BRCADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT PROPRIETOR.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ATRENEUM, 585 Broadway.—GRAND VARIETT ENTER-OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, between Housto WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirteenth

BOOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third street corner Sixth NEW FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, 728 and 730 Broad-BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery. -THE WINNING HAND-

THEATRE COMIQUE, No. 514 Broadway. -PRHALE GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st. and Eighth

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st-

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston siz. - AZEARI, OR, THE MAGIC CHARM. UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Union square, near

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Montague st. CENTRAL PARK GARDEN-SUMMER NIGHTS' CON

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery. BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st., corner 6th av. -- Nagro Minstreasy, &c., Matinese at 2 AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL, Third av., 63d and 66th

TERRACE GARDEN THEATRE, 58th st., between Lex-METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART, 128 West Four-

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.-

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Friday, June 6, 1873.

THE NEWS OF YESTERDAY. To-Day's Contents of the

Herald. "SWEDEN AND NORWAY! THE CORONATION OF KING OSCAR IL! THE RELATIONS BE-

TWEEN SCANDINAVIA AND THE UNITED STATES"-TITLE OF THE LEADER-SIXTH CROWNING THE SWEDISH KING! RULERS AND RULED IN A PITILESS RAIN STORM! SIT-TING IN THE SILVER CHAIR! GRAND CORONATION CEREMONIES! SINGING THE

FOURTH PAGE. MR. PRICE, THE IMPRISONED HERALD COM-MISSIONER, NOT YET RELEASED BY THE SPANISH AUTHORITIES—SEVENTH PAGE.

NATIONAL HYMN: THE OATH OF FEALTY-

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DELAWARE'S DEATH-DEALING "SCIENTIST!" THE ABOMINABLE EXPERIMENTS OF "PROFESSOR" WEST UPON GOOCH TUR-NER! THE NEGRO TREATED A LA CAP-TAIN JACK-TENTH PAGE.

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APPEALS TO FRENCHMEN IN BEHALF OF HER SON! LEGISLATIVE EXCITEMENT OVER JEROME NAPOLEON'S ARRIVAL IN PARIS_SEVENTE PAGE

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INTOLERANCE IN THE LAND OF FREEDOM! TWO FEMALE PRISONERS DEPRIVED OF PROPER FOOD BECAUSE THEY WILL NOT ABANDON THEIR RELIGIOUS FAITH! ABUSES THAT EXIST UNDER THE METRO-POLITAN COMMISSIONS-FIFTH PAGE. A DULL DAY IN WALL STREET! THE BROKERS

AWAY AT THE REGATTA! CHEERFUL ASPECT OF GOLD AND GOVERNMENTS, MONEY AND EXCHANGE-REAL ESTATE-OSTRACIZING CRIMINALS-EIGHTH PAGE.

WORKS OF THE AMERICAN AND FOREIGN LITERATI-HONORS TO THE LATE MR. CRASE-FOURTH PAGE.

IMPORTANT PROCEEDINGS OF THE STATE GRAND LODGE OF FREEMASONS—YES-TERDAY'S TURF AND BASE BALL STRUG-GLES-OBITUARY-TEMPERANCE IN JER

SEY-PIPTH PAGE. LEGAL BUSINESS-CHAMBER OF COMMERCE-

THE STOKES CASE. - The Court of Appeals will adjourn next Friday; and while the decision in the Stokes case may be handed in on Tuesday next it may not be promulgated till the day of adjournment. The question submitted was whether Stokes is or is not entitled to a new trial, the verdict of the last one not being satisfactory to Stokes.

THE MODOCS. -The Governor of Oregon has informed the Secretary of War that if he has more Modoc prisoners on his hands than he can dispose of by court martial the surplus is wanted in Oregon. The Governor of that benighted State, we fear, has evil designs appr. these Modocs, and the preachers of charity toward the "noble red brethren" should have an eye upon him.

THE YACHT RACE yesterday, which proved to be no race at all, is another illustration of the impracticability of this month for the racing season. The regatta is to take place to-day, unless we have a repetition of the old story-"no wind." June and the early Summer are notoriously times when there is not sufficient wind for good races, and, in the end, experience must either teach the necessity of choosing a later season for the races or make all of us expect annual repetitions of the failure of yesterday.

