TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

TRRMS OF SUSSCRIPTION (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE). 

TO DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLKY'S THEATRE-Randolph street, between Black and LaSallo. Engagement of Tony Paster's Va-Rety-Troups. Afternoon and evening.

MIVICKER'S THEATRE-Madison street however Dearborn and State. Engagement of the Lingard Proups. "La Tentation." ACADRMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Mad-tson and Monroo. Engagement of Davenport. An Irish Irama and farce. Afternoon and evening.

EXPOSITION BUILDING-Lakeshore, foot of Adams at root. "Paris by Moonlight." Afternoon and evening. TWENTY-THIRD ST. BASE BALL GROUNDS-Championship game between the listimores and Chi-

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

WM. B. WARREN LODGE, NO. 249 A. F. & A. M.— Gegular Communication, this (Saturday) evening, at 7th Gelock, at Oriental Hall, 122 LASAllo-st. Visitors wel-some. By order of the W. 31. J. R. DUNLOP, Secretary.

# The Chicago Tribune.

Saturday Morning, July 11, 1874.

The excitoment in the city this month is a Chess Congress. The fact is elequent. It tells more forcibly than words can of the dull devil which has entered into and possessed the world of amusements.

Seven days and twenty hours is the recorded time in which a new steamer recently made the passage across the Atlantic. Several steamers of the same line have gone to the bottom of the ocean in quick time. The motte of this company is "Speed and safety," not, as it should be, "Safety and speed."

Prof. Blanc tosted a new flying-machine in London yesterday. The experiment cost him his life. We are at a loss to account for the scientific principles which required the Professor to launch out from a balloon at a great height from the ground. Men with no nonsense about them would have taken a first departure from the top of a fence, and then looked to Providence for encouragement.

The number of emigrants from the United States to Europe is steadily increasing. Hard himes and want of work are the causes of the movement, which has a counterpart in all the panio seasons known to American history. We could have retained these men by issuing large quantities of paper-currency; and we could then have enjoyed the blessed privilege of all stary. ing together a few years afterward.

" Independent in nothing " is a very comical watchword for this day and generation, yet it has been given out by the party managers to the loyal press. Evidently a new reading of the lines has been agreed to. When the leading man usks his devoted adherents, "Will ye be slaves?" they are expected to answer, "We will, we will." When he demands, "Will ye be freemen?" their roply must be, "We'll die first."

A good innovation in the postal system has been made by the authorities in this city. It is the attachment of letter-boxes to the streetcars. Statistics prepared under the direction of Assistant-Postmaster Squires show that these boxes have been a great convenience to the public, the number of deposits made have Increased steadily from the start, and beyond all expectations. Thus, in October last, the first full month after their introduction, 39,980 letters were mailed in street-car boxes; and for June, 1874, the number was 164,113.

Railway property is in England, as in som parts of this country, not a very paying investment at the present time. About six months ago railroad stocks began to decline there at an arming rate, and they are still sinking. It is said that the dividends for the first half of the year 1874 of English railway stock will be unsat-Isfactory. The stocks have gone on declining, too, spite of the fact that the price of coal and iro has fallen very considerably. This fall in the value of railway stock is due to the diminished activity of trade.

A member of the Moderate Republican party in the French Assembly submitted a resolution g for a clear statement of Marthal MacMahon's pretensions. The formal question is wrapped in words, so that the idea for the time cludes analysis; but the substance of it is as we have stated. Debate on this interpellation was postponed until the constitutional oills come up for discussion. It seems hardly occessary for the Marshal to repeat at this time what he has just said very clearly.

French representatives at the Brussels Congress will bring charges against the German Government for its conduct of the war of 1870-'71. Counter-charges will be made by the Germans. If much rubbish of this description is shoved into the Congress, its deliberations will not be of consequence one way or another. No Peace Congress can give to its regulations an ex post facto operation. The sooner a definite understanding about the meeting at Brussels becomes spread abroad among the European Governments, the better for its prospects. The very Vagueness of its intentions now threatens to defeat whatever objects it may have been origi nally designed to reach.

Mr. J. D. Ward, Member of Congress from the Second (West Division) District, has returned to the city, and yesterday expressed himself to our reporter in a manner that would have startled a strict party man a year or two ago. Mr. Warl says frankly that he wants to go back to Congress; that he profess to go under the auspices of the Republican party, but that he shall vote as he pleases; and, finally, intimates that if the Republican Convention does not see fit to renominate him, he will not hesitate, in case he feels so inclined, to make an independent race. Whatever people may have thought of some of Mr. Ward's former political actions there are few men who will withhold admiration for his present independent spirit. He is one of a good many living examples that show how much "party" has been loosing its hold within the past two years.

