

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR

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AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

- OLYMPIA THEATRE. BOWERY THEATRE. CROSS THE CONTINENT. THIRTY-FOURTH STREET OPERA HOUSE. FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE. MOORE & CUSHING'S CIRCUS. GLOBE THEATRE. WOOD'S MUSIUM. MURRAY'S CIRCUS. SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. THEATRE COMIQUE. WALLACK'S THEATRE. BOOTH'S THEATRE. MASONIC TEMPLE. BROOKLYN THEATRE. AMERICAN INSTITUTE. TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE. UNION SQUARE THEATRE. CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. PARK THEATRE. GERMANIA THEATRE. CHATEAU MARQUELLE VARIETIES. CHICKERING HALL. MISS WICKHAM'S READING.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 2, 1876.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather to-day will be cloudy, with rain.

NOTICE TO COUNTRY NEWSDEALERS.—For prompt and regular delivery of the HERALD by fast mail trains orders must be sent direct to this office. Postage free.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—Gold opened at 112 5/8 and advanced to 112 7/8. Money on call loans was supplied at 3-4 and 4 per cent. The public debt statement for April shows a decrease of nearly \$3,000,000.

THE PLAGUE IN THE EAST, according to the latest reports, is not the plague at all, but an epidemic fever, which will yield to treatment.

THE EMPRESS OF INDIA has rebellious subjects in the Punjab, and she may be compelled to blow a few naive princes from the mouths of cannon before her right to her new title is generally conceded.

RAPID TRANSIT had a victory yesterday in the passage of Mr. Husted's bill through the Assembly. Nothing must be left undone to secure quick transit now, for failure at this time means slow and overcrowded horse cars for many years to come.

OXBRIDGE AT THE CENTENNIAL.—It seems that while the Oxford boating clubs are disposed to participate in the Centennial regatta they make their acceptance of the invitation conditional upon Cambridge and the Dublin University sending crews. The more the merrier, but we hope there will be no holding back one for another.

"THE DOG A LITTLE AHEAD."—The exploits of the House Committee in "investigating" Mr. Davenport remind us of the adventurous sportsman who went out with his dog to hunt a wolf. He lost sight of the chase, and made inquiry of a passer by. He was informed that the dog and the wolf when last seen were close together, with the dog a little ahead.

THE WINSLOW CASE.—It is difficult to understand the objections of the British government to placing the papers in the Winslow case before the House of Commons, as there is really no mystery in the matter and no negotiations which require secrecy. The weakness of the position assumed by the government is the real objection to a Parliamentary consideration of the question.

IN HIS SPEECH on the Chinese question yesterday Senator Sargent showed the real grounds of objection to unrestrained Chinese emigration, and the necessity of an amendment of the Burlingame treaty. There is no doubt that the influx of Chinese into this country is morally pernicious as well as prejudicial to the business interests of our own people, and the question is one which must be met and settled in the interests of humanity and civilization.

COACHING in this country took a new phase yesterday in the starting of Mr. Delaney Kane's splendid coach on its summer trips to New Rochelle. The start was witnessed by many interested spectators, and the design promises to prove a very great success.

The Aspects of the Republican Campaign.

The Troy Times—one of the most influential republican journals in New York outside of this city—contains an article in reference to the canvass, which we print elsewhere, and which will be read with attention. The Troy Times speaks for its party in the rural sections of the State—for those earnest republicans who believe in the party and have no feeling so far as politics is concerned but the triumph of principles. We print this article to show that the defection of Mr. Curtis and the small body of gentlemen about the Union League who claim to run the republican party do not extend into the rank and file of the organization. The effort of the enemies of Mr. Conkling is to show that he has no power in his own State beyond the "machine." The truth is that he represents the deepest sense of republican feeling. As the Troy Times says:—"If the republican party has been in the wrong, then Mr. Conkling has been in the wrong; if it has failed, then he has failed; but if it has been right in the main, if it has not failed, then Mr. Conkling has been right and has not failed." This is the idea that we have pressed upon those republicans who argue that some new man is necessary to "purify the party." No republican who has thus far been named for the Presidency with any chance of a nomination has failed in his devotion to the President. There is not one of them who is not as much of a "Grant man" as Conkling. Blaine has never spoken against the President above a whisper. Morton has been the President's chief counsellor in the most important measures of the administration. Bristow is Grant's Secretary of the Treasury and must share with the President, whose orders he obeys, the praise and the blame of his office. If a "dark horse" should come first in the race he would have the approval of Grant and his friends. The republicans will nominate no man whose election would be in any way a censure of the administration.