NEW YORK HERALD Sweden and Morway-The Coronation of King Oscar II.-The Relation Between Seandinavia and the United

> We print this morning a full account of the coronation of the new King of Sweden. Our special despatches at the time anticipated the general details of the event. In this, however, we have one of the double functions of the modern journalist. We had the news, and now we have the narrative. We had the factnow the essay. We know that the King had been crowned—that all had passed off happily. That was the office of the telegraph. But the panorama opens before us. We have the color and life of the scene, the pomp and pageantry, Sweden's capital doing honor to her King, the long line of noble and decorated gentlemen, the foreign ambassadors in their splendor, the ever-falling rain, the solemn rites of the coronation, the anointing, the investiture with mantle, orb and crown, the act of loyalty and homage, and the procession home while the bells rung their merry peals and groups of student lads sung national hymns at the palace gates. This is the work of the correspondent, or, as we may say, of the essayist. The cable has destroyed the special correspondent and left us only the telegrapher and the essayist.

A coronation, like a christening or a wedding, will always have its interest, no matter how practical or republican we are. It is a mony, and we are children so far as we find all ceremonies pleasing. There have been famous kings who would not trouble themselves to accept the sacred oil. Frederick the Great had no time to be anointed, and he was a considerable king. But the act of coronation seems to us to be a proper act, so long as the trade of royalty is followed among nations. If a monarch reigns by divine right, and sits on the throne as a definite expression of God's grace, he cannot be too solemnly consecrated by the priests of the Church. We can understand how a prince like Frederick, with novel views about the sacred oil and the laying on of hands, would despise any priestly ceremony. But Frederick was sure of his throne. He did not belong to any doubtful or contested line. He did not represent a revolution, like the house of Victoria, or the advancement of mere soldiers of fortune like Bonaparte and Bernadotte. Napoleon was childishly anxious for the Pope to crown him, because to a Bonaparte a Papal coronation was everything. We know that when Oscar ascended the throne the thrifty members of his Diet refused to pay any money for coronation purposes. But the King pressed his point. He was a Bernadotte. A hundred years ago his ancestors were living humble lives in Pau, and their minds were on more practical things than crowns. And we can well conceive how a Bernadotte would be glad to have his royal mantle blessed to the utmost capacity of the Church.

If the nation is happy which has no annals, then modern Sweden has cause for congratulation. Whatever we may think of the Bernadotte line of kings, as antiquities and types of divine right, they have kept the peace and cultivated pleasant relations with the world. The first of the race had more of war than falls to ordinary commanders; for he was a Marshal of Napoleon. He came to the throne resolved to have peace, and, during his long reign, never swerved from the purpose. This has been the rule of his house, with the exception of the last King, his fantastic and high-mettled grandson. As our correspondent shows in his narrative, Charles XIV. was under the influence of an "idea" or a "mission," as extreme and controlling as the determination of Charles XII. that he enthusiasm of the Russian Alexander, TATED AT WASHINGTON! HOW OTHER | that he would unite the modern dynasties in a mystical holy alliance. Charles, in his poetic, fiery French way, hoped to unite the Scandinavian races under one crown. Denmark, Sweden and Norway would become one nation. Russia would be forced to return Finland. The two million Swedes who now obey the Czar would come back to their natural allegiance. Danish Schleswig would be restored to Denmark according to the Treaty of Prague, and perhaps Pomerania would come again to its old flag. Scandinavian councils would be heard in Europe, and the glory of Gustavus Adolphus would fall upon the grandson of Bernadotte. But in its nature this could never The King strained every nerve to make an army. All he did was to become a suzerain of the French Emperor, and he was so indiscreet during the late war as to menace his crown with the anger of Prussia. The honest Swedes had no such fancies. They saw-what the world sees-that the happies countries in Europe are the small countries: that Holland and Portugal, and Belgium and Switzerland, move on in peace and prosperity, while the giant kaisers are butchering one another's subjects. They were content to be even as Holland and Belgium-to be happy and industrious and peaceful. The King's hopes faded away, and he took to poetry and

