

NEW YORK HERALD

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JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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4TH YEAR.....NO. 294

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

- WOOD'S BROADWAY THEATRE—H. M. S. PINAFORE. STANDARD THEATRE—H. M. S. PINAFORE. ABBEY'S PARK THEATRE—DAVID GARRECK. DALY'S THEATRE—WIVES. ABERLIE'S THEATRE—KEEN EYE. THALIA THEATRE—DE FIDELMANS. BOOTH'S THEATRE—RESCUED. FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—LE PETIT FAUCON. NIBLO'S GARDEN—ENCHANTMENT. HAYVERT'S THEATRE—HOBBISS. AMERICAN INSTITUTE—EXHIBITION. AQUARIUM—MERRY TUNERS—PINAFORE. OLYMPIC THEATRE—UNCLE TOM'S CABIN. WALLACK'S—WALLACK OF COURT. GRAND OPERA HOUSE—RIP VAN WICKLE. GERMANIA THEATRE—HARUN AL RASCHID. UNION SQUARE THEATRE—FRENCH PLAYERS. KOSTER & BIAL'S CONCERT HALL. LENT'S NEW YORK CIRCUS.

QUADRUPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1879.

The probabilities are that the weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be warmer and drier. To-morrow it promises to be warm and clear.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—Stocks were more active than for some days past, considerably higher prices were made and the market closed at the top figures of the day. Money was steady throughout at 6 to 7 per cent for call loans on stocks. Exchange was dull and steady. Bonds of all classes were active and generally higher.

GOOD LUCK attends the Coaching Club. Their return from Canawth yesterday was in weather even more perfect than that of their trip.

HOW WILL CAPTAIN WILLIAMS attempt to get around the affidavit made by a lawyer yesterday that the Captain first clubbed the man that Fleming knocked down!

THE NEW TRIAL for "Cove" Bennett and Mrs. Smith is upon the Court calendar for this morning, and adds to the already unnumbered number of murder cases before the courts.

ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO Lord Cornwallis surrendered to General Washington at Yorktown, and on Thursday next the event is to be celebrated in a fitting manner. Our centennial record is nearly closed.

THE CASES of the dumpers of garbage in the harbor, who were detected by HERALD reporters, will soon come to trial. Let us hope the Pilot Commissioners will act with determination and courage in the premises.

THE SUPREME COURT affirms the legality of the Thurman act, requiring the Pacific roads to prepare to meet their pecuniary obligations to the government, but a respectable minority of the Court dissent. The various opinions are given in our court column.

THE ERIE RAILROAD made its defence yesterday before the Legislative Committee, and really made a creditable showing. But why do not our railway magnates endeavor to manage their roads in a business-like way? Then we may expect to see regular dividends and contented shareholders.

IF THE NEW SYSTEM for carrying passengers to Harlem via the Sixth Avenue route is carried out people will wonder why the road was ever built. It is actually proposed to have more changes of cars on the route between Rector street and Harlem than is necessary between New York and Omaha. Yet this is a progressive age.

THE OPERATIC AND THEATRICAL WORLD is quite active just now. What with Italian grand opera and "Pinafore," reconstructed French comedies, and American dramas like "Uncle Tom's Cabin," variety shows and a circus, the public has an abundance to choose from. It is gratifying to know that the managers are sanguine of a successful season, for healthful amusement is a necessity to a busy people like ours.

A MOST PITIFUL STORY comes from Summitville, N. Y. A man whose sister had been insulted endeavored to avenge the wrong upon the offender. The father of the latter came to the assistance of his son and killed the assailant. Both slayer and slain were impelled by sentiments common to all men, and honorable in themselves, yet one lies in his coffin and the other in prison—the first mourned by a young wife and family, and the other besmearing affections most cruelly wounded.

