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AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING

THEATRE OPERA HOUSE.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston streets.—LEAF HOF; OR, THE JEWELS, at 8 P. M. closes at 10:45 P. M.
Mr. Joseph Wheeler and Miss Jane Burke.
WOODS MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner of Third and Third streets.—DARING DICK, at 2 P. M. closes at 4:30 P. M. SWAMP ANGELS, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M.
TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE.
Broadway—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M.
TYVOLI THEATRE.
Fifth street, near Second Avenue.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, at 8 P. M.
CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
Fifth street and Second Avenue.—THOMAS' CONCERT, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M.
COLOSSEUM.
Broadway, corner of Third and Third streets.—LONDON BY NIGHT, at 1 P. M.; closes at 3 P. M. SAGE at 7 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M.
ROMAN HYPODROME.
Madison Avenue, at 23rd Street.—GRAND PAGEANT—CONGRESS OF NATIONS, at 1:30 P. M. and at 7 P. M.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Thursday, July 9, 1874.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather to-day will be cloudy and very warm.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—Gold was firmer, closing at 109 1/2. Stocks on the general business were heavy and closed weak.

IS IT NOT POSSIBLE for a place of public entertainment to become popular without having fatal accidents among its attractions?

ONE OF THE ATTRACTIONS in the Spanish bull ring is the possibility that the bull may kill one of the performers. Surely we do not propose to introduce this custom into New York?

THE FIVE MILE boat race, between George Brown, of Halifax, and William Scharrf, of Pittsburg, for the championship, was rowed yesterday on the Connecticut River and was won by Brown. It was a fine race.

THE FIRST SUMMER EXCURSION this year of Hebrew children, inmates of the Hebrew charitable institutions and others, takes place to-day to Staten Island. These excursions were very successful last summer and are admirably conducted.

THE NEW ENTERPRISE of the HERALD in sending a special train, which leaves here every Sunday morning with our Sunday's edition, is highly commended in the towns and villages on the route. By the means of this train the HERALD is circulated all along the Hudson and up the country as far as Saratoga.

BLOWN OVER.—Further advice in the shape of an official despatch from Paris deny, "on the highest authority," that the French Foreign Office has either directly or indirectly received any communication from Berlin respecting the construction of fortresses to protect the eastern frontier. So this cloud blows over.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN, speaking for the people of New York, without respect to party, have united their voices with those that are appealing to Governor Dix for the removal of Mayor Havemeyer, and for his suspension pending the examination of the charges brought against him. Their appeal cannot fail to have great weight with the Governor.

THE STORY OF THE MURDER of the poor Dwyer children by their insane mother, as told at the inquest yesterday, is heartrending in the extreme. It appears that the poor woman's insanity was known, and that she had been under restraint ten years ago. The tragedy reads another lesson on the criminal folly of leaving the insane at large, especially among unprotected children.

THE NATIAN MURDER, which has been for so many years enveloped in mystery, is brought before the public eye again by the alleged discovery of a blood-stained nightshirt in a dumb waiter which has stood motionless since the night of the tragedy. If the story is true it may afford another nine days' wonder for the gossips, but is scarcely likely to afford any new clue to the mysterious and terrible crime.

OUR NEWPORT LETTER reads refreshingly in these days of the nineties, among hot bricks and dusty streets, and smells of the sea. We may almost fancy that we feel the fresh, cool breeze from the ocean and hear the dash of the breakers beneath the cliff. Newport, always delightful, takes on new beauties year after year and establishes its character more and more securely as the leading watering place of the United States.

ANOTHER MISFORTUNE.—It is well known that our silent President has long since abandoned the reading of all newspapers except his Washington organ, the Record, and Harper's Weekly. Recently the tone of the editorials of the latter journal became so critical in character that he confined himself to the cartoons—those grotesque and astonishing compositions in which Mr. Nast represented the President in all manner of heroic, humane and virtuous shapes, as the embodiment of all valor, genius and virtue. Nast was the last of the courtiers; but now a new blow has fallen upon the President, for here is even Nast caricaturing the sacred Grant in an attitude of humanity and sorrow, with angry Columbia standing over him, having thrown at his feet the nomination of Boss Shepherd. The President must, indeed, feel lonely at this last desertion.