The Chicago Inter-Ocean, the republican paper of Chicago, the one which has kept itself in sympathy with the wishes of the leaders of the Northwest, also supports Mr. Conkling in an earnest and manly article, from which we quote. This support from the Northwest is an answer to the assertion that our Senator has no outside strength. The North American, of Philadelphia, under the control of the veteran editor and politician, Morton McMichael, which charged a few days ago that Pennsylvania would never support Mr. Conkling on account of his opposition to the Centennial, has had its fire drawn by the statement that comes to us from well informed circles that the Senator supported every measure looking to the success of the Centennial. So that we may assume that Pennsylvania, under the skillful leadership of Mr. Cameron, will not fail to sustain Mr. Conkling after the complimentary vote of the State has been given to Mr. Hartranft. The Southern States, so far as they have instructed their delegates, show a desire to vote for Mr. Conkling on the same ground as Pennsylvania, which was a second choice. New England, which was to have voted for Mr. Blaine as a unit, goes to the Convention divided, with its vote scattered for Blaine, Bristow and Conkling. The canvass of Mr. Blaine suffers every day from investigations which spring up in every quarter, and especially from the opposition of influential newspapers like the Cincinnati Commercial and Gazette and the Chicago Tribune. These newspapers are supposed to favor Mr. Bristow, but we cannot see how their support means anything but Mr. Conkling or the "dark horse." There is no middle course. The Bristow movement has never been anything more than a sentiment, like that of Mr. Bowles and a few country editors for Charles Francis Adams. It is in the hands of a few saints in Boston and a swarm of detectives all over the country, who think that the only way to nominate a President is to send all the other leaders of the party to the penitentiary. We have a movement in New York which finds expression in a call we print elsewhere, signed by the most respectable members of the republican party—among them citizens like John Jay, William E. Dodge, John Jacob Astor, A. A. Low, Jackson S. Schultz, L. P. Morton, James E. Emtt, Joseph H. Choate, J. Pierpont Morgan, Alexander Hamilton and others—who may well be believed when they express a desire for "reform," the return of specie payments, civil service and retrenchment in all the public expenses. This call takes the shape of the Republican Reform Club, which should, and we trust will, exercise a powerful influence upon the party if it does not fall into the hands of a few political managers like the old Citizens' Association, which began with a determination to reform the city government and fell into the control of Tweed and Sweeney. The Republican Reform Club can do more than any other agency to strengthen and purify republicanism if its members go to work in the right way, and, instead of clamoring for any one candidate, insist upon a platform which will satisfy the honest sentiment of the country; for, so long as the party is under base influences, we shall have no purification of the government. No candidate ever rises above the party which nominates him. It is midsummer moonshine to suppose that any one man, even if he had the genius of Caesar or the virtues of Aristides, can reform a government which depends upon the votes of a Congress and the support of a convention and a canvass. Reform must come from the party itself.

RECORDED HACKETT, in his charge to the Grand Jury yesterday, made a special point against embezzlers and fraudulent trustees. The frequency of crime committed by men of high social and business standing makes it necessary that a stern effort should be made to bring these offenders to justice, and we are glad the Recorder has taken the matter in hand.

