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JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

PARISIAN VARIETIES. FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE. LORD DUNDREARY, at 8 P. M. Southern.

WALLACK'S THEATRE. WALLACK, at 8 P. M. Southern.

THE MIGHTY TYROLI THEATRE. TYROLI, at 8 P. M.

GILMORE'S GARDEN. GRAND CONCERT, at 8 P. M. Mr. Levy and Madame Pappestein.

THEATRE COMIQUE. VARIETY, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. SANDANAPALLIS, at 8 P. M. Mr. Bangs and Mrs. Agnes Booth.

WOODS MUSEUM. LADY GODIVA, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

BURLESQUE, COMEDY, MINSTRELSY, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, at 8 P. M.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. VARIETY, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1876.

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

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.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—Speculation in the active stocks was generally irregular. Gold opened at 110 3/4 and closed firm at 110 5/8.

THE ROWING AT PHILADELPHIA.—Again New York made a clean sweep yesterday, winning every one of the five events at Philadelphia.

THE PERILS OF THE SEA, in one of their most terrible forms, are described in a story which we publish to-day of three starving men who were rescued from a Spanish schooner in mid ocean.

DEFACING COUNTERFEIT NOTES.—The circulation of counterfeit bank notes will be materially lessened by the strict enforcement of the act of Congress requiring bank officials to deface such notes on presentation and thereby render them entirely worthless.

A SINGULAR STORY OF CRIME is that told to the police by Carl Burk, who alleges that he was robbed and thrown overboard from a Sound steamer on Monday night. It is a story which the detectives are slow to credit, but the rescued man being corroborated in many particulars his allegations are worthy of credence to the extent of a thorough investigation.

THE PRACTICE AT CREEKMOOR yesterday was highly encouraging for the friends of the American rifle team, the average being equal to anything as yet shown at the range. It is also fifty points ahead of the best Wimbledon score for the Elcho shield.

A PECULIARLY GRACEFUL ACT is the proclamation of President Grant touching the death of Speaker Kerr. The tribute which the President pays to the memory of the deceased Speaker, both as a man and a statesman, has in it a loftiness and nobility seldom exhibited by our public men, and the President's words are as earnest and touching as they are lofty and noble.

THE GERMAN FESTIVALS which are now in progress in this city represent a very charming and attractive phase in the character of a class of our fellow citizens who evidently know how to enjoy life. Such healthful and innocent recreation, participated in by old and young, is sometimes in marked contrast to the "festivities" indulged in by representatives of other nationalities.

NOW THAT THE ATTEMPT at union between Tammany Hall and its opponents has ended in failure both sides are loud in their explanations. The Tammany leaders think the proffered concessions were liberal and say the anti-Tammany leaders were insincere from the beginning, expecting better terms from the State Convention.

A CAMPAIGN "ROORBACK."—The Indiana democrats have printed what purports to be a private letter from General Kilpatrick to Governor Hayes, giving a doleful account of the republican prospects in that State, and saying, among other things, "a bloody shirt campaign with money and Indiana is safe; a financial campaign and no money and we are beaten."

The Republicans at Saratoga.

In one important respect the preliminary consultations among the assembled delegates and their volunteer counsellors tend to disappoint the unfriendly hopes of the democrats and relieve the fears of the republicans. There has been too much reason to expect that the same spirit of hostility to Senator Conkling, which was so active in the choice of delegates, would be carried to the Convention and become an element of discord. But it is apparent that good sense and moderation are to prevail over such impulses, and that, while there will be an animated contest for the leading nomination, it will be, in the main, a contest without bitterness, and that the Convention will escape the danger of a vindictive quarrel.

Senator Conkling himself is perhaps contributing more to the restoration of harmony than any other individual by standing aloof from the Convention in an attitude of wise forbearance. He has decided to leave the Convention to take its own course without any active attempt to influence its choice. Mr. Cornell is understood to chafe at this reserve and lack of zeal on the part of a man to whom he has been so unflinchingly loyal, but he is too much interested to be an impartial judge. Senator Conkling doubtless owes Mr. Cornell much, but he owes more to the republican party; and in a conflict between personal friendship and public obligation the former must give way to the latter in a conjuncture so critical.

