

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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4TH YEAR.....NO. 330

AMUSEMENTS TO-DAY AND EVENING.

- FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—DAME THOR. Matinee. AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—EXHIBITION. UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—FRENCH FLATS. STANDARD THEATRE.—PATRIOT. ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—CAERES. GERMANIA THEATRE.—MARIA STUART. ABBEY'S PARK THEATRE.—FRUIT IN IRELAND. DALY'S THEATRE.—WIKES. Matinee. GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—OTHELLO. Matinee. THALIA THEATRE.—DER SCHAUDER. HAYRLEY'S THEATRE.—THE OCTOBER. Matinee. BROADWAY OPERA HOUSE.—PINAFORE. Matinee. ABERLE'S THEATRE.—THE FRENCH SPY. BOOTH'S THEATRE.—LA BELLE HELIENE. NIBLO'S GARDEN.—ENTHUSIASM. Matinee. WALLACK'S.—OUR GIRLS. SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE.—VARIETY. DOMIQUE.—MELIEN GUARDS CHRISTMAS. Matinee. AQUARIUM.—PERFORMING ANIMALS. Matinee. KOSTER & BIAL'S CONCERT HALL. AMERICAN DIME MUSEUM.—CHRISTMAS. LENT'S NEW YORK CIRCUS.—NATIONAL. SEVENTH REGIMENT FAIR.—NATIONAL GUARD DAT. CLARENDON HALL.—HUTCHINSON FAMILY. STEINWAY HALL.—PIANO RECITAL MATINEE. NEWARK OPERA HOUSE.—THE NEW MAGDALEN.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1879.

The probabilities are that the weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be colder and clear. To-morrow it will be slightly warmer and fair.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—The stock market was still unsettled and was made feverish for a time by reports concerning the Erie Railway election. In the afternoon there was a general recovery and the closing prices showed an average gain of one point on the opening figures. Railway bonds followed the course of the stocks. Foreign exchange was dull and rates were lowered a fraction. Money on call upon stock collaterals ruled at 6 to 7 per cent and closed at 5 per cent.

NOW THAT COMMISSIONER MACLEAN is rid of his late democratic associate he will have to devise a new excuse for not cleaning the streets.

EVERY BID for the new seats in the Stock Exchange was in excess of \$10,000. Can't the Exchange be persuaded to sell pews in needy churches?

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS in the Board of Aldermen encourage the hope that the disfigurement of the Battery by the "L" roads may yet be stopped.

THE OBSEQUES of the Countess Montijo, the mother of the ex-Empress Eugenie, appear, by our special cable despatch, to have been impressive to a degree unusual in even royal funerals.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS' CLUB advise the organization of a co-operative dairy, men's association, which shall deliver milk in vessels so closed or sealed as to prevent adulteration. Good!

OHIO'S TEMPERANCE CHURCH seems not to have affected the distilleries, for according to the report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, the first Ohio district yielded last year more in revenue taxes than any other in the nation.

THE DESTRUCTIVE FIRE at the Eighth Avenue Railroad stables will set stockholders of insurance companies to wondering why policies should be written on buildings containing a great deal of hay, which any dissatisfied and vengeful employe can easily ignite.

MR. BLAKE, superintendent of the "outdoor" pool, has not yet received any contributions toward the annual Thanksgiving dinner for the needy under his charge. There is still time in which to atone for forgetfulness regarding this particular charity.

COLONEL BLISS is out in another letter to General Arthur, and admits that the republican machine in this city is not all that it should be. Why didn't he do full justice to the subject by stating also that the said machine is a great deal bigger and more busy concern than the public good requires?

TWO MORE CASES of poisoning by arsenic are reported. Why should there not be severe penalties enacted against the sale or possession of arsenic except for medicinal, scientific and mechanical purposes. The ease with which this poison can be purchased, ostensibly for purposes which can otherwise be attained, is a prominent cause of its frequent use with criminal intent.