THE WEATHER.—The disturbance has now passed entirely of the Nova Scotia coast into the ocean, and the weather is fine in all sections of the country. The pressure decreased rapidly in the Northwest, and last evening a well marked centre of depression moved into the upper lake districts. Very little change has taken place in the barometrical conditions over the Gulf of Mexico, the pressure continuing below the mean. No rain is reported from any of the districts east of the Rocky Mountains. The winds have been from fresh to brisk in the Northwest, lake regions and on the New England and Nova Scotia coasts. Elsewhere they were generally light. The temperature has risen in the Northwest, remained stationary in the central valleys and lake regions and fell in the other districts. The weather over the British Islands is unsettled. Northerly gales are reported in some sections and showers are frequent. This is probably due to the northward movement of the disturbance that did so much damage in Spain. The weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be warmer and clear. To-morrow it promises to be warm and fair.

Mr. Cornell's Canvass.

It may not seem quite amiable to disturb the serene confidence of Mr. Cornell's friends; but are they not relying more than prudence warrants on the democratic schism? We trust they will not take it unkindly if we caution them that they are rather too swimmingly hopeful. They are resting their sanguine expectations of success on the division in the democratic ranks, and are expending more zeal in efforts to widen the breach and swell the Kelly vote than in vigorous campaigning for their own ticket. We respectfully suggest that this may turn out, in the end, to be a fatal blunder.

We do not dispute at all that it is legitimate politics to promote dissensions in the opposition camp. But is there not danger that this strategy may be carried too far? Does it provide against contingencies which, though they seem improbable, may nevertheless happen?

Before proceeding to point out what these dangerous contingencies are we take leave to remind Mr. Cornell's supporters—and particularly Senator Conkling, who has views which extend beyond the immediate result of the election—that a mere plurality for Cornell over Robinson would settle nothing as to the ability of the republican party to carry New York in the Presidential contest. If the republican vote should fall short of the aggregate vote for Robinson and Kelly the fact would stand out that the republican party is in a minority in the State, and that the democrats had only to renounce next year to carry the State for their Presidential candidate. The only advantage the republicans would gain would be simply the election of Mr. Cornell, with a prospect of losing the State next year if some other candidate than Mr. Tilden should be put at the head of the democratic ticket. What would it avail to elect Mr. Cornell as a minority candidate with a real, though divided, democratic majority against him? It is contrary to all reasonable probability that the democratic party of New York will be torn asunder by a great intestine struggle next year. If Mr. Cornell should not be elected by a majority, but only by a plurality, the chances will be altogether against a republican success in the State in 1880.

But this is only by the way—en passant, as the French say. What are we particularly desirous to point out to the republicans is the fact that they are overworking the Kelly canvass and assisting to expand it to dimensions which may cause it to come back upon them like a boomerang. It was their interest to give Mr. Kelly just encouragement enough to keep him in the field, but not enough to alarm and demoralize the supporters of Governor Robinson. Is it not possible that they have over-shot the mark? Is it not possible that by magnifying the extent of the Kelly bolt and by turning out to swell his meetings in the interior cities they may spread consternation and despair in the regular democratic camp and raise a general inquiry, "What shall we do to be saved?"

The Kelly boom, which the republicans have done so much to strengthen, is already having a marked effect in depressing the confidence of Governor Robinson's supporters. If the boom continues to grow during the present week it may lead to consequences which the republicans little expect. What if the Robinson people should get so thoroughly scared as to consent to the withdrawal of their candidate? What if they should be plunged to such a depth of despair as to insist on his withdrawal and the placing of Mr. Potter at the head of the ticket? In that event Mr. Kelly would, of course, retire, and all his supporters would rally, with infinite zeal and enthusiasm, to the Potter standard. What would then be the condition of the Cornell canvass? The support given to Mr. Kelly by the republicans has made him too formidable for their own safety. If a panic should seize the Robinson faction the result may be a sudden democratic stampede and a tardy concession of all that Mr. Kelly demanded in the beginning. A union of the democratic party on Mr. Clarkson N. Potter, leaving the State Committee to name a new candidate for Lieutenant Governor, may be in the near future. Stranger things than this have often happened in the history of the democratic party. In 1860, for one example among many, when the democracy of the State was divided between Douglas and Breckinridge, a sudden truce was patched up, and both factions agreed to support a joint electoral ticket, with an understanding that the electoral votes were to be cast for Douglas and Breckinridge in a certain ratio. There is no predicting what party feeling may impel democrats to do in the face of impending defeat. When it becomes apparent that Robinson has no possible chance of an election it will not be in the least surprising if the party insists on his withdrawal and the substitution of Mr. Potter in his place. Such a substitution would renounce the party with the suddenness of an electric flash and inspire it with unbounded confidence of victory, sinking the Cornell party in the same depths of despair from which its adversaries would be rescued, and demonstrating to them the blind folly of overworking the Kelly boom and transforming it into a boomerang.

