Jerusalem, according to British consular reports, is a growing town. The foreign Hebrew populanon has increased considerably of late years. That community is now estimated at 15,000, including native ws, against 10,000 m 1873. The desire to avoid compolsory military service now enforced in most Euro pean countries, and the right of holding real property in Turkey, conceded to foreign subjects by the protocol of 1868, probably account for the increased immigraof 1868, probably account for the increased immigration. The German colony at Jerusalem now numbers
nearly 400 persons; that at Jaffa about 300. There is a
third German settlement at Caiffa of about equal number with the last mentioned. The settlers are mechanles, artificers, curriers and agriculturists, and are fairly
prosperous. The chief industries remain what they
were—the manufacture of oil, soop and articles in
alive wood and mother-of-pearl; the production of the
latter articles has greatly increased, as the sale is no
longer confined to visitors and pilgrims, large quantities being experted to Europe and America.

Mr. Gladstone must be in excellent spirits with banter like this: " I am bound to say that I think a large portion of our difficulties is occasioned by that heat and exaggreration of mand and that inflammatory style of description in which the right honorable gentioman (Mr. Gibson) has been indulging. [Cheers.] have no doubt it was not his intention-I have no doubt he thought he was approaching the matter in a deliberate and judicial spirit. [Laughter.] But I can read mething. I must own, in his tone except mo-nition and warning as to the tone and manner I ought to avoid, [" Hear, hear."] Therefore, if I myself deviate natter of this kind I shall be greatly to blame. With regard to the general recttal of the right honorable gentleman as to the history of this bill I decline to follow him. man as to the history of this bill I decline to follow him.

Henical cheers.] I intensely demur to the accuracy—

"On," and "Hear, hear"]—of that recital. It will be much better and more conformable to the spirit, if not to the letter, of the rules of this House, that I should reserve any particular discussion of that matter until we come to the time when we are dealing with the principle of the bill. I shall come directly to the case that is now before us, and I shall come directly to the case that is now before us, and I shall come directly to the case that he mignity of which my ruch homorable friend has been guisty, which has roused so much the fiduration of the right homorable gentleman opposite. (Lampher,!" The extract illustrates the peculiar elements of Parliamentary humor—good nature and density.

The London press is disposed to be farctions.

The London press is disposed to be facetious in regard to Dr. Tanner's experiment. It reports that up-town grandees are driving to see him, down-town democrats are reading bulletins about his hungering, a mittee of physicians are watching bim with keen professional jeniousy, and if the interesting doctor does not die soon, the fashionable people of Saratoga and Long Branch propose postponing all other amusements to artend his funeral. To experiment, it adds, is not uncommon with doctors; but Dr. Tanuer is an exception experimenting, not on his patient, but on himself. It plain themselves in their scientific zeal; and there is a tradition that an entomological enthusiast grouned for ux weeks owing to his eagerness to acquire a personal snowledge of one of the endless insect plagues which burrow under the skins of West Indians. But Dr Fanner has as yet the distinction of being the only fasting doctor. The Welsh fasting girl's fraud collapsed glector. The Welsh fasting girl's fraud collapsed it days. Her Turbury rival proved no stoufer an idea to physiological laws, and Louise Lateau has seen a sore trial to medical fatth. If regards his gout as among the possibilities, for it is an accepted fact that half-witted people are more little syrve to death than those with the average to of brains. Meantime New York is delighted, any reports are "anxiously discussed all over the ry," and the doctors who by their presence are riging their foollish brother to outgrave the laws of a green via a study less interesting than the bank. Nature are only a smale less interesting than the man whom they are ableting in his protonced attempt at sincide. Dr. Tanner is the "sensation" of the hour; the form yield the Presidential prospects, the entire than the sincide.

DRAMATIC NOTES.

Mr. Sothern's illness is very serious. Prirate advices on the subject are such as warrant the gravest apprehensions. The comedian is at Brighton.
If the kind wishes of thousands of friends in this country
could restore him to health, he would not suffer another

Miss Neilson will sail, aboard the Abyssinia, for England, to-day Miss Cavendish is a passenger abroad the City of Brussels, now on the voyage from Liverpool to New-York.....Mr. John McCullough will gail from Liverpool, for New-York. on Wedne day, August 5.....The Conquest Pantomine Troupe will appear at Wallack's Theatre, next Monday.

of the party which declined to maintante him President of the United States.-[N. Y. Commercial Advertiser (Rep.)

twelve Northern Democrats who voted against the mo-tion to experi Presson S. Brooks from the House of Rep-resentatives for his cowardly assault upon Charles Sum-ner.—[Springfield Union (Rep.)

We tell the Democracy of the North it will not do to play fast and loose with repudiation and give it countenance in Virginia while taking strong ground against it in the East. They must come out planniy and declare either for or against this repudiation in Virginia, which is to be applied to the National debt.—
[Richmond State (Dem.)

FOR "BETTING" READ "LYING."

From The Cincinnati Enquirer (Dem.)

The betting in New-York is all in favor of the deck. Hancock men are offering a commission of 10 per cart for the securing of opportunities to bet on their candidate.

STRONG MEN FOR CONGRESS.

From The Philadelphia Prose(Rep.)

The nominations for Congress are being The nominations for Congress are being canvassed throngheut the country. With the promotion of General Gardeld it is important for the Republican party for than as many of its rememing strong men in the House as possible. Mr. Frye, of Maine, will return and take a leading part. Another conspicuous, able and influential representative whose renomination is said to be assured, and who certainly ought to be sent back, is Mr. Frank Riscocs, of the Syracuse, New-York, District, During a short service, Mr. Hiscox has taken rank among the foremest men of the House. In the very first term he gained a national reputation, He is a sound lawyer, a segacious politician, a good speaker, and a man who wins the esteem of all his associates by the excellent sense and his personal bearing. His reclection is a matter of general interest.

SPECIMEN OF THE "CHANGE" WANTED.

From The Detroit Protonal Tribuns (Rep.)

