are necessary to the welfare and well-being of the Republic. They may not be wholly admirable from an angelic point of view, but they are the best means that the human mind has yet devised for carrying on the business of the Government.

A MODEL CANDIDATE FOR COLLECTOR OF THE PORT

From The Albany Journal.

The fact that Mr. Simmons is not an active politician, though he has always been an earnest Democrat, will probably militate against his appointment [as Collector of the Port of New-York.] It would be too much to expect that the Administration would select such a clean and wholesome business man for the Collectorship, although it is just his kind that would fill the office most efficiently.

THEY ARE ONLY TOO WILLING.

From The Philadelphia Record.

Mr. Vilas need not have sent word to the Congressmen. They would have come without calling.

FAGIN JONES'S MELANCHOLY FAILURE.

From The Portland (Me.) Press.

It was not long ago that certain newspaper proprietors in New-York conceived the notion that they could extend the circulation of their sheets by filling them up with scandals served up in a sensational style. The experiment proved a melancholy failure.

OUR "SUNSET" UNAPPRECIATED.

From The Indianapolis Journal.

The silliest, most sickening and disgusting twaddle ever perpetrated upon an unoffending people is the Sunset Cox business. The New-York Humpty-Dumpty statesman has vastly overdone the effort to make it appear that he is a great man.

NOT EXHIBITED TO ADVANTAGE.

From The Philadelphia Press.

Secretary Bayard's ability as a statesman is somewhat like a symmetrical flagstaff—the largest part of it is buried and the rest of it grows smaller from the ground up.

MR. VILAS HIMSELF AN "OFFENSIVE PARTISAN."

From The Syracuse Journal.

Nothing more barefacedly "partisan" than the policy outlined in Mr Vilas's letter] was ever before undertaken by any incumbent of the Post master-General's office. It will be observed that he declares himself as "representing the President's wishes and purposes."

LOOKING AT THE JESUP COLLECTION.

ANNUAL RECEPTION AT THE MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

The attendance at the annual reception of the Museum of Natural History yesterday was unusually large. At one time it was estimated that there were nearly three thousand people surging through the building, examining Mr. Jesup's collection of woods and the other recent additions to the Museum, which consist of specimens of the musk sheep or musk ox, ringed seal, harp seal, monkey, North American birds; the Barney collection of birds' nests and eggs, corals from the Philippine Islands (the gift of Percy R. Pyne) and ethnological collections from Heber R. Bishopand Hugh Auchincloss.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, Miss Jesup, Robert Colgate, D. J. Steward, Joseph H. Choate, Benjamin H. Field, Andrew H. Green, Percy R. Pyne, John B. Trevor, H. R. Bishop, James M. Constable, William E. Dodge, Joseph W. Drexel, Abram S. Hewitt, Charles Lanier, Hugh Auchencloss, Oliver Harriman, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Charles G. Landon, Professor Bickmore, State Senator Low, Controller Chapin, T. B. Wakeman, Lawrence D. Alexander, Dr. W. H. Draper, Dr. Thomas H. Allen, W. T. Comstock, Dr. J. B. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Spencer, Miss Spencer, James F. Ruggles, W. K. Harriman, John B. Graham, F. A. Calkins, John G. Bell, Robert B. Roosevelt, Ira D. Warren, Isaac P. Smith, the Rev. Dr. Phillip Schaff, Dr. J. W. Ranney, S. T. Hopkins and the Rev. Dr. T. W. Chambers.

The question of opening the Museum on Sundays has been considerably discussed of late by the Board of Trustees but without arriving at any decision.

MR. GOULD NOT LONG OF TERRAPIN.

It was stated in *The New-York Times* on Sunday that Jay Gould, Russell Sage and H. O. Armour had bought a cove in Talbot County, Md., for which they had paid several thousand dollars, and that they intended to raise diamond-back terrapin there. Mr. Gould read the paragraph yesterday with evident surprise. He said smilingly:

"Oh, I suppose *The Times* was short of news and put that in to fill up. There is no foundation for the story, so far as I know. I am rather fond of terrapin, but only occasionally. I certainly should not care to live on it all the time, and I should prefer to buy rather than to raise it."

Wall Street scoffed at the suggestion that either Mr. Gould or Mr. Sage should take any interest in the cultivation of terrapin. Both men are known to live plainly and even abstemiously. Friends of Mr. Sage said they never knew him to eat terrapin.

SUCCESS OF DALY'S COMPANY IN BOSTON.

Augustin Daly paid his theatre a flying visit yesterday as his company is playing this week at the Brooklyn Theatre in "A Night Off." He looked the personification of good health and good spirits, and said: "I have never known anything like our reception in Boston in all my managerial experience. We began with Jefferson and Wallack's company against us, but there was not an inch of room vacant in the front of the house on any night of our engagement. During the last week we played the old comedies and they seemed to please the critics and the public even more than our modern farcical comedies. I only trust our tour will end as prosperously as it has begun."