MR. BLAINE has completely refuted the story about his receiving coin bonds of the Kansas Pacific Railroad some years ago. The invention of these stories to injure the political prospects of public men is as disgraceful as would be the offence charged against Mr. Blaine. We are pleased that the whole story is shown to be a fabrication.

those who heard the guns of Sumter than even republicans believe, there are also the questions of religion and finance, which may at any time assume a gravity of the most serious character. Democratic victory will only come as the price of republican stupidity. This fear, which may be said to grow as we approach the meeting of the Convention, imposes upon the republican leaders a caution that may be felt in the destruction of the fairest hopes of any candidates thus far named. Here is the danger of the leaders now prominently before the country in connection with the republican nomination. The manner in which these leaders treat each other conduces to republican success, while at the same time it interferes with the ambition of men like Morton and Blaine and Conkling, who have been long in the strife, who have stood by the flag in many a dark hour and who have earned the honors of command by hard service in the field. The republican leaders seem possessed by the idea that they can win by destroying each other. There is no recognized leadership—no one man to whom all may defer and whose councils should govern the battle. Like the fencing scene in the play, Laertes wounds Hamlet, and, changing rapiers, Hamlet wounds Laertes, and both die in too music. But the instinct of victory is too strong to carry these enmities beyond the meeting of the Convention. As we are to have a good deal of hail Columbia and Fourth of July in this centennial year we look for a harmonious canvass. The effect of these internecine strifes will only be felt in Cincinnati.

For these reasons we see in this canvass, as far as it has developed, the destruction of the hopes of the prominent candidates. Mr. Conkling has the precedence, but we do not see enough strength to win. His advantage over Blaine and Morton is that he has a growing strength in the certainty of the support of some Northern and many Southern States when the time comes to break State combinations. But will these States break on Mr. Conkling? The President might assure this result if he were to support Mr. Conkling for the next few weeks as earnestly as Mr. Conkling has supported him for the last seven years. The fear is that Grant may let the canvass go by default, caring only for what concerns himself and not wishing to be bothered by the clamor of conflicting candidates, each of whom may feel that he has as much claim to the Presidency as the other. The chances are that some unknown candidate—some man like Polk or Pierce or Lincoln, some "dark horse"—may come to the front at the last moment. The true part for Mr. Conkling and his friends to play, therefore, is not to lose the race altogether, but to so shape it that the contestant who wins will wear the colors of Oneida. This is what Mr. Seward did at Chicago in 1860. Mr. Seward went to Chicago with even a stronger following than Mr. Conkling, but he was not nominated. He so controlled his defeat that he became the Premier of the new administration and the chief man in the government of the country for two administrations. Not one of the men who had any part in his downfall was permitted to exercise any permanent influence. We are glad to see the support given to Mr. Conkling by the Troy Times and other representative republican journals. That is worthy of New York and shows a true pride in the State. We are glad to see the earnestness of journals like the Chicago Inter-Ocean. That shows a generous national feeling on the part of the West toward a New York leader. But the true policy of Mr. Conkling is to take the canvass in time and direct it, if not for the Presidency, for the ultimate fruits of the triumph, the possession of the power behind the throne which even in republics is greater than the throne itself.

TURKEY AND THE GREAT POWERS. Turkey's victory at Nisic is unfortunate for Turkey. It was not necessary, even to feed the half-starved garrison, and it was gained in circumstances which must necessarily deepen the impression that the Ottoman authorities will never respect, except as it suits their convenience, any terms made with the Christian people. Hostilities had been suspended and arrangements had been made by the mediating Powers to revictual the place. It was known to the insurgent forces that measures of this nature were in progress, and this practically disarmed them, and many even went to their homes. In this condition the Turks assailed their position, and, consequently, gained an easy victory. It may be that the Turkish commander was so far uninformed of the state of the case that he cannot be distinctly charged with roachery; but the fact that the assault was made in circumstances when the insurgents had good reason to believe they were protected by the laws of war, that they observed these laws and the Turks violated them, is one whose effects will not be small at Berlin. There the three Emperors are to decide finally within a few days what shall be done with the Sultan and his dominions, and his case is not so good in that court that he can afford to have a feather more against him. It is clear that, though a victory may be generally deemed an advantage, he would have stood better without a victory gained as this one was.