The Little Rock (Ark.) Gazette has been considering the subject of Southern claims, and it comes to the following conclusion: "After the surrender and the President's proclamation of peace, the Southern States and the Southern people were restored to the Union, and to all the rights guaranteed by the Constitution, except such as had been forfeited by the war and by laws of Congresse. It, after that time, a tax was unconstitutionally levied upon the whole people of the South, or their property foreibly and uniawally taken by the Government, we have the right to demand compensation therefor." This refers to what are known as the "direct taxes" levied in the Southern States stority after the war, the amount of which was over \$60.000,000, to any nothing of interest. Sundry bills have already been introduced to secure the refunding of this sum, and the "right" to it, spoken of by The Gazette, will be pushed by the South, in case of Hancock's election, with a vigor that a Democratic Administration cannot rease.

A PERIODIC PENITENT. A PERIODIC PENITENT.

From The New-Haven Pathactum (Rep.)

An old reprobate once lived in this city who always reformed whenever a season of revival came, and as invariably lapsed from virtue as soon as the excitement was over. On one occasion he rose at an experience meeting and gave vent to his renewed joy in loud, triumphant fones. "I have been plucked as a brand from the burning," shouted he; "I am pure and holy, and sure of heaven at last." "Amen, Brotner B." was the response of the shrewd leader of the meeting; "may the Lord take you now, before you have another phanes to backside." The Democrate party is the Brother B. in the church political. Once every four years it takes its seat on the mourners' bench, passes through a reforming spasm, and then shouts aloud that it is "once more pure and clean." The people put it on probation, but long before the time is up the old story is repeated of the return of "the sow that was washed to its wallowing in the mire."

BOGUS "RECONCILIATION."

From Harper's Weekly (Rep.)

What is the meaning of this word "reconsidation"! Why is "the South" not "reconciled"! Is "the North" to be forgiven! Is "the South gravely to play in the Union the part of John Keily at Cincinnati, and pardon the loyal country! The Democratic inaction of the country which has planged the Union into a sanguinary contest, in which the section was worsted, and after fifteen years, during which all that has been asked of it is no pensity, but the acceptance of equal liberty for all citizens, it is seriously sanounced that the section will be "reconciled" upon condition that the control of the Government is placed in its hands. As an argument for the support of General Hancock, this is simply silly. The only ground upon which "reconciliation"—that is to say, sectional harmony—is possible is the acquiescence of every section in equal civil sud political siberty. The parties of the war continue because that equality is denied in the old slave-holding section, and the last reason that would personde a loyal American to vote for General Hancock is that his election, by giving the Government to those who practically deny constitutional equal rights, would "reconcile" or pacify them.

Old gent: "Ain't your name Johnny Smith!" "Little boy: "Yes, sir." "You never saw me before, did you, sonny!" "No, sir." "Well, I never saw you either, but I knew your father long before you were born." "I came mighty nigh not recognizing you, addn't I!"—[Gaiveston Nows.

COOPERATIVE SYSTEMS.

HOW THEY WORK IN BOSTON. THE LOAN ASSOCIATIONS-GREAT BENEFITS DE-RIVED FROM THE PLAN-THE COOPERATIVE STORE IN CORNHILL—HOW THE WORKING PEOPLE CAN IMPROVE THEIR CONDITION.

OM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. Boston, July 23 .- One of the monthly meetings and agetion sales of the Homestead Cooperative Saving Fund and Loan Association was held in this city the other evening, when the sum of the monthly instalments, brought in by depositors, was directly afterwards put up at auction to the highest bidder. There were present about sixty weil-to-do mechanics. An hour or more was spent in taking in mechanics. An hour or more was spent in taking in the determine and the money. Which amounted in all to \$3,000. It Farran, who is believed to have added the forgers in was put up in lots of \$1,000 and \$2,000, the bidders having the option to take the whole or any part of the proposed sum. The bidding was very spirited, and the whole loan was speedily taken at premiums of 9, 10, 11 and 12 per cent, in amounts ranging from \$50 to \$2.000. The president, Mr. Joseph S. Ropes, a well-known merchant of this city, who acted as auctioneer, reminded those who had paid when he can begin an elaborate speech on so complex a this high premium to watch their chance at the succhanged to others at a lower rate, for doing which, he said, there were frequent opportunities.

There are two other similar institutions in the city called the Pioneer and the Workingmen's, the latter just started. The first two are in part under the same management, and all are in a thriving condition. The system upon which these associations are conducted is similar to that of the Philadelphia Building Association, the working of which has filled that city with those hundreds of handsome, in any way into warmth of expression in discussing a substantial homesteads, built and owned by the working people, which serve to distinguish it from all other cities in the world. The shares in these oan associations are issued in quarterly, halfyearly or yearly series, and the ultimate value of each is \$200. No individual is allowed to hold more | maiter how much time was lost. The forencon was than twenty-five shares in either corporation. Upon each share the stockholder is required to pay a monthly "due," as it is called, of \$1, until such noon it had risen to 80°, or 1° higher than on the share shall, under the provisions of the act, reach the ultimate value of \$200, when the payments cease. The system is somewhat intricate in point of minor details, but the main idea is simple enough and has, ple stopped and discussed the probabilities of a I believe, already been set forth in THE TRIBUNE.

The advantages, moreover, of the system are apparent. In the language of one of the officers, one may indeed, "see his money begin to earn something upon the date of its payment: may see who borrows it; may know how much is paid for it : and in fact, may know all that is desirable to be known by any shareholder as to the business and the method of conducting it." For every loan to the rule of his professional brethren in so far that he | taken at the anctions, as above described, a note, secured by mortgage of real estate, is given, accompanied by a transfer and pledge of the shares of seif with Calabar bean; that toxicologists, after having sain a accatomb of rabbits, have more than once all but scentrity for the loan and all subsequent payments of "dues," and all profits and gains accruing afterward from time to time, which would otherwise go to the credit of the borrower, are taken as payments on account of the loan until it is cancelled by the ultimate value of the shares so pledged or otherwise, as the case may be.