MR. DALY'S MATINEE FOR CHARITY.

Daly's Theatre was completely filled yesterday afternoon with an audience in which men were conspicuous by their almost total absence. The occasion was the annual matinee given by Mr. Daly for the benefit of the Association for Befriending Children and Young Girls. "A Night Off" was given by the regular company, including Miss Ada Rehan, James Lewis, John Drew and Mrs. Gilbert, all the company volunteering their services without compensation. Among those present were Mrs. Eugene Kelly, Mrs. G. M. Boyce, Mrs. L. L. Coudert, Mrs. Del Monte, Mrs. L. J. O'Connor and Miss Travers.

SUCCESSFUL AMATEUR PERFORMANCE.

The amateur performance of Miss Heloise Durant's musical Oriental sketch "Kismet" at Chickering Hall, last evening, was witnessed by a large and delighted audience. All the accessories of scenery, costumes and floral decorations were lavishly provided, and Reinhold Herman, who composed the music for the operetta, led a carefully selected orchestra. Madamoiselle Zelie de Lussan sang with so much sweetness that she was repeatedly recalled, and Miss Ida Geelmuyden, the pianist, made the interlusions musical. The receipts, which were large, were devoted to a deserving charity.

THE BROOKLYN PHILHARMONIC.

The annual meeting of the Brooklyn Philharmonic Society was held last evening. The board of directors recommended that eight evening concerts and two matinees be added in the coming season, making 32 performances in all, including eight concerts on Saturday evenings, eight Friday afternoon rehearsals, eight popular concerts on Thursday evenings and eight popular matinees on Tuesday afternoons. The report of Treasurer Frederic Cromwell showed a balance at the beginning of the year of $7,025 57, receipts of $33,882 31, expenditures of $31,598 21, and a balance on hand of $9,309 67. The following directors were elected: Henry K. Sheldon, Lyman S. Burnham, W. H. Cromwell, B. T. Frothingham, W. H. Husted, G. P. Prentiss, E. B. Bartlett, John F. Praeger and C. H. De Silver.

WILL THE CENTURY CLUB GO UP-TOWN?

A prominent member of the Century Club was asked by a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday if there was any probability of the club's removing from its present quarters, No. 109 East Fifteenth-st., to a site further up-town, rumors to that effect having been printed. "The subject has been talked of for a long time," was the answer, "but we are no nearer to removing apparently than ever. The majority of the members seem to prefer to stay where we are. The subject was broached at the last meeting of the club on May 4, and referred to the Board of Managers."

MRS. DREW GOING TO EUROPE.

PHILADELPHIA, May 18 (*Special*).—Both the Walnut Street Theatre and the Arch Street Theatre, promise that by next season they will be among the handsomest of places of amusement. Mrs. Drew will be accompanied to Europe by her daughter, Mrs. Barrymore, who returned to this country a few weeks ago with the intention of introducing her mother to her husband's relatives, who are prominent and influential in English people. They long opposed their son's entrance upon a dramatic career, but having now fully consented to it, and having received Mrs. Barrymore with affection, they are anxious to meet Mrs. Drew. It is only upon this inducement that the latter consented to visit Europe.

INCIDENTS IN SOCIETY.

Professor and Mrs. Vontom d'Erina celebrated the first anniversary of their wedding last evening with a parlor concert at No. 222 West Thirty-seventh-st. Among those taking part were Signor Villanova, Signor Arencibia, Miss Bessie Byrne, Miss Bronson, Marshall P. Wilder and choruses from the Cecilian Society and Gounod Club.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Blackford gave a large reception yesterday at their house, No. 809 Bedford-ave., Brooklyn.

ATTRACTIONS AT CONEY ISLAND.

The sandy beach at Coney Island is proving an inexhaustible source of amusement to the thousands of little ones who are improving the opportunity which the kindness of the New-York and Sea Beach Railroad people has prompted them to offer through the columns of THE TRIBUNE. The storms of the last winter have widened the beach appreciably about the terminus of the railroad, and the broad, white crescent of sand stretching out for miles is a perfect paradise for the youngsters who delight to dip for buried treasures and get their eyes and shoes full of sand.

FINE PARADE AND REVIEW.

The parade and review of the 69th Infantry at its Armory last evening were witnessed by throngs of the friends of the regiment. Colonel Cavanagh exercised 500 men in the marchings, deployments, alignments, battalion manœuvres, manual of arms and loadings and firings. Brigadier-General Louis Fitzgerald, commanding the 2d Brigade, was the reviewing officer. After the review the marksmen's badges were presented to sixty-seven men who had won them.

Flags upon the public buildings in Brooklyn yesterday called to mind the anniversary of the departure of the 14th Regiment for the war in 1861.

MULDOON AND ABS CALL IT A DRAW.

A LARGE CROWD IN IRVING HALL TO WITNESS THE WRESTLING.

