LANDING OF IMMIGRANTS.

COMMISSIONER STEPHENSON'S DOUBTS.

CAN THE COMPANIES GIVE BONDS?—THE HORDES OF MORMON RECRUITS.

Commissioner of Immigration Edward Stephenson is awaiting with keen interest a reply to his letter of July 15 addressed to the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Fairchild, concerning pauper and Mormon immigration. The law on the subject reads that immigrants who are convicts (except for political offences,) lunatics, idiots or unable to take care of themselves without becoming a public charge shall not be permitted to land. The law does not provide any means for making an exception to this rigid rule, but persons who are interested in evading its requirements have prepared a bond to be given by the steamship companies which brings over the person so reported, upon two sureties in the penal sum of $500, guaranteeing that the alleged incompetent shall not become a public charge within one year after his landing. A majority of the Board of Commissioners of Immigration have approved the policy of allowing questionable immigrants to land subject to the provisions of this bond, but Mr. Stephenson objects. He puts his opposition on the ground that no such thing can be done legally and on the further ground of its great undesirability. He says that in his appearances at court on writs of habeas corpus where landing has been refused, it has been almost uniformly held that such bonds could not be taken under the law.

Mr. Stephenson claims that the whole intent and object of the law is to prevent the landing of such people; that all the regulations and rules established under the act are explicitly made to carry out the law fully and rigidly; that there is no power invested in anybody to collect such a bond and that the bond annuls and defeats the object of the law. "The history of immigration," he says, "shows that there have been very many 'assisted' immigrants annually sent to this country who managed to subsist for quite a long period upon the assistance that had been given to them and upon private charity, who afterward became inmates of our public almshouses. . . . which the act was intended to prevent by refusing landing." He thinks that the permission to give the proposed bond would do away with the strict and thorough examination of immigrants required by the act.

The attention of the Secretary is then called to the question of Mormon immigration. Mr. Stephenson claims that the hordes of Mormons coming to this port for the avowed purpose of living in violation of the laws should not be permitted to land, and he requests instructions from the Department on that point. He says:

On the 7th day of July, 1886, there arrived at this port by the steamship Nevada from Liverpool, England, 497 persons under charge of and in the care of so-called "Elders of the Mormon Church," all bound for Utah, with passage pre-paid, a large proportion of whom consisted of women and young children. All said persons were duly examined by the agents of your commissioners, and on such examination it appeared that they were all claimed as members of the "Latter Day Saints"; that they were bound for the Mormon settlements and that their passage had been paid to destination. In many instances their were women with children born out of lawful wedlock; wives who had deserted their husbands and brought their children with them; husbands who had left behind their wives; children who had run away from home, and parents who had abandoned their children.

Copious extracts are copied from the examination affidavits of this party to support the charge that they were mere paupers, and persons morally and mentally delinquent. Mr. Stephenson continues:

And all these 497 persons were allowed to land, as in the opinion of the majority of the Board of Commissioners all persons were not likely to become a "public charge" as they were under the care of and homes would be provided for them by the church and society represented by the "Mormon Elders"; and I submit that the only evidence before the commissioners that said persons would not become a public charge was the guarantee of a lawless community and the statements of its "elders." I am this day informed at Castle Garden that there are now on their way to this port two steamships with over 700 similar "Mormon" immigrants on board and that there are still more to follow; and I desire most earnestly to protest against their being allowed to land, and respectfully urge upon you the importance of this matter, and request from you instructions in time either to prevent or allow their landing. I claim and submit that the act of Congress was intended to and does prevent the landing of any and all persons brought to this country for the purpose and with the intent of aiding and abetting Mormonism in violation of the law of God and of the statutes of these United States, and more especially where such persons, as in the case of those landed from the Nevada, have no means of support save as they derive the same by or through the church of the "Latter-Day Saints."

LIQUOR-DEALERS GIVE UP THE FIGHT.

SUNDAY BEER AGAIN PLENTIFUL IN THE ANNEXED DISTRICT.

The Liquor-Dealers' Protective Association of the Annexed District is in a state of partial collapse. A week ago yesterday the members visited all the barrooms of the Annexed District in their efforts to enforce the Excise law and if possible render it obnoxious. They soon recovered, however, from their law-enforcing mania, and when Monday morning came not a single warrant was sworn out for the arrest of the liquor-dealers who had been caught in flagrant violation of the law. On Thursday afternoon the association held a meeting in "Charley" Bauer's hall, at 3,373 Third-ave. It was evident that the gloom of defeat was weighing heavily upon all the members. The president made an excuse for not being present. The vice-president declined to preside on account of his imperfect command of the English language. Accordingly "Charley" Bauer himself, who is one of the leading spirits of the association and who on Sunday had succeeded in getting into the barrooms in Fremont, took the chair. He gave the other members a pretty severe lecture. He said:

It's a failure, and we all know it's a failure. While we closed up our shops on Sundays the other dealers kept theirs open and raked in the custom that we turned away. Why, there were men up here who sold sixteen and seventeen kegs of beer, while we were out looking for violators of the law, and now they turn around and laugh at us for sending the custom to them. I tell you it's no good unless we can bring the liquor-dealers of the whole city into line. There ain't any manliness in the public now, anyway. As long as they can get beer they don't care where they get it, and they will crawl into any rat-hole where it is for sale. There is no use in expecting them to support any movement like ours. But that ain't the worst of it. Some of our own members, not one or two, but dozens, who had promised to keep their shops closed, were selling beer all day long. I tell you there's no good in trying to accomplish anything in that way.

