

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS.

[WEDNESDAY, August 11, to TUESDAY, August 17, 1886, inclusive.]

DOMESTIC.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND started on Monday for the Adirondacks to enjoy his vacation. He has requested that the newspapers shall not send special correspondents to his resting-place to annoy him and his wife with the publication of unnecessary details of their every-day life in the woods.

The President has appointed William H. Webster to be Chief Examiner for the Civil-Service Commission, to succeed Mr. Lyman, recently promoted to be a member of the Civil-Service Commission. Mr. Webster is a Republican, and has been Chairman of the Departmental Board of Examiners since that board was organized. He is also Chairman of the Medical Board of Examiners of the Pension Office, where he is employed as a chief of one of the divisions. He is a college and law-school graduate and a veteran soldier.

The Civil-Service Commissioners have decided to issue an order requiring the Secretary of each Board of Examiners in the postal and customs service to submit his eligible register and certification book to the Board at each regular monthly meeting. The Board is to see if the Secretary has complied with the law governing the making of appointments. Each monthly report of a local board to the Civil-Service Commission must include copies of all certifications made during the month, a statement of the standing of each person certified for appointment, and a full statement of the circumstances in each case.

The Secretary of State says there is no truth in the report from the City of Mexico that the United States has withdrawn its peremptory demand for Cutting's release. Mr. Bayard maintains still that the Mexican Government is proceeding against Cutting under the provision of the Mexican Code, which gives the Government of that country the right to punish an American citizen for an offence committed in the United States, and that no claim is made that Cutting circulated the libel in Mexico. The claim of Mexico in this particular the United States will never acknowledge. It is believed, however, that the United States Government is not certain that the facts of the case have at all points been correctly reported to it; and Secretary Bayard has sent Mr. Arthur G. Sedgwick of this city to Mexico as a special envoy to investigate the whole matter, to listen to the Mexican arguments, and to report to the State Department within twenty days. Mr. Sedgwick is a well-known lawyer and writer, who has had special experience in international law, and was for several years the Corresponding Secretary of the Bar Association of this city.

The *Diario Oficial* of the City of Mexico, the Government organ, on Friday contained important documents regarding the Cutting case, including the full text of the decision of Judge Zubia, at Paso del Norte, which show that the Court held Mr. Cutting for a crime begun on Mexican soil and continued simultaneously in Texas and Mexico. A. P. Cushing, an American lawyer, sums up Judge Zubia's decision thus: "Mr. Cutting was convicted of a repetition of a libel first published in Mexico and reprinted more virulently in a Texas paper, which he then brought over and distributed in Mexico; and it was the distribution in Mexico of the second libel, and not the printing of the same in Texas, for which he was convicted, the libel having been read by three or more persons, as required by the statute of the State of Chihuahua. Mr. Cutting pleaded, in bar to the jurisdiction of the Mexican court, that the paper had been printed in Texas. He did not, however, deny that the paper had been circulated on the Mexican side, which was the fact, numerous copies having been seized there by order of the court."

Counsel for Attorney-General Garland have filed his answer to the bill recently filed by J. Harris Rogers against the Attorney-General, Senator Harris, and others for a settlement of the affairs of the Pan-Electric Telephone Company. Mr. Garland in his answer denies in detail every material statement in the bill, and says that he was impressed by the apparent usefulness of the inventions and had great confidence in the legal validity of the patents, and believed that their validity would be judicially sustained in any litigation instituted for the purpose, and that in that event they would become very valuable if honestly managed on business principles. Mr. Garland asks that "after the settlement of all liabilities of said company by the application thereto of the scrip issued by said company if necessary, any portion that may remain of the scrip of this defendant so brought into court, or any interest of this defendant therein, may be cancelled or returned and surrendered to the Pan-Electric Telephone Company, or otherwise disposed of as the court shall direct, to the end that this defendant may be absolutely rid of the complainant's said stock and all interest therein."

The new silver certificates authorized at the last session of Congress will not be ready for issue much before the first of November. The \$1 certificate contains a vignette of Mrs. Martha Washington, the \$2 certificate a vignette of Maj.-Gen. Hancock in full uniform, and the \$10 certificate a vignette of Vice-President Hendricks.

The Postmaster-General has issued an order extending the "special delivery service" on October 1 to all offices and to all classes of matter.

