In a letter to Mr. Parsons Mrs. Vail says that she had found a great deal of prejudice among some people against receiving the children because of a fear of their want of cleanliness, but adds that those who have decided to take them can hardly wait for their arrival. The children will be distributed over a territory of six or eight miles and will be cared for for two weeks in the homes of the following persons: Mrs. J. Adiff, H. Rimeys, George Fleis, J. C. Smith, D. Ayres, P. Wycoff, M. Steele, J. Patterson, C. Warren, Miss Emma Gamlee, Miss Mary Warren, Mrs. J. Coley, C. Warren, G. Curtis, J. Z. Gamlee, G. Ditzell and C. M. Vail.

At 5 p. m. another party of twenty-two children will start for Stonington by boat. They all come from Emanuel Chapel on the East Side and will be in charge of Miss Schnapp, the missionary visitor of the chapel, who selected them. The Rev. H. B. Mead will meet them upon their arrival and they will be distributed to the homes of Mrs. S. S. Caren, Mrs. Anson Foster, Mrs. A. P. Squires, Mrs. D. E. Barker, Miss Annetta Watrous, Miss Emily D. Breed, Mrs. Frank Young and Mrs. Frank Merrill.

The third party of the day, consisting of fifty children, will start on the Troy boat for Cazenovia, N. Y., in charge of Miss Dow, who superintends a number of tenements in Gotham Court, at Cherry and Roosevelt sts., at one time one of the most wretched places in the city. The people of Cazenovia have become much interested in the tenement-house reform movement and specially requested that fifty children should be sent to them as soon as possible. Shepard Tappen will meet them at Troy, as usual, upon the arrival of the boat and furnish them with breakfast. The children will then go by rail to Cazenovia. A large party of children enjoyed a happy fortnight in the happy homes in and about that pleasant village two years ago.

THE DUKE OF ALBANY'S ESTATE.

From Truth (London).

The property left by the Duke of Albany turns out to be by no means so large as was stated in the papers directly after his death. A great deal of money was spent in various ways during the last few months of the Duke's life; and when everything is paid there will not be a balance of more than £10,000 at the outside. The Duchess gets all the money that her husband had to leave, and also an annuity from the country of £6,000 a year, which, however, she would lose in the event of her contracting a second marriage.

WHAT A DEMOCRAT THINKS OF MR. BLAINE.

From an Interview with Daniel Dougherty in The Philadelphia Times.

It will not do for the Democratic party to suppose that they will have an easy victory. With the Republican party broken have again come to the front. I honor the Republicans for nominating Mr. Blaine and if I were a Republican I would love to enter the lists and throw down my glove and challenge all comers as one of his champions. I have no sympathy with the movement in its open warfare against him. He will make a splendid candidate. He is a statesman and it is urged against him that he is an American in his statesmanship. Power is always conservative and if a Republican is to be elected Mr. Blaine is of all Republicans the one I would like to see in the White House. It was Mr. Blaine that sprung the tariff issue on us in 1880 and you may rest assured that he will, now that he is nominated, neglect no honorable effort to lead his party to victory.

A young gentleman who was trying to play a waltz on the piano, got confused and made a mistake. While he was groping for the right chord, a little girl in the room exclaimed: "Mamma, isn't he just like papa! He's lost his latch key!"—[Burlington (Vt.) Free Press.

"You look as if you had been kissed by a breeze from Northland," said a poetic young lady to a pretty friend, whose cheeks were glowing with color. "Oh, no!" was the laughing reply, "it was only a soft hair from Baltimore."—[Burlington (Vt.) Free Press.

RETURN OF THE VICTORS.

WELCOMING THE LACROSSE TEAM.

WHAT HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED—ENGLISH UNFAIR PLAY.

The Anchor Line steamship City of Rome arrived in this port yesterday afternoon, having on board 150 cabin passengers and between four and five hundred in the steerage. The voyage was made in seven days and nine hours. Part of the way it was rough and part of the way it was foggy; but on the whole the passengers had a pleasant week. On Friday some of them arranged sports to celebrate the Fourth, and in the evening there was a concert. Among the passengers were A. A. Sargent, late United States Minister at Berlin; R. A. Proctor, the astronomer, and the American amateur lacrosse team. Miss Thursby's name was on the passenger list, but at the last moment the singer decided not to sail, because she was ill. On the evening of the Fourth Mr. Sargent and Mr. Proctor took part in the celebration and made speeches.