These words were voted by the association to be the words of truth and wisdom, and it was decided to abandon all attempts to enforce the law and that the members of the Association should be at liberty to open their side doors on Sunday as in the past. Accordingly the sound of voices and the merry click of glasses came from behind the drawn curtains and closed doors of the barrooms in the Annexed District yesterday. The off platoons of the various precincts were out all day, carrying on the good work which the liquor-dealers had abandoned. Among the few arrests that were made was one in the barroom of James Farrell, at No. 604 Robbins-ave. Farrel had been extremely active in the movement of the liquor-dealers, and a week ago spent all Sunday in looking after his erring neighbors. Yesterday a woman was found selling beer in his place, and had to furnish $500 bail to secure her liberty. The usual Sunday amusements were in progress in the pavilions and parks about High Bridge, and there was beer in abundance for those who wanted it.

YIELDING TO THE VOWS OF LOVE.

A PRIEST FORGETS THOSE MADE TO THE CHURCH—DEAD TO HIS PARENTS.

The fact has just been made public that the Rev. W. J. Sherman, one of the assistant priests of the Roman Catholic Church of the Visitation, in Brooklyn, has violated his ordination vows of celibacy. Before he studied for the priesthood he had courted Matilda McCoy, but had been refused by her on the ground of his youth. He took the refusal greatly to heart and then began to study for the priesthood. After his ordination he became connected with the Church of the Visitation, in Verona-st., of which the Rev. W. J. Lane is pastor. Soon after this the young priest resumed his visits at the house of his former sweetheart. She was persuaded that she could love him and he agreed to forget his vows for her sake. About a month ago they came to this city and seeking out the Rev. F. J. Schneider, of No. 91 Second-ave., who has frequently united eloping couples, they were married according to the ceremony of the Protestant faith. The bride then returned to her home in Dongiass-st., Brooklyn, and the priest went back to his quarters near his church. The secret was well kept, but gradually it became known. To his fellow priests and his parents Father Sherman denied the truth of the story. Finally his mother went to the house of the bride's parents and was convinced that the marriage was a fact.

The priest's father is a well-to-do builder, living at No. 165 Warren-st., Brooklyn. He and his wife said yesterday that their son was dead to them henceforth. Father Lane said he knew nothing of the truth or falsity of the statement that Father Sherman was married. If he had thus violated his priestly vows, Father Lane said, he would be expelled from the priesthood as soon as the matter was laid before Bishop Loughlin. Father Lane also said that Father Sherman was away on his vacation and had been gone three weeks. The length of his vacation the priest did not know. It is unusual for a Roman Catholic priest to take more than a week or two for vacation unless in ill-health. It was stated yesterday that Father Sherman and his wife were living in Atlantic-ave., Brooklyn.

CONFESSING THAT HE HAD KILLED A MAN.

According to the statements of John Farach, a photographer, of No. 31 Myrtle-ave., Brooklyn, the mystery of the death of his brother, Carmel Farach, near Stapleton, S. I., on April 5, 1883, has been cleared up. The dead man was found with a stab wound in his chest, penetrating to his back, evidently made with a sword cane which lay near him, with the blade drawn; his money, of which he is supposed to have had about $400 and his watch and chain were gone. The dead man's brother-in-law, Antonio Ferconio had been with him the previous day and was suspected of the murder, but no proof was forthcoming, and a verdict of suicide was rendered. Ferconio, who had been arrested, was released and disappeared. Last week a mutual friend stated to John Farach that Ferconio had returned and wanted to confess to having killed his brother and seek forgiveness. He claimed that they had a duel to settle a quarrel and used the sword canes that they carried as weapons. An unlucky thrust of Ferconio's had killed his opponent. After his release from custody he travelled in many cities, but found that ill-fortune attended him and he determined to return and confess to the friends of the man he had slain. A meeting was arranged between Farach and Ferconio on Saturday night and the latter expressed great sorrow for his act, but protested that it was an affair of honor. Farach accepted his statements and forgave him, but made it a condition that he would not live in Brooklyn.

BADLY BITTEN BY A STRANGE CAT.