THE WEATHER.—When the centre of the disturbance, referred to in yesterday's HERALD as moving over the lake regions, approached the St. Lawrence Valley its energy decreased and the pressure within it rose. It is now passing into the ocean off the Nova Scotia coast, and by this afternoon all traces of its influence will have disappeared. The barometer is highest over the South Atlantic States. It is above the mean in all the districts east of the Mississippi. West of that river another fall has commenced, owing to the movement of a depression on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains. Light rain and snow showers were experienced in the New England States and the central valley districts. The weather was cloudy during the early portion of the day throughout the lower lake regions, Middle Atlantic and New England States, but it cleared up rapidly. Elsewhere it was generally fair. The temperature rose in the eastern and southern sections of the country and fell slightly in the upper lake regions and the Northwest. The winds were fresh to brisk in the lake regions, Middle Atlantic and New England States and light elsewhere. The storm predicted by the HERALD Weather Bureau to arrive on the British coasts yesterday is now being experienced. The weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be colder and clear. To-morrow it will be slightly warmer and fair.

Comptroller Knox's Report.

As a recital of transactions the report of the Comptroller of the Currency is this year the most valuable and interesting of the annual documents prepared at Washington for the information of Congress and the country. The annual reports of Comptroller Knox have always been first class—models of clearness, precision, orderly arrangement, fulness of information on their proper topics without dragging in extraneous matter, and soundness of view in their argumentative and recommendatory portions. This year his report happens to be of unusual interest from the fact that, since the date of its last predecessor, we have successfully, nay, triumphantly resumed specie payments. The year of resumption will always make a great figure in our financial history. The transactions of this year are indeed without a parallel in the financial history of the world. It is satisfactory to have them so exactly and intelligently recited, and we can pardon the tone of exultation which pervades Comptroller Knox's lucid report. Resumption is the great event of the year and one of the great events of the century. It is the privilege of the public officer to whose lot it falls to record the details and discuss the consequences of this great event to present information which will never cease to be valuable and to command an amount of attention rarely bestowed on the report of a subordinate officer.

We pass over the jubilant parts of this document without special comment, because there is danger that all this exultation may be changed into bitterness. The splendid funding operations by which the interest on the national debt has been so largely reduced is indeed a solid advantage to which we can perceive no serious drawbacks; but the resumption experiment, brilliant as it seems on its face, is not without its perils, and we think notes of warning are more appropriate than blind and flashy acclamations. Resumption, however dazzling for the moment, does not rest upon a solid and secure basis. It is like a vessel putting to sea in favorable weather under a great cloud of canvas unmindful of rotten timbers which may be stove in by the first heavy storm. There is a great deal that is false in the resumption experiment. We are coining base silver dollars in which the paper currency of the country can be redeemed, and if this coinage goes on this debased silver will become our ultimate standard of value and our currency sink to the bullion value of the silver dollars. When our currency reaches that stage of depreciation it will be in a worse condition than it was for several years previous to resumption. This great danger can be arrested by stopping the coinage of silver or by so increasing the weight of bullion in the silver dollars as to make their intrinsic value equal to that of the gold coins.

But the silver peril, formidable as it is, is not our greatest danger. Resumption stands on such a basis that its success is owing to favorable accidents. The good harvests of America and bad harvests of Europe, depending on caprices of the weather which may be reversed next year, have brought into the country a swelling tide of gold, which may flow in the opposite direction with a change in the fruitfulness of the seasons. When gold goes pouring out as rapidly as it is now pouring in we may be in no condition to stand the change.

The vice of our boasted resumption lies in the fact that there is no real redemption of our paper currency. The whole volume of it remains in circulation, and an absurd law requires the Secretary of the Treasury to pay out the legal tender notes as fast as they are received in exchange for coin. Any contraction of the government paper is thus rendered illegal, even when imported gold is flooding all the channels of circulation. Such pretended resumption is an absurdity on its face. It does not reduce the volume of paper even when gold is so abundant that the legal tender notes could be withdrawn without any contraction of the circulating medium. With gold enough to take their place and dispense with their use it is still the policy of the government to pay them out as fast as they are received and nullify the redemption about which the Treasury is making all these vaporing boasts. This fair weather resumption is as deceitful as "summer friends." It cannot be relied on in those mutations of trade which may any year affect the foreign balance. This fair weather resumption is delusive and dangerous. What we need for the security of business is the establishment of our currency on such a basis as will enable the country to stand the shocks which are always liable to come in the vicissitudes of international commerce. An exceptional year like the present, so highly favorable to the trade of the country, is no test of the safety of a system which, to be of any value, should be adapted to all the exigencies of commercial life.

