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JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

- OLYMPIC THEATRE. VARIETY, at 8 P. M. PARK THEATRE. THE KERRY GOV. at 8 P. M. BOWERY THEATRE. PIRATES OF THE ISLES, at 8 P. M. CHATEAU MARIABLE VARIETIES, at 8 P. M. TIVOLI THEATRE. CONCERT, at 7:30 P. M. THIRD AVENUE THEATRE, at 8 P. M. WOODS' MUSEUM. HARKAWAY AMONG THE BRIGANDES, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M. UNION SQUARE THEATRE. THE VOICES OF HEAVEN, at 8 P. M. PARISIAN VARIETIES, at 8 P. M. FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE. FIGUE, at 8 P. M. Fanny Davenport. WALLACK'S THEATRE. THE NIGHT DOLLAR, at 8 P. M. W. J. Florence. GILMORE'S GARDEN. GRAND CONCERT, at 8 P. M. KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, at 8 P. M.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 26, 1876.

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

During the summer months the HERALD will be sent to subscribers in the country at the rate of twenty-five cents per week, free of postage.

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.

THE HOT WEATHER YESTERDAY, with its warm southerly breeze, sent our citizens out of doors in search of the shady, the cool and the refreshing. The throngs in Central and Prospect parks evinced that it was well known where these desiderata could be innocently had, but locomotion was at best a burden. This leads us to ask how our thirty fellow citizens managed to get along without their lager beer, or whether, indeed, the Excise law was strong enough to make them do without it?

THE GANGS OF RUFFIANS, young and old, whose outrages against the peace of the city and the lives of law abiding citizens only come to the surface when some unusually daring crime has been committed, should receive more attention from the police than they do at present. The case of the gang which, after committing a series of depredations in Union Square Park, wound up by stabbing an unoffending man in the eye, probably with fatal effect, is one in point. The most severe punishment should be meted out to the offenders, whose class is the terror of the city after nightfall. These gangs are well known to the police, but they are allowed to roam about the streets in a semi-intoxicated condition without the smallest interference.

THE ATTITUDE OF SERBIA makes it appear that Russia is not to be balked in her determination to bring the Christian knife to bear upon the Mohammedan ulcer in Europe. Her agents are still said to be busy at Belgrade egging on the Serbian war party, and Prince Milan is said to find himself between the alternatives of revolution or war. In truth, nothing is worse for a poor State like Serbia than the state of armed peace which she is at present enduring. Her first step across the Turkish frontier will cost, no doubt, but we scarcely think that she will be long left to bear the burden of the fray. Another revolution at Constantinople is among the possibilities, and amid the demoralization of the Moslems the Slavs will find their long-wished-for opportunity.

THE HARVARD AND YALE UNIVERSITY RACE.—The first eight-oared shell race in America comes off between the University crews of Harvard and Yale on the Connecticut, at Springfield, on Friday afternoon next. We present to-day an account of the course and the opportunities for viewing it, of the crews at practice, their styles of rowing, the difficulties of the coxswains' task, the dimensions of boats and other matters bearing upon the coming struggle. Unless Yale is to row a quicker stroke in the race than she has yet shown it looks like a contest between the slow and fast strokes, and, while over so long a distance the former ought seemingly to win, it is by no means certain to. Yale keeps four of her old men, including Captain Cook, while there is but one of last year's crew in the Harvard boat. The Connecticut is higher than in 1873 and in order for a fast race.

THE MEMORY OF HOCH, the gallant soldier of the first Republic, was celebrated on Saturday by a distinguished body of French republicans. No sounder or wiser words than those of Gambetta at that occasion have been uttered by any republican since the famous 4th September, 1870, when the Empire fell to pieces. The danger to the Republic, Gambetta feels, can no longer come from without, and hence the force of his warning to his brethren not to be intoxicated with victory and so raise up dangers to the Republic from within. To bear and forbear, to march in the road of peace, to educate, are the main points of the republican programme as he framed it. He keenly sees the moral and material advantages to the country by keeping the path of peace amid the disturbances of Europe. It is lucky for France that the leader of the republicans is a man of such hard common sense.

The South at St. Louis.