Annie Leadbetter, the three-year-old daughter of William H. Leadbetter, of No. 211 Bridge-st., Brooklyn, was playing on the sidewalk in front of her home on Saturday night when she was suddenly attacked by a large cat, which came running up the street. The cat bit the bare leg of the little girl several times before the child's screams called assistance and the ferocious animal was driven off. It was found that the right leg had been scratched and bitten three times severely. Her injuries were dressed by a physician, who thought that nothing serious would ensue. Mr. Leadbetter pursued the cat and killed it. It is not known whether the animal was hungry and was tempted to make a meal of the plump leg of the little girl or attacked her in a sudden paroxysm of rage. The cat had a lean and hungry look, and appeared to be of the homeless street variety.

HOME NEWS.

PROMINENT ARRIVALS.

Windsor Hotel—Prince Fushimi, Viscount Hidieata and Captain Monroki, of Japan; Col. Sir F. de Winton, of England; Patrick H. Kelly, of Minnesota, and Osmun Latrobe, of Baltimore.....*Fifth Avenue Hotel*—William Cassius Goodloe, of Kentucky.....*Hoffman House*—Judge J. F. Welborne, of Florida.....*Victoria Hotel*—Mme. Valda Cameron.....*Grand Central Hotel*—Ex-Congressman B. T. Biggs, of Delaware.....*Grand Hotel*—Paymaster F. H. Hinman, U. S. Navy.

WHAT IS GOING ON TO-DAY.

Reception to Dom Augusto and officers of the Brazilian frigate, Coney Island, evening.

New-York Morning Newspaper Yacht Club cruise through Long Island Sound.

Bay Ridge Tennis Club's Tournament, Bay Ridge.

Meeting of Purssell Company's creditors.

Summernight's festival of Adam Goss Post, G. A. R., Washington Park.

Ninth Ward Irish National League, No. 425 Hudson-st., evening.

Meeting of New-York Retail Grocers' Union, No. 213 East Twenty-third-st., 8 p. m.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Rose Wilson—Address the Rev. Willard Parsons, office of THE TRIBUNE.

A Washington Market fish-dealer has a soft-crab that weighs a pound. Bluefish and weakfish are still scarce.

Michael Deinlein, the truckman who ran over Miss Mary J. O'Haran in Park Row on Saturday, gave $500 bail yesterday at the Tombs Police Court.

The funeral of Francis H. Amidon was held at No. 10 West Forty-fifth-st. yesterday. The Rev. Dr. Rossiter conducted the services.

Charles C. Leathers, the alleged proprietor of the house in No. 39 West Twenty-seventh-st., known as the "Chess club," was arraigned before Justice Smith at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday. Oscar L. Saunders, a colored waiter, formerly employed by Leathers, said that he had made the complaint for revenge. Justice Smith held Leathers for trial, fixing bail at $300.

The horse Henry J. Johnson, of 398 Fifteenth-st., was driving on Saturday afternoon became unmanageable and ran away. At Sterling-place Mr. Johnson was thrown out and his head struck a tree, fracturing his skull. He died almost instantly. His son, age twelve, was uninjured. Mr. Johnson was a superintendent in a lubricating oil factory in New-York. He was forty-five years of age and left a wife and eleven children.

NEWS FROM THE SUBURBS.

KEEPING A MARRIAGE SECRET FOR WEEKS.

Jersey City society in the fashionable part of the Heights is agitated over the marriage of Walter W. Spadone and Miss Thirza Condit. Miss Condit is nineteen years old and the daughter of H. V. Condit, a well known lawyer of No. 1 Exchange place, Jersey City. She is a beautiful brunette and a general favorite in her circle of society. Young Mr. Spadone is three years older than his bride. He is the son of Amadee Spadone, one of the wealthiest men in the city. Mr. Condit's unpretentious but comfortable cottage adjoins Mr. Spadone's imposing mansion and the young people grew up together and were naturally thrown much into each other's company. As they attained the age of maturity Walker made no secret of his devotion to Miss Condit, and when it attracted his father's attention he made every effort to discourage the young man from marrying her. He had no objections to Miss Condit on the ground of respectability or standing in society, but he thought his son was too young to marry and he wanted the young man to see more of the world. If Walter was not less devoted after that he was more guarded in his attentions until his father sailed for Europe, a couple of months ago, when he threw off all restraint and pursued his suit with renewed fervor. In the early part of June Walter asked Mrs. Condit's permission to take Thirza to the country for a few weeks, but Mrs. Condit resolutely refused, saying that if they went off together without being married it would create a scandal. The young people said nothing, but they acted promptly. Proceeding to New-York they called upon the Rev. Mr. Underhill, of the Church of the Transfiguration, and he performed the ceremony which made them one. Mr. Underhill formerly lived in Jersey City, and knew them well. The marriage was kept a secret until a day or two ago when it leaked out and Mr. Condit insisted that a marriage notice should be published. The publication of the notice in one of the local papers, with the date of the marriage caused much comment among the friends of the young couple and the affair afforded ample food for gossip. The bride's parents are reconciled, but what Mr. Spadone will say or do about it is yet to be ascertained, as he has not yet returned from Europe. The bride is a niece of the junior partner in the firm of Acker, Merrall & Condit, of this city.