William Muldoon, ex-policeman and champion wrestler, never faced with club in a street fracas, or armed with strength and agility alone in the wrestling ring, a more powerful antagonist than he had to contend with last night at Irving Hall. With a coat of whitewash Carl Abs might do duty as the resuscitated statue of some famous Roman gladiator or Grecian athlete. He stands six feet two and a half inches in his stockings, and weighs 240 pounds. Broad and deep-chested, with massive trunk and fine tapering legs, he looked as strong as an ox but as nimble as a deer. In his native Germany, he has been accustomed to wrestle collar and elbow style, and in his contests in this country Græco-Roman style he has displayed something of the clumsiness of the novice. But by sheer strength he twice conquered the plucky little Jap, Matsada Sorakichi, popularly supposed to be compounded of India rubber, whalebone and steel, and once overpowered by Edwin Bibby, who occupies a front rank among the wrestlers. The betting, $100 to $80, was in favor of Muldoon, who stood 5 feet 10½ inches high and weighed 190 pounds.

Shortly after 9 o'clock the men appeared. "Paddy" Ryan, the victim of corroding sorrow because he cannot get at Sullivan, was advertised as referee, but John McMahon, champion collar-and-elbow wrestler, consented to take his place. "Billy" Madden was chosen referee. Edwin Bibby seconded Muldoon and William Hoefler performed the same office for Abs. It was 9:18 when the men shook hands, Abs's handsome features breaking out in a smile. It was soon evident that Abs had learned a good deal since his last appearance. He showed himself better able to handle a big man than a small man. The men tugged and strained for several minutes without either getting the advantage. The reeking perspiration made them as slippery as eels. No hold would stick. Abs shoved Muldoon against McMahon and nearly toppled him over. Again he rushed him against Hoefler with such force that Hoefler flattened perceptibly against the wall. Muldoon groaned. It didn't hurt him at all.

When Abs gained a momentary advantage or broke a hold, a hoarse, prolonged roar went up from his German sympathizers. Muldoon's admirers attested their nationality by sharp, quick cries of approval. The men rubbed their heads together, but Abs's proved the softest, and he roughly pushed Muldoon against the wall and looked grave. All Muldoon's strength and skill proved unavailing to get Abs off his feet. He seemed to have as firm hold of the floor as a lighthouse planted on a rock. Nor was Abs's giant strength sufficient to overthrow his lighter and more active opponent. After an hour of ineffectual struggling Madden called time.

After wrestling ten minutes in the second round the men stopped to have the perspiration wiped off. Then Muldoon developed new tactics. He devoted all his energies to twisting the German's right arm with a view to breaking down his defence. Abs shook him off again and again as a terrier might a rat. But Muldoon always returned to gnaw at the same place. Abs tried arm twisting himself, but didn't make much of a success of it. Then McMahon said that the heats had agreed to call it a draw. Madden said that he would back McMahon against Abs for $500 or $1,000, mixed wrestling.

THE SEASON AT LONG BRANCH.

SIGNS OF ACTIVE PREPARATION ON EVERY HAND.

LONG BRANCH, May 18.—In about two weeks from to-day Long Branch will have undergone its usual transformation, and where now are desolation and loneliness will be bustle, activity and gaiety. In June the Long Branch season comes along with the roses, and for the next three months life at the Branch is robbed of the placidity which now and during the rest of the year characterizes it. That placidity, however, is not wanting in charm, and the daring but successful innovation made by C. T. Jones and which has afforded subject for continuous discussion to Long Branch society of turning the Branch into a winter resort, has by its success proved that to others than residents a summer resort out of the season has attractions all its own. There are no hops perhaps, but there are long drives into the country; there is no warm beach to bask on after one's bath, but there is the tropical perfume-laden atmosphere of John Roey's conservatories to wander through; there is no invigorating dips save for those of strongest constitution, but there is the bracing ozone-laden ocean breeze to be enjoyed in winter as in summer. These benefits have for many years been enjoyed by the residents, who have not been able perhaps to suppress an ironical smile as year after year the summer visitor has departed, leaving behind him what is often the pleasantest part of the year; but now there will be no more smiles, for the Branch will soon have its regular contingent of winter visitors.

The Hollywood cottages have already been fully described, and every one is familiar with the details of this novel departure from the well-worn ruts of seaside hotel management. It is now an established fact that within an hour and a half's ride from New-York one can find the luxurious appointments and comfort of a perfect private house with the free dom from trouble and worry and perfect attendance to be found only in a first-rate hotel. One feature only has been imperfectly described. Each cottage is a complete hotel in itself as far as kitchen and service go. A competent cook will preside over the kitchen of each one, and a certain amount of rivalry will be indulged in between them through the season. Each will endeavor to surpass in variety and novelty his fellows' bills of fare, and as guests can move about at will from one dining room to another for their meals, they will be enabled tacitly to award the palm to the most successful.

