The Sun.

SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1882.

Amusements To-day.

Bijou Opera House—Patience. Matinee.
Haverly's 14th St. Theatre—One of the Finest. Matinee.
Metropolitan Alcazar—The Merry War.
Madison Square Theatre—Esmeralda. Matinee.

So grotesque or horrible is much of the news daily sent in from and about Egypt that we need not be surprised at the report of ARABI Pasha's desire to throw away his sword and enter a monastery with the pay of a Colonel. If the Egyptian campaign were to end in this way it would deserve to be called a "merry war," had it not been for the destruction of Alexandria. According to Lord GRANVILLE, the British functionaries have had "informal communications" with ARABI Pasha, but they were not such as to justify a stoppage of the warlike preparations of Great Britain. While waiting for developments, the British forces are not inactive, and a strong expedition was to set out last night to seize a position within two miles of ARABI Pasha's camp. Admiral SEYMOUR continues to show great deference to the Khedive, who, in turn, shows his readiness to do anything to suit his British keepers. The Admiral asked the Khedive what he should do about the menacing forts at Aboukir; the Khedive at once ordered the commander of the forts to return to loyalty, and notified the Admiral that, if the commander did not obey the order, the Admiral could act at his discretion.

Temperance Politics.

The prediction is confidently made that the prohibition triumph in Iowa will have a disastrous effect upon the Republican party in that State. The number of German voters is much larger than is generally supposed. The total voting population is 413,633. Of this number 50,500 are natives of Germany and German-speaking countries, like Austria and Switzerland; and it is estimated that 5,000 of those born here are sons of the naturalized Germans, and likely to think and feel, upon such a question as that of prohibition, in accord with their fathers. Not less than half, and probably three-fifths of these 55,000 voters are said to have cast their ballots heretofore for Republican candidates. Deduct these from the Republican vote, and they would destroy the majorities of 40,000 that Iowa has been accustomed to roll up.

The other foreign-born voters must also be taken into consideration. Altogether the foreign-born is very nearly one-third of the whole vote of the State, and, combined with that of the descendants of foreign-born voters, is probably more than a third. Many of these have voted the Republican ticket heretofore, and it is more than probable that not so many will do it hereafter.

An effort has been made by the prohibitionists in the West to draw the Germans into their ranks by arguments and considerations directed specially to them. The danger of alienating these voters from the Republican party has evidently been appreciated. But the effort to make prohibition converts of them has naturally been abortive. The German cannot be made to believe that beer and wine cause intemperance. On the contrary, he regards them as promoters of true temperance by furnishing lighter substitutes for the stronger liquors. He could probably be persuaded to favor the prohibition of the sale of distilled alcoholic liquor; but that was already prohibited in Iowa, where the effect of the new constitutional amendment is only to make unlawful the sale of beer and wine, which previously were sanctioned by law.

An Age of Progress.

Telephoning and telegraphing are achievements of this age, but progress in science is by no means the only direction in which we may be proud of our advances. Within the last few years, and especially within the year 1882, such startling changes have been made in several modes of motion as to make the present ways of doing things bear the same relation to the performances of ten or twenty years ago that the telegraph would bear to the mail coach.

The trotting horse, which it was thought would show to the best advantage by himself in single harness, has been hitched by the side of another horse and developed unthought-of capabilities in that way of going. At first, speed in double harness was attained when one of the horses was a runner; and believers in fast team trotting have for a long time pointed as an argument for their views to the memorable race when Dexter, with all the determination of his indomitable spirit, struggled in vain to get past Ethan Allen, a horse of far inferior powers, but whirled along by a running horse beside him. Then, a few weeks ago, Edward and Swiveller, by trotting a mile together in 2:16¼, showed that the present ideas of team trotting must be stretched far in advance of where they were lately resting. As yet there have been very few fast teams put together, and the possible record for such a natural and phenomenal trotter as Rarus, together with such a horse as Phil Thompson promises to be, may be anywhere, perhaps below the record of Maud S.

But the two-horse team is not the only style of team that has lately revolutionized the ideas of people who thought they knew all about such things. On Tuesday last, at Cleveland, Mr. GORDON, the owner of Clingstone, a horse which, in the judgment of some, threatens the supremacy of Maud S., let his four-in-hand trot a mile at speed, and the time was 2:48. Then again on Thursday the leaders of this quartet, harnessed as a tandem, showed a mile in 2:40¼. In these last styles of travelling we should not count on much further improvement. The production of such a four-in-hand requires an uncommon combination. First, you must have the horses honest and speedy, and then their owner must possess the desire to shine in a direction comparatively useless and unsportsmanlike. No doubt in several private stables in New York four horses could be put together capable of beating 2:48, but there is no new principle to be demonstrated by a fast four-in-hand, and it is only the struggle for the curious and the eccentric that can cause such innovations. If the late lamented JAMES FISK were here alive, enlightened by the recent developments in double trotting, we might look for a four-in-hand or a six-in-hand fit to beat a locomotive; but this sort of trotting is not likely to be pushed forward to any great extent, on account of the rarity of such peculiar ambitions, and because really there is nothing in it.