GOSSIP CAUSED BY A SECOND MARRIAGE.

It has transpired in Newark that the Rev. S. T. Graham, formerly pastor of the Hill Street Methodist Protestant Church and afterward pastor of the Church of the Messiah, in Newark, was married on July 14 in this city to Miss Eugenia Spence, of Newark. Mr. Graham while pastor of the Hill Street Church had a study fitted up in the church, where he spent the most of his time and received visitors. Objection was made when on several occasions the door of the study was found locked. At a meeting of the Church Society he was deposed and when his case came up on appeal before the General Council of the church the action of the congregation was confirmed. There was a secession of a number of members, who formed a new congregation under the name of the Church of the Messiah, with Mr. Graham as the pastor. In about a year dissensions arose in this congregation. Mr. Graham was accused of cruelty to his wife, who had him arrested, and also a servant girl for whom he had shown partiality. He was released and directed to abandon the ministry. His wife died soon afterward in the St. Barnabas Hospital. Among those who followed the pastor out of the Hill Street Church was Miss Spence, whose father was a trustee and was active in the proceedings against Mr. Graham. Miss Spence played the organ for the new congregation. Her actions caused much criticism and it was said that the couple were lovers. It appears that this relation continued after Mr. Graham quit the ministry and came to this city, where he engaged in business with the Acme Composition Company. The couple are living in Harlem.

STATEN ISLAND.

PORT RICHMOND.—Charles Overbaugh, age thirty-one, of No. 811 Greenwich-st., New-York, while crossing the Morning Star Road on Saturday night, was struck by an engine of the Rapid Transit Railroad and thrown under the side platform. He was severely wounded and was taken to the Smith Infirmary.

ALONG THE SOUND.

BRIDGEPORT.—The City Court has imposed a fine of $100 on W. W. Howell, a grocer, for selling butterine as butter.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR GOING TO ST. LOUIS.

At a recent meeting of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar and council officers of various commanderies of this jurisdiction it was resolved, in view of the success attending the pilgrimage of 1883 to San Francisco, again to organize a State battalion under the auspices of the Grand Commandery, with Captain General Theodore E. Hasselhurst in command, to attend the triennial conclave at St. Louis on September 21. The battalion will act as an escort to the grand officers of the State and to Sir Charles Roome, Acting Grand Master of Templars of the United States. These triennial conclaves are made the occasion of a general reunion of Sir Knights from all parts of the country, of renewing old acquaintances and forming new ones, and of passing a few days in fraternal intercourse. Grand Commander Peter Forrester requests the co-operation of all Knights of this State. Sir James McGee, of Columbian Commandery, who conducted the pilgrimage to San Francisco, has been put in charge of the arrangements for the New-York battalion.

The route selected is by way of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, the train to be a special one with palace cars and a dining-car. The battalion will leave this city on September 18, and will return on the 25th. The cost of the entire pilgrimage has been fixed at $60 for each Knight and lady, with half-fare for children; this including railroad fare, double berth in the sleeping-car, meals on the way, hotel accommodations at St. Louis, and transfer of baggage to and from the hotel. Tickets will be good for thirty days, to accommodate those who wish to extend their trip.

THE GROWING TRADE IN MUSSELS.

The business in mussels has become quite an important one. Consumers use them with more confidence than formerly when there was some doubt as to their wholesomeness. Trustworthy dealers in shellfish assert that they have never known bad results to follow when fresh and properly cooked. They are of a more delicate nature than oysters or clams and will not keep well beyond two days. A good many come from distant points on the Sound, but Canarsie and Rockaway give New-York its main supply. On some mornings as many as twenty wagon-loads arrive, and in the latter part of the week several small vessels add their cargoes. Many market men make a business of picking for restaurant and family trade, while a large number are daily taken for lunch-counters. A solid gallon is sold for $1. Other buyers prefer to buy them in the shell at the rate of $1 a bushel and cook them as they prefer. In France this shell-fish is highly prized and pains are taken to enlarge its growth by driving stakes into the mud for it to fasten to. Naturally it clings to the rocks. In this country mussels are mainly prepared for the table by pickling. The French make a fine relish by steaming them out of their shells, chopping up with a flavor of onion and then cooking in butter in a covered pan.

FORGIVEN AFTER THEY HAD ELOPED.