The republicans have acted on the assumption that between two obstinate men, like Robinson and Kelly, neither would give in. This was a perfectly safe assumption up to a certain point. So long as the Kelly boom was not powerful enough to extinguish the Robinson hopes there was no reason to expect the withdrawal of either. But by republican aid Mr. Kelly has been rendered too formidable for Mr. Cornell's safety. If Robinson is reduced to despair and his party puts him out of the field, in a late stage of the canvass, the reunited democracy will spring up with a tremendous rebound and triumphantly elect Mr. Potter. The republicans will then discover what a prodigious mistake they have made in relying for success on the democratic split and boosting Mr. Kelly to a position which he could not have reached without their assistance.

Of course this reasoning goes for nothing if Governor Robinson should be kept in the canvass to the end. But what motive can his supporters have for persisting after his defeat has become a foregone certainty? It will be no benefit to him to make his final retirement from public life a crushing humiliation, much less will it benefit the democratic party. Certain it is that he would not have been nominated if Mr. Kelly's power of mischief had not been underrated. It was scornfully said at Syracuse that he could detach not more than ten thousand votes in the city and none in the rest of the State. It was owing to this low estimate of his power that he was so contemptuously defied, and, indeed, many supposed that his threat to bolt was mere bravado. In this respect the supporters of Robinson are at length undeceived, and they may, at the eleventh hour, think better of it and act on the facts as they really exist—act as they would have acted at Syracuse could they have seen six weeks ahead.

Robinson was nominated because it was thought he could be elected. When it comes to be acknowledged that his election is impossible there will be a great weakening of the motives which forced his nomination. He will then sacrifice nothing but a little pride if he is persuaded to withdraw, and on the point of pride it will be a question whether it is a less mortification to retire voluntarily for the good of the party or to continue in the canvass and be badly defeated. If the divided democrats should unite on Potter on the eve of the election the friends of Mr. Cornell will have reason to deplore the mistaken and suicidal support they have been giving to Mr. Kelly.

Mr. Kelly's Disclaimer of Responsibility. The HERALD congratulates Mr. John Kelly that he makes haste to proclaim his unqualified condemnation of the black-mailing threats of assailing private character that were published Sunday in one of these two newspapers in this city in which he is a stockholder, which are supporting his candidacy for Governor and which are universally reputed to be organs of Tammany Hall. Any unnecessary delay in making this disclaimer of the conduct of such an organ of course would have injured Mr. Kelly's claims to public favor in his political canvass. It is the misfortune of a certain class of politicians, of whom General Butler is a representative specimen, to forfeit the respect their talents and abilities otherwise would command, by instigating threats and assaults of this kind and tolerating them in their partisans. With the mistakes of that class of politicians it is satisfactory to know that Mr. Kelly desires not to be identified, and we trust, therefore, for his own sake, that he will not only restrain himself during the remainder of his canvass, but put a curb also on unscrupulous followers. Even if Mr. Kelly does not own a controlling interest in either of the two scurrilous organs to which we refer, nevertheless both as a stockholder and as their candidate for Governor he has relations to them which, perhaps, will enable him to exercise some influence upon their demeanor if he pleases. If Mr. Kelly will not control the organs of Tammany Hall or have anything whatever to do with their management it is a matter of considerable concern, which the public will need to investigate, who are their controllers and managers. Is it possible that there are daily newspapers in the city of New York capable of any kind of libel and false report with nobody responsible behind them?