The City Government—"Reform" in All Its Glory.

"Here we are again, Mr. Merryman!" Once more the city is thoroughly reformed; once more we have ample opportunity to contemplate the beneficent result in politics of that kind of spasmodic virtue which, in the name of reform—in the name of an improved and purified government—expels from office one set of political tricksters to give their places to another set who differ from the first only as the fresh flies in the fable differed from the satiated flies—that is, by having a hungrier maw and a fiercer appetite. Ordinary reform turns out in this way. It displaces one bad government by another bad government, and in this way we have been driven from pillar to post for many years; but our last reform was the worst of all, and we were never so badly off as now. Practically, our government has come to a standstill. We are without a Mayor; for the strange old gentleman who figures in that office by acts and words of drivelling fatuity has demonstrated not merely his personal unfitness for an important place, but that he must be intellectually a nullity in any combination. Our police service is paralyzed also, and in any emergency the disorganization at headquarters would tell lamentably against the efficiency of the force. Here we are within three days of the 12th of July—one of the regular riot days—and the Police Board is in such a condition that it can take no action whatever on even trivial subjects. Two Commissioners are out of office by sentence of a court because they have perverted the functions of their office to party intrigue, and two others are at best mere men of straw. Suppose the Protestant Irish should determine to parade, and the Catholic Irish determine, as they have done before, that there shall be no freedom in this city but such as is agreeable to them, in what condition would the authorities be to assert the supremacy of the laws, with the police crippled by a disorganized commission and the Mayor a mere spectacle of incapacity? And this is reform!

Zeal in the public service was the pretence put forth in the campaign which gave our "reformers" office, and hunger for power and patronage was the real motive; it is the same way now against them. With the knowledge now before the public it can readily be seen how impudent a pretence it was that the men at present in office were any honest than the Tammany plunderers; yet, strange as it may appear, the present extravagant, corrupt and even imbecile administration of the departments of the municipal government was installed in the name of economy and honesty and amid frantic shrieks of laudation from its hangers-on and organs. Many virtuous old gentlemen in these latitudes were carried away by this noise. Disgusted and horrified by the outrageous robberies of Tammany, in which there seemed to be no sense of shame and no concealment, they lent their names and the respectability of their characters and positions to cover the game of a clique of political intriguers, and so made that game appear for a time like a genuine uprising of the people in the name of honesty. Yet all that began in a quarrel among the original sharers. One of the number failed to get the money for some claim he had against the city, and as he could not obtain his money he exposed the practices that had never seemed to him particularly odious until his demands on the public treasury were met with refusal. It was for the public good that those exposures were made, and the indignation then excited at corruption in office was righteous and just, and might have been of the greatest use in purifying public life and making possible an honest administration of the city government. But the persons most conspicuously noisy in the name of virtue on that occasion had no intention that they should operate in that way. Honesty in public office was not likely to be more profitable to them than it had been to the Tammany men themselves, and while they vociferously shouted that what the public service wanted was honest men, they adroitly indicated that the only honest men in the community were some particular friends of theirs, through whom they hoped to make political power as profitable to themselves as the Tammany men had made it to all their adherents.

In that way a movement that if carried to its legitimate result might have been a revolution in favor of honesty in office and might have given us what we have not had for two generations—an efficient and pure city government—was defeated by the persons who were permitted by a common public consent to assume control of it. They defeated it because it had accomplished all they wished it to accomplish when it had driven Tammany from the field, and they turned it aside from its further proper purpose in order that it might put their creatures in the places from which Tammany was driven—not to improve the administration of the offices, but to put the plunder in different pockets. How effectively these men have outdone the work of Tammany the city accounts will show; but though they have actually improved upon the frightful example of the expelled power, they have certainly helped themselves more adroitly and have more successfully kept the thin pretence of the law in their favor, and this result might have been anticipated from the fact that they had before them as a warning the fate of Tammany, which fell through its coarse disregard of even the appearance and pretence of honesty.

