

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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4TH YEAR.....NO. 192

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

TYVOLI THEATRE—VARIETY. KOSTER & BIAL—POPULAR CONCERTS. HAVRELY'S LYCEUM—GOSWOLDI MINSTRELS. MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—CONCERT. AQUARIUM—PROMENADE CONCERT.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 11, 1879.

The probabilities are that the weather in New York and its vicinity today will be warmer and fair, possibly followed by thunder showers. To-morrow the same conditions are likely to prevail.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—The market for stocks was fairly active and very irregular, closing on a pretty general decline. Money was easy at a 3 2 per cent on call loans. Government bonds were active, States neglected and railroads active and higher.

MR. KEENE is the latest aspirant for such Continental honors as may be won upon the turf.

A VISITOR TO FALL RIVER has advised the idle operatives to go West. If they would only take the advice!

YESTERDAY'S RACES at Monmouth Park will be remembered principally by the ruining of one of the most promising horses on the continent.

LET PROPRIETORS of cheap boarding houses rejoice! The Fish Commission reports that the decline in the mackerel catch is not likely to be permanent.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT is expected to make its first appearance in Madison square. Let gas company directors be allowed the best doorsteps and curbstones from which to regard their new competitor.

SENATOR BRUCE offers the losers by the Freedman's Saving Bank all the consolation there is for them. He withholds his estimate of the harm done to thrifty negroes by this, their first experience with banks.

THAT FINE OLD SAILOR, CAPTAIN LUCE, who died yesterday, was twenty-five years ago the most famous and most miserable man in America. A sketch of his life and experiences appears in another column.

WHO DOES NOT seriously sympathize with the poor fellow who suffered amputation and afterward found his lost limb on exhibition in a jar of alcohol, the name of the late owner appearing conspicuously!

TO-DAY WE CONTINUE our series of descriptions of New York's attractive suburbs. There are many other cities which demand delightful summer resorts, but none for which the supply is so abundant and varied.

THE VENTILATION of Erie bookkeeping proceeds interestingly. The operation might be amusing if the thought did not occur that the same style of bookkeeping is easily acquired, and many other railway companies might find it just the thing for their business.

THE LEGAL QUARRELS over the defunct Stuyvesant Bank have used up a large portion of the pitiful small assets, and the depositors have only the consolation of having learned to deposit money in strong banks alone, letting all other considerations go for nothing.

THAT FREE BATH HOUSE for the Battery is drifting between the Park Commission and the Dock Department, but so securely held by red tape that it is not likely to soon be of any use to those for whom it was made, unless put in position and used until proved an interloper.

JOSEPH P. BIZZELL has at last been hanged, after nearly five years of legal wrangling, and thousands of intelligent people will consider that five years more should have been spent over the case rather than have had it decided upon testimony so doubtful and insufficient.

THREE LOUISIANIANS attempted, a day or two ago, to settle a dispute in the good, old-fashioned way. One of them was shot dead, another mortally wounded; a man who had nothing to do with the affair was killed by a stray shot; the quarrel remains just where it was, and Louisiana still needs men and money from richer and more populous States.

THE WEATHER.—The area of low barometer in the western districts is expanding very much and the pressure within it is decreasing steadily. It now overlies all the districts between the lower lakes and the Rocky Mountains and from Tennessee and Missouri to the British Possessions. The western margin of the disturbance that passed over the Middle Atlantic States on the 8th still extends over the northern section of the New England States, but is passing gradually into the ocean. The barometer is highest over the South Atlantic and Eastern Gulf States; in the latter district a steady fall has set in, however. Rain fell in the lake regions, the Middle Atlantic and New England States; in the latter districts the precipitation was heavy, being accompanied by thunder and lightning. The weather was generally fair in the other sections of the country. The winds have been from fresh to brisk over the lakes and on the Middle Atlantic coast and light in the other districts. Severe squalls were experienced during the passage of some of the electrical disturbances. The temperature rose in every district. The excessive heat was felt in nearly every part of the country east of the Rocky Mountains, it reaching above 96 degrees in many places. Electrical disturbances and tornadoes will probably be developed in the central valley districts and the Lower Missouri Valley during the next forty-eight hours. The special cablegram printed elsewhere tells of the fulfillment of another storm warning sent by the HERALD Weather Bureau to England. The weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be warmer and fair, possibly followed by thunder showers. To-morrow the same conditions are likely to prevail.

