the finest opportunity for an immense boom that any paper ever had, and it seems to be improving the opportunity.

[There was a time when so much advertising from *The Herald* would have been valuable. But advertising in *The Herald* is no longer what it was.—*Ed.*]

DOES CARL SCHURZ CALL GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS A LIAR?

From Mr. Schurz's opening speech in Brooklyn.

What then, has the tariff question to do with the motives of our opposition? Nothing at all. And if any of those to whom these presents may come still assert that the tariff is the moving cause of our action, they convict themselves of being afraid of the real reasons which govern us, and of seeking artfully to deceive the people about them. *So far it may have been a mistake; now it will be a lie.*

George William Curtis to J. A. Kitzmiller.

Yours of the 5th inst. received. The independents of New-York hold the balance of power, and no man more conspicuous to them than Mr. Blaine could be nominated for the Presidency; and the principal reason for this is the strong following he has in Pennsylvania. *The Independents are anti-protection, and whoever we do elect must favor revenue reform.* Neither Blaine, Arthur nor Logan can carry New-York. Yours respectfully,

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS.

To J. A. Kitzmiller, esq., Gettysburg, Penn.

DOES CARL SCHURZ CALL PRESIDENT ELIOT A LIAR?

From Mr. Schurz's opening speech in Brooklyn.

What, then, has the tariff question to do with the motives of our opposition? Nothing at all. And if any of those to whom these presents may come still assert that the tariff is the moving cause of our action, they convict themselves of being afraid of the real reasons which govern us, and of seeking artfully to deceive the people about them. *So far it may have been a mistake; now it will be a lie.*

From President Eliot's personal explanation of his position.

Senator Hoar is my personal friend and is following out his protectionist convictions in supporting Blaine. As for myself, I shall vote for Cleveland and Hendricks. Senator Hoar is an old-style protectionist, and most of the young Harvard graduates are free-traders, having done with protection.

DOES CARL SCHURZ IMPUGN GEORGE HAVEN PUTNAM'S MOTIVES?

From a letter to the Editor of The Tribune from President Roselle L. Richardson.

Mr. George Haven Putnam appears among the bolting Republicans on account of the nomination of Mr. Blaine. It is well known, however, in the Twelfth Ward, that Mr. Putnam's action is due entirely to his free-trade principles. Last December he wrote to Mr. Roselle L. Richardson that he could not assist in organizing the Twelfth Ward Republican Club as he intended to vote for the next Democratic candidate for President, as a revenue reformer, in the direction of free trade. His objection now to Mr. Blaine is clearly an after-thought.

PRESIDENT SEELYE ON CLEVELAND.

A Personal Letter from Julius H. Seelye, in The Boston Journal.

Your letter of yesterday is received, to which, referring to the recent charges against the private life of Governor Cleveland, you ask, if I can continue to advocate his election. In reply, I would say that so far from "continuing," I have not yet begun to advocate it. I have advocated the laying down of certain principles on which it has seemed to me important to take our stand, and have thus far neither advocated nor opposed any particular candidate except as the principles I believe should do this. But if the charges to which you refer are true, I do not see how one with any self-respect can vote for the man against whom they are made, nor how a party with any pretensions to decency can keep such a man in nomination. To them it the offences are venial because they have not been "flaunted in the face of the public," or to argue that since they affect only the candidate's private life they are no bar to his election to high public office, indicates, I should say, a shocking debauchery of the moral sentiment.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

AN ADDRESS BY G. W. CURTIS.

MEETING OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION—PROGRESS OF THE REFORM SKETCHED.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 6.—The fourth annual meeting of the National Civil Service Reform Association was held to-day at the Channing Memorial Church. Among the citizens and distinguished visitors present were the Hon. Orlando B. Potter and Jacob Miller, of New-York; the Rev. C. E. Dole, of Boston; Colonel J. N. Bonaparte, of Baltimore, Edmund Tweedy, of Newport; General W. A. Aiken, of Norwich, Conn.; Superintendent Hilgarde, of the United States Coast Survey; Colonel George E. Waring, jr., and the Rev. C. W. Wendte, of Newport.