Senator Conkling has, of course, no share in the attempt to influence Mr. Cornell to make a voluntary withdrawal of his claims, for this is not necessary to ultimate harmony. It is enough to leave Mr. Cornell to take his chances with the other candidates, and he will learn soon enough what his claims are worth when he has submitted them to a vote of the Convention. Having declined to fight his battle it would be unseemly for Mr. Conkling to do anything against him, and he will probably take no part in attempts to transfer Mr. Cornell's strength to any other candidate. If the party succeeds Mr. Conkling will deserve the credit of removing obstacles to harmony; if it fails, as in so doubtful a contest it may, the result will be in no degree chargeable upon him if he abstains from turning the scale in favor of a candidate destined to be beaten. We would fain hope that when Mr. Cornell is withdrawn there may be a general concentration on Mr. Everts, for in the event of his election he would make an admirable Governor. But we cannot blame Mr. Conkling if he forbears to assert his power in any way and declines all responsibility for a nomination which might not result in an election. He will, of course, give his cordial and powerful support to the candidate, whoever he may be, and trust to the justice of the party for his own vindication.

It seems most likely that Mr. Cornell will be out of the race after two or three ballots, and the main contest will then be between Mr. Morgan and Mr. Everts, with a preponderance of chances in favor of Morgan if either of them can get a majority. Morgan has more skill as a political manager, and would be likely, if nominated, to infuse greater vigor into the canvass; but Mr. Everts would better satisfy independent voters and attract more support outside of the regular party lines. If the party is strong enough to succeed by merely calling out a full republican vote Mr. Morgan is the more desirable candidate; but if it needs recruits from other sources Mr. Everts would have a much better prospect of enlisting them. Mr. Morgan would spend much money to promote his own election; Mr. Everts would spend none, or next to none, and this consideration may perhaps determine the result.

But, so far as yet appears, neither Mr. Morgan nor Mr. Everts will have anything like a majority in the early ballots, and if the Cornell delegates should scatter it is very possible that neither of them will grow to a majority in any subsequent vote. In that case the dark horse will win, and nobody can tell which of the lesser candidates has the best chance of coming in as the dark horse. If neither Everts nor Morgan should gain rapidly in the first three ballots the friends of all the minor candidates will stand firm, each set hoping that its favorite may at last turn up as the winning card. We assume that Mr. White is not a possible nominee, partly because his connection with the Cornells is too close and intimate, and also because he belongs to Western New York. It seems to be pretty well settled that Mr. Sloane, of Oswego, will be the candidate for Lieutenant Governor, and the Convention is not likely to take both candidates from the same part of the State. The same consideration would exclude Mr. Pomeroy and Mr. Leavenworth, both of whom have been talked of in a faint sort of way. Robertson and Woodford, as well as Morgan and Everts, reside at this end of the State, and also Secretary Fish, whose name has been proposed by Mr. Weed, but whose son declares that he would under no circumstances accept the nomination. If, therefore, neither Mr. Morgan nor Mr. Everts should get a majority, the ultimate choice would lie, according to present indications, between Judge Robertson and Stewart L. Woodford. Mr. Woodford would be a weak candidate and Mr. Robertson a pretty strong one. Woodford

ran once for Governor against Hoffman, and was badly beaten. He is a pleasant, amiable declaimer, but does not carry guns enough for a campaign like this. Judge Robertson is a man of character and decided ability, who never ran for an office to which he was not triumphantly elected. He is the most popular republican in the river counties, and having supported all Governor Tilden's reform measures in the Senate nothing could be said against him by the democrats on that issue. Among the subaltern candidates his chances seem decidedly the best.