Education, Religion and Politics.

Mr. Jules Ferry's School bill has passed the French Chamber of Deputies by a vote of 352 to 159; and an amendment which proposed to exclude from service in educational establishments all members of religious orders was lost by 381 to 78. In that Chamber, therefore, which gave for Ferry's bill 352 votes there are only 78 members who believe that an ordinary education should be separated from the direct operation of religious influences; only that number would exclude priests, nuns or other members of religious societies from the avocation of teachers. But, on the contrary, there are 381 members who, directly challenged on that issue, are against such exclusion, and refuse their consent to declare an absolute inconsistency between the duties of a teacher and those of service in a religious order. But of these 381 352 vote for the exclusion of those particular members of orders designated in the bill. This vote is a complete answer to the pretence that the bill makes war on religion and on the priest-hood, since not only all those who voted for it, but more have shown their readiness to vote against a bill which involved that sort of war.

These are indisputable facts, in the train of modern ideas of government and the body politic, that society must furnish to every individual the opportunity to obtain an education, and that it must require that every person who claims political rights shall be educated at least in such a degree as to comprehend the simple relations and importance of the rights he claims. Otherwise society opens an arsenal to people who do not understand the use of firearms. It distributes gunpowder to people who cannot comprehend the explosive quality of that dangerous dust. In all countries where political progress has reached the extremity of universal suffrage the government that fails to provide for the education of the people neglects a supremely important duty. All our histories are filled with elaborate accounts of the gymnastic institutions of Greece, and there are few schoolboys who do not know all the details of the dietetic observances and the training of a Spartan. And the object of all that system of athletics—what was it but to prepare every Spartan to perform his duties in defending his country? But in the changed conditions of the world the citizen of a modern State has to defend his country ten times with the use of his reason where he is called upon once for his muscles; and shall modern States in the nineteenth century make less provision toward preparing the people for the actual strifes of life in which the welfare of the country is at stake than was made by the institutions of that ancient, crude and semi-barbarous people? No! As the Spartan system provided that the muscles of every man should be at their best when upon him, in the line of battle, might rest the freedom of his country, so the modern system, which makes a citizen's vote the pivot of all changes, must equally provide that that vote shall be guided by an instructed intelligence.

In all countries this theory is part of the modern political fabric; in not one country in the world is it acted upon with an adequate conception of the importance of the subject. Our own country is perhaps worse served in this particular than almost any other. At one period in our history it was apparently true that we were more extensively and satisfactorily instructed than the people of other countries. Americans were very generally a well taught, intelligent and rationally capable breed of men, and the contrast between them and the men of other countries who drifted to this side the sea was notable in respect to instruction. But our position in that respect is certainly no longer what it was. Few persons, for instance, can be more ignorant of all that is really desirable to know in the world than a person who has gone completely through the poll parrot system of one of our New York public schools; no person can know less or be so confident that they know all that the world has to teach them as a boy or a girl upon whose education our people have spent the whole sum of money demanded by the curriculum of Mr. Kiddle and the absolutely incapable persons of whom we construct our boards of education. Is the whole United States in the same condition in this particular as our city?

But our enemy is at least not the same as the enemy that has stood in the way of the performance of this function in France. Political corruption and personal favoritism are the abuses of our system, and together they are bad enough, but the religious issues raised in France have made the subject especially difficult to deal with in that country. It was desirable there as everywhere to give the citizen a simple education, not handicapped with this or that religious or ecclesiastical theory of life or politics, yet it was scarcely possible to do this without giving some show of justice to the clamor that the State persecuted religion; that it sought to establish political institutions on the negative of all religious duties and obligations. The men who steer the ship of state in France in those days—wiser than the men of '89 and '92—were too sagacious to run their craft into that line of breakers, and have neglected no fair opportunity to show that whatever may be their own religious convictions they do not, as republicans, make war on the Church or on the religious convictions of any man or woman whatever. But the line had to be drawn somewhere, and they have simply provided by the bill now passed that men who, under cover of religion, make insidious and constant war upon those political ideas which are the basis of the present form of government in France, shall not be intrusted with the education of youth. Less than that it was impossible to say.