The Chicago produce markets were generally stronger yesterday, with more business doing in breadstuffs. Mess pork was in moderate demand and a shade firmer, closing at \$18.85@18.90 dash, and \$18.80@18.85 seller August. Lard was quies and firmer, closing at \$11.80@11.85

per 100 lbs cash, and \$11.3734 seller Au- | lar road can long remain unproductive, but it is | should be carried immediately to the Supreme gust. Meats were moderately active, and a shade firmer, at 0%@6%e for shoulders, \$9.40 for short ribs, 0160 for short clear, and 10%@ 110 for sweet-pickled hams. Highwines were active and firm, at 111/20 per gallon. Lake fieights were dull and easier, at 4e for corn to Buffalo. Flour was quiet and unchanged. Wheat was more active, and Me higher, closing at \$1.1434 cash, and \$1.10 soller August. Corn was active and 1c higher, closing at 60% cash, and 60%@00% seller August. Oats were in good demand, and Me higher, closing at 46% cash, 44c seller the month, and 33%c seller August. Rye was quiet and firmer at 86c. Barley was excited and higher, closing at \$1.07 seller September. Hogs were active, and 100 higher, closing firm at \$5.60@6.35. Cattle and sheep were in fair request, and were firm.

The Commission appointed to govern the Dis trict of Columbia temporarily has adopted a new order of things. Many clerks have been discharged, among them eleven assessors; the executive quarters have been vacated; direction has been given for the sale of all the horses and carriages belonging to the District, and it has been made a rule that all shall be let to the lowest responsible bidder. These changes have been made after a careful examination into the affairs of the District. They are tantamount to a conviction of the Shepherd Ring by competent and honest men. If this were all, we should have gained nothing: for it would be useless work to prove the old District Government a gang of

A correspondent writes to be informed how much value should be attached to the theories about the comet's tail, which were published in THE TRIBUNE (as communications) on the 9th inst. We answer:

1. It is difficult to understand how we could "see" the tail if no such thing were in existence.

2. It is not now believed by scientific me that light is a substance which is canable of being warmed by friction. The attempted explanation of the immaterial theory must, therefore, be rejected as fanciful and absurd.

3. The theory is by no means new. Prof. William Mitchell, of Nantucket, advocated almost precisely those views very clearly, and at coniderable length, in Silliman's Journal, nearly forty years ago.

The Roy, Henry Ward Beecher has requested certain members of Plymouth Church and Society to examine into "the rumors, insinuations, or charges" respecting his conduct, which have been made by Theodore Tilton. His letter to this end is dated June 27, two days after the publication of Tilton's letter in the Golden Age. The public will be surprised, and not altogethe pleased, to learn that Mr. Beecher has named the men by whom he wishes the inquiry to be conducted. We should expect one perfectly innocent, and confident of his ability to establish his innocence, to lay the whole matter unreservedly before his church and society, and leave the result to them. Accused persons are not, in ordinary cases, allowed to choose the jurors who shall pass judgment upon them; and we are unable to see in what respect Mr. Beccher's case is o peculiar as to demand a departure from usago. Another feature of the investigation which will be unfavorably commented on is the delay of the Committee in citing Theodore Tilton. He stands in the relation of prosecuting witness, and should have been the first summoned to give testimony. fact is, however, that the investigation has been in progress several days, and will probably be concluded this week, yet Mr. Tilton has not been before the Committee. The objections which we have urged to the spirit of the inquiry are not fatal. It may be conducted fairly, and with good results. In any event there can be no doubt that Mr. Beecher has done wisely in accepting the situation, and demanding a prompt investigation.

### BUSINESS PROSPECTS.

All over the country we hear the complaint of pard times, dull times, no profits in business, no money to be made. At the same time the rate of interest is uncommonly low, and the amount of money seeking investment unusually large. The duliness affects the lenders equally with the borrowers. Money has been offered in Chicago, on what is called cash security, at 5 per cent, without takers. What does it all mean? How does it happen that money is plenty and yet everybody is complaining of hard times?

In order to answer this question we must go back to the period auterior to the panic. We shall then find a condition of great apparen prosperity, unwonted activity in every department of industry, with corresponding extrav-gance of living, and a lavish investment of capital in new enterprises—especially in rail-roads. In the midst of this exuberance and abandon came the failure of Jay Cooke & Co., followed swiftly by other suspensions, and culminating in what is now known as the September panic. The panio-that is, the immediate terror -was not of long duration, but, being itself the effect of certain causes, the same causes have continued to produce their grist, although the element of frenzied slarm no longer exists. The simple fact is, that there was less capital in the country last September by some hundreds of millions of dollars than was commonly supposed, for every dollar invested in an unproductive railway or other non-paying enterprise was for the time being sunk and obliterated as effectually as if it had been dropped in the middle of the open It was the sudden discovery of the fact that there was a large amount of capital missing that caused the panic terror, and put nearly all the banks of the country into temporary sus-

When the panic subsided the fact remained, and it is that which still afflicts business. We have not got so much property as we supposed. A vast amount of what we thought we had is as idlo as a painted ship upon a painted ocean, There are railways, even in the older States of the Union, whose daily operating expenses exceed their daily receipts. Nor has this lavish and wasteful expenditure been confined to new railways. It is but a few days since the startling report was made by a committee that the Great Western Railway of Canada, one of the oldest and most popular roads on the continent, had been "improved" up to a point where it could earn no more than the interest ou its bonds, -the improvements consisting of branch lines and extensions. In other words, the property of even this magnificent line has been temporarily lost to the world, for although the road still answers the purposes of transit for which it was constructed, it is like any other machine which consumes as much as it produces from day to day and yields no surplus to its

numers. It is hardly possible that this particu-

a fair illustration of the causes of these hard times. Nor have railroads been the only sinners. Public and private buildings have much to answer for. The whole country has over built, and Chicago is not singular in this regard, though the results of overbuilding are rather more conspicuous liere than elsewhere, by reason of the fire.