We must do Comptroller Knox the justice to acknowledge that he is not insensible to the perils of the situation. We could wish that he had been bolder and more decisive in pointing them out; but we make allowance for the fact that he is a subordinate officer, and that it belongs rather to his superior, the Secretary of the Treasury, to assume the responsibility of peremptory recommendations. But in his timid and cautious way Comptroller Knox makes some very pertinent suggestions. He recognizes the fact that the great danger which stares us in the face is a new inflation. It has been mitigated and retarded this year by an extraordinary demand for money in the channels of legitimate business. He points out that the unusual amount of agricultural products to be moved and the high prices they bear require more money than is needed in ordinary years, and that this has absorbed a portion of the redundant currency. But still there is a perceptible and mischievous inflation. "The large annual production of gold and silver from the mines," says Mr. Knox, "and the importation of gold, which still continues, will certainly make money abundant, and have already stimulated specula-

tion to an unhealthy degree, and will be likely to do so in future. Not long hence the specie will be brought into general use. The effect of the present and prospective redundancy of the currency is manifest in the transactions of the Stock Board during the last three months, which are said to be the largest on record, one-fourth of which are estimated to have been based upon stocks which pay no dividends. The increase in the market value of many classes of bonds which have heretofore been considered almost worthless has brought upon the market also a flood of shares of mining and other corporations, many of them fictitious. The necessities of life, as well as articles of luxury, have sympathized in the upward movement, and their prices, if not already too high, are likely soon to rise beyond a reasonable limit."

Portentous words of official warning! In spite of an extraordinary and perfectly legitimate demand for money in moving the heavy crops of the year there is an acknowledged redundancy, which stimulates all sorts of unhealthy speculation and gives a high market value to fictitious and worthless property. This is the incipient stage of a perilous inflation. Mr. Knox admits that its tendency is to grow worse and worse as the hoards of imported gold flow out into circulation. "The influx and accumulation of a large amount of specie," he says, "may thus result in injury instead of benefit. The payment by the French nation to Germany of five thousand milliards of francs brought about an unhealthy rise of prices and devalued the business of the German Empire."

We regret that Mr. Knox, with this clear perception of the present evil and the growing danger, has shrunk from an intrepid statement of the remedy. There is but one effective antidote, and that cannot be too soon applied. It is too obvious for formal announcement; it requires not so much financial sagacity as political courage to apply it. The thing to be done for the business salvation of the country is to crush the new and rising monster of inflation by retiring and cancelling the legal tender notes and letting the abundant and accumulating gold take their place in the reserves of the banks and in general circulation. The greenbacks have had their day and done their office; the time has fully come for making them a part of the funded debt.

The Missing Comet and Its Meteor Train.

Whether Biela's comet or its attendant meteor stream will "touch the earth" again, as in 1872, we shall soon know. The star shower predicted for the 26th or 27th inst., unless its display is intercepted from our view by clouds, will be eagerly looked for, if for no other reason, to test the accuracy of the astronomical prediction. This missing wanderer through the heavens, which in 1846 was seen divided in twain and in 1866 was searched for in vain, may yet show enough of its former self to be clearly distinguished. The predicted display of meteors following in the track of this comet in November, 1872 (since which time nothing has been seen of it either as a comet or as a meteor flight), radiated from the constellation Andromeda. This constellation may readily be found. By running an imaginary line from any one of the three stars forming the tail of the "Great Bear" through the Pole Star the eye will be carried to the bright constellation of Cassiopeia. Just beyond this constellation lies Andromeda, the region whence the glittering meteorites may be expected to illuminate the sky.

The interest which attaches to the double comet and to any meteor stream in its trail, which may throw some light on the mysterious fate of the parent body, seen entire when Biela discovered it in 1826, is especially felt in this country, where, said the late Professor Henry, "the novel spectacle of a comet divided into two nearly equal portions was first witnessed by American eyes." But its physical history has an engaging interest for men everywhere, awakening some of the most curious reflections that can stir the human mind. We involuntarily ascribe stability and changelessness to all celestial bodies, and the imagination shrinks from every thought of disorder or disruption in the calm vault above. In 1819 Encke startled the astronomical world with his celebrated discovery of the acceleration of the motion of the comet detected November 26 of the previous year. But his calculations pointed to no abnormal circumstance or disastrous misadventure likely to overtake that body. That a celestial body which has possibly for ages periodically travelled unbroken in its orbital path around the sun, and in our day has been seen disintegrated as by some mighty internal force of repulsion, and then disappears or leaves only its meteoric debris to tell the tale of its final wreck in space, goes far to show that no part of the creation is exempt from the law of decay and disorder. Yet this is the lesson which the eventual history of Biela's comet would seem to impress us.

