## Horatio Seymour and the State Democracy.

Having received the statements of leading Democrats at the Capital upon the condition of the Democracy in this Commonwealth, statements which we published in the EAGLE at the time, our Albany correspondent, with the subject thus brought to public attention party gave him primacy of love and honor. as a text, has received a declaration from Horatio Sevenour bearing directly on the same matter. We printed it last night, and we are sure that our readers perused it with interest and pleasure in every instance, and with affection and enthusiasm in the cases of not a few

Mr. Seymour occupies a position other and higher than that of any contemporary American statesman. It is one which could only be rated possible in this country, for the conditions to create it do .not exist elsewhere. We likewise believe that the Democracy is the only party-just as this Republic is the only country-in which such a position could be occupied by any man. The proposition an be still further refined, and it can be said t not only is this Republic the only ntry, not only is the Democracy the party, in which a position like that ratio Seymour occupies could be held, but in the nature of things the position is places of mediocrity. They are the product which can be filled by but one man in a of the lesson of politics as Horatio Seymour is Horatio Seymour. The position is on a present emergency. The Democrats of nore vital to the realizing consciousness of New York will heed it. They realize that Democrats than capable of precise expression in words. "Do not ask me what eternity is, in this State of influence, when the Dem-"me and I cannot tell," he added. It can also be said that if the name of Horatio Sey- see no division in the ranks of the mour be let make a silent, pervasive entrance into the meditation of any Democrat, space clears round it as it does round any great man, and its eclipsing transcendent quality of excellence, the property it has to excite and absorb affection and command reverence and confidence are appreciated thoroughly.

This, bracing, filling, restful sense is not assisted, but weakened, by the effort to define and compare with others the place of Mr. mour in Democratic feeling and judgment. I for the sake of others not Democrats, but whom as Americans Horatio Seymour is an et in the common estate of the country's no, perhaps the effort should be made. It I serve at least to show the ex cathedra acbtance which a great party gives to his rds. Mr. Seymour is realized by Democrats | will so long as a musical world exists. It is to be one of the few men, whose excellencies the same old doubt, mutato nomine, that has as they are seen by his friends and whose defects as they are regarded by his opponents, the best of singers by a chasm over which are equal parts of a mind which is philosophic the right hand of fellowship can never be in its working, far-measuring forward and clasped. It is the same excruciating question backward in its perspective, thorough in its which accorded Miss Kellogg numberless learning, and not only sagacious but charitable in its judgment. The moral or spiritual nature, the character, which goes with with Miss Cary, and alternately provided this mind, is realized to be absolutely dis- Miss Cary with unlimited opportunities to interested and fragrant with love to God, reply concerning herself and Miss Kellogg. bonevolence toward man, patriotism toward The scene is changed and the name is his country and philanthropy toward the changed. As melodious jealousy is an indisillumined any station. The station they m and illumine has been ordered by ridence with special reference to giving amiable Yankee girls admitting each that the n the noblest and most efficient play. Of ne eminent in public service and for private

wes which placed him above the reach of at or the need to labor, except in response there is something said, and doubtless a great he sense of obligation to make those he deal more to be said, on the question of ind influence better for his having lived in | demnity, but at present the issue seems prinworld. He was still further blessed, in cipally to be one of condemnity. opportunities for usefulness and happiby his lot being cast remote from de- Madame Pappenheim and the Fraulein Huericanized centres of life-the great, level- | man; the latter, despite her name, a subject corruption breeding cities, in which the of the Czar, and doubtless, if the truth be rival of the unfittest is the law of business, | told, a princess in good standing, as are the politics, and even of religion. He lives suffi- vast majority of charming ladies of the land ciently in the country to be on confidential of ice and snow, broken political pledges, wily terms with nature; yet near enough to the statesmen and aggressive Sclavs. Madame town not to miss the culture which men find | Pappenheim has been known to Americans as in association and competition—nor to be in- the possessor of a superb voice and the only sensible to the sad, still music of humanity exponent in this country of that discord of alling up from the masses, in their routine, to him who looks below, their most pa- That she is a conscientious, hard working, ic day and night struggle to get out of painstaking artist, is evident from her subjecthe means to supply its wants. For a | tion of all that makes life worth living to the od which makes him almost a venerable cacophonous tyranny of this extraordinary un environment, in the garden of the great- ures of music to spend her time trying of the States, been often a leader and always to convince the American public that -counselor in chief of a great party. Herr Wagner's wild ravings ought to be His public trusts have been filled in a way to listened to, is an amiable zealot, for

excite the difference of opinion inseparable whom, despite her misfortunes, one cannot from a system in which every fool's right of but entertain the most profound respect. But indement is sacred, but they have also been | Madame Pappenheim has apparently discovfilled with an adherence to the principles of ored that even the music of the future engenrule which are a creed to him and to all who ders jealousy. She knows full well that peobelieve with him, and with an adherence to the | ple who have attended Wagnerian opera have fidelity, industry and integrity which are gone mainly to hear her sing, and in saying the crown as well as the creed of men so she admits that the so called music has no of honor in all parties. At the same attractions of its own. Unfortunately the extime, he has been one of the rare men pression of this belief implies that in her who could unaffectedly say that any station opinion the public is indifferent as to any he filled involved a sacrifice of his interests other person who may sing. Promptly and inclination, and was accepted in a spirit rises the little Russian and declares of duty and not of vanity or ambition. More- that the only palliation of their suffering over, while this fact and the exalted elimeacter experienced by hearers of Wagnerian opera he has borne have made it at any time possible is her little voice, and that when her name is for him to command any preferment his party on the bills in big type the audiences are inhad for which to propose him, he has been variably large. Inasmuch as the audiences more influential in his home than all other have been invariably small, her name has Democrats ever were, in his time, either necessarily been printed in small letters. in the conventions of the party or in the offices | Without stopping to inquire by what means the people. He has not often accepted place. she reaches the conclusion with a hiatus is. In either event, his influence was the receipts would have gone round far-Ther increased nor diminished. Not ats, but his life, not incidents, but the alone can accomplish—it is easy to see ity and radiance of his character, have that had the proper influence been applied to the source and the sample of his character. However, only in a country absolutely governby parties—that is in a republic—by parties—that is in a republic—is. Between the estimates of what is due there, made by herself and Madame Pappen—is indicated in the form of peace. Only if Austria were to be involved and vitally wounded in the struggle would Germany interfere to preserve the existence of the Hapsburg Empire in its present shape and extent. The unumpaired existence of the Austrian Empire is indiagonsable for the restoration in the restoration of peace. Only if Austria were to be involved and vitally wounded in the struggle would Germany interfere to preserve the existence of the Hapsburg Empire in its present shape and extent. The unumpaired existence of the Austrian Empire is indiagonsable for the restoration in the restoration of peace. Only if Austria were to be involved and vitally wounded in the struggle would Germany interfere to preserve the existence of the Hapsburg Empire is indiagonsable for the restoration of peace. Only if Austria were to be involved and vitally wounded in the struggle would Germany interfere to preserve the existence of the Hapsburg Empire is indiagonsable for the restoration of peace. Only if Austria were to be involved and vitally wounded in the struggle would Germany interfere to preserve the existence of the Hapsburg Empire is indiagonsable for the restoration of peace. Only if Austria were to be involved and vitally wounded in the struggle would be read with a lone can accomplish—it is easy to see that had the proper of the Russia, and attreation in proper influence been applied to the interference of the Austrian Empire is indiagonsable for the security of Germany. And I have no hesitation in the restoration of peace. Only if Austrian Empire is indiagonsable for the securit Ther increased nor diminished. Not ther-a feat which intuition not logic Ad this be possible. Only by a party her, made by herself and Madame Pappensteadfastly identified with the principles heim, there is a little difference of \$2,450. whereby a republic in name can be a re- Until a settlement is reached, "the Pappenblic in fact—that is the Democratic party— "heim," as "the Human" styles her, holds to ld such a man be evolved. Only once in the beliefs: 1. That "the Human" is commeration could such singleness of career mon. 2. That she, Pappenheim, is the better d such favoring circumstances of fortune singer. 3. That her name is a tower of ntio Seymour. This fact is a part of the tractive young lady in German opera. It is tical consciousness of Democrats. They probable, also, that had the little Russian