the fine arts and intemperance, and died a young man-of disappointment, we think, as much as anything else, at the failure of his people to appreciate the splendor of his mission. Sweden and Norway have had a splendid, but more recently an honest and safe career. No nations in Europe have a history more ancient and renowned. We of the English speaking blood can go back to the time when our ancestors were savage kernes and gallowglasses, and we find then that the Scandinavians were masters of the seas; that the Dane had conquered our English shores, and that no legends were more interesting than those which told of the valor of the men who came from Norway "over the foam." Our early literature is stamped with the deeds of the Scandinavian warriors, and we remember that it was for victory over the Norwegian lord that Macbeth was made Thane of Cawdor ; but all attempts to regain this splendor have been disastrous. Charles XII., in his meteoric career, did Sweden infinite harm in his extravagant designs, and if the policy of Gustavus IV., the last prince of a worthy line, had continued, Sweden would be to-day as Poland or Ireland. What its history lacks, therefore, in that fashion of splendor which men see in Rosbach and Leuthen and Austerlitz, in Bienheim and Waterloo and Sedan, it has now in a more modest and enduring way. Its mines have been worked, its iron has b a staple commodity. It calls the world to come to it for lumber. It tells England that

when the coal supply fails she may come with

assurance to her exhaustless deposits. Rail-

roads have been built. There is as much general and widespread content in Sweden, nottanding the long Winters and the almost Arctic temperature of so much of its climate, as in any country of the world. Beggary is unknown, and so thoroughly have the people been educated that ninety-seven per cent of the children attend school.

We confess these annals have a beauty to us more enduring than any glory that nations may have secured from their Napoleons and Wellingtons and Fredericks the Great. It is more glorious for a nation to have ninetyseven per cent of children at school and to mine iron that the world must necessarily buy than it is to have Jens or Sadows written on the torn banners of its soldiery. So far, then, as this new King Oscar continues to realize the traditions of his house, so far as he abandons the foolish dreams of his brother, follows the teachings of the shrewd and soldier who founded his line, old far will it be well for his peace mind and well for his people. We have not yet attained that point of enlightenment when we shall build monuments for the heroes of peace. But it must come in time. Kings nust learn sooner or later that there is no worse use to which their subjects can be put than to lead them out to murder. It is a good sign that we have no holy alliance against republican France or Spain. In our grandathers' times an English army would be marching through Flanders, or a French column, under the Duc d'Angoulème, would be crossing the pass at Fontarabia or Roncesvalles to suppress the "spirit of revolution." The spirit that prompted these anti-republican invasions is dead; but the spirit of revolution still lives. In Spain it has given us a republic with a stainless banner-in Sweden it has given us kings who teach the children to read. To us in America Sweden and Norway must

always possess an unusual interest. But few of our readers are, perhaps, aware of the large and constant flow of emigration from the dominions of King Oscar to the United States. In 1869 as many as 60,000 Scandina vian souls came to America. There has been no year since then in which the number has not exceeded 30,000. And yet the population of the whole kingdom is not much larger than our Middle States alone. And what is better we receive no emigrants who are more desirable than the Swedes and Norwegians. They have every quality we crave in the men and women who are be the parents of future American gen ations—temperance, economy, industry, a desire for an independent, agricultural life. They are welcome, as their bethers will be welcome, whenever they choose to come. Their presence in our citizenship gives us a deeper interest in any event that concerns the mother nation, and justifies us in the expression of our warmest wishes for the prosperity of the new King and his halidom, and of a hope, to use the words of the venerable archbishop in pouring the consecrating oil upon his head, that he may so "govern country and kingdoms that his reign will redound to the praise and honor of God, strengthen right and justice, and do good to the land and its

Hot Weather and the Health of the

people."