With the enormous outbursts and storms that rage within the burning atmosphere of the sun and the disturbances indicated by the spot on Jupiter and the eruptive action going on beneath the surfaces of other worlds modern astronomy has familiarized us. These changes do not, however, affect the existence or motions of the planets. But the mystery of which we have spoken in the comet of 1826, whose fragments our globe is now about to pass, is worthy of earnest and concentrated investigation by our astronomers.

How the Country Cousins Help Us.

At one time and for several years this city lost the greater part of the benefit of its own growth so far as relates to increase of population. High rents, houses that did not divide well and the abominations of horse car and omnibus transit sent the people by thousands over the rivers on both sides. Brooklyn grew at our expense, and over in New Jersey the farm lands changed their aspect. All the fields were dotted over with little houses or splendid villas, and regular streets ran where but a few years before wound the lonely cattle paths. Rapid transit changed this a

great deal, and the construction of houses framed with a view to joint occupancy helped its effect. Nevertheless the country districts held their own with some tenacity, for our transit was not rapid enough to give great advantage over the rural railways, and the spacious country home, once reached, had its peculiar advantages. But the country people themselves are now working on our side. The city of Paterson has just adopted a regulation with regard to the speed with which steam trains shall pass through its streets that is of importance. Three railways run through that city which carry passengers to and from their business in New York every day. The regulation now made forces so slow a rate of movement as to make a very great difference on the whole time of trains. Five miles an hour is the limit of speed or twelve minutes for every mile. The line on which the Erie passes through that city is about three miles long and the time therefore is thirty-six minutes for a distance that ought to be covered in six or seven minutes. By this movement, therefore, half an hour is added to the regular time of every passenger train that goes through Paterson. Dwellers in the country who live above Paterson and who formerly passed three hours every day in the cars will now pass four or move into the city.

Trade Marks Hereafter.

The decision of the Supreme Court setting aside the federal trade mark statutes has caused no little consternation in commercial circles, and has given rise to much speculation as to what rights, if any, owners of trade marks may hereafter assert. The opinion seems to have gained some currency that all means of protection, future as well as present, have been swept away by the judgment of the Supreme Court, and that the eight thousand trade marks registered in the Patent Office have become the legitimate spoil of any persons who may not scruple to appropriate them. On the other hand, the numerous inquiries concerning pending and future applications for registration that have been received in Washington from various parts of the country indicate that a considerable number of those whose interests are vitally affected have some faith, or at least hope, that, by legislation or otherwise, the unfavorable consequences of the decision may be overcome, or that somehow or other the advantages of the law which has been annulled may be regained. These facts show that erroneous impressions exist as to the effect of the opinion given by the Supreme Court and as to the legal condition in which trade marks are now left.

The Court declares that the existing federal statutes for the protection of trade marks are void for the reason that Congress had no constitutional authority to pass them. There are two, and only two, provisions in the constitution that were cited as authority for this legislation. These are the clauses which empower Congress, first, to pass laws "securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries;" and second, "to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States." The Court seems to have had no doubt that a trade mark is neither a discovery, an invention nor a writing, and hence that no authority for Congressional legislation on the subject of trade marks is found in the first clause just cited. The commerce clause of the constitution authorizes legislation regulating international or interstate commerce, but not commerce confined within the boundaries of a State. The Court found that the trade mark legislation of Congress was not restricted to interstate or international commerce, but that it was equally applicable to all trade and to commerce between all points. This intrastate feature or operation of the law, as the Court held, vitiated the legislation in question and gave to it a character which put it beyond the constitutional powers of Congress.

Of course no federal statute so unrestricted in its operation as that which has been annulled can hereafter be made without an amendment to the constitution. But the Court openly disclaimed the expression of any opinion giving effect to treaties for the protection of foreign trade marks, and it did not deny that a trade mark statute applying only to international or interstate commerce might be constitutional. There is nothing, then, in this decision to prevent Congressional legislation in the matter of foreign trade marks. But it practically renders impossible any federal statutory protection for domestic trade marks. For, admitting that there is no constitutional objection to a trade mark law applicable exclusively to trade among the States, such a law for obvious reasons would be practically useless. The only statutory protection, then, that the merchants and manufacturers of the country can look forward to for what has been called their commercial signatures must be in the form of State legislation. Acts of this kind now exist in some of the States and will doubtless be passed in others. But they cannot take the place of a federal trade mark statute any more than State insolvent acts can serve the purpose of a national bankrupt law.