SECRETARY BRISTOW is clearly shown to have had nothing to do with the Treasury decision in the case of the bark Mary Merritt, Assistant Secretary Conant assuming the whole responsibility for the action. Mr. Conant's course in the matter was unusual, to say the least of it, and under the circumstances seems utterly unjustifiable.

RECORDED HACKETT, in his charge to the Grand Jury yesterday, made a special point against embezzlers and fraudulent trustees. The frequency of crime committed by men of high social and business standing makes it necessary that a stern effort should be made to bring these offenders to justice, and we are glad the Recorder has taken the matter in hand.

MR. BLAINE has completely refuted the story about his receiving coin bonds of the Kansas Pacific Railroad some years ago. The invention of these stories to injure the political prospects of public men is as disgraceful as would be the offence charged against Mr. Blaine. We are pleased that the whole story is shown to be a fabrication.

The Overcrowded Dwellings of the Poor.

Moral and physical degradation are the legitimate offspring of poverty and uncleanness. It is not difficult to trace the genealogy of crime when its parent conditions are found side by side with it, and the genesis of depravity is limited to a record so short that it enables us to recognize at a glance the close relationship which exists between the prime cause and the latest effect. We must not, however, confound natural depravity with the failings which are forced on man by the conditions which surround and control his actions. While we regard crime with abhorrence we must not be too hasty in condemning the criminal, but must see if, by reason of defective laws or the total absence of proper legal restraints on his mode of life, society is not in a large measure responsible for his faults. It is impossible to imagine a more fruitful source of moral and physical disease than that presented by the tenement house system of New York and Brooklyn. Overcrowded communities always produce the dangerous classes, for the simple reason that moral ideas lose all their restraining influences when the barriers are removed that keep the social atoms decently separated. The unit of our social organization, which the family represents, is destroyed in the tenement house dens, where coarseness and consequent familiarity establish the closest intercourse between the occupants. Border ruffianism and city crime alike result from the inability of the law to reach and punish criminals. The solitudes and the overcrowded tenements conceal offenders who ply their nefarious calling with impunity, and encourage others to follow their evil example. But there is another and, if possible, a greater evil connected with the tenement house system, which must be regarded as a perpetual menace to public welfare. The consequences of overcrowding the dwellings of the poor, when viewed from a sanitary standpoint, present a most alarming spectacle. From time to time elaborate reports have been published in this country as well as in Europe which contain shocking details respecting the decay of populations under the influence of the unsanitary conditions that surround them. The annual report of the State Board of Charities for 1876 furnishes abundant statistical proof of the fatal influences of overcrowding on the growth of the population, and makes a statement which goes far to prove the truth of all the State Board's deductions:—"Half the population of the city (New York) was (in 1873) residing upon an area so crowded that less than seven square yards of ground area was allotted to each tenement house occupant." And again, of the whole infant population eighty per cent is found in tenement houses, and "of these scarcely one-half survive their second birthday." Thus the young, the mature and the aged alike fall victims to the pestilential poisons generated in these laboratories of disease. Can legislation remedy this monstrous evil and prevent the annual sacrifice of thousands of lives to the avarice of tenement house landlords? Without question, if legislators will only grapple with it unawed by the clamor of those who reap the harvest of death. We regulate by law the erection of houses so as to prevent, if possible, loss of life and property by fire; we surround the construction of railroads and steamships with certain restrictions calculated to insure safety to the travelling public. We interfere in almost every private enterprise which is undertaken with a view of reaping a profit from public patronage. Why, then, cannot we by law declare that no apartments shall be offered for rent in any tenement house which does not possess all the qualifications as to size, air space, ventilation and all the other sanitary safeguards which the law may require? The capacity of all rented rooms for the proper accommodation of tenants should be certified to by public inspectors. Tenants should not be permitted to sublet their holdings to boarders and others unless within the legal restrictions against overcrowding. This would be followed quickly by a removal of the principal causes of crime and epidemic, because the former would cease to find a refuge and the latter a home.