anot to be informed of it or to have it sung when she was asked to, the company letailed to them. Republicans who have re- would not have dissolved as suddenly as it garded with admiration or wonder the pre- did, and there might still remain a chance of emineuce of one man with the party to which her getting her money. that their party contains no counterpart to in this company is not confined to the ladies. him as to the position he occupies-may un- Mr. Adams declares that the orchestra has derstand the secret of his greatness, by get- confederated, conspired and combined to ting at the fact of his robust, manly and copy, each for himself, the score of the operas hearty goodness of life, which combines sim- for which he paid Herr Wagner cash in Vienna; plicity with affluence, active benevolence with that with the proceeds of this iniquity the love of retirement, sympathy with man, members of the company intend to reorganize, with love of nature, interest in affairs with leaving Madame Pappenheim and himself out a constant study of the past, a complete pa- in the cold. Mr. Blum, on the other hand, triotism with cosmopolitan culture and catho- declares that Mr. Adams has already rehylicity of sentiment and judgment, and the pothecated that score, and has nothing to power to command the highest honors with a complain of. The woes of the chorus singers preference which rates the primacy and pri- and other members of the company have not vacy of a home above the greatest rewards to | yet been brought to light, but good reasons which a nation or State of sovereigus could enough have been published why the company should disband. The discords of the mu-This is Horatio Seymour, and what he says suc they have been singing have infected the to the State Democracy is as wise as it is singers. The public has not yet advanced far

simple, and as disinterested as it is wise. It enough to want Wagner, and therefore does can be summed up in a few words: The not support it. Common interest usually duty of the party is to continue its mission. holds together the most jealous performers, Its mission is to give the country good gov- but where the chance of livelihood is taken ernment in power, or the example of the away the internal dissensions of the artists principles essential to good government as an must produce a catastrophe. There is some Opposition. That it may do either it must talk of reorganizing the company, but should be united. That it may unite, its young men it be done a respite only will be accomplished. must express and effect a policy of unity from | German opera is not at home among us. Its a spirit of unity. To do that, they must ac- prices are too high; there is something else cept no legacy of old men's quarrels. Let the in the world to live for, nowadays, than new dead past bury its dead. How pat this advice combinations of sound, and the world will is Mr. Seymour shows, in a sentence or two of revolve contentedly, even though we have no reminiscence. While last in Federal power, more German opera for singers to quarrel cratic camps in New York as ready to fight and Italian as in German, and the only way one another as their common enemy. A se- to diminish the amount of it extant is to lection for Federal officers made from either diminish the number of artists who live on camp incensed the other. Hence New York's it. At all events it is hardly worth encourage. paring candidates, all of which ought to be influence and representation in the Federal ing at two dollars a head. councils were relatively little. Hunker and anti-Hunker, Hard and Soft, Cass and Van Buren, gave name to factions which exhausted buren, gave name to the party, decades after the at the little things which come before him with be educated in them. Competitive examination that Shannon and Flaherty are, for the time measures and the men that named and carefulness and in a practical spirit. He has | tions will remove the appointing power from | being, official representatives of it.

made the factions were dead. The young | prepared vetoes for certain of the petty | politicians and take it out of the power of men accepted and aggravated these Montaque and Capulet feuds, instead of saving "A 'plague on both your houses." "Don't take their duties down to their size. up with old men's quarrels," continues Mr. Seymour: "leave all men, individuals, alone.

adapted to lead in and effect the reunion.

greater than the man. No man was ever

so great or important that the party should

"be less. Man is but for a day; parties and

"their principles are for all time. The Demo-

"cratic party belongs to the men of the pres-

"ent and the future, not to those of

New York columns. Old Men's Quarrels.

moving under the influence of the same spirit

Musical Jealousy in German.

An agony of doubt tortures the musical

world to-day just as it has done ever since

there was a musical world, and as it probably

oreated factious among audiences and divided

press her opinion of herself as compared

nationalities are changed, and instead of two

other is, but -- we have Russia and Ger-

crimination in the Metropolitan press. The

vital question involved is not territorial. Irue

The champions of the two nationalities are

Unfortunately the jealousy of the singers

Austria and England As Allies. "Keep closely to the principle of unity and About three months ago Austria was invited to form an offensive and defensive alli-"harmony. You can not bring men into the controversy without bringing in acrimony ance with Great Britain as against certain "and animosities." And then with a good word for Kings County, he indorses the recent effort of the EAGLE to reconstitute the party, and says this county is unusually well posed until it was made clear that the govern-Hardly more words than here condense his talk were uttered by the Old Man Magnificent on this subject—but how wise they are in what they say and how wise he was in not arassurance desired by the Austrian Minister raying the causes or the spirit of division, but in appealing to the higher duty of harmony, can be discussed at a glance. All sections of the We now have the announcement from Pesth | the bills just introduced into the House. To all he owes equal gratitude. In the reality that Count Andrassy informed certain Hunof the Democracy of all, he has equal configarian delegates on Sunday last that "upon dence. He knows that all that has divided them are quarrels about old men who were or are. He counsels the importation of no individuals into the problem of reconsolidation, and the inheritance and allowance by the young of no old men's quarrels. And this receives reiterations in these aphorisms: "Now, the union of "party is a paramount duty. The party is

"certain points and in certain eventualities a "convention between England and Austria was "ready." What the points and eventualities are is not set forth, but from a speech made by the Count a very reasonable guess may be made. In his address to the Hungarian deletion he said "that Austria would never con-"sent to the extension of Bulgaria to the 'Ægean Sea, or to a Russian occupation of "the province for more than six months." The Count also declared "that in the event "of Russia insisting on a change of the bal-"ance of power, mobilization might become 'necessary at a moment's notice, not to.oc-"cupy Bosnia, but to effectually defend Aus-'tria's interests."