As the City of Rome neared the upper bay a steamer approached her from Staten Island, whistling a cordial, if somewhat dissonant, greeting. It contained Erastus Wiman, president of the National Lacrosse Association, and other friends of the players were there to give them a warm welcome home. The steamer ran some distance of the bay alongside of the huge ocean steamer, those on board cheering the lacrosse players lustily. Then, for a while, pleasant greetings were exchanged until the two vessels separated. Afterward seven of the lacrosse team went on board the steamer and were taken to Staten Island, there to be quartered until their match with the lacrosse players from Toronto, which will take place on Wednesday at the Cricket Club grounds, Staten Island. On Thursday they will play the same club at the Polo Grounds.

A TALK WITH CAPTAIN BALCH.

Mr. Balch, captain of the Lacrosse team was found on the promenade deck of the City of Rome surrounded by his fellow-players. A TRIBUNE reporter asked him, "Have you been as successful as you anticipated?" He replied:

"More so; both at home and abroad. From the time that our men played their first match as a team, at New-Haven on April 24, until we disbanded in Belfast on June 14, the number of victories won was as gratifying as unexpected. In seven weeks and two days we travelled nearly five thousand miles (I'm not counting the trip home), without accident of any kind. No trains were missed and no engagements were cancelled through our fault. We have played, in all, seventeen matches. Fifteen have been won, one was drawn, and one was lost. We have made sixty-five goals, against nine lost."

"How do you explain your defeat at the second game in Belfast?"

"It is the painful fact that our men were hurt by kindness. The weather in the south of England was so bad, that two matches had to be crowded into the next week, which was already too full. We made five matches in the last week, where two would have been enough, and in that time we had also to travel from London to Belfast. Moreover, we attended two banquets. Against the one in Belfast I protested, but I found that I must accept it, or be guilty of discourtesy to the most hospitable Irishmen. The men were literally tired out in consequence of so much in one week, and we were beaten in a score of five to three, by a team that we certainly could have defeated had I been able to get a day or two of rest for the men. But we do not mind that defeat, because our opponents were the nicest lot of fellows that we had met, and the rest of the record more than offsets that reverse."

CHARGES OF ROUGH PLAY UNDESERVED.

"What about the charges of rough play that have appeared in some of the English papers?"

"Such charges were always most unfair, and some times they were absolutely false. One or two papers began to stir us two days after our arrival, and they kept it up during our entire stay in England. But I have plenty of official letters and extracts from some of the papers which disprove all the charges made. After all I do not mind what some of the Englishmen said and wrote. They were beaten and they feel sore about it. That is all. But for Ireland we have nothing but admiration. The treatment that we received there, both in private and in public, and on and off of the field, could not have been more charming. The forty-eight hours that we spent in Belfast makes the brightest page in the history of the trip. As for the papers, in Ireland they were unanimous in saying that so far as the Irish players were concerned, they found our team to be the genial, fair and gentlemanly opponents they had expected. In fact, some of the articles were very bitter against the English papers for such slanderous statements, and recorded as great praise because our men adhered strictly to their code of rules, although it differs considerably from our own, notably in kicking and body checking. The fact is that during the entire trip we avoided disputed points. The Irish appreciated that. The English did not, and now I understand how it is that American sportsmen who go abroad on tribe like ours get into trouble with Englishmen. Some of the Britons in the South of England do not know what fair play is, especially when they are walloped. I advise lacrosse players never to visit Liverpool, or the South of England, so long as the present managers of the game are active. But, on the other hand, to go to Manchester and Belfast whenever it is possible."

AN IRISH TEAM TO VISIT AMERICA.

"Do you think that a lacrosse team will ever visit America?"

"I believe we certainly shall have the pleasure of welcoming an Irish team to New-York in the fall of 1885, and, by the way, there are more lacrosse clubs in the north of England alone than there are in the whole of the United States, as far as I have heard. I should say that they have in fact four times as many clubs in England and Ireland together as we have on this side."

"In what condition are the men to play against the Torontos this week?"

"They have been dieting carefully, and, I think, will do themselves credit. The passage home was rather rough part of the way. The ship had only about a third of her complement of passengers, and yet the men were far from comfortable. So much was this in contrast with the trip to England, that we were sorry that we were not able to return in the Austral, the officers of which ship were so kind and genial that it was pleasant being in their charge."

STRUGGLING FOR BASEBALL HONORS.

THE BOSTON AND METROPOLITAN NINES IN THE VAN.