Much surprise has been created in the part of Brooklyn where she is known by the announcement that Miss Lucilla D. Mundell, the eldest daughter of William A. Mundell, a well-known architect of that city, had eloped at Patchogue, L. I. Miss Mundell was spending the summer with her mother in that seaside resort and J. Edward Brownell, a clerk, whose suit her parents had failed to favor in Brooklyn, followed her thither. Their meeting not being favored by Mrs. Mundell, early this month Mr. Brownell persuaded the girl to elope and they were married by the Rev. Barnabas Reeve. After the ceremony they returned to the cottage where Mrs. Mundell was staying, but she refused to receive them at first and they went to Bellport. In order to prevent gossip, however, two days later the mother changed her mind and the newly married couple are now with her at Patchogue.

GUSTAV AMBERG'S ACQUISITIONS.

Gustav Amberg, the manager of the Thalia Theatre, writes from Europe that he has engaged for the Thalia Opera Company next season several well-known artists. Among them are Herr Friese, jr., a noted comedian; Herr Felix Schelle, a tenor, and Frl. Von Varndel, a clever young soubrette. These additions will tend to strengthen the old company materially.

THE MAIL SERVICE TO PERU.

MERCHANTS COMPELLED TO MAKE PRIVATE ARRANGEMENTS—A TELL-TALE ENVELOPE.

Postmaster Pearson recently stated that he had received no complaints from any large houses transacting business along the Western coast of South America regarding the transmission of their mail matter. For some months these merchants took advantage of the facilities provided by the Post-Office Department supposing that the change of route from the Pacific Mail to "via New-Orleans" or "via Kingston" would not make a difference of more than three or four days. They soon learned, however, through their correspondents in South America that their letters arrived from ten days to two months later than goods dispatched on Pacific Mail steamers from this port, and made private arrangements at a greatly increased expense by which their mail matter could have as early delivery as their merchandise.

Daniel H. Davis of No. 19 South William-st., representing Davis Brothers, of Lima, Peru, yesterday showed an envelope which had contained a letter to his house in Peru and which is ample testimony of the inefficiency of the mail service between New-York and that country. The postmark on the envelope indicates that it was received at the New-York Post Office April 13, and as the foreign mail post office schedule had announced that the steamer Foxhall, sailing from New-Orleans, would transport all mail received on that date it was marked "via New-Orleans." The letter reached New-Orleans April 16. On April 19 it was returned to New-York, where it remained in the Post Office until the next mail steamer from this port for South American points, and finally reached Lima on May 26, occupying forty-three days in travelling a distance ordinarily covered in twenty days. Mr. Davis brought the matter to the attention of Postmaster Pearson, by whom he was informed that "owing to quarantine regulations the steamship Foxhall had in the meantime discontinued her trips from that port to Colon, thus necessitating the return of your letter, with other correspondence similarly addressed, to this office for dispatch via Kingston, Jamaica." "Luckily the envelope merely contained tissue copies of letters dispatched by a private means," said Mr. Davis yesterday; "but this is only one instance of many. On one occasion I had worked late into the night to prepare my mail for a steamer of one of the fruit lines by which the mails were advertised to be sent the following day. The next morning I learned upon scanning the post office schedule that the sailing of that steamer had been indefinitely postponed. After the usual red tape process I was permitted to withdraw my letters and sent them in another way. Most of the mails for Southern Pacific ports are shipped from here to Jamaica by steamers of the Atlas or Wessell lines, the latter of which is very irregular in its sailings, and the passage consumes about seven days. At Jamaica the bags are held over from one to fifteen days to await the touching at that port of a vessel of the Royal Mail or some other of the foreign lines stopping there en route to Colon. Thus all the important mail matter destined to the thirty-eight ports between Panama and Valparaiso touched by the steamers of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company is left for an indefinite period of time at Jamaica to trust to the arrival sooner or later of some foreign vessel to give it another lift. I have no interest in the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, but I think, for the preservation of the commerce of South America with this country, which has been so much courted, that the Postmaster-General should give the Pacific Mail people a fair compensation for carrying the mails, and that a law should be passed compelling that company to carry them. At present our mail is confided to private hands to be carried to Panama and it is there posted to its destination."

Michael Grace, of W. R. Grace & Co., said that his firm had long since given up as hopeless the making of complaints regarding the mail service to the South Pacific coast and had started a little mail route of their own. Their letters are enclosed in a private bag and intrusted to the care of a passenger on a Pacific mail steamer or a private messenger and posted at Panama.

Joseph Agostini, of No. 20 Beaver-st., sends his mail by Wells, Fargo & Co.'s express to Panama, as do De Castro & Co., of No. 54 William-st. The average cost of transmission in this way is about 30 cents a letter as against 5 cents' postage from New-York. De Castro & Co. complain that the delay in the transmission of their letters when they used the mails caused considerable loss to them owing to the strict regulations in vogue in South American custom houses. Because the invoices were not on hand when the goods arrived the custom authorities placed valuations on them of from 10 to 20 per cent in excess of their actual value and the consignees held the consignors responsible for the difference.

Postmaster Pearson said that the fact that merchants were sending their correspondence from this port by express and private messengers was news to him. He had not received more than half a dozen complaints regarding the South American service and these he had forwarded to Washington.