THE WAR IN CUBA. The conflict waxes fiercer in the "Ever Faithful Isle," and the might of Spain is hurled in vain against the mountain and forest defended Cuban patriots, who are steadily approaching Havana and pushing their enemies off or under the soil of Cuba. After a struggle that has now lasted over seven years we find the area of Spanish domination on the island growing gradually smaller every year, and the chances of an absolute suppression of the revolution absolutely nil. The soil seems to swallow the enemies of Cuba, for army after army has marched eastward into these dense forests and rugged defiles, but has never returned; for even disease is patriotic in Cuba, and yellow fever and smallpox mow down the columns of Spain as effectively as the bullet and machete of the Cuban insurgents. The Spanish troops at present engaged in the Cuban war are mostly young boys, drafted under the conscription laws that were in force during the civil war in the old country. The majority of these poor young fellows have scarcely attained the age of twenty years, and, being brought direct from a temperate into a tropical climate and exposed to all the hardships of a guerilla warfare, they speedily succumb to the terrible forms of disease incidental to a tropical campaign. It is a fact, and one pregnant of fearful meaning, that the Spanish reinforcements for Cuba rarely bring arms with them. They are furnished with weapons from the ranks of their dead predecessors, and in turn surrender the oft transferred rifle to death and their successors. Thus the awful sacrifice of the young life of Spain continues to satisfy the cupidity, vanity, and we might add ignorance, of the Peninsular government and its agents in Cuba. When the war will cease will only be determined by failure of Spain to furnish victims.

THE ARMY BUMMER.—The developments about trade posts, Indian supplies, postal routes and moth contracts bring into prominence a character that will long be remembered. We mean the army bummer. The army bummer is usually a "General" who has been in the Quartermaster's or Commissary Department, and whose rank represents influence about the War Office and days and nights of hard duty about Willard's and the Arlington. Since the war he has been very "loyal." He has "sustained" the Union and "supported" the government. Unable to earn an honest living, without brains for any position higher than that of a car conductor, he lives by lobbying. He knows the inside of every office, the favorite wince of a Secretary and the kind of dinner fancied by this statesman or the other. So in time he finds himself in the enjoyment of a good income, for which he does nothing but eat and drink and talk. He is a disgrace to the army, whose uniform he wears for his own gain.

There could only be one feeling in this country about the rejection of Mr. Dana as the Minister to the English court. It was the act of a combination of the democrats in the Senate and a few dissatisfied republicans. The democrats exercised their undoubted party prerogative of voting against any candidate named by Grant. No one questions their right to do so, although it would be much better to have such names as Bayard and Thurman on the other side in a campaign for the Presidency.

THE ENGLISH MISSION.—The English press about the Minister to the English court? The Saturday Review, the Spectator, the Daily News, the Pall Mall Gazette, and other newspapers are in a dreadful way about Mr. Dana. The London correspondent of the Tribune informs us that this condemnation is based "with an unsparring severity rarely indulged with English journals." In the first place, we do not think it the business of the English press whom we do or do not send to the English court. In the second place, we have as good men as Mr. Dana, who will, no doubt, win the approval of the Senate. How would the English newspapers regard the comments of the New York press "with unsparring severity" upon the refusal of the English government to send some Minister who was pleasant to us? We should be told to mind our own business, and this is the advice we feel like tendering to our brethren of the English press.

THE PHILADELPHIA PAPERS announce that there will be no "extortion" in that city during the Centennial in the matter of accommodations for the thousands of guests who come to see the great show. At the same time they tell us that the hotels are about to raise their rates from four to five dollars a day. Now this is extortion. If the hotel keepers were governed by a sense of what is due to the city, the Exhibition and themselves, they would not increase, but reduce their rates to three dollars a day. There is not a hotel in New York that would not consent to make a contract to rent its rooms for six months at a reduction of twenty per cent if it could be guaranteed guests for that time. This is natural. The more guests in a business like hotel keeping the more profit. There is more certainty of making money at a low rate than if an exorbitant rate was imposed, calculated to drive away thousands. The Philadelphia papers should tell the hotel keepers what happened to their brethren in Vienna when they attempted to make everlasting fortunes by charging guests six prices for everything. The end was a general bankruptcy in the hotel trade. The surest way to make the Centennial a success to the hotels, as well as the managers of the Exhibition and the railroads, is to bring everything down to the smallest price consistent with a reasonable profit.