It's no use crying for spilt milk. What we have lost or put beyond our reach can only be recovered by labor, economy, and patience Have we seen the worst of the strain, the hardest of the hard times? It is not easy to answer this question. A theoretical answer cannot be given. We can only watch the course of business and note the improvement when it comes Shortly before the 1st of July there was a very perceptible change for the better, which coninued until a few days ago, when the severe drought seemed to threaten the corn-crop. This had a depressing effect which has not yet been recovered from, although the recent rains have saved the corn and put the farmors in good humor. These beneficial showers have made all the difference between riches and poverty, between happiness and misory; and it seems almost certain that the present dull summer will be succeeded by a fairlyprosperous autumn. The economy practices during the past nine months has left the country nearly bare of all articles of consumption and if the prices of cereals continue good there must be an active fall trade. The lesson received from the September panic will guarantee us against any more reckless investments for a ong time to come, and, as months and years go on, and the country grows up to the untimely railroads and buildings which are now, as it were, hanging in the air, the recovery will be all the nore rapid by reason of their not having to be built again.

EXCURSIONS FOR POOR CHILDREN.

Last summer the free excursions organized i New York for the purpose of giving poor children a day's pleasure in the country attracted very general attention. The project received prompt approval throughout the country, and its esults were more beneficial than even the prolectors could have expected. This year a movement has been set on foot in Chicago to the ame end, and we venture the prediction that it will not be behind in the generosity of its organization nor in the pleasure afforded to those for whose benefit it is organized. We print in our local columns a call for a preliminary meeting which is signed by L. Z. Leiter, Gen. Stager, W. F. Coolbaugh, Robert Collyer, and many other centlemen of large means or high position These gentlemen cannot afford to attach their names to a call of this kind without giving the project some of their personal attention, and the uccess of the undertaking is therefore assured. The meeting is to be held at the office of the Republic Life Insurance Company, Nos. 157 and 159 La Salle street, on Monday morning next. The business men are invited, with a particular request that all friends of children be present. Our business men cannot ignore such an invitation. The opportunity of affording a day in the country to children who rarely have an nour's rest or a moment's pleasure, and many of whom have never been beyond the city's limits, must appeal to every man and woman who posesses a penny to spare. After the preliminary organization shall have been formed, therefore we suggest to the managers who shall take the excursions in hand to provide some place, easy of access, to which everybody may contribute his or her mite to the enterprise. The children of well-to-go parents may take down their little savings-banks and give part of their miniature capital for the benefit of other children who never have anything to save. Mothers who cherish fond recollections of children who have passed away will be glad to part with some of their pin-money in such a cause. Indeed, it will be a hard heart and a scaut purse that will not open at such an appeal. There was never a time in the history of Chi-

cago when excursions such as are proposed would have been more grateful to the poor children than they will be during the present summer. For some months the poor of this city. like all other large cities, have suffered greater deprivation than usual. The hard times and lack of employment have pressed them sorely, and their children have shared their want and troubles. Many a homely comfort has been taken away from them in the common necessity for retrenchment. The season so far has been unusually warm, and has more than likely brought weakness and disease among those classes huddled together in unsavery neighborhoods. More young children are hardworked than rich and indulgent parents dream of. People who are compelled to be out late o'nights may not unfrequently encounter them, -weary, worn, and dejected,-sometimes afraid to go home to cruel parents who will maltreat them for their inability to earn what was expected of them. It is not alone the poor, but the children of the poor, that ye have always with ye; and their little bodies suffer the more for heir weakness, and their little hearts pain the harder for their lack of experience and philosophy. A day's rost, pure sir, and uninterrupted fun this summer may save many a life bring sunshine into many a little soul that has

The proposed excursions, therefore, must be success. And that they may be numerous and generous, let the meeting next Monday be well attended, and let some plan be adopted which will enable everybody to contribute in money, food, transportation, or what-not, according to his means. Our lake and handsome suburbs afford delightful opportunities for these excursions, and the generosity of our people will see that they are well improved.

## THE JUDGES IN THE WISCONSIN RAILWAY

The New York Daily Bulletin of the 8th has an article on the Wisconsin Railroad law, review-ing the decision of the Court that sat at Madison to hear the injunction case brought in the name of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway bondholders to prevent the enforcement of the Potter law. We have said that the article in the Bulletin was a review of the decision. It would be more correct to say that it was an attack on the integrity and good faith of the Judges who gave it. The Bulletin says that the Court did not, in their action, treat, or intend to treat, the question before them upon its merits; and that the decision was only what was to be expected considering the Granger influence in the West. It speaks of the Judges as dependent political movements, and accuses them of having shirked the issue, and evaded the responsi bility of doing their duty. The action of the Court, it alleges, was such that it saved Judges Drummond and Hopkins the risk of appearing to oppose the Grangers. Judge Davis, it says, did not himself believe in his decision, and gives as a resson that he recommended that the case

Court of the United States, and that the enforcement of the law should, in the interim, be suspended. This recommendation it considers as proof that Judge Davis did not believe the decision made by Judge Drummond to be good