Summer is fairly upon us. Trees which s fortnight ago were bare are now in full leaf, and ladies who wore furs are now clad in grenadines. It would not be amiss if our almanacs should tell us to "look out for seeds of various diseases about these days." Fierce sunshine, with such seasonable winds as the farmers welcome to bring on their corn, will in a very short time distil poisonous vapors would conquer Russia, or the religious from the standing pools of filthy water and heaps of fermenting refuse too much be unjust to the Street Cleaning and Health Departments to assert that our streets are in an exceptionally filthy and dangerous condition, but candor compels the sion that especially in the narrow, crowded streets of the lower wards, there is urgent need for the broom and the dirt cart. A few days of hot weather such as has now set in will bring to the public nose unpleasant evidence of official neglect, unless with this advent of Summer we have a corresponding increase of activity in the removal of the putrefying deposits. Earnest work begun at once in cleansing and purifying the city may prevent many deaths and maintain through the Summer a fair state of health. Our new officials should be wide awake to these facts and not let the grass grow under their feet. Now is the time when the city needs earnest work. Let the new brooms be put in vigorous motion. Let the filth be promptly removed, and while the Summer lasts let us see what virtue there is in frequent and thorough street washing. If cleanliness kept New Orleans free from disease New York should not neglect a duty so obvious and so easily performed.

Newfoundland and the Cable Monopo lists.

The letter from "A Newfoundlander," which appeared in the HEBALD of yesterday, was sensible and to the point. The people of Newfoundland take a wiser view of this matter than we expected. Yet self-interest and selfdefence teach them to resist the cable monopoly, and we need not be surprised to find them on the right side. In addition to the charter, which was liberal in the extreme. securing the exclusive right of landing cables on the island, the Atlantic Cable Company obtained a grant of one hundred square miles of unoccupied land, to be selected anywhere throughout the island, in blocks of not less than three miles and without any time being specified for the selection. This grant has already put the company in possession of the valuable lead mine at La Manche, and is likely to prove to them a source of immense wealth. In return for all these favors the Newfoundland people have certainly not received much. The government of Newfoundland has the remedy in its own hands. Section fifteen of the charter gives it the right of buying up the entire plant of the company at the end of the first twenty years, and that without paying for good will or the valuation of profits. The charter is dated April 15, 1854, so that by April 15, 1874, the valuation can be made and the government, by paying down the money, can make itself owner. advise the government of Newfoundland to exercise its rights, to push its pre-emption claim and so to bring those cruel monopolists to

pany are accepted. The government of New-foundland is willing to abandon its pre-emption right if the Atlantic Cable Company give up its monopoly. The offer as made by the government of Newfoundland is fair, and it will be well if the Cable Company learns wisdom in time. Next year we ought to have two additional cables and the rates reduced at least one-sixth.

Captain Tyson and the Polaris. Captain Tyson and his party from the Polaris arrived at the Washington Navy Yard yesterday, in the steamer Frolic, detailed from this port to St. Johns, N. F., to take them down. The object of the Secretary of the Navy is a thorough examination of these Arctic voyageurs in reference to the steame Polaris, her adventures toward the North Pole, the death of Captain Hall, and the causes of the apparent desertion by the ship of Captain Tyson and his party on the ice. A Board, which seems to have been informally constituted, consisting of the Secretary General Myer, Commodore Reynolds and Professor Baird, immediately began an examination of Captain Tyson, the re sult of which has not been made public. Doubtless the investigation will result in some very interesting disclosures; but it is probable that nothing material will be elicited by it which has not already been made known through the columns of the HERALD. This investigation, however, is eminently proper, as an official inquiry "strange, eventful history" into the the Polaris, and of the marvellous drifting cruise of Captain Tyson and his party fifteen hundred miles on an ice floe, through all the horrors of the storms and cold and darkness of an Arctic Winter. Meantime. we hope that the project of a search for the Polaris has not been utterly abandoned by

Secretary Robeson.