New series of shares, in the one case the fourth and in the other the sixth, are advertised by the | the Pioneer" and "Homestead" Associations, which, considering the short time they have been in operation, sufficiently attests their popularity, while the announcement made by the Secretary that the announcement made by the Secretary that the shares have earned interest at the rate of 8 per cent during the past year, and that the same has passed to the credit of the shareholders, ought to insure their success. Where else, men ask themselves, can money be invested for such a high rate of interest upon anything like such security? In this city .32 inch of rain fell. In the least in the former .37 inch, and in the latter .16 inch of rain fell. In this city .32 inch of rain fell. would seem as if the mere bringing of these facts home to clerks, mechanics and working people, in a word, to all who, in doubt what to do with their small surpluses, often end in squandering them, would be sufficient. It seems as though a general understanding of this system, its real simplicity estite its many details, and its absolute security would maure its general adoption, and pave the way to a new era of thrift, prosperity and comfort or a very large class of home-loving, tenement-

Entit was not so much of these loan associations, thus steadily advancing in public favor, and bound hausts 5... The Conquest Pantomine Troupe will appear at Wallack's Theaire, next Monday.

PUBLIC OPINION.

Mr. Tilden declines to preside at a meeting of the party which declined to nominate him President of the United States.—[A. Y. Commercial Advertiser (Bep.)].

William H. English, of Indiana, was one of well-of the company who young against the mercian and title more than a year. The capital was fixed at \$6,000, divided into 1,500 shares of \$4 weels. The by-laws provided that no person shall

operation a little more than a year. The capital was fixed at \$6.000, divided into 1,500 shares of \$4 each. The by-laws provided that no person shall own more than fifty shares at one time. The enterprise is based upon the English or Rechadle system, which has been so enormously successful in England. The inducements presented to the public and the advantages of the system are thus briefly condensed: First, goods are sold at market prices; second, only goods of the best quality are sold; third, full weight or measure is guaranteed; fourth, evility from the storekeepers and salesmen; fifth, no losses from bad debts; and, sixth, an equitable share in the quarterly distribution of profits.

The by-laws provide that quarterly adjustment of interest and profit shall be made, and that at each periodic stock-taking, in case of a successful business, all the shares shall be credited with interest at the rate of 6 per cent. In case of loss, of course, the loss is debited to the shares pro rata. After such credit if it shall appear that there has been a net prefit the contingent fund is to be credited with the percentage required by law, and the balance distributed to the purchasers in the shape of dividends. Everyone making a purchase, however small, at the store receives a dividend check showing the amount of his purchase, a duplicate of

med with the percentage required by law, and the balance distributed to the purchasers in the shape of dividends. Everyone making a purchase, however small, at the store receives a dividend check showing the amount of his purchase, a duplicate of which is kept by the store. At the end of the quarter he brings in his checks, they are examined, and if found to be correct, he receives his dividend in cash. It should be added that dealings are not confined to members, but sales are made to the public generally upon the condition that the non-member receives only a half dividend.

On talking with the officers it is learned that though far from a failure, and though all the time slowly gaining ground, the store has not met with the expected success. This may be largely accounted for by its location, which is at No. 9 Corabill—that is, down town among the places of business, and removed from the residences of its customers. In other words, it is decidedly out of the way. To be sure, as the circulars say, horse cars to a great many different points pass the door; but experience shows that people will not buy groceries in small parcels to carry for any distance, and that not even the frugal mechanic or the provident working man will go far out of his way to make a small saving upon a pound of sugar or a quart of molasses. Again, the public is very slow in taking upon a new idea of this sort; it listens with apathy, and classes it, not unnaturally, as one of the latest catchpenny dodges of trade.

Happily the success of the system does not depend upon its slow or quick reception in Boston. The history of the "loan associations" shows what a strong hold the principle of cooperation is taking upon the interest and anderstanding of our working classes, while the almost fabulous accounts of the results of its longer operation in England put its ultimate triumph beyond peradventure. The marvellous story of the Rochdale weavers and the almost incredible fruits of their timid, humble beginning should be printed and reprinted an of what they do get.

NEW-YORK FORGERS IN BALTIMORE.

ARREST OF EXPERT SCOUNDRELS IN THIS CITY WHO

SWINDLED TWO BANKS IN BALTIMORE. A. B. Medway, paying-teller of the Third Nationa Bank of Baltimore, and Thomas H. Morris, teller of the Merchants' Bank of the same city, visited Police Headquarters on Monday, and consuited with Inspector Byrnes in regard to recent forgeries by which their banks had lost over \$10,000. They stated that on July 16 a man entered the Merchants' Bank, at Baltimore, and presented a check for \$2,160, which was cashed. Later in the day he received from the same bank \$4,295 on two other checks. These checks all bore the signature of J. H. Fisher, and it was discovered afterward that they were forged checks. On the same day another man passed two forged checks, one for \$1,394 and one for \$1,295, on the Third National Bank of Baltimore. The checks had on them the fraudulent signatures of Fahnestock & Co., and of Maddendoff, Oliver & Co.

The two tellers were able to give Inspector and consuited with Inspector Byrnes in regard to

Byrnes good descriptions of the men who had passed the checks, and the Inspector suspected that the forgers were George Bell and Henry Cleary, two ex-convicts who recently went to Europe with the design of forging paper there, but who were forced to return to this city about two weeks ago in consequence of failure. Since the return of the two men their movements have been watched by the police of this city, and it was known that they were absent from the city when the forgeries were perpetrated in Baltimore. Detectives O'Neil, Adams and Hines, of Inspector Byrnes's command, succeeded yesterday afternoon in arresting both Bell and Cleary. Mr. Morris, of the Merchauts' Bank, positively identified Bell as the man who passed the checks bearing the forged signature of J. H. Fisher, and Mr. Medway identified Cleary as the man who passed the forged checks at the Third National Bank.