George William Curtis delivered a carefully prepared address, sketching the history of the civil service reform movement, the laws that have been passed on the subject, and the plans of civil service reformers. His address was listened to with deep attention and was frequently applauded. Mr. Curtis described at great length the debate in Congress on the Pendleton bill outlining the speeches of Congressmen McMillin, Willis, Springer, Dibble, Holman, and Lyman. With these outlines of speeches there was given a defence of the bill and its various sections. Mr. Curtis also described the work done by the Civil Service Reform Association in New-York State, in passing a civil service reform law and the chief features of that law. It was argued that the bringing of State and city governments under the civil service reform law, as had been done in New-York, would greatly encourage reformers everywhere. The aid given by President Arthur to the association was stated, his special message concerning the civil service reform law and his command forbidding the classing of candidates for positions in the Civil Service for political reasons only. Mr. Curtis said that it was not to be expected that the law would at first be enforced strictly. Most of the heads of departments were attached to old political methods. Yet the final enforcement of the law by public opinion was guaranteed. There had already been a great improvement in the Civil Service. President Arthur had come to his great office with no professions for reform in Civil Service. But his honorable treatment of the new policy was one of his chief titles to public regard. Under the forms of law he could readily have baffled its operation and defeated its purpose. But his candor and good faith had secured a fair trial of the new system within the prescribed limits, and the conspicuous and honorable fact that during his term and with his friendly co-operation the radical reform by law of the monstrous abuses of the American system of appointments and removals in the Civil Service began would be the chief historic distinction of "his tranquil and conservative administration." Mr. Curtis in closing his address said:

Gentlemen, the immediate duty of the year before us is to urge to completion the repeal of the four-years laws, to secure the passage of other State reform bills, and to carry the reformed system still further into the municipal service. Unprecedented progress has been made in all these directions, but until this reform of administrative methods has become as much the irrevocable National and State policy as the personal freedom and equality before the law of every citizen the work of this league and of the associations is not finished. Much has been done and much remains to do; and in congratulating ourselves on the extraordinary success in the accomplishment of the objects of the league during the last two years, I cannot forbear to mention one other service, but of another kind, that we have been able to render. It is an inestimable service in popular government and it is the more conspicuous at this moment because we are now involved in the bitter controversy of a Presidential election. It is the time in which party spirit rages uncontrolled, and in which, therefore, the fact which I mention is just the more impressive and significant, that the greatest and most beneficial reform in methods of administration which has ever been proposed in the country, a reform of abuses which were subjugating legitimate party action, destroying the moral authority of elections, demoralizing the public conscience, degrading official character, excluding able and upright men from public life and disgracing the American name, has been begun and has been thus far effectively accomplished, not by party, but by patriotism, by men in office and out of office, of different political convictions strongly attached to different parties, anticipating political success, yet co-operating with sincerity and earnest enthusiasm, not as Republicans, nor as Democrats, but solely as Americans; before all, proud of their country, above all, resolved that the National name should be sustained and National policies raised to controversies of principle and policy. In all the proceedings of our associations and of this league, in all our appeals and arguments, there has been no word and no thought of party. Both houses of Congress passed the National Reform bill with practical party unanimity. A Democratic Legislature in New-York, a Republican Legislature in Massachusetts, passed a State Reform bill, a Republican President, a Democratic Governor have been the two most conspicuous and effective agents in enforcing the reform. If in the mad tumult of party passion, in the storm of hatred, falsehood and malignant injustice which a Presidential election whirls into the air and spreads over the country, ready to despair of his country and to be ashamed of his kind, let him take heart again and be prouder than ever that he is an American, and anticipate with sure confidence the greater glory of his country, as he reflects that civil service reform, thus far, has been the triumph of patriotism in the midst of party conflict and despite the fatality of party spirit.

THE TRIBUNE FRESH-AIR FUND.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Previously acknowledged	$15,796 04
Brooks & Kelly	2 50
"Friend"	3 00
George, Fred and Harry Mosines	
Proceeds of a small dolls' fair, Lillie, Eugenie and Annie	2 02
G. H. Mann	100 00
Mrs. Samuel Daniels, Meadon Mass.	5 00
J. D. B.	25 00
Proceeds of an entertainment given by children at the George Hotel, Black Rock, Conn.	5 00
W. H. Wheeler	25 00
J. H.	10 00
M. D. and C., Washington, Conn.	3 00
The little Fs	2 00
F. E. Chadwick	5 00
From Helena W. T. through the New-York Observer	5 00
Mrs. H. W. Guernsey	6 00
W. D. L., Readington, N. J.	5 00
From a little one in Mansfield	50
Proceeds of a fair planned by six little girls of Fordham Ridge	116 48
G. L. L.	100 00
Mac C. C., Edward H. J. and Mary W. J.	3 00
Arthur G. Smith and father	1 00
M. E. B. and G. G. B.	5 00
Mrs. C. A. Peabody	10 00
A. H. P. and family, Niagara Falls	5 00
A friend, Batavia, N. Y.	1 00
John W. Dasenhower, Oswego, N. Y.	5 00
From a friend, Bridgeport, Conn.	2 00
Mrs. Root and several friends	12 00
Daisy, Robbie, Annie and Freddie Rope	10 00
S. F. Lystein, Syracuse, N. Y.	3 00
J. L. C., Bernardville, N. J.	10 00
Total August 6, 1884	$16,261 04

WHAT SIX LITTLE GIRLS ACCOMPLISHED.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: Edith Edson, Libbie Wood, Lilian Lees, Alice Lamp and Edith and Alice Laidlaw, six little girls of Fordham Ridge, have planned and, with the assistance of other young friends whom they interested in their project, have held a "fair" for the benefit of THE TRIBUNE Fresh-Air Fund.