A. M. Keiley of Richmond, whose appointment as United States Minister to Italy and later to Austria gave so much dissatisfaction, has been appointed one of the judges of the International Court at Cairo, Egypt, vice Judge Batcheller of New York, resigned.

The annual Convention of American Bankers met in Boston on Wednesday, and was opened with an address by President Lyman J. Gage. A letter was read from Hugh McCulloch, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, in which he recommended the Association to advocate the following principles: A suspension of silver coinage for an indefinite period; the discontinuance of the issue of notes under five dollars; the recoinage of a part of the dollars now in the Treasury into fractional pieces, the maintenance of the public faith, not in letter only, but in spirit. On Thursday a resolution was unanimously adopted earnestly appealing to all boards of trade, chambers of commerce, and civil and political associations of every kind to make persistent efforts to secure the repeal of the silver law or a suspension of the coinage of silver dollars. Logan C. Murray of New York was elected President, and the Convention adjourned.

The Indiana Democratic State Convention adopted a platform on Wednesday in which they "cordially approved of the Administration of President Cleveland for its ability, integrity, and economy in the management of national affairs, and recognized in the President and members of his Cabinet faithful and patriotic servants." They also resolved "that taxation of the people for other purposes than raising revenue for the expenses of the Government economically administered is robbing under the forms of law. We are, therefore, in favor of a reduction of the present unjust tariff to a revenue basis, and we hereby reaffirm the principles laid down in the Chicago platform on that subject, and heartily endorse the action of the Democratic Representatives in Congress from this State for their fidelity to the cause of tariff reform."

In the Texas Democratic State Convention on Wednesday all the speakers emphatically urged that more vigorous and prompt measures be taken for obtaining redress for the indigni-

ties suffered by American citizens at the hands of Mexicans. Col. Swain, one of the most popular candidates before the Convention, declared that if he was elected, and if war was declared, in twenty-four hours he would lead a force into Mexico, and every man would have a hacienda. The platform as adopted, however, considerably toned down the war resolutions. Gen. L. C. Ross was nominated for Governor. President Cleveland's Administration was heartily endorsed.

The Tennessee Democrats on Friday nominated Robert L. Taylor, United States Pension Agent at Knoxville and ex-Congressman from the First District, on the fifteenth ballot for Governor. He is a brother of the Republican candidate, and there is some talk of the Prohibitionists nominating their father. The nomination does not meet with general satisfaction among the Democrats. Before the Convention Mr. Robert L. Taylor wrote to the Commissioner of Pensions asking if it would be improper for him to go to the Convention. He received the following reply: "In reply to your letter, I have the honor to inform you that, in pursuance of the instructions of the Hon. the Secretary of the Interior, I have to inform you that it is better for you not to attend the nominating convention. While no doubt exists as to your good faith in your proposed action, your presence at the Convention will place you and the Administration, if not in a false position, in one subject to misconception."

The New York Republican State Committee, by a vote of 18 to 9, decided on Wednesday that no State convention should be held this fall, as there was only one candidate to nominate, a Judge of the Court of Appeals, and that the Committee should again meet to make a nomination for that office. The present Judge, Theodore Miller, will probably be re-nominated.

In 1875 there was inserted in the Nebraska State Constitution a provision that, at the general election immediately preceding the expiration of the term of a United States Senator, the electors should by ballot express their preferences for some person for the office of Senator. No action has ever been taken under this provision. Now Senator Van Wyck, who is a candidate for reelection, has determined to appeal to the people for their expression of preferences, and he has issued a manifesto accordingly.

The hearing in the case of Rollin M. Squire, Commissioner of Public Works, before Mayor Grace, was closed on Friday. The Mayor will recommend to the Governor that Squire be removed.

Wm. Gray, jr., Treasurer of the Indian Orchard and the Atlantic Cotton Mills, in Massachusetts, was on Monday announced to be a defaulter, and it is said the amount of his deficit may be \$1,000,000. He acknowledged his crime on Friday and promised to make restitution, but on Monday he fled to Canada. Mr. Gray has been the agent of the Indian Orchard Mills of Connecticut, of the Atlantic Cotton Mills of Lowell, and of the Ocean Mills of Newburyport for several years, and has had from them a large salary. He is a prominent member of the Eastern Yacht Club, is the owner of the *Huron*, and was one of the syndicate which bought the *Puritan* last year. He also owns two smaller yachts, the *Flora* and the *Scamp*, which have been kept for the use of his boys. It is thought that his wife's fortune is dissipated as well as his own.