We are sorry to notice that any suspicion has been thrown on the Court. There is no ground whatever for such aspersions as those made by the Bulletin. In the first place, Judges of the United States Courts are not subject to political contingencies like the State Judges. Federal Judges are appointed for life. Their salaries cannot be diminished after their nomination They can be removed from the Bench only by death or impeachment. It matters little to them what party is in power, Republican, Democratic, or Independent; whether the Granger or any other influence is for them or against them, This may be said of all the Judges of the United States, since the temptations to which they are subjected are reduced to a minimum by the Constitution. But to impute any motive other than the highest to the Judge who delivered the decision in that case is preposterous. Judge Drummond is so well known to the people of the West that if all the papers in the country where he is not known she ould units with the Bulletin to asperse him, it would be impossible to produce the slightest impression here. The Bar of Judge Drummond's circuit will testify manimously to his judicial carefulness, probity, impartiality, and learning. He is what every Judge should be .- one of those who would do justice though the heavens should fall. Such is the witness borne by all who have known him since he began his distinguished career on the Bouch.

We did not, any more than the Bulletin, anticipate the decision which was made in that case, and we doubt whether it is conducive to the prosperity of Wisconsin. It may be that the Supreme Court will not affirm Judge Drummond's decision, though we think it will; but, whother it does or not, no cloud will rest on the integrity of the Court that gave it.

Judge Davis' advice to the litigants was morely a friendly suggestion, and we think a wise one. To say that he did not concur in the decision when he sat on the same Beach and heard it read and did not dissent, is as wild and wide of the mark as the suggestion that Judge Drummond was under the influence of the Grangers

THE DEMOCRATS AND THE INDEPENDENTS. The Rock Island Argus, whose editor, Mr. Dauforth, is a member of the Democratic State Committee, noticing the discussions among the so-called Democratic papers as to the time and place for calling a State Convention, enters a protest against such a Convention. The Argus declares that there is no necessity for one, and trusts that there will be no meeting of the Committee, and declares, among other things, that Wost of Ohio there is no such party in the field as the Democratic party." The Monmouth Review also opposes a Convention, and the Oquawka Speciator declares that if a Convention be called no considerable portion of the Democrats will countenance it. All these papers propose and urge, with more or less earnestness, that " there be no Democratic Convention, and no call for one; that there be an union with the Independent Reformers," and the support of the Democrats be given to Mesars, Gore and Etter, thereby carrying the State and defeating the Republicans, as they think can be

Among the reasons given by the Armis for adopting this plan is that the Democratic Convention would be divided upon the currency and other questions, and might adopt an unmeaning platform, whereas, if such a Convention were held it ought to adopt a clear and distinct declaration in favor of specie payments, the exchange of greenbacks for coin by the Treasury, opposition to all legislation by Congress which can be done by the States, and opposition to legislation regulating the habits or restraining the free dom of the people except for crime. This platform, the Arqus fears, might not be adopted by the Convention, as it ought to be, while the nomination of a third ticket would result in electing the Republican ticket.

In the absence of any other authoritative dec laration on the currency question than that adopted by the Independent party, the adoption of its candidates will amount practically to an indorsement of the platform of that party. It is that very platform that has excited distrust and opposition, and driven a multitude of those disgusted with the Republican party away from the Independent organization. Nor can these people be made to vote in any way which will irredeemable currency.

There is more at stake in this matter than the mere election of one set of candidates and the defeat of the other. The character and credit of the State are involved. The people of Illi nois cannot afford to have their good name tarnished by proclaiming themselves the advocates of perpetual shipplasters. Both public and in dividual credit would be impaired thereby, and this would be an expensive price to pay for the election of the two candidates nominated by the Independent Convention. It is not necessary that there should be a Democratic State Convention, nor that a third ticket, should be nomined ed, but there is a necessity, and a very urgent one, for a Convention which, even though it may conclude to vote for Messrs. Gore and Etter, shall also speak in unmistakable terms the language of good faith to the public creditors, and shall dis inctly affirm the true financial dectrine that there is and can be but one standard of money and that the standard recognized by the civilized nations of the world. There must be a firm declaration in favor of a resumption of specie payments, and there should be as firm a protes against interference by the State with the socie habits and personal freedom of the people Having thus vindicated the character of the people of the State, the conclusion to vote for the candidates of the Independents will carry with it no offensive, false, or injurious implication o sympathy with inflation and with irredeemable lying monoy. Such a Convention may be called stating its object and purpose, and no one Democrat or other, need attend or participate unless he is in sympathy with that object. Such action would in no way embarrass any proceedings in local districts having for their purpose an union to elect persons pledged to reform

The wanton and unjustifiable destruction of the buffalo on the plains finds a parallel in the needless waste of life in the seal-fishing district Thinking men have raised their voice in protest against the reckless destruction practiced by mankind upon all sorts of property, animal and vegetable, which threatens rapid extermination The description given by Capt, Gray, of the steamer Eclipse, of a battue of scals is a frightful revelation. A pack of scale having been sighted, the crows of five Reitigh

four days 10,000 seals had been killed 2,000 mortally wounded, making 12,000 old seal destroyed. The cubs which were killed by the massacro of their mothers, and left without sustenance, numbered 12,000 more. In all, 24,000 animals were slaughtered for 300 tons of oil, half of them, at the least estimate, being wasted. Anything more sickening it would be difficult to conceive.