They take great delight in sending to you the result of their labor of love in the check, which you will find herewith, for $116 48. H. B. L.

New-York, August 6, 1884.

LIGHTNING IN VARIOUS GUISES.

THE MEDICAL FACULTY PUT TO SHAME.

A PARALYTIC CURED BY A LITTLE BOLT—ANTICS OF THE FLUID IN MATAMORAS, PENN.

PORT JERVIS, Aug. 6.—Abram Cuddeback, a respected citizen of Damascus, Penn., engaged in the general merchandise business in that village, was stricken with paralysis about three months ago, while attending church. He was conveyed to his home, and physicians from New-York and Philadelphia were summoned to his bedside, but all to no avail. He gradually grew worse. Three weeks ago the family, broken in health and spirits, removed from Damascus to Matamoras, directly opposite this place, and a physician from here was in constant attendance upon Mr. Cuddeback. Several weeks ago he lost his appetite, and he has been growing gradually weaker, day by day, until it was believed that the end was not far off.

A terrible thunderstorm, accompanied by the most lurid and vivid lightning ever seen in this locality, prevailed yesterday, and a house in close proximity to Mr. Cuddeback's was struck by a large bolt. The electric fluid scattering about, a portion came in at the open window where the gentleman was sitting, and hurled him from the chair to the floor, unconscious. He was on the floor of that state some time before he was discovered by his wife, who raised him to a sitting position, and then set to work to restore him to consciousness. This was no easy task, but after it was accomplished, what was her delight to discover that her husband had regained the use of his limbs and was able to walk and talk as usual. His natural appetite returned also, and he now eats his meals and says he enjoys them. His case is a most remarkable one, and is exciting interest among the physicians of this locality, who intend to make a thorough examination into the case.

Other freaks of lightning are also reported from Matamoras. A bolt struck the roof of Seymour Crykendall's residence, making a large hole near the chimney. The fluid did not enter the house, however, but separated in a dozen parts. One travelled along the ridgepole to the north end of the house; another took a course to the southward, and the third eastward along a window sill, where it melted the sash in the singles. The south bound division of the current ran down a post on a veranda, during it to pieces, and then buried its ill in the ground. The current that went north also started down a veranda post, but came to a wire clothes line which was fastened to a post. Following this metal a tall post to which the line was secured at the other end. Tearing it in pieces splinters the fluid leaped to a coal house in an adjoining yard, passed in powder from one side to the other and then bounded to another wire clothes line twelve feet away, and followed this to an outhouse, from which it tore all of one side and then disappeared in the ground. Running parallel with the last clothes line was another wire, five feet distant, on which a linen handkerchief was hanging. As the current passed by the handkerchief was torn in two, from top to bottom, although the wire on which it hung was not touched in any spot by the fluid. The division of this fluid, which took its course along the roof of the house, also met a wire clothes line on its way down the corner of the house. Flashing along that it entered a chicken coop in another yard and demolished it.

While all this disturbance was playing about the Cruikendall house, the family was seated in the house in entire ignorance that it had been struck by lightning and were not aware of the act until neighbors, who had seen the descent of the bolt on the house and witnessed its eccentric flight when it came out to see if any of the damage had been done. Not the slightest sense of the presence of the fluid has been felt.

Almost simultaneously with the lightning's visit to Crykendall's house a bolt struck a house in front of Charles Leppert's store in the same street. A wire ran from the house to the store. The fluid in this instance followed the line to the current of Leppert's house, and from there to a woodshed, from which it ran through an addition to the house. A chicken coop about a rod from away, and from the woodshed the electric fluid came to that, doing the same work. Not a hop vine, a grape vine and a large horse pad were scorched along the chicken-coop were burned, houses, flowerstalks and all in a block round the chicken coop. At the moment the fluid struck the corner of the dwelling Mrs. Leppert was in an upstairs room. She felt a severe shock on the right side of her head, which threw her down on the floor, and upon her recovering she found her arm and leg paralyzed. The arm soon passed away, but the leg did not so quickly. Two days after Mrs. Leppert discovered two round black and blue spots on her leg, which were attended by a burning sensation.

FREAKS AT BRONXVILLE.

THROUGH A CEILING TO A STOVE AND THENCE TO TABLE KNIVES—A WOMAN'S CHEEK BURNED.