Four horses are only properly harnessed together to draw heavy loads, and with a heavy load speed is out of the question. Two fast trotters harnessed abreast to a light wagon can furnish glorious sport for a youthful and enthusiastic spirit, or for the tired man of affairs, whose strained and exhausted faculties need that peculiar exhilaration which can be alone found in a fast and furious brush on the road. But driving in coaches and with tandems is better adapted for people of a sedate and meditative nature or of unburdened ways of life, to whom the regular and steady tramp of the richly harnessed coach horses is vastly more agreeable music than the hail-like foot beats of the trotter. Besides, four courageous and fleet-footed animals should no more be hampered by the weight of a heavy, lumbering coach, than should a group of airy and enthusiastic waltzers be forced to move through their favorite steps to the slow and stately measure of the minuet. Four-in-hand trotting is uninteresting and undesirable, but team trotting is both interesting and useful, and capable of being brought to a point of much greater perfection than it has yet attained. Let us have more of the one and no more of the other.

The Repudiators in Virginia.

It is only natural that MAHONE and his followers, after repudiating the honest debt of Virginia, contracted and expended for improvements before the war, should try to set aside every other honorable obligation.

After the passage of the RIDDLEBERGER act, which wiped out one-third of the debt and deprived the remaining portion of a part of its value, a law was passed directing the State Treasurer and the First and Second Auditors to make a contract for engraving the bonds thus authorized.

It appears that MAHONE, on his own account and in consideration of material aid given him last fall, had promised this work to a certain bank note company. When the time came for awarding the contract, there was a lively struggle between the company favored by MAHONE and a rival establishment, which resulted in a violent personal collision between the Treasurer and the First Auditor, as advocates of the opposing interests. Finally, the rival company, much to the indignation of MAHONE, got the contract by the votes of DYSON, Treasurer, and KENELY, Second Auditor, against ALLEN, First Auditor. Inquiry was made as to the responsibility of the company, and the report was satisfactory. The contract was formally made in accordance with law, and the work on the plates proceeded.

But MAHONE never relaxed his opposition to this legal contract, and never ceased, in spite of its binding character, to urge the substitution of his original job. He has now succeeded in annulling the agreement under false pretences. He cares nothing for the additional cost imposed, or for the new dishonor inflicted on the State.

It may be assumed that the coalitionists who broke faith with the public creditors by cutting off a third of the debt, will not hesitate, if they should succeed in putting the RIDDLEBERGER bonds on the market by finding credulous buyers, to repudiate this debt of their own creation hereafter. The whole movement in Virginia has been a gambling game in politics, with marked cards in the sleeves of the principals.

We warn capitalists and investors to beware of this Heathen Chinee and his associates. Nothing is more probable than that the tricksters who have twice publicly cheated their creditors will jump at the first chance to cheat again. The RIDDLEBERGER bonds go to market with the brand of repudiation stamped upon them, and even the engraved paper upon which the false promises are issued will be the witness and evidence of a broken contract.

No Administration can survive the disgrace of an alliance with a party like this. President ARTHUR may yet discover that he cannot afford to shoulder MAHONE and repudiation.

No Reduction of Taxes.

We observe with great interest that there are conspicuous Republican journals which do not approve of the conduct of their party in Congress with regard to matters of taxation. "There are many indications," says the *New York Times*, "that the tariff question will decide a considerable number of elections this fall, and that the calculations of those who have sought to evade their responsibility in regard to it will miscarry."

This means, of course, that various members of Congress who have failed to do their duty in alleviating the burdens of taxation, will be punished for their fault by being beaten in the election. We sincerely trust that this may be so; for no set of public men were ever more deserving of retribution than those Congressmen. Yet we cannot think that the tariff question will play that exclusive part in the contest which the *Times* appears to anticipate. The people, and especially the working people, feel that their burdens are too heavy to be borne, and they are not disposed to discriminate too closely whether they are imposed in the shape of Custom House duties upon foreign goods or whether they are imposed in the shape of internal taxes upon domestic productions.

But, anyway, let justice be inflicted on all corrupt and faithless Congressmen, whether Republicans or Democrats.

Newspaper Comment on Trials in Court.

One of the counsel for the prosecution in the Star route cases executed a brilliant achievement day before yesterday. He told the world, which otherwise never would have known it, that one of the witnesses for the Government had been called a liar, and another a muddle-head, by a journal of local circulation in Washington. If the articles to which he referred were intended to influence the jury, as Mr. MERRICK supposed, he took the surest possible course to bring them to the attention of every juror.

The absurdity of the proceeding becomes still plainer when we consider that after moving the Court for an order to show cause why the owners of the offending journal should not be punished for contempt, and after a colloquy in which the counsel for the defence made fun of him, Mr. MERRICK said he did not want any action upon his motion at present. Why, then, did he make it?

