A NEW HOME FOR THE HIPPOPOTAMI.

CALIPH AND MISS MURPHY TAKE POSSESSION OF THEIR BIG TANK AND ENJOY THE CHANGE.

A great crowd gathered around the lion house at the menagerie in Central Park the other morning. Early visitors hurried up to swell the throng, with the vague notion that something was going to happen to Crowley or Kitty, who are usually at the bottom of most of the excitement about the menagerie. But in this instance the commotion all related to the hippopotami, Caliph and Miss Murphy, the most recent acquisitions to Director Conklin's zoological collection. A temporary passageway had been constructed from their cage in the lion house to their new quarters in the stone tank in the open air, about 100 feet from the building. The full force of keepers, armed with forks and clubs, guarded the passageway and a platoon of park policemen kept back the curious crowd.

When the cage of the big beasts in the lion house was opened neither of them showed a disposition to inspect the passage. Caliph, who weighs more than two tons, lay with his back to the entrance and could not be prevailed on to turn about. The curiosity of his female companion was at last excited, and taking advantage of an opening she started down the passage cautiously to find where it led to. Caliph grunted reproachfully at being deserted and finding at last that his companion did not return, yielded to the proddings of the keepers and went in search of her.

He was more cautious than Miss Murphy, being conscious of his own great weight, and before trusting himself on a piece of planking he would test its strength and then carefully creep upon it, ready at a moment's warning to retreat. In this manner his progress was but a few feet a minute, and as the passage was fully 100 feet long, his journey was a slow one; but once started he could not turn around to get back and the keepers urged him from behind and prevented him from coming to a stand. The female meanwhile had pushed her way along to the tank and when she saw the full expanse of water plunged into it with a loud snort of pleasure.

When at last Caliph reached the end of the passage and saw Miss Murphy sporting in the water, all his hesitation vanished and his great body rolled down the stone platform into the water. They soon became quite at home in the basin.

The hippopotami will be kept in this open air tank until cold weather sets in. At night, when the air is chilly, they will sleep in the water, which will answer all the purposes of a feather mattress to them. Over the platform a tent has been raised to protect them from the rays of the sun and a quantity of freshly cut grass from the park is supplied them. Both animals are quiet and good-natured. The basin, Dr. Conklin says, is the most complete equipment for these animals in this country and only one or two of the European menageries have similar accommodations.

FRESH-AIR CHILDREN AT HADLYME.

A BEAUTIFUL SUMMER HOME TO WHICH THE OLDER BOYS AND GIRLS ARE INVITED.

Some six years ago a lady of this city expressed the wish that she were able to hire a country cottage for the summer, where an outing of a few weeks could be given the children of the school of which she was the principal. A wealthy friend in Connecticut, being made aware of this, at once proferred the full privileges of a villa at Hadlyme, Conn., and thither each summer, by the aid of the Fresh-Air Fund, have proceeded at intervals of two weeks, parties from the Eighteenth Ward school of this city. The cottage, with its surrounding thirty-five acres of fields and woodland, is situated on the crest of a hill, and overlooks a great stretch of picturesque farm houses and meadows. Close by lies the little village of of Hadlyme, a typical New-England town, with grassy streets, wide-spreading elms, and a noticable predominance of large, roomy white houses with green blinds. The whole thirty-five acres are used as a pleasure ground, affording excellent facilities for baseball, tennis and croquet. The house accommodates from fifteen to twenty persons, and the entire expense is born by the principal and two intimate friends.

The work is in nowise considered that of an institution, as the young people are all invited by special invitation. There are no doctors' examinations, the most nutritive and palatable diet possible is supplied, and everybody feels perfectly at home. Only the older girls and boys are generally received at Hadlyme, those who work in shops, etc., and thus spend their vacation; although a few of the younger children, who need home treatment and especial care, are often taken with the parties. The excursion of Thursday will be succeeded by another to the same place, about the middle of July.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Previously acknowledged	$13,806 42
In memory J. S. B., Morristown, N. J.	25 00
H. P. M.	5 00
Helena, Montana	3 00
Walter J. Heimann	2 00
Percy S. Brown, Plainfield, N. J.	2 00
T. F. M.	5 00
Sunday-school of Second Universalist Church, Harlem	10 32
James Lewnsbury	50 00
L. N. N.	20 00
Collection at Congregational Sunday-school, Riverhead, N. Y.	25 23
On the Ferryboat, July 2	2 00
May's gift to the Fresh-Air Fund	10 00
Thirty-fourth Street Reformed Sunday-school	22 00
Fair held by the pupils of the Misses Richey's school, Bay Ridge	378 31
Ethel De Bost	10 00
Fair held by "The King's Daughters," Slingerlands	80 25
Sunday-school, West Torrington, Conn.	6 00
Edith, Richard and Clara, New-London, Conn.	20 00
Walter Naumberg	5 00
Harry and William Colin and Florence Wyckoff	5 00
George W. Naumberg	5 00
Dorothy's Fourth of July torpedo fund	1 00
Earnings of little girls in Sunday-school class, Westerly, R. I.	3 00
M. A. Yates, Canajoharie, N. Y.	10 00
Florence, Alice and May	30 00
Bessie, East Orange, N. J.	5 00
Ethel Eames, Long Branch	3 00
Congregational Sunday-school, Westfield, N. J.	33 01
A. C. B.	5 00
Miss A. Pierrepont, per B. C. A. S.	20 00
Infant class, Church of the Pilgrims, per B. C. A. S.	10 00
E. G. H.	5 00
The Bessie Platt Fund	17 97
Fair held at Freehold, N. J., by Agnes and Bessie Vredenburgh, May Parker, Helen Mount, Annie Crater, Addie Murphy, Maud Horner and Louise Brokaw	86 00
L. N. Fewning	5 00
Helen Granberry	1 00
W. Preston Granberry	1 00
Alice Granberry	1 00
E. Carlton Granberry	1 00
E. Thurman Granberry	1 00
Richard and Virginia, Southport, Conn.	15 00
Constance and Wheelock	2 00
E. M. N.	5 00
The S. L. A. C. K. Society	1 50
A. R. C.	10 00
Cash	2 00
Fair held by Katherine E. B. Potter, Susie Osborn and Beulah Griswold, Whitehall, N. Y.	23 40
Colin MacDonald (special)	25 00
"J. H. Edwards"	5 00
Little Heart-Cheerers' Band—Anna Brewster, Mabel and Flossie Brokaw, Christine Houston, Alice Williams and Charlotte Wilkinson; Newberry	3 00
S. A. Dow, Haverhill, Mass.	5 00
Little Girls' Sewing Society of the Presbyterian Church, Arlington, N. J.	2 00
Bettie P., Brick Church, N. J.	50
F. A. F.	1 50
"Bessie," Morristown	50 00
Fines for non-attendance at a ladies' reading class, Brooklyn	3 00
Cash	2 00
G. C.	3 00
Check	10 00
S. E. W.	10 00
Mrs. M. S. Musill	100 00
Cash	50
S. V. Coal Co.	2 25
Three friends	10 00
"I. H. N."	25 00
A thank offering	5 00
A friend	2 00
E. N. B.	15 00
A. B. C.	5 00
Homer N. Lockwood	5 00
Total July 7, 1888	$15,086 19

WANTS OTHERS TO HAVE A GOOD TIME.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: We send you twenty-three dollars and forty cents, made at a fair held by three little girls at Whitehall, New-York, for the benefit of the Fresh Air Fund, and hope that it will send some little girls up here on Lake Champlain, where it is nice and cool. Yours truly.