At the scene of the lightning's freaks at Bronxville, Westchester County, on Monday afternoon last, Mrs. Jackson, wife of Raymondson Joseph Johnson, of the Yonkers police, was found yesterday to be recovering slowly from the effects of the injuries she received. Her dwelling house was struck and set on fire. She is unable to move about her room at present, being stuck. Her escape from instant death is considered to be miraculous. In front of the house there are ornamental iron fences, and when discussed with rain, as they were, are known to be excellent conductors of the electric current. Opposite the house there are two wires of the old Mutual Union Telegraph Company suspended and two other wires run into the basement room, except in part for the subsection of the Yonkers police. From the manner in which the lightning was seen to jump upon the fence wires and that they were overcharged. The lightning passed from the line wires to those running to the Police Station, where, at several points, the electricity escaped from the wire and tore off the wallpaper and some plaster. In the front basement, after passing through the partition wall between the front and back basements, a portion of the electricity passed along to the telegraph instrument and completely destroyed it and the wires immediately connected with it, and set fire to the woodwork to which the instrument was attached. Another portion of the electric fluid passed through the ceiling of the room to a cooking stove in the room above, where Mrs. Johnson was engaged in some domestic duties. She held in her hands two table knives, which seem to have attracted the lightning, as in an instant she was struck and hurled with great violence across the room, and was with great difficulty rescued by her daughter, who had put out the fire around the telegraph instrument. Dr. Norquin was immediately summoned by a neighbor and under his treatment Mrs. Jackson is gradually improving.

The gentlemen who were carried from the building in the rear and along the garden fence for some distance, and whenever a wall came in contact with the wire in part of the fence was either sent to a portion of it jagged out. About a hundred feet west of Mr. Johnson's house a telegraph pole opposite the house of Mrs. Boyd, was struck and damaged. From that pole a gutter was set in the ground and thence to Mrs. Boyd's house. Mrs. Fay, of Mt. Vernon, while visiting Mrs. Boyd, a daughter of Mrs. Boyd, and sitting at a window in the rear part of the house, had the right side of her face severely burned by lightning which, it was believed, passed down the telegraph pole and through the room as if the house was on fire. No perceptible trace has been discovered of the point of entry or exit of the lightning. Mrs. Fay was stunned by the electric shock, and her right cheek was so burned as to be alarming size, but she is now reported to be recovering from the effects of her injuries.

Simultaneous with the lightning of Mrs. Boyd's house, a bolt struck the house of Mrs. Bassett, which was injured with lightning rods, but both were broken to be well protected by the numerous tall trees by which they are always surrounded.

DAMAGE IN NEW-JERSEY.

In the storm of Monday a large farm house near the Rahway River, in New-Jersey, was struck by lightning and was partly burned. The mast of a schooner flying a one of the Elizabeth Dock coal piers was struck by a bolt and was split nearly all the way down. The house of Aaron Thorne, No. 615 Elizabeth-ave., Elizabeth, was struck. The glass of the front windows was broken, and a plastic shell in the room was which, around and buried in a hole adjoining room. No other damage was done. A son of Mr. Thorne, who was in the room, said that the lightning danced around the room, jumping like fire-crackers.

The barn and outbuilding of Carlton Lippincott, near Morristown, were struck by light ing on Monday night and burned to the ground. The buildings were stored with a large quantity of hay and stock. A horse and cow were burned.

Mill No. 1, of the Washington Manufacturing Company, at Bloomfield, was struck on Monday. The picker room was set on fire, but the flames were extinguished.

ACTION OF THE AMERICAN ALLIANCE.

THE SUBORDINATE COUNCILS ORDERED TO CHOOSE A CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT.

BOSTON, Aug. 6.—The National Executive Committee of the American Political Alliance, in secret session here yesterday, ordered all the councils in the United States to make nominations for President and Vice-President of the United States. These nominations will be forwarded to the State Councils, where they will be considered, and will then be submitted to the National Council, which will hold a convention with open doors on September 5, and announce their candidates. The following call will be issued to-morrow:

"Sound the alarm, Americans to rule America. Ring the bells on every village green in the land. Down with the attempt to elect a President of the United States by an organized, concentrated, foreign or naturalized vote. I believe a crisis is now upon us when foreigners organize political bodies, composed of naturalized voters purposing to use American voters to choose candidates without distinction of party to vote on for President and Vice-President of the United States at the coming election. Therefore, the National Council of the American Political Alliance hereby direct all councils of the order to assemble at their respective headquarters, and by ballot as provided by the constitution of the order, select candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States, and report such selection to the National Executive Committee of the Grand Council on or before September 5, 1884. State councils are requested to organize in their respective States and report to the National Executive Committee at the earliest possible moment. Let there be an American council in every town and village in the country. Charters for new councils will be granted free of expense to white and colored American voters upon application for the same. An address to the American voters of the country will be issued on August 15. The National Committee suggests to the subordinate council that the campaign be conducted upon the principles at stake and not upon personal issues; for the action of local councils, the selection will be announced on September 5, and the American vote asked for the candidates elected. Grand State Councils are hereby directed to call a conference composed of one delegate of each local council, and to select an electoral ticket for their respective States. All persons are invited to organize new councils as before stated, in any State, and they will be advised freely and assisted by the National Council."