One of the noteworthy features of the Presidential canvass is the moderate and reasonable attitude of the Southern democrats. They hold assured control of a majority of the electoral votes on which the democratic party depends for success, and are, accordingly, in a position to dictate the candidate if they chose to exert their power. But they wisely abstain from any attempt to force their preference on the Convention, and express their readiness to surrender any preferences which have been indicated by their State conventions if it shall appear that some other candidate would have a better prospect of success. Governor Tilden having thus far deployed more Northern strength than any of his rivals, a majority of the Southern delegates are provisionally for Tilden, but they are willing to transfer their votes to any other candidate as soon as they shall see that some other would command a larger support in the Northern States. This is so different from the dictatorial spirit exhibited by the Southern democrats in former times that it deserves notice and recognition. The old breed of "fire-eaters" has become extinct. There are no longer any signs of the Southern arrogance which was determined to rule or ruin. The Southern democrats have ceased to be Bourbons, "who learn nothing and forget nothing," and give evidence of having laid to heart the severe lessons of a disastrous experience. The exhibition of political sense and sanity which the South is now making at St. Louis is worthy of commendation.

In order to estimate this spirit of deference and forbearance at its full value we must advert to the fact that this is the first Presidential election since the outbreak of the civil war when the South has had any real political power. In 1864 the greater part of the Southern States considered themselves as out of the Union, and took no part in the Presidential election. In 1868 and 1872 they were either excluded because they had not accepted the reconstruction measures, or their States supported the republican ticket by the negro vote, carpet-bag influence and federal coercion. But within the last three years the democrats have recovered control of every Southern State except South Carolina, and the recent decision of the Supreme Court, which virtually annuls the Enforcement act, deprives the republican party of its chief lever in Southern elections. The democratic party has this year a more secure hold on the South than it ever had in any Presidential election previous to the war, for even in 1860 the Bell-Everett ticket received all the electoral votes of Kentucky, Tennessee and Virginia, and barely missed those of Missouri, whereas the democratic candidates in this election, whoever they may be, will receive all the electoral votes of the South, except a pitiful seven from South Carolina. And yet, although the party is stronger in the South than it ever was before in any Presidential election, and although the party in the North is so weak that it would be beaten two to one, or three to one, without the Southern electoral votes, the Southern delegates bear themselves with the utmost modesty and reserve at St. Louis and profess entire willingness to relinquish their own preferences in favor of any candidate on whom a majority of the Northern delegates can agree. This is the first time in our history when the Southern democrats, with any approach to their present power in their own section, have shown a submissive deference to the Northern wing of the party. The republicans will of course say that this is mere strategy, and that the South "stoops to conquer." But, conceding this to be so, it must still be admitted that the South has learned some wisdom, for she has never stooped before in a national convention when backed by so much real power at home.

This yielding and compliant disposition on the part of the Southern delegates may have a decisive influence at St. Louis in certain contingencies that may arise. Such of them as are counted for Tilden are not thick-and-thin Tilden men; such of them as are counted for Hendricks are not first-and-last Hendricks men; they all stand ready to yield their present choice in favor of a new and rising candidate. They would go over en masse to Bayard, with warm acclamations, if Tilden should fail to get two-thirds and a majority of his supporters should take up the popular Delaware Senator. They would go with equal facility, though with less enthusiasm, to any other candidate whose Northern support should designate him as the winning man. This plastic condition of the Southern delegations is the most unique feature of this Convention. It is a potent, variable element, which baffles calculation. Other delegations have favorites whom they mean to stand by; the Southern delegations have no favorites whom they are not ready to relinquish. Their only stable preference is for the strongest man, and they are watching to find out who he is. If the early ballots convince them it is Tilden they are for Tilden; but they acknowledge no allegiance that can bind them to him for a moment after they find he cannot get two-thirds, and his whole strength may at any time suddenly cave in by the desertion of his Southern supporters. But if he develops unexpected strength in the Northern delegations they will throw their whole influence into the scale and make his victory decisive and triumphant. They are prepared to act on the maxim, "To him that hath shall be given, but from him that hath not shall be taken away even that which he hath." The South do not mean to ride a dead horse in this Presidential canvass. They lean toward Tilden so long as he seems strongest in the North; but if his real support falls short of the boasts of his friends on the first two ballots they will put a speedy end to his hopes and start on a fresh search for the winning man. It is only Mr. Tilden's Northern adherents that will prove staunch and steadfast if his success in the Convention is not immediate, and when his loosely attached Southern supporters have dropped away his devoted Northern followers will be of no avail. He must either succeed early or fail utterly. If he is very strong at first the Southern Hendricks men and Hancock men will come to the rescue; but if the bragging estimates of his friends

The Democratic "Dark Horse."