WALLACE ON SPIRITUALISM. We have already called the attention of our readers to two remarkable papers which appeared in the Fortnightly Review from the per of Mr. Aifred Wallace, the eminent naturalis on the subject of Spiritnalism. The fact that they are perhaps the ablest contributions ever made in advocacy of that strange croed, was suf ficient to entitle them to notice. Mr. Wallace may have a blas towards Spiritualism. We be lieve he has: but he has also a scientific mind .one which, as a rule, does not accept that for which there is no ground. A writer in the London Speciator of June 6, who seems to have a very wide acquaintance with the lit erature of Spiritualism, and who informs us that he has attended something like twenty

seances, some of them with colebrated medium like Mr. Home and Mr. Foster, reviews Mr. Wal lace's articles, and makes a few remarks about them which are evidently just. Like Mr. Wallace he is evidently very much interested in the subjec of Spiritualism. Likebim, henas been very pains taking to arrive at a rational explanation of its phonomens. Unlike him, however, he rejects the doctrine, not being able to discover any rea son whatever why he should accept it. In all the seances which he attended, the writer in the Spectator assures us he never witnessed any phenomenon which might not be accounted for on the "most ordinary and humdrum view of life," Still, he does not meet Mr. Wallace's challenge by the cry of "Incredible nonsense!" He is able to explain away all the so-called phenomena of Spiritualism that has come under his own immediate observation Not so easily, however, the circumstance that men of undoubted scuteness, calmness, and honor testify to the existence of certain extraordinary and unexplained facts of a medium istic nature. That men possessing such qualities should believe in the facts of Spiritualism and become converts to it, and that its newes converts should be men of a higher average calibre than the earlier ones, is the only surpris ing thing this writer notes in the whole history of Spiritualism, and he is ready to admit that this alone is sufficient to make it reason able to inquire further and with greater care into the alleged wonders of modern Spiritualism. The question to be solved in the case of the intelligent and honest adherents of Spiritualism is how their illusion arises; and, a Mr. Wallace's critic remarks a careful cross examination by investigators of some of the leading instances will be able to show how it does The alloged facts, if true at all, are highly im portant ones, no matter what their explanation whether they signify only a new physical force a new field of volition, or a new evidence of im The writer in the Spectator rightly finds fault with Wallace for saying that the reality of the

facts he alleges are so indisputably proved that they do not want confirmation. Regarding Mr. Wallace's instances of spirit-photographs, he says that an excellent photographer has assured him that, so far as they depend on mere scientific guarantees, they are good for nothing for the purpose for which they are quoted; that he had himself examined the facts carefully, and discovered fraud at work in them time and again. However, it is with Mr. Wallace's asser tion, that if Spiritualism be true it constitutes "a great moral agency which may yet regenerate the world," that his reviewer finds mos If, he argues, the phenomens alleged by Mr. Wallace do actually occur, and are due to the agency of spirits which one lived upon earth, the principal inference from the fact is "that ninety-nine hundredths of the communications come to us from the moral rub bish of the unseen world." This, even Mr Wallace does not deny, since he grants that "rub bish" is the word which best expresses the intel lectual and moral condition in which, perhaps ninety-nine hundredths of those who are born into the world leave it. If this be not the explanation we must, then, infer that the loss of bodily or ganization impoverishes rather than develop the faculties of spirits. A writer, Mr Crookes, mentioned in our critic's article remarks that the "intelligences which commu nicate through mediums are possibly not human tall, but may come from some other race of beings-Ariels and Calibans-presumably below our level not shove it." That they may be such or anything is possible, sinde no effort was ever made to identify them with the individuals who they represent themselves to be. Spiritualism at its best is but a faith in immortality, plus th excitement of receiving a series of absurd commu nications from the other side of the grave; and as the writer in the Spectator shows, it is no grea spiritual gain to believe that, after we shall have off our mortal coil, we shall huffled be endowed with the glorious facul ty of knocking about our friends tables, showering flowers upon them, of giving them a lock of spiritual hair, appearing in a misty cylinder with our head just dimly visible at one end, of playing on a harmonium, ringing bells, untying knots, or making musical justru ments move about a darkened chamber. If the phenomena of Spiritualism prove anything they testify to the existence only of a lot of in visible beings distinguished as acrobats, simple tons, and liars, purporting to have been one men like ourselves, and to have been acquainte with ourselves, with our parents, friends, or fire cousins. That men of genius like Wallace should believe in it proves of itself nothing,-ex cept, perhaps, that genius is no safeguard agains If Mr. Anthony Comstock, the amatour detec

tive, had happened in Georgis last week, he would have found a glorious opportunity to keep his name before the public, but as the matter new goes, the postal authorities have anticipated him, and the opportunity has gone by. The stupid little city of Atlanta has been roughly The stupid little city of Atlanta has been roughly shaken by a woman who has, so she claims, been subjected to a great many slights by her follow-citizens. Presumably she occupies a fair social position, for her husband is described as "a well-known merchant." If not insane, this lady illustrates the full fury of a woman tine may interest the rate of the woman scorned in a manner at once novel and slarming, unmely, by writing on postal-cards and unsealed letters the most pare-faced charges of intrique against the best-known people in Atlanta Of course, such wholesale calumny could pro-duce but a slight effect in the judgment of any thoughtful person, but the design was nevertheless sufficiently malignant to be termed devilish The motive which prompted the woman to thus attempt the discomfiture of the most deserving people in the city appears to have been pique, which amounted to a mania, sine