A FIGHT IN FRONT OF THE BIJOU.

JOHN J. DONNELLY, MAX FREEMAN AND DAVENPORT BEBUS COME TO BLOWS.

The Bijou Opera House was yesterday afternoon the scene of a spirited "mill" with bare knuckles, which would have delighted the frequenters of Madison Square Garden when the eminent Bastonian exponent of the manly art of self defence gives one of his exhibitions. The participants were Manager John F. Donnelly, of the Bijou, Max Freeman, the composer and stage manager, and Davenport Bebus, an actor attached to the "Sam'l of Posen" company. Messrs. Donnelly and Freeman were both interested in the Bijou Opera House last season, one as business and the other as stage manager. When Mr. Donnelly took the Opera House for a summer season of English opera Mr. Freeman was out of the arrangement, and since that time he has been unable to think of Mr. Donnelly with kindly feelings. He has managed to keep his feelings under proper control until yesterday, when, with a party of friends, among whom was Mr. Bebus, he was standing in front of the Bijou Opera House, as Mr. Donnelly, who had been down to win on some business, got off a Broadway car.

Mr. Freeman, with wrath in his soul, fire in his eye, and an umbrella in his hand approached Mr. Donnelly and upbraided him for his treachery. Mr. Donnelly informed Mr. Freeman that unless he restrained himself it was barely possible that he would find himself in an ash barrel, that was standing near the crowd. This implied threat aroused the sleeping lion in the breast of Mr. Bebus, and he rushed to the rescue of his friend. The subsequent proceedings were not governed by the rules laid down by the Marquis of Queensberry. Mr. Bebus led viciously with his left, but was stopped; his opponent at the same time cross countered. The fight was at this time stopped by the police, and at the instance of Mr. Donnelly Messrs. Freeman and Bebus were arrested and taken to the Twenty-ninth Precinct station house. It was found that Mr. Freeman could not be held, and the complaint against Mr. Bebus was withdrawn, and all went home.

THE PRESIDENT'S VACATION.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

HOTEL KAATERSKILL, Aug. 6.—This has been a charming day in the mountains. The air is fine and the view excellent. The President has remained rather quietly at the hotel most of the day. He took a drive to Kaaterskill Falls, Laurel House, Haines Falls and a few other noted points. This afternoon with George Harding, General Sharpe guided Miss Nellie Arthur and Miss Mellroy in a stroll over the mountains to the Catskill Mountain House about noon.

This evening an elaborate private dinner was given in the President's honor by Mr. Harding. Covers were laid for twelve. Those present were President Arthur, Chief Justice M. R. Waite and wife, Clayton McMichael, Marshal of the District of Columbia; General George H. Sharpe, George Harding, wife and daughter; W. W. Harding, Mrs. William G. Mitchell, Philadelphia; Alexander Brown and wife, Philadelphia. The menu was of satin in cardinal, light blue and old-gold by Mr. Taylor, of the printing bureau of the hotel. The guests sat down at 8:30 and all agree that it was one of the finest private banquets they had ever enjoyed.

President Arthur is expected to visit Overlook Mountain to-morrow. Mr. Harding will drive him over in the morning. That is the only point ever the President has been besieged with telegrams from numerous of the leading Catskill resorts, and even from the Thousand Island House, urging him to visit them. He will not accept any of the invitations. He arrived to-night and will attend to the personal correspondence.

The President will drive to the Hunter region on Friday morning, where his friend Power Colum is now. Mason is spending the summer.

GAYETY AT LONG BRANCH.

LONG BRANCH, Aug. 6.—The tenth annual carnival and fancy dress ball of the children of the Ocean Hotel was held this evening in the large dining-room of that house. Over 200 children in fancy and grotesque costumes took part in the Hungry Dumpy march. There were numerous floats, pulling in, frogs, four Jacks in a box, Romans white elephant and twenty children dressed as French poodles in the prose also. There were several tableau cars, including one on which nine children represented the officers of the survivors of the Greely expedition. This car was drawn by four Polar bears. On another was seen Gambrinus seated on a barrel of beer and surrounded by twenty little brewers. The children who originally played in the Madison Square Theatre performed the "burial of the third" scene from "May Blossom." Miss Linda da Costa sang with marked effect, and Miss Laura Welch performed some difficult feats in dancing.

A concert will be given in the Reformed Chapel, on Chelsea-ave., to-morrow evening, and on the following evening the annual hop at the Atlantic Hotel will be held in honor of the occasion.

The Rev. Dr. Weston, of New-York, made a great deal of the Hotel Ocean Band and gave a sermon worthy of his best efforts. A gentleman of Louisville, W. A. Harper, of Louisville, will give a hop at Long Branch, on request, in the West End Hotel this Friday evening.