A drive through the Branch and the neighborhood to day showed on all sides the signs of activity in preparation. The large hotels were still tightly shut up, but as the slight repairs necessary to the Elberon, West End, and Howland Hotel have already been made, it will need only a few days to make all ready for the reception of visitors. Leland's Ocean Hotel already shows signs of waking up for summer business. But few signs are apparent along the beach of the ravages of winter storms, and in what breaches were made have been repaired. About the cottages toward Elberon workmen to-day were busy painting and carpentering and otherwise preparing for the arrival of the occupants. Among the latter will be a majority of those who have summered at Long Branch during previous years. Mr. Hoey's cottages have all been let except three, for which arrangements will probably be made during the coming week. Among those who have already taken cottages around Hollywood are George Lorillard and John King. Among the visitors to the Hollywood cottages last week were ex-Judge Henry Hilton and family, J. H. Herts and wife, Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Lorillard, Miss White, J. M. Mora, G. V. Baker, D. G. Durant, J. B. Newcombe, W. V. Brokaw and J. B. Kissam, of New-York; Mr. Edward Earle, Miss Noble, and Hugh Boyd, of Brooklyn; F. L. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Cassatt, J. Chambers, Mr. and Mrs. B. English, and S. F. Nixon, of Philadelphia.

BIDDING COLONEL ROBERTS FAREWELL.

A pleasant company assembled at Delmonico's last evening to wish God speed to Colonel William R. Roberts, Minister to Chili. Among those present were Mayor Grace, ex-Postmaster-General Thomas L. James, Thomas C. Acton, Police Commissioner Voorhis, Controller Loew, Dock Commissioner Koch, Hubert O. Thompson, President Crimmins and Commissioner Beekman, of the Park Department; Commissioner Coleman, City Chamberlain Ivins, Justices Power, White and Kelly, Recorder Smyth, E. Ellery Anderson, M. E. Morrison, Richard J. J. Walters, F. B. Thurber, Thomas Costigan, Commissioner Barden, William P. Grace, Charles W. Dayton, F. K. Hain, Major Edward Duffy, General M. T. McMahon, Judges Truax and McAdam, George H. Andrews, Amos J. Cummings, ex-Senator Murtha, Charles R. Flint, J. Edward Simmons, Commissioner Purroy, Edward Patterson Abraham Dowdney.

The address of welcome was delivered by Mr. Crimmins, who referred to the fact that it was his privilege to give to Mr. Roberts, in a public way, the congratulations of his friends when that gentleman was elected to Congress, and to wish him Godspeed in the high and important mission to which he had been appointed. Mr. Roberts said that the time had come when they should learn that the Great Republic of North America is the sincere and natural friend of the Republics of South America, and that we have no ends to serve save those which are of mutual benefit to all. Mr. James in responding to the toast "The United States," predicted that the bond of union between the United States and the South American Republics would be strengthened by the efforts of Mr. Roberts. Mayor Grace spoke on the "City of New-York."

Frank Lincoln gave several humorous recitations and there were addresses by others.

DOCTORS EXAMINING CHOLERA GERMS.

The County Medical Association met last night in the Carnegie Laboratory. Dr. Janeway read a paper on "Advances in the Study of the Etiology of Disease," in which he spoke of the discoveries that have been made of micro-organisms in many diseases which until lately were not deemed infectious, among them being pneumonia. He also presented specimens of ulcerative endocarditis and abscess of the liver. Dr. H. M. Biggs produced his growing colonies of the three comma bacilli, which were passed around among the doctors. He explained their characteristics and the value of the discoveries of Koch and others particularly as a diagnostic, because in case the cholera reaches this city it will be possible to determine from the first case whether it is the true Asiatic cholera.

EX-GOVERNOR MORGAN'S HOUSE SOLD.

Richards & Sause sold yesterday afternoon for the estate of ex-Governor E. D. Morgan the dwelling at the northeast corner of Fifth-ave. and Thirty-seventh-st. and the stable that goes with it. The lot on which the house stands is 50 by 150 feet. The stable lot is separated from the rear end of the house-plot by four lots. The sale was made to George Lewis, a son-in-law of Moses Taylor, who will occupy it as a winter home, his summer home being at Tarrytown. The price paid was $400,000, which also includes some personal property in the house.

TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS.

Among the passengers by the Gallia of the Cunard Line which arrived yesterday were H. Barrett, F. Chalmer, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Cook, the Rev. and Mrs. James S. Dennis, C. G. Emery, R. Escombe, jr., Morgan J. Evans, Robert Lamb, T. S. L. Leslie, J. C. McAdam, C. D. MacArthur, J. K. Mackenzie, Edwin Marshall, W. Morgan, Dr. Orne, L. C. Parker, Lort Phillips, Lord Queensberry, J. C. Randall, Joseph Ramsden, Dr. A. S. Richmond, H. W. Forster, John Fox, Morston Frewen, Stuart M. Gale, J. Lewis B. Gedye, W. P. Greenough, G. A. Hobart, Dr. E. D. Kimball, Dr. E. Robillard, Colonel Rogers, James G. Ross, Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Thorn, Conde R. Thorn, Dr. M. E. Wadsworth, H. B. Warrington, A. Van Winkle and William R. Woodward.