The Boston Club has shaken off the club from Providence and taken the lead in the League championship baseball race. The New-York Club is third, only six games behind the leaders. Buffalo, Chicago, Cleveland, Philadelphia and Detroit clubs follow in order. It seems that there is a break in the Providence Club. Sweeny's arm has given out, Radbourne may succumb at any time and little Bradford will be batted all over the field. The chances for the New-York nine getting into second place, therefore, seem good. The record to date is as follows:

Clubs.	Boston	Providence	New-York	Buffalo	Chicago	Cleveland	Philadelphia	Detroit	Games Won	Games Played
Boston	....	4	4	5	5	4	9	7	38	50
Providence	2	....	8	3	5	3	7	8	36	50
New-York	5	2	....	5	2	6	5	7	32	52
Buffalo	1	1	1	....	5	5	6	6	25	48
Chicago	2	3	1	3	....	4	3	6	24	50
Cleveland	1	2	2	2	4	....	5	5	20	49
Philadelphia	1	2	3	3	3	3	....	2	16	54
Detroit	1	0	0	2	3	4	1	....	11	51
Games Lost	12	14	20	21	26	29	38	40		....

The American Association race is close and exciting, attracting great attention. At present the Metropolitan, Louisville and Columbus clubs are in the lead closely followed by the Cincinnati, St. Louis, Baltimore and Athletic clubs. The Brooklyn nine is eighth and the prospects for getting nearer the front are not bright. The Toledo, Allegheny, Indianapolis and Washington clubs will not trouble the leaders much. The full record to date is as follows:

Clubs.	Metropolitan	Louisville	Columbus	Cincinnati	St. Louis	Baltimore	Athletic	Brooklyn	Toledo	Allegheny	Indianapolis	Washington	Games Won
Metropolitan	....	4	3	2	4	3	0	0	5	6	2	3	32
Louisville	2	....	3	0	0	0	4	4	5	6	3	4	30
Columbus	3	3	....	4	4	3	1	5	0	6	0	2	31
Cincinnati	4	0	2	....	0	1	2	2	3	5	4	6	29
St. Louis	1	0	2	0	....	3	5	1	4	3	5	5	29
Baltimore	3	0	2	2	3	....	3	3	4	0	6	0	26
Athletic	0	2	2	4	1	2	....	0	2	5	3	5	26
Brooklyn	0	2	1	1	2	3	0	....	4	1	4	3	21
Toledo	0	0	0	2	2	2	1	2	....	2	0	5	16
Allegheny	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	5	4	....	2	0	14
Indianapolis	1	1	0	0	0	6	3	2	0	4	....	1	12
Washington	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	2	....	....	9
Games Lost	15	14	16	16	17	17	21	25	28	34	38	34	....

Games were played yesterday as follows:
In Cincinnati—Cincinnati, 4; Brooklyn, 3.
In Indianapolis—Indianapolis, 16; Washington, 5.
In Louisville—Louisville, 5; Baltimore, 1.
In St. Louis—St. Louis, 12; Allegheny, 0.

GAIETIES AT RICHFIELD SPRINGS.

THE OPENING BALL OF THE ENTERTAINMENT SEASON.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, July 6.—The streets, hotel corridors and piazzas were alive with guests last evening, traversing to and fro, and the spa seemed to have added new life to its usual quiet solitude. The entertainment season was opened at the New American, Mr. and Mrs. Uriah Welch acting as host and hostess. Inasmuch as the masquerade was not the feature of the evening, the display was limited. At the fashionable hour the large dining hall was more than comfortably filled with invited guests. The hall presented a welcome appearance. Across one end the stars and stripes were hung, as a back ground for a square of bright material, which bore in white letters the words "New American." Directly in front was seated Louis Lombardi's Philharmonic Orchestra. The hours were quickly passed with dancing and social greeting. In the musical programme appeared THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE Waltz and the New American Waltz, dedicated to Uriah Welch. The universal verdict is that the entertainment season has been auspiciously opened. This is Mr. Welch's fourth ball, and later in the season he will give another. Among the guests present were Surgeon-General Joseph Beale, of the Navy; ex-Speaker Patterson, of Troy; Consul D. J. Craine and family, Milan; J. H. Gillingham, Jersey City; Mr. and Mrs. William S. Draper, Flushing; D. C. Murray and wife, S. H. Gunn, Franklin T. Ray, S. F. Johnson, Mrs. Taylor and family, Constant Mayer, Robert Hazeous and Miss Hazeous, Mrs. Julian James, Colonel and Mrs. Porter, Dr. Schley and family, Perry J. White, G. H. Brown and family, Dr. J. H. Anderson, Colonel F. A. Conkling, D. G. Lungeling and family, Colonel Lawrence Kipp, L. M. Bates, J. Onatavia and family, Mr. and Mrs. Julien L. Myers, Mr. and Mrs. E. Fuller, W. Henry Harrison, New-York; Frank White and family, Miss Nettie Tuller, Mrs. A. D. R. Odenheimer and daughter, J. S. Davenport and wife, the Rev. Robert Granger and family, the Misses Chamberlain, N.