THE SEASON FOR BERRIES.

STRAWBERRIES NOT SO GOOD AS LAST YEAR—OTHER KINDS IMPROVED BY WARM WEATHER.

The epicurean whose delicate palate is tickled with that eatable of National fame called strawberry shortcake has heard with dismay the edict go forth that the season is at an end. He has had every opportunity to satiate his appetite this year if the cheapness of the fruit from which it is made was any object to him. He must now satisfy his cravings with raspberry shortcake, by no means the equal of its predecessor, or pay the high prices charged for hot-house fruits at fashionable restaurants. A dealer in Washington Market said yesterday:

"There are still a few strawberries in the market, but they are late varieties, and were raised for the table of the wealthy who can afford costly luxuries. Strawberries, as a general thing, were not as good this year as they were last. The weather was too cold up to the time when the crop began to ripen, and most of the berries were picked before they should have been to be really good. The first strawberries of the season came from the hot-beds of Delaware and they were followed by the regular garden crop. New-Jersey came into line next, leaving to New-York the honor of furnishing the last of the season. The strawberry crop had hardly begun to wane when black and red raspberries and blackberries began to ripen. They are much better in quality than were the strawberries, as the weather became piping hot in time to help them. In quantity there is all one could wish for and as a natural consequence the fruit is much cheaper this year than it was last. Black and red raspberries grow by acres in various parts of the country and especially in New-York and the New-England States. These berries are now pouring into the city by car-loads, and the market is flooded with them."

"Huckleberries are also plentiful this year but I hardly think they are as good as they have been in former years. The huckleberry, red and black raspberry and blackberry crops come in about the same time each year, and the season ends, usually, about the last of the first week or the middle of the second week in August. It is seldom that fruit of this kind is allowed to spoil, as the canners buy up the surplus, oftentimes at a loss to the grower on the original cost of getting the fruit to the market, but always in such large quantities that the commission merchants and growers are willing to sell at a considerable discount from the original selling price. Cherries and currants are also cheap this year and in many parts of the State where they are grown for market they are decaying on the trees and bushes. Watermelons are selling at a loss. Go down to the water side when the scows from the Southern States come in and see the dealers buy big luscious fellows at from five cents to eight cents each."

ARRANGEMENTS FOR MR. HAWKINS'S FUNERAL.

The body of Dexter A. Hawkins, who died in New-London on Saturday, was brought to the city yesterday morning and left temporarily in an undertaker's shop until arrangements were made for the funeral. Mrs. Hawkins, her two daughters and Eugene D. Hawkins arrived in the city early in the day. They did not go to their house in West Thirty-fourth-st., but took rooms at the Park Avenue Hotel. The house was open yesterday in charge of the housekeeper, and a number of the friends of Mr. Hawkins called. The funeral will take place at 11 a. m. to-morrow in the Church of the Messiah.

SIX YOUNG MEN FOUND IN AN OPIUM DEN.

Half a dozen young men were arraigned in the Tombs Police Court yesterday for being found in an opium den at No. 5 Mulberry-st., kept by Lee You, who was also captured. The raid was made on Saturday by Captain McCullagh and two officers. The joint was in a rear room on the sixth floor, and the door was bolted and barred. Officer McMahon got in by dropping on the fire-escape from the roof. The young men who were smoking or preparing to do so gave their names as follows: Henry Clark, printer, No. 48 Concord-st., Brooklyn; Joseph Allen, bartender, No. 139 West One-hundred-and-thirty-ninth-st.; George Adams, canvasser, No. 24 Cornelia-st.; Henry Johnson, clerk, No. 148 West Forty-eighth-st., Frank Baker, clerk, No. 26 Clay-st., Greenpoint, and Frank Norton, clerk, No. 147 West Fifty-third-st. Johnson, Norton and Allen had secured bail in $300 each, and the rest were held, as was also Lee You, who is only twenty-one years old. A complete layout, embracing four pipes and all the necessary equipments for opium smoking, was displayed in the court-room. One of the prisoners is said to be a reporter, who went to the joint for "points."

CALICO WRAPPERS AT EUCHRE PARTIES.

Ben: Perley Poore in The Albany Journal.

Some of the ladies who are keep here in attendance on the Congressional lords have organized a series of euchre parties, at which each one is pledged to appear wearing a plain calico wrapper, with no jewelry, and carrying a large palm-leaf fan. The gentlemen are allowed to play at the tables without their coats, which adds to the cool appearance of the game.

A FEMALE CAB DRIVER.

From The London Globe.