the past. And it is for the men of the present and the future to cherish the From another source we are informed that Count Andrassy said that the pro-"party and preserve its unity." Though these utterances are simple, they are the simplicity of philosophy, not the commonposed aggrandizement of Servia would jeopardize the interests of Austria. These points may very well be the chief points eration. For this generation, as said, the has learned it. They are his advice projected in the Convention, for they undoubtedly cover the interests which from the beginning have been recognized as distinctively Austrian and which occurred with the avowed divisions in the past disfranchised the party policy of England to state the case in general "and I know," said St. Augustine. "Ask ocracy controlled the nation. On the eve terms. England is opposed to the extension of controlling it again, that party will of Russian influence south of the Balkan range, because such extension involves by a logical progress the control of Constantinople, Not Young Men's Business, comes like a the Dardanelles, the Ægean Sea and the Adrirevelation of duty to resolve the present and atic in the future by the Czar. Austria obcommand the future. As such, it will be acjects to such extension because it ends hope cepted and effective. Kings County by this of her own enlargement, and practically sign and by her position has leadership in this shuts her off from free intercourse with work. And we doubt not that those who are the rest of the world. The speech of Count Andrassy makes no mention of the Danube, will—in the near future—find or make cause but it is hardly doubtful that Austria has with Kings to render Horatio Seymour's adnot left the control of the river out of quesvice the policy and his aspiration the realized tion. England has no interest in the Danube. It is nothing to her who controls it, and history of the party in the State of New York. hence she is in a good position to offer support to Austria there in exchange for an Austrian defense of English interests at a point where Austria can have no direct interest. The EAGLE has repeatedly shown that the recent gains of Russia joopardized the existence of Austria almost as deeply as they did the sovereignty of the Sultan. Compared with Victoria may be said to be a disinterested on-

Coupled with the announcement that a definite understanding has been come to between columns in the San Francisco papers to ex-Austria and England, we have the important statement that the Russian claim to exclude from the coming congress certain points in the country, it is not surprising to find that even heen made. That there will be an autonowill probably be a much smaller State and one much less open to the manipulation of Russian agents than the Russians desire. It is possible that Servia may get some extension of territory, but it is not likely to include the great area described in the existing treaty. That the Turk will have to give the Russians some material indemnity for the war is certain, but it will hardly take a financial form, and it in every branch of the Government service. may be something less in territory than the | We have had Pasha Belknap, Pasha Robeson, fortresses of Armenia and the port of Batoum. and all the pashas who fattened upon the Freed-In short, the Eastern question is not settled at all. The only thing clear is that the Turk is beaten on the field of battle. How he and

the victor are to fare in the field of diplomacy in some measure gone. When did war cul-In this connection it is worth noting that the current of Gorman sentiment is setting very markedly against the Russians. The deafening sounds known as Wagner's music. supposition that Germany would insist upon | ber that she has been for more than two centhe right of Russia to do as she pleased with Turkey has been proven erroneous, and we are likely to have some decided proof that two hundred years every home has been Bismarck is not disposed to reform the Turk out of Europe merely to reform the Russian into mastership of the Danube and the Dar- day for two hundred years has seen upon danelles. A Berlin dispatch to the London Times says that "Even Governmental news-'papers such as the Post, National Zeitung | then strange that the Turk has not progressed and others heretofore favorable to Russia, doem it necessary since the terms of peace 'are known to take precautions for the protection of European interests." The Post

The tone of the German press to-day is therefore strikingly consistent with the earlier utterances of the Chancellor. As there may be some interest in seeing precisely wha Bismarck did say in 1876, we quote his speech from the London Times:

o protect and civilize the Curistian subjects of the orfe. Nor is the Russian army particularly disposed or war, if what I hear is correct. Yet, were we to for war, it what I near is correct. Let, were we to dissuade from the campaign that seems on the tapis, though still uncertain, we might be wounding the sustceptibilities of the Russian nation, which would be even worse that offending the Russian Government. If war there is to be, Germany will remain neutral, and after a while offer her services for the restoration.

Within the past three months Bismarck has ble to an extension of Russia, but on the con- know. The Democracy cannot too soon trary still holds to the validity of the Treaty of Paris, it seems safe to conclude that Russia will either leave the Congress to fight or leave interesting variety, but not of any extra
| Control of the validity of the Treaty of begin to have a policy, in lieu of law of primogenture in the kingdom. When the king died the kingdom was divided into as many pariets as he had sons and thus disorder and strife interesting variety, but not of any extra| Control of the validity of the Treaty of begin to have a policy, in lieu of king died the kingdom was divided into as many pariets as he had sons and thus disorder and strife grew up in the land. There internal dissensions lasted down to 1220, when there came that terrible and the circumstances are those of type would never make "the Human" an at- it with a much lighter load of trophies than ordinary value. The party in New York Ignatieff and the Grand Duke when dealing means to put itself in a condition of amity,

for settling the vexed question of cadet ap- | "the rascal who made him President," had a pointments which Congressmen and the Pres- suitable credential to entitle him to honorary ident have to meet each year. He proposes membership in the Democratic party. And that candidates for admission to the Military Academy at West Point or the Naval Academy at Annapolis shall be selected solely by competitive examinations. The plan has work admirably in some instances, and there is | The Chairman of the Democratic National committee, Senator Barnum, of Connective would greatly relieve the minds of those with the appointing power, and enable them to escape one of the most fruitful sources of the second fruitful sources of the common of the control of the would give the present specific proposed the second of the control of the would be the common of the control of the would be the common of the control of the would be the common of the control of the would be the would be the wait of the would be the would be the would be the would be the wait of the would be the would be the would be the would be the wait of the would be the would be the would be the would be the wait of the would be the would be the would be the would be the wait of the would be made and the would be the would b no reason why it should not in every case. It | Committee, Senator Barnum, of Connectiwould greatly relieve the minds of those who cut, probably has the handling of considerthe National Democracy found two Demo- over. Jealousy is just as petty in English wholly unprepared to pass the examination, the idiots who have of late been befouling

Mayor Howell, who leads in all the great | at great expense, the country is entitled to

measures for municipal reform, is also looking the very best material that can be obtained to

schemes which the Aldermen have voted, in the President to build up in this country a the endeavor to bring the performance of | military class. It would effectually debar the officers of the army from securing appointments for their sons over others less fortunately situated in this regard, and it would bring from all ranks the best minds that could be had. This plan would guarantee to the country the best officers in the end, and in possible Russian aggressions. To that invita- | the meantime relieve those having the aption, Count Andrassy replied that his Imperial pointing power of an immense weight. master could not enter into the league pro- It is related of Mr. Lincoln that the ten appointments in his gift each year ment of the Queen was so decidedly support- cost him more friends, more anxiety and ed by the country that there could be no downright oppression than all the other apdanger of a parliamentary change which pointments he had to make. This may or might leave Austria in single antagonism to may not have been the experience of later Russia. Within the past two mouths the presidents but certain it is that great relief would follow the abolishment of the present has been given in unmistakable form by the plan and the adoption of the sensible, just English people and the English Parliament, and simpler way proposed by Mr. Covert in

> Rev. Dr. Storrs on the Ottoman and the Muscovite.