In has been heard to declare that she had received many elights from Atlanta ladies, and intended to revolutionize society in that city From the description, she probably moved in the best circles of society. The desperateness of her remedy for social neglect makes her a phonomenal in these days of Laura Laura Namey Clome. The city is not unnaturally auxious to rid itself of so disagrecable a member of the city and t society. Reputation is about all its citizens

One of the first of the ecclesiastical masquer-aders of the English Church, the Rev. A. H. Mackenochie, Rector of St. Albans, has been Mackenochic, Rector of St. Albans, ha cited before the ancient Court of Arches, s.—a tribunal whose characteristics are power and imbe-cility. The offender has been tried for litual-ism many times, but the Court has been unable to prevent his fantastic dressing or teachings. The last summons found him in a state of lofty contempt for any court, and he signified his in-tention of utterly ignoring the tribunal; but, on mature reflection, he has decided to appear under protest. He argues that the Court of Arches is not a spiritual court, inasmuch as is has at sundry times been subjected to the ruling of secular courts, and that he is there-fore not bound to submit to its decisions. In other words, he thinks that, while the Court can summon and sentence him, he would be unau-thorized by the teachings of his Church to recog-nize the sentence. So far he has been consist-ent, but the judgement of the Court has inverbeen tempered with the mildness of unertainty. His protest is, however, a direct challenge, and the question of the authority of the Court may finally be settled. Should the reverend gentleman be "unfrocked" from the English Church, it is probable that he will head another and extreme branch of the Reformed Episcopal Church, which will have nothing it common with its American cousin but dislike.

The Rev. Canon Cooper is the champion of the erab, the liberator of the lobster, the savior of the shrimp. At the recent international congress of societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals, in England, the Rev. Canon gave otice that he would "move a resolution condem ing the practice of boiling lobsters, crabs, and shrimps." We presume the word "alive" is left out. But this is a serious matter, and the humanitarian divine will find himself minus something more than his lobster salad and shrimp sauce, Crustaceans are among the favorite ammunition of English Can-ons and curates, and who so dares ons and curates, and who so dares to abolish the chief staple of the Rector's lunchtable will have to settle it with the Rector. Of course, no decent housekeeper will buy lobetors, crabs, or shrimps which have died a natural death. Fishmongers will not even attempt to scalding. We may soon expect to find a hint too much co-operation convoyed to the Re too much co-operation convoyed to the Rev. Canon in the words of Hamlet to Polonius: 'You are a fighmonger," working in the inter ests of fishmongers

The New York Witness, a religious daily paper, commenting on the Beccher-Tilton case, draws a distinction between the cases of King David and that of a modern clorgyman. It assorts that "King David could continue to be King after publicly confessing hissis in the matter of Urial, —a sin compared with which almost any other appears venial; but a preacher could not con tinue to act as such after confessing any sin of uncleanness." Having thus as a moralist pronounced such an offense unpardonable in a clergyman, it further on, as a theologian, says:

gyman, it intruer on, as a theologian, says:

We are more troubled by Mr. Beecher's terrible instity in doctrine than by his alleged sin in this matter.

His errors in doctrine are repeated and persisted in, and, judging from his reported utterances on Sunday last, they are growing worse and worse.

So, in the judgment of the Witness, Mr. Beachersh betterdeavillances field, theirs, and Beecher's heterodoxy is more fatal than an in-

fraction of morals would be, and which, if pub-

licly confessed, would drive him from the pulpit! The managers of the St. Louis bridge celebration have reason to be mortified at the exposure which followed the failure of the fireworks. It seems that \$10,000 was voted for fireworks, and for that sum a magnificent and gorgeous di as promised. But the Committee privately outracted to pay but \$4,500, still advertising to the public the \$10,000 show. The Com have been detected and exposed, on the one hand, in their swindle on the public, and, on the other hand, in being bamboozled by the contractor, who was simply treating them to the same false pretenses by which they were decolving the other greenl

Gen. Crook, according to the Tucson (Ari.) Citizen, employs Indian weapons for the punish-ment of Indians. The free blanket and musket theory he has found radically defective, while the musket-ball and bayonet are more useful. The murder of Lieut. Almy and the massa-cres at Camp Grant stirred Gen. Crook up to the punishment of three Chiefs, Chuntz, Pedro. and Cochange The heads of these poble rended as the only terms of p by him. He has already received those of the lwo latter, with a promise that the first-named warrior shall join his brethren shortly.

### NOTES OF THE CANVASS.

An Alabama letter in the Atlanta (Ga.) Herald predicts that Alabama will, in November, go Auti-Republican by from 7,000 to 12,000 majority; hat George S. Houston (long time in Congress before the War) will be the next Governor; and that the next Congressional delegation will be five Democate to three Republicans.