Cigars at Central Park Garden. So complicated are the considerations which arise when the question of cigars or no cigars is presented in relation to the concerts at Central Park Garden that the conscientious man hesitates when asked for his opinion. Whicheve way he decides wrath and desolation await him. To give the preference to the ladies and to pronounce the banishment of nicotine requires a moral heroism which we confess we do not possess. Nor are we quite bold enough to espouse the other remedy, and to suggest that ladies who dislike tobacco are at liberty to remain in the garden portion of the establishment. The case is a very sad one, and we own frankly that we do not know precisely what to say. Since more gentlemen than ladies attend these concerts the greatest happiness of the greatest number would seem to require that smoking should be permitted ad libitum and that those of the fair sex who did not like it should have the alternative of staying away. But then the ladies might declare, and prob ably would, that if smoking were prohibited they would come all the more—an advantage which gallantry forbids our saying is question able. The question then seems to narrow itself down to this: -Which is preferable, no smoking or no women? Now we dare say many an admirer of woman may justly be suspected of feeling that, much as he loves the sex, he loves the cigar more. The garden concert band is good and the music well chosen; but think what it would be to pass a whole evening at a beer table, beneath the arabesque convolutions of Mr. Thomas' baton, with not so much as a whiff or a smoke wreath ! For our own part we had almost said it was the smoke that constituted a portion of the charm of the garden concert. It casts a gentle, romantic haze over the ensemble, and the faces of our friends seen through it look like those idealized photographic heads surrounded with clouds. Banish smoke and you banish beer: banish beer and you banish the delights of drink in general, and then you are at once reduced to prim propriety, bearing no more relation to a genuine garden concerthan a mediæval heaven does to a Mohammedan paradise-and of the two we think the Mohammedan paradise would be considered by the modern easy-liver much the jollier place for a time, to say nothing of eternity. But we have fairly reasoned ourselves, quite against our expectations, in favor of the smokers. Besides, since there is nothing more ennobling than the overcoming of prejudices let that selfish sex which would deprive a meek and unoffending male of his tobacco indulge in an occasional cigarette itself, gracing the practice with all those flirtations and fas cinations it knows so well how to employ, and it would soon acknowledge that the essence of garden concert enjoyment consists in freedom to smoke, drink and follow the musical programme simultaneously. Who does not enjoy "The Wanderer" all the better for a pull at the weed and the weiss beer? We have no wish to become misogamists, and even if we had, should never think of saying, with Ten-

Woman is the lesser man, and all her passions, matched with his'n. Are the cause of all the troubles which have ever yet arisen.

Give the male visitors of the garden concert their cigars and they will go on contentedly applauding the music of Wagner, as it swells and sinks in strains quaint as an Etruscan vase, dreamy as the slumber god and delectable as a "social topic" from the Saturday

A BONAPARTIST EXCITEMENT IN FRANCE. The movements of the chief representatives of the ex-Bonapartist dynasty of France are attracting attention and producing a degree of excitement in the French Republic. It was alleged yesterday that Eugénie was in Paris, and that she had been there during some days. A London journal yesterday published an appeal from her ex-Majesty to the people of France in behalf of her son, the Prince Imperial. Prince Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte arrived in Paris yesterday. His presence causes much agitation in the lobbies of the National Assembly, at Versailles. The ex-Empress is a very able and persistent diplomatist : she is even a politician of the more refined or higher school of the class. Prince Jerome Napoleon is very astute; if he is only loyal in his sentiments towards the widow and her son it may be that President MacMahon will be forced to look sharply after the matter of the visits.

THE VERMONT EDITORS, in a social reunion enjoyed themselves greatly yesterday in an excursion from Lake Champlain to Lake George -a good example of brotherhood for at Newpers this afternoon. their senses, unless the terms offered by the com-

The African Slave Trade and the Chinese.

A cable telegram informs us that the London Times advocates the immigration of Chinese to the east coast of Africa as a means of securing the abolition of the slave trade. This measure has been discussed for many years, and has even attracted the serious attention of the Vicercy of Egypt. His Highness, in building the Soudan Railway, will need a class of labor which he can hardly find in his own dominions; and if he profits by our own experience in constructing the Pacific Railway, when 75,000 Chinese were employed with the happiest results, he may sequire a valuable and permanent population of thrifty producers. Notwithstanding the new political problems which are likely to grow out of the inpouring of the Chinese to our Pacific coast, they have proved docile, law-abiding colonists. If they can do so well in America there is no reason why they should not do equally well in Egypt and along the eastern coast of Africa, thus supplying from the great Chinese reservoir of labor, containing 400,000,000 of souls, industrious hands wherewith to develop new and ambitious powers.