Rev. Dr. Storrs in the Academy of Music last night delivered the second, and concluding part, of his discourse on "the long "duel between the Ottoman and the Musco-"vite." Taken as a whole, the discourse is certainly the ablest plea that has been delivered for Russia in America, and will bear comparison with the happiest efforts in the same line of Bright and Gladstone in England. As an orator the Doctor never appeared to more advantage than he did last night. The preliminary survey of the duelists which engaged him a week ago was necessmonplace in others, for no elecutionary skill or wealth of imaginations can glorify a table of dates and a list of undisputed events, and the Doctor had to sketch the two empires before he could disclose the spirit which animates them, and which is the real subject of controversy with students and statesmen at present. Last night, however, scope was given for the play of all the orator's faculties and arts, and he certainly made the most of his opportunity. We are not, by any means prepared to accept the conclusion at which he arrived. Indeed. we believe he put more black on the Turk and more white on the Russian than history justifier, but no defect in the structure of the case essens the merit of its presentation. Indeed to be faithful at all to modern history and yet reconcile the Russians to the sympathy of liboral minds, is a task of the first magnitude. To succeed in such a task, as Dr. Storrs undoubtedly did, is to prove the possession of rare accomplishments in thought, fancy and expression. Looking at the effort as it stands complete, it cannot be denied that at least two great points have been established beyond controversy. These are, that while Russia has been progressing rapidly in civilization and material acquisitions, Turkey has lagged in civilization and gone into material decay. It has not, however, been shown that the advances made by Russia are of a kind which make a further accession to her of power in Europe a thing to be what Francis Joseph has at stake, Queen looked upon with complacency by other nations. Nor does it follow that the Turk ought to be given over to destruction. It is impossible to conceal the fact that some of the evils complained of in Turkey have been aggravated by the policy of Russia steadily pursued for more than two centuries. Turkey has been bankrupted by successive wars forced upon treaty has been abandoned. The treaty, as a her by Russia. Her administrators have been whole, is to be considered. There is, there- forced to turn their attention from the arts fore, not the least assurance that any of the of peace by the necessities of national de-

> Turkey within two centuries comes forward, and pointing to her depleted treasury, her uncorrupt pashas demands that she shall make a total surrender of her sceptre. The devastwenty years ago bossomed like the rose are barren to-day, and fair villages are uninhabited. In the North we have had labor riots, Communistic demonstrations, and corruption men's Bureau and flourished upon the profits of shoddy contractors. Wherever war has tivate any harvest but that of death? When did it immediately strengthen any rule but that of violence? We know the effect of our war. Let us before we condemn Turkey rememturies kept on the rack by the Russian, moved by the lust of empire. Nay, for required to send its sons into the field to repel Russian attacks upon the empire. Every the streets of Constantinople soldiers mutilated by Russian bullets and bayonets. Is it ing that some of his provinces are chaotic?

sia. Let us acknowledge all that she has done during the long duel, but let us also have some little regard to the influences which have blighted the career of the people who ples and country begins, into which the Scriptures first set Europe the example of religious tole-As to New Hampshire. The sooner the idea that some Republicans, to spite other Republicans, mean to head o throw New Hampshire to the Democrats, is abandoned, the better. The State has gone Republican again by a reduced majority, but enough. The result is not to be regretted. A success by Republican default in New State has been successed to the Emperor bought of rather than beat off the Invaders. The Hampshire would have inflated the potentiality of folly in the Democracy. Now they over and over again reiterated these sentilknow that they must fight, if they would ments, and as France is certainly not favora- reign, and that is always a good thing to with the Turk alone proposed to carry away. | unity and invincibility. The party elsewhere satisfactions in this New Hampshire matter. Point and Annapolis Appointments. It expected little and is therefore not disapafter all, hit upon the best plan yet suggested ler, for saying "Hayes is a rascal and I am

several other people have apparently thought been tried to some extent and been found to getting to speak frequently in the House.

## RUSSIA.

The Ottoman and the Muscovite Empires.

Rev. Dr. Storrs' Second Lecture Upon the Relations of Turkey and Russia--The Growth and Development of the Russian Empire-What Shall be the Future of Constantinople?

garded the Turk. The embassy was nerely for commercial purposes. The son of the Czar sent snother Embassy upon a similar errandito Seitm I., with the same instructions as to the demeanor they were to hold toward the Turkish ruler. Ivan IV., surnamed, Ivan the Terrible, or Ivan the Crazy, as I think he was nushed by government toward the south, and sought

the Terrible, or Ivan the Crazy, as I think he was, pushed his government toward the south, and sought at the same time to raise his people in the scale of civilization. During the lifetime of Anastasia, his wife, he was a wise and far sighted prince, but after her death his nature seems to have changed, and he became celebrated for his stroctice. But I think it cannot be doubted that they were the act of an insane man. Ho wanted to marry Elizabeth, of Englaud, and surely that was a good proof of insanity. (Applause.) It was intense love for the church of his fathers, the old Greek church, and a hatred of Tartar tyranny and incidentally of Turkish tyranny, and of the Mostem religion as the faith of their oppressors. All these elements are burned into the Muscovite character, and so the Russian puts the cross above the crescent on the dome of every church in every town and hamlet which the Tartar ever invaded. Thus, we have seen what the Russians lost by the Tartar invasion; and now to re-

Russians lost by the Tartar invasion; and now to resume the history, which stretches out after the reign of Ivan III., who regarded himself as the head of the Greek Church after the fall of Constantinople and the death of the last Emperor. He searched out and married Sophia the nices of the last emperor and took the Greek arms—the double headed black cagle—as the arms of Russia, and the ivory throne that was sent with Sophia to Russia, has been used in the coronation of every Emperor or Russia down to the present time. In 1492 the first Russian embassy was sent to the Turkish Sultan, Bajazet I., and the instructions during his reign that in Astikan occurred the first con-

PETER THE GREAT

the Ottoman power over to the Russian dominion. Catharine was not satisfied, but war was declared again,

Catharine was not satisfied, but war was declared again, and in 1730 Ismail was stormed and taken with fearful slaughter. In November, 1736, she died and Alexander I., who succeeded, favored the same policy. The frontier was pushed beyond the Pruth, and Bessarabia became part of the Russian possessions, to be wrested from her again by the peace of farts, in 1856. In 1822 the Balkans were crossed and Advianople captured by the Russians, but with a sadly decimated army. Three times has the plague visited Constantinople. By the treaty of Advianople Greece was declared independent, and \$28,000,000 was paid by the Turk as a war fudemnity. Then, in 1853, came the war of the Crimea, with

by the treaty of Paris and with it Russia seemed to have lost nearly everything that she gained by near y a century of fighting. Nicholas saw the downfall of his civit and military system. It seemed the degradation of Russia, but it was in re dity the beginning of a new and glorious era for her. Nicholas did not survive his system and was succeeded by Alexander, the present emperor. In 1870 the peace of Paris was modified and Russia allowed to reliable that further to the Black Sea, and recreate her

the support of the entire nation. It has had the most salutary effect upon the nation. The land is divided among the people and oue-half is preserved to the peasantry, and cannot be taken away from them.

one side the shattered Ottoman, on the other the vigor-

After the lecture a vote of thanks was moved by Mr.