In the expulsion of these men, these blatant pretenders to probity, we have in some degree a repetition of the event which led to their induction, and certainly, in one quarter, a repetition of the pretence of zeal for the public welfare used as a cover for partisan and personal motives. For the purpose that inspires Mr. John Kelly and his adherents in their part of the present case we have as little respect as we had formerly for the motives that inspired hostility to Tammany on the part of Mr. O'Brien and the other O's and Macs that were with him. He sees in the places lately occupied by Messrs. Charlick and Gardner and Matsell, and in the place that is still nominally occupied by Mr. Havemeyer, merely so many offices that might be held with profit by his retainers, and whose functions those retainers might abuse on critical occasions in the interest of his party. As for the public welfare, it seems to be a motive far removed from the thought of any politician except as he may find it a convenient pretext. But although politicians have their own motives it is for the people to endeavor to utilize

their activity, and there can be as little doubt that the expulsion from office of the functionaries incriminated in the present difficulties is as much to the advantage of the city as was the expulsion of the Tammany men themselves. It seems to us that the expulsion not merely of the two Commissioners ousted by the Court, but of the two that remain, and of the two strange characters that the Mayor has named for new positions, as well as the removal of the Mayor himself, is as imperatively required by a simple regard to the sense of common decency and propriety as the expulsion of the Tammany men was required by common honesty. Particularly the Mayor now looms as an outrage and an offence, a disgrace and a scandal. Indeed, the public mind would scarcely be satisfied with his expulsion from office if it were not coupled in some way with circumstances of ignominy that should stamp upon his enforced retirement the public reprobation of his acts.

His juggle in the appointment of Charlick and Gardner to the places from which they had been respectively removed was a defiance to justice and a deliberate insult to the Court that tried them and to the public, which still believes that a judgment rendered upon fair trial is worthy some respect. It is not saved from public indignation by the poverty of thought it implies or by the meanness of the spirit of subterfuge it indicates. Had Mayor Havemeyer even boldly faced the verdict and pretended to ignore or dispute its effect and declared that he regarded the men as still in office, the little civic courage thereby shown would have qualified the contempt that his whole relation to this difficulty has merited; but the subterfuge that admitted the case to be against him and tried at the same time to evade the consequences by a pitifully little ruse puts him below any man's respect, and even leaves no room for surprise and wonder at the appointment of Matsell as a commissioner of police.

The Great Race at Saratoga.

Whoever is familiar with the management of any of the intercollegiate races of past years, as he recalls the crude way of doing things then—the getting boats off in the woods, carrying them a long distance to the water, the rickety sheds they were placed in and the many inconveniences the crews had to put up with—cannot fail to be struck with the thorough work being made of it this year by the Saratoga Rowing Association. On arriving at Saratoga each crew is waited on by the Reception Committee, which sees that the parties are taken directly to their quarters. Meanwhile a transportation committee has seized upon the boat, oars and baggage and has carried each to its destination. At the lake another committee is on the lookout seeing that everything is done promptly which occasion demands. A special committee also is appointed to look after each college and its representatives, while the invited guests, the police, the grand stand, the college ball, the base ball men, the foot racers and the glee club men are each separately provided for. In the amateur regatta last fall many of these committees had special training and experience, and it was well known at the time that they did their work uncommonly well. Everything this year points even to an improvement on them. The road all the way to the lake is to be watered—an excellent idea. Extortionate drivers have been bound down to reasonable charges; ten boat houses, with a floating dock in front of each, and all necessary conveniences have been erected for the accommodation of the boats; the course has been surveyed and buoyed; a grand stand erected with room for six thousand people; the police force is to be much strengthened; a strong guard will watch each boat house on the night of the 15th; the board of the crews has been kept down to a moderate price; free access to the entire shore of the lake has been obtained by the association, and almost everything else that wise forethought could suggest and liberal giving of time and money could effect has been done. In the matter of comfortable and good hotel accommodations Saratoga could already vie with any place of its size in the land, but the vigorous and energetic action of the gentlemen having this affair in charge, the beautiful sheet of water and the central position of the place itself, will all combine to make this race, if no evil befalls it, a very delightful event and will go far towards making Saratoga Lake the American Putney to Montlake. Great power has been placed by the students themselves in their representatives, Messrs. Appleton, Ferry and Thomas. Let them see to it, above all things, that precisely at four o'clock on Thursday of next week the nine crews are out at the starting line, all ready for the word, and not allowed to drag disgracefully along nearly two hours and a half later, as last year, turning what can readily be made a grand spectacle into a miserable fizzle. The work of these three is easy if attended to with vigor. If not—well, they will probably never want to serve on another committee.

GOVERNOR DIX HAS PROMISED a careful examination of the charges preferred against Mayor Havemeyer and prompt action upon them. The appointment of Mr. Gardner, one of the convicted Commissioners, to the vacancy in the Excise Board, besides being of doubtful legality in other respects, is a renewed indication of the determination of the Mayor to defy the law and to insult the city. If Mr. Gardner is ineligible under the charter to appointment as Police Commissioner, he is excluded from holding any office in the city government, and the last freak of the Mayor only aggravates the offence he had previously committed.

THE AMERICAN CARDINAL.—A London newspaper says that there is much speculation in Roman Catholic circles here as to the reason why Archbishop Manning is not included in the coming list of cardinals. It is conjectured that the Archbishop is out of favor with the Curia because of the desperate efforts which are being made by the Brompton Oratory to promote free education. If such a reason controls the Pope in dealing with Archbishop Manning we can understand why he has failed to award this long-coveted boon to an American prelate. But we do not think the London writer is correctly informed. America is the country of free education, and the other day the Pope told some of his followers that in America, of all countries in the world, was he really Pope. Some other reason must be found for the Pontifical indifference towards the Church in England and America.

The Stirring News from France—The Firm Stand of President MacMahon.

The stirring news from France seems to bring us nearer and nearer to that result which is, sooner or later, inevitable, and to which the true friends of the Republic begin to look with increasing hope—the dissolution of the Assembly. After one of those stormy and exciting sessions now so common in the Chamber the government was yesterday defeated by a majority of thirty-seven, in an unusually full House, on a resolution moved by M. Paris, a member of the Right Centre, "That the Assembly, resolving to energetically uphold the septennial powers conferred upon Marshal MacMahon, President of the Republic, and furthermore preserving the questions submitted to the Committee on Constitutional Bills, passes to the order of the day." The Minister of War and Vice President of the Council, General de Cissey, announced that the government identified itself with the nation on this resolution, and hence the vote was an admitted Ministerial defeat. But immediately after the result had been announced several Deputies rose and moved the order of the day pure and simple, which was adopted by a vote of 339 to 315, thus affording a prompt salve for the wound inflicted on the government and showing the flickering and uncertain character of the majority. Notwithstanding this latter vote, which might have justified the government in claiming a drawn battle, the Ministers tendered their resignations to Marshal MacMahon, who peremptorily refused to accept them. What followed this decisive action of the President is the most important portion of the news. He announced his intention, instead of changing the Ministry on this defeat by a singular combination of republicans and legitimists, of the Left and Extreme Right, to transmit a message to the Assembly expressing his determination to retain the powers conferred upon him for the time assigned by law, and to insist on the necessity for the complete organization of his powers by the Assembly. A Cabinet meeting is to be held to-day to decide upon the exact terms of the promised message.

This action of the President must inevitably bring about one of two results—either the submission of the Assembly to his demands or its dissolution. In the former case we shall have a continuation of the shifting scenes to which we have become accustomed—of majorities transferred from side to side—of curious combinations made to-day, to be followed by others yet more curious to-morrow—of intrigues, plots and bargains to which the composition of the Assembly naturally leads. But these will be of less consequence and less disturbing in their effects after the "complete organization of the powers" of the President has been conceded. On the other hand, if the Assembly, by the combination which yesterday defeated the government or by any other, should resist the demand made by the President, there will be no course left to him but its dissolution. In ignoring the defeat of the resolution to "energetically uphold the septennial powers conferred upon Marshal MacMahon," and in signifying that his retention of the powers conferred upon him for the time assigned by law is a right which he intends to maintain, the President takes that branch of the subject, at least, out of the reach of the Assembly, and leaves its members to decide whether they will complete the organization of the Presidential powers or return to their homes.

Marshal MacMahon is master of the situation. With the army at his back, accustomed to face a crisis, confident in his strength and in his ability to preserve the peace, he could not fail to hold the upper hand in an appeal to the country. Combinations made against him in the Assembly would fall to pieces in the elections, and the Bonapartists, with their persistent workers and their natural strength, would be the only party that could make any headway worthy of notice against conservative republicanism. The grim soldier who so mercilessly and so effectually crushed out the life of the Commune might be relied upon to check riotous demonstrations, and he would be stronger in the position he has resolved to hold "for the time assigned by law" in a new Assembly than in the present. The crisis is one of more interest than French crises have been since the well-remembered birth of the Commune; but we see no reason to anticipate at present any outbreak or any coup d'etat other than that embraced in the President's promised message; and if the dissolution of the Assembly should follow we shall look with hope to a result which will strengthen the republican cause.

The Superintendent of Police.

We are somewhat diffident in bestowing our advice upon the peculiar people who are now in charge of the police. The popular indignation which centres about the government of Havemeyer, Matsell, Disbecker & Co. is so intense that it seems almost impossible for it to do anything to win again the confidence of the people. The first step in this direction, however, would be for the Police Board to appoint a competent man Superintendent of Police. This is an executive office, charged with the discipline and management of the police, and there is no possible necessity for allying it with politics. We do not want "a good Tammany man" or "a good republican," the representative of this ring or the other, but a capable, energetic, faithful officer, who will see to the peace of the city and the efficiency of the service. Such a man can be found in Captain Kennedy. This officer has won golden opinions ever since he has held his present captaincy. He has never forgotten the opportunities as well as the duties of his station. To him we owe in a great measure the success of the movement last year for the feeding of the poor when we were threatened with a panic similar to that which was seen in Paris, and which was arrested by the judicious benevolence of the Duchess of Magenta and other noble and good women, who planned a system of soup houses and distribution of food and enabled them to bridge over the horrors of the winter. Captain Kennedy threw himself into this work with unusual earnestness. He shows the same spirit in the interest he takes in the children's pinnacles, now organized under the supervision of Mr. Williams, the philanthropist. To appoint Captain Kennedy to the superintendency of the police would not only gratify that large portion of our people who believe in benevolence and good works, but insure a capable

administration of the police and illustrate the wisdom of promotion in office as a reward for good behavior. If the Board really mean to regain public favor let them take this opportunity of doing a popular act.

Personal Government and the Failure of Reform.

We do not deem it to be necessary in any criticisms we make upon Mayor Havemeyer to say that he is an essentially bad man—a public thief and robber, like some who have been in office, and who, if the truth were known, are still in office in Washington and elsewhere. In the private relations of life Mayor Havemeyer is, no doubt, a good citizen; but, as a Mayor, he is among the worst who have ever sat in the chair of municipal authority. He has done things since he became Mayor which have outraged republican government. For of what value is republican government if it does not express the will of the people, and in what way was the will of New York ever expressed in such appointments as Gardner and Charlick, Disbecker and Matsell? We hear the argument that the Mayor is responsible for the administration of the city, and that in the discharge of this responsibility he has the right to appoint whoever he pleases to subordinate trusts. This is unsound. It was the argument of General Grant when he became President, and the natural result of its operation has been to bring upon the President all the discredit that his administration has received. We look down the list of personal appointments made by the President and we find men as incapable and unworthy as Disbecker or Matsell. We see Casey and Cramer, Akerman, Williams and Shepherd—all fruits from the same tree of personal government, results of the system which has given us the present dreary and offensive state of affairs that we now see in New York.

Mayor Havemeyer's blunder was in supposing that he owned the city of New York when he became its Mayor, just as General Grant felt that among the earliest of his Presidential duties was to apply the patronage of the office to relieve the wants of certain members of his family. The appointment of Mr. Kremer to a foreign mission, a gentleman who had never been heard of outside of his Methodist Conference, merely for family reasons, and the assignment of the President's son to the rank of a Lieutenant Colonel before he had done any service as a Lieutenant, are all so many evidences of the disregard for the popular will, which now results in a genuine fear of Caesarism, and which Mr. Havemeyer has only too faithfully imitated in New York. If personal government had not taken the scandalous shape we have recently seen in this city it might be condoned, just as we have had to condone many things in our municipal history. But here we have not merely a defiance of the popular will, but a violation of the decencies of government. Instead of a police system which ministers to the good order and comfort of society we have simply a political machine. The commissioners are selected to serve one interest and another, to please this ring or that, to advance the fortunes of schemers and ambitious politicians, and not to serve the people. What claim had Mr. Gardner or Mr. Charlick or Mr. Matsell upon the confidence or support of New York? By what right could Mayor Havemeyer presume that these were the persons to be entrusted with the police of New York, or that they would in any way represent the honest aspirations of the people for good government and reform?

The truth is that our city government, as now managed by Havemeyer and Green, is as inefficient and corrupt as it was ever under Tweed and Swoney. We do not say it would be any better under John Kelly or any of the Tammany régime, but it could be no worse. Instead of reform we have corruption, and scandals in administration almost as bad as corruption. The difference we can see between this régime and that of Tweed is the absence of the glare and show, Tammany balls, Bix Six and the American Club. The old crowd spent some money in champagne, diamonds and photographs, and had a brutal way of entertainment and display. Those who are now in power are more reserved in demonstration, but as unworthy of public confidence, as corrupt, and the cause of as many scandals in city government as the dazzling Tweed dynasty. Reform is as far off as ever. Havemeyer has become the ally and protector of more political hacks, of incapable, useless, bad men. He has permitted his ideas of personal government to lead him into a foolish and deplorable position. By his obstinacy he is virtually a criminal awaiting judgment, and the city all the time is at the mercy of politicians and placemen, who simply repeat the rule of Garvey, Ingersoll and Tweed.

There is but one way out of this situation. Mayor Havemeyer must be brought to a realizing sense of the fact that although Mayor he is not master of New York. His conduct in appointing Gardner and Charlick was a scandal, a foolish acquiescence in the demands of certain desperate politicians. But his conduct in reappointing them was a crime, and not only a crime but a trick worthy of a deceiver in a booth. He did not reappoint Gardner and Charlick in a bold, open, manly way, as a thing he was not afraid to do, but by a subterfuge that showed the consciousness of the crime and a fear of its consequences. Our duty now is to enforce upon the Governor the necessity of teaching Havemeyer that he can no longer be tolerated in a place he has dishonored. That done let us begin a new campaign upon the platform of no more personal government, no more sham reform, no more Disbecker and Matsell appointments, no more of the vampire administration of Green, who simply feeds upon the city, taking away life and giving none. Let us try and have a Mayor who is an honest man, a gentleman and representative of the best interests and wishes of New York. First let us finish our campaign against imbecility and stubbornness in the person of William F. Havemeyer. Then we can begin a campaign of true reform under the lead of a man like William Butler Duncan.

War on the Indians.

Even the peaceable Quaker Indian agent, John D. Miles, has found it necessary to appeal to the government for a military force to put down the warlike Indians. The depredations of the Cheyennes, Comanches and Kiowas have been such that he has been compelled to invoke the sword of the army. The tribes named are, perhaps, the most warlike

and defiant of all the Indians and have not the reason or excuse of the Black Hill Sioux for hostilities. As far as known there has been no violation of treaty stipulations with them. Their outrages have been unprovoked and spring from their native savage disposition and habits. Hence we are pleased to notice the vigorous action of the government for the suppression of these savages. Orders have been promptly issued by telegraph to General Pope, commanding the Department of the Missouri, to use the Sixth Cavalry, stationed in Kansas and the Indian Territory, to suppress the raids of the Indians and to force them back to their reservations. The general discontent and warlike demonstrations of the Indians, both north and south, call for earnest action on the part of the government, and unless we have that there will be, probably, a prolonged and expensive war. In view of these circumstances it is well, perhaps, that the General of the Army has removed his headquarters from Washington to Missouri, where he will be in a better position to conquer the refractory savages and to enforce peace. The only use of the army at present, really, is to watch the Indians and to protect the settlers of the western border. By all means let this Indian rebellion be nipped in the bud.

How the Department of Charities and Correction May Economize.

The Commissioners of Charities and Correction talk about discontinuing some of the hospitals under their control because their appropriation for supplies has been cut down by the Board of Apportionment in the revised city estimate, and some of their organs advise economy in the Children's Nursery and in some other directions in lieu of the closing of a hospital under the reduced circumstances of the department. There is a method of retrenchment open to the Commissioners more desirable than the plans proposed. They can cease buying meat at an average of six or seven cents per pound that can be purchased on the market every day at an average price of four cents per pound. They can discontinue buying dry goods of their relatives, as Mr. Stern has done, and allowing the city to be charged from thirty to forty per cent more than the goods cost. They can refuse to purchase any more flour, either of relatives or friends, at from two to three dollars a barrel above the price at which the same brands can be bought on the market in lots of fifty barrels. They can discontinue the practice of overcounting their population as an excuse for enormous outlays, and cease purchasing or paying for enough supplies to feed an army of fifteen thousand men daily the year round when they do not profess to have more than nine thousand, and in reality have not probably over seven thousand daily population, including nursing children and sick persons in hospital to the number of three thousand who are not supposed to consume full rations. They can sell some of the seventy horses they profess to have in their possession, and for the keep of which at least the city pays, especially such horses as may be used for the pleasure riding of the Commissioners. They can discontinue their pleasure steamboating and devote more time to studying how to discharge their official duties honestly, and less to river excursions. They can cut down their bills for butter, although they buy it of the Mayor's son-in-law; for tea, although they purchase it of the Mayor's son; for milk and for other articles, which must be thrown into the East River or otherwise disposed of, since the quantities alleged to be supplied cannot certainly be consumed by the population under control of the department.

The Department of Charities and Correction is "open to investigation," and it is to be hoped it will be subjected to one under the rules of a criminal court. It will then be seen that in the scandalous management of the department one-third of the amount now appropriated to its use for supplies is squandered or made away with in some manner inconsistent with honesty. There is quite sufficient evidence now before the Mayor to show that the Commissioners of this department have again and again violated the law. As he will not move for the protection of the city, it is to be hoped the Grand Jury may take the matter in hand and thus secure some other "economy" in the management of this abused department than is to be found in the closing of necessary institutions.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

One Bell is the one against the comet. Charlick would like to be inspector of dumps. Since he saw Logan he is "the purple Mullet." Secretary Hobson has returned to Washington. Havemeyer should be nominated to succeed Grant. Charlick will be made a roundsman in Havemeyer's precinct. Ezra Cornell, who has been ill with pneumonia, is now convalescent. Congressman James A. Garfield, of Ohio, is at the Brevoort House. Senator John P. Jones, of Nevada, is registered at the Everett House. Ex-Governor R. H. Wells, of Virginia, has arrived at the Hoffman House. Captain Kennedy would make an excellent Superintendent of Police. Congressman Thomas C. Platt, of Oswego, N. Y., is staying at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Minnesota is almost finished by the grasshoppers. Where were their turkey gobblers? Comptroller Nelson K. Hopkins arrived from Albany yesterday at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Rear Admiral Theodoros Bailey, United States Navy, is quartered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Whittier has taken the trouble to correct two lines of doggerel which he wrote about Sumner. Captain R. F. Ward, aide-de-camp to the Governor General of Canada, is residing at the Brevoort House. Captain H. W. Howgate, of the Signal Service, United States Army, has quarters at the St. Nicholas Hotel. It is reported that Havemeyer has appointed Gardner Excise Commissioner and Charlick Superintendent of Police. Our astronomical eodger says he has no comet, and that this one belongs to the "SWU" family, as indicated by its gait. Count de Bari, half-brother of the ex-Ring of Naples, will marry Princess Blanche of Orleans, daughter of the Duke of Nemours. Senator S. B. Conover, of Florida, who has been spending a few days at Long Branch, returned to the St. Nicholas Hotel last evening. Baron Klenck and family, of Saxony, have apartments at the Brevoort House. The Baron is a son-in-law of ex-Governor Lawrence of Rhode Island. Hardly fair towards Carolus for one of the city papers to deprive her of her honors as a winner at Long Branch, and put the name of Babylon in place of hers. The President and Mrs. Grant, accompanied by General Hancock, arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday morning, and returned to Long Branch in the evening.