THE EXTRADITION QUESTION.—The question as to the treaty of extradition between this country and England is about to become a serious one. Practically the treaty is dead, unless the English recede from their position. If the English do not return Winslow how can they expect us to return any one? America claims that the English should not break a treaty by an act of Parliament without at least consulting the other contracting Power. This is sound. England, on the other hand, insists that prisoners taken from her shores for one crime shall not be tried for another. This is also sound! Any other plan might lead to serious violations of the right of asylum—such, for instance, as extraditing a Communist on the charge of robbery and trying him for shooting the Archbishop, a proceeding that no civilized country would tolerate. We are sorry the treaty has fallen on account of this misconception. The English have wantonly thrown it away by allowing an act of Parliament and the judgment of a court to violate a treaty obligation. Before making a new one the question may arise, "How long can we expect the treaty to last?"

THE LIQUOR QUESTION AT THE CENTENNIAL.—The proposition to suppress the sale of wines, beer and liquors within the grounds of the Centennial Exhibition would be well enough if the sale could be suppressed outside of the grounds also. But around the gates is a swarm of drinking shops of all kinds, where the sale of liquors is free from restraint. If the sale is prohibited within the grounds the effect will be to send the visitors outside. The common sense plan with all questions is the best. Allow the same liberty with the sale of all articles inside of the grounds that is enjoyed outside. Open the grounds on Sunday! The objection to this comes from a small and narrow portion of the community, whose members can go to the show on the week days, and falls with severity upon those who cannot go on account of their duties, and to whom Sunday would be the most advantageous time. The argument against opening on Sunday is solely addressed to the rich and pious, against the poor.

AMERICAN CREDIT.—The London Times, in an article on the credit of the various nations of the world, singles out "English consols, United States funded, and, perhaps, French rentes," as the only securities that are not to be affected by political rumors and the schemes of speculators. This is a high honor, remembering, as we do, how our credit was scouted a few years ago. It should be a lesson to those desperate politicians who

think that the way to win political renown is to trifle with the national credit. There is no reason why our credit should not be the best in the world, better even than that of England, for we are not menaced by those political and social conditions which threaten to play an important part in the near future of English politics, and which must in some way affect the credit of the country even as they affected our credit during the war.

THE OPENING OF THE FRENCH SALON. We print this morning an important despatch from Paris, sent to us specially by cable, giving a brilliant picture of the opening of the Salon for the spring exhibition. This despatch will interest all who watch the progress of art. It is in these exhibitions that we see that "confederation of the nations," that "parliament of man" of which the poets write and theorists dream. The effect of the opening of the French Salon is to determine the art taste of the world for the season. We take our fashions in art from France as well as our fashions in other things. Our correspondent notes a tendency among the painters to achieve excellence in the classical school, which is a wide departure from the tendency to realism which came with the rise of the pre-Raphaelites, and which so keen a thinker as Macaulay hoped would spread, because only by spreading could it lose an influence which he regarded as trivial and pernicious. This description of the opening of the French Salon is interesting in other features than its mere artistic value. It shows that journalism is compelling from the cable the same office that has hitherto been performed by the post. Yesterday and the art world of Paris was studying with varying emotions the achievement of art genius on the walls of a French Salon. To-day, thanks to the cable, the art world of New York is enabled to follow these studies in the columns of the HERALD and to learn the lessons of beauty and taste which an exhibition like this teaches, not alone to France, but to mankind.