A. A. Low, and seconded by Rev. Dr. Hale. Mr. Van Sinderen out the question, which was carried with a tremendous "aye," that well attested the manner in

VIOLATION OF THE LAW .- There is a State

Notwithstanding the storm of last evening, the Academy of Music was filled to overflowing with an audience gathered to listen to the second lecture by Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs, upon "The Ottoman and the Mus-covite—Their Long Duel." The audience was even larger than that which greeted him when the first led ture was delivered, on Tuesday evening of last week. The theme of the lecture last evening was the Rusian Empire and its development. Dr. Storrs spoke for two hours and a half, and held the close attention of his audience during the entire time-a thing that very few lecturers would be able to do. A large number of prominent gentlemen—judges, lawyers, clergymen and business men, occupied seats upon the stage. Mr. brary Association, presided, and at a few minutes past eight o'clock introduced the lecturer of the evening, who was received with prolonged applause,

causes. The growth of a nation is slow and gradual, extunding through centuries. It is the dovelopment of numerous interests, and it cannot be otherwise. When we think or England our mind goes back to the early times of her history, to the Roman invasion, to the Saxons and the Danes, to the Norman conquest, to John and Runnymede, where the barons wrested the Magna Charta from him, to the Reformation and the age of Elizabeth, to the Strarts and the Revo. the age of Elizabeth, to the Stuarts and the Revo-lution. We look along down the centuries, and mark the slow and gradual development of the nation. It is the same with France. We think of Cicdo that still remain, and recognize the fact that she is ple that still remain, and recognize the fact that she is ruled by the most competent and progressive statesmen that have ever held the reigns of power. This slow and gradual growth is the law of the nations. But 200 years ago Western Europs scarcely knew of the existence of Russia, and now it finds a gigantic and opulent power upon the eastern border—a country covering 8,500,000 square miles, five times as large as the Roman Empire in its paimiest days, with eighty-five millions of people and an army of millions of soldlers, with 130,000 Cossacks as a mapper to the last. The former has come forward full blown and defiant, taking an aristocratic position among the nadefant, taking an aristocratic position among the na-tions of the continent and forcing herself to be heard in the congress of the nations. It is no wonder that the other and older powers, who have been developing by the slow and gradual progress of canturies, should be jealous of this new comer upon the field of the world. They are jealous of her power and bent on thwarting her plans for growth and aggrandigment. hwarting her plans for growth and aggrandizment. We on this side of the water, having nothing in con-We on this side of the water, having nothing in conficit with Russia, look with a clearer vision upon those contests between the nations. We can see without a Jaundiced eye the growth and development of the rival powers and the consequences of their policy. It has been well said that the voice of contemporaries across the Atlantic will be the voice of history. We are separate from the passions and influences that control them on the other side, and can look with dispassionate judgment upon the things which they can only view from the standard of partisans. We are a younger pation than Russia, and we

They are a people of the Aryan race, while the Turks, you remember, are of Turanian blood. With the Russians, as with all Aryan races, agriculture was the early occupation of the people, and it has had the same influence upon it that it has had ipon all people of the Aryan race. The statement was often been made, and inone could be more or Out of the whole population there are only two and a half-inlilion of Tartars and three million of Finns, a half-inilion of Tartars and three limb and the characteristic the cousins of the Tartars. Seventy millions out of the eighty-five million are Slavonic, and have no taint of Tartar blood. These Slavonians came into ed? Is it clear that because ne has been that early day they were drawn toward the trampled upon by the Power that made a hell of Poland, that crushed the life out of Hungary, that later still carried the torch and the whip into the peaceful villages of the war commenced Bismarck declared explicitly that Germany was the friend of Austria in this contest, and would not consent to have any of her interests impaired.

ed? Is it clear that because ne has been that early day they were drawn toward the trampled upon by the Power that made a hell of Poland, that crushed the life out of Hungary, that later still carried the torch and the whip into the peaceful villages of Kheva, and that is to-day the incarnation of religious bigotry; is it, we say, clear that the late ven at that early day they were drawn toward the trampled upon by the Power that made a hell of Poland, that crushed the life out of Hungary, that later still carried the torch and the whip into the peaceful villages of Kheva, and that is to-day the incarnation of religious bigotry; is it, we say, clear that the late ven at that early day they were drawn toward the city. But now comes in another and a mighty influence that the local proposal control of the peaceful villages of Kheva, and that is to-day the incarnation of religious bigotry; is it, we say, clear that the late ven at that early day they were drawn toward the city. But now comes in another and a mighty influence that the late ven at that early day they were drawn toward the city. But now comes in another and a mighty influence that the late ven at that early day they were drawn toward the city. But now comes in another and a mighty influence that the late ven at that early day they were drawn toward the city. But now comes in another and a mays worshiped the hell of Poland, that crushed the life out that early day they were drawn toward the city. But now comes in another and a mays worshiped the head of the local may be sufficingly. The country was covered to Christianity. She went to Consta ing spell, would not disclose the elements of manhood which shone in his illustrious ancestors. By all means let us do justice to Rus-

> TARTAR INVASION that swept over the country and burled it for 250

REPUBLICANS

learning over Western Europe. Then came the Reformation and that glorious and brilliant awakening of the intellect all over Western Europe, but no thrill of that immense movement was felt in Russia. America had been discovered, and in all probability there were very few in Russia that heard of the event. All this had been lost by the Tartar domination. Observe, too, that certain elements of character had been fostered by that dominion. One of them was an which were given to the ambassadors by the Czar, to maintain their dignity toward the Sultan, and not assume the position of ambassadors of an mforfor power, told the spirit with which the Russian in that day regarded the Turk. The embassy was merely for com-Some Disgusted Ones in the Ninth

Shannonism Denounced—The Alderman of the Fifth Running the Republican Party and Getting All the Patronage-Mayor Howell Indorsed.

Centennial Hall, corner of Flatbush avanue and Bergen street. Mr. J. H. Hull, the President, occupied the chair, and Mr. P. L. Watson officiated as Secretary quarrel over an item in the minutes relating to a relingey, of the Investigating Committee, had reporte The Chair decided that the minu ommittee,
Mr. Rogers said that the association was run too much in the interest of a few men, some of whom were not as good Republicans as he was, and be thought it was about time that state of affairs ceased. Mr. Barrett, who was a member of the Investigating Committee last year, denied the truth of the charge, and said that he for one never acted otherwise than it he interest of the association.

Mr. Rogers said that good Republicans had been

to the Turkish Suitan, Bajazet I., and the instructions during his reign that in Astrikan occurred the first conflict between the Russian and the Turkish arms. The Sultan had sent an army of 69,000 men to protect his laborers in digging a caual in Astrikan, when suddenly the Russian army came upon them and dryce them in headlong defeat. Ivan was contemplating further expeditions against the Turk when be died. After his death the line of Rusle which had relead in puintarby the course that had been pursued, and intimated that Mr. Barrett was one of the parties who were led by certain men in the organization.

Mr. Barrett steatily denied that he was any such man; he did not seek place and could not be led by The Chairman decided that all this discussion was out of order, as the names referred to had been favorably reported upon at the last meeting. The subject death the line of Ruric, which had reigned in Juliter-rupted succession from the farly times, came to an end, and for a time there was great confusion in the empire. A new Czar was elected, and it argues well, think, for the wisdom of the Russian character that they chose the son of a minister, the election falling upon Nicholas Romanoff, who was elected on the 10th of July, 1613 (O. s.). He was succeeded by Alexis, his son, and then, after a time, was then dropped.

The Treasurer reported a balance on hand of \$1 and presented bills aggregating \$25.

The Investigating Committee reported in favor of the admission as member of the Association of Henry Miller.
Mr. Downey (aururised)—Is that the stable man?
Air. Downey (aururised)—Is that the stable man?
and how long has he been a Republican?
Mr. Rogers said that Miller was a Democrat.
Mr. Downey thought that the Investigating Committee should be abolished and that the doors should be open to all—Ropublicans and Democrats. He moved that the section of the bylaws providing for such a Committee be repealed.
The Charman ruled him out of order. history. It was then that the European history of Russian began. Ho was a man that could only have been bin logal. He was a man that could only have over produced by the history and the country that lay be-hind him. Coarse, brutal, far sighted, a stateman of transcendent ability and a soldier of no mean powers, his history reads like a romance from out the "Arabian Nights." You are all familiar with its general outlines. He built St. Petersburg in the midst of a marsh, that he might have, as he said, a window where he could SHANNONISM DENOUNCED.