THE GOVERNOR AND THE CENSUS.

WHAT HE WANTS THE LEGISLATURE TO DO

THE APPROPRIATION BILL TO BE PASSED AGAIN BY THE REPUBLICANS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

ALBANY, May 18.—The Governor is clearly trying to limit the Legislature to the passing of a census bill merely providing for a counting of heads. His organ here, *The Albany Argus*, prints an editorial this morning obviously inspired by him. In this article the writer argues that the Legislature has been called together for only one purpose, namely, the passing of a bill providing for an "enumeration of the inhabitants of the State," and that if the members go beyond that and pass a "census bill" they will be violating the constitution of the State, which expressly limits an extra session to that subject which a Governor may recommend for consideration. He asks if there is any recommendation in the Governor's message regarding the gathering of statistical information. "Would the search after the possession of the minutest knowledge as to the family affairs and the industrial and agricultural condition of the people be necessary to carrying into effect that constitutional provision which requires an enumeration of the inhabitants for a certain and particular purpose?" asks *The Argus*. "Yes," responds a prominent Republican, "an inquiry regarding the industrial condition of the people is necessary to carry out the Constitution. Frequently in reapportioning the Assembly districts of the State the granting of an extra member to a county will depend on its probable growth in wealth and population before the taking of another census. A census shows that an enumeration such as the Governor describes does not. When the last reapportionment took place the County of Columbia lost a member of the Assembly. Another county, whose population was the same, gained the member on the ground that its increase in industrial wealth, in agriculture and manufactures, showed that before the ten years would expire it would far surpass Columbia in population."

But the Republican members of the Legislature do not agree with Governor Hill in his interpretation of the word "enumeration." The Constitution says that the Legislature, when it reapportions the Senate and Assembly districts, shall apportion the members among the several counties of the State "as nearly as may be, according to the number of their respective inhabitants, excluding aliens." How can the Legislature determine the number of aliens in each county of the State unless there is careful inquiry made into the subject by each enumerator? Yet the Governor would provide that there should be merely a counting of heads. It is believed that he has a partisan object in thus pressing this kind of an enumeration. "He seeks," said an influential Republican to-day, "to have included among the citizens of this State all the aliens. There are thousands of them in all the great Democratic cities. A reapportionment of the Senatorial and Assembly districts, based on an apportionment of the districts made in disregard of the number of aliens, would increase the Democratic representation of New-York and Brooklyn, one-third. No member of the Legislature who has taken his oath to obey the Constitution, can authorize an enumeration and subsequent apportionment of legislative districts like that."

The Republican members think that the Governor is encroaching upon the rights of the Legislature when he says that they shall do this, and in regard to the taking of a census actually outlines the bill they must pass. The constitution imposes upon the Legislature the special duty of seeing that a census is taken. It says that it shall be taken under its "direction." It is likely that the Legislature will inform the Governor through a concurrent resolution that he is invading its province, and that "the direction" of the census being expressly imposed upon its members by the constitution he has nothing to do with it beyond agreeing to the amount of the appropriation necessary to have it made.

The appropriation bill vetoed by the Governor will doubtless again be passed. Either that, or none. The Legislature may then take a recess for a week, to give the Governor time to consider the bill. If he should sign it the Legislature would then adjourn without delay; if he should veto it the wisdom of passing another bill would be considered, but it is probable that a recess would then be taken till December 1.

BILLS FOR THE GOVERNOR TO SIGN.

FIFTEEN MEASURES A DAY MUST BE DISPOSED OF BEFORE JUNE 14.

[FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

ALBANY, May 18.—Governor Hill finds that the Legislature, upon adjourning, left in his hands 350 bills, which must be acted upon before June 14. An average of about fifteen bills daily must be disposed of by him in order to complete the work. No bill now becomes a law unless signed by him. The present week he hopes to make arrangements for hearings on bills. Hearings will only be given on the important measures. Owing to the limited time the Governor will not give hearings after June 6.

Senator Daggett, of Brooklyn, was here to-day to make arrangements for a hearing on the Brooklyn Bridge bill. There are only three important Brooklyn bills before the Governor, the Bridge bill and the bills which cut off the fees of the County Clerk and the Register.

THE BRUSH FIRES IN MICHIGAN.

LOSSES CAUSED ON THE SABLE RIVER.

THE FLAMES UNDER CONTROL—HOUSES BURNED IN M'BRIDE.