Congressman Kelley, of Pennsylvania, and wife, A. G. Brandt and wife and Colonel Charles S. Katz and wife are here for the rest of the week.

J. Barton Kerr, the actor, is at the West End Hotel.

Ex-Governor Bedle, of New-Jersey, and wife are entertaining Mrs. Judge Bennington F. Randolph and daughter, of Jersey City.

Superintendent Jackson, of Castle Garden, and family, are at the United States Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Thatcher and family, of New-York, are at the Ocean Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Cassatt, of Philadelphia, are guests of the Howland Hotel.

INCIDENTS IN SARATOGA.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Aug. 6.—James A. Ten Eyck, the Pocksskill auctioneer, has challenged James H. Riley, the Saratoga Lake oarsman, to row a match over the Lonesate course, Troy, about August 20, for $250 a side, or he will accept expenses and come to Saratoga Lake. Sculler Riley this morning said: "I've been expecting this some time, and Ten Eyck is pulling in good form and at a time this season. You can say for me that I'll meet him at Troy on Saturday and then we'll fix the date for the match. It will probably take place at Troy, possibly Saratoga Lake—can't tell until I see Ten Eyck. My weight is now 160 pounds; in fact, I am too solid, for if I had a little more flesh I would sweat easier and feel better. I want to row the match in smooth water; rough water goes against me, and besides I am not accustomed to it. In all of the races I have taken part in in various parts of the country this season, I have only found smooth water once. Ten Eyck is pulling a strong oar this season, and who ever outrows him is a good one—yes he is."

T. Henry Smith and Mr. and Mrs. George Hutchins, the New-York City confidence operators who attempted to operate the "injured husband" swindle here, have been driven out of Saratoga by Police Justice Barbour. Detective Thomas Dusenbury recognized them as notorious characters. Mrs. Hutchins is sometimes known as "Nellie Flower."

DISMAL DAYS AT NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 6.—Genuine Newport weather still prevails. Hardly anything is heard but the sound of fog horns, bells and steamboat whistles. The yachtsmen are thoroughly disgusted, their races being completely out of the question in such weather. Not even polo could be played this afternoon and all sports are at a standstill.

THE TRIBUNE arrived here this morning ahead of *The Herald* as usual, and the news of the day was known before the latter journal was received. The people here begin to wonder how much longer *The Herald* will keep up a losing fight.

A dinner was given to-night by James Coates, of Providence, at the Carey villa, and General and Mrs. J. Meredith Read also gave an entertainment in honor of Lord and Lady Exmouth, of England.

Isaac B. B. jr., of New-York, has been elected president of the Cleveland and Hendricks club here. Summer residents seem to be sought after as heads of these organizations. George Peabody Wetmore being the presiding officer of the Blaine and Logan club. George H. Calvert and George Tiffany are among the vice-presidents of the Cleveland club.

The following arrived to-day at the Ocean House: H. H. Berman, O. E. Berman, W. H. Schultz and wife, O. B. Potter and wife, Miss E. T. Gerry and family, Smith Kimball and wife, Everett P. Wheeler, B. Loss, George D. Miller and wife, J. B. M. Greenough, of New-York; C. R. Coxin, Francis B. Sears and wife, H. A. Wood, Charles S. Tilton and wife, Mrs. G. A. Tolman, of Boston; J. Harts, Mrs. Ireland, Mrs. O'Leary and family, C. H. Weet, J. H. Potter, Mrs. W. C. Chanlo, W. Watson, jr., of Providence; Charles Leeds, George W. Young, of Philadelphia; W. G. Scott and wife, of Richmond, Indiana; Benjamin McKeon, of Terre Haute; A. M. Cabion, of Brooklyn; George V. Lovett, of Cambridge; George R. Cole, of Baltimore; J. B. Sanders, J. G. Sanders, of Albany.

Tier arrived at the Aquidneck House the following: S. B. Paine, C. B. Hickey, F. Renno and family, W. D. Braoot ex., C. B. Atwood, Miss John E. Robertson, of Concord, N. H.; George H. Heart, the Misses Heard, of Utica; George S. Dean, of Fall River; C. L. Sanders and family, Mrs. M. Harris, Mrs. J. R. Gordon, of Binghamton; E. Conway and wife, of Germantown, Penn.; E. J. Hester, G. A. C. Van Buerend, of New-York; Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Workman, of Worcester.

THE IRISH MUNICIPAL COUNCIL NOT AGREED.

The Municipal Council of the Irish National League met last night at No. 61 Union-place, to complete arrangements for the Irish National Convention at Boston. Nearly all the branches represented in the Council reported that they had chosen delegates. A motion that the Council elect delegates was supported by Stephen J. Meany, and opposed by many others on the ground that the Council sent no money, that the branches represented in the Council were already represented in the convention by their regularly chosen delegates; and that the Council itself was represented by its president. The motion was lost.

RAILWAY INTERESTS.

THE WABASH REORGANIZATION.