The detectives also arrested a man named Charles Farran, who is believed to have auded the forces in

Farran, who is believed to have aided the forgers in their work. Inspector Byrnes said last night that efforts would be made to identify Farran as the man who went to Baltimore early in the present month, and sold a small amount of stock to J. H. Fisher, Fahnestock & Co., and Maddendoff, Oliver & Co., receiving in exchange checks with genuine signatures. The actual forging of the signatures, the Inspector said, was probably accomplished by Charles Brockaway, the criminal who was arrested for complicity in the Phoenix Bank forgeries, but who was discharged recently, because of a lack of evidence to convict him, after he had lain in the Tombs for a long time. The prisoners were locked up at Police Headquarters last night. They refused to give their real residences.

A WELCOME THUNDER SHOWER.

ERATE RAINFALL IN THE AFTERNOON. When the average man arose yesterday morning there were strong indications that he would have to endure another day of fierce heat. The sky was hazy and the atmosphere was muggy. Early in the day the sun broke through the clouds, and men on their way to business, already accustomed to the discomforts of the heat, resolved to keep cool, no disagreeable. The thermometer registered 68° at 6 a. previous day. Pedestrians then sought all the shade which the tall houses in the streets afforded. With the perspiration rolling from their faces, peochange in the weather. This extreme heat continued until nearly 3 p. m., during the time when most of the business is transacted in the city.

A little before 3 o'clock, when the therm A little before 3 o'clock, when the thermometer registered 84°, the sky became black in the west and the sun was obscured. The streets were darkened for a few minutes, and then a strong wind blew up the dust as high as the tops of small buildings. Through this cloud of dust, which was almost blinding to persons in the street, people could be seen running to reach shelter before the impending storm broke. The dust was soon settled by a be seen running to reach shelter before the impending storm broke. The dust was soon settled by a heavy fall of rain, which began at 3:05 p. m. Vivid flashes of lightning, followed by loud peals of thunder, accompanied the rain. The flashes of lightning tollowed each other quickly, and were very bright. One flash struck the telegraph wires connecting with the office of the French Line of steamers, in Bowling Green. The circuit went through the office, alarming the clerks on duty. They rose from their seats together, and looked at each other in astonishment. While the storm was at its beight small particles of haif fell, which meited before the small particles of hall fell, which melted before the small particles of hall fell, which meited before the ground was reached. After it had rained twenty-five minutes the clouds began to disappear, and for ten minutes longer the rain fell while the sun shone brightly. The atmosphere was somewhat cooled by the storm. The walks soon dried, and neople flocked to the streets in greater numbers than they had at any time in the day.

There was a lower temperature throughout the country vesterday. At the Signal Service office the reports showed that in Buffalo there were .08 inch of rain, and the mercury stood at 62°—a fail of 11°

DEATH FROM LIGHTNING.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 27 .- During a thunder storm at 3:30 p. m. to-day, Mrs. Lumsden, fiving on Masonboro Sound, seven miles from here, was struck by lightning and instantly killed. She was in bed sick

at the time. CLIFFWOOD, N. J., July 27.-The house of Mrs. Osborn, a widow, near Old Ridge, was struck by lightning at 4 p. m. to-day during a thunder storm, and partially destroyed. Mrs. Osnorn and a maid named McKay received shouss. That of the former may prove fatal. The damage to the house and furniture exceeds \$3,000.

COTTON DAMAGED BY RAIN.

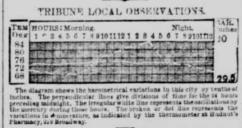
Wilmington, N. C., July 27.—Heavy rains continue in this section, and planters complain of damage to the cotton. About one and a half inches of rain fell here between 2 o'clock and half-past 3 this after-

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

GOVERNMENT INDICATIONS. Synopsis for the past 24 hours.

WASHINGTON, July 28, 1 a. m .- The barmeter is highest in the Upper Lake region, and lowest in the Missouri Valley. Rain has fallen occasionally in Texas and all districts east of the Mississippi River. The temperature has fullen in the Lake region, New-England and the Middle Atlantic States; elsewhere it has remained nearly stationary. Southeasterly winds prevail in the Western Guli States and Upper Mississippi Valley and southwesterly winds in the South Atlan States: elsewhere they are northerly.

For New-England and the Middle Atlantic States, partly cloudy westner, possibly occasional rain, north-west to southwest winds, stationary or lower tempera-ture, generally higher barometer.



TRIBUNE OFFICE, July 28, 1 a. m .- The changes in the barometer yesterday were very slight. Partly cloudy weather prevailed, with a heavy thunder shower about 3:30 p. m. The temperature ranged between 68° and 84°, the average (735,0) being 63,0 lower than on the

corresponding day last year and 31go lower than on Clear and partly cloudy and cooler weather, with slight chances of light showers late in the day, may be expected to-day in this city and vicinity.

CENTRAL PARK OBSERVATIONS.

Abstract of Meteorological Benort for the week ended at 1 p. m., July 24, 1880.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, July 27 .- First Lieutenant B. R. Russell, U. S. Marine Corps, has been granted an extension of fifteen days from August 1 of his present leave of absence.

The United States steamer Constellation sailed for Boston this afternoon from Portland, Me.

The United States steamer Vandaila arrived at Boston to-day from Portland.

CHARGED WITH INFANTICIDE.

A child about three months old was found buried in a field Monday near White Horse, N. J., and a servant named Mary Martin was arrested on a charge of infanticide. The child is believed to have been strangled.

ROBBING HIS ROOM-MATE. John Brennan, age twenty-four, of No. 136 Hopkins-st., was arrested yesterday evening upon a charge of stealing from his room-mate. John Boyd, \$62 in gold coin and bills on Saturday afternoon, July 24.

REOPENING AN OLD INJURY. James Cleavenger, who had swindled several persons out of small sums of money, tell yesterday in the county jail at Jersey City. He struck the stone payement with such force as to reopen a fracture in his skull caused by a railroad accident, and he died almost instantly.

A MOUNTAIN FRUIT FARM.

