Amusements and Meetings To-Night.

BOOTH'S THEATRE—"Henry VIII."
BROADWAY THEATRE—"Nancy Sykes."
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—"Camille."
PARK THEATRE—"Bouquets and Bombshells."
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS' OPERA HOUSE.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE—"Mother and Son."
WALLACK'S THEATRE—"The Road to Ruin."

AMERICAN INSTITUTE—Exhibition.
CHICKERING HALL—Colonel Ingersoll's Lecture.
COUP'S EQUESCURRICULUM.
NEW-YORK AQUARIUM—Day and Evening.
STEINWAY HALL—Wilhelmj.

Index to Advertisements

AMUSEMENTS—5th Page—5th and 6th columns.
BANKING HOUSES AND BANKERS—4th Page—6th column.
BANKRUPT NOTICES—10th Page—5th column.
BOARD AND ROOMS—5th Page—4th and 5th columns.
BUSINESS CHANCES—4th Page—6th column.
BUSