

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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LONDON OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD—NO. 46 FLEET STREET.

Subscriptions and advertisements will be received and forwarded on the same terms as in New York.

VOLUME XL.....NO. 90

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

- BOOTH'S THEATRE, corner of Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue...
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, Broadway, corner of Twenty-third street...
TYOLI THEATRE, Eighth street, between Second and Third avenues...
WALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway, THE SHAUGHRAUN, at 8 P. M.
COLISEUM, Broadway and Thirty-fourth street...
MRS. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE, GREEN BUSH, at 8 P. M.
WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner of Third street...
OLYMPIC THEATRE, No. 24 Broadway...
THEATRE COMIQUE, No. 114 Broadway...
METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART, West Fourteenth street...
BROOKLYN PARK THEATRE, Fulton avenue...
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street...
BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, West Twenty-third street...
GERMANIA THEATRE, Fourteenth street...
ROMAN HIPPODROME, Fourth avenue...
TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 271 Bowery...
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-eighth street...
PARK THEATRE, Broadway, DATTY CROCKETT...
GRAND CENTRAL THEATRE, No. 352 Broadway...
BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery...
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Eighth avenue and Twenty-third street.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31, 1875.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

Owing to the pressure of advertisements on the columns of our Sunday editions we are obliged to request advertisers to send in advertisements intended for the Sunday Herald during the week and early on Saturdays, thereby insuring a proper classification.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather to-day will be cloudy and warmer, with light rains.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—The stock market was extremely excited and important changes were made. Gold declined from 116 1/2 to 115. Money on call was generally steady at five and six per cent.

ARE OUR STATEMEN forgetting all about rapid transit?

It seems to be understood that Mr. Beecher will be examined to-day. This leads us to hope that the issue in this celebrated proceeding is about to be tried.

We PRINT an extraordinary letter this morning from Mrs. Woodhull further explaining her relations with Theodore Tilton.

THE FREEMEN are disturbed about the Colorado beetle and have forbidden the importation of American potatoes into France. It is strange that we should only hear about this mysterious beetle from abroad.

GOVERNOR TILDEN reminds us of Hercules and his labors. He overthrew Tammany, and now means to destroy the Canal Ring. If he succeeds the people, without distinction of party, will rise up and call him blessed.

BILL KING proposes to vindicate himself from the charge of perjury by pleading the statute of limitations. Bill should resign his seat in Congress and return to Canada. This country will soon be too hot for him, and Canada is a colder climate.

HONEST MEN would do well to avoid Wall street until this excitement is over.

HOW WORLD IS DO for some of the Manhattan Club statesmen to go up and dig in the Fourth avenue improvement and for the Mulligan statesmen to come down and drink the Manhattan Club champagne? This would average matters with the democracy.

WE ARE GLAD to hear that there is some prospect of passing the Hudson River Tunnel bill. There is a story that Mr. Vanderbilt opposes a tunnel. We cannot believe this. Mr. Vanderbilt has already received too many favors from the corporation and people of New York to stand in the way of any measure that will extend the prosperity of the metropolis. Let us have the tunnel, the Brooklyn Bridge and a steam line to Westchester, no matter who opposes. By these means metropolitan greatness lies.

Business Prospects. On this great topic, of more universal interest than any other, the Herald has tried to discharge its duty to furnish the country with the best accessible information. In faithful pursuance of this object it has procured interviews, through its reporters and correspondents, with the leading bankers and business firms of all the principal cities of the United States, and it publishes this morning the first instalment of their reports, including interviews with prominent business men in New York, Baltimore, New Orleans and St. Louis. The reports of similar interviews in other commercial cities will soon follow. These statements will be read with interest by business men in every part of the country, because they give the opinions, not of mere theorists, but of people engaged in commercial pursuits, who have great facilities and every motive for gaining a correct knowledge of the state of affairs in their respective branches of trade in their own localities. Before commenting on any of the particular interviews we will call attention to some features of the situation, as to which there is a pretty close agreement among them all.

We will begin with that great topic of universal concern in every part of the country, the state of the money market. It appears from all these interviews there is a great abundance of currency in all the commercial cities. It is the pretty uniform testimony of the bankers whose views have been solicited that their deposits are redundant and that business does not suffer from want of money ready to be loaned, but from a dearth of borrowers who see their way clear to employ money with profit. This unemployed abundance of loanable money in all the commercial centres illustrates the wild folly of the demagogues in Congress who so noisily insisted that the grand cure of business stagnation was a large expansion of the currency. Experience proves that the circulating medium is in excess of the means of employing it, and that additions to its amount would have been as idle as a large increase of the rolling stock of our railroads as a means of attracting freights at a time when prostration of business permits but a diminished amount of transportation. Why add a thousand freight cars as a means of earning railway profits when a great part of the cars already owned stand idle on the sidings? And (to apply the illustration) why add fifty or a hundred millions to the currency when a great part of the existing currency lies idle in the banks because commerce can find no use for it? We call attention to this general feature of the interviews in the hope that if another inflation craze, like that which the Herald so vigorously combated last year, should arise, facts may count for something against the delusion. Business does not stagnate for want of money, but for want of opportunities to employ it with profit. Meanwhile it is satisfactory to know that whenever business revives the monetary wheels on which it moves are ample for all legitimate uses.

Another point which is strongly put in all these interviews is the retardation of business this year in consequence of the extraordinary prolongation of our severe winter into the spring months. We are unable to make an instructive comparison between the March business of this year and the March business of 1874, because this year's March has been equivalent to last year's February. The first great impulse to the revival of business is expected from the movement of the grain reserves held in the West. There is no branch of business with which the unwanted severity of the weather has so seriously interfered. The state of prices in the foreign markets is favorable to large exportations, and we are confident that as soon as the softening weather permits the grain stored in the West to be moved all the nerves of business will be touched and stimulated into moderate activity. In the course of two or three weeks the navigation of the lakes and canals will be reopened, when cheap transportation and good foreign prices will impart briskness to that great branch of trade which infuses life into all the others. The general impression that business has been obstructed by the unusual lateness of the spring is no doubt well founded. There is one other general remark which we may be permitted to make, although it is not suggested by anything said in the interviews. The recent gold speculation in this city and the advance in the price of gold is a topic which was not brought to the attention of the bankers and merchants of distant cities with whom our correspondents sought interviews; but as the price of gold in this city regulates its price throughout the United States its bearing on general trade deserves attention. A high price of gold, though an impediment to imports, is favorable to the export trade, and especially to the grain trade, grain being the leading article of export from this city. We will explain this point so simply that even a child may understand it. The price of grain in Liverpool is not affected at all by the fluctuations of the New York gold market. Whether grain can be exported at a profit depends upon its price in gold here as compared with its price in Liverpool. If there is difference enough to pay the ocean freights and yield a fair profit wheat will be exported quite irrespective of the state of our domestic gold market. This being the case, it is evident that the higher the price of gold in this country, provided it is not so high as to obstruct the exportation of wheat, the greater will be the amount of currency received by the farmers for their grain. It is the gold price in this city as compared with the gold price in Liverpool which determines the possibility of exportation, and the higher the premium on gold the greater will be the amount of currency received for a cargo. Now, as the farmers can discharge all their debts in the currency which is a legal tender, they are obvious gamblers by a high premium on gold, because a high premium on gold brings them higher currency prices for their products. But this holds true only so long as the gold price is low enough to permit its exportation with a profit to the exporting merchants. A gold dollar at Liverpool and a gold dollar in New York are of precisely the same value; but it makes quite a difference to a farmer on the Western prairies whether he gets 110 or 114 in currency for the value of a gold dollar, because all his mortgages and other debts are payable in currency. The increased premium on gold is, therefore, no impediment

to a revival of business by an increased exportation of grain. So long as wheat can be exported at all the higher the price of gold the greater the price in currency which the farmer receives for his wheat. If gold were at 200 the farmer would receive two dollars in currency for every dollar of the gold value of his grain, and he could liquidate his mortgages at a corresponding advantage. We therefore regard the gold speculation in Wall street as a mere bubble on the surface of business, which need not be considered in a general estimate of business prospects.

We do not choose to go, at present, into an analysis of the commercial situation. No judgment can be trustworthy which is founded on exceptional cases, and several of the cities whose business men we have interviewed are in an exceptional condition. We will instance New Orleans for illustration. That city is not a sample of the general condition of the country. Quite aside from the political troubles of which it has been the theatre there are intelligible explanations of the decline of its business. It has been tapped by the railroads which connect points above it on the Mississippi with the Atlantic coast, carrying off a considerable portion of the cotton trade which centred at New Orleans when it monopolized that branch of trade in the regions tributary to the Mississippi. When the only communication of Memphis with the outside world was by water all the cotton gathered there was necessarily sent to New Orleans; but a great part of it now goes by rail to Charleston for shipment to foreign ports. It would, therefore, be absurd to draw any conclusion as to the general state of business from the condition of trade at New Orleans.

The Centennial National and International Regattas at Philadelphia.

We have recently called attention to the commendable enterprise and forethought of the gentlemen of the Schuylkill Navy in having already secured from many of the principal rowing clubs of Europe a promise to come and take part in the friendly contests on the Schuylkill in the early part of July of next year, and we are glad they have taken our hint and concluded to add a very interesting feature, and one entirely novel here—namely, a graduates' race. The rapid strides taken of late years by the Intercollegiate Rowing Association, promising at the July meeting of this year a freshman race of not less than six, and a university race of thirteen six-oared crews, have insured a national interest, and there is hardly an event in the year of which the news is more eagerly sought. And mainly doubtless for the reason that a desire of fair and friendly tests of athletic strength is natural to all men, and especially all young men of healthy tastes and inclinations. England long ago learned to foster and develop that fondness, and she now looks with just pride on a nation of sons, the equals, if not the superiors in vigorous and healthy bodies of any on the globe. To see the great energy in all callings which is characteristic of our countrymen placed on a more solid and enduring framework, so that instead of tiring out at forty they may, like Vanderbilt and Cooper, Emerson and Dix, look healthy at eighty, has always been and will continue to be a favorite idea with us; and thus we heartily welcome the many sports—those which excite a proper and friendly emulation. We are very glad to observe that the interest in these contests is greatest among our most favored young men, those who in later years will fill positions of trust, influence and responsibility. If this meeting at Philadelphia is carried out in the broad and generous spirit in which it has been inaugurated, it will do much toward making similar ones common, not merely to the Eastern and Middle States, but to the whole land. There is good material everywhere and in abundance; all it needs being proper organization and training. At the national amateur events last August at Saratoga and on the Mohawk, the Wahwahsams from the Northwest, the Potomacs from the Potomac and the Vernons from Savannah, all contributed to make the Beaverwicks, of Albany, and the Argonauts, of Bergen Point, fight hard for victory, not merely over the first mile, but to the very end of the last one.

The Centennial races will be six in number, that for the National Association, the college clubs, the international college clubs, the graduates' race, the international amateur race, and the professional race open to the world, and an entire day will probably be devoted to each event. The prizes announced are on a very liberal scale, the course not the usual one near the city, but one seven miles up the Schuylkill, said to be of a uniform breadth of six hundred feet, much about the same as the Thames from Putney to Mortlake, three miles and a half long, and almost entirely straight, and the whole affair is in the hands of a body experienced in all matters aquatic—the Schuylkill Navy—who purpose appointing a committee of twenty-five, from various parts of the country, to aid them in perfecting all arrangements.

The Miners' Revolt.

The struggle between the mine proprietors and their workmen in Pennsylvania threatens to degenerate into an insurrection. By the latest accounts the miners were marching through the troubled districts, compelling the workmen to join with them in lawless and violent demonstrations against the capitalists. If this unwise course is persevered in the interference of the State authorities for the protection of life and property becomes inevitable. Whatever grievances the miners may have to complain of, their course of proceeding is not calculated to win for them public sympathy. They have a most undoubted right to refuse to work at an insufficient rate of remuneration, but they cannot claim the right to compel the capitalists to accede to their demands by the use of violence. In depriving themselves of popular sympathy and support they leave themselves more than ever at the mercy of their enemies. Only men blinded by passion and urged on by stupid and unprincipled demagogues could think of adopting such measures as a means of redress. In ordinary cases the public authorities in this country stand apart in all quarrels between labor and capital; but when one of the parties undertakes to break the law the whole power of the nation is ready to maintain the majesty of the law and protect the rights of the citizens from the assault of lawless mobs.

A Map of the Busy World.

The Herald has not attained that heavenly perfection of journalistic happiness which we are sometimes taught to believe exists only in the absence of advertisements. Our readers will therefore share our interest in contemplating such a newspaper as we print this morning, and as we printed on Sunday. Sometimes we are advised that newspapers should spurn advertisements. We never hear such advice without recalling the observations of the fox, who could not climb the vine, upon the general unhealthfulness of grapes, or the recommendations of still another fox, who had lost his own tail, in favor of a general abolition of tails in the whole fox kingdom. A newspaper with a few straggling advertisements, mainly composed of insurance notices and "warnings to the afflicted," with rude engravings of the patent rat trap and sewing machine and Indians gathering herbs, and exhortations to "advertise while there is time"—a newspaper in this plight of fortune reminds us of a pedler who carries tapes and laces for a living, and discourses with his patrons at farmhouses upon the vanity of human hopes and the folly of trade and gain. We do not see what subject could better occupy the peddling mind than the folly of trade. The one thing he would hate would be his pack, just as the one thing which a newspaper, blazing with two or three columns of pills and rat traps, despises "advertisements."

When we study a great business newspaper, publishing the news as well as the advertisements we see the map of the busy world. A perusal of its columns is like a stroll down Broadway from Grace church to the Battery. All the world passes before us—the world of religion, politics, amusement, art, enterprise and business. We have the panorama of a great metropolis—the expression of human hopes, wishes, attainments, employments and desires. The globe seems to have been put under contribution to make Broadway. Here is the church, and hard by the theatre. This bazaar is filled with the stuffs of Asia, the fabrics of Europe. Here is the taste of France, the solid, manly achievements of British industry. The eye is attracted by laces as light and airy as the trailing arbutus; by silks which shine like gold and burnished silver. At every step we have evidences of the greatness of our own land, the resources of our soil and mines, the fertile genius and enterprise of our people. The thoughts which such a stroll suggest are also inspired by a study of the columns of a representative newspaper. Let us take this journal that lies before us—the Herald of March 28, 1875. Here is a newspaper of twenty large pages. Were the type here printed amplified into a volume it would embrace all the plays of Shakespeare. In other words, here is as much labor in the way of type setting and printing as would print the works of Shakespeare. We look into these columns and we find, of the one hundred and twenty, seventy-nine devoted to advertising. These seventy-nine columns represent the wants of nearly three thousand persons. In other words, this one journal conveys to the world the business and desires of three thousand people. We look at the departments and we find there are eighty of them—eighty different forms of business demanding the hospitality and consideration of the world. This spectacle of three thousand citizens, each one with a special purpose very dear and close, calling upon the world to listen to them, is a marvellous illustration of the strength and utility of modern journalism, and we can well understand how it would disturb the peddling mind, as it tramps along the road with burdensome pack and wonders of what use the great city can possibly be to civilization, with its foundries, stores and manufactories, while he stands ready to supply all the world.

We look closely into these columns and the study becomes more and more curious. Here are seven hundred people who have houses and apartments to let or who seek homes. And we see right well that May Day is at hand, for here are six hundred who would buy or sell houses. And we have another evidence that Easter brings good cheer and promise of better times in the fact that two hundred eager, active men seek "business opportunities." They do not care to go West, but to stay in New York and trust their fortunes with the Herald. There is a fine array of auction sales to gratify the Mrs. Toodles mind, and if our peddling friends should tire of walking here are a hundred chances to buy a horse or a carriage. We are reminded of the mutability of human affairs in the two columns of deaths; but we learn that the world is not all sadness in the wedding bells that peal through the column of marriages. There are over four hundred people asking employment or seeking for help, and we trust they find their account with us in these inviting spring days. The world must be amused, as two pages of theatres, concerts, operas and lectures inform us, and if we choose to amuse ourselves here are two columns which tell us where we can find fiddles and harps, flutes and pianos and other instruments of melody. Altogether, therefore, we cannot help wondering what embarrassment and disappointment would ensue if these three thousand worthy people who seek our columns were suddenly denied access to them. Useful as journalism is, in all of its functions, as the messenger of news, the commentator upon current events, the historian of great men and great deeds, how much more useful it becomes as the friend and servant of the people! The citizen finds comfort in his newspaper from day to day, as he buys it for what the editor provides for his instruction and amusement. But how much more necessary it is when his necessity compels him to enter its columns and ask the attention of all the world to the one thing that is nearest to him! A newspaper has subscribers because it pleases them. It has advertisers because it is necessary to them. When a journal, therefore, pleases and serves the public it fulfils a perfect mission. We are proud to feel that this has been attained by the Herald.

BIG BONANZAS troubled yesterday. The gamblers gave them a new lift, but they are a heavy burden.

BY THE WAY, the best means of avoiding a "gold corner" is for our merchants not to sell what they do not own. This disposing of property which people expect to own a month hence is mischievous, and all this gold trouble in Wall street comes from the evil practice.

Governor Tilden's War on the Canal Ring.

Every honest man in the State without distinction of party applauds Governor Tilden for the assault on the Canal Ring in his bold, vigorous Message, and nobody doubts the truth of his startling exposures. From the beginning we have not had the slightest fear that he would not be warmly supported by the people, but our confidence in the Legislature was not sanguine, and the events of every day tend to diminish it. It would be scandalous, if, after the revelations made by the Governor, this session should end without anything being done to prevent a continuance of the frauds or to punish their perpetrators. We dislike the look of things at Albany even more than we did two days ago, because we find still stronger reasons to fear that the righteous attack of the Governor will not be vigorously supported by the Legislature. The members of the Canal Ring are cunning. They have wider connections than appear on the surface; they will exercise a diabolical art of impugning the motives of the Governor and exciting hostility against him on other grounds than his attack on a corrupt combination to plunder the State; they will leave no stone unturned to undermine his influence in every open and every insidious way. In such a contest it is the duty of the people to give him their strong and unflinching support, quite regardless of everything that may be said by the allies of the Ring to impugn his motives. The people do not care whether he is aspiring to the Presidency or not. They know that most of our distinguished public men have coveted that prize, and they have too many reasons for wishing that Presidential aspirants had more objectionable means than exposing and denouncing corruption. A man who seeks the Presidency by such methods selects the most honorable path an ambitious man can pursue. We wish there were more Presidential aspirants disposed to rest their claims on their zeal for public honesty instead of making alliances with combinations of plunderers. The people will regard all questions respecting Governor Tilden's motives and ambition as impertinent. The only question the honest masses will consider is whether the Governor is right in this particular controversy, and on this point there is no room for doubt. Whatever the Legislature may do or fail to do, the people will give him a strong and nearly unanimous support.

But we have a profound distrust of the Legislature. Its attempt to set two different investigations on foot is a piece of overdoing that betokens insincerity. They do not really want investigations, but postponement, and have proposed these investigations as a pretext for staving off legislative action. It is a dishonest manoeuvre for consuming time, and the more time they can waste before the investigations are started the better they are pleased. The investigation resolutions of the Assembly were passed promptly enough, but six days have elapsed and they still hang in the Senate. What the ring members of the Legislature desire is a sham pretence of investigation to enable them to gain time, but a real investigation is what they do not want; and having already succeeded in diverting public attention from remedial laws to legislative inquiries they now wish to impede these inquiries, and the prompt resolutions of the House stick in the Senate. We trust the zeal of the people may make up for the slackness and covert hostility of the Legislature, and hope that the meeting in this city to-morrow evening may be so large and respectable as to assure the Governor that the best classes in this community are his strong and unswerving indorsers.

Foreign Nations and the Centennial.

The declaration of the Duc Decazes in the French Assembly, in reference to the Centennial, will be read with interest and gratification. The Duc said, in answer to a question, that "the work had his entire sympathy, and measures would be taken to promote it in every possible way." When the Assembly met again a vote would be asked, giving a grant enabling France to make an appropriate display in our Exhibition Building. The fact that the head of the French commission should be a descendant of the illustrious Lafayette makes this reply of the Duc Decazes especially grateful to Americans. It is a new evidence of the friendship which France has always felt for our Republic.

Thus far foreign governments have taken a greater interest in the Centennial movement than many of our own States. The English House of Commons recognized it publicly and officially, and the English Ministry, in asking for a vote, said that this will be the last exhibition in which England will take an official part. All the countries of Europe, with the exception of Russia, have expressed their intention of appearing officially at our Centennial Exhibition. Those who understand what these exhibitions have been can well understand the magnitude and the grandeur of the display that will represent the riches and industry and taste of these great Powers. From England, France, Germany we shall have manifestations of industries that may well excite the admiration and, we trust, the emulation of our own people. In no past exhibition has America shown what it really can do. In France, in 1867, our display was fair enough, but nothing compared to that of other nations. Our explanation was that we had an ocean to cross, and therefore we could not do what we desired. At Vienna our usefulness was destroyed by a scandal and mismanagement, and we had nothing but a beggarly array of sewing machines and cases of false teeth. But now we ask foreign nations to come into our own land, to enter into rivalry with us on our own soil, to compete with us in our machinery, our manufactures, our industries. We have long boasted the supremacy of American enterprise and skill. If it exists now is the time to show it. What we should like to see in the Centennial is every State fully represented, not by the scattering efforts of a few public spirited citizens, but by combination, judgment and discipline. When the foreigner comes to Philadelphia he should be able to go from State to State through the Exhibition Hall, and learn in a day's journey what foundation there is for the boasted greatness and wealth of America. Above all things, what will New York do? What display shall we make to compare with France and England? Here we are, a State as large as many kingdoms, rich in every form of wealth, the empire of

commonwealth and the metropolis of cities, our fame known throughout all the world. What shall we do at the Centennial? How shall our exhibition compare with those of even Belgium, Switzerland and Sweden? Badly, we fear, unless our citizens show more energy than they have done, and unless our State Legislature turns aside from the gong-beating which has characterized the legislation of the past three months and gives a moment's thought to the dignity and honor of the State.

If Carruth Dies

In another column we print a letter from a friend of Mr. Carruth, the Vineland editor, recently shot by Mr. Landis, which letter is written professedly to give "the other side of the story"—to put the painful subject before the public in the light in which it appears to the journalist and those who sympathize with him in dislike of Landis. In such a letter we might expect to find the justification, if there is any, of Carruth's course in assailing week after week a resident of the town in which his paper was printed and dragging domestic or other properly private topics into public discussion. All the "justification" that appears, however, is that Carruth considered Landis guilty of "general humbuggery." He made himself the mouthpiece of all the discontents of the community. Every man who had bought a piece of land and built a house and afterward grew tired of his bargain naturally held Landis responsible for the results of his own shortsighted haste, and perhaps uttered his ill-will loudly at all the corners; and all this was gathered up, treasured and culminated in Carruth's columns. "General humbuggery" on the part of Landis justifies Carruth's acts as little as those acts justify Landis, and the friends of Carruth do not put much faith in such justification. They depend on the straightforward New Jersey laws, and confidently anticipate that Landis will be hanged if Carruth dies. But if Carruth dies now surgical testimony will figure very largely in the trial, and we have seen it happen that a multitude of surgeons were more useful to a man in Court than in the hospital. Carruth holds on to life very tenaciously, and seems likely to establish the fact that the wound given was not necessarily a fatal wound. He might have been killed by the shock of such a wound, or by immediate hemorrhage, or by inflammation consequent on the wound, and he may yet die from secondary hemorrhage, the result of the opening of some large artery by sloughing in the track of the bullet. All the possibilities here involved may vary greatly, as constitutions are different, and also as doctors are different, and out of them and out of the surgical and medical opinions that come in the lawyers can beat up dust enough to trouble the vision of any jury. It may be clearly shown that the bullet was not necessarily fatal, and that it had an accessory in causing death, which accessory would be the want of skill of the practitioner. If the trial comes to this point, as it certainly will if Carruth dies, the case of Landis will be all the stronger for the fact that the wound was treated by a homoeopathic practitioner to the exclusion of a great surgeon.