It is remarkable how large a part of the governments in Europe have recently given attention to this same subject. France has been greatly agitated by it for months. Belgium is almost in the throes of revolution over it, and placards on the walls threaten the life of the sovereign for his probable approval of a bill objection-

able to ecclesiastics. In England one more desperate attempt is made to steer between the ever diverse claims of fierce factions in Ireland. In Italy the conflict has assumed the new phase of the descent of the ecclesiastical party into the political arena. Germany tries to make a compromise and Russia accords religious liberty to twelve million subjects. Is Russia the most progressive of all the Powers?

Cheap Fares.

It is stated that at least half the directors in the Board controlling our elevated railroads are opposed to five cent fares at all hours, and the remaining members are by no means prepared to favor the policy at the present time. The reason given is that the roads would not make as much money at a uniform five cent rate as they now do at five cents during the cheap hours and ten cents the remainder of the day. The New York and Metropolitan lines are estimated to carry between them, in round numbers, one hundred and fifty thousand passengers a day. If these are evenly divided between the five and ten cent hours—and this is nearly the case—it would require an increase of fifty per cent, or of seventy-five thousand passengers, to realize the same amount of receipts at a uniform rate of five cents. The directors express the opinion that they cannot calculate on this large increase.

We believe that the directors are mistaken. If one-half the total number of passengers is carried in the five cent hours then seventy-five thousand people ride over the roads in four hours, and the other seventy-five thousand in twenty hours on the New York line and fourteen and a half hours on the Metropolitan. The additional seventy-five thousand would have to be gained during the long hours, and we believe that more than twice that number would be added to the present travel without running trains at shorter intervals than they are now run. Of course the adoption of the low fare policy would be an "experiment," but it is one the result of which cannot well be doubted. Under the present system the cheap hours in the evening, from five till seven o'clock, are supposed to be for the special benefit of persons going from their employment down town to their homes up town, and it might be thought that the up trains alone would be crowded. But the fact is that the downtown trains during those two hours are almost as well filled as the uptown, showing conclusively that people avail themselves of the cheap hours generally, and not only in going to or returning from their daily labor. The roads, however, have it in their power to satisfactorily test the question whether the uniform five cent rate will or will not pay. They can extend the hours of the five cent trains—say till ten o'clock in the morning and till nine o'clock in the evening—for a month or two and see whether that does not increase their receipts instead of diminishing them. If it does then they can no longer doubt that the uniform five cent rate will be a gain rather than a loss to their treasuries.

A Portuguese Explorer.

We print this morning an exceedingly interesting narrative of African travel, adventure and discovery. The story of Major de Serpa-Pinto's journey from Benguela, on the west coast of Africa, to Pretoria, on the east coast, across the "Dark Continent," will, when fully told by the traveller himself in his promised book, deserve a place beside the narratives of Livingstone, Stanley, Cameron and the rest of the African explorers. Portugal, and more especially King Luis and the Lisbon Geographical Society, are to be congratulated in having found in Major de Serpa-Pinto an explorer who has proved himself so thoroughly capable of carrying out the mission intrusted to him. It is true that Major Pinto's journey does not appear to have been so magnificent in the solution of grand problems as were the journeys of many of his predecessors; but, on the other hand, he has brought back with him invaluable barometrical, astronomical and topographical observations, new charts of the countries through which he has passed, besides apparently solving the problems of the Cubango and the Cuando. The former, he believes, rises to the west of Bihe and finally loses itself in Lake Ngami, while he believes the Cuando or Chiohe to be the main tributary of the Zambesi. The greater problems, to solve which the Portuguese expedition was sent out, were already accomplished when Major Pinto landed at Benguela. As he tells us himself, he met Stanley just emerging from the "Dark Continent" with the Congo mystery in his portfolio. The idea of exploring the lower course of the Congo was consequently abandoned, and the expedition turned its attention to other quarters. The most interesting part of Major Pinto's lecture is perhaps that relating to the general hydrography of the great plateau of Central Africa, already made familiar to us by former explorers, in which the great river and lake system of Central Africa has its source. This plain, lying immediately under the Equator, extending some fifteen degrees of latitude and ten of longitude, appears to have its centre in 12 deg. 30 min. latitude and 18 deg. longitude east of Greenwich, where, as Major de Pinto says, "one can, in a few minutes, without going further than the length of an ordinary room, drink the water of rivers which flow to the north and west and debouch into the Atlantic, or of others which run south into Lake Ngami and the Kalahari Desert, or that flow to the west into the Zambesi and thence into the Indian Ocean." As an English writer says truly enough, yet with an eye, it would seem, to the future:—"Under European rule this great plateau would be an earthly paradise and is the political keystone of Africa. The Power which shall hereafter establish a firm hold of this magnificent Empire can hardly fail to become the mistress of the entire Continent." Major Pinto's full account of his discoveries will be looked forward to with much interest by the geographical world. We shall certainly be interested to hear more about the race of white negroes, "whiter than the Caucasians," and hitherto entirely unknown.