A tall, fashionably attired young woman, who gave the name of Maud Leigh Fielding Cane, and who was described as of no occupation, and as residing in St. George's Square, was charged at the Marlborough Street Police Court yesterday with being drunk and illegally acting as the driver of a hackney carriage in Crown-st., Soho. Police-constable Goddard, 215 C, said that about three o'clock yesterday morning his attention was drawn to the prisoner, who was driving a hansom cab. He stopped it and asked if she had a license or a badge, to which she replied in the negative. She also said that she did not know where the licensed driver was, and would not get off the box when asked, so she had to be taken down, when it was discovered that she was drunk. She did not appear to be plying for hire. In cross-examination by Mr. B. E. Abrahams, for the defence, the witness said that the prisoner came into collision with another hackney carriage. She was wearing a man's tall hat, and at first he could not tell whether she was a lady or a gentleman. The proprietor of the cab was in court, and the driver was charged at Bow Street with being drunk during his employment. Mr. Abrahams, in defence, said that the prisoner was extremely fond of driving horses, and on Thursday a friend of hers asked her to drive him home. She foolishly assented, and was on her way back to her own house when she was arrested. She desired him to express her regret at having behaved so foolishly. Mr. Mansfield said such freaks were very foolish indeed, and must be stopped. The prisoner must pay a fine of 40s., or go to prison for a month.

MISS TERRY'S KNOWING DOG.

From The American Register (Paris).

Miss Ellen Terry is reported to have a wonderful dog. She holds in her hands two biscuits, and calls one Clito and the other Faust. The bow-wow eats the Faust and leaves the Clito.

CIVILIZING PERSIA.

Teheran Correspondence Pall Mall Gazette.

The wave of civilization is gradually sweeping over Persia, and soon the Persian, of the capital at least, will more resemble the Levantine of Constantinople, or rather Pera, than the hospitable and amusing bigot that he was a very few years ago. When the Shah first went to England, although Persia boasted a Lord High Admiral or Derya Beg (lit. Lord of the Sea), her fleet consisted of one poor hundred-ton paddle yacht, which generally lay off Baku, on the Caspian. So ill found was she that when the King of Kings started in a Russian steamer it was found impossible to put her engines in motion; and her commander, a grandee in a shawl coat and big black beard, trembled lest the Persian universal remedy of stick should be applied to his reluctant soles. But things are changed; now there is a Persian fleet. The steamship Persepolis is at anchor off Bushire, in the Persian Gulf, and the steamship Susa, a small river steamer, is lying off Mohammerah. The German crew of the Persepolis all left her on January 1 and returned to Hamburg. The captain and officers, all Germans, remained, and are busily engaging and drilling a crew of Arab sailors, Persian subjects picked up in the Gulf. The Shah paid rather dearly for the two steamers, and they do no work. Of course they are of no use whatever, save to create complications in the Gulf. They cost £3,500 a year to keep up. Still there is this fleet, and the Persepolis is a fine vessel, carrying four Krupp guns.

The Russian element in Teheran is very strong. The "unclean beast" was long tabooed in Persia, save in the stables of the great, where one was generally kept nominally because "his breath was good for the horses," really to turn the litter with his busy snout. These solitary pigs never left the stable so long as a horse was in it. They were of the wild breed, caught young, and showed intense affection for the horses. When all the horses left "piggy" turned out too, and would march at times several hundred miles with the friends of his infancy. Now, however, genuine porkers may be seen about some of the streets of Teheran running loose and scavenging just as they do in the Russian villages.

Numerous Europeans have visited the Persian capital lately, probably attracted by possible complications. Then a sewing-machine company has set up a depot with many machines. The company presented a magnificent plated machine to the Shah, but as a seamstress works here for fivepence a day and feeds herself, sewing machines are not perhaps much wanted as yet. Many civilians and commercial men have passed through; but as there is no real way to recover debts in Persia, these latter will mostly have their labor for their pains. Consuls, not Armenian or Persian agents, are what the English merchants want, and if they are notgratified; consequently trade with Persia, from England at least, is not large. On the other hand, a Russian or German trader finds no difficulty; his debts are recovered. The German Minister has certainly protected his subjects to some purpose, and portraits of the German Emperor and family, Bismarck, Moltke, etc., are seen everywhere. Even their statues are getting plentiful. Nearly every matchbox has the Prussian effigy on it. In fact, in the race for trade the Germans are running the Russians hard.

A young Frenchwoman has arrived who teaches music, giving piano lessons. The Naib-u-sultaneh, the King's third son, has also his pianiste. The case of the Jews in Persia, too, seems likely to be bettered; a Hebrew dentist has arrived, a physician, and a chemist; Dr. Albu, also Jew, is now professor of medicine at the Royal College.