MINING LAND PUT TO A NEW USE. LETTER FROM SOLON ROBINSON-A NEW EXPERI

MENT THAT IS PROVING SUCCESSFUL. MILLERSTOWN, Perry Co., Penn., July 21.- I am spending a few weeks in this beautiful valley of the Juniata, and making frequent rides over the hills and among the old-fashioned Dutch farmers of this and the adjoining county of Juniara; solid, wealthy, unprogressive as they were an hundred years ago. Many of them still live in their hewed log-houses, not half as large, handsome, airy or comfortable as their barns, which I have named "agricultural cottages.' Nearly all the erchards upon these old farms are

of the most unimproved sorts of apples and seedling peaches of late ripening kinds. Only now and then a man seems to have thought of trying experiments in growing better sorts, or more than was wanted for family use. The people are farmers in the strictest sense. Gardening and fruit culture are occult sciences. But, a new light is dawning in this valley; an experiment is in progress which proves that these rough mountain sides are nature's chosen spots for orchards; that here the cultivators of peaches in Jersey, Delaware and Maryland may renew their work when it fails in those States, for here is an abundance of cheap land, of little value for grain cultivation, yet excellent for orchards. This has been lately proved in several instances and different localities, but most extensively on the south bank of the Juniata River, in Juniata County, about one hundred and forty-four miles from Philadelphia, near a station called Thompsontown. There, if the traveller going west on the Pennsylvania Railway will look out south and up the steep hillside, he will see the main part of an orchard of 15,500 peach trees 10,000 quince trees, and 9,000 Siberian crab apple trees. And if he should stop and walk and ride through the orehard, as I did to-day, and find one dead or diseased tree, he will find more than I could; although I was told by Mr. Taylor, the foreman, that he did lose one tree in the section where we then were.

"And how many trees are in this section ? " Six thousand."

If a like result can be found anywhere else on earth I should like to be informed, that I might make another pilgrimage of a thousand miles to see it, as I have to see this, the most healthy, thrifty, most promising young orchard I have ever seen in all my extensive journeys through the United States and Canada. Yetamost of the land is unfit for any other cultivation, and a considerable portion of the ground has never been ploughed, because so steep and so full of stones and roots. In this respect it reminded me of some of the vineyards of Pleasant Valley, N. Y., it being often difficult to get dirt enough to make a good loose bed for the roots. There is another remarkable feature about this

extensive orchard which is indicative of the character of the owner. Notwithstanding all the natural obstacles, every tree has been so exactly set in right angled lines that the transverse rows appear as straight as those on the horizontal and vertical lines. Thus, when furrows can be ploughed at all, they can be run six ways among the trees, which are set 15 feet apart for peaches and quinces and 20 feet for apples. To accomplish this remarkable result of straight rows and exact distances required many a hard day's work removing stumps and stones and filling up holes. Now the beauty of the work fully repays the extra cost. It is, however, costly work to prepare the steep hilisides by handlabor, for the largest part of the timber trees had been cut off years ago, leaving a thicket of brush- Mrs. Susan C. Haxwood. An attempt is being made to utilize the Mr. and Mrs. James brush by entting it in a machine like a straw-entter and sending the product to market for kindling coal fires. As the roots in the ground continue to send up sprouts, which must be repeatedly mowed, the proprietor wants to know how to get them out without too much expense of hand-labor. Who can tell him the best way? Can be fix a stout capstan at suitable points at the bottom of the slope and carry a wire rope and grappling-iron up the hill to the roots and pull them out by mule or ox-power? I have so advised.

The first section of peach trees was planted in 1875, and the first full crop was being gathered today, the varieties-Crawford's Early (white), of fair size and good flavor; and Beatrice, a small, red blush, early peach, very delicious. The Philadelphia market being overstocked, it does not pay to phia market being overstocked, it does not pay to ship; so a drying-house has been instilly erected, and a hot-air dryer, capable of passing sixty bush-els a day, put in operation. The peaches are pecied by hand machines of a recently improved pattern, which do good work rapidly. By drying the fruit the seeds are saved for the nursery, for there are many acres of orchard yet to be planted. The trees which will come into bearing next year will produce fruit from early in July till late frost. It is probable that all of the improved methods of putting up the ripe fruit will be adopted, instead of marketing it ripe fruit will be adopted, instead of marketing it fresh; owing to the long transportation and risk. There are 444 acres in the tract, and with the excention of a narrow strip along the river, part of which is already occupied by wagon road and railway, the whole is the northern slope of a high hill, and is undoubtedly a most favorable location for an orchard; and forunately it is owned by a gentleman who is not only able but willing to devote the immense energy and money necessary to prove to a thousand other owners of similar mountain land that it is not worthless for cultivation, as has been often declared, so that it has often sold only for its value for mining or timber.

often declared, so that it has often sold only for its value for mining or timber.

Now I think I hear some impatient person who has read thus far about the operations of the owner of this mammoth enterprise crying out, "Who is is he? You haven't told us his name!" I know it; and it required considerable argument to get his consent that I might give it; for he did not wish have it appears as though he were housting of and it required considerable argument to get his consent that I might give it; for he did not wish to have it appear as though he were boasting of what he had done, and he feared an avalanche of letters if his name was given. But to enforce so good an example, I persuaded him to allow me to give his name, and then no one will doubt what I have said, who happens to remember during the past half century a busy New-York and Philadelphia business man, who usually writes his name "H. Bradford," who was born upon the banks of the Connecticut River, ten miles below Middletown. If you are curious to know when, you will find "Hezekiah Bradford" upon the baptismal register somewhere in that vicinity. I shall not tell exactly where nor when the entry was made. But I will say that many men of his age prefer rest rather than such untiring labor as he puts into this enterprise, while at the same time he conducts his city business. Let us all wish eminent success to the Branford fruit farm, and that the success of this experiment may be the incentive to many men to improve the waste lands of Pennsylvania mountain counties.

A word as to the incentive of Mr. Bradford's great work. A few years ago this tract came into his hands upon the faise representation that it contained valuable veins of iron ore, He bought it unseen. When seen, it was found to yield no workable ore, and only a small tract of farm land, with a few common farm buildings. The question has been "What shall I do with it?" That question has been.

ore, and only a small tract of raim laint, which a few common farm buildings. The question now was:

"What shall I do with it?" That question has been answered. Mr. Bradford must take rank as a public benefactor. I am glad that THE TRIBUNE can first bring this enterprise into notice, and trust that it will be a great encouragement to other owners of similar lands.