The Malarial Poison. Intermittent fever, marsh fever, malarial fever, fever and ague, "chills"—these are a few of the names by which the doctors and the people know more or less one of the most widespread and familiar of the ills that flesh is heir to, a malady that seems to occur at one time or another in all countries where there are to be found water, sunshine, and a soil reasonably rich in decayed vegetable elements. In countries where the soil is less rich in vegetable elements the fever is restricted to the neighborhood of inundated lands or marshes, or ponds of variable level, because in these situations the abundance of decaying vegetable substance is very great. In such countries the opinion is general, and is perhaps accurate, that the poison is of marshy origin; but in countries where the whole soil is rich enough to be in this particular like these marshy lands it has been long recognized that the poison had no necessary relation to marshy situations, but was in fact telluric, and that a short rain which only slightly moistened the surface of the earth and a few succeeding hours of sunshine supplied all the conditions necessary for the elaboration of the poison that produced this fever. But what was that poison? Science failed to solve that problem. But it did not fail for want of effort. An exceedingly great amount of ingenuity, industry and trained skill has for ages been devoted to the labor of hunting down, isolating and describing the offending atoms that have made and still make uninhabitable some of the fairest regions of the earth. All effort was vain, however, and no satisfactory answer has ever been made to the query, What precisely is the poison that causes this disease? It has remained a mystery. Within a few years ingenious endeavors to solve this problem have multiplied. In the present year some experiments have been made at Rome which appear to be more fruitful than any hitherto recorded; or, in the words of the report read to the Academy of Rome, "the investigation was rewarded with complete success." These experiments were conducted by Signor Tommasi, of Rome, and Professor Kiebs, of Prague. They together spent some weeks in the Agro Romano, and made repeated examinations of the lower strata of the atmosphere, of the soil and of stagnant waters, and succeeded in isolating a microscopic fungus, specimens of which, being placed under the skin of healthy dogs, caused distinct and regular paroxysms of intermittent fever and produced in the spleens of these animals that peculiar condition which is a recognized part of the pathology of this

disease. In the medical world this achievement must be regarded as an important one. To people at large it may not seem a great affair to have ascertained precisely what part of the elements of a poisonous soil it is to which its poisonous nature is due; but it must not be too hastily judged that this knowledge will not involve an important advance in the capacity to deal with this noxious product of the earth.

England as the Tail of Germany's Kite.

"In the independence and strength of Austria rests the last hope of European stability." So said the Marquis of Salisbury, as reported by cable. It is not easy to see how this is especially conducive to the honor of England, nor how it is a glory to the Tory party, or a reason why the people should continue to repose confidence in Lord Salisbury's administration of foreign politics. The special commission of his government was to re-establish British prestige and influence in Continental politics. England was tired of economical statesmanship and wanted a little of the old sort that she might hurrah over. Gladstone and his associates gave too much attention to the real condition of the country and tried to base official action on the real facts of the relations of class to class. Tories did not like that, and so rallied against the liberals all classes who had vested rights in various oppressions. Consequently a government was set up with an especial warrant to distract attention from domestic evils by a rush for foreign glory. Yet, after five years of unlimited sway, a member of this government declares, as if with the bravado of a personal triumph, that European stability depends not upon the will of the British government, but upon the independence of Austria; in fact, that the fate of Europe is decided in councils where England is not represented. And the news from Vienna published to-day declares that he is quite right about it. England, it should be noted, does not guarantee this independence of Austria and did not create it, and had neither part nor lot in the game by which the attitude of Austria was made critical with regard to Russia. It was all done by Prince Bismarck, and consequently a British Foreign Ministry holds up to the British people an achievement of the German Chancellor as one of the British government's titles to popular respect and confidence. But it will probably prove even that this "last hope" of Europe is delusive. It may not just now be in the plan of Russian policy to put it to the trial, but if it is the delusion will soon appear. Austria at Novi-Bazar is counted as posted upon the flanks of a Russian army moving to cross the Balkans; and the stability of Europe consequently turns upon the point whether she can stop such an army. Austria has eight hundred thousand soldiers, Russia two millions. Germany will not move a soldier in that fight, but only stands ready to seize Austria's German provinces the instant the unhappy monarchy is engaged in the fight to which Bismarck has tempted her. Turkey can resist very slightly, and her slight resistance is the only help Austria's inadequate force would have in stopping the Russians. In a single campaign the Russians would in Vienna blot out Salisbury's "last hope" for the stability of Europe. And she would not be alone, for Italy has a score to settle with Austria, which will be due on the day when the Italians see their northern neighbor in trouble. If Germany, Austria and Turkey are called upon to defend the plan which is at the bottom of their alliance, Russia, France and Italy will, perhaps, be prepared to dispute their pretensions. In that complication it would trouble the average English statesman to know on which side his government belonged.