Mr. Cornell, although Senator Conkling does not choose to fight his battle, means to stem the tide "with a heart of controversy." But he will not start with more than one-third of the delegates, and his vote is not likely to increase after the first ballot. To be sure, he thinks differently; but everybody knows how egregiously he miscalculated Conkling's strength at Cincinnati, and he is under a more tempting bias to exaggerate his own. When a game of bluff has been once tried with a result like that at Cincinnati it is not likely to succeed on a second attempt by the same player.

The Coal Ring Broken.

The dissolution of the combination known as the Coal Ring is an event which will cause rejoicing everywhere. A more gigantic wrong was never attempted. Six carrying companies sought not only to monopolize the whole business of transportation, but to regulate prices and production without regard to the interests of either producers or consumers. For a long time the Lehigh Valley Railroad held out against the combination, but finally, in May last, it was coerced into an agreement with the others, and sent a representative to the Board of Control. Now the combination is broken because the same road disregarded the terms of its agreement and continued to carry as much coal to tide-water as its facilities would allow. By way of reprisal the Hudson Canal Company, the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad will sell five hundred thousand tons of coal at auction in this city on Tuesday next, and hereafter the price will be fixed by an actual demand, not an arbitrary supply. Under such conditions people will naturally rejoice that the Lehigh Valley Railroad did not live up to the terms of the agreement. No greater hardship can be imagined than an arbitrary scale of prices fixed for a whole year in advance by a conscienceless Board of Control, with a supply also regulated by a prearranged schedule. That consumers should be at the mercy of a heartless combination, having power not only to fix prices and regulate production, but to coerce or destroy any opposing corporation, was beginning to excite the gravest apprehensions. If all the companies composing the Coal Ring had been in a sound financial condition and heartily in accord the power of this tyrannizing combination would have been greater than that ever possessed by satrap or sultan. The whole country, including both consumer and producer, would have been completely at its mercy. Our shipping and manufacturing interests, the rich and the poor, the operator in the coal regions and the delvers in the mines would all have been compelled to submit to the dictation of a grinding monopoly. Think of a company like the Lehigh Valley Railroad being required to stop the transportation of coal for two weeks in August "to equalize the tonnage to its proper amount." The use of such a phrase betrays an offrontry to which no people ought quietly to submit, and yet it is the language of the President of the Board of Control. Well may we rejoice that such a bold and unscrupulous ring is broken; but laws ought to be passed, especially by the legislatures of Pennsylvania and New York, to punish such combinations in the future as conspiracies to defraud.

The Position of Servia.

It is plain that there has been already some hard fighting near Alexinzatz, and by way of Constantinople it is even reported that the Servians have been utterly beaten. But we do not believe this story. General Tchernayeff had concentrated in front of that point an army of fair proportions, with which he occupied a good position. He was compelled to abandon his chosen position by the superior strategy of his enemy, and has no doubt learned that the Turks are largely superior to him in other respects. There has, no doubt, been some collision, which either side has interpreted in its own favor; but a decisive battle has not been fought, and if the Servian commander is wise he will be in no hurry to fight it. It is evident that in the several capitals of the interested Powers there is a growing excitement as to this conflict, and that sort of diplomatic fermentation which is to make it difficult to keep this war to its present proportions is very active. This stimulates the wiser ones to urge the propriety of mediation and to act with some energy in that direction. Servia is not in a position to decline the good offices of the great Powers in that way, and she will be entitled to better terms with an army in the field than with that army beaten and scattered, as it may be in a day or two if General Tchernayeff is too precipitate. It is true the Servians may this time beat the Turks, but it is almost a forlorn hope. The tide of war does not often change in that way without some reason better than any now evident. In regard to the rumors of Russian intervention we can only say they do not come in a way to entitle them to much credit. If Russia supports Servia in this struggle it is not likely that it will be in the indirect and underhand manner indicated by the reports from Belgrade. In almost any event, however, some decided action will be taken by the great Powers within a very few days.