New Ways to Pay Old Debts.

In Georgia, the "Massachusetts of the South," as it has been called, they believe themselves to have discovered a new way of refunding the State debt at a decreased rate of interest. They have issued five and ten dollar bonds, bearing four per cent interest, and with the sale of these, which answer as currency, they have paid off a considerable amount of six and seven per cent bonds which fell due early in the present year. So far as the State Treasurer can market these "baby bonds," as they are called, he can of course raise money to pay off past due bonds bearing higher interest, but the operation is not likely to be on a large scale in any case.

In Connecticut they are now discussing a proposition to refund six and seven per cent State bonds, the interest and principal of which are to be met by the debtor towns and cities, of course, the State only acting as their agent and giving them the benefit of its superior credit. Unfortunately for the success of this plan most of the municipal bonds have a good many years to run, and the holders, who are now getting six or seven per cent, cannot be forced to surrender their securities or exchange them for four and a half per cent.

Both these expedients are, after all, clumsy and of doubtful value. Georgia ought to be able to borrow at four or four and a half per cent without issuing small bonds of the nature of bank notes; and Connecticut cities, if they will manage their affairs prudently, should be able to do as well in those days of low interest. The old lady who "thanked Heaven she had been able to borrow enough money to pay all her debts" has many imitators in these days; but the best method with a debt, after all, is to pay it outright.

Fast Rowing at Saratoga.

Grand water again at Saratoga yesterday did not still avail New York much in this all round struggle, which is fast getting to be more truly national. She did win the doubles handily, and Courtney's man, Burt Brown, led our batch of junior singles, but there it ended. Perhaps the most noticeable event in the day was Virginia at last coming to the front in the second junior singles, beating men from Yonkers, Detroit and Canada. For years these Elizabeth men have tried, but have never won much till now. Indeed, it used to look as though they would never win. But the day has come at last, and is well deserved. But Michigan and the Northwest is the region most covered with glory, her Wah-wahs, Shoe-wae-oe-mettes and Hillsdales each winning their heats in the fours, the Mutuals of Albany, the hardy sons of Saugerties and our own well tried and oft victorious Atlantans having to bow gracefully to the giants of the Northwest. Atlanta had better have big Rodger in the boat next time, for she will need him. Yesterday's work made it more than plain that the best amateur fours in this country to-day hail from the State of Michigan. It is a pity that the best four out of Harvard's eight could not have had a shy at them, for one thing about their performance proves how unmistakably good it was. When the London Rowing four beat the Yales by a quarter of a second at the Centennial they did the mile and a half in 8m. 51 1-4s. But the Wah-wahs only took 8m. 43 1-2s. yesterday, the Hillsdales 8m. 41 1-4s., and the "Shoes" 8m. 35 3-4s. a magnificent score, getting down close to the 8m. 22s. of the Halifax professionals at the Centennial. Probably, on the whole, it was just as well for the English amateurs that they did bar the "Shoes" out at Henley this season after all.