JAY GOULD RESIGNS THE PRESIDENCY—JAMES F. JOY ELECTED—THE PLAN SLIGHTLY MODIFIED.

After the directors of the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Railway Company at their meeting yesterday had adopted the proposed plan of reorganization, Jay Gould resigned the presidency of the company, which he has held about three years. He stated that his many engagements would make it impossible for him to give the necessary time to the business of reorganization, and for this reason he asked that some one who could give it the requisite attention should be appointed to his place. He expressed a willingness to retain his position in the board and the executive committee, and promised to do all in his power to promote the success of the scheme. The resignation was accepted and James F. Joy, of Detroit, was chosen as his successor. It is understood that the new president will soon go to Europe to confer with the holders of general mortgage bonds about the company's affairs.

The plan of reorganization proposed by the sub-committee was modified by the directors only in the amount of the assessment on the stocks. It was voted to make the levy $8 instead of $6 a share. The following official statement was made:

The outlines of the plan are the amicable foreclosure of the general and collateral trust mortgages and the issue of new securities, as follows:

1. Debenture mortgage bonds, 6s, dependent upon income	$20,000,000
2. First preferred stock	4,000,000
3. Second preferred stock	23,000,000
4. Common stock	27,000,000

The debenture bonds to be exchanged for general mortgage bonds to the amount of $17,000,000, and the balance to be exchanged for collateral trust bonds. The holders of the preferred and common stock will be invited to subscribe at the rate of not exceeding $8 a share for the preferred stock. And this subscription, amounting to $4,000,000, will produce that sum in money. The money will be applied to the payment of the secured debt. The result of the plan, successfully carried out, will be to exchange a mortgage and secured debt of about $25,000,000 for a debenture mortgage bond dependent upon income of $20,000,000 and a reduction of the compulsory fixed charges to the amount of about $1,500,000 a year; that is to say, this amount of interest must depend upon income. All of the securities are preserved in the order of priority and the stock is kept in its relative position except that the subscription of $8 a share is to be protected by an issue of first preferred stock to the extent of the amount subscribed.

The general mortgage occupies the same rank as before but is enlarged by the amount of $3,000,000, and this is substantially the only concession asked of that mortgage except that its interest must depend upon the surplus income of the company over and above the interest on prior liens. The prior mortgages on which the court has ordered interest payment from the earnings of the road are left untouched, and all questions in regard to leased and acquired lines are referred to the new company, which alone can have any power to negotiate. It is understood that a syndicate of capitalists has offered to take all of the stock declined or forfeited by the shareholders and pay the cash subscription for it, or, an ample time will be given to the stockholders to subscribe, and the subscription will probably be in quarterly instalments of $2 a share. It is claimed by the originators of the plan that it is perfectly equitable to all concerned, and that no concession is asked of any interest which is not compensated in the event of success by greater safety and better prospects.

THE TRIPARTITE POOL.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—The representatives of the Iowa trunk lines, the Union Pacific and the roads embraced in the Southwestern system renewed their conference at 10:30 this morning and continued until 1 p. m. It was finally decided to refer the entire subject to a committee of nine to report some basis for action.

The committee are: President Cable of the Rock Island road, General Manager Potter of the Burlington, Vice-President McMillan of the Chicago and Alton, General Manager Horne of the Missouri Pacific, General Manager Talmadge of the Wabash, Assistant General Manager Miller of the Milwaukee and St. Paul, Traffic Manager Stubbs of the Central Pacific, Traffic Manager Hinchman of the Northern Pacific and Assistant General Superintendent Kimball of the Union Pacific.

General Manager Hampson of the Sante Fe, who arrived in the afternoon, was added to the committee. The session lasted until 5 p. m., when an adjournment was taken until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning without action. The Sante Fe representative raises the point that the Missouri River must constitute the dividing line in the formation of pools for the main channel of trade to the east and that it will hold all the other roads to the terms of the tripartite agreement.

PRESIDENT KEIM IN THE CITY.

George De B. Keim, president of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company and one of its receivers, is at the Windsor Hotel. He said last evening to a TRIBUNE reporter, who asked if his visit had any special significance: "I do not come to New-York often, and I thought I would run over to see the city. Our coal trade is very good and our supply of some sizes, particularly for the Eastern trade, is low. We have done nothing about restriction this month, and I hope that none will be considered necessary." Mr. Keim added that it would not anticipate that the payment of the dividend on Jersey Central would be prevented by the courts.

URGING CABLE ROADS IN BROOKLYN.

The Railroad Committee of the Brooklyn Common Council gave a hearing last evening to the application of the Nassau Cable Company for the right to construct a cable street railroad in some of the principal streets, including Manhattan and Schermerhorn-sts., Lafayette and Bedford-aves. It is proposed also to have a tunnel under Fulton-st. from the Bridge to Flatbush-ave., and from that point run the cars on the surface to Coney Island. General E. L. Viele appeared for the company, and property-owners on the principal streets affected opposed the application. The matter will be heard again.