The Judge seems also to look upon the press with a jaundiced eye. It appeared impossible, said Mr. Justice WYLIE, to have a fair trial in this country anyway, because of the newspapers. Does he know of any country where they have fairer trials? Is it just or truthful to condemn the entire press of the United States because a few journals overstep the line of proper comment and criticism on a matter of general public interest? We think not. We do not denounce the whole Federal judiciary because its bench has sometimes been disgraced by bad men.

No one who has carefully considered the subject can doubt that the function of the press as a critic of the courts is most useful. By the press we do not mean newspapers which are owned and conducted by stock jobbers or post office contractors as auxiliary engines to their financial business. These purely personal organs are readily detected by the public and cannot permanently exert any considerable influence on popular opinion. But the voice of the independent journals, edited by men of brains who have the public welfare at heart, can convey, and often has conveyed, valuable and salutary lessons to the judiciary.

Of course, no properly conducted newspaper will endeavor to influence a jury to act except as the evidence before them may demand, nor will such a journal seek to intimidate parties or witnesses. But Judges are not above criticism. If a Judge is apparently inconsistent in his rulings upon questions of law, shall not attention be called to the fact? The presence of a vacillating Judge on the bench, who does not know his own mind for half an hour running, would certainly be a matter of general interest. If he is irritable or variable in temperament or manner, and seems to be all on one side today and all on the other to-morrow, are editors to be punished for contempt of court because they speak of it? Not in this country, we venture to predict.

Mr. Justice WYLIE would do well to revise his sweeping condemnation of the press. Perhaps he may do this the more readily when he remembers that all the distinction he now enjoys is chiefly due to the press.

Judge Haight's Decision.

The Attorney-General's application for a mandamus to compel the New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company to receive and transport freight more rapidly than that corporation has received and transported it since the beginning of the freight handlers' strike, was denied by the Supreme Court yesterday. Mr. Justice HAIGHT filed a clear and well-written opinion, which has at least one merit aside from any estimate of its legal correctness. There is no evasion or attempt to avoid responsibility. The questions presented by the motion are squarely decided.

Judge HAIGHT makes a distinction between the purely public functions of a railroad corporation, which it can exercise only as the agent of the State, and its functions as a common carrier, which, as he says, do not emanate from the Government at all. To build a railroad, to maintain it, to operate it for public use in the conveyance of passengers and goods, are rights which the State has conferred upon the respondent company. They constitute its franchise. The people of the State in their sovereign capacity have granted this franchise, and may compel the corporation to exercise it, in a proper case, by writ of mandamus issued out of the courts upon the application of the Attorney-General.

But the right of the people of the State to control the action of railway companies by mandamus is confined to those functions which are distinctly governmental in their origin. As we understand Judge HAIGHT's decision, it is that mandamus lies to compel a railroad company to do anything which it has undertaken to do under the grant or authority of the State, and which it would have no right to do except for such grant or authority. But he proceeds to show that its obligations as a common carrier arise independently of its charter. "Every citizen," he says, "without grant or license, has the right to carry persons or property from point to point within the State upon such terms or for such compensation as may be agreed upon." And the remedies provided by law for the recovery of any damages which may result from the fault or negligence of common carriers are declared to be ample without recourse to the proceeding by mandamus.

These views of the law are supported by the citation of precedents which seem fairly to sustain the conclusion of the Court that redress for the wrongs sought to be remedied cannot be obtained in this way, but must be had in suits for damages by those who have suffered from the unlawful action of the railroad companies.

Although this decision is in favor of the corporations, we find nothing in Judge HAIGHT's language or conduct to indicate any undue regard for corporate power. Every workingman will sympathize with his sentiments when he says:

> "It is the duty of the Court to guard and protect to the uttermost every right of the poor man who is compelled to support himself and family by manual labor, and when an opportunity presents itself and in a proper case this Court will not be slow to act in his behalf. But in this proceeding it is powerless to aid him."

These words have the right ring at all events.

Poland.

Mr. LUKE P. POLAND of Vermont has finally got himself nominated for member of Congress from the Second District; and, so far as now appears, his election is certain.

For eight years Mr. POLAND has been excluded from Congress by the people of his district, although he has repeatedly endeavored to obtain their suffrages. He possesses a good deal of talent; but during a long service in the House of Representatives he gained the very unenviable reputation of a man not only ready to justify any corruption in his party, but corrupt and dishonest himself. He defended the Credit Mobilier villainy; he was prominent in the salary grab; and he bore a conspicuous part in the attempt to procure Federal legislation to overawe and shackle the free press. He is also known as a tricky legislator. On one occasion he brought in at the end of the session a bill for the revision of the laws, which he solemnly affirmed contained no new matter, and which was passed accordingly; and yet when it came to be printed, it was found to contain new provisions of a very important character which Mr. POLAND had inserted for the benefit of certain manufacturers!