OSCODA, Mich., May 18.—He'p arrived from Alpena at midnight on Saturday, and at 2 a. m. on Sunday the fire was checked for good, but the Alpena firemen continued to play upon it until 8 a. m. There is said to be no insurance on the lumber destroyed on Thompson & Co's dock or on the Ausable Lumber Company's dock. Penoyer Brothers, of Ausable, lose about $45,000; Moor & Whepple, of Bay City, lose $10,000; Charleston and Cheeseborough of Bay City, $3,000; Hed, Gage & Co., of Bay City, $3,000; Wonderlie & Remington, of Chicago, $2,500; Haskins & Forrest, of Ausable, $700; Charles Pack, of Cleveland, $9,000; Pack, Woods & Co., of Oscoda, $3,000; T. F. Thompson, $7,000; John C. Gram, $2,500; Christie Brothers, loss not estimated.

STANTON, Mich., May 13.—The fire at McBride destroyed fifty-two houses, involving a loss of over $25,000.

CEDAR LAKE, Mich., May 18.—Fawcett's mill, near here, with 4,000,000 feet of lumber, belonging to W. S. Nelson, was burned to-day. There was no insurance on the mill. Mr. Nelson's loss is $10,000; insurance, $2,500.

DAMAGE IN PENNSYLVANIA.

HUNTINGDON, Penn., May 18.—A forest fire is raging on Warren Ridge west and north and within half a mile of this place. Great damage to timber and farm houses has been done.

PERIL TO THE HUCKLEBERRY CROP.

CARBONDALE, Penn., May 18 (*Special*).—Forest fires are raging in this vicinity, and it is feared that the huckleberry crop will be entirely destroyed.

SOMERSET VILLAGE DESTROYED.

SOMERSET, Que., May 18.—Somerset village was destroyed by fire on Saturday night, about 100 houses being burned, including the church, the Presbytery, the foundry and the cheese factory. Many persons are in a destitute condition. Only the walls of the church are left standing. The fire originated in the foundry. The buildings being mostly of wood, the fire spread rapidly. There being no fire apparatus in the village, it was impossible to fight the flames. The convent was not burned.

AN ENTIRE TOWN DESTROYED.

WINNIPEG, May 18.—Intelligence has reached here of the total destruction by fire on May 7 of the town of Farewell, on the Canadian Pacific Railroad, at the second crossing of the Columbia River. Between 150 and 200 buildings were burned. Loss, $100,000.

LOSSES IN VARIOUS PLACES.

ST. LOUIS, May 18.—The flouring mill of Gordon, Barker & Co., at Sparta, Ill., was burned yesterday. Loss, $30,000; insurance, $16,000.

CANTON, Me., May 18.—The Abbott Hotel, at Pleasure Pond, Sumner, Me., was burned yesterday. The furniture was saved. Loss, $8,000; partly insured.

CHARLESTOWN, W. Va., May 18.—A storehouse at Rancevert, W. Va., the post office, a grocery store and a bakery were burned on Saturday night. The storehouse was owned by Theodore Miller, and was valued, with its contents, at $10,000; insurance, $5,000. The other buildings were not insured. Total loss, $15,000.

BATH, Me., May 18.—The tugboat Mary Lee, from New-Orleans for Bath, burned off Small Point last night, and is a total loss. The crew put off in a boat, and were picked up by a fishing vessel and landed at Small Point. The boiler of the tug exploded. The tug was 117 tons, and valued at $35,000; partially insured. She had been chartered by the Maine Central Railroad to do its towing on the Kennebec River this season.

A DEVOTED MOTHER'S HEROISM.

From The Indianapolis Journal.

Doubtless there are few people in Indianapolis who have not noticed the little woman, apparently between forty and forty-five years of age, with a bending form that bears evidence to a life of toil and hardship, who may be seen almost every afternoon selling papers on the principal streets of the city. But there are probably few of the hundreds who have noticed her or bought papers from her that know that fifteen years ago her husband was the Secretary of State of Indiana. Yet there are many persons in the State who remember Max Hoffman. He was Secretary of State from 1869 to 1871. He was wrecked by dissipation, and it was not long after the expiration of his term of office that he sank into oblivion. Four or five years ago he died of smallpox in the Evansville hospital. His family was left destitute, and his wife, in her heroic efforts to honestly support her children and her mother, finally went to selling newspapers, and also opened a small fruit-stand. She has many regular patrons, and from her small earnings she has for several years supported her family.

FAMILIES AT WAR IN LONG ISLAND CITY.

A WOMAN PROBABLY FATALLY WOUNDED AND TWO MEN BADLY INJURED.

Dutch Kills, the northern boundary of Long Island City, is thinly populated. In Perer-st. stands a tenement-house, known as the "House of Blazes." Among others who live in it are Fred. Cooley, alias Brennen, and his wife, and John Woods and his wife. All are well-known to the police. Last evening while waiting to be relieved an officer saw a bareheaded woman dash out of the house, crying: "They are murdering each other inside." When he reached the second floor, where the fight was in progress, Woods came rushing toward him; blood was streaming from several cuts on his face and head, and before he could tell the officer of the trouble he fell unconscious. Mrs Woods was also unconscious on the floor, the blood streaming from an ugly gash in her forehead; while rushing wildly around the room, with a heavy shovel in his hand, was Cooley, crazed with drink and seeking either Woods or his wife, whom he said if he found he would instantly kill.