It is doubtful, however, if the experiment of colonizing the eastern coast of Africa with Chinese would succeed. They are by no means resolute and hardy settlers, capable of forwarding that aggressive civilization necessary in Africa. They would come in contact with bold and unscrupulous slave traders and Moslems, and the result might be a war of races, and the massacres of Djeddah and Damascus might be repeated. We are of the opinion that if the Chinese should go to Africa at all they should enter by Egypt and advance to the interior with the railway and steamboat, protected by the strong arm of the government. Whatever may be the result of this agitation, it is an encouraging sign to behold a serious movement to utilize the redundant peoples who crowd the lands of Eastern

THE PRESIDENT AND HIS FAMILY, it is expected, will resume this day the occupation of their "cottage by the sea" at Long Branch for the Summer. The usual flocks of hungry politicians will soon, therefore, be heading for that cottage.

PRESIDENT MACMAHON'S first reception as executive administrator of the government of France was held yesterday. It was a very brilliant affair, our cable report of the attendance of distinguised personages recalling to some extent the remembrance of the scenes which were witnessed in Paris on similar occasions during the days of the Empire.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Senator Conover, of Florida, is still at the Bre port House. Captain R. B. Lowery, of the United States Navy,

s at the Everett House. Hans Christian Andersen is convalescing at Mon-

treaux, on Lake Leman.

Assemblyman Smith M. Weed, of Plattsburg, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

lishing firm of Edinburgh, Scotland.

Professor Benjamin Pierce, of the United States
Coast Survey, yesterday arrived at the Brevoort

House, from Cambridge, Mass.
Mr. C. Waldemar Kluberg, United States Consul at Liege, in Belgium, leaves this city for Washing ton to-day, on Consular business.

President Thiers, the Paris Patrie thinks, if h did desire to play the part of a General Mouk, should not have tried to be a Washington. The Comte de Paris and Duc de Chartres lately visited Bona. During the night the Reds put up red placards, with the words, "Give us back our

Nathan Lees, a Manchester (England) cotton manufacturer, lately died and left £2,500,000 for his relatives to squabble over. He had never been married, and was seventy-five years old.

ship Shenandoah, was appointed by President Thiers a member of the Legion of Honor, for his late reception of him on board that vesses while at

Mr. William B. Allison and Miss Mary Neally, of Burlington, lowa, were married at five o'clock yesterday afternoon, at the residence of the late Senator Grimes. The wedding was strictly private. The bridal party left yesterday evening for New York, and will sail for Europe on the 18th instant, to be absent four months.

last February a long history of the San Juan mat-ter and a review of the points of the award to the as it confuted the expressed opinions of the Time on the matter. The article has just been published

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The United States ship St. Mary's, Captain Harris from West Indies and Pacific Coast, was towed up to the Norfolk Navy Yard yesterday.

Captain E. R. Calhoun, who has been ordered the command of the Hartford, on the Asiatic sta tion, is to proceed by the steamer of July 1 next, as the relief of Captain E. Y. McCauley, detached and ordered to the command of the Lackawanna, relieving Captain Paine Shirley, who has been de-tached and ordered home.

ART MATTERS.

At the Art Club Rooms, Boston. The following is a list of the drawings sent from the National Academy of Design, in this city, for exhibition at the Art Club Rooms, in Boston, at the request of the friends of art in that city:—
"Theseus," by Mrs. Susan N. Carter; "Laocoon
Group," by Miss H. F. Parin; "The Fates," by Miss Louise Gien; "Torso Belvidere," by Jennie Browns-combe; "Laocoon Group," by Miss Fannie Powell; "Wrestlers," by Clara Keen; "linsos," by Thomas W. Shiclás; "The Fates," by C. G. Ebert; "Venus de Milo," by Calvin M. Smith; "The Gladiator," by C. Bragger; "Dancing Fawn," by C. J. Turner.

LIPE INSURANCE. An Extraordinary Trial and Heavy and Serious Issues Pending in Court.

BALTIMORE, June 5, 1873.

The suit of Miss Eliza Goss vs. The New York Mutual Life Insurance Company, to recover a policy of \$5,000 on the life of her nusband, was decided in the United States Circuit to-day by a verdiet for the plaintiff. HISTORY OF THE CASE.

This was a most remarkable case. W. E. Goss the insured, was killed and his body partially destroyed by fire in a cottage near the city, where ne was at work on an invention. The body was found terribly mutilated and the face ourned off. The company resisted payment on the ground that the body was not that of floss and that it was an endeavor to palm off a fraudulent death on them. They also claimed that Goss had laisely represented himself to be a temperance man when he applied for the policy, and hence the policy was void even if he were dead.