THE DIVORCE EPIDEMIC.—Domestic infelicities are becoming so numerous lately that the lawyers who are in the divorce line of business have their hands full. It is difficult to account for the disruption of family ties in so many instances at one time, especially as in every case alleged cruelty on the part of the husband is the cause of complaint. It is a sad subject to contemplate, although a fruitful one for the lawyers.

The Four and a Half Per Cent Loan.

The vigorous promptitude with which Mr. Morrill, the new Secretary of the Treasury, has taken in hand the important task of refunding the public debt reflects credit on his energy and sagacity, and is in favorable contrast to the dilatory, do-nothing policy of his predecessor, Secretary Bristow. Mr. Morrill has decided to sell the authorized three hundred millions of four and a half per cent bonds, and nothing remains but for him to decide between eager sets of bidders. It would be idle to inquire at this stage of the business whether bonds might not be sold bearing a lower rate of interest. There is good reason to think that they might, and that four per cent bonds would be taken if they were to run for a long period. The four and a half per cent bonds are redeemable at the pleasure of the government at the expiration of fifteen years, and if the credit of the government should then be such that three and a half per cent bonds could be sold at par the government would be about as well off as by the present sale of thirty year four per cents, the one-half per cent excess paid for the first fifteen years, being balanced by the one-half per cent less for the other fifteen. The purchasing syndicate will no doubt find the transaction profitable, otherwise Secretary Morrill would not be embarrassed by the bids of competitors.

The annual saving to the government by the conversion of three hundred millions of six per cent bonds into four and a half per cents will be four and a half million dollars, and we are too glad to see this step taken to cavil on minor points. The assured and immediate success of this loan as soon as it is offered justifies the severity of our comments last winter on the imbecile neglect of Secretary Bristow. There has been no material change either in the credit of the government or the state of the money market since the new five per cent loan was closed out ten months ago. There was no good reason why Secretary Bristow could not have disposed of the four and a half per cent loan then as easily as Secretary Morrill disposes of it now. His financial pusillanimity has cost the country three and a half millions of dollars by the ten months' delay. He asked Congress, in his report at the opening of the session, to extend the time of the four and a half per cent bonds from fifteen years to thirty years, to enable him to sell them. Congress wisely forebore to make the change, and the immediate success of Secretary Morrill, without any alteration in the law, demonstrates the folly of that recommendation.

It does not yet appear whether the whole loan will be awarded to the European Syndicate, but the great house of Rothschilds are understood to make this a condition of their taking any part in the transaction, and without their aid it is doubtful if the loan could be promptly and securely placed. A former attempt to favor American bankers in the financial transactions of the government had such disastrous consequences, in the memorable instance when the old and solid house of Baring was supplanted by Jay Cooke & Co. and Clews & Co., that the government will naturally be cautious in trying a similar experiment a second time. We shall probably know in the course of the day whether the whole loan is taken by the Syndicate and on what terms it is disposed of.

General Rosser on the Little Big Horn Battle.