KATHERINE E. B. POTTER.
SUSIE OSBORNE.
BEULAH GRISWOLD.

Whitehall, N. Y., July 4, 1888.

EARNINGS OF A LITTLE BOY.

Dear Mr. Editor: Since Easter I have been saving the money I earned for the Fresh Air Fund, and now I send you two dollars. I hope it will help some poor little boy to have as good a time in the country as I have been having. PERCY S. BROWNE.

Plainfield, N. J., July 2, 1888.

IN MEMORY OF LITTLE BESSIE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: One year ago to-day we buried our oldest little girl, death being caused by the excessive heat of this time. She had a little money in the savings bank, the interest on which please find enclosed, with the hope that it may help take some other little child out of the heat of the city, and save its life for future usefulness. Please credit the money, $17 97, to the "Bessie Platt Fund." Yours etc.,

JAMES B. PLATT.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., July 3, 1888.

"FOR THE POOREST!"

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir, I enclose a check for $378 31, the amount of proceeds of a fair in aid of the Fresh Air Fund, held by the pupils of the Misses Richey's School. It is our desire that the money may be devoted to the poorest and most forlorn little waifs to be found. Respectfully yours, FANNY L. RICHEY.

Maywood, Bay Ridge, L. I., June 30, 1888.

A LAWN FAIR BY LITTLE GIRLS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: On Friday last the little "King's Daughters" of Slingerlands held a lawn fair on the grounds of their president, Miss Florence Sprong, for the purpose of raising money for The Tribune Fresh Air Fund. A large company were present and the sales of fancy articles and the refreshment tables reached the handsome sum of $80 25. The following named misses managed the booths and tables: Florence Sprong, Bessie Sprong, Emma Slingerland, Louise Boutelle, Bessie Rally and Addie Slingerland. The money is forwarded herewith and will, we trust, give as much pleasure to the children for whose benefit it is given as raising it has to the little ones who planned and carried this enterprise to a successful ending.

"I. H. N."

Slingerlands, N. Y., July 1, 1888.

A SUMMER STROLL IN THE CITY.

BITS OF CHAT ON VARIOUS TOPICS WITH MEN MET HERE AND THERE IN TOWN.

As the summer heat beats down on the brick and stone and mortar, New-York becomes as deserted as a country village. It is not that everyone leaves New-York, because by far the greater portion of the millions remain here, but simply because those who usually have leisure to walk and promenade and shop and ride and appear on the thoroughfares and boulevards in the hours when the millions are toiling have gone away for the summer. Except at morning or at night when the workers are going or coming from their daily tasks the streets look deserted as compared with their busy appearance in spring or fall. Saturday half holidays have somewhat changed this rule and at midday on Saturday and for some hours thereafter there are busy scenes. The Tribune Stroller in his Saturday walk noted the contented air on the faces of the young men and women who are released from toil for half a day by this holiday, as they went homeward or a short time afterward were to be seen in their "Sunday-go-to-meeting clothes" on their way to steamboat landings or railroad stations to take an "outing." The working men and women of New-York have many things for which to be thankful, and the Saturday half holiday is one of them.

The Stroller ran across J. S. Smith, who has made a study for several years of labor problems, and at one time had charge of a labor bureau in one of the Western States. Said he: "The tendency of legislation for twenty years, wherever the Republican party has been in power, has been in favor of labor. You cannot say as much for the Democracy, which has for sixty years been the defender and advocate of cheap labor schemes of every description, including human slavery. Under the Republican party most of the Northern States have taken advanced steps in the matter of child labor, hours of work, prison labor systems, imprisonment for debt, exemptions from attachment and kindred labor problems. In every instance where the Republican party has taken hold of these subjects—and they have done so in most of the Middle and Eastern States—the result has been of benefit to the working people. The Democratic party holds itself up demagogically as the friend of the workingman, but has been his enemy in every case where it has had the power to legislate. On the other hand the intelligence of the Republican party has been concentrated to give the cause of labor the advantages of legislative action."

An interesting Connecticut man who is met in the Murray Hill Hotel is John H. Hall, of Hartford, who has recently taken the place of General W. B. Franklin as superintendent of Colt's factory for the manufacture of firearms. Mr. Hall is perhaps forty years old, a medium-sized man, stoutly built, with light complexion and sandy mustache. He tells me that he is in the city to see his son off for Europe. The manufacture of firearms in this country received such an impetus by the Civil War that enormous factories were constructed, which, now that peace reigns, are devoted largely to the manufacture of other mechanisms, although Europe buys a great many firearms here.

Captain Obed Wheeler, who is met in the Grand Central Station, is up to his eyes in politics by reason of his being the New-York member of the committee to inform Messrs. Harrison and Morton of the nominations. He says: "This year's committee of notification has had such a jolly social time that we have resolved to keep up a social organization. At our last meeting we resolved to adjourn to meet on call of the chairman to attend the inauguration ceremonies by which Harrison and Morton will be installed at Washington. We are going to take our wives and attend the inauguration ball. What if Cleveland is elected? Well, there is no 'what' about it. He will not be elected."

With Captain Wheeler is J. N. Huston, who has been chairman of the Indiana Republican Committee and is now a member of the State Executive Committee. In talking about his State he says: "While I have no positive knowledge on the subject, I think the report that the Democrats intend to establish a National headquarters in Indiana with Gorman at its head is true. Their present State organization is weak. The gentlemen in command of it are not experienced politicians and their forces in the State are not well organized. I should think it likely that the National Committee of their party would be obliged to move into the State to help them out. General Harrison will carry the State. It has only been carried for the Democrats when Hendricks was alive and on the ticket. There is no other Hendricks to dispute the State with us.