We cannot congratulate the Republican party on the prospect of Mr. POLAND's return to Congress. It is not likely that he will do anything except to help the party along in that amazing race of prodigality and extravagance in which it is now involved.

Another printing job was accomplished in the House the other day, in the adoption of a resolution appropriating $10,000 for the preparation of a classified analytical and descriptive catalogue of all the books published by the authority of Congress since 1876. It is probable that $10,000 is only a small part of the appropriation that will be required for this purpose; some members thought that, with the printing, this work would be more likely to cost $100,000; and it is evident that since only half a dozen years are included in the catalogue at present proposed, it must be contemplated to continue the compilation and the publication in future years, thus adding it to the permanent burdens on the Treasury.

One of the most striking of the numerous tables issued by the Bureau of Statistics on the subject of immigration shows the decrease of late years, both absolutely and comparatively, in the arrivals from Ireland. In 1851 these had reached their greatest abundance, the number being 221,253. Thirty years later, in 1881, they had fallen to less than a third—to 70,909 in the greatest of all immigration years. In 1877 they had dropped to only 13,791, or to less than one in sixteen of the amount a quarter of a century before. In the two years 1851 and 1852 nearly 400,000 Irish landed in this country; but such heavy draughts on the population of the island at last had their effect, and the tremendous outflow fell off in quantity. Another fact of interest on this subject, much less generally known, is that during the last thirty years the immigration from England has as steadily increased as that from Ireland has fallen off. In 1851 the immigration from Ireland was more than 250 times as great as that from England; but in 1881 the English immigration was more than 5,000 larger than the Irish. In forty years our English immigration has increased from only 147 in a year to 76,547. Once more, while in the long period from 1820 to 1860 the Irish immigration was more than twice as great as that from all Great Britain and Ireland, for twenty years it was three times as great, ever since 1860 it has been much less than the immigration from the remainder of the British isles during each successive year, except 1880. That year it made up its average from the preceding one, when the immigration from Great Britain was nearly double that from Ireland. Finally, Irish immigration thirty years ago surpassed that from all countries combined; and last year it had fallen to less than one-tenth of the total, being smaller than even that from Norway and Sweden.

Congressmen who have been voting in favor of surveys for the Delaware and Chesapeake and the Hennepin canals, on the ground that in both these cases an express provision had been inserted declaring that the Government should not thereby be held to have authorized the construction of these canals, must be able to satisfy their consciences very easily. The cautionary provision means nothing. And why should the Treasury pay for surveys if private companies are afterward to construct the canals with their own money?

Foreshadowings of the adjournment of Congress have been frequent this week in the difficulties of procuring a quorum. Several important measures have been decided by barely the number of members sufficient to transact the public business. Occasionally all business has been stopped until the absentees could be collected and corralled. Such is dog days legislation.

Unlike tornadoes and hailstorms, which, so far as we yet know, cannot be prevented by human efforts, great forest fires, like those now raging in Michigan, are, to a large extent at least, preventable. Among their causes are sparks from a locomotive falling in the parched grass covering waste places, or in the dry undergrowth of a forest, ignited wadding from some careless sportsman's gun, a neglected brush fire, and so on. Dead grass and leaves are like tinder in a season of drought, and the slightest carelessness with fire may result in a conflagration which the opening of the floodgates of the sky, or the lack of something more to consume, alone can arrest. Those who live where forest fires frequently occur ought to understand this better than anybody else, and yet we see such fires recurring year after year in the same regions. The remark is commonly heard that man has made fire and steam and lightning his slaves, to do his bidding and run errands for him over the earth; but conflagrations in which millions are licked up in an hour, boiler explosions, and the terrific power of electricity when it slips its bonds, show that these so-called slaves cannot be trusted unless the master's eye is forever upon them.

One set of aspirants for the pugilistic championship, including the EGANS and ELLIOTTS, having been disposed of, another is coming to the front, headed by ex-Alderman DUNNE. This list includes a second terror from Troy, in the person of Mr. THOMAS KEARNS, while various other persons as yet unknown to fame are eager for a fighting record. It must not be imagined that all these are seeking the bubble reputation for its own sake. They have heard of the hard cash earned by SULLIVAN and WILSON, and look upon pugilism from its financial and industrial rather than its sentimental side.

It really begins to look like business when proposals are sought for the furnishing, erecting, and putting in order of the rope-driving machinery for operating the railway over the East River Bridge. After all, perhaps there are these now living who may cross to Brooklyn on the bridge.

It is alleged in the columns of the *Denver Tribune* that the ladies of Colorado are getting into the habit of smoking. At first "the girls of society began to puff timidly at the cigarette," but now it is not uncommon at social gatherings in that commonwealth to see "both sexes freely indulging in the delights of the fragrant Havana, on the sly."