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The prostration of Tilden will necessarily carry with it the destruction of Hendricks, from the same motives that would have impelled Blaine's friends at Cincinnati to resist the nomination of Conkling with more vigor than that of any other rival. If Tilden cannot pass the ordeal of the two-thirds rule an attempt will be made to bring in some dark horse that can unite and harmonize the party. Senator Bayard would be an excellent compromise candidate if his location were not against him. No democratic statesman is more admired or enjoys greater personal popularity; his principles are sound, his integrity is incorruptible, his sense of honor high. The friends of Tilden could cordially accept him as a second choice, the South would stand by him with chivalric devotion, and no rival could feel hurt or humiliated by his success. His weakness does not consist in what is thought of him inside of the democratic party, but in what would be said of him outside of it. He would be unscrupulously assailed by the republicans as a Southerner and a representative of the old Southern aristocracy, and it is doubtful whether any amount of enthusiasm or effort by the democratic party could elect him. Although no candidate could be more popular with democrats, it is not likely that the Convention will think it expedient to give him the nomination if the two-thirds rule should force Governor Tilden out of the canvass. General Hancock is esteemed and popular, and his admirable war record would blunt the edge of republican assaults; but the whole country, including the democratic party, has had enough of military Presidents, so General Hancock's chances for looming up as the successful candidate are very slender.

Senator Thurman's possibilities as the dark horse are perhaps worth as much as anybody's, although he has, at present, but little show of strength. Allen has no prospect of a single vote outside of the Ohio delegation, and his strength in that delegation is perceptibly diminishing. If it is transferred to Thurman, and Ohio should give him a united and hearty support, the concentration on him might be wonderfully rapid if Tilden should be withdrawn. There is no other Western democrat whom the Tilden men could support with so much satisfaction if they cannot have their first choice. He would get the electoral votes of every State which any democratic candidate could carry. He would make a better contest against Hayes in Ohio than any other democrat, and if he did not recover the State he would prevent the republican majority in October from being so large as to discourage the democratic party in other States. If the nomination of Bayard should be judged inexpedient on account of his location, there is no other democrat whom the friends of Tilden would be so likely to support as Senator Thurman, if events in the Convention should compel them to make a second choice.

Caricatures of the Extradition Negotiation.

Two members of Parliament on Thursday last gave notice of inquiries into the condition of the relations between Great Britain and this country on the subject of the extradition of criminals. These inquiries will be based on the papers entitled, "Correspondence Respecting Extradition," which were laid before Parliament on the 8th of June, and copies of which were received in this country by the last steamer. A comparison of this official publication with a similar one submitted to Congress by the State Department on the 10th of June reveals some singular and disagreeable omissions in the return made to Parliament, the reasons for which deserve inquiry in England.

In the first place, these papers were presented to Parliament on the 8th of June, and are supposed to contain the entire correspondence. But an important despatch of Secretary Fish is suppressed. This despatch is dated May 22; it was received by Lord Derby on the 6th of June, as is shown by a published despatch from Mr. Hoffman to the State Department of that date, and it was in consequence of the receipt of that despatch of Mr. Fish that the British government asked the remand of Winslow until the following 15th. Why was this important despatch from the United States, received two days before the papers were sent to Parliament, omitted?

But there are still other omissions in this curious return to Parliament. The last despatch it contains is one from Lord Derby to Sir Edward Thornton, dated May 29, or seven days after Mr. Fish's despatch. In this Lord Derby says:—"I have received your telegram of the 27th inst.," &c. But no such telegram appears in this return—no telegram of that date from Sir Edward Thornton.