There is apparently an opinion that inasmuch as Custer and the gallant soldiers who perished with him are gone forever there can be no profit in any further words on the subject of that fatal fight, and that it is unkind, if not unwise, to discuss the conduct of the survivors. To that opinion we do not subscribe, and we believe that letters like that we printed yesterday from General Rosser, as well as the previous one from Major Reno, and, indeed, all intelligent discussions and arguments upon the details of a combat that was typical of certain features of Indian warfare, are likely to be of public advantage. There is not and cannot be any intention to deal in an ungenerous spirit with Major Reno. General Rosser expressly disclaims any such intention, and it is due to his character to accept the declaration fully. It can scarcely be necessary to disclaim on the part of the press any improper spirit, for in all that has been said in the two months in which this topic has been handled by writers of every stamp we do not remember to have seen a harsh reflection made on the officer who commanded the troops when the rescue. But from the standpoint of historical criticism facts must be studied apart from personal sentiment, and especially when in view of the future it is an historical criticism that may be eminently useful in fixing attention on Indian tactics. It is the facts of a military operation that are considered in the present case, and if it is thought that the consideration involves unpleasant references to Major Reno it should be remembered that in that respect he falls into the same category with every other soldier that ever lived—"from Macedonia's madman to the Swede." Observation is made on two separate points in the battle of June 25; first, as to the handling of Reno's column while it was on the same side of the river with the Indian village; second, as to what was done when it was withdrawn to the other side of the river. It is alleged as to the first point that the charge on the Indian village was relinquished without sufficient reason; that up to the time the men were dismounted the force was intact, and that the retrograde movement was begun when the command had suffered no serious injury; that though Reno saved his force by this movement it was not the safety of his command that was contemplated by his orders, but such a demonstration as would cover the crossing of Custer lower down the stream. It cannot be doubted as to this point that Reno was in retreat before Custer had made any attempt to cross the stream, and therefore there was clearly no co-operation, as the orders implied there should be. It seems also pretty clear that when Reno withdrew across the river, and while there was a lull in the fighting near him, all those Indians who had been active in that assault threw themselves into the assault just then beginning on Custer. Thus, instead of our division dividing the Indians, the whole Indian force united fought us in detail.

As to the second point of observation, it must be remembered that the appearances are that Custer was completely surrounded, and by a force that he could not cut through; and if Reno had from what he then knew of the Indian force reasoned as to Custer's probable position, and moved to communicate with him, he might have relieved him. Comparisons are not altogether just in such cases, yet it is hardly to be doubted that Custer would have tried this had he been in Reno's place and Reno in his.

The Naval Outrage.

Secretary Robeson's General Order No. 216, just made public, presents his administration in a sorry, not to say contemptible, light. The Secretary lays upon "the representatives of the people" the burden of an iniquitous measure by which hundreds of gallant and meritorious officers, the bone and sinew of the active list of the navy, are placed on starvation pay. He is zealous, after the manner of a special pleader, to prove his case by quoting from the Congressional Record; but he omits to state in this order that his estimate of \$7,600,000 for the pay of the navy for 1877, demurred to by Congress, is just \$1,350,000 in excess of the appropriation for the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1876; further, that these so-called "estimates" of his are not real estimates after all, but are obtained by computing the pay of officers and enlisted men as if all were to be employed on sea pay for the entire year. But not over one-half of the officers of the navy are ever on actual *bona fide* "sea duty." They are on shore and harbor service, leave of absence, waiting orders, sick leave or furlough.

"Personalism" and "favoritism" are rampant and utterly intolerable in the navy; the retired list is prostituted, degraded and burdened with unworthy and worthless officers, to the great scandal of the distinguished veterans obliged to be there by reason of their years and honorable wounds or disabilities incurred in the service of their country; the active list is weighed down with the burden of many drunken, inefficient and dishonorable men, who would be expelled from any other service in the world; yet Secretary Robeson tells the President and the country in his last report (1875) that "it is gratifying to be able to report that the navy is now in a stronger and more efficient condition than it has ever been at any time." So his last act is to issue this "sugar coated" specious general order, by which some four hundred officers on the active list, including, of course, all those who have presumed to say anything before the committees adverse to his seven years' management of the navy—men who in the late civil war served under Farragut, Porter, Dupont, Foote, Dahlgren and others—are placed on a scandalous pittance. Nor does he properly exercise the right he asserts Congress has given him by placing on this furlough list only the unworthy and worthless, of which there are so many; for, while brave and meritorious men are furloughed, every official favorite is securely on duty and will draw his full pay with unfailing regularity, and appointments to junior positions go on just the same as ever.