The Rocky Mountain Winter.

The paralysis of General Merritt's strong expedition by stress of wintry weather on its march into the Ute country from the north is an event for which there have been many precedents in that region. Although it seems to cause some astonishment among people here who are basking in Indian summer sunshine, it is not at all surprising to anybody who has campaigned among the Rocky Mountains at this season of the year. Twenty-two years ago General Albert Sidney Johnston's military expedition against the rebellious Mormons was brought to a standstill in the same manner at the close of October, and the strongest force the United States had gathered since the Mexican war was compelled to go into cantonments scarcely a hundred and fifty miles distant from Salt Lake City and wait till June before resuming its advance. The wind sweeps with terrible fury over those lofty table lands. Every ravine fills rapidly with the finely powdered snow. It is not uncommon for creeks to be blocked with drifts reaching from bluff to bluff for several miles. There is a scanty supply of fuel. In the open country sage bushes and grasswood are almost the only forms of vegetation. It is scarcely possible to imagine scenes more lonely and dreary than those which now surround General Merritt's camp. Meanwhile where are his Indian enemies? Even if the season would permit him to move against them, whether shall he march? They have scattered like the snowflakes which have covered their tracks.

During the long winter of 1857-8, while General Johnston was chafing against his necessary inactivity in his encampment on Black's Fork, the President was negotiating with Brigham Young through civilian emissaries by way of California, and early in the following spring, before Johnston could break camp, peace commissioners were appointed by Mr. Buchanan without consulting him. The present relations of the War and Interior departments concerning the Utes are a reminder of those events. While General Merritt stands with uplifted sword, threatening a just vengeance, but unfortunately unable to find the foe on whom to wreak it, Secretary Schurz sends an agent to Ouray, the principal chief of the Ute bands which have nominally kept the peace, with instructions to conduct some negotiations touching

the recent outbreak on terms that at last are officially disclosed in this morning's despatches from Washington. It is absurd, of course, for two branches of the government to deal thus independently concerning a public enemy. But in view of Merritt's military paralysis it is not so great a misfortune as conflicts of authority between the War and Interior departments in Indian affairs sometimes have been. Especially is it not so if Mr. Schurz's diplomatist, who probably has already reached Ouray, succeeds in convincing him and the other neutral chiefs of the Ute nation that they will be held collectively responsible for the good conduct of all the Ute bands, and stirs them up to an honest execution of the duty of immediately securing and surrendering the assailants of Major Thornburgh's troops and the murderers of the inmates of the White River Agency. We should have small hopes of his success, however, were it not that his arguments will be reinforced by the prospect of the speedy advance of a military column from the south into the heart of Ouray's country according to a plan of General Sherman, which this morning's despatches also explain.

Operatic Peculiarities.