But a more serious matter remains. In the same despatch of Lord Derby to Sir Edward Thornton reference is made to "Your despatch of the 1st inst."—that is to say, of May 1, which is said to refer to remarks of Secretary Fish in regard to the wording of an act of Parliament. But no such despatch from Sir Edward Thornton is published. Was there any such despatch of that date? Referring to the papers submitted to Congress we find a memorandum of a conversation between Secretary Fish and Sir Edward Thornton, dated May 27. It is supposed that Sir Edward may have sent a telegram concerning some part of this conversation to Lord Derby some days later, say on the 1st of June. But in that case how could Lord Derby refer to it on May 29, unless, indeed, Lord Derby's despatch was antedated, and was really written after he had received a despatch of the 1st of June from Sir Edward Thornton, or even after, on the 6th of June, he had received a copy of Secretary Fish's despatch of the 22d of May; for in that we find, to our surprise, the very remark concerning the peculiar wording of the British statute to which Lord Derby replies? This matter is very awkward, and we hope a rigid inquiry will be made in England, both as to why Mr. Fish's despatch and Sir Edward Thornton's two despatches were omitted in the return to Parliament, and how it comes that under the ostensible date of May 29 Lord Derby replies to an objection made by Mr. Fish in a despatch dated May 22, which was not delivered until the 6th of June, and which he has suppressed in his official publication of the correspondence.

IT IS SOME TIME since we have been called on to chronicle a railroad accident as disastrous as that which occurred on the Barcelona and Saragossa Railroad, in Spain, on Saturday. Seventeen persons were killed and thirty-seven injured. What has come to be regarded as the accident season on the English railroads begins about July and reaches its highest average in August, when the passenger traffic is swelled enormously by the cheap special excursion trains that run in all directions from the great metropolises.

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Fenton as the Coming Man.

The veteran leader of New York politics, Governor Fenton, comes gracefully into line for Hayes and Wheeler. This was to be expected after the success of the Governor and his friends in the nomination of Mr. Wheeler. It is a sign of harmony to see Fenton back among his own boys. He never seemed natural out in the democratic fold, but looked like a poor relation or an uninvited guest. As a democrat Fenton would be one of the smallest fractions in the political arithmetic. As a republican he becomes a power. We hear already that the friends of Wheeler propose to run Fenton for Governor. It seems that Wheeler's nomination was really the overthrow of Conkling, and this overthrow it is proposed to complete by returning Fenton to his former position as a leader. Speaker Husted, Senator Robertson, General Merritt and others are all said to be busy in this new combination, and in proof of this it is pointed out that Robertson and Husted both voted for Blaine. It is said also that Mr. Curtis, the Union League reformer and others are ready to throw up their hats for Fenton. Chauncey M. Depew, Ben Field, of Albion; Waldo Hutchings, Register Jones, Lyman Treman, Judge Fithian and a number of statesmen who have been hibernating for a few winters, all begin to show renewed activity. Fenton was not a reformer when he was in the leadership, but he has been quarantined so long that he can come back with a clean bill of health and talk as wisely as any one else about "good government."

It would make the next republican State Convention lively to have Fenton and Conkling once more fighting for leadership. It is very certain that the men who went to Ohio to defeat Mr. Conkling

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The Sabbath Pulpits.

The heat yesterday tested the faith of Christian New Yorkers sorely. Piety evidently has colorful limitations to judge by the way a few extra degrees on the thermometer thinned out the churches. Huge hot air furnaces have triumphed over the cold of winter in the sacred edifices, but as our church walls are not often built of the solid masses of stone that keep the great cathedrals of Europe cool under a blazing sun the pious must perspire. The temperature of our city churches yesterday must have awakened a desire in many for that breezy primeval worship which we call the camp meeting. It is natural that in a country of brick and wooden churches the grateful shade of the woods should be preferred in summer time to the close precincts of the meeting house. A good many of our divines have preached their farewell city sermons for the season, and hereafter they will be heard from in the watering place notes, and now and again at a camp meeting or hotel parlor service. Dr. Dix reminded his hearers that "festina lente" applies to the ways of Providence, whose apparent slowness or impatience fatally misconstrues. Mr. Beecher attempted the hazardous task of analyzing the attributes of God as He was mentally projected by the prophets of old—hazardous, because it involved a comparison of the narrow ideal possible to human minds with the undefinable Infinite. Dr. Hepworth had to preface his sermon with an appeal for money. He only wants thirty thousand dollars to secure the edifice to the congregation, and it is to be hoped the wealthy disciples will rally around their pastor in his time of tribulation. His sermon was directed toward advising his hearers to lay up treasures in heaven, where, we may add parenthetically, there are no "hard times" or mortgage foreclosures. It would be a disgrace to this wealthy congregation if they should desert their hard-working pastor.