—The wees of a Southern Republican (white)

Congressman are expressed by Mr. Clinton L. Cobb. of North Carolina, a candidate for re-eletion, who says to his friends: "If I go for the Civil Rights bill, I am beaten; and, if I don't go for it, I am beaten; and what in the h-I am I to

—The Louisiana Rapphilean State Convention

Aug. 5.

—The Toledo Blade utterly denounces and repudiates Isaac R. Sherwood, the Congressman for that district, and says, in one of its bitter

Paragraphs:

As Mr. Sherwood is likely to be the Republican nominee for Congress this fall, the Democracy will have the advantage of us in the imatter of fitness, no matter who they huminate.

.—Congressman Dunnell's political contractors, in Minnesota, have been "hauling sand" to good purpose. Dunnell carries all the Republigood purpose. Dannon carries an une Repuen-can primaries, so far, and his nomination (but not his election) is assured.
—Stamps is named by the New Orleans Repub-lican as an "able statesman" of the Keilogg

Legislature, and a coming Congressman of Lou-isiana. But it seems to us we have heard of Stamps in Congress already.

—There appears to be some bitterness of feeling among Republicans in the Seventh Congress sional District of Lilinois. The Kendall County

sional District of Dilinois. The nemana county Record says: We notice the name of C. A. Hill, of Joliet, is mentioned, with his consent, as a candidate for Congress before the Republican Convention of this district, when it convenes. We have no hing against Mr. Hill,—he is doubtless a fine man; but, if Kendell and Grundy set justly, they will never consent to take a candidate from Will County. Let Labalte have it, will county has twice used us shamufully, when we

-Of the political situation in Massachusetts,

—Of the political situation in aussemments, the Boston Advertiser says:

Many forsons in Massachusetts, who have usually contributed to its large Republican inspirities, have come to believe that the Republican party needs the discipline of defeat. There may not be enough of them to aminister the discipline, over if the aiternative were entirely satisfactory to them; but it would be folly to deny that the number is large enough to make their course in the coming election an element of considerable interest.

—In his speech before the Olinton County (Iowa) Republican Convention. County (Iowa) Republican Convention, Congressman Cotton sharply assalled the editor of the Davenport Ozette, and gave his views as to the manner in which the editors of party-papers ought not to behave themselves. More than one man seems to think that the winning eard for a Con-

gressional candidate this year is to publicly attack party editors. It may be a good thing to got a nomination, but it remains to be seen how much it will help a man in securing an election. We are sorry for all our brethren editorial who cannot get along morrily with their Congressmen, but still we presume we do not know how to sympathize with them properly.—Des Moines Register.

marine or one was the

to sympatize with them properly.—Les Addies Register.
—That popularily which Congressman Cotton gained in the Second District by his votes on the currency question will, we have every reason to believe, secure him the nomination again, and those articles which have been so industriously concocted to provent his success in convention will merely serve to defeat him at the polls. The knowlng ones who study the slates give him even now a majority of three, supposing all not heard from should be in opposition. A different course on the same question has effectually settled Senator Wright as his own successor. Ho or once made a wrong estimate, and while cusettled Senator Wright as his own successor. Ho for once made a wrong estimate, and, while endeavoring to please the farmers, forgot to ascertain how they stood on the inflation question. Thinking to carry all before thin, he endeavored to moid the Des Moines Convention to his views, and in full caucus spoke for over an hour, merely to discover that he had not secured a single vote. This has numbered his days in the councils of the nation, and the Jacet Inflation may be inscribed on his tomb.—Dazenport Democrat.

—The Inter-Occan is easily satisfied. In the resolutions of the Indiana State platform it finds its views represented. Likavise in those of lilinois. Likavise now in those of lowa. But the only way it finds its views represented in the flows resolutions is to misrepresent the resolutions.

its views represented. Likewise in those of lilinois. Likewise now in those of fows. But the only way it finds its views represented in the few resolutions is to misrapresent the resolutions. It says substantially that the resolutions. It says substantially that the resolutions all for expanded currency now and speciations of the few resolutions of the few resolutions of the few resolutions of the find. The Inter-Ocean knows they do not. They demand the payment of the Government's obligations in coin, relterate the resolutions of '08 and '72, embracing speedy resumption of specia-payment, and demand a free banking system, based upon specia-resumption at such time as is consistent with the material and industrial interests of the country. There is not the scintilla of any intent in the platform favoring inflation now and specia-resumption hereafter.—Reckuk Gale City.

—The St. Louis Globel's violently opposed to third term, to which, of course, no one has any very scrious objection; but a brief paragraph in the Democrat, of the same city, less the calculation of the Globe hag, as follows: "The Globe neglected to mention, as an interesting fact in history, that our article of Monday last was written by Senator Morton on the fly-leaf of a letter to him from Mr. McChuselem, in which that storn and incorruptible patriot tendered to Mr. Morton his support, and that of the Globe, for the Presidency in 1876. We trust we violate no confidence in mentioning the touching his torical reminiscence." The young editor of the Globe, as long as we can remember him, always had a genius for intrigue and a haukening after President-making. Senator Morton is support in 1870.—We trust we include the probably waver of his poor success in text line of business; hence the declivation of his support in 1870.—We shripped no Autional Republican.