The figure of Albert Bierstadt, the artist, is discovered as he is passing into the Union League Club. Mr. Bierstadt is getting ready to start for the Pacific Coast in search of new topics for his brush. He intends to go up the coast to Alaska, and take in the wonderful scenery said to exist on the steamship route to the Territory.

EJECTMENT SUITS BY A RAILROAD.

Topeka, Kan., July 8.—Suit was begun yesterday in the Supreme Court, to eject about 200 settlers in Allen County, who have occupied their farms for the last twelve or fifteen years. The suit is brought by the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, and by speculators who have recently bought the lands from the railroad company. The controversy relates to about 30,000 acres. The railroad company claims that the lands were granted it by Congress in 1862. The settlers say the description does not cover the lands in controversy.

EDWIN COWLES SERIOUSLY ILL.

Lockport, N. Y., July 8 (Special).—Edwin Cowles, the Editor of "The Cleveland Leader," was seized with a serious hemorrhage of the lungs in this city this morning. Mr. Cowles has just arrived from Europe, where he left his wife. He arrived on Friday, and was visiting his son, Alfred Cowles, who is at the head of the Cowles Electric Smelting and Aluminium Works, here. He was in England in the interest of the company when ordered to return immediately by his physicians there. As soon as he is strong enough he will go to the Rocky Mountains for the benefit of his health.

SWARTHMORE COLLEGE TO BE FREE.

Philadelphia, July 8 (Special).—President Magill, of Swarthmore College, believes that it will soon be possible to admit students to that school gratuitously. Nearly $40,000 have been contributed as an endowment fund, and the college has $160,000 which it may use as it pleases, either in enlarging the buildings or adding to the existing courses of education. The only other free college in the State is Lehigh University, established by Judge Asa Packer.

PAYING OFF A CHURCH DEBT.

Ft. Plain, N. Y., July 8 (Special).—At the dedication of the new Reformed Church here to-day the entire indebtedness, about $20,000, was cancelled by liberal subscriptions, the Rev. Dr. Savage, of Newburg, rendering able assistance. The Rev. Dr. James Demarest is pastor of the church.

BLONDIN ASKED TO WALK AT CONEY ISLAND.

Negotiations are pending between the Sea Beach Railway Company and Mr. Blondin for seven performances on the piazza in front of the Sea Beach Palace, Coney Island. The Sea Beach Railway Company desire Mr. Blondin to give his performances free of charge to the public for one week, and are willing to pay liberally for his services, so as to enable their patrons to see his great performances without extra charge to them. If the compact is closed he will perform on a rope at an elevation of fifty feet for one week, about 5 o'clock each evening, beginning the latter part of this week. Since his wonderful feat of crossing Niagara he has only in a single instance given an exhibition free to the public. This was at a great fete given by the civil authorities of the city of Brussels, and the fee paid by them to Mr. Blondin was 12,500 francs.

MR. BLAINE TO IRISH AMERICANS.

From The Chicago Tribune.

In 1880, just before the election of General Garfield, Mr. Blaine wrote the following letter to an Irish-American in Boston, in reply to some inquiries:

Augusta, Me., Oct. 27, 1880.

My Dear Sir: I received your friendly letter with much pleasure. Let me say in reply that the course of yourself and other Irish voters is one of the most extraordinary anomalies in our political history. Never, probably, since the execution of Robert Emmet, has the feeling of Irishmen the world over been so bitter against England and Englishmen as at this hour. And yet the great mass of the Irish voters will on Tuesday next vote precisely as Englishmen would have them vote—for the interests of England. Having seen Ireland reduced to misery and driven to despair by what they regard as the unjust policy of England, the Irishmen of America use their suffrages as though they were the agents and servants of the English Tories. The free traders of England desire nothing so much as the defeat of Garfield and the election of Hancock. They wish to break down the protective tariff and cripple our manufacturers, and nine-tenths of the Irish voters of the country respond with alacrity: "Yes, we will do your bidding and vote as you please, even though it reduce our own wages and take the bread from the mouths of our children." There are many able men and clever writers among the Irish in America, but I have never met one of them able enough or clever enough to explain this anomaly on any basis of knowledge or good sense. I am glad to see from your esteemed favor that the subject is beginning to trouble you. The more you think of it the more you will be troubled, I am sure. And you will be driven finally to the conclusion that the prosperity of the Irish in this country depends as largely as that of any other class upon the maintenance of the financial and industrial policy represented by the Republican party. Truly yours,

J. G. BLAINE.

SELECTIONS FROM THE MAIL.

PRESIDENT AND CABINET UN-AMERICAN.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The following item cut from your paper, and dated Halifax, June 12, is only another illustration of what appears to me to be worse than criminal neglect on the part of the United States Government:

The fishery cruiser Acadia to-day arrived at Arichat, en route to the Prince Edward Island coast. A dispatch from Arichat says that American seiners have dispersed along the southern coast. The danger to nets by their recent outrages is believed to be very large, and an interesting litigation is expected to be the result.

I would respectfully ask whether it is in accordance with the traditions of our Government, that outrages are allowed to be perpetrated on either our vessels or our citizens without even a protest on our part, and apparently with the connivance of our Government. During the last two years the eyes of American citizens have been greeted with just such paragraphs as the above. Not once, but twenty times, have we noticed in opening the morning papers that some English gunboat had dispersed American fishing vessels. Sometimes the vessels have been seized, and on one occasion the fishing vessel was fired upon by the English cruiser. So far from our Government having made a protest against these outrages, we have yet to learn that they have even sent a gunboat or any Government vessel to protect our interests in Canadian waters.

It really seems as if the Government were afraid to protect American fishermen, even in their clearly defined rights. If every member of the President's Cabinet was an Englishman, the policy of the Executive could not have been more un-American than it has been. There are many charges that can be brought against the present Administration, but one of the most serious, and one that may well excite the indignation of American citizens, is the pusillanimous conduct of our Government, and their evident desire to curry favor with the English authorities, even at the expense of the National honor. The course of the President and of his advisers is naturally causing a most unfavorable comment, and this sentiment will pass into one of utter disgust if it is continued.

Wherever a difficulty has arisen between the United States and a smaller power, as recently with Morocco, one of our gunboats or men-of-war has been promptly on hand to vindicate the dignity and maintain the honor of the American flag, but with England the case has been entirely different. Our course has been utterly subservient to her. It has been undignified, cowardly, disgraceful in the extreme, and the temper of the American people has undergone a great change if they do not resent it in a way that the President and his Cabinet will understand, after the 6th of next November. C. B. M.

New-York, July 2, 1888.