MISCELLANEOUS RAILROAD INTELLIGENCE.

RALEIGH, Aug. 6.—The track of the Western North Carolina Railroad today reached Charlestown, Swain County, sixty-five miles west of Asheville.

TORONTO, Ont., Aug. 6.—A cablegram from London to *The Globe* says that the Board of Directors of the Northern and Northwestern Railways of Canada held a meeting today to consider the arrangements to be made for working the branch about to be constructed from Gravenhurst to Colpoys Bay. The arrangements proposed by the Canadian directors were sanctioned, and the branch will be completed as soon as possible.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—The statement telegraphed that the Union Pacific and the Northern Pacific had entered upon a war in eastbound rates is denied. The rates have been reduced 5 per cent by the roads conjointly.

TO RECEIVE THE DEAD EXPLORERS.

General Hancock yesterday issued a general order giving the details of ceremonies which are to take place at Governor's Island to-day on the reception of the dead of the Greely Expedition. Soldiers from Fort Schuyler arrived at the Island last night, and were quartered in Fort Columbus. Early this morning other soldiers will come up from Fort Hamilton to take part in the ceremonies. The ships of the Relief Expedition are expected to enter the harbor at 11 o'clock. As they approach Governor's Island a salute of twenty-one guns will be fired from Castle William. The fleet will anchor off Bedloe's Island and the bodies will be taken to Governor's Island in the launches belonging to the ships. General Hancock and his staff and the military escort will receive them at the water's edge, and they will be formally transferred to the care of the War Department. Each casket will be placed on an artillery caisson, the escort preceding arms and the band playing a dirge as it is received.

The procession, under command of Major R. H. Jackson, commanding Fort Columbus, will then proceed to the hospital, where the bodies will lie in state in the east ward, surrounded by a guard of honor under command of a commissioned officer. The procession will be formed as follows: The military escort and band, the estimate of caissons bearing the dead, the representatives and friends of the dead explorers, the Secretary of War, Lieutenant General Sheridan, Major General Hancock, officers of the Army and Navy and Marine corps and citizens. The hospital has been draped in black and the officers on duty at Governor's Island are ordered to wear the usual badges of mourning as long as the bodies are on the post.

GENERAL LOGAN HAS A BUSY DAY.

Since his arrival in this city General Logan has been besieged by photographers. Yesterday he capitulated to three, giving sittings to Sarony, Mora and Falk. After the ordeal he received a number of visitors, among them Walter A. Rube, of No. 115 Worth-st., who took the future Vice-President off his field when he was wounded at the battle of Fort Donelson, February 15, 1862. The two men had not met since then and Mr. Rube was given a cordial greeting. Among other visitors were Captain Clark, of General Sheridan's staff, and Charles A. Dickening, secretary of the Executive Committee of the Republican State Committee.

General Logan spent the afternoon at the headquarters of the Republican National Committee.

FIGHTING FOR A TELEGRAPH LINE.

The New-York, Ontario and Western Railroad Company began an action in the Supreme Court yesterday to restrain the Western Union Telegraph Company from interfering with the wires owned by the railroad along the line of its road, and obtained an injunction restraining the telegraph company from any interference until further order of the Court. The order is returnable before Judge Barnard, at Special Term, in Brooklyn, on next Monday.

THE BROADWAY FRANCHISE

THE SURFACE COMPANY GETS IT GRATIS.

A PRACTICALLY UNANIMOUS VOTE IN THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN—MR. GRANT ALONE IN OPPOSITION.

The Board of Aldermen by an almost unanimous vote yesterday gave away to the Broadway Surface Railroad Company the franchise to run a horse-car railroad from the Battery to Fifteenth-st., through Broadway. The meeting was held at noon. President Kirk was in the chair and all the Aldermen were present except Messrs. O'Connor and Waite. There was an air of determination on the part of the members from the first, which boded no good to any one who should oppose any measure which they had made up their minds to put through.

The Railroad Committee, to which was referred the application of the Broadway Surface Company, went out of its way to commend the shrewd business management of Jacob Sharp. The franchise thus given to this company is claimed to be the most valuable ever granted by the city, and Alderman Grant the only man who endeavored to defeat the application for the consent, insisted that it ought to be sold to the highest bidder for the benefit of the city. He was at once frowned down by his associates.

The Committee on Railroads reported as follows:

Your committee have heard the various parties who came before them in support of the application and in opposition thereto. We are of opinion that an urgent necessity exists for a railroad in Broadway. The principal hotels, the places of amusement and the most important retail trade of the city have removed from Broadway to the central streets north of Fourteenth-st., upon which surface railroads are in operation. It is also evident from the overcrowded condition of all the railroad lines running up-town from the City H