Under this recent order such men as Rear Admiral Leroy, a gallant and distinguished veteran of forty-five years service, will be placed September 1 on the same rate of pay as some worthless Lieutenant located for life on Secretary Robeson's retired list because he could not pass his examination, and actually lower than the pay of some scores of junior officers now on the retired list but perfectly able to perform active duty and yet who are pensioned off on this list for life with seventy-five per cent of their full sea pay, and enabled to engage in any pursuit in civil life they may elect. This "disagreeable duty" of Secretary Robeson is a sham and a pretence, and no one knows it better than he does. What man believes that Robeson finds it a "disagreeable duty" to humiliate and annoy Admiral Porter by placing him "on furlough?"

We commend this latest republican outrage to the democrats as a sort of mild set-off to the republican "outrage mill" now grinding with such praiseworthy and persistent vigor in the administration organs. The Secretary simply plays a piece of heartless but shallow trickery on the country. The House of Representatives put the appropriations at a figure sufficient for the real needs of the navy, but not sufficient to support it as a hospital for official favorites, and the Secretary, determined not to be thwarted, maintains his favorites, but perverts the acts of Congress so as to make it an injury to the service and a blow at the best men in the navy.

Pure Water a Vital Necessity.

One of the most eminent authorities on sanitary science, Professor Maypother, M. D., has carefully investigated the physical character of water with a view to proving that its purity is absolutely essential to the health of its consumers. In giving us the results of his labors he establishes a standard by which we can measure the degree of impurity calculated to endanger the public health. He states that "water when pure is inodorous, tasteless, and colorless, save in large quantities, when its normal tint seems a blue," and further adds that "other shades are always due to organic impurity." It is a well known fact that the most deadly impurities due to sewage products can exist in water that is bright and sparkling to the eye; but such water has passed through a process of filtration which removes the grosser particles of the deleterious solids, leaving only the soluble parts. Thus it is possible even by the use of filters to clarify the filthy Croton and make it look like spring water, without, however, materially decreasing the danger attendant on its use. If, however, as in the case of the Croton, this process is not applied to water that is known to contain almost every element calculated to produce disease, how much greater must be the danger to the public health? When water becomes highly charged with organic matter and is then distributed in large quantities to a vast population it is idle to expect that each individual will adopt any precaution against the dangers its use creates. We cannot hope that filtering apparatus, or even the simple process of boiling, will be applied in the crowded tenements of New York in order to lessen the evil of impure water, and the vital necessity, therefore, arises of purifying and preserving pure the water supply before it leaves the reservoirs. Among the causes of the impurity of water for city supply cited by Professor Maypother as most common we find nearly all those which contribute to render the Croton water dangerous to health. The sewage from dwellings and factories, slaughter houses and piggeries, the drainage from cultivated and grazing lands; all the sources, in fact, that pour their quota of filth into our Croton lakes.

The effects of bad water on the human system are too well known to need description here. It will be sufficient to state that the various forms of typhoid fever, cholera and diarrhoea are directly traceable to this source, and the instances are innumerable where disease arising from bad water has decimated populations. Such being the fact, can there be any wonder why our people cry out against the introduction of deadly poison into their households, when a little foresight, common sense and practical knowledge would preserve us from this great danger?

The Weather.

As predicted in the HERALD, the change of weather is upon us, and we are again experiencing summer heat. The barometric conditions to the westward indicate that the approaching disturbance is a severe one, and it will be well to be prepared for heavy rains and high afterwinds. The area of high pressure has moved to the Middle Atlantic States, giving us a change of wind from northerly to southeasterly, which accounts for the rise in temperature. As the storm approaches from the westward the winds will gradually shift to easterly, increasing in force as the low area advances. A gale prevailed last evening on the southern rim of the storm area at North Platte, and heavy rains preceded the disturbance, extending as far eastward as Lake Michigan. Rain also occurred at the mouth of the St. Lawrence and on the Nova Scotia coast, due to the presence of the low area which recently passed our meridian through Canada, and which is now moving into the North Atlantic. On August 14 the HERALD predicted that "heavy fogs will be met off the Banks of Newfoundland and icebergs will add to the dangers of navigation in that latitude." Since then ocean steamers and other vessels from European ports report the presence of large masses of ice in that vicinity. The weather to-day will be cloudy and warm, possibly with rain toward or during to-night.