The Democratic Roll Call.

We complete this morning the long series of interviews with the delegates to the Democratic National Convention which we have been publishing during the week, and supplement these remarkable contributions to the political history of the day with a carefully compiled statement of the personal preferences of every delegate to St. Louis. This summary will enable the reader to take in at a glance the relative strength of the rival candidates, and although we can scarcely expect it to be absolutely accurate it will be found very nearly to represent the number of votes each candidate will receive on the first ballot. It must be remembered that it takes two delegates to a democratic convention to make a full vote, and so these figures represent twice the number of votes. This invaluable table does even more than indicate the relative strength of candidates—it shows where each of them is strongest. For instance, as we run down the list of States, we find that Tilden is strongest in New England, the Gulf States, the Northwest and the Pacific slope. Bayard's strength is in his own State and in Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina; but in most of these there are grave doubts as to his availability, which makes the votes credited to him of a merely complimentary character. The Southern delegates are not pressing his nomination only because his Southern sentiments and sympathies might prove detrimental to the party. Ex-Governor Allen, of Ohio, has little or no strength outside of his own State, and it is not often that the "greenback" delegates even are found bold enough to express a preference for him. Thurman has friends scattered all over the country, and Joel Parker is frequently named as second or third choice. The same thing is true of General Hancock, but there is some opposition to naming a military candidate. One or the other of these last named may become the favorite in case the antagonisms between the more powerful of the candidates are too strong to allow the nomination of one of them; but our figures show Tilden far in the lead, and references to the second and third choice of delegates will show that he has considerable reserve strength. In any event, the table is full of interest, for it is the only complete approximation that has yet been made of the interesting question of strength at St. Louis, and will be examined with eagerness by all who are anticipating the action of the Convention.

THE CITIZENS OF NEW JERSEY were again surprised yesterday morning by a supply of Sunday HERALDS that were borne by spanking teams into the heart of the old Revolutionary State. This is not so great a feat in its way as running a train to San Francisco in eighty-two hours; but it brought joy to a wide circle of HERALD readers; and that these were near to New York is a strong reason why they should not be neglected, while points hundreds of miles away are reached and filled with the latest intelligence.

SPAIN IS SNIPPING THE AIR after the manner of a high mettled horse at the thought that England is about to ask impertinent questions regarding what Spanish officials may choose to think a liberal construction of the "Toleration clause" of the new constitution. No question has been asked by England, but the sensitive nostrils of the Spanish dons have smelt something like a question. The utterance of the Minister of Foreign Affairs on this matter was merely a sop to the Church party.

The Sioux War.

The serious check experienced by General Crook's column in its recent battle with the warriors of Sitting Bull, and which was fully described by our special correspondent, has shaken public confidence in our ability to conquer the Sioux as quickly as was anticipated at the outset of hostilities, especially when it has been made known that General Crook has ordered up five companies of infantry and the Fifth cavalry as reinforcements for his command. The activity of the Sioux and the breadth of their field of operations show how serious is the danger that menaces, for it is evident that scouting parties of Sitting Bull's force are scouring the country, even in the rear of General Crook's position. A late despatch informs us that the courier who was sent to Fort Fetterman on June 19 with duplicates of the HERALD special despatches from the field, published in last Saturday's issue, has not yet reported at the fort, and fears are entertained that he has fallen into the hands of the Sioux.