MR. THURMAN'S REAL STANDING.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The statements in The Tribune by "Anti-Humbug" are literally true concerning the old man who is not eloquent unless expletives constitute eloquence, and is not Romanic unless being a shouter with Bill Allen constitutes Romanism. I remember very well in 1840 these two Chillicotheans going wild over Richard M. Johnson, the miscegenating candidate for Vice-President, and many more can remember that as a result of that year's victory the country got the tariff of 1842, the benefit of which in helping to build up manufactures cannot be and is not appreciated by this young generation. To this tariff Mr. Thurman and Mr. Allen were opposed, and when Polk and Dallas came in 1844 these two gentlemen used their utmost influence to bring about the unfortunate change to the tariff of 1846, the malign influence of which weighed us down until Mr. Davis relieved us by his rebellion of 1861, after which, freed from slaveholders' ideas, Ohio sat heavily on these men and the United States was permitted to create citizens by a change in the Constitution, and protect them by the tariff of 1862 and subsequent legislation. During all these years Mr. Thurman and the Democracy of Ohio were against us, and as we think, against the country.

Mr. Thurman when he did not represent the rebel side always represented the ignorant side of finance, just as he represents it to-day, and his advocacy has been, is, and will be during the few days spared to him (and may he live forever) in favor of the English manufacturer and capitalist as against the American; and our Irish-born fellow voters are asked to register bloody bandanna British edicts against American labor! One thing is certain: it will be done with knowledge. There will be no "Polk, Dallas and the tariff" this time. OLD-TIMER.

New-York, July 3, 1888.

RUINING FINE TREES.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Will you kindly inform two of the long-suffering public in whose Department rests the care of the broad "boulevard" (so-called) that runs between the Central Park and the Hudson River? If in that of the City Parks they are derelict in their duty. If in that of Public Works, the present head can naturally know nothing of trees, and therefore should have nothing to do with them. For it is on the subject of trees that we wish to protest.

Two ancient and dilapidated natives of some unknown country were recently busy at work cutting off all the fine, healthy branches from the trees that until now have been the sole pride and beauty of this spacious but dismal avenue. While roaming through these vast solitudes, one could formerly, at least, repose themselves during the sultry summer months beneath the umbrageous foliage of verdant boughs. But alas! Beneath the saws and "cutlasses," for they are nothing less, of these ardent and infatuated natives of Ireland or Germany, all this is a thing of the past. In fact, to such good purpose have they proceeded in their acts of vandalism that the leafy arbors have completely vanished, and in their place stand four long gaunt rows of bare poles, with mop-like tops, that sigh drearily in the wind, and seem to ask "Why, Oh why, were we left here, since all we loved have fled?" Even in the matter of trees must we, too, be the worst governed and managed city in the world? TWO DISCOURAGED TAXPAYERS.

New-York, July 3, 1888.

PARENTS' RESPONSIBILITY FOR THEIR SONS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The law, practically a dead letter, which imposes on a parent a so-called liability for the support and "acts" of a son of eighteen is one of the legal absurdities still remaining on the statute books. This law is a dead letter for the reason that there is not and cannot be one parent in a hundred who does support a young man of this age, and as for personal liability for acts, the records prove that young men of this age are held personally liable for their acts, even to the highest and most awful penalty known to any law. In the light of these facts there is no reason why this thorough-going violation of common sense and consistency should find any place among our laws. Young men of eighteen are personally responsible for their acts and the vast majority of them provide for their own support. Whatever may be the facts regarding young girls of this age, there is no question whatever as to what is required of young men in relation to being left to their own resources. Let the law regarding this condition take a common-sense view of the facts and act accordingly and deal in a common-sense manner with both parent and son, consistent with the facts as they are.

CLEMENT C. MOORE.

Brooklyn, July 4, 1888.

FIRST FRUITS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: To show the effect already of the free-trade agitation of the Democratic party, I would state that I know an importing house in this city which has received a consignment of manufactured goods from England, with instructions to the following effect: "Have these goods deposited in the United States bonded warehouse, there to await the passage of the Mills bill. In case that bill does not become a law, then hold the goods in bond until the re-election of Cleveland and a Congress that will assure us of a free-trade tariff. You will then put them on the market for sale."

If the free-traders of Europe, and particularly of England, have commenced this soon to fill our bonded warehouses with cheap labor goods, what may we expect in the event of the re-election of Mr. Cleveland and a "free-trade Congress"? The people of the United States should see that this dire calamity does not befall us. Very truly yours, JAMES C. WETMORE.

No. 96 Broadway, New-York, July 3, 1888.

SOME CRYING NUISANCES.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Why is it that the Elevated Railway Company permits a crowd of urchins to stand about the foot of the City Hall station stairways and beg passengers to give them their newspapers? It is permitting a fraud on publishers and is an outrageous nuisance to patrons of the road. The police are at fault in not keeping the stairways clear, and also for not driving away the swarms of collar button and match pedlers along Nassau-st., who obstruct the sidewalks. Why don't the police open their eyes and attend to business? H.

New-York, July 4, 1888.

TWO SORTS OF KNOW NOTHINGS.

From The Omaha Republican.

"Say, Hans; you are not going to vote for this Republican candidate? Do you know that he was a know nothing?"

"Vots dot you tells me? General Harrison a know nothing! Vell, maybe, and maybe nots. But dats long time ago. I tinks I rather vote for the man who vas only a know nothing ven a boy, den for dat other fellow who is a know nothing now dat he is a man."

IRISHMEN WHO HATE FREE TRADE.

GOOD WORK FOR HARRISON AND MORTON.

JUST AS ENTHUSIASTIC IN THIS CAMPAIGN AS THEY WERE FOR MR. BLAINE.

The good work of the Irish-American Anti-Free Trade League in organizing the exiles of Erin in this city in the interest of Republican success next November is going forward with vigor and with enthusiasm. A largely attended meeting of the delegates from the different Assembly Districts in which there are already flourishing Anti-Free Trade Clubs organized was held last evening at No. 225 East Thirty-sixth-st., to hear accounts of the progress of the work in different sections of the city and to plan for the big ratification meeting that is to be held at an early day in support of the candidature of Harrison and Morton. Among the delegates present was W. G. Moody, of Brooklyn, a stanch old Irish-American veteran who voted for General Harrison's grandfather in 1840. P. H. McNamee presided and in the course of an eloquent speech, which was punctuated with applause by the anti-free trade delegates present, pointed out the work that had been done and the duty of all patriotic Irish-Americans in the coming campaign, saying:

We have been first in the field in the cause of Republicanism, simply because our confidence is in principles, not in men. (Applause.) We surprised our Republican friends in 1884 by the immense vote cast by Irish-Americans who dwell in this city against Grover England Cleveland (laughter and applause); let the Republican party give us, as we know they will, proper encouragement and backing and we will astonish them in 1888. (Applause.) Let our cry be "Anything to beat Cleveland, who gave us Phelps (hisses) in London, Bayard (hisses) in Washington, and now proposes to put our trade and commerce at the mercy of that implacable enemy of Ireland, the English Government, that has plundered and laid desolate our unfortunate country." (Renewed Applause.)