DRIVEN FROM THE ASSOCIATION

he might have, as he said, a window where he could look out over the world, and fortified Cronstadt that he might protect St. Petersburg. He imaginated and partly completed that wonderful system of canals that intersect the interior of Russia. His genius was immease; he was halt savage, wholly brutal, and yet wholly divine in his conception of what his people and upon the policy of the empire that has never been effaced. His was a most gigantic and most successful effort to lift an empire, and to make power of the other work of time. In 1693, a European congress was called, and then for the first time the Turks and the Russians met in diplomatic relations before Europe. The Embassadors of the Suitan hustapa II sind of Peter the Great sat in the congress which was deliberating about the affairs of Europe. Peter would concede nothing, and continued to push his conquests southward toward the Black Sea. He had set his root upon the Black Ses. In 1710 the Sultan declared war against him, and the result was disastrons and in 1725 Peter died. The lecturer then passed in rapid review the successive ware between the Russian Mr. Rogers favored Mr. Downey's idea that the Association should be open to Democrats and Republi-cans. "Why," exclaimed Mr. R., "Shannon runs the ward Republican Association; and I understand the Navy Yard gates will be thrown open before the next election, so that the Yard can be filled by his friends. What's the use of Republicans voting it Shannon's going to run the Republican party of Brooklyn, the third city of the Union?"

Ex-Judge Cook moved to receive the report of the Committee Committee, Mr. Downey moved to amend, that Alderman Murtha be made a member! [Laughter.] The Chair rebuked the geotteman for making a mo-tion which he knew was out of order. The report was then received and ex-Judge Cook noved that it be adopted. Carried. moved that it be adopted. Carried.
Another quarrel acose, over a proposition to hold the next meeting of the Association at a place other than Centennial Hall, which is in the Twenty-second Ward. Some one charged that they were meeting in Centennial Hall to please a few Republicans in the Association who lived in the lower part of the Ninth Ward. Then a number of the members began to question each other's Republicanism. other's Republicanism.
Mr. Gregory charged that Mr. Rogers was at heart a EX-MAYOR HOWELL INDORSED. Mr. Rogers, an irascible old gentleman, retorted by saying that he considered John F. Henry better off by not having been elected. "In case he was elected," said Mr Rogers, "just think of the position he would

who is a credit to the city—Mr. James Howell—and I believe thore were hundreds and hundreds and hundreds of Republicaus was voted for him."

The Chair—Did Mr. Rogers vote for him.

Mr. Rogers—I did not The Chair—Did air, Rogers vote for him, Mr. Rogers—I did not.

Then Dan Downey and the Chairman got into a quabble, during which Dan severely criticized the chairman's conduct. The latter told bim that he did not want any of his impertunence, and he wouldn't layout. Dan's reply was that the Chair was no gentleman in his activities. man in his estimation.

By this time Mr. Rozers appears to have been thoroughly disgusted with the manner in which the Asso-clation was run, and moved to have his own name A voice-It ought to have been struck off five years

be in! But we have got an honorable man for Mayor

ago.
Mr. Rogers retorted—"Oh, well, you and your family have been well taken care of," (Laughter.)
The motion was carried. RESIGNING IN DISGUST. The Republican party would not be losing one of its members when they lost Ropers. [Laughter.] Mr. Rogers wanted to withdraw his resignation and are anyway?" he exclaimed In a contemptuous way.
"You will find out before you get through," replied the Chair. into a chair near the door.
"You have naked," explained the Chair, "that your name be stricken from the roll, and that motion was

as superfluous."

"Well, then," said Rogers, with the air of a man who had made up his mind to DO SOMITHING DESPERATE, "it is a great pleasure for me to be away from your company, sin and out of this Association. Now, I do resign."

On motion of ex-Judge Cook, the previous question was ordered, and the Chair was about to put the question on the amendment when he was interrupted by Mr. Downey. Some sharp words cusued, and the Chair ordered Dan to take his seat, telling him that he cuth to know more about parliamentary usages than do not understand it, and when it is wanted it will come, and thus far the Council of Ministers seems to work very well. There are 14,000 miles of railroad and 60,000 miles of telegraph in the empire. Improved implements of husbandry are everywanter used; the manufacturing interests are largely devoluped, while the press, although under a mild ceasorship, has increased wonderfully in power. Compare the results which have obtained by the accession to power of the Ottomau and the Muscovite. Compare the rule of two and a half milions Turks over twelve millions of Christians, and the nes they have made of their power, and the use that has been made by Russia in her control of four hundred and eighty-five millions. On one hand the degradation and oppression of a subject people, and on the other a wast nation lifted from barbarism and set well on toward the highest civilization of the world. If, as was stated by the Eagle the mentary usages than the Chair did.
The amendment was then lost and the original mo-The meeting then adjourned unid great disorder.

A regular meeting of the Third Ward Reoublicans was held, last evening, at Syea Hull, corner Mr. William De Lacey was in the chair and Mr. H.

Wilson and Charles Mentzel, as tuey are all Democrats. Larkin, the Chair was authorized to appoint a Committee of Ways and Means to pay off the debt of the hess for mouse, representative in the Brard of Aldermen in remains to advance his personal interest at the sacrifice of Republican principles, and that we condemn the action of the President of the Board that leaves our ward unrepresented on all of the traportant Committees.

The meeting then adjourned.

To the Editor of the Brooklyn Eagle :

There is no difference of opinion, I believe

passengers live the lower the rents and consequently the higher fare to get there; this would build up the intermediate points. The furnishing direct transit to every point cannot be accomplished, and never will be; the line must run in some such way as I suggest, and in time at every prominent depot, cab stands or omnibuses would be established taking passengers for a low fare on the arrival of trains to points on either a low fare on the arrival of trains to points on either side. This is done in London and will be done here side. This is done in London and will be done here when the adfantage of such an arrangement is understood. Our present quick transit scheme on Atlantic avenue is a failure—it does not and will not accommodate any other population excepting that just on its own line, none on the north side of Fulton street, (of course I am in this not considering the Rockaway Summer travel,) and even if extended to the ferry by surface or underground means, the time will soon come when no such road will be permitted through the streets of the city, and so why not "take the bull by the horns" at once and see if we cannot undertake now what must be undertaken eventually if Brooklyn calculates to hold her own? Properly owners, your very existence as such depends upon quick and decided action in this matter. Your real estate is diminishing in value every day, soon it will not yield sufficient to pay your taxes, and then where will you be? We must have the means of distributing our population quickly to their homes. Are there not men in

We must have the means of distributing our poption quickly to their homes. Are there not men Brooklyn with energy and enterprise to start the trolling. A meeting of the tenants of Trinity Church property was held last evening in New York, to take measures for the reduction of rents. It was stated by Mr. George Chapman that the present rents paid to when gold was worth 250 in currency. Trinity corporation pays no taxes; and yet the rate is more than even per cent, of the assessed value, while the taxes, water rates, cic. fall upon the tenants. The latter are willing to accept leases at five per cent. yearly on the seesed value of the ground, build their houses, and then, if necessary, pay a higher rent as the property increases in value. A committee of five was appointed to confer with the vestry of the church, and report at

some future meeting, to be called by the Chair.