The officer grabbed Cooley and a struggle took place, as Cooley was assisted by his wife. Her face and head were also badly cut, and as the officer seized her husband she tried to disarm him. Unsuccessful in the attempt, she ran out of the house and disappeared. Another officer, learning of the trouble, hurried to the assistance of his brother and they succeeded in overpowering Cooley. Police Surgeon Hitchcock made an examination. Mrs. Woods had a cut across the forehead which she said was inflicted by Mrs. Cooley with a shovel. Dr. Hitchcock said that he feared the skull was fractured and that the woman's physical condition was such that the loss of blood might prove fatal. After dressing her wounds she was locked up in a cell, as were the two injured men. Wood had a gash across the eye and two more on the side of his neck, which he said were inflicted by Mrs. Cooley. The surgeon said that there was no immediate danger of them proving fatal. Cooley had a gash on the side of his head which he said was made by Woods with a table knife.

Woods said that when Cooley began to beat him his wife intervened, and as she did so Mrs. Cooley took a hand in and with a knife slashed right and left. Mrs. Woods was unable to give her version of the assault. Cooley said that Woods was acting too familiarly with his wife and he whipped him. He said that he knew nothing of the stabbing except what he got himself.

WALKS AND TALKS IN THE CITY.

The lack of excitement in the speculative world is shown nowhere more clearly than in the quiet which prevails at the Windsor Hotel, the nightly stamping ground of the bulls and the bears. Occasionally, however, there is a little ripple. A small knot of bears, who follow the Woerishoeffer banner, had a theme which they were working threadbare, as I strolled in there the other night. It was a report that the Union Pacific management had received assurances from the Administration that there would be no interference with its privileges during Mr. Cleveland's term. Mr. Edgerton, of Kansas City, who heard the story, also said to me as we walked away: "It's the old story of our Western Justice who wanted to see the prisoner. We ran a new railroad out through a wild country. At the stations little towns grew up. One of them was used by a local terror, who was a saloon and store keeper. He was a genuine border desperado, and pretty soon began to rob the freights. Then we had him arrested and he went over the road. But about the time we took him, a man came along to the railroad office and said, "You've locked up a Justice of the Peace." Then it came out that the fellow had posed as a justice in the little town and had administered law in his own way. It was also related that a horsethief was brought before him for trial. Pat (for the desperado was an Irishman in name if not fact) sat bolt upright with an old farm implement advertising book in front of him which he professed was the law. The prisoner said he was not guilty. The justice cogitated over his book. 'Mr. Constable, ye'll clear the coort,' he said at length; 'I'll see the prisoner alone.' Everybody went out. 'Come up here; how much money have ye?' asked the Justice. 'Forty dollars,' was the prisoner's reply. 'Let me see it.' The man pulled out the roll reluctantly and passed it over. 'Is that all ye have?' The man replied that it was. 'Forty dollars! soliloquized the justice; 'that's twinty dollars for me and twinty dollars for the constable, and the county kin go to blank for its costs. Ye're acquitted.' The Court was recovened and from the bench the oracular went forth. 'I have seen the prisoner. He says he's not guilty. I believe him. He is discharged.' When the wondering spectators filed out, the constable alone remained. The Justice saw his expectant glare, called him up and pulling out half his ill-gotten gain, said: 'I got $20 costs from the brute. Here's ten for you and ten for me.'" When I had laughed over Mr. Edgerton's story, he resumed:

"It strikes me that the anxiety of the Democrats to get into power, if this Union Pacific story is true, was so they could see the prisoner."

I hear in Cuban commercials circles that the society of the Black Hand is organizing on that island.

P. E. Studebaker, of Chicago, one of the four brothers who manufacture annually at their Indiana works 25,000 to 30,000 farm wagons, tells me of signs of returning trade. "We are no longer obliged to offer inducements in easy terms and other ways to secure purchasers. The old wagons are wearing out, and the farmers are obliged to have new ones. The result is a large increase in voluntary orders within the last three months. That is a good sign and has induced us to run our works to the full capacity. It looks to me as if we were on the eve of the upward turn. I pin my faith on this country, every time."

Mr. Sargent, who is at the head of the Lyceum School of Theatrical Art, tells me that managers expect the next season to be a poor one. That does not seem to have interfered with the ambitions of humanity as over 175 pupils have been seeking in the course of the past winter through his methods to fit themselves for the stage. Mr. Sargent regards his school as professional people would like to have it remain open during the summer, when they are out of engagement and could profit by its instruction without interfering with their actual work. The subject has been discussed among the professors in the school, but they feel too tired to undertake summer work.