There is evident need of sending strong reinforcements to the different columns of troops acting against the Sioux. In arranging the plan of campaign the military authorities seem to have underrated the importance of the enemy. At least we judge so from the disregard shown to the sound principles of war which forbid the use of converging columns in the face of an active and resolute enemy unless there is good reason to believe that each column is more than a match for any force that can be brought against it. After the experience of General Crook's command it would be a little rash to say that the smaller columns are not in danger of being beaten in detail. A large number of troops is at present distributed over points where their presence can easily be dispensed with, and it would be only prudent to place as many of them in the field as would remove all doubt as to the issue of the present campaign against the Sioux. Whatever opinions may be held as to the justice or expediency of beginning this new Indian war, now that we have it on our hands we must carry it on vigorously and successfully for the sake of the frontier settlements. We who are unacquainted with the war-whoops of the savages can afford to receive with philosophic calm the news of the reverse sustained by the troops on the Plains, confident that, sooner or later, the power of the government must make itself felt; but, for the dwellers on the frontiers, disaster to the troops means burning homesteads and murdered families. Those who have fostered this war cannot escape from the responsibility for any outrages that may be committed by Indian bands except they send every available man to the front, so as to secure an early termination to a war that endangers the safety of an extensive and poorly guarded frontier.

THE BACCALAUREATE SERMONS delivered yesterday contain much food for reflection, tendered by cultured experience to the young men and women who are exchanging the seclusion of the college rehearsal for an active and unceremonious participation in the great drama of life. The farewell remarks of President McCosh, of Princeton, to the departing graduates were full of sound sense and solemn warning, and might be listened to with profit by all our youth, collegiate and otherwise. President Raymond, of Vassar College, was equally eloquent in addressing the lady students who have completed their studies; for his text, though trite, contained all the precepts of the moral law. The other sermons we print to-day will be found full of interest.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

- A hundred years ago Blaine was the Great Unknown. Ulysses Grant, Jr., looks like a spruce young minister.
- Daniel Drew a blank and the Sicilian goddess went back on him.
- Charles Francis Adams' platform is one-eighth Bowie and the rest Adams.
- Private Daboll is closing up his affairs so as to welcome Castelar to the Centennial.
- A gentleman who has traveled says that Bayard is the democratic favorite of the rural fringe.
- There are now more democratic hotel keepers in St. Louis than there have been for five hundred years.
- Congressman Chittenden opposes freetraders for the Centennial. His house sells dry goods.
- Bayreuth, in Bavaria, is honored by the genius of two great men—Jean Paul and Richard Wagner.
- No man in Congress attracts more visitors than does Charles Sumner's old residence by the Arlington.
- A Western paper thinks that Grant will become a Senator by the time he is elected to the Senate.
- Ben Butler always closes one eye before he gets off a joke. He keeps the other open to see if it "takes."
- In Pennsylvania the campaign cry is "Blood or blood." Next fall it will be more cool and less whiskey.
- The Indians who have done the most scalping in Dakota are going to Canada to organize a peace commission.
- The boat in which Washington crossed the Delaware is to be sent to the Centennial. The owner has just had it painted.
- The Massachusetts brass factories are running night and day to supply orders from the brass band manufacturers.
- Mr. Darwin's forthcoming book is entitled "The Results of Cross and Self-Fertilization in the Vegetable Kingdom."
- "If you wish to visit the tomb of your country's father, just jump into my carriage," said a Washington backslider to Don Pedro.
- The weather is getting so warm around Dutch that most of the whiskey has thawed out and the wheels of commerce revolve once more.
- When the story of Wendell Phillips' life is written it will read like a romance. Love at first sight was the cornerstone of his domestic career.
- Emerson dresses very plainly, and if his umbrellas were let in the new Post Office on a rainy day no one would touch it for a month.
- An Arkansas Judge bent in favor of the prisoner. The jury heard of it and the Judge had to "divvy up" before the proper verdict could be rendered.
- An East Indian naturalist has discovered a new species of indiarubber vine in the Cayon jungles. It is of a purple color, and climbs trees like a kitten.
- The first thing a Black Hindu does before he gets off in the morning after prayers is to nail his boy's hair on, and starts him for Custer Galch school on the road.
- Every Indian agent that the Bureau investigated and found irregular last year has resigned and turned his attention to the welfare of our American youth.
- Garibaldi used to make candles on Staten Island. He ought to send a box of them, with his sword, to the Centennial. Both have furnished light for the world.
- Gail Hamilton, who lives in Blaine's family, does the talking at breakfast. After that the great statesman rushes down to the Capitol and shakes things up for the rest of the day.
- We think that J. R. Osgood & Co. have made a mistake in not giving the slightest note or hint in their republication of Hawthorne's "Fanshawe" of the period of its original publication, or of its having been an anonymous and suppressed book of its distinguished author.