Solon Robinson.

SMALL-POX ON A STEAMER.

John Romaine, one of the sailors on the stearder De Ruyter, of the White Cross Line, now at the new grain elevator of the New-York, Lake Erie and Western Eailroad, in Jersey City, was taken sick yesterday and removed to a hospital in this city. The physicians there found that Romaine was suffering from small-pox. Word was sent to Dr. Saitonstahl, of Hoboken, the Health Inspector of the Hudson County Board of Health and Vital Statistics, He visited the vessel, and under his directions it was fumigated thoroughly. The old bedding in the berths of the crew was burned up.

CARRIED AWAY BY HIS PREJUDICES.

The suit brought by Gustave Hauser against Bethnel N. Crane, the undertaker, to recover the \$20 which was subscribed to pay the burial expenses of the unknown man found dead on July 12, was tried yesterday afternoon by Justice Streng, of that city. The dead man was supposed to be a Hebrew, but when Hauser found that the corpse was that of an Irishman he demanded the return of the money. Mr. Crane had expended the most of it for ice and a box, but he offered Hauser \$4.50, which was refused. Then Hauser brought suit to recover the entire amount. The jury failed to agree, standing four to two in favor of Mr. Crane, and the case will be tried again on Saturday afternoon. Bethnel N. Crane, the undertaker, to recover the \$20

TROUBLE ON AN EXCURSION.

The Eureka Social Club of the Fourteenth Ward went on an excursion to Dudley's Grove yesterday-Two barges were crowded with invited guests, and liquors were furnished in abundance. On the trip several young men from New-Jersey-st, engaged in a fight, and the disturbance became general, causing great excitement. Several persons were severely bruised and cut. Among those said to be li-jured was a patrolinan of the Fourteeasth Precinct, who reported for duty last night with a black eye. A man

named McAleer was screeted and taken to Yonkers, but was discharged.

PROF MOMMSEN'S GRIEFOUS LOSS.

Professor Mommsen have cause such geomies regret throughout the whole of Germany as has sident been witnessed on a like occasion. All professor's political antagonists, however dissatisfied with its outspeken in liberalism. Only not help borning in the universal commiscration. The assult will situated in one of the traditional beautiful situated in one of the traditional surface and the surface

FOR THE BENEFIT OF POOR CHILDREN.

C. L. Brace, the secretary of the Children's Ald Society, acknowledges the following subscriptions for purchasing the Summer Home at Bath, L. I. This charity has been in existence about seven years, and has given country air, sea-bathing, good food and pleasant recreation to about 10,000 poor children of New-York. If the effort to purchase the Home succeeds it will become a permanent charity for the poor children of the city:

Grace Church, New-York...... \$250 And the following children: Charles chidren: Caarles
Dana Draper, Marle Louise French,
William A. Britton,
Cortlandt F. Bishop, David Wolfe
Bishop, Fanny H.
Bowdoin, Marcanet Shacen, Alles 250 Stokes
Mrs. A. P. Stokes.
Mr. Alfred A. Conen
Mrs. J. Van Boskerck
Miss Delton
Miss M. Fotter
diss Grace Russeil
Mrs. Wood.

In the thunder storm in Brooklyn yesterday afternoon the lightning struck the Jewish Synagogue Beth Elohim, at No. 264 Keap-st., of which the Rev. Dr. Wintined is Rabbi. The building, a stone structure, was damaged \$500. The stones falling struck the houses of John Hannon and J. Alexander, which adjoined the synagogue, and damaged each to the extent of \$50.

FOUND IN THE ERIE BASIN.

A boatman named John Fogarty, of No. 62 Welcot-st., found the body of a man in the Eric Basin last evening. It was recognized as that of John Abrams, a sailor of the bark Eleanor, who fell overboard at the foot of Partition-st. on Saturday.

LATEST SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF NEW-YORK ... ARRIVED JULY 27. Str Suevia (Ger), Franzen, Hamburg July 14 and Havre 17, to Kunhardt & Co. Sir Atias Bri, Low, Savanilla July 13, Carthagena 15 and Kingston 21, to Plm, Forwood & Co. Rigst Evening Star (Br), Givan, 81 Jago June 28, via Guan-taniamo July 12, with sugar to Brooks & Co; vessel to Waydell

PASSENGERS ARRIVED. FROM GLASGOW-BY STEAMSHIP DEVONIA.

| faxwell, W G lark, Goodhand lories, W N levenson, J levenson, J levenson, J rew, Mrs ove, Muss ove, Muss ove, Muss leifrose, J r Nicol, A r Nicol, the Rev A raham, C ai lie, W E luin, R lewart, Mrs lewart, Miss tewart, Master J tewart, Master A liloit, Mr molerson, Miss obson, Air erguson, S A | Darling, A Morton, C M Revnolds, Gen Mrs and daughter Corson, Mr Farrell, J H Farrell, Mrs C M'Kay, C | Forde, Miss Bradley, J Slater, J Dickinsen, C Boyles, C D Cable, A Lipton, Mr Dirsinore, the Rev! House, T G |
|--|--|---|
| | Wilson, Mrs Wilson, Maria | MacDonnell, V Smith, Mr Shiels, Mr Shiels, Miss |
| | Wilson, Miss E Wilson Miss W Wilson, Miss A Ingram, Mrs V Mackle, Mrs H Raymond, M A and Mrs Couner, Miss | Thomson, E Hutchison, Mr Hutchison, T Eckhardt, Mr and Mrs Love, Miss Frew, Miss Steele, Dr Bealamin, Mr |
| FROM LIVE | RPOOL-BY STEAM | ISHIP GALLIA. |
| hecasis. J 8 iken, E W lien, Dr W C lien, W D lierton, Mr mes. Mrs E | Baxter, R A Baxter, R Baxter, Mrs Baxter, Mr, Jr Bennett, E P Bowlby W fi | Crouse. C B and servant Cumming, Mr and Mrs Dobell, I B and family |