WE SHOULD LIKE to have the opinion of some great financial genius like Comptroller Green, who knows the value of money, as to what is the proper fee for lawyers. Here we have a case before the Superior Court involving this question. In this case the witnesses on one side, headed by Charles O'Connor, John K. Porter and John McKeon, said that a certain service was worth \$10,000. Witnesses on the other side, Luther R. Marsh and Judge Fullerton among them, thought the work was worth about \$500. The jury found a verdict for \$3,000. This question of fees and allowances, which has become such an abuse in the courts of New York, finds a pertinent illustration in this case. The matter should have legislative attention. The lawyer should have his hire like any other laborer. But the way we arrange it now leads to manifold injustice and corruption.

MORTON, OF INDIANA.—One of the noblest acts during the war for the suppression of the rebellion was that of Governor Morton, of Indiana, when the democratic House of Representatives of his State refused to pass appropriation bills to enable the war to go on. He took upon himself the responsibility, aided by the general government, of fitting out the regiments necessary to defend the honor of Indiana in the field. This was the foundation of the Governor's fame. It was this, among other things, to which General Sherman alluded when he was talking about Morton the other day to a reporter as one of the great men of the country. Now we learn that the democrats in Congress propose to "investigate" the Governor for this act as a "violation of the law." Would it not be as well while on this branch of inquiry to "investigate" the battle of Gettysburg? That was also a "violation of the law."

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

- Boston is planting elms. Negroes in New Orleans scarce little school girls. The Rochester Democrat calls John Morrissey a Moss artist. A San Franciscan proposes the whipping post for hoodlums. Governor Hayes' friends are working for him through Southern agents. Four hundred thousand silver quarters have arrived in Washington from San Francisco. This time the neighborhood of Little Rock has a woman fighter—a sort of Joan of Arkansas. Freemasonry has been discovered among the religious and "insidious" rites of the Osage Indians. The Chicago Inter-Ocean, speaking for the republican West, says that Conkling is rapidly advancing to the front. Congressman Wheeler, of New York, is a very strong Presidential candidate among his associates at the capital. The statement that Bristow's own county in Kentucky has elected Morton delegates is pronounced untrue on the ground that the county has not yet elected delegates at all. The friends of Senator Sargent claim that he was not in Congress at the time he is said to have been the agent of the California Whiskey Ring, and that he was personally the enemy of that ring. Detroit Post.—"Frank Moulton says that either he ought to be in the Penitentiary or Beecher ought to be out of his pulpit. There is no getting around that. But Mr. Beecher's failure to do his duty is an excuse for Moulton neglecting his. Let him go to the Penitentiary." A correspondent, writing of Congressman Payne to the Cleveland Plaindealer, says:—"No one ever saw a single lock of that silvery hair out of place. It sweeps up from the forehead in a curve it has kept for years and clings affectionately round the crown, where it is growing thin." Senator Wright, of Iowa, is a Conkling man, though he believes that Blaine stands best in that State. He says that in Washington Conkling is working with a pluck that will not stand defeat. Senator Wright believes that in the end General Sherman will be nominated against his wishes. Bismarck (Dakota) Tribune.—"Soon after the publication of General Hazen's Northern Pacific letter a gentleman interested in that enterprise, being in Washington, was talking with General Belknap about Hazen, when Belknap remarked that 'if he knew at a moment's notice that he would order Hazen to it at once.'" Macaulay said of Talleyrand that "his head is sunk down between two high shoulders. One of his feet is hideously distorted. His face is pale as that of a corpse and wrinkled to a frightful degree. His eyes have an odd, gummy stare quite peculiar to them. His hair, thickly powdered and pomaded, hangs down his shoulders on each side as straight as a pound of tallow candles." Danbury News.—"A very fashionably dressed young miss was chatting with a couple of young men in front of the Post Office yesterday afternoon, when an old woman, rather plainly dressed, came along. The young miss suddenly turned her back toward her, but the old woman recognized her. 'Ah, is that you, Maggie?' exclaimed the elderly party. 'And so your mother has got work again, has she? Well, I'm glad to hear it.' This unfeeling burst of congratulation caused the young miss to flush to the roots of her hair."