The trial has been in progress ten days, with a large amount of expert testimony from distinguished physicians as to the identity of the corpse. Goss was also insured for \$5,000 each in the Continental, Travellers' and Knickerbocker companies, and the suit against the Mutual was brought as a test case, on the fate of which the others depended. stroyed by fire in a cottage near the city, where

ARRIVAL OF AN AUSTRIAN WAR SHIP. PROVIDENCE, B. L. June 5, 1873. The Austrian steam corvette Heligoland arrived

CUBA.

Fight in the Mountains-An Unusually Large A of an List of Casualties.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HAVANA, June 5, 1973. A Spanish telegram states that an encounter has taken place in the Beraja Mountains, in which seventy-four insurgents were killed. The Spaniards

Freights—Loading at Havana or ports on the north coast of Cuba, per box of sugar, \$1'50 a \$1.62%.

Exchange buoyant; on the United States, sixty days currency, 16 a 16% per cent premium; short sight, 18% a 19 per cent premium; sixty days gold, 37 a 38 per cent premium; short sight, 40 a 41 per cent premium; on London, sixty days, 51 a 52 per cent premium.

THE CHICAGO MUSICAL JUBILEE.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 5, 1878.

The first of the Grand Jubilee Concerts was given in the immense depet of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific and the Michigan Southern Railroads this afternoon to the largest audience Railroads this afternoon to the largest audience over assembled in Ohicago, not less than twenty-thousand people being present. The accommodations for the wast crowd consisted merety of rough wooden benches, all on a level, but the musical part of the programme was excellent.

First was the original hymn, entitled "Chicago Hymn of Praise," sung to the tune of "Old Hundred." The singing of this hymn was received with great appliance, which it well deserved.

with great appliance, which it well deserved. The next piece—the "Chorus Festival," by Leutner— was rendered by the grand orchestra in good style. The hymn, "Angel of Peace," by the grand chorus and full orchestrs, was well received, as were also the operatic selections, introducing solos for the

the operatic selections, introducing solos for the cornet.

The next selection, "The Heavens are Telling," was received with enthusiastic applause. A cornet solo by Arbuckie fellowed, and the first part of the programme ended with the "Star Spangied Banner," by a full chorus and orchestra.

The second part of the programme opened with the overture to "William Tell," which was effectively rendered by a full orchestra. It was followed by the chorus, "See the Conquering Hero Comes." The fourth number on the programme was the "Arvil Chorus," and its rendition fully merited the storm of appliause with which it was greeted, the audience insisting on a repetition.

The concert ended with the hymn, "Nearer, My God, to Thee," by a full chorus and orchestra, the immense audience joining in, which produced a magnificent effect. magnificent effect.

The second concert occurs this evening.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF HOMEOPATHY.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 5, 1873. The American Institute of Homosopathy to-day received a report from their Committee on a World's Homoeopathic Convention. It is the in-tention of the Institute to have an International tention of the Institute to have an International Convention of Homocopathic Physicians assembled in Philadelphia in 1876, during the Centennial Celebration. The initiatory steps of this matter were taken three years ago, and it is the determination of the Institute that this convention shall be a grand gathering of scientific practitioners of medicine of the Homocopathic School trom all parts of the world. Dr. McClathy, of Philadelphia, presented a report from the Committee on Dispensatory, showing they had their work in a forward shape, and expected to present a manuscript of a complete Homocophic Dispensatory at the next session.

Dr. Dudley presented a paper on the vital statis-

the next session.

Dr. Dudiey presented a paper on the vital statistics of Philadelphia during the year 1872, collected from registrations kept by the Board of Health, showing the relative mortality in a variety of diseases under the old school and homeopathic treat-

ment.

This report showed that while the ratio was allebtly in favor of the old school treatment This report showed that while the ratio was slightly in favor of the old school treatment in a few diseases, yet a large majority of them was in favor of hommopathy, and that the general ratio was largely in favor of the last named school. Niagara Falis was selected as the next place of meeting, on the first Tuesday of June, 1874. The Institute will adjourn to-morrow, after the transaction of its miscellaneous business.