The operatic season in New York, which opened last evening at the Academy of Music, will naturally be contrasted with its predecessors by all those who are interested in such matters, and though two prominent members of the new troupe have thus far been heard the seasons, past and present, are already matters of discussion in musical circles and the probable artistic and financial success of the winter is variously forecast. It is said that forty or fifty thousand dollars was the net gain to the manager of "Her Majesty's Opera" in the season of 1878-9, and, if report is true, such excellent returns should have suggested that, with as good a company and judicious a management, the season of 1879-80 might be equally profitable. The result is not assured, however, as yet, since many of the favorites of last year are absent and those who have come in their places are new to the public. The present company at the Academy is not so strong in reputations as was the troupe of last year, and as its members are mostly strangers they must win their way to success by their excellence alone, as shown in the rôles for which they are cast here. This fact alone makes the financial result problematical, and it seems strange that in the face of this difficulty the management should further jeopardize success by increasing the prices of seats. Perhaps it is an operatic peculiarity with which ordinary men of business are unfamiliar, but which is warranted by precedent, though unknown to the ordinary laws of the business world. It may be a method founded on some rule of harmony—since this is a musical venture—which calls for compensation, the proper balancing of all parts. This theory we can understand it; the troupe being below the standards of last season the prices are proportionately raised, and thus a balance restored. But it remains to be seen whether the theory is practical. Let us hope that the artists may prove so excellent that they may be able to adjust nicely any difference which may arise between theory and practice, and that musically and financially the season may go on to a pleasant conclusion. *Sous verrous*, but last night's performance gives us the impression that Brevet Colonel Mapleson needs to hurry up his musical reserves and bring them into action as soon as possible.

The Jury in the Blair Case.

Three days' confinement of the Newark jury without reaching a verdict renders the chance very slight indeed that they will ever agree. Disagreement would make a new trial necessary, causing heavy additional expense to the county and bringing pecuniary ruin upon the defendant. In a new trial precisely the same evidence and substantially the same legal arguments would be presented to another jury, which might be puzzled with the same difficulties that are preventing a verdict in the first trial.

Is there not something absurd in the law which makes absolute unanimity necessary to a verdict? In the eight or ten countries where trial by jury obtains the United States and England are, we believe, the only ones which require that a verdict be in all cases unanimous. In most other countries a majority, more or less large, suffices. In Scotland nine of the twelve jurymen can render a verdict, and in France a bare majority.

The argument in favor of unanimity has great force within certain limits. Each intelligent jurymen probably makes up his mind in the course of the trial. If, when the jury retires to consider their verdict, the first vote decided the question of guilt or innocence, there would be no motive for that careful sifting of the evidence and comparison of views which conduce to a fuller understanding of the case. But there is no necessity that a jury should be out for any such period as three days in order to go over the whole ground and get the full advantage of one another's reasoning on the facts. A French law passed in the period of the Directory required unanimity if the verdict were rendered within twenty-four hours, but after the expiration of that time a majority sufficed. By the existing Scotch law a verdict must be unanimous if rendered within four hours, and afterward nine of the twelve can decide the case. The purpose of such laws is to inspire a careful going over the evidence at the outset, but not to prolong a contest after obstinacy takes the place of reason. Except in trials for treason, where unanimity may be necessary to protect the accused against the influence of political passions, the Scotch system seems preferable to our own.

Bergh and Williams.

From what is published as the opinion of the great philanthropist, Mr. Bergh, on the subjects of the way to deal with the people and the conduct of the police, we perceive that he has mistaken his functions.

He should at once change places with Captain Williams—Williams would make a good president of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, for he is tender-hearted and sympathetic by comparison with Bergh, and Bergh would make great captain for the Twenty-ninth precinct. This change would solve at once two great problems.

Dishonored Champions.

No greater dishonor could have been cast on professional boating and no greater injury could have been inflicted on its future prospects than have been brought about by the disgraceful scenes connected with the Mayville fiasco. Its result will be widespread, since the principals, Hanlan and Courtney, have been markedly prominent in the boating world.

One has been the amateur champion of America—the other is champion of England and America, and, in those titles, practically champion of the world.

The public believed these men in their professions of good faith, and thought that, with so much to gain and so many honors in jeopardy in the aquatic titles they held or coveted, the race arranged for Chautauque Lake would be honestly and earnestly contested.

The first check which the public confidence received arose from the fact that these honorable men were seeking to locate the race by a sort of public auction; but confidence was restored by a move which completely disarmed public suspicion. A distinguished ex-or of Harvard College, a gentleman in whom the public had every confidence, was prevailed on to accept the position of referee, and to him these men, Hanlan and Courtney, bound themselves to do all things in a straightforward, honest and manly way.