J. F. McCarthy, the recording secretary, was warmly applauded when he said that on the books of that central organization alone, and independent altogether of the work done by the volunteer organizers in the different Assembly Districts, there was a list of more than twelve hundred names. "Irish names, too," he explained, "many of whom are each severally worth two votes to the Republican party, because in 1884 they were, unfortunately, on the side of Cleveland." Colonel J. P. O'Flynn, of the XVth District, said that although he was forty years out of Ireland, he loved her still, and it was because he loved her that he was now enlisted under the banner of the Republican party to make war to the knife on Cleveland and British free trade. In his district he found quiet but none the less effective work going forward among the Irish-American residents in favor of Harrison and Morton.

Delegate Joseph F. Johnson, of the VIIth Assembly District, who is a sergeant in the 69th Regiment, made the welcome announcement that a large percentage of the gallant fellows under Colonel Cavanagh's command would vote against Cleveland. There were already 200 men in the club in his district. Delegate James Carey said that among the thousands of Irishmen who voted against Cleveland in 1884, he had never met one who was sorry. Maurice Cox, of the VIth District, compared the attitude of Irish-Americans so early in the campaign with that of 1884, and said that even more work was now being done than when Blaine was the nominee.

Eloquent words also fell from Jeremiah B. Murphy, Captain George W. Spearman, who works hard organizing new clubs every day; W. L. Moody, of Brooklyn; Simon P. Armstrong, of the IIId District, and others. It was announced that several meetings would be held this week by the clubs already organized in the different sections of the city, and that the next meeting of the General Committee would be held in their new headquarters in Fifth-ave.

SHERMAN WILL STUMP FOR THE TICKET.

HE WILL SHOW THE FARMERS WHAT PROTECTION MEANS—CONFIDENT OF SUCCESS.

Pittsburg, July 8 (Special).—Senator John Sherman passed through this city to-night from Mansfield, Ohio, on his way to Washington. The Senator was quite talkative. He said: "The tariff bill which Mr. Mills has gotten up for the purpose of protecting our home industries will likely pass the House, but it will be greatly modified. The Democrats will consent to the modification willingly, because they have become alarmed and wish to pose now as protectionists. The bill will never pass the Senate, even in its modified form. I feel very favorable to the tariff measure which Senators Hiscock and Hoar will introduce. It reduces the revenue equally as much as the other, but through entirely different and much better means."

"How do you like the standard bearers the Republican party have chosen?"

"Very well. Last winter I stated I wanted the Presidential nomination myself. I meant just what I said and must say I felt somewhat disappointed at not receiving it. I believe Harrison and Morton were nominated by fair and honorable means and I am with them through thick and thin. I intend to take the stump for the ticket in both Ohio and Indiana. I will in my speeches call the farmer's attention to the false doctrine of the Democrats that free trade would be for his benefit. I will show him that just the contrary would be the case.

"Yes, sir," continued the Senator, "Major McKinley was a tried and faithful supporter of my cause in the Convention. There were certain transactions in that Convention which were anything but honorable, but Mr. McKinley and the Ohio delegation, with Senator Quay and his followers, were in no way identified with them. I believe New-York will go Republican beyond doubt. Mr. Morton is a great favorite with the business men. General Harrison is beloved by the veterans of the Empire State, both Democrats and Republicans. The Conkling contingent will go solid for Harrison and Morton and will be an immense help. These two facts, together with the Democratic defection, will cause Cleveland to receive less votes than he got before. On that basis, the Democratic ticket cannot win in New-York. The free wool clause in the tariff bill has set farmers to thinking and I believe that the Democrats will lose a large number of granger votes in West Virginia, this State, California and Indiana."

A PLEASANT SUNDAY BY THE SEA.

VAST CROWDS SHED GOOD NATURE AND HARD CASH OVER CONEY ISLAND.

Coney Island's beaches, hotels, bathing pavilions, restaurants, bar-rooms, concert halls, museums and fakirs suffered nothing by the temperate weather yesterday; neither did any of the routes of transportation thereto. As a rule, the summer resort caterer rather enjoys a sweltering Sunday in the city—that is, he enjoys it, from a distance—and recks not how humanity reeks in town, so crowds pour out to fill his coffers with coin. Yesterday, however, he had his fill, for every avenue of travel to his realm was crowded. The Iron Steamboat Company alone carried its tens of thousands in comfort and safety, and earned once again, as it has done many times before, the confidence and appreciation of the public.

The Hotel Brighton, glistening with new varnish, glass and furniture, seemed well filled, and Anton Seidl's concert in the spacious and pretty new music hall was well patronized. Further on, at Manhattan Beach, Gilmore's band held its own as Gilmore's bands always do, and people discussed the glories of Pain's great firework spectacle, which drew such big audiences last week, and wondered whether it would be hurt to any appreciable extent by its new-born rival, Thayer's "Taking of New-Orleans," which appears at Brighton Beach for the first time this week.

Down at West Brighton the usual whirl of good-natured foolery and catch-penny enterprise went on with unabated vigor, and the surf was black with the bobbing heads and wriggling bodies of the bathers.

OBITUARY.

JOHN B. SCHULTZ.

John B. Schultz, formerly of this city, died on Friday, at Richmond, Va., of diabetes, a disease from which he had been suffering for some time. He had attained the age of fifty-six years. Mr. Schultz went South about seven or eight years ago for his health. He was well known in New-York and Pennsylvania, and was a brother of Jackson S. Schultz, leather merchant, of Cliff-st., in this city. The burial will take place at Ellenville, N. Y., to-day.

DR. GUSTAV SCHEFFER.

Stroudsburg, Penn., July 8 (Special).—Dr. Gustav Scheffer, who was a conspicuous figure among the German revolutionists of 1848, and who came to this country in the same ship Carl Schurz sailed in, died here last Friday, aged eighty-three years. He had practised medicine in Stroudsburg since 1859 and was in active practice up to a short time before his death.

WILLIAM MANDEVILLE.

London, July 8.—The Nationalist, William Mandeville, is dead. He was a nephew of Colonel John O'Mahoney, Fenian head centre in America. He came into prominence last September through being sent to Tullamore Jail with William O'Brien for defying the Government in addressing a Nationalist meeting. At this time he was chairman of the Mallow Board of Overseers. He was also an uncle of the Editor of "United Ireland."