We find nothing to object to in this Colorado practice, except the secrecy. If it is right for a man to smoke tobacco, it is also right for a woman to do the same thing. But why should there be any concealment or slyness about it? In years long vanished we have known ladies who could smoke with extraordinary grace, especially with a clay pipe; and we also remember a very pretty woman who used to go about her rooms in the morning attending to domestic duties with a cigarette between her rosy lips, and little curls of blue smoke waving in the air around her charming person. But this idea of smoking on the sly is repulsive. Let the Denver girls smoke openly, as becomes the free American citizen.

The promised cold wave seemed to have come at last yesterday afternoon when the western sky suddenly darkened, and a fierce wind whirled the dust into the air, half blinding those who were out of doors and alarming those within by the slamming of window shutters. The gale was soon over, but it was followed by a decided fall of temperature, and the great sweltering city breathed more freely. In an hour or so there was a partial reaction, the breeze failing and the heat returning. Upon the whole, however, the weather was more endurable than before, and it is likely that we shall soon have some comparatively comfortable weather.

Happy thought. The six days go-as-you-please walking match that begins next week is to be in Boston.

A crop of sham SULLIVANS is springing up, for so great is the public eagerness to see the fistic hero that tall, athletic swindlers can find popular homage and invitations to drink by playing SULLIVAN. A reporter not long since found himself pointed out as the Boston champion; but the most prolonged hoax was the one perpetrated the other day on the Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad, where a rumor that the renowned slugger was to pass by a certain train brought out crowds all along the road from Easton to Mauch Chunk. At Allentown, Catasauqua, Bethlehem, and Weissport the mill men gathered to do honor to the most famous of American millers. At one time the iron works were shut down, as the men had all flocked to the station. At each point the cheering throngs felt repaid for their trouble by the sight of a fine-looking man, who simply bowed his thanks. It was a passenger, who, hearing of the popular expectations, rather than disappoint them kindly volunteered to personate Mr. SULLIVAN in his absence. But, after all, playing SULLIVAN is a dangerous game for anybody who minds being suddenly knocked out by an indignant public on the discovery of his fraud.

It will be a striking evidence of the productiveness of this country if, in the face of the natural increase of our population and the extraordinary immigration, there is not a large decrease in our exports of breadstuffs and meat. We observe that the English journals are assuring English and Irish farmers that the cry of American competition is a thing of the past, and that henceforth the Americans will have all they can do to feed themselves, unless there are extremely bad harvests in Europe and an extra good one here, in which event high prices on the other side may induce shipments. The prices of beef were so nearly equal last month in this city and London that there was no profit in its exportation. We are told that we haven't got beef and mutton to spare, for there is only about half a sheep for every inhabitant here, and only one bullock for every four persons, while in England they have one sheep for each inhabitant and one bullock for every five persons. It is confidently predicted that foreign farmers, especially those in the United Kingdom, have a bright prospect before them, and that our producers are no longer to be feared. It will be a new and strange day for America when there isn't enough for Uncle Sam and something left over for John Bull.

THE TURNING POINT IN ARTHUR'S CAMPAIGN.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—While wiser men in Congress were showing a disposition to halt, certain desperate leaders, marshalled by Robeson, came to the rescue of the plundering River and Harbor bill and gave the word, "Go through!" And the House of Representatives, obeying, put the bill through. In the aggregate it appropriates nearly twenty millions.

Meanwhile there is to be no reduction of taxation. The thing has ended in smoke. The proposed reduction was a pretence. Having voted away the money, the taxes had to be kept on. It is only when useless appropriations are stopped, that the taxes can be reduced.

The raiders played the winning game by postponing the question of reducing the taxes till they had got their millions voted. The excess of ordinary appropriations is about forty millions of dollars! In the face of this excess, of course, there could be no letting up of the taxes. It will be fortunate if they do not have to be increased. Such, certainly, will be the result if the raids on the Treasury are not stopped.

There is one hope—the veto. Slight though it be, it is all there is. Not the River and Harbor bill only, but, as a general thing, the Public Building bills, which, though the aggregate be not as great as the former, have been put through on the same log-rolling plan or combination.

It is questionable whether the public building raid has not been even worse in spirit than that which has been made ostensibly to improve commercial highways.

The prompt vetoing of most, if not the entire batch of these bills, would raise the President immensely in the estimation of the country. He would be justified in setting his foot resolutely down. Let him put a stop to legislation which has reference to local and personal jobbery in utter contempt of the taxpayers.

Gen. Arthur is credited with aspiring to be his own successor in the White House. He might as well surrender at once if he signs these bills. If he signs them, not a day will go over his head before he will realize how fatally he has blundered, how absolutely he has forfeited the confidence of the country.

THE STAR ROUTE TRIALS.

Government Counsel Announce their Case to be Virtually Closed.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—In the Criminal Court this morning Mr. Bliss said that the St. Louis witness spoken of yesterday had failed to arrive, and he would ask the privilege of examining him when he appeared, providing that he reached here before the adjournment on Monday. If he did not get here by that time, his examination would be waived. His testimony would only consume about fifteen minutes at most.