fowlog W.H. Hamily Duquesne, F and family Duquesne, F and family Cracford, O Duncau, Mrs Browning, T.M. and maid runner, Mr and Mrs Duncau, Miss Brunner, Mr and Henry Burkess, W H WSCallis, Miss M Campus, Don S Castelluccia, the Duke and Duche of and servants Carernin, George Colby, G W Digglemson, J Creighton, the Rev P.J Crouse, D.V Fahrs, Mr and Mr Patting, H Fatting, the three Failing, the three Missess Fed, H W Fisher, William Fisher, William Fisher, Mrs Fisk, Mr and Mrs J Forbea, A S C Fraser, James Fraser, Miss M Froelnch, T Low, A Lowrey, G C W Macletta, A Mailory, S H Mandell, S P Mandell, Mrs A, Mrs

II, Miss
III, Miss
Reheider, Miss ACCrenghton, the Rev
Stes, Mrs J P
Jares, Miss M P
Jares, Miss M P
Jares, Miss M P
Jares, Miss M P
Jares, D N
Jares, Mrs J P
Jares, D N
Jares, G A
Jares, G Mandell, Mrs Marbury, F F Marbury, Miss Mchani, S
McMasier, C. A.
Meiga, the Rev H J
Me Montalvo, Mrs C
and 5 children
de Montalvo, J
Moore, D
Moore, W
T
Negra, S
Parks, J L
Parks, J L
Parks, Mrs
Pfeulorer, Professor
Low, Mrs and mild
Low, Miss
scaife, L L
Sexton, Mrs
Smith, O F
Smith, O F
Smith, O F
Smith, Mr and Mrs
Spandling, Mrs
Spandling, Mrs
Spencer, W A
Spies, Mrs A and
children
Sterry, Colonel and
family
Steward, Mrs and
maid
Sullivan, Dr
Steward, Mrs and
maid
Sullivan, Dr
Steward, Mrs
Tanasig, P W
Tilten, J R
Torrance, Mrs D
Sexton, P J
Humphery, Mrs H
M and maid Hermandez, His EX & ceilency V is ceilency V man servant Langdon, Mrs W and maid Lehmaler, Louis Torrance, Miss Trost, Mr and Mrs Trumbull, Mr and

ie Pourtaless, Coun illiams, erra. H D nnz. Paul nnz. chael. Mr

Potter, W Potter, M L Potter, Mrs Potter, Mrs Potter, Miss M Potter, W

Process

e Pourtaies, Bis

erviots, E R

Ratigan, Miss M

Richardson, C

Rosenbiatt, Mr and Fritzgibbons, D

Rosenbiatt, Mr and Fritzgibbons, D

Rosenbiatt, Mr and Fritzgibbons, D

Rosenbiatt, Mr and Mrs

Binbens, Mrs and maid TO SAIL FOR FRANCE. The following passengers will sail for

France to-day by the steamer Canada:

Vicomte Merlin
Capitaine Fournie
Mrs. Foornie
G. H. Paimer
G. A. Calhoun
Mrs. Calhoun
Mrs. B. Heim and Mrs. Solar and ser.
Mrs. M. Sabine
Mrs. A. Sabine
Mrs. A. Sabine
Mrs. A. Sabine
Mrs. A. Larmande
Vant
Mrs. B. Heim and Mrs. Solar and child
and child
I. T. Smith
Mrs. Sardina, child Aug. W. Brette

Interment as Newport, R. L.

CONNELLY—A: Montehair, N. J., July 27, 1880, Amelia O.
Connelly, in the 5sta year of hor are.

BRUMMOND—At Lake View, N. J., on Tuesday morning, the 27th osc. Louis Morton, only child of James T. and Kate E. Drummond, are 1 years, 3 months and 4 days.

Funeral from nic size essistence on Fharsday atternoon, at 4. o'clock. Sussex County, N. J., papers please copy.

PRITZ-On July 28, Ann Fritz in the 79th year of her age. Funeral services at 11 a.m., Wednesday, 28th inst., at her late residence, 275 9th-st., South Brookeva. Interment private. GRAYSON-At the residence of Henry Armstrong Newburg N. Y. Mattie, daughter of Henry and Cornella Grayson, of Charleston, S. C. Funoral services Thursday, at 5 o'clock, at Christ's Chareb, Mariborough.

Interment at St. George Cemetery, Newburg.

HALSEY-Soddendy, at Rockaway, N.J., on Monday, the 26th inst., Nary Darcy, daughter of Edmund O. and May D. Halsey, in the 7th year of bor are. Funeral services at the house, in Rockaway, on Thursday atternoon, the 29th inst., at 2 o'clock, on arrival of the 12 o'clock train from New-York.

GEIB-On Sundas, at 4 o'clock p. m., the Hon Conrad Geib, Fanera Wednesday, July 28, from No. 48 Orchard-st. at 1 o clock p. m.

GIBSON-At Sing Sing, N. Y., on Sunday, July 25, Alexander Jones Gibson, accord son of the Rev. Dr. J. R. and Frances P. Gibson, aced 25 v-ars.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services on Wednesday, July 28, from Trinty Church, Sing Sing, at 4 o'dock p. m.

Train leaves Grand Central Depot at 2 o'clock, and Sing Sing at 6:88 p.

4 o'clock p. m.

Tram leaves Grand Contral Depot at 2 o'clock, and Sing sing at 6:88 p. m.

GREBLE—At New-Haven July 24, 1880. Sarah Bradley French, with of the late Licutenant John T. Greble, Second Lenten States Architery, and another of the late John W. French, D. D. of the West Point Silliary Academy. Funeral services in Philadelphia July 26.

HYDE—At Glendais, Hamilton County, Ohio, on Sunday, July 25, Mrs. Marian L. Hyde, widow of James S. Hyde, formerly of Brooklyn, N. Y.

The remains will be brought on for interment at Greenwood Cemetery.