The firm of Gaddess Brothers, in Baltimore, failed on Monday for \$106,000, the entire amount of which is due them by I. Parker Veazey, who until a few months ago was Postmaster of Baltimore, and who tried to run his department in disregard of the civil-service rules.

Many counties in Wisconsin have been devastated by forest fires in the last ten days.

causing a heavy loss of standing timber, and depriving some 700 families of their homes. The losses of buildings and personal property will foot up about \$1,000,000.

The total footings of the school census give Chicago a population of 703,817, an increase during the last year of almost 75,000.

Cardinal Gibbon of Baltimore does not agree with Cardinal Taschereau of Canada in his condemnation of the Knights of Labor.

The Rev. Moses A. Hopkins, United States Minister to Liberia, is dead. He was born the slave of Joseph Cloyd in Montgomery County, Va., December 25, 1846. He was graduated from Lincoln University in Chester County, Penn., in 1874. In 1877 he was graduated from Auburn Theological Seminary. Mr. Hopkins was ordained as an evangelist by the Presbytery of Baltimore in June, 1877. He preached in Franklinton, N. C., until appointed Minister to Liberia in October, 1885.

Frank Hastings Hamilton, M.D., LL.D., the distinguished surgeon, died in this city on Wednesday at the age of seventy-three. He was one of the founders of the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and a Professor of Surgery in it from 1861 to 1875. His greatest works are a 'Treatise on Fractures and Dislocations,' and a 'Treatise on the Principles and Practice of Surgery.' As a practical surgeon he was a bold yet conservative operator, and was the inventor of many valuable instruments. He was one of the physicians to President Garfield during his fatal illness. In the discussion about medical ethics he was a vigorous upholder of the old school.

Representative Lewis Beach of the Fifteenth New York Congressional District died at Cornwall on August 10, at the age of fifty-one. He was elected by the Democrats to the Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth, and Forty-ninth Congresses, and was the author of a 'History of Cornwall.'

FOREIGN.

The Marquis of Salisbury on Wednesday received a deputation of Imperial Federationists. He expressed hearty sympathy with the general idea of federation. In the evening he made a notable speech at a Mansion House dinner. It was dignified in tone, and alluded to Mr. Gladstone as the greatest statesman England had produced. He also complimented Lord Rosebery's conduct of the Foreign Office. He proposed no Irish policy except a restoration of order.

The British Cabinet on Friday decided to appoint a Royal Commission to inquire into the Belfast riots. They also finally approved the Queen's speech. This, it is generally believed, will be exceedingly brief, and merely repeat the assurances of the determination of the Government to restore law and order in Ireland, similar to those made in Salisbury's speech last Wednesday. The session of Parliament will be opened by a debate on the state of Ireland, in which Mr. Sexton will represent the Nationalists and Mr. Sanderson the Loyalists. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach will remain in London while the debate lasts. No business will be proposed in Parliament except the estimates. Members of the Government hope to be able to prorogue Parliament at the end of September.

It is said that Mr. Gladstone, far from lending himself to lead any movement of technical Parliamentary obstruction, will not countenance any organized attempt of this kind. He still holds the strongest opinions against the constitutionality and advisability of proroguing Parliament without a disclosure of the Government policy for Ireland. As the leader of the Opposition he will protest vehemently against this course, and will declare that his party will hold the Government responsible for whatever consequences may follow in Ireland.

The Dublin *Irish Times* (Conservative) asserts that Lord Randolph Churchill is engaged in drafting a bill intended to solve the Irish

problem. The skeleton of the measure is already done, and it provides for universal local self-government throughout Great Britain and Ireland, giving Ireland, England, Scotland, and Wales control each of its own immediate affairs, leaving the supreme power of the Imperial Parliament undiminished. The bill is described as a measure which opens the door to imperial federation. The full text of the bill will not be completed before next February. The London *Times* says: "It is quite certain that nothing like a statutory parliament will enter into Lord Randolph's scheme, and that the development of county government on an elective system will be applied on the same principles to all parts of the kingdom."

Mr. Matthews, Home Secretary, was re-elected to the House of Commons for East Birmingham without opposition. The Liberals at the last moment withdrew their candidate, Alderman Cook, fearing that the Irish vote would be cast against them, Mr. Matthews being a Catholic. All the members of the new Cabinet have been re-elected to Parliament without opposition.