But, independently of federal or State legislation, property in trade marks is recognized and protected by the common law, which affords a remedy by injunction and action for damages in case of infringement. Long before any statute for this purpose was passed by Congress the common law courts were open for redress to the owners of violated trade marks. In fact, four-fifths of all the trade mark litigation that has arisen in this country has come up not under the statute but at common law. It is true that the advantages secured by a national statute are much greater than those afforded by the common law. The remedies are more effective and complete in the former than in the latter case. One of the acts of Congress which have been annulled provided for criminal proceedings against a counterfeiter of trade marks; only civil remedies are afforded by the common law. The federal statute secured the exclusive right to a trade mark from the date of registration; the common

law does not recognize property in a trade mark until it has been used long enough to have acquired a value. While, then, the owners of valuable trade marks will have no reason to fear, nor would-be infringers to hope, that the entire trade mark system of the country has been abolished, it cannot be denied that the judgment of the Supreme Court will work a substantial loss to the commercial world.

Sauce for the Thanksgiving Turkey.

Notwithstanding Dr. Franklin's praise of the turkey as the national bird of America, it is rather a dry bird to eat unless it is cooked skilfully, and skilful cooking is not a universal art in this country. Turkey, as it will be served in thousands of comfortable homes to-morrow, will need sauce to make it relish. Popular usage commands cranberry sauce as the most unobscure, but there is a better one still. It is to give a turkey to a poor neighbor's family, and think how they are enjoying it while you are eating your own. There is no difficulty about finding such a neighbor in this city. A majority of the inhabitants of New York live below Twenty-third street. The population below Canal street is more than a hundred and fifty thousand. There are tenement-house blocks on the east and west sides near the river where more people dwell to the acre than in any part of London. If you do not know any of your poor neighbors in these localities then give the duplicate turkey to the managers of some of the charitable institutions who do. Try this receipt for a sauce to make Thanksgiving turkeys relish. We warrant it.

The School Question in New England.

Archbishop Williams, of the Roman Catholic archdiocese of New England, is a brave and learned prelate. If the report we print elsewhere is true, concerning his address to his synod on the subject of education, we regret that we cannot include prudent discretion also among his virtues. He is alleged to have instructed his subordinate ecclesiastics to organize parochial schools forthwith in every parish, and to have given his sanction to withholding the sacraments from all Catholic parents who shall persist in sending their children to the free public schools afterward. If this is so it precipitates a bitter religious discussion throughout the Eastern States which is too sure to be carried into politics and to result in discord among the Catholics themselves. Many of the prominent Protestant clergymen are eager for this fray, as was evident in their selection of themes for the sermons preached last Sunday from Boston pulpits. Nor is it sure that the Archbishop will command an undivided support from Catholics. On the contrary, there is reason to believe that a large, intelligent and courageous party among them dissent from the policy which is imputed to him and deprecate its consequences. There is no complaint on anybody's part that the public schools of Boston are not unsectarian. Indeed, Vicar General Byrne, of the New England archdiocese, is reported by the Boston newspapers as substantially admitting that fact on the very day before they printed the announcement of the scheme of his superior. Therefore the Archbishop's purpose—supposing the announcement to be true—is not to redress any grievance, but to precipitate the enforcement of a policy. The abolition of Father Scully's Sunday school in the Cambridge parish, where all the trouble began, is a significant circumstance in this connection, for the only construction it will bear imports intention to constrain Catholics to resort to the parochial schools for religious instruction for their children by cutting off the previous facilities which supplemented the free public school system. But this is a policy for which the New England Catholics are no more prepared than are those of New York. It is impossible for them to organize a system of parochial schools adequate to compete with the existing free public schools in facilities for good education aside from religious training, and common sense revolts against threatening parents with ecclesiastical censures if they insist upon securing the best possible secular education for their children at the public expense and supplementing it with doctrinal religious training in parish Sunday schools or at home.

Two Arguments for Hanging.