TRAIN WRECKERS.

The lowest depths of human depravity are sounded by those infamous wretches who make a practice of throwing passenger trains off the track of a railroad that they may have an opportunity to plunder the dead and the dying, the victims of their barbarity. It is as appalling a crime as that of Thomassen, the wanton destruction of innocent lives for the sake of cupidity. We publish to-day an account of a daring attempt made to throw a heavily laden express train off the track of the New York Central Railroad, near Rochester, the courage and presence of mind of a driver named George Adams alone preventing a terrible sacrifice of life. This inhuman practice is becoming too prevalent on some of our trunk lines not to arouse the serious attention of the public. The railroad companies should act promptly in the matter, not waiting for some catastrophe to force them to resolute action. No mercy should be shown to any of those scoundrels, wherever they are caught, until all fear of danger to the travelling public is removed. If there should be an excuse for the administration of lynch law it is certainly in the case of a train wrecker. The army of tramps infesting the vicinity of railroads calls for the most uncompromising action on the part of the authorities.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Doré was never married. Nast will not lecture this year. London policemen are to have cork helmets. California is erecting so many hotels that the people will soon have no space. A ton of honor fell on a Californian and killed him. Sweet are the uses of adversity. Councillor A. P. de Carvalho Borges, Brazilian Minister at Washington, is at the Hotel Brunswick. Mr. Marshall Jewell, of Connecticut, arrived in the city last evening and is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. General Tom Ewing, of the Columbus district in Ohio, is likely to be elected by the democrats to Congress. Count Ladislav Hoyos, Austrian Minister at Washington, and Count Roman Patoczi and Count Joseph Drohobowski, of the Austrian Legation, are at the Hotel Brunswick. Lunacy is still increasing in Ireland. At the close of last year the number of patients under the supervision of the inspectors general was 11,777—an increase of 194 on the preceding year. The Odessa Messenger states that two Swiss Commissioners have gone to the Crimea to study the question of the practicability of an immigration of Swiss agriculturists to the country. The Stratton-Ash town council has decided, by a majority of one, to discontinue the ringing of the curfew bell. There was strong opposition to the proposal to discontinue this ancient custom. Penikese Island, in Buzzard's Bay, which John Anderson gave to Professor Agassiz for a summer school in natural history, now reverts to Mr. Anderson, who proposes to make it his summer residence. One thing the German does not touch—his neighbor's garden stuff. However communicative his ideas about the public fruit trees, he never thinks of laying a finger on what belongs to the individual. Although the potato crop in Ireland is reported to be excellent, the harvest prospects in all parts thereof are seriously affected by the long drought, and cattle in several districts are suffering from scarcity of water. John Stuart Mill once said, privately, that there ought to be a gradation of electoral power, so that the more learned a man the greater number of votes he would have. Louis Blanc replied that if Mr. Mill could see a public meeting convene 600 ignorant men how they ought to vote, he would thereby cast 600 votes. When Emerson was in Paris, twenty-eight years ago—one of a then more youthful company of social philosophers and idealists, Monckton Milnes, Arthur Clough and W. H. Foster—came to a conclusion which he expressed in these words—"The French will have things theoretical. God will have things real." In the Mediterranean and on the coasts of Newfoundland the devil fish sometimes attains a body length of six or seven feet, with tentacles from twenty to forty feet long, and two years ago one was discovered by some fishermen near Ilatin Island, Connamara, the arms of which measured ten feet and the tentacles thirty feet. M. Louis Say, writing to the Secretary of the French Geographical Society, announces his intention to make a new journey of exploration in North Africa with M. Lapeyre during the coming winter. The chief object is to endeavor to open up the commercial routes between the basin of the Niger and Algeria and to make the ports of the French colony the outlets of these lines.