Rioting began again in Belfast on Saturday midnight and continued all day Sunday. Expert marksmen conducted a rifle fight from roof-tops, chimney stacks, and street corners. Finally, after the Riot Act had been twice read, the troops charged upon the crowds and cleared the streets temporarily. The mob repeatedly fired upon the police. The order instructing the police to use buckshot instead of bullets has been cancelled. William O'Brien, one of the Irish delegates to the National League Convention, who arrived here on Monday, said in an interview: "The Belfast riots are the result of Churchill's incendiary speeches. Chamberlain has constantly asked the Orangemen to show that they were earnest in their hatred of home rule. They are showing their earnestness by killing some Catholics."

During a procession of Orangemen through Londonderry, Ireland, on Thursday, two bottles filled with gunpowder packed around lighted fuses were cast into the ranks at different points along the line. Both bottles were smashed before the lights could reach the powder. When the nature of the affair became generally known among the Orangemen, they became greatly excited. The Orangemen were also attacked while they were parading on the famous promenade made by the old town wall. An Orange procession, while passing through the streets of Widnes, Lancashire, England, on Saturday evening, was jeered at by the spectators. The Orangemen thereupon broke ranks and attacked the crowd. One of the spectators was stabbed and mortally wounded, and two policemen and a number of other persons were injured.

The *Irish Times* of Dublin (Loyalist) reiterates the statement that Mr. Parnell will soon become a Roman Catholic.

Archbishop Walsh, in an interview at Dublin, has said he believed that the land-purchase question would never be settled except on Michael Davitt's nationalization principles of just compensation to the actual holder, rather than on the principles of Henry George. He declared that the statement that the Pope disapproved of the attitude of the Irish clergy towards the Nationalists was founded upon malice.

A terrible explosion occurred in a colliery at Leigh, Lancashire, on Friday. Forty miners are known to have perished.

Gen. Booth of the Salvation Army will visit America in October.

The yacht *Genesta* has lost to the *Irex* the Cape May Cup, which she won in this country last year.

England has proclaimed a protectorate over the Ellice Islands in the South Pacific Ocean.

The *Politische Nachrichten* of Berlin says: "The three treaty Powers agreed not to alter

the status quo in Samoa unless all concerned concurred. There can, therefore, be no question of the establishment of a German protectorate over Samoa without the assent of England and America. The change in the consular staff of the three Powers at Apia, advocated by Germany and already set afoot by America, meets with obstacles, owing to the refusal of England to make a change. With a view to paving the way for a definitive settlement the three Powers, in conformity with Germany's proposal, have despatched special commissioners to Samoa. The fact that they were not concerned in the late disputes affords a guarantee of an impartial report."

The Pope has been confidentially informed from Vienna that the Emperors William and Francis Joseph, in their conference at Gastén, took into account the position of the Vatican. The Pope has thanked both Emperors for this manifestation of interest in his behalf.

Prussia and the Vatican have signed a convention terminating the religious controversy between them so far as it related to all secondary matters, and regulating the presentation of benefices and appointments to ecclesiastical seminaries within the kingdom of Prussia.

The Pope has published a decree, dated July 13, reinstating the Jesuit order in all the privileges conferred upon it by his predecessors ever since its foundation, notwithstanding the decree of Pope Clement XIV. pronounced against it in 1773.

Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria has written a letter to Herr von Tisza, the Hungarian Prime Minister, in which he expresses regret that the recent changes in the army—the resignation of Gen. von Edelsheim-Gyulai and the promotion of Gen. Jansky—have been used by unscrupulous agitators to arouse discontent in Hungary. The letter is intended as a conciliatory manifesto to the Hungarian people.

Anti-Jewish riots have occurred in the province of Kieff, Russia. The houses of many Jews were wrecked.

The Czar has warned M. Paul Deroulède, the advocate of a French war of revenge against Germany, that any attempt on his part to agitate against Germany will be followed by his instant expulsion from Russia.

A rumor is current in St. Petersburg that China is hastening military preparations and has ordered 200,000 rifles from English firms.

A fresh Russian sensation was caused in London on Tuesday by the announcement in the *Standard* that it had been determined to recall the English commission engaged in the delimitation of the Afghan frontier at the earliest possible date, whether the English and Russian Governments had agreed on the points at issue or not. On Wednesday the *Standard* reported that the commission comes home by an entirely peaceable arrangement between England and Russia.