THERE IS SOME EXCITEMENT in Chicago about sending an editor to jail for contempt of court. The reasons for the action of the Judge are not apparent, and until we hear them we cannot express an opinion. At the same time we cling to this wholesome rule—that an editor who libels a citizen should be punished; that when he outrages the law he should be subject to its penalties, and that there is no cant more pernicious and absurd than what we constantly hear about the "liberty of the press." The press does not want "liberty," but justice, and editors who ask for any special privileges or immunities are simply beggars, who claim what they do not deserve.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

- England enjoys a revival in Freemasonry also. Senator Morgan C. Hamilton, of Texas, is staying at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Judge George F. Comstock, of Syracuse, is residing at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Mr. George M. Fullam, of Chicago, is among the late arrivals at the Brevoort House. Senator Theodore F. Randolph, of New Jersey, is sojourning at the New York Hotel. Senator John H. Mitchell, of Oregon, arrived from Washington yesterday at the Gilsey House. Our contemporary, the Christian at Work, appears this week in a new coat, sprightly and sparkling. Major Peter C. Hains, of the Engineer corps, United States Army, is quartered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. In a recent bear hunt in France one wild bear disabled twenty dogs and was only conquered by a bullet. Seven years is the time counted for the construction of the tunnel between England and France. The Prince Imperial says that if he joins any regiment in the British service he will enter the artillery. Collector James F. Casey, of New Orleans, arrived in this city yesterday and is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Archbishop Manning is the eighth Englishman who has been advanced to the rank of Cardinal since the Reformation. Mr. N. K. O'Connor, Second Secretary of the British Legation at Washington, is stopping at the Westmoreland Hotel. Director General Alfred T. Goshorn, of the Centennial Commission, has taken up his residence at the St. Nicholas Hotel. State Senator Nathaniel Wheeler and Mr. William D. Bishop, of Connecticut, are registered at the Union Square Hotel. In France a man has been condemned for a libel which he wrote with a sharp sciss on the skin of a green pumpkin growing in the fields. His Excellency the President yesterday appointed A. C. Bristol, of Rhode Island, a member of the Board of Indian Peace Commissioners. There is an elm tree in Paris that was planted in 1605, in the reign of Henry IV. This year its leaves were as early as those of its younger neighbors. Governor John A. Campbell, who has been appointed Assistant Secretary of State, left Cheyenne, W. T., for Washington yesterday, to assume the duties of his office. The Rev. James Stoddard Deacon, assistant minister in Trinity church, New Haven, was yesterday recommended to the Bishop to be ordained to the priesthood. Senators Cameron, Chandler, Morton, Anthony and Patterson, and Tom Scott and party, bound for Mexico, reached Atlanta, Ga., yesterday afternoon, and leave to-night. Mr. John C. New, of Indianapolis, paid his respects to General Spinner at the Treasury in Washington yesterday. It is not recorded whether there was an interchange of pious salutations. His Excellency the President and Lady Grant, Colonel and Mrs. Fred D. Grant and Mr. and Mrs. Sartoris leave Washington to-day at twenty-three minutes past nine A. M. for this city. The President will not return to the white house before Saturday.