"Plunger" Walton is back in his old haunt after a long absence in the West. "No more New-York for me," he answered me, when I asked about the report that he is to take the Park View House, in Fifty-ninth-st. "That is, not for the present. Why the Wese is just like a picnic for pushing men. The hotel business out there is simply immense. At St. Louis the other day, I counted five big pages as the arrivals at one hotel for twenty-four hours. They are all running the same gait. I shall start back in a day or two."

CHINAMEN SPEAK FROM DR. NEWMAN'S PULPIT.

The spectacle of the Chinese dragon endeavoring to swallow the stars and stripes formed the background of a most curious scene at the Madison Avenue Congregational Church last evening. The occasion was the second anniversary of the Chinese Sunday-School Union. A semi-circle of 500 Mongolians sourrounded the pulpit on which sat the officers and speakers, including the Chinese Consul, Aw Yang Wing, while back of them rose a pyramid of the more advanced scholars. These sang in English and Chinese, and read and recited verses in Scripture. The singing was done with a will, and the strains of "Greenland's Icy Mountains" sounded none the less familiar from being set to a Chinese translation. At first each man evinced a decided tendency to go it according to his own idea of time, but the end man, who had a powerful voice and was not at all backward about using it, soon brought order and harmony out of chaos. The reading of Scripture was listened to in interested silence by the audience which filled the church. A little moon-faced Celestial with sparkling eyes and dimpled cheeks read the opening verses of the twenty-fifth Psalm in a high, clear tone and with a rythm cadence that brought all applause to be suppressed.

"In my fader's 'ouse, are many mansions. If it were so I would tell you," read another Chinaman who had a romantic cast of countenance and a well developed lung. Not one of them broke down or showed the slightest signs of stage fright or diffidence. They popped up obediently at the word of Secretary Bassett, and then sat down similarly with the consciousness of duty well performed. The report of the society shows that twenty-nine schools are teaching 700 scholars, while there are 400 inhabitants of Mott-st. dens, and 2,800 others as yet unreached. The Rev. B. C. Henry, a missionary from Canton, delivered what must have been an effective speech in their own language, for the Chinamen laughed and applauded the points made. The Consul then spoke at length.

A COSTLY SET OF DIAMONDS.

From The Cincinnati Enquirer.

Briggs Swift was commenting the other day on the low estimate the newspapers had put on the diamonds which were stolen from his carriage. He said the newspapers placed the cost of them at about $2,000. "Why, those diamonds cost me $65,000."

"How is that?" some man broke in.

"Well, when my daughter got married I wanted to make her a fine present, something for her to remember me by, and I paid $1,500 for that set. After I had spent this money I felt I wanted to get even, so I bought some wheat and some stocks on margin. Every time I got long they went short, and whenever I got short wheat and stocks went long. I kept on getting in deeper and deeper until I had sunk $65,000. Then I quit; but I wouldn't have begun if it hadn't been for the diamonds."

THE FASHIONS.

CARPETS AND JEWELRY.

THE PRODUCTS OF AMERICAN LOOMS—DECADENCE OF THE SPIDER AND BUG MANIA.

American artists in gold, silver, silk and wool are rivalling those of the Old World, none more successfully than the carpet-makers. The Glenham Wilton carpets abandon set designs. They are simply beds of flowers in graceful relief on grounds of mellow ivory, cream color or gray, olive or intense blue. Nodding white lilies, golden rod, white alder and leafage of the darkest shaded greens trail over the soft, velvety surface; or there are green branches, like plumes, brown-orange blooms of wallflower, feathered grasses, and a tangled mass of varied green foliage on a black ground. Large dull red Oriental flowers, with red and green foliage, closely cover a mustard-colored ground. There are naturally to please all tastes some block-shaped set designs in cashmere colors on dark blue, olive and citron grounds. These Wilton carpets in color and design are equal, if not superior, to the English Axminster. A celadon blue ground is seen in glimpses between the graceful branches of the mimosa trees and some blossoms of white, and the pink of apple blossoms; and a delicate mastic ground is a wilderness of the golden spathes of palm flowers exquisitely shaded and colored and "lush and lusty" grasses. Other styles are in light olive with Indian pink and blue flowers and huge leaves. A light fawn ground is covered with tropical plants and flowers and trailing branches; here and there are glimpses of a bit of trellis work.

The body Brussels carpets are also in brilliant contrasts of ground and design, a *bleu de roi* ground shows dark golden arabesques in lights and shadows contrasted with others of a lighter tint, mingled with acanthus leafage and pomegranate blossoms. Shaded citron color Mauresque designs on a white ground, in seeded golden dots look like finest embossed work with blue stitches set in here and there. Japanese designs in quiet colors cover an écru ground. Some other elaborate styles closely resemble the intricacies of a camel's hair shawl; the general effect is rich and mellow, having almost the appearance of work by hand. All of these carpets are accompanied by wide and beautiful borders, embodying all the colors and smaller