For the purpose of presenting both sides in the debate about hanging we print two letters advocating its retention for capital crimes. The first proceeds on the theory that terrible physical agony is a commendable accompaniment of executing the death penalty, by way of punishing the criminal. The second deems the ignominy which attaches to hanging a wholesome feature to preserve, and advises, if we understand it correctly, lethargic appliances to the criminal to induce coma before he is swung off. It is a sufficient reply to our first named correspondent that he is advocating torture, and, what is worse, torture at the unequal discretion of a multitude of sheriffs. If it really is advisable to make the destruction of criminals very agonizing why not restore the rack and the wheel, or burn or boil them to death, as in ancient times, either of those methods being much more painful than simple strangulation? Our other correspondent's recommendations of employing professional executioners, expert in their business, and of lethargizing their subjects, are more consistent with modern taste and sensibility. Undoubtedly in public opinion hanging is an ignominious mode of death compared with many others. From that motive military law administrators it to the spy. In Utah, where convicted murderers are given an option between death by the halter, by shooting, and we believe also by poison, there was a conspicuous instance a few years ago of the eager choice of death by firearms, in the case of Elder Lee, the conductor of the Mountain Meadows massacre. We are disposed to concede to the advocates of hanging all the weight which fairly belongs to this argument of ignominy. But we do not think that it amounts to much. The real ignominy consists in the crime, not in its punishment, whatever that may be. As to

our correspondent's allegation that European criminals are usually put into a comatose condition before being beheaded, hanged or garroted, we deem it incredible.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Secretary Everts is at the Brovoort House. The Philadelphia Telegraph refers to General Grant as "our white elephant."

Governor Lucius Robinson arrived at the St. James Hotel last evening from Albany.

Charleston, S. C., has had its first fall of snow within ten years. Hundreds of school children had never seen snow before.

During a battle with the Zulus the officers of an English regiment had to hunt their men out from under the wagons where they had taken refuge. Baring Gould finds that the fact that Germans are compelled to spend the nicest part of their lives in the army leads to a decline in the number of marriages.

One English general in the Zulu war had about forty bullock wagons for carrying his chickens and other personal luxuries at a cost to England of \$500 a wagon.

A Dublin pawnbroker testified that it was the custom of washerwomen to pledge clothes of respectable families. The clothes were pawned on Monday and released on Saturday.

Hollingshead said that Shakespeare used to play the ghost in Hamlet so that he could have time to slip around to the front door and see that the ticket sellers were not robbing him.

According to the Chicago Times the cost of the Grant reception in that city was about \$50,000. It estimates that the expenditures of the visitors amounted to about \$1,250,000.

President Hayes will leave Washington to-day to attend the Methodist Episcopal fair in Philadelphia. Mrs. Hayes left for Philadelphia yesterday. They will be the guests of Bishop Simpson while in that city, and will return to Washington next Friday.

At one time during the war General Grant was informed that the English might declare war upon us, and that they would of course take New York first, while our armies were occupied below. Said General Grant:—"If they took New York who would feed it?"

Galvani in the act of touching with two different metals the lumber nerves of a vivisected frog; such is the monument, admirably executed in marble, which his native city, Bologna, has dedicated in her busiest street to the great discoverer of animal electricity.

One who drew General Grant into conversation at Chicago discovered that he believes Gambetta to be a great patriot and that the permanency of the French Republic is assured. Grant, according to this authority, thinks that Gambetta is the greatest leader of the age, and Bismarck the greatest thinker.

Attention.—So far as technical construction is concerned the composition of a figure is a mere question of study; but unless there be more in the work than simply correctness of form it degenerates into a student's exercise. Of the great composers of the past century Mozart seems to have been almost alone in the art of breathing into the dry bones of counterpoint the breath of life."

Great results are expected from Bokitskany's discovery of the efficacy of inhalation of benzoate of soda in bronchitis and all pulmonary complaints. Some remarkable cures are already reported. Benzoic acid, by the way, has long been employed stomachically for such diseases. It is better known as Friar's Balsam. Taken too frequently, however, it acts prejudicially upon the kidneys.

The Italian engineers propose to employ dynamite to prepare rocky lands for the cultivation of olive trees. Already a committee of scientific agriculturists has been appointed to examine this proposal, and an experiment on a large scale is to be at once made on the property of Signor Trinchieri, near Treviso. The Minister of Agriculture and the College of Agriculturists have contributed toward the cost of these dynamite experiments.