DEATH OF ARTHUR WALLACK'S WIFE.

Adelaide Petrie Moss Wallack, a daughter of Theodore Moss, and the wife of Arthur Wallack, who had been sick for some time, died yesterday.

MR. CLEVELAND THE FRIEND OF THE CHINESE.

From The San Francisco Bulletin.

The best friend of Chinese immigration in this country is President Cleveland. If there be any other man who is ahead of him in that respect it is T. F. Bayard, his Secretary of State. The treaty negotiated by them, and which it is pompously asserted is to settle the question, has disappeared from view. Chang Yen Hoon, the Chinese Minister, has practically the United States in his pocket, or has sent it to Pekin. Congress is supposed to be unable to take any more steps in the matter till something has been heard from that astute Oriental. Meanwhile the Bay is filling up with coolies, and Judge Sabin is landing them as fast as his writs can be made out. When it suits the man-dealers of Canton, the treaty well be returned ratified. There is enough of money in it to smoothe its passage through the Tsung-li-Yamen. But when it does go into operation, if ever, it will prove to be "a delusion and a snare." It will not settle the Chinese question. On the contrary, it will render it more unmanageable.

If the Fisheries treaty be a fiasco, the Chinese treaty will, in time, prove to be a complete breakdown.

MR. MUHR'S FEARS REALIZED.

TO BE CONFINED IN AN INSANE ASYLUM.

WANTING TO KILL HIS MOTHER-IN-LAW—TAKEN FOR THE NIGHT TO BELLEVUE.

Joseph Muhr, the Maiden-lane jeweller, who telegraphed on Friday to Mr. Frosheim, his confidential clerk, that he was in danger of being kidnapped and wanted Detective Heidelberg, of Inspector Byrnes's staff, and some able-bodied men to go to Long Branch to protect him, was peaceably brought to this city yesterday and sent to Bellevue Hospital for the night. Despite the assurances made by Mr. Muhr's friends in this city on Saturday that he was perfectly sane and competent to look out for himself and his business, there is no doubt that they were mistaken and that he is insane and dangerous to be at large.

Mr. Muhr's family became convinced of this several days ago, but they hesitated to take any action toward having him confined, as it was thought he might come out all right if he could be persuaded to take a rest and build up his health and strength. Doctor Albert Scessel, of No. 60 West Fiftieth-st., had this opinion also. He is Mr. Muhr's family physician, and being well acquainted with his temperament had hopes that his mental condition was merely the result of physical weakness, and induced Mr. Muhr to spend most of his time at his cottage at Long Branch. As long as Mr. Muhr's delusions were harmless and ran in the direction of extravagant amusement, he was allowed to pursue his pleasure, but when he began to drive recklessly around the streets of Long Branch hunting for imaginary enemies, and finally on Thursday started out with a gun to kill his mother-in-law, prompt action was decided upon.

A consultation was held by the family, and it was settled that Mr. Muhr should be taken to the insane asylum at Morris Plains, N. J. He got wind of this arrangement, and it was this that led him to send the dispatch to this city for assistance. He could not be induced to leave his home on any pretext. In order to settle all dispute as to Mr. Muhr's condition, and to satisfy his brothers Jacob and Simon, Dr. Edward C. Spitzka, the insanity expert, of No. 712 Lexington-ave., was called by Dr. Scessel in consultation on Saturday. He had a long talk with Mr. Muhr, found that he had well defined delusions, which had taken the form of homicidal mania, and had got himself into condition which would lead him to commit murder even without provocation.

Mr. Muhr became violent Saturday afternoon, and it was with great difficulty that he was secured and confined in a room at his home in charge of a professional male nurse. He quieted down yesterday, and was allowed to go out with his nurse. He got possession of a revolver and a butcher's cleaver in some unaccountable manner, and went looking for his mother-in-law, who, he believes, is plotting to ruin him. He established a reign of terror in his home and neighborhood, and everybody kept out of his way. The nurse quieted him without resorting to force, and as he expressed a desire to come to this city and send out a general alarm for his wife, who he thought had been kidnapped, the whim was strengthened by the nurse, and Mr. Muhr went quietly to the station and took a train.

Doctors Spitzka and Scessel took the same train, but kept out of the lunatic's sight, and he came here without any trouble. Once here, he was induced to go to Police Headquarters, where Doctor Spitzka told Captain McLaughlin that Mr. Muhr was violently insane, and requested that he be confined, which was done.

A HEBREW SELLS HIS BIRTHRIGHT.

SOME QUEER PAPERS SIGNED—THE FATHER DIDN'T BELIEVE THE BOY WAS HIS SON ANYWAY.

Meyer Silberstein, a young Polish Hebrew, living at No. 80 Prince-st., Newark, sold his birthright and renounced his parents yesterday, for the sum of $5. Meyer had been employed to sell hats on commission for Solomon Beck, of No. 185 Broome-st., to whose daughter, Josephine, he had long been engaged. Last week the lovers quarrelled, and each signed a document declaring their engagement at an end. As a balm to his wounded heart, Meyer forthwith took a quantity of hats, and after disposing of them failed to return with the proceeds. He was promptly arrested and is now in jail, charged with embezzlement. Isaac Silberstein, the father of the young man, yesterday repaired to his son's dungeon cell, accompanied by two friends, and for the sum of $5 Meyer announced his willingness to change his name and no longer to have a claim upon his parents, or to recognize them in any way. The following documents were then drawn up and signed:

Newark, N. J., July 7, 1888.

I declare that Mr. I. Silberstein is not my father, and I have no claim to the family, by receiving $5.

Witness: L. Mendel, B. Mendel, H. Glotzman, A. Reiner.

Newark, N. J., July 7, 1888.

Mr. I. Silberstein declares that Meyer Silberstein is not his son, so Meyer Silberstein declares that for $5 he settles it to leave the name of Silberstein out.

MEYER SILBERSTEIN.

Witnessed: Louis Mendel, B. Mendel.

Mr. Silberstein said in explanation that the young man had disgraced the name he bore and could no longer be called his son. It was his impression, also, that when Meyer was an infant he had been substituted in the cradle for Mr. Silberstein's own child, which was about the same age. The change he believed to be made while the babe was unattended for a moment. When asked why he thought this to be the case, the father unhesitatingly replied that Meyer did not possess a single characteristic of the Silbersteins and consequently must have been a changeling.

A HANDSOME DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN FUND.

From The Chicago Tribune.