MARSH - At Asbury Park, N. J., on Sunday, July 25, Mrs. Caroline H., wife of the late John Marsh, of a cacham, N. J., age: 75 years.
Uneral will be held from the coal leace of her son, H. O.
Marsh, Maple-ave., Morristown, N. J., Weinesday, July 28 at 12 m. Interment at Mendham, N. J.

ROBBINS-At East Las Vegas, New Mexico, July 12, Cora E., wife of William Browning Robbins. E., wife of William Browning Robbins.

SPROUL—At Morns Olive, Morris County N. J., on Monday,
July 16, the Rev Samuel Sproul, in the 68th year of the age.

Funeral services on Westnesday, July 28, at Mount Olive, at
8.30 o'clock a. u., and on Tautscay, 29th, at Keyport, N. J.,
at 11 o'clock a. u.,
STAINSBY—At Newark, N. J., July 25, 1880, Benjamin
Stainsby, ared 8.3 years.

Funeral services at 3 whock p. m., Wednesday, July 28, from
the Clinton Street M. E. Church, Newark, N. J. WATSON-On the 27th inst., Margaret Holmes, widow of James Watson, in the 75th year of her age. Notice of funeral hereafter.

Special Notices

Best preparation of Cod Liver Oil ever made, strengthening and fattening. Emilsion of Cod Liver Oil with Quining and Peparae. Originated by CASWELL, MASSEY & Co., chemist, 1,117 Bloadway and 578 5th-ave., New York, and Newport, R. I. None other genuine

chemista, 1,117 Bloadway and 578 5th-ave., New York, and Newport, R. I. None other genuine.

The foreign mails for the west cading SaTURDAY. July 21, 18:90, will close at this office on TUESDAY, at 7 a, m., for Europe, by steamship Wisconsis, via Quocensiown; on WEDNESDAY, at 7 a, m., for Europe, by steamship Wisconsis, via Quocensiown; on WEDNESDAY, at 7 a, m., for Europe, by steamship Ab's sima via Quocenstown (correspondence for France must be apoctally addressed), and at 8 a. m., for France direct, by steamship Canada, via Envre, on THURSDAY, at 8 a. m., for Europe, by steamship the via Quocentown (correspondence for Germany and France must be specially addressed); and at 10:30 a. m. for Europe, by steamship City of Richmond, via Quocenstown (correspondence for Germany and scotland in the via Quocenstown (correspondence for Germany and scotland in rect, by steamship Devonia, via Glasgow; and at 3 i. a. the Europe by steamship Devonia, via Glasgow; and at 3 i. a. the Europe by steamship Devonia, via Glasgow; and at 3 i. a. the Europe by steamship Devonia, via Glasgow; and at 3 i. a. the Europe by steamship Devonia, via Glasgow; and at 5 i. a. the Hamburg and Brennen steamers only. The mails for Beitted and Eagle Lislands leave New-York July 23. The mails for Beitted and Eagle Islands leave New-York July 23. The mails for Mexicolleave New-York July 23. The mails for Mexicolleave New-York July 30. The mails for Nowania for Nossan leave New-York July 31. The mails for Nowania for Nossan leave New-York July 31. The mails for China and Japan leave Sur Francisco August 17. The mails for Australia, etc., leave San Francisco August 17. The mails for Australia Che, leave San Francisco August 17. The mails for China and Japan leave Sur-York, July 24, 1830.

Stricture, Impotence and Diseases of the Geografity Or

Stricture, Imposence and Diseases of the Generalive Or gans radically and speed by cured. Hours, S to 1 and 5 to 7 HENRY A.DANIELS, M.D., 144 Lexington-ave. near 19th-45

Donitical Notices. Campaign Equipments of all kinds, manufactured and for sale by HERMAN FORCE, 298 Broadway, N. Y.

Hancock, English and Victory! A GRAND RATIFICATION MEETI G OF THE DEMOCRACY WILL BE HELD AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC. IRVING HALL and

NEILSON HALL WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 28, 1880, TO RATIFY THE NOMINATION OF

WINFIELD SCOTT HANCOCK for President, and WILLIAM H. ENGLISH for Vice-President. ALL CITIZENS are CORDIALLY INVITED to ATTEND. The following speakers have been invited to address the

HOD. SAMUELJ. TIDDEN.
HOD. SAMUELJ. TIDDEN.
HOD. HOBATIO SEYMOUR,
HOD. HOBATIO SEYMOUR,
HOD. LUCIUS ROBINSON.
HOD. CHARLES A. DANA.
HOD. THOMAS EWING.
HOD. HOMOLOGICAL
HOD. THOMAS EWING.
HOD. WILLIAM A. WALLACE,
HOD. CLARKSON N. POTTER.
HOD. GEORGE B. MCULELLAN.
HOD. SESTER B. FAULKNER,
HOD. ALLEN G. THUEMAN.
HOD. ASHUELJ. RANDALL,
HOD. JOHN P. STOCKTON,
HOD. ASMUELJ. RANDALL,
HOD. JOHN P. STOCKTON,
HOD. AUGUSTUS SCHELL,
HOD. FRANCIS KERNAN,
HOD. JOHN W. WADDELL,
HOD. JOHN W. DANIELS,
HOD. JOHN M. DANIELS,
HOD. JOHN M. DANIELS,
HOD. HOMAS P. BAYARD,
HOD. JOHN M. DANIELS,
HOD. HOMAS P. BAYARD,
HOD. JOHN M. DANIELS,
HOD. WY. DORSHEIMER,
HOD. RICHARD O'GORMAN,
HOD. FERNANDO WOOD,
HOC. GLOBERT C. WALKER,
HOD. JOHN C. JACOBS,
HOD. JOHN W. PORNEY,
HOD. JOHN W. WATON,
HOD. JOHN W. WATON,
HOD. JOHN W. PECKHAM,
HOD. JOHN W. PECKHAM,
HOD. DANIEL DOUGHERTY,
HOD. ANDREW G. CURTIN.

Chairman Committee of Arrangem

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