The Kurds are invading Persia; there has been severe fighting with them, and the Persian Government has appealed to Turkey to stop their incursions.

Petroleum has been discovered in Auvergne, France. This is the first petroleum discovery in that country.

Three sailors who went on a fishing voyage to Greenland in 1869 have just returned to Dunkirk, France. They report that their vessel was wrecked, and that they have since been held in captivity by the natives. Their wives, supposing them to be dead, have since remarried.

Twenty thousand provincial workmen and Socialists took part in a Socialist procession in Brussels on Sunday, demanding universal suffrage and amnesty to Bormage and other rioters. The demonstration was orderly.

A great sensation has been caused in Havana, Cuba, by the discovery of a deficit of about \$1,500,000 in the funds in charge of the Public Debt Board.

THE YOUNG DEMOCRACY.

THE Indiana Democratic State Convention of Wednesday week was, all things considered, the most significant event in the political development which has occurred since President Cleveland's inauguration. In its composition and in its action there was clearly perceptible the remarkable transformation in character which the Democratic party is undergoing as the reform leaven does its work, and which is alike the most interesting and the most important change in partisan relations that has happened since the war.

Indiana has long been notorious as a State given over to political Bourbonism. Both parties have been infected by the curse, but the Democratic has suffered most severely from it. Old leaders have controlled the organization and have clung to antiquated issues. New ideas have been frowned upon, progressive men have been snubbed, reformers have been ridiculed. The conventions have been for the most part assemblies of old fogies, with an admixture of the rowdy element, and there has seldom been anything in their often disorderly proceedings calculated to attract young men into the party. A more complete contrast to all this could not be imagined than that which was presented by Wednesday's Convention, the most prejudiced Republican critics being witnesses. The Indianapolis *Journal*, as bitterly partisan a Republican organ as is published in the country, says:

"The Convention had 1,231 people in it, with credentials to vote for the Democracy of the State in selecting a ticket, and there was not a delegation that did not impress one with the wisdom of the constituency that sent it. There was an absence of the 'rounder' element—that of the average heeler and the troublesome bummer. If liquor was used in promoting friendliness, it did not carry away common sense. The delegates were of a class who, if they drink at all, do it in moderation. In the entire three days of excitement and interest about the hotels, and especially at the hall yesterday, not a drunken man was to be seen."

All observers agree upon this point. The Indianapolis *News*, an Independent newspaper, says: "The personnel of the Convention compelled favorable comment. The Convention was better looking, better dressed, and more intelligent than any State Convention of the Democracy in modern times." Mr. J. W. Tindall, a Mugwump long familiar with Indiana politics, testifies to the same effect:

"In twenty years' observations of State conventions I have never seen so dangerous a body of men gathered together as that which has just dissolved. In appearance, manner, and subdued heat of enthusiasm it reminded me of the Republican conventions in the good old days when nearly all the well-dressed men went to Republican conventions, and when it was a cardinal belief that 'the earth is the Lord's, and the fulness thereof hath He given to the Republicans for an inheritance.' On the whole, to-day's convention was the best-looking, best-mannered, best-united that I remember to have seen since the aforesaid days of Republican ascendancy."

It was the large infusion of young men which chiefly contributed to this change in the personnel. "It was noticeable," says the *Journal*, "that the young man has a chance in this new era of State conventions." Says the *News*: "There was a marked absence of the old-time bosses. Young men were most prominent, and new voices and faces were in every district. The mossback element, for once, apparently, had lost control of the Indiana Democracy. Here and there the 'gray-

beards' of lean chaps and hungry appearance were to be seen. But they felt, no doubt, as they looked, both lonesome and willing to play a minor part." A leading Democrat remarked to a reporter: "I never saw a gathering of our party where young men acted with such force and judgment as they do to-day. If you were to take the ages of the delegates, you would find that half of their number is under fifty years."

The young men among the delegates secured the nomination of a ticket composed almost entirely of young men, one candidate being 35 years old, another 34, a third 33, and only one of the eight past 50. The nominee for Superintendent of Public Instruction, in accepting his nomination, spoke of the great benefits of the free educational system, and reminded the delegates that it had enabled one who was driving a cart in the streets of Indianapolis only eighteen years ago, to be now a candidate for this responsible office, and apparently an excellent candidate, for he taught a high school some years and has been School Superintendent of his county for eight years.