Several insurgent chiefs with their men

A Peace Congress will assemble at Berlin, The Prohibitory liquor bill was defeated Ward Association. yesterday in the Massachusetts House by a vote of 118

mass meeting to protest against any terms but indoendence, and 200 men have left armed for the island. Collector Arthur, of New York, has been eriously ill and confined to his home for the past four George W. Halford, a Democrat, was elect-A regular meeting of the Republican Assoed Mayor of Orange, N. J., yesterday by 253 majority istion of the Ninth Ward was held last evening at over his Republican opponent. Only one Republican Councilman and one School Commissioner were elected. Another meeting of publishers was held esterday in the New York Post Office for further dission of a bill recently introduced in Congress, re-

ating to second class mail matter. Walter, Donaldson & Co., coal dealers of Boston, New York and Philadelphia, failed yesterday. Their liabilities are \$157,563,74. Nominal assets, \$48,-The argument in the Anderson case was concluded before the Supreme Court in New Orleans esterday, and decision will be rendered on the 18th

Governor Prescott (Rep.) has been re-elected Governor of New Hampshire by from 1,500 to 2,000 majority. The new Legislature will be Republican. The Council is also Republican. The Republicans have carried seven Senatorial districts.

A man and his wife were sent yesterday by the New York Court of General Sessions to the Pentituitary, for the respective terms of three and six months, for compelling their children to beg in the streets.

Hon. Charles L. Wilson, for many years editor and proprietor of the Chicago Evening Jour. Governor Prescott (Rep.) has been re-elect-

editor and proprietor of the Chicago Evening Journat, died at San Actonic, Texas, on the 9th inst-He had gone to Texas to try and restore his shat-Dr. Willard Parker delivered an address upon "The Hereditary Influence of Alcohol," before he National Temperance Society in New York, this afternoon, Mr. William E. Dodge presided. The meeting was held in the lecture room of Association Hail Fourth avenue and Twenty-flird street.

Senator Morrissey has had a relapse, and his condition is worse than it has been at any time since he left New York. The relapse was occasioned by cold, caught several days ago. His disease is ropsy, and the heart and kidneys are affected. The physicians consider him in a very critical con-The hearing in the Vanderbilt will contest

was resumed yesterday, before the Surrogate, in New York, Several witnesses testified. The testimony of one witness as to Commodore Vanderbit's belief it clairvoyants, and his faith in their ability to cure dis-

property. The woman stole jewelry valued at from 3,000 to \$4,000 and \$600 in money. Chief Hickey, of Chicago, recently arrested a man in that city who had pawn tickets for some of Mr. Rignold's property. He had been living with the woman. Mr. Rignold yeserdsy received all that was recovered.

Hazing has been revived at Portsmouth College, N. H. On Monday night some of the Sophomores latraded upon Freshmon. At two o'clock in the morning the Freshmen broke into the room of a Sophomore and Senior, two brothers, and ernelly, but them with bottles. They were much disfigured. Two of the Freshmen have been arrested for assault with intent to kill, and are in custody. A deaf and dumb boy, aged nine years, who

has always resided in the vicinity of Long Branch, died

on Friday last, and a few minutes before he died he say a word. He stated that this Summer there would dead. The people are greatly slarmed at the prediction, and fear a tidal wave, others a pestilence, such as serious apprehensions regarding a tidal wave are felt, and it is confidently expected during the week. Yeserday a perfect gale was blowing there. The recent storm in Wyoming and Nebraska, which covered the country for a distance of 550 miles, was the severest since the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad. Numerous persons per-Fort Russel and Chevenne, a distance of three miles oue dead, and the other three hadly frozen. It is probable that they will all lose their feet. Three ranchman carried. I regard the motion to accept the resignation will be found. One ranchman lost 10,000 sheep. The snow formed immense drifts wherever opportuni-

> Richard Shaw, a dissipated young man we nty-two years of age, the son of a wealthy widow ady, residing in New York, attempted to blow his brains out in a house of til fame in New York, about dissination. He was arraigned vesterday before Juswith several of his friends on their promise to keep more or less in a state of intoxication for the past four

mother was out of the city at the time of his attempted i Madame Rallings, a fashionable Broadway modiste, who was a passenger in the steamship Adri-

tions that her trunks contained only her own wearing apparel and four bonnets. The Custom House inspecsake, and cortified that her statements were correct. Sixty-eight dollars, gold, was paid as duties. The by detectives of Special Agent Brackett's office, who FRW some suspicious circumstances about the examinasands of dollars' worth of new clothing for women. fans were among the articles, and twenty-four bonnets were stowed away in the bottoms. The goods were York by rail the day after they have been opened in Virginia or Maryland are in good condition, but that does not arrive until the second day after they have taste. Many dealers are accustomed to put saisratus into these defective oysters in order to correct their New York, and says that a daily inspection should be made. The Board of Health officials claim that owing to a lack of funds they have been unable to employ a suitable force of inspectors to properly perform the work of inspecting meats and oysters. The Boston Board of Health has asked that measures be taken by the New York Board to prevent the bringing of un-

Josephine E. Douglass, a daughter of William M. Tweed, sued the Knickerbocker Life lusurto issue to herself and her sister a policy of insurance on the life of their father, equal to eight-teuths of the to have been forfeited. The first was an endowment policy for \$10,000, and was issued in April, 1868, the and they paid nine premiums, aggregating \$9,000. When they demanded a paid up policy the Company ed the policy by his voyage to Vigo, Spain, after his flight from Ludiow street Jail. The plaintiff's counsel Tweet was only a forfeiture of a condition subsequent. also that by the terms of the policy, as more than three premiums had been paid, the plaintiff and her sister

concluded yesterday before Judgo Van Brunt. The marriage was declared annulled on the ground of fraud, and Lopez was sent to prison on the charge of perjury in denying a statement of the companient of the compa performed. He denied, point by point, allegations made against him, and, despite the admission of his counsel that his associates immediately before and after his marriage were very bad, he denied the fact Judge Van Brunt cross examined the witness, counsel for the plaintiff waiving the privilege, and put th question regarding his statement of the consumina tion of the marriage. Lopez denied that the two ha lived together as husband and wife. Lopez was asked if he did not so swear in his affidavit in answer in the case. He admitted that he did, but said that he had trusted entirely to his lawyer, and had sworn to whatever was told him. Judge Van Brunt said that the custom of parties making affidavits to statements which they know to be false would cease in his Court from this time out, and he said he would commit the defen dant for perjury. His counsel attempted to show why the papers had been made out as they were, but the Judge stopped him and said he could have the opportunity to show that before twelve mon when he was indicted by the Grand Jury. Perjury had been committed point blank and he would not let it pass. The Judge before rendering his decision commonded the consideration which the defendant's attorney had shown in examining Miss Morison, and then proceeded to the law in the case. Ho said the defendant had undoubtedly sworn to one falso fact in his affidavit, and on this account he would entirely reject the testimony of Lopez. The testimony of the plaintiff, he said, was scarcely entitled to more credence, because of her weak mindedness. She had undoubtedly sworn to what she knew was false. If one of the parties entered into a contract with no in-tention of consummating it, it was a fraud. Lopez

had told several persons that he married Miss Morison

only to extort money from her father "to make a

stake." If he did not intend to fulfill the marital rala-

tions the marriage was a fraud and void. This was

proven beyond all question, and the plaintid was on-titled to the judgment she domands. Lopes in default

of \$1,000 was committed to await the action of the

Grand Jury.