Germany and Russia.

One of the very excellent newspapers published in the Western States—the Cincinnati Enquirer—publishes a report from St. Petersburg which puts the recently reported coolness between Russia and Germany to the account of a discovery recently made by the Russian police in the papers of the German Embassy. Thieves, it is said, robbed the apartments of the German military attaché. Whether they were "honest thieves," or whether they are only alleged as a pretext to cover a perquisition of the Russian police, is put in doubt. But in the apartment there thieves, real or diplomatic, found maps, estimates and a plan of campaign for a possible war between Germany and Russia. It is a good story, and if it is not true at least the troubadour who put it in shape has talent. Military attachés are, however, recognized officials whose duty it is to keep their governments informed on topics of moment from a military point of view, and it is not easy to say what papers in their possession would justify offence. Nobody has any better maps of Russia than are in possession of the German War Office already, and any plan of campaign intended seriously would be made nearer the office of Count Von Moltke. It may be, therefore that this was not the real cause of the coolness.

The Israelites as Farmers.

The Hebrews in this country have an honorable record as the supporters of their own poor and helpless people. Leading members of their faith have been considering for two or three years a project for helping their poor coreligionists to the ownership of land, and this plan was yesterday, though not without opposition, adopted by the Hebrew Convention which has been in session in this city. The resolution adopted by the Convention authorizes a committee of five persons to obtain land, farming implements and money for the settlement of Hebrew families, who are to occupy as tenants, without charge, for seven years, when they may buy the land at a valuation. Several tracts of land were offered as gifts to the committee before the Convention adjourned. The experiment thus begun is of considerable interest, and we shall watch its progress with a sincere desire that it may succeed. There is at this time a very general movement in all parts of this country toward the land, which is one of the most promising signs of a prosperous future. The hazards and vicissitudes of city life become greater as population grows more

dense and the profits of business smaller and less certain, and prudent men more and more look to a foothold upon the land as the only real security for their families. The greatly increased sales of land by Western land grant railroads during the last two or three years show how active is this spirit of removal from the cities to the country. Undoubtedly organized effort, such as is proposed by the Hebrew Convention, may be made to add greatly to the comfort and security of such a transfer and change of occupation. We see no force in the objection raised against Jewish colonies; the settlement of a country district by persons holding the same religious faith is not only eminently proper, but conducive to their happiness and prosperity, and church settlements have been successfully made in various parts of this country ever since the Mayflower brought over her congregation of Puritans.

Restoring the Oxus.

The Russian government has at last undertaken the task of diverting the Oxus, or Amou-Darya, to its old channel, by which it will be made to flow into the Caspian instead of the Aral Sea. This is a project of the most momentous importance as regards Russia's future in Central Asia. If the attempt prove successful it will open up steam communication by water from Orenburg to the confines of Afghanistan. River steamers of large size could be run to the Iwachik ferry, the nearest point on the road to Tashkourgan, one of the most important provincial capitals in Northern Afghanistan, and a well known halting place on the road over the Hindoo Koosh to Cabul. Although the Oxus takes its rise on the borders of Kashgaria, on the very "roof of the world," it traverses the whole of Central Asia, growing strong and mighty, until it sweeps into the Sea of Aral a river of gigantic proportions. The most interesting feature about this enterprise is that it is an undoing of the work of man. The gigantic dam which deflects the Oxus is situated about four days' march north of Khiva, and was constructed by the prehistoric races which peopled these now desert steppes. The progress of this work will be calculated to call renewed attention to that Asian civilization which is to this day the boast of the Khirgitz-Tartar and the Ghilzie of the Afghan hills. It already has a literature of its own, embracing the vast range of authors between M. de Coulonge and Sir Henry Marne. What may not the twentieth century do for Central Asia if the nineteenth restores it a great water highway to the West? Much as it has in the past derided the Western civilization the Eastern world has everything to gain from its beneficence now.

Taking the Wrong Road.