The defence declined to open their case before the Government had closed their side. It would be unfair toward them to admit important evidence for the Government after the defence had laid out their plan.

The Court said he had been convinced that the prosecution had used every effort to compel the attendance of their witnesses. It was a matter that lay entirely within the discretion of the Court, and if, when the additional evidence was in, it was found to be of a character to justify it, perhaps the Court would allow corresponding concessions to the defence.

Mr. Totten denied that it was a discretionary matter, and said that they merely asked for their legal right. Mr. Ingersoll said that if this was all of the evidence that the Government intended to put in, he would feel perfectly safe in going to the jury without a defence. But he would not have it said that he was afraid of any further evidence, and so far as he was concerned, he would not object.

The Court said that in that event he would hear the motion before admitting the testimony. The debate was brought to an anxious pause at this point by the appearance of the missing witness. Mr. Bliss said that he had conversed with the witness and found that his testimony, while of importance on this as well as on other cases against Brady, would fall within the ruling of the Court made yesterday, wherein he held that evidence of the deposit of $7,000 by Brady with Hatch & Foote was not admissible, because it had not been referred to by Walsh upon his examination.

The Court said that Mr. Bliss had correctly understood him, and the witness—Mr. Eisenberg of St. Louis—was not examined. The testimony to be given by ex-Senator Spencer is, therefore, the only additional evidence that the Government intends to present in this case.

The Court then directed the defence to open their case. The several lawyers had not expected the Government to close so soon, and were not ready. The Court remarked that there were too many lawyers for the defence. An adjournment was taken to Monday.

CONGRESS WASTING TIME.

The House Adjourns Hastily for Fear of Doing Something Bad or Impolitic.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The House to-day adjourned over until Monday. Such a course at this time is unprecedented. Usually in the closing days of the session the House is busy day and night and the scenes are those of excitement and confusion. The House is now waiting for the Senate to act upon the Naval and the Sundry Civil Appropriation bills, and it would occur that while in waiting it could make an effort to pass upon some of the three thousand bills that are on calendars awaiting action. But apprehensions are felt by honest representatives that if general legislation is attempted the jobs that are sandwiched all through the list of bills will be rushed through. So they prefer that the House should do absolutely nothing. Mr. Randall said that this fact was a startling commentary on the nature of much of the proposed legislation. The Republican caucus committee are now trying to put responsibility for the condition of things upon the Senate, but this is regarded as unfair.

The ridiculous plight in which the Republican party now finds itself is due wholly to Secor Robeson's short-sighted and selfish leadership. He held the Naval bill back until the middle of June, and it was his leadership that caused the House to send a resolution to the Senate fixing final adjournment July 10, and less than a week before that day to send to the Senate the Tax bill, the Naval bill, and the Sundry Civil bill. The Senate is delayed because, under Robeson's management, the House was delayed.

The Party at Long Branch.

LONG BRANCH, July 28.—Of course, there is no telling yet how valuable or important will be the information which the Tariff Commission will report to Congress. Not so, however, as to the cost; for nothing is hazarded when one predicts that it will be great. No limit is set in the law to the expenses. Enough is known already to make it certain that these will be fully equal to the most liberal calculation—if any was ever made.

Long Branch is a most charming place to prosecute any sort of an inquiry. Practically the committee, by going to Long Branch, said: "We will have a good time here. If any one has anything to communicate or ideas to express, let them come and see us."

The Commission is costing at the rate of $150 to $200 a day. As a device for throwing over the question of revising the import duties, now operating in the interest of certain monopolies, the Commission will probably answer the purpose, and may as well be at Long Branch as anywhere. Nor does it matter much what it does or how it does it, if only the objects dear to party leaders and monopolists are subserved.

What Can It Mean?

CAPE MAY, July 26.—There is considerable excitement here in social circles since it has become known that exquisite boxes of flowers, bell bouquets, and such delicate tributes have been sent to a certain lady at Cape May daily from the Executive Mansion. The lady is well known, and is accomplished and beautiful, and the flowers she wears attract much attention for their loveliness. President Arthur is still in Washington, and no doubt future events at the White House will explain the meaning of these delicate offerings. The lady left Cape May for New York last Monday. She is still the recipient of floral tributes. G. W.

Popular Songs.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Can you tell why it is that during the last fifteen or twenty years there have been produced no popular sentimental songs, such as used to be brought out in the good old antebellum days? I am aware that the African gave rise to many of the best plantation songs, such as "Way down Upon the Suwanee River," "Old Kentucky Home," and that the war of the Rebellion gave birth to scores of others that will never be forgotten. But there were others published twenty-five or thirty years ago entirely independent of national circumstances, such as "Bridget Aflaretta," "Lily Dale," "Lone Starry House," "Lorena," and many others, and it seems to me it is time some new ones were being produced. SENTIMENTAL.
BROOKLYN, July 27.