#### TEMPERANCE.

The Temperance Question in filosimal ington, III.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune,
BLOOMINGTON, III., July 10.—The ordinances
now in force in this city prohibit the sales of liquor in quantities less than one gallon, and in no case must it be sold to be drank on the premises where sold, so when Bloomingtonians would wash down their gullets with foamy beer they form a syndicate, throw ino a hat their subscription, and buy a gallon of beer, which is removed from the premise, and drank, oftentimes in the street. To-day, Otto Radghin, a well-known saloonist, was fined \$100 for selling beer the street. 16-day, Otto hadghin, a well-known saloonist, was fined \$100 for selling beer to patties, knowing that it was their intention to drink it in an adjoining alloy. Gen. Bloomfield, City Attorios, read various decisions of the Supreme Gourt, showing that "about the premises" includes the streets in front and on the sides of the place where liquor is solid. A man named Congleton was arranged to-day for heaping a tippling-louse. He does not sel' liquor, but allows parties to bring it to be place to dink. Decesion not given, but it is presumed to dink. Decesion not given, but it is presumed that it will be against Congleton, as the tude haz fully set in in that direction here.

The Ladies' Temperance League have madarrangements to hold open air meetings every unday siternoon, begSinning next Sunday, in the Comt-House yard.

THE CROPS.

Reports from Various Parts of the

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.
Lincolas, Nob., July 10.—Thoro are brilliant prospects of an excellent crop. Wheat in this section was partially destroyed by the storm Wednesday night. In the southwest part of this county, the had passed through a strip 2 miles wide and many miles long, utterly destroying all the wheat and badly injuring the corn. One man lost 600 acres. Some smaller farmers were completely runned by the storm. Soveral barns were struck by lightning and several horses were killed.

killed.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
Schoolchaff, M.ch., July 10.—The wheat
harvest in Schoolcraft is fully one-half done.
The weather has been good, and the crop is being gathered in splendid condition. The yield
will be 20 bushels per acro as an average. Outs
and corn are doing well. The small-fruit crop
is avecaciumly lagro, and prospects for apples is exceedingly large, and prospects for appleand peaches are better than it has been for five

and peaches are better than it has been for five years.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

WATSON, Mo., July 8.—Wheat about haif a crop. Oats and barley are good. From present prospects, will have less corn than last year, on account of extreme ory weather. The drought extends north and west some 200 miles, and, unless we have a radical change in the weather in a few days our corn, will be an entire failure.

Correspondence of The Chicago Truence.

VIRIONIA, Cass Co., Ill., July 8.—This scotion was visited to-day by a heavy fall of. rain, which makes all Nature look gay. Crops of all kinds promise well. Fall wheat is nearly all in the stack, and the promise or an abundant yield will be fully redeemed. Corn bids fair to yield

will be fully redeemed. Corn bids fair to yield an abundant return to the husbandman, if the clinich-bug abates its offorts; and the ram of foday promises to stop the ravages of this pest, for a time at least. Taking Cass County over, the prospects of the farmer are most flattering. Business of overy kind is brisk, and our tradespeople are in good spirits.

### THE INDIANS.

Reports of Further Outrages. WASHINGTON, July 10.—The following Indian Maj. Blunt telegraphs from Fort Laramie to

the Omala headquarters, under date of June 26, that a freighter reported being fired at that morning by a party of Indians, near Eagle's

Nest.
Capt. Cain, commanding at Fort Fetterman,
W. T., telegraphs to Omaha, July 3, that citizens
hatling wood report being fired upon that
morning about daying they six Indians; also that
at noon, 16 miles from the fort, a man named Jestthey work to be the beast and denoarced. Hampton was shot in the bloast and dangerously wounded by a party of eight Indians, supposed to be Sioux.

Exaggerated.

Exargerated

Special Disputes to The Unicage Tribune,
St. Paul., July 10.—Later informs ion reduces the preparations of the Indian attack on St. Joseph, in Northern Dakota, It appears now that soven Indians were engaged. These contented themselves with killing a half-broad family with whom they had a long-standing quarrel, and stading a few loose horses which came in their way. The excitement at Pembina and vicinity is all over.

#### A LOAN WANTED. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. BLOOMINGTON, Ill., July 10.—It is said that app

Special Dispatch to The Chicaco Tribuns.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., July 10.—It is said that are plication is to be made by the Supervisors of Livingston County to brokers of this city for \$100,000, to be borrowed on county bonds, for the purpose of rebuilding the Court-House at Pontiac, dostroyed by fire on the Fourth. Since 1871 the credit of that county in this part of the State and in Pennsylvania has been decidedly below par, and she may now flud herself in a dilemma. In 1869 Liviningston County berrowed on ten-year bonds \$50,000 to secure the location of the Roform School Poutice, and did secure said location by that loan. After paying one year's interest, the Supervisors, thinking there was chance to have the loan declared illegal and unconstitutional, applied for and received a terporary injunction sgainst further paymout. In time the injunction was dissolved, and then, by popular vote of the cuttier people of the capity, the Supervisors were instructed to carry the state of the Supervisors were instructed to carry the state of the Supervisors where the strength of the decision, the bonds, interest and principal, were repulsited, an act which at the time excited unon indigustion, and is now likely to reculs on thest who concooled and mensuvered it.