A prisoner was arraigned at the bar of the Tombs Police Court yesterday on a charge of attempted highway robbery. While the witnesses were recounting the particulars of the crime to enable the clerk to draft the complaint the accused suddenly made a flying leap over the railing, and, springing on a bench beneath the open window, was about to bid farewell to the court room, when his flight was arrested by an officer who caught him by the leg, and a strong pair of handcuffs prevented any further display of agility.

The attempt at escape was a very foolish one. If the prisoner had been well posted he would have known that his surest road to liberty was not out of the police court window. He should have gone to jail, and then he might have found his way to freedom through a very small hole. Or he should have waited until convicted and sentenced for the felony, when an order for a stay of proceedings and a friendly Sheriff would have enabled him to walk the streets at his leisure and enjoy himself over a convivial glass with a deputy. To be sure neither of these privileges could have been secured without "influence" or its equivalent, and perhaps the Tombs prisoner felt his deficiency in this respect, and, not having a police uniform on his back, concluded his only chance of escape was at the risk of his neck.

Perils of the Park.

A man and his wife were quietly walking in the Central Park on Monday evening, when they were pounced on by a policeman, who carried them to the nearest station house, where they were promptly shut up in the cells until the next morning, when Justice Kilbreth "indignantly" released them and very mildly reprimanded the stupid guardian of the morals of the Park. The policeman, it seems, took it into his head that the couple were not man and wife; but suppose they were not? So far as appears he did not accuse them of improper conduct. Is it unlawful for unmarried people to walk in the Park? Must people take with them their marriage certificates when they go out for an evening stroll? And when a policeman, without cause, arrests and puts in the cells for the night a man and his wife, on the charge of having been seen walking together in the evening, is a mild, a very mild, reprimand all the punishment which such gross misuse of authority deserves?

All this on Monday evening; and on Tuesday comes a French barker and charges that, hearing a noise in his shop, which he had left closed, he hurried up from the cellar and discovered, not burglars—not professional burglars, at least; but a policeman in citizen's dress, with his hands in the baker's money drawer. When a lot of bad boys on some mischievous enterprise hear the tread of a policeman they run away, crying "Here are the police! run!" But New York is coming to a pass when the sight of a policeman will fill the average respectable citizen with terror and fling an honest family party into the wildest panic. An anxious mother walking out with her son will cry out, "I see a policeman, my boy; button up your pockets and get your pistol ready." A careful and watchful housewife will warn her husband, "Lock your till and bolt the door, quick, Peter; here comes a policeman;" and a timid young wife, taking an evening stroll, will say to her husband, "I think I see a uniform in the distance, my darling; do have our marriage certificate ready."

Yellow Fever in Memphis.

There was no doubt in the minds of the Memphis physicians who made the post-mortem examination that the case reported yesterday was one of real yellow fever, though they said it was a sporadic case. Considering what nearly all the physicians of that neighborhood have argued of the nature of this disease this was something like talking of a sporadic west wind or sporadic sunshine. Already to-day, however, there are more "sporadic" cases. Five are specified in the telegram, and the proclamation of the Board of Health refers indefinitely to "a few cases," but urges the people to remove their families to "a place of safety." It will be dreadful if the people of that part of the country are to suffer again this summer such a visitation as they endured last summer, and their position, in view of the possibility, is a most pitiable one indeed. If they stay at home they may be swept helplessly away, as so many were last year, wretched victims to this horrible malady; if they fly they become desolate outcasts, excluded from neighboring villages or towns and cast in want upon the streets of far away cities. As yet there is not sufficient reason to believe that the scourge is to return again with all its old violence, and while hope is possible every one will hope for the best; but the recurrence of even a few cases points to the fact that the trace given by the winter has been wasted—time that might have been employed in making recurrence impossible has been lost.

The Prince's Funeral.