SANITARY

A Special Meeting of the Board of Health.

Cuban refugees at Key West have held a The Position of the Odorless Company and

the Scavengers Considered-What was Said on Both Sides. A special meeting of the Board of Health

was held at the Health Office, yesterday afternoon, to consider the charges made by the scavengers against the Otoriess Excavating Company. There were present Coms. Crane and Fisher and the Secretary, Henry A. LaFetra, Paq. Messes. Really and Peterson represented the scavengers, and the Odorless Compan

ingers, and the Outcome counsel present. •

The Board of Realth recently gave the contract to The Board of Health recently give the contract to the Odorless Company to remove all the night soil from Brooklyn, and gave them the right to confect the game, provided they did not charge more than twelve cents per cubic foot. It was intended, when the contract was originally drawn up, that the Odoriess Company should have the exclusive right to remove and collect night so I attwelve cints per cubic foot; but, on the opinion given by Corporation Comesol DeWitt, the contract was made so that the Company should have the exclusive right to remove, but not to collect. For this privilege the Company paid the city \$5.500.

The terms of the contract were that the material should be removed in the destine, and in an oforless

permits to excavate, now were compelled to grant them as there seemed to be no reason why the scavonger as there seemed to be no reason why the scarongers could not do the work as well and as cheap as the Odorless Company. The permits were given, but the Odorless Company, when the scavengers brought the material to the dock refused to receive it on their boats unless the scavengers paid them \$2.50 per tank, which contains seventy cubic feet. The scavengers refused to do this, claiming that the Odorless Company were compelled to remove the material, but offered to pay them fifty cents per load, and that they think is reasonable chough. As the Odorless Company refused to receive the loads from the scavengers, the scavengers got a boat of their own and removed the material that they collected, and in doing so they claim that they removed over one thousand loads more than the Odorless Company.

Counselor Reilly said to the Board at the meeting yesterday that the scavengers had nothing to say except that they would carry on the work as they are now doing it, and they claim that if the contractor will not remove the material for a fair price do the work as well and as cheap as the

The counsel for the Odorless Company said that heretofore it cost the city \$22,750 to remove the night soil, whereas, now, the Odorless Company pays the city clarroyatte, and his faith in their ability to cure diseases through the medium of a lock of the patient's
hair, was excluded. The case was continued to-day.

Aid is asked for the sufferers by the fire at
the Hot Springs, Ark. The distress is very great, and
the victims, with few exceptions, have lost everything.
Many families are reduced from comparative affuence
to absolute want, with no prospect of improvement;
they are unable to earn a support there or to get away
without aid.

Mr. George Rignold, the actor, who was
robbed on the 10th of June last, by a chambermaid of
the New York Hotel, has recovered some of his stolen. to remove t that was removed,

Counselor Reilly said that was all bosh. Last year

there were 304,000 cubic feet of and removed, and that at four cents per foot would be \$12,000, and the counselor thought that the public should have the benefit of the extra \$4,500.

Commissioner Fisher said the contract was very poorly drawn and had brought about great complications. He bettered that no contract should be made which would prevent compelition, and he thought that if the search per conflicted chapter than the Odoriess Company, the citizens ought to get the banear of it.
After some further discussion the meeting adjourned. The matter will be further considered.

The "Religious Mission of the frish People"-Lecture by an Eloquent Pre-

Last evening Rev. J. L. Spaulding, D. D., Bishop of Peoria, delivered a lecture before a lirge aunot be enough in abitants in Long Branch to bury the | mont, near Park avenue, on the "Religious Mission of the frish People." Bishop Spaulding spoke substan valual or a nation as the religion with belongs to him or them. If you will observe for a moment, you will perceive but comparatively few nations that have great works to perform, and but few individuals who stand nt as leaders in the great army of progress, or have had what is catted

A MISSION.

and after you have counted mem, the others might be left out of cristines. Take the Greeks and see how they led the army in art, culture, architecture and philosophy, for they had a mission which was immortal. Take away the history of the Greek mind and the

REPOSES ON RELIGION. come exises. They were called upon to give up liberty, smowledge and all that makes life dear if alony still adhered to that faith. Does not that argue a deep religious faith? What is the test of a man's faith? It is easy to speak of devotion, but to give up life honor, friends, and to consider everything of no value beside the supersoundant love of God, is not that religion? I apply the same test to nations. It is easy to have a religion that lives with the current of the world's afeligion that lives with the current of this world's af-airs, and which brings honor, but to still cling to the

cross in the midst of persecution and trial that is real religion, and that is THE HISTORY OF THE IRISH PROFILE.

I do not intend to mention any special cases of martyrdom, innumerable though they were, for we forget them when recalling the martyrdom of the whole nation. A people so true as that has been to worthy of having a special mission, and I find that God hat given it one. When in the Sixteenth Century those nations broke away from the church, you find that more than any other the English people separated themselves from the Catholic Church. Not in doctrins, yet as a matter of fact, English separated hereif more completely from the church than any other far yet as a matter of fact, England separated herself more completely from the church than any other in Europe. England, of all the important nations, because the most thoroughly Protestant, so that for more than two hundred years no man appearing the English language could defend the Catholic Church. Now look what was to be the mission of that people. She was to people a great continent, an it seemed as though the English tongue and the English people were to carry Protestantiem throughout the world. What was there to counterset this baneful influence? It was the people of which I have spoken, downtrodden and almost forgotton. They were to fall throughout the world. Look, my friends, at the vitality of the Catholic Church. Though she is two thousand years old, yet is their nothing more active, and nothing that exercises a greater influence on the mind. of the civilized world than this Catholic lattic. Lastic here was this nation to freland with a considerable degree of civilization. They are an older and a puror poople than the Angle Baxon, and although one of the older nations, yet they are the youngest—trey are full of hope, futth and vigor. Do you know the most fatal decree.

OF MODERN NATIONS? OF MODERN NATIONS?

It is doubt of God and the soul. The Irish have the least of it of any nation, and that gives them hope—it gives them life and makes them active. A hundred years ago the Catholic church hardly existed in the United States. There was a small colony in Maryland, but they were feeble and cold. Now look to-day and see how the church has revived. Take it as it is in Irishnd, where the land its covered with churches and select, and a thousand evidences of the love of the Tuat there is any CATHOLIC CHURCH IN ENGLAND TO-DAY

OATHOLIC CHURCH IN ENGLAND TO-DAY
we owe it to the Irish people. Then take the United
States. From the Atiantic to the Pacific the Catholic
Church, like an army, has taken possession of it. They
are united, devoted and willing to make any sacrifices
for their religion. With our devotion, our union and
our organization the Catholic church is bound to become the great church of this country. It will last as
long as civilization lasts. When this continent is fully
peopled how numberless will be the Catholics and what
will its mission not be? Now, to whom do we owe
this Catholic church in America? We owe is to

The congregation shortly afterward BUSINESS NOTICES. NOW READY, THE STRANGE AND EXCITING STOR'T OF NORAH. THE IRISH CHARITY SCHOLAL:

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