Information for Bathers.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* In this season thousands betake themselves to the seaside to enjoy a dip in the salt water, and I venture to say that scarcely one in a thousand knows how to act in case of drowning. At the principal bathing places in England there are printed instructions for treating such cases posted conspicuously, so that every one can read them. Why do not the seaside hotels here have some such information posted conspicuously, so that bathers may know how to act in an emergency? By such a plan many lives might be saved in the course of the season.
NEW YORK, July 28. J. M. C.

SECOR ROBESON'S CHANCES.

The Democrat who Will Run Against him in Case he is Renominated.

CAMDEN, July 27.—It is now regarded as definitely settled that the Democrat who will be chosen to contest the First Congressional District with Secor Robeson, or whoever the Republicans may nominate, will be State Senator Thomas M. Ferrell of Gloucester County. Should Secor succeed in worming and blustering and buying himself into a renomination, the fitness of Mr. Ferrell's nomination by the Democrats will speedily appear.

Mr. Ferrell was born in Glassboro', Gloucester County, and worked at glass blowing for many years. He has the entire confidence of his fellow mechanics, a class of laboring men who have been much imposed upon by their employers. It was largely due to his efforts as an Assemblyman that the Legislature took up the subject of the payment of glass blowers and others in store orders. His predecessor in the Senate Mr. Bodine, an employing glass blower and a Republican, did his best to defeat the measure urged by Mr. Ferrell, whose work was so well liked by his constituents that they put him in Mr. Bodine's place in 1881 by a plurality of nearly 500 votes in a strong Republican county, over Caleb Pancoast, who had been popular as Mr. Ferrell's predecessor in the Assembly.

The sort of work Secor Robeson is willing to do to keep himself in power, is shown by a piece of information I get from a Glassboro' man. The species of scrip issued by the glass manufacturers to their men having been decided to be in conflict with the Treasury regulations, Senator Bodine was despatched to Washington to secure some modification in their interest. Secor made himself so useful to Mr. Bodine in the endeavor to legalize this impposition upon the laborers of his district that, when the struggle for the Senatorship came between his intimate friend Sewell and the serviceable Robeson in March, 1881, Mr. Bodine made a break in his delegation for Robeson.

The prospect of defeating Secor Robeson's aspirations to a renomination is good. The Independents are against him to a man, and the regular Republican press of the district does not scruple to copy what so many of the better class of Republican newspapers, which have become disgusted with Robeson's effrontery and greed, are saying from week to week. It is cogently argued that two terms are enough for any man, but that two terms of such a man are more than a sufficiency. The claims of ex-Senator James Nixon to the nomination will be an added difficulty in Secor's path. Mr. Nixon's friends having once before withdrawn his name in order that Secor might be vindicated. But even if Secor should succeed in overriding these difficulties, Mr. Ferrell, as against him, will have the hearty support of the labor interests, not only of the glass-blowers of Gloucester, but of laborers over the entire district, which includes the counties of Cape May, Camden, Cumberland, and Salem.

Lawn Tennis Championship of England.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

The final match for the lawn tennis championship of the season was played yesterday, July 17, at Wimbledon; and, curiously, the two competitors were two brothers, the Messrs. W. and E. Renshaw. The former of these won the championship last year, beating all challengers, and also Mr. Hartley, the holder of the last day; but Mr. Hartley was then out of all form from sheer want of practice, and was for the time being weaker than many others whom he had easily defeated in former years. Mr. Renshaw's style was vastly different from that of Mr. Hartley—the former went in greatly for volleying, playing rapidly forward in the court whenever he saw an opening for so doing. By these tactics he ran the risk of leaving a certain amount of the court unprotected, and placed himself in a less advantageous position for returning the ball with trustworthy accuracy; but, on the other hand, when he did cover the ball, he was able, by volleying it, to send it back more sharply, and with less chance of its being returned severely, or at all, to him. Mr. Hartley's game, when at his best, used to be to play back, to return everything, to run no risks of marring his accuracy of return for the sake of puzzling his adversary, and to play patience, in long rallies, until his opponent broke down by playing into the net or out of court. For accuracy of return no player has ever come near Mr. Hartley, but for severity of stroke both the brothers Renshaw surpass him. It would be most interesting if a match could be seen between the best play of Mr. Hartley, as in 1880, and the best of Mr. W. Renshaw, as in 1881, each in his own style; as it is, the two have never both met at their best.

The play yesterday did not offer any contrast of styles, both brothers adopting the same tactics. The wind blew strongly from the south-west at the beginning of the game, and helped to make accuracy more difficult. Certainly neither of the brothers played as well as we have often seen them play on former occasions. W. Renshaw, nevertheless, played down wind for the first set—a decided advantage; and he won it easily by 6 to 1. In the next set, changing courts, E. Renshaw turned the tables, and won the set by 6 to 2. Then the wind dropped a little, and, to the surprise of all, E. Renshaw won the next set also, though facing the wind. It thus looked as if he would depose his brother from the title, as he now had the wind in his favor for the fourth set. But rain was pattering and the wind was falling. W. Renshaw pulled himself together and won the fourth set. In the fifth and last set the players changed courts each game, but E. Renshaw seemed more tired than his brother, and did not make as good a fight as had been expected. W. Renshaw, therefore, holds the title for another year, and his brother gets the special prize for beating all the other challengers for the honor. What luck there was yesterday—such as shooters and balls hitting the top of the net—fell chiefly to him; and his brother had "hard lines" several times.