Yesterday the body of the Prince Imperial arrived at Portsmouth, and was saluted with all the outward show of what England has cause to feel. From Portsmouth the Enchantress is bearing the dead Prince to Woolwich, and the great men-of-war at anchor in the beautiful harbor and all the ships along the coast and in the Thames will lower their flags at half mast to tell an Empress of a nation's grief for a General's negligence. To-night the body will rest at Woolwich, guarded well by sentries—much better, indeed, than their comrades cared for the young Prince in life. Early on Saturday morning the body will be taken to Chislehurst, the entire garrison of Woolwich giving it the last escort, approaching Camden House with reversed arms and heavy hearts. A hundred thousand people will gather to see the mournful procession, and as many more will assemble at Chislehurst on the day when the body is laid to rest. And of these many, very many, will weep. England would gladly call the Prince back again to life if she could; but she can only grieve.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

David Davis never sang "Pinafore." Swells who get weighed should allow for their sleeve buttons. Mr. C. Struve, Russian Minister to Japan, is at the Clarendon Hotel. Theodore Tilton, who is in Europe, is taken for the Vendome Column. General William T. Sherman and daughter are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. In a Pittsfield (Mass.) church the cornet player is a girl who is twelve years old. Mr. John A. Kasson, United States Minister to Austria, is at the Brevoort House. In the great back canvas this year the flag will be made of paper and will be hauled in on rainy days. The steamer City of Portland, having on board the Duke of Argyll and daughters, arrived at Boston yesterday. The phenologists and that Christine Cox's intellectual powers are so concentrated that he is a perfect unicorn. Senator Thurman and wife arrived at Boston last night by steamer from Baltimore. They will proceed to Newport. It has been suggested that although Britannia rules the waters she has not a good grip on all the soda water fountains. A foreign writer says that the Polish language is, after you cancel all the guttural consonants, very sweet in its vowels. Correct. An English writer says that the Teutonic idea prevails in Swiss politics, but that the social ideas that are gaining ground are French. A lot of labor reformers in California smashed a rich man's champagne bottles, and then went round to a saloon and got drunk on beer. The mastodon bones discovered in Orange county are supposed to belong to a Jersey mosquito that got far north and starved to death. Sir John McDonald, the new Dominion Premier, left Ottawa yesterday morning for the West. He will not leave for England for two weeks. The two great dramatic attractions in England just now are Talmage in the pulpit and Warner in the jim-jams scene in Zola's "L'Assommoir." Secretary Xvarts still believes that two South sea parties can be made at the South. Mr. Xvarts, it isn't every alchemist that contains a philosopher. An Indiana paper says, "The next thing will be the democratic boom, and don't you forget it." Are we to understand that the democratic party is loaded? It is believed that the mastodon bones discovered in Orange county belong to the man who measured the Alexander H. Stephens party through the country, but that he died young. It is not astonishing to find that the easily pronounced word Cityways is after all to be pronounced Kicho. Why not write it in the approved Blavist style, Meshchahshewitchycho? James E. Sturrock, who is living quietly in Cincinnati, will in October return to the stage, on the fifth anniversary of his entry into the profession. He says that he needs money. The ceramic art has become so popular on Long Island that dominic hens that used to feel flattered while sitting on china eggs refuse to take anything less than a blue milk pitcher or a purple tea set. The merit of Gerster's voice was first recognized by a Vienna musical director, who heard her sing at the head of a Catholic procession in a Hungarian town, and who put her under solemn instruction. The man who delivered the Fourth of July oration has begun to hang up his stockings for Christmas. He has engaged his Thanksgiving turkey from a dairy who lives near the farm where it is being raised. The King and Queen of Italy sent their congratulations by cable to the Baroness Blanc upon the birth of her first boy, who was baptized yesterday by His Eminence Cardinal McCloskey in the new Cathedral. "What we admire about the Hungarians," says a European writer, "is that, after all, they are Austrians." This reminds us of the man who said that he used to go home on his broad shoulders the goat was such a good butter. Both Bob Toombs and Sitting Bull refuse to take the oath of allegiance to the United States. This is an exceedingly wrong policy. If they could only keep quiet their States might elect them to the United States Senate. Full Well Gait.—It is seldom pleasant to the older generations of living men to find that the younger generations have strong opinions of their own, but it is still more disagreeable for them to discover that the opinions of the younger men of almost every country are different from those of their predecessors. There is no rule so nearly universal as that the youth of each community are always in opposition, both in politics and in religion.