"JUSTIFIABLE" HOMICIDE IN MISSOURL

Sr. Louis, June 5, 1873. A special despatch from Booneville, Mo., details the circumstances of a tragedy which occurred at Billingsville, a few miles from Booneville, on Satur-

It appears that Patrick McNamars, a boss in It appears that Patrick McNamars, a boss in a stone yard near by, discharged three men, named Tom Graney, Joe Mason and Pat Murphy. These men were immediately nired by another boss named O'Neil, which fact was reported by McNamara to the chief engineer of the works, and O'Neil and the three men were diamissed. On Saturday verning O'Neil and the discharged men assaulted McNamara and beat him badly. In the melée McNamara shot and instantly killed Graney and mortally wounded Mason. McNamara gave himself up to the authorities, and was discharged on the ground that the homicide was justifiable.

FOREST FIRES IN NOVA SCOTIA

HALIFAX, N. S., June 5, 187; Heavy fires are raging in the woods in differ eat parts of the Province. The woods in the vicinity of Liverpool have been on fire for two days, and last evening the town was in great danger A large tract of land has already been traversed by the fames, and much damage has been done in Pictou county. The fire has swept from the west branch of the River John to the Black River, on the east branch of the River John to a distance of twelve miles, destroying everything in its course. The value of the property destroyed cannot be estimated. The woods through which the fire passed are the most valuable in the country.

THE CHOLERA IN MEMPHIA

MEMPHIS. Tenn., June 5, 1873. There is little or no excitement to-day in regard to the cholers, and the impression prevails that with a few days more of fine weather the disease which has prevailed will disappear. The Common Council last night refused to concur in a resolu-tion of the Board of Aldermen to establish a Board of Mealth.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE SUNDAY SCHOOL CON-

TITUSVILLE, June 5, 1873. The ninth annual Convention of the State Sun day School Association closed its session here today. The Convention was largely attended and much interest was manifested by the delegates present from all parts of the State. At the closing exercises to-day addresses were made by John R. Wnitney, of Philadelphia, and Rev. J. D. Herr, of Oil City.

FIRE IN MIDDLETOWN. N. Y. MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., June 5, 1878.

A fire here this evening destroyed the planing mill and sash and blind factory of Theodore Wilkes, Steinhardt's saloon and the Cooper Institute Hotel Total loss, \$25,000; partially insured.

THE HOOSAC TUNNEL Boston, Mass., June 5, 1878;

The Senate this morning, by the casting vote of the President, reconsidered the vote sub stituting the oill to incorporate the State Bo Trustees of the Hoosac Tunnel Railroad for the bill appropriating \$200,000 for the completion of the tunnel and its approaches. Then, by a vote of its yeas to 17 nays (the President voting nays the substitute was refused. The last named bill was amended by increasing the appropriation to \$300,000, and, as so amended, was ordered to a third reading.

A REUNION OF VERMONT EDITORS, BURLINGTON, Vt., June 5, 1873.

The fourth reunion of Vermont State Editors commenced in this city last night. Journalists are commenced in this city last night. Journalists are present in large numbers, many of them accompanied by their wives. The meeting took place in the American Hail, Hon. E. P. Walton presiding. The exercises consisted of an address by C. M. Chase, editor of the Lyndon Union, on "The Local Paper," and a poem by John Cain, of Rutland. Both performances were received with satisfaction. This association then attended the performance of Root's cantata, "The Haymakers," at the City Hail, after which the visuors were serenaded by the Queen City band. To-day they will drive about the city and take the ateamer Vermont at half-past ten A. M. for Ticonderoga and Lake George, spending the night at Fort William Henry Hotel.

PROOMLYN'S NEW CHARTER.

The newly adopted charter for the governme of the city of Brooklyn has not yet been signed by of the city of Brookija has not yet been aigned by the Governor, and much uneasiness is experienced on that account by the patriots whose "bread it butters" and others who are looking to future bene-tiss from the instrument. Taxpayers are not over jubilant over some of its provisions, among others those which add forty-saven officials to the various departments and increase their expenses by about \$175,000. But this is the Reform Charter, neverthe-