If New-York and the other doubtful States can be carried in no other way than by boodle the Republicans may as well give up the contest. In the coming campaign the Democrats will have pecuniary resources which the Republicans cannot hope to equal. It will be remembered that at the time of the flurry in the money market in Wall Street last winter the Administration dealt with the stringency by ordering between $60,000,000 and $70,000,000 of Treasury funds to be put on deposit in the New-York banks free of interest. That enormous sum of Government money is still in the New-York banks and draws no interest. It will remain where it is until the close of the Cleveland Administration at least, and probably heavy additional deposits will be made. In case Cleveland is re-elected the New-York banks can calculate on holding and using these princely deposits, in part at least, without interest for four years more. Can't the New-York banks afford to pay something into the Cleveland campaign fund for this royal stake? Can the New-York bankers, without ungrateful and niggardly meanness, refuse a contribution to the Cleveland campaign fund aggregating at least 2 per cent of their respective free Government deposits? As a business matter couldn't they well afford to pay more than this, and as a gift would anything less be decent? Plainly, without asking for a single ordinary contribution or levying an assessment on one of the 100,000 officeholders, the Democratic National Committee can have at the beginning of the campaign the princely sum of $1,200,000 from the favored New-York banks, with the committee's other resources still untouched. Can the Republicans equal this?

THE WEATHER REPORT.

GOVERNMENT INDICATIONS—FOR 36 HOURS.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—For New-England, Eastern New-York, Eastern Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Delaware and Maryland, stationary temperature and fair weather Monday, followed by warmer weather and local rains, variable winds.

For Virginia and North Carolina, the same, except southeasterly winds.

For South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, cooler Monday, followed by stationary temperature and fair weather.

For Florida, stationary temperature, generally southerly winds, fair.

For Louisiana and Eastern Texas, cooler in the northern portion, stationary temperature on the Gulf; fair.

For Tennessee and Kentucky, stationary temperature Monday, followed by warmer, local rains.

For West Virginia, Ohio, Western Pennsylvania and Western New-York, stationary temperature Monday, followed by warmer weather; rain.

For Indiana and Illinois, slightly warmer with rain Monday, followed in Illinois by fair weather.

For Michigan and Wisconsin, warmer and fair, preceded in Lower Michigan by local rains.

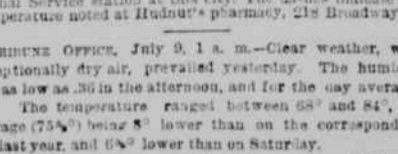
For Minnesota and Dakota, warmer and fair.

For Iowa and Missouri, warmer, with rain, followed by fair weather.

For Arkansas, warmer in the Northern portions, local rains followed by fair weather.

For Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado, warmer and fair.

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.



In the diagram a continuous line shows the barometer fluctuations yesterday, as observed at the United States Signal Service station at this city. The dashes indicate the temperature noted at Hudnut's pharmacy, 218 Broadway.

TRIBUNE OFFICE, July 9, 1 a. m.—Clear weather, with exceptionally dry air, prevailed yesterday. The humidity was as low as .36 in the afternoon, and for the day averaged .53. The temperature ranged between 68° and 84°, the average (75⅝°) being 8° lower than on the corresponding day last year, and 6⅜° lower than on Saturday.

In and near this city to-day there will probably be warmer, fair weather, possibly followed by rain.

SOME SORT OF A MAP NECESSARY.

From The Cincinnati Enquirer.

A queer case of mixed relationship exists in the family of Charles G. Hopkins, whose present residence is No. 1803 Wash-st. Several years ago Hopkins married a Mrs. Hamilton, who bore him a son, now about nine years old. Later on the couple became divorced, and in a year or so Hopkins married his divorced wife's daughter by a former husband. A son was the fruit of this union also, the child being now six years old. Some time after her divorce from Hopkins, and the latter's marriage to Miss Hamilton, Mrs. Hamilton became so far reconciled to her ex-husband and then son-in-law that she brought her son Roy, and came to reside under the same roof with him. The new wife took on the duties of stepmother in addition to her former sisterly care of the older boy, and in due time after the birth of her own son Reggie, sent the half-brothers, who were also uncle and nephew by virtue of their mother's former relationship to Hopkins, out to play together. Hopkins, it will be observed, is brother-in-law to his own son, because the mother of the youth is his mother-in-law. Miss Hamilton, as the step-daughter to Hopkins, was sister to her mother's son, of whom she is now mother, and also aunt, because he is her brother-in-law's son. Hopkins is Roy's brother-in-law, as well as his father, because Hopkins married Roy's (half) sister. Reggie and his mother are nephew and aunt, by virtue of the former relationship of Hopkins and Miss Hamilton as brother-and-sister-in-law. Lastly, Mrs. Hamilton, becoming mother-in-law to her former husband, attains the relationship of sister-in-law to her own daughter. The Hopkins children, uncle and nephew, and half-brothers, are wonderfully alike in their appearance and manners, and all strangers take them for sure enough brothers. They are remarkably handsome children. Hopkins is superintendent for the Wood-Maude Milling Company.

A PLEASANT OCEAN VOYAGE.

Those who are fond of the water and enjoy the cool sea-breeze in hot weather, with delightful views along our coast, can take one of the Maine steamers, which sail from the foot of Market-st., every Wednesday and Saturday, at 5 p. m., and arrive in Portland early on the second morning, in good time for a day's sail among the beautiful islands of Portland harbor, or to take any of the steamship or railroad lines for Bar Harbor, Old Orchard, Poland Spring, White Mountains, Eastport, St. John, or any points in New-Brunswick or Canada. Passengers for Cottage City will find this a convenient route, as they arrive there early the next morning without change. An advertisement elsewhere.

A GREAT AMERICAN INDUSTRY.

The superiority of Marvin's fire and burglar safes is now recognized abroad, and shipments are made almost daily to every part of the globe. In England, especially, the Marvin safe has achieved a reputation almost equal to that enjoyed in this country for the past half a century.

Asthmatic Troubles and Soreness of the Lungs or Throat are usually overcome by Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, a sure curative for all Coughs.

The Best High-Class Cigarettes.

Kinney Bros.' Special Favours.

Languor, Dull Headache and Constipation removed by TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT.

MARRIED.

NUNN—SCHIEFFELIN—On Tuesday evening, July 3, 1888, at the residence of the bride's father, Geneva, N. Y., by the Rev. Henry W. Nelson, Loftus Jona de Winton Clarkson Nunn, of Mexico, and Caroline Schuyler, daughter of Sidney A. Schieffelin, esq.

DIED.

BOARDMAN—At Plainfield, N. J., on the morning of July 7, John H. Boardman, formerly of Rochester, N. Y., aged 49 years.