The Western Girls Admire both New Yorkers and Bostonians.

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Every Western girl at heart secretly admires and looks up to the New Yorkers for their style and to the Bostonians for their culture; but she does not want to be reminded of it by these same people. A very superior New York lady, who has lived all her life on Manhattan Island, varied only by the routine of a dozen summers at Narragansett Pier, complacently said to one of your beauties: "I suppose you Western girls think a great deal of the shopping in New York?" The bold answer was, "Oh, no; we always prefer to shop in Paris."

Shot Down by a Zealous Sentry.

From the London Times.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 15.—The following account of a sad accident, which is said to have occurred last Saturday at Peterhoff, is circulating here though I cannot vouch for its absolute truth: The Emperor was out walking in the park, and for some reason or other became interested in the operations of several workmen, or gardeners, who were at work at some distance off. His Majesty appears to have beckoned to one of the workmen to come up to him, intending to speak to the man, and perhaps ask some questions. The workman noticed the sign, threw down his tools, and ran toward the Emperor.

When only a step or two from his Majesty's person he fell dead at the Czar's feet, shot by a sentinel close at hand, who had not seen the Emperor call the man, and who had imperative orders to fire on any strangers approaching the Emperor. His Majesty, it is said, helped to lift up the body, and showed the bitterest grief. The wife and family of the unfortunate man are to be thoroughly cared for.

Trembling on the Brink.

From the Chicago Tribune.

"My darling papa!"

As she spoke these words to her father, the only father she had in all the wide, wide world, Myrtle Hathaway placed about his neck a pair of dimpled white arms and looked into the bearded face with a startling, I would bet seven-to-three on you look, that told more eloquently than could any words of the deep love she bore him.

Bending over his daughter and kissing her tenderly where the Bloom of Youth was thinnest, Mr. Hathaway seated himself on a *fauteuil*, the girl kneeling by his side.

"Do you love me very much, papa?" she asked, smoothing with her soft white hands the furrowed forehead over which the furrows of time were becoming tolerably deep.

"Why, what a foolish question for my little one to ask," was the reply, and a kiss stopped the prattle of the pretty lips. "You know my darling," the father continued, "that my whole life is wrapped up in yours; that your happiness is my joy, your disappointments my bitterest woes."

"And would you do anything to please me, papa."

"Of course I would, my child. Why do you ask such a foolish question?"

"There," said the girl, slowly, every word telling by its pathos of the earnestness with which it was spoken, "take me to the races to-morrow."

Reaching silently around to his special pocket, Mr. Hath away drew forth a quarter-strength ladies and placed it in his daughter's hand. The girl looked at it eagerly, gave a little cry of joy, and kissed her father again.

Rising from the footstool, Mr. Hathaway went to the window and looked out upon the night. "God help me," he said, in husky tones, choking down a sob that was welling up from his super. "I shall be broke to-morrow night, for there are two passing races and a tree for all trot on the programme."

How Mr. Bergh may Show his Humanity.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* I see "President" Bergh, as he styles himself desires to extend the field of his animal humanity to Sullivan and Tug Wilson. He should not worry, for they will not hurt each other. But if he would only send his men around to stop the overloading of flour, sugar, and other trucks that seem to pull the hearts out of the poor horses—and the better of the two, the heavier the load—he would show true humanity. ELIZA BOARDMAN.
NEW YORK, July 28.

Drowned in the Centre of the City.

A peculiar reminiscence: the New York militia in Gen. Sandford's days. Inauguration of the City Hall tea room. See to-morrow's *Mercury*.—*Adv.*

A careless diet, a chilling of water, or a cold settling in the bowels are often things out of this season of the year as obstinate diarrhœa, or some serious affection of the stomach or bowels, imperiling the life of the patient. If you would treat such complaints in a rational way, try at once Dr. Jayne's Carminative Balsam, a simple but safe remedy in such cases, and especially effectual in all cases of cramps, cholera morbus, dysentery, and summer complaint.—*Adv.*

SUNBEAMS.

—Mr. Irving, when reading in public lately, wore a tight-fitting coat buttoned to the chin, with very straight skirts.

—Little "niggers" are coming into fashion as pages in Paris; their complexions throw out the whiteness of their mistress's skin.

—Mr. Isidore Bourke has seized a quantity of cattle and refused to grant time for payment of rent to tenants at law with his murdered brother.

—There are 4,050 Chinamen employed on the Canada Pacific