Baron Nathaniel Rothschild, of Vienna, procures the servants for his residence through his head cook, whom he pays at the rate of six florins per diem for each domestic engaged. The Rothschild ménage employs at least thirty servants, who cost on an average one florin per day each, so that the cook's commission amounts to five florins per head, or 150 florins (\$12) per day, a very neat sum, especially when increased by the yearly salary as cook of \$500. No wonder that "Monsieur le comte de Rothschild" occupies a first floor in a fashionable quartier and drives up to the Palais Rothschild in his satiated "coupé de maître."

OBITUARY.

SERGEANT EDWARD WILLIAM COX. Sergeant Cox, whose death is announced by a cable despatch, was the eldest son of the late William C. Cox, Esq., and was born in London in 1809. He received a good education, studied law, was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1843 and became a successful practitioner in London. He was author of several law books, including "The Advocate" (1852), "A Treatise on the Law of Joint Stock Companies," "A Treatise on the Law of Registration and Elections" and "A Treatise on the Principles of Punishment" (1856). He attained the rank of sergeant-at-law in 1868, was appointed the same year Recorder of Portsmouth, in 1870 Deputy Assistant Judge of Middlesex, and subsequently Deputy Assistant for the Metropolitan Police. He edited for some years the Law Times and published in 1863 a volume on "The Arts of Writing, Reading and Speaking." His essays were highly metaphysical, and he was best known to the public as the advocate of a "psychic force" which explains the mysteries of the so-called spiritual manifestations. A few years ago he was associated with Professor Huxley, Professor William Crookes and Mr. Alfred Russel Wallace in an investigation of the marvels wrought by Dr. H. D. Home, the famous medium. He published in 1874 "What Am I? A Popular Introduction to Mental Philosophy and Psychology" (2 vols.), a work which he subsequently expanded into a complete system of psychology on a highly original basis, but which he did not live to complete. Some three years since he founded the "British Psychological Society," of which he was the first president.

MR. J. MORTON POOLE. Mr. J. Morton Poole, president of the J. Morton Poole Company, a prominent machine firm of Wilmington, Del., died yesterday afternoon of a paralytic stroke received on Friday last. Mr. Poole was about sixty-seven years of age, and was one of the pioneer mechanists of Wilmington, having been prominently connected with the business interests of that city for over thirty years. He was several years ago a member of the City Council and has at various other times received testimonials of the regard in which he was justly held by his fellow citizens. The firm of which he was the head are widely known as manufacturers of chilled rolls, specimens of which, exhibited at the Paris Exhibition of 1876, were awarded the first prize for that class of work.

MR. SOLOMON A. SMITH. Solomon A. Smith, a well known banker, and president of the Merchants' Savings Loan and Trust Bank, of Chicago, died yesterday afternoon at four o'clock, aged sixty-four years. He was one of the most prudent financiers in the West.

DR. OSMUN'S TRIAL.

The seventh day of the ecclesiastical court was held in the Methodist Episcopal Church yesterday. Mrs. Margaret Cliff, the first witness, testified that she was present at the meeting of August 1, when Dr. Osmun said that the poor of the church were "housed aside" by the rich. Miss Mary A. Ross heard Dr. Osmun use "words to that effect." Frank Green testified that Dr. Osmun used the language attributed to him. William Gibbs, of New York, testified:—"I was a neighbor of Dr. Osmun in Hackensack town twelve years ago; Dr. Osmun started slanderous reports about me and refused to sign a retraction. Dr. Bowman was recalled and contradicted the statements of different witnesses for the defence. The witness specified several instances made by Dr. Osmun in his testimony and emphatically denied them. He said he did not employ Dr. Osmun to introduce any salary. The sermon which grieved so many of Dr. Osmun's class censured those of the poor who were too lazy to work. The prosecution here rested the case, and the defence began to offer evidence. Mrs. Wickham and Miss Libby McVey testified that Dr. Osmun did not use the language attributed to him. Dr. Osmun testified that he did not read the passage about the rich man and Lazarus. A number of other witnesses were examined as to whether Dr. Osmun used the language attributed to him, all denying it. The evidence here closed and the Court adjourned to seven o'clock P. M., when counsel summed up and the case was given to the committee. At 8:45 no verdict had been decided upon.