The public were satisfied and all preparations for the race progressed, evidently in good faith. They secured the public faith by the association of a gentleman's good name with theirs, and they then endeavored to bargain the race away secretly, if the affidavits of one of the principals is to be believed. The public will add its own conclusions respecting a man who can listen to such offers and plots, and, later, allow his boats to be unguarded and destroyed.

These professionals have used the good name of a gentleman in this instance to win public confidence, but it will be the last time they will do it, we imagine—certainly so far as the late referee is concerned. There is but one way to punish men guilty of deceiving the public by such means. They should be tabooed by every respectable oarsman, amateur and professional, and made to feel the odium of their position. Hereafter let amateurs refuse to lend their names as judges or referees in professional contests, and let the public be careful to investigate for themselves the merits of a proposed race, and remain away from any exhibition about which there is even a breath of suspicion. Professional athletic contests of all classes have been injured by this Chautauque Lake affair, and it will long before the lost confidence will be restored; but the public should be discriminating, and not condemn in consequence outdoor sports generally, or declare all public games to be "hippodromes." Under the influences which have developed a love of water and field sports so remarkably during the past ten years a young generation is growing up, who, by reason of their improved physique, will be masters, mentally and physically, of the generation which is passing away. The cause of this improvement—an interest in healthful recreations—should be encouraged when it is rightly directed, and no such disgraceful affair as this at the Lake should be allowed to reflect upon all aquatic or field sports or upon genuine contests.

Stripped of public confidence, of the purse, of all but the barren honors of the championship—which may yet go also—let these men, Hanlan and Courtney, go forth as a warning to all similarly inclined, and let the stamp of public disapproval of such affairs be deep and enduring, that it may be long remembered.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

- Senator J. D. Cameron, of Pennsylvania, is at the Brevoort House.
- Secretary Evans arrived at the Brevoort House last evening from Washington.
- Count Litta, Secretary of the Italian Legation at Washington, is at the Clarendon Hotel.
- Ex-Senator Spencer, of Alabama, has gone to Nevada, where he is engaged in mining.
- Count Andrássy has bid farewell to the Archduchess Maria Christina, the future Queen of Spain. The democratic organs all over the country are administering upon the political estate of Mr. Thurman.
- Ex-Comptroller Brodhead, of Washington, is dangerously ill with malarial fever in New Hampshire.
- Senator Theodore F. Randolph, of New Jersey, and ex-Senator Berthou E. Fenton, of Jamestown, N. Y., are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.
- The Chicago Times thinks that when the next Cabinet meeting is held it will be necessary to introduce the members to one another.
- The President will arrive in Washington this morning and a Cabinet meeting will then be held. All the members except Secretaries Evans and McCrary will be present.
- It is the opinion of the Atlanta Constitution, that the time will come when the colored people of the South will regard slavery as a benefaction and a boon rather than as a curse.
- When Mr. Ordway was asked what he thought of the legitimist banquets he replied, smiling, "My motto with regard to hostile factions is, 'Let them say everything, but do nothing.'"
- Baron Hirsch, of Paris, described as an unhappy wretch who has to make both ends meet on a pittance of \$20,000,000, has just won the first prize of \$100,000 in the Vienna communal lottery.
- Senator David Davis has written to the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate at Washington requesting that a new and larger chair than the one he now occupies in the chamber be made for him.
- Mr. Brassey lives at Normansburgh Court, near the field of the battle of Hastings, and charges visitors to his place one shilling a head for the benefit of the local infirmary. Mr. Brassey is a practical economist.
- Captain Joseph M. Stewart, Postmaster of the House of Representatives, was stricken with paralysis at the Tontine House, Alexandria, Va., yesterday and is now lying in a very precarious condition.
- Governor Andrews, of Connecticut, accompanied by General W. H. Bulkeley and Colonel S. T. Stanton of his staff, was in the city yesterday (Monday), on his return from the meeting of the Governors of the thirteen original States, at Philadelphia.
- A family at Carlsruhe having been poisoned by American corned beef, the German government has interdicted the importation of all preserved meats from the United States. The meat by which the accident was caused was of excellent quality, but was rendered poisonous by the lead used to solder it.