CHEESMAN—At his home in Ridgefield, Connecticut, on Saturday, the 7th of July, T. Matlack Cheesman, M. D., in the 81th year of his age.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

GILCHRIST—At Jersey City, on Friday, July 6th, Robert Gilchrist, aged 62 years, 10 months, 15 days.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral this Monday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock from St. Mark's Church, on Montgomery and Grove sts., Jersey City.

HARRIS—On Sunday, July 8, 1888, after a long illness William Dwight Harris, son of the late Stephen Randall Harris, M. D., in the 59th year of his age.
Funeral services will be held at his late residence, No. 27 East 15th-st., on Wednesday, July 11, at 10 o'clock a. m.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

HALL—At Englewood, N. J., on Saturday, July 7, Kate Mary Hall, wife of George D. Hall.
Services at her late residence on Tuesday at 2:30.
Interment private.

HANFORD—Passed to her rest Sunday, July 8, at 4 a. m., Elizabeth Scribner, wife of G. B. Hanford.
Funeral will take place from St. Barnabas Church, Roseville, N. J., at 10:15 o'clock Tuesday morning. Train for Roseville 9:20, from foot of Barclay-st. Interment in Greenwood Cemetery.

SCHULTZ—On Friday, July 6, at his residence, Richmond, Va., John B. Schultz, brother of Jackson S. Schultz, of this city.
Interment at Ellenville, N. Y.

SHUFELT—On Friday, July 6th, George W. Shufelt, aged 42 years.
Friends of the family and members of the I. O. O. F. cordially invited.
Funeral from residence, 442 West 48th-st., on Tuesday, July 10th, at 2:30 p. m.

THORBURN—Suddenly, July 6, Allan Campbell Thorburn.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services from his late residence, 29½ Chestnut-st., Newark, N. J., on Monday, 9th inst., at 3 p. m.

WALLACK—Adelaide Pettie Moss, beloved daughter of Theodore Moss and wife of Arthur Wallack, died Sunday, July 8, 1888.

Special Notices.

Securus Judicat
ORBIS TERRARUM.

APOLLINARIS.
APOLLINARIS.
APOLLINARIS.

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

The filling at the Apollinaris Spring during the year 1887 amounted to

11,894,000 BOTTLES.

Of all grocers, druggists and mineral water dealers.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Established 1878.

Ladies going abroad or to the country for the summer, or those who prefer buying to the risk and trouble of making preserves &c., will do well to send their orders early for

MRS. McELRATH'S
HOME-MADE
PRESERVED,
BRANDIED,
CANNED AND
SPICED FRUITS

PURE RED CURRANT JELLY A SPECIALTY.

Jellies, Jams, Pickles and Mince Meats.
Everything put up in glass. Goods stored until Fall. For prices, references, &c., address
MRS. SARAH S. McELRATH,
393 Degraw-st.,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Snow's, established 1850. Bonbons, Chocolates and choice confections; quality unequalled. Stores: Fulton-st., U. S. Hotel Building, and Park Row, 4 doors from the bridge.

"To Mothers."
Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for Children Teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain, cures wind colic and diarrhœa. Twenty-five cts. a bottle.

Post Office Notice.

Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.

Letters for foreign countries need not be specially addressed for dispatch by any particular steamer, except when it is desired to send duplicates of banking and commercial documents, letters not specially addressed being sent by the fastest vessels available.

Foreign mails for the week ending July 14 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

MONDAY—At 11 a. m. for Carupano and Ciudad Bolivar per steamship Odin; at 3 p. m. for Belize, Puerto Cortes and Guatemala, per steamship Wanderer, from New-Orleans.

WEDNESDAY—At 2:30 a. m. for Rio de Janeiro and Santos direct and the La Plata countries, via Rio de Janeiro, per steamship Pronda, from Baltimore; at 3:30 a. m. for Ireland, per steamship City of Rome, via Queenstown (letters for Great Britain and other European countries must be directed "per City of Rome"); at 3:30 a. m. for Europe, per steamship Aller, via Southampton and Bremen (letters for Ireland must be directed "per Aller"); at 3:30 a. m. for Belgium direct, per steamship Noordland, via Antwerp (letters must be directed "per Noordland"); at 9 a. m. for St. Croix and St. Thomas, via St. Croix, also Windward Islands direct, per steamship Barracouta; at 10 a. m. for Central America and South Pacific ports per steamship San Marcos, via Aspinwall, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per San Marcos"); at 11 a. m. for Bahama Islands and Havti, per steamship Athos; at 2:30 p. m. for Campeche, Chiapas, Tabasco and Yucatan, per steamship City of Washington (letters for Tampico and Tuxpam direct and for other Mexican States via Vera Cruz, must be directed "per City of Washington").

FRIDAY—At 3 p. m. for Truxillo, per steamship S. Oteri, from New-Orleans.

SATURDAY—At 5:30 a. m. for France, per steamship La Normandie, via Havre (letters must be directed "per La Normandie"); at 5:30 a. m. for Ireland, per steamship Servia, via Queenstown (letters for Great Britain and other European countries must be directed "per Servia"); at 5:30 a. m. for Europe, per steamship Eider, via Southampton and Bremen (letters for Ireland must be directed "per Eider"); at 5:30 a. m. for Scotland direct, per steamship Anchoria, via Glasgow (letters must be directed "per Anchoria"); at 5:30 a. m. for the Netherlands, via Rotterdam, per steamship Leerdam (letters must be directed "per Leerdam"); at 11 a. m. for Venezuela and Curacoa, per steamship Caracas (letters for the U. S. of Colombia via Curacoa, must be directed "per Caracas"); at 1 p. m. for Progreso, per steamship Mexico, via Havana (letters for other Mexican States must be directed "per Mexico"); at 2 p. m. for Norway direct, per steamship Island (letters must be directed "per Island").

SUNDAY—At 3 p. m. for Ruatan, per steamship E. B. Ward, from New-Orleans.

Mails for the Hawaiian Islands, per steamship Australia (from San Francisco), close here July *11, at 7 p. m. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship City of New-York (from San Francisco), close here July *15, at 4:30 p. m. Mails for Australia, New-Zealand, Hawaiian, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Zealandia (from San Francisco), close here July *22, at 4:30 p. m. (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Aurania, with British mails for Australia). Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti (from San Francisco), close here July *25, at 7 p. m. Mails for Cuba by rail to Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, via Key West, Fla., close at this office daily at 2:30 a. m.

*The schedule of closing of Trans-Pacific mails is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit to San Francisco. Mails from the East arriving on time at San Francisco on the day of sailing of steamers are dispatched thence the same day.

HENRY G. PEARSON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, July 6, 1888.

Political Notices.

Political Net Banners,
UNIFORMS AND TORCHES.
CAMPAIGN BANNER AND OUTFIT CO.,
46 VESEY-ST., N. Y.