The new element left no doubt as to its feeling toward the President. "Senator Voorhees failed to touch the house," says a writer in the *News*, "till he named Cleveland, and then it stormed." The Senator's tribute to the President was in itself a concession to the young and progressive Democrats, for everybody knows that he has always been personally in sympathy with the Bourbons and the spoils-men. Even a man of Voorhees's great personal popularity could not have withstood the reform current, and he floated along with it. The strength of this current is shown by some remarks of delegates which Mr. Tindall quotes: "Win this year, and let the advanced Democracy leaven opinions for 1888," said a strong man from the Twelfth District. "People will understand Cleveland better two years hence than they do now," said another; "he is our trump card for the next convention."

The change which is thus manifested in Indiana is not an isolated phenomenon, nor is it confined to the Northern wing of the party. Last week the Democrats of Tennessee met to nominate a candidate for Governor. The chief rivals were George G. Dibrell and Robert L. Taylor. Dibrell is a man of sixty-four years, who was a "Confederate brigadier," and whose supporters were described as being "compact and organized just as the old Dibrell brigade was organized nearly a quarter of a century ago, by which they made for themselves and their gallant commander a name which is enrolled high up on the ladder of fame." Taylor is a man of only thirty-six, who was a mere boy during the rebellion and had no war record of any sort. Dibrell was commonly alluded to as the "old man," and his supporters were chiefly men of his own generation, including the larger share of the veteran wire-pullers and pipe-layers. Taylor's backers, says a report of the Convention, were "composed in the main of young men who have never had much political experience, but are full of enthusiasm and energy." The Nashville *American*, the leading Democratic newspaper at the capital, says: "The young Democracy of the State were especially enlist-

ed in his behalf, and young men were present in unusual force in this Convention, active, vigilant, tireless, and aggressive in their devotion to their favorite candidate." The young Democracy won, and a man whose brief record in public life is that of an open opponent of the old fogies and Bourbons, was nominated amid the greatest enthusiasm.

Such incidents as these are typical of an organic revolution which could only come about by the operation of time, and which surely betokens a new and a better era in our political being.

THE LATEST COPYRIGHT DECISION.

In order properly to understand the importance of the decision rendered July 3 in the Circuit Court for the Southern District of Ohio, in the copyright case of the Henry Bill Publishing Company vs. Smythe, it is necessary to have a clear understanding as to the facts in the case. The book in controversy was Mr. Blaine's 'Twenty Years of Congress,' the copyright of which belongs to the plaintiff. The plaintiff sold the book only by subscription to individual buyers, employing agents to solicit such subscriptions and to deliver copies to subscribers, each agent having assigned to him a certain territory, and being obliged to give his bond not to sell or deliver in any other mode than that directed by the plaintiff. It had been publicly advertised that the book would be sold only in this way, and it seems to have been generally known to the trade that it was sold by this method of individual subscriptions taken, and the books delivered, by persons acting solely in the capacity of agents for the plaintiff.

Such an agent of the plaintiff, in New York, had copies sent to him to deliver to certain subscribers procured by him, but instead of delivering them to such subscribers he sold them to a bookseller in Troy, who in turn sold six copies to the defendant at Columbus, O. He in turn parted with five of them at a profit, one copy remaining unsold when the suit was instituted. The plaintiff's authorized agent at Columbus notified the defendant that he was such agent for that section of territory, and that the book was to be sold only by actual subscription, and warned the defendant not to sell the copies he was offering to the public; not knowing, however, how the latter had obtained them. Suit was then brought to enjoin the defendant from selling the copies, from selling the book at all in the future, and for an account of such as might have been sold.

Judge Hammond apologizes for his delay in rendering a decision in this case, explaining that his unfamiliarity with the law of copyright made him unwilling to give an opinion without an investigation. The result of his researches is set forth in an opinion of unusual length, and it is summed up in a ruling, which we give in his own words, as follows:

"If the owner of a subsisting copyright seeks to enjoy his exclusive right of selling the published work by making sales directly and only to individual subscribers, the statute protects his plan of sale from interference by other dealers offering surreptitiously obtained copies of the genuine work without his consent, unless there be something in the circumstances of the particular case to estop him from relying on the privileges of his monopoly."