But the most striking innovation is the introduction of the theatre. There is now a real live actress in Teheran. It is true that she is the wife of a German clockmaker, and that she does not know a word of Persian; but she played in a Persian piece, by a Persian author—save the mark! He did not tell the Persians that his drama was "L'Ourset le Pacha" of Scribe, well known on the English stage, having been previously translated, adapted, or stolen by us years ago. The artiste learned the part by heart quite mechanically. The acting was beneath contempt. Still the lady has the honor of being the first actress seen on the Persian boards. Women's parts in Persian plays are sustained by boys. After the great effort of the evening, some amateurs among the telegraph staff gave a negro entertainment which lasted six minutes. The whole performance took only forty-five minutes. The seats were five and ten shillings each, boxes £2. There were four performances for the nominal benefit of the poor of Teheran. Total receipts, £100; but the expenses were £280, and the French bandmaster who started the matter was out of pocket the difference. Now the Persians say, "Where is the money for the poor?" The Shah was present incognito at the second representation. It is said he was amused. He sat hidden from the audience behind a window; in the middle of the performance he broke one of the window panes so as to be able to see and hear better.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises. 4:47 | Sets. 7:17 | Moon rises. 0:31 | Moon's age. 25

HIGH WATER.

A.M.—Sandy Hook.	2:46	Gov. Isl'd.	2:47
P.M.—Sandy Hook.	3:22	Gov. Isl'd.	3:39
Hell Gate.	4:36		
Hell Gate.	5:21		

SHIPPING NEWS.

PORT OF NEW-YORK.....SUNDAY, JULY 25, 1886

ARRIVED.

Steamer Umbria (Br), McMickan, Liverpool July 17, Queenstown 18, with mdse and passengers to Vernon H Brown & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 14 a m.

Steamer Critic (Br), Lord, Leith July 6, Middlesboro 8 and Ijundee 9, with mdse and passengers to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 3.30 p m.

Steamer Broomhaugh (Br), Anderson, Newcastle 15 days, with mdse to order; vessel to G A & E Meyer.

Steamer City of Para, Henderson, Aspinwall 8 days, with mdse and passengers to Pacific Mail SS Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3.40 p m.

Steamer Muriel (Br), Locke, Trinidad July 8, Barbadoes 9, St Lucia 11, Martinique 11, Dominica 13, Antigua 15, Montserrat 16, St Kitts 7 days, with mdse and passengers to A E Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10.30 a m.

Steamer Flamborough (Br), Fraser, Bermuda 3 days, with mdse and passengers to A E Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5 p m.

Steamer Chattahoochee, Catherine, Savannah 2 days, with mdse and passengers to Henry Yonge, jr.

Steamer Wyanoke, Hulphers, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion SS Co.

Steamer Seneca, Walker, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion SS Co.

Steamer Glaucus, Berry, Boston, with mdse to H F Dimock.

Schr Seth M Todd, Clark, St Margaret's Bay, NS, 10 days, with lath to Boardman & Small; vessel to F H Smith & Co.

SUNSET—Wind at Sandy Hook, light, SSW; fair. At City Island, light, SW; clear.

Arrived yesterday—

Steamer Bernard Hall (Br), Alexander, Aspinwall, with mdse to H J Cortis.

Bark Alice M Claridge (of Windsor, NS), Lockhart, Amsterdam 44 days, with mdse to order; vessel to J F Whitney & Co.

Bark Belmont, Perkins, Havana 12 days, with sugar to order; vessel to master.

SAILED.

Steamers Greece, for London.

Barks Royal Alice, for Batavia, Java; Conquest, St Johns, PR.

Brig Mary Gibbs, for Cienfuegos.

BELOW.

Bark Nellie E Rumball, Rumball, Sagua via Delaware Breakwater, with sugar.

THE MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

FOREIGN PORTS.

LIVERPOOL, July 24—Sailed, steamer Kansas (Br), Gleig, for Boston.

QUEENSTOWN, July 25—Sailed, steamer Arizona (Br), Brooks, from Liverpool hence for New-York.

Also sailed, steamer Aurania (Br), Hains, from Liverpool hence for New-York.

PLYMOUTH, July 25—Arrived, steamer Rugia (Ger), Albers, from New-York on her way to Hamburg and proceeded).

SOUTHAMPTON, July 25—Arrived, steamer Fulda (Ger), Ringk, from New-York July 17 on her way to Bremen (and proceeded).

ANTWERP, July 24—Arrived, steamer Hermann (Belg), Meyer, from New-York.

Sailed, steamer Pennland (Belg), Weyer, for New-York.

AMSTERDAM, July 25—Arrived, steamer Schiedam (Dtch), Bakker, from New-York.

ROTTERDAM, July 24—Sailed, steamer P Caland (Dtch), Boujer, for New-York.

HAVANA, July 24—Sailed, steamer City of Alexandria, Rettig, from Mexican ports hence for New-York.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 24—Sailed, steamer Santiago, Colton, for New-York via Nassau.

ST KITTS, July 23—Arrived, steamer Trinidad (Br), Fraser, from New-York on her way to Barbadoes.

OUTGOING STEAMERS.

TUESDAY, JULY 27.

Vessel.	Line.	For	Mails close.	Vessel sails.
Alaska,	Guion,	Liverpool	11 a m	1:30 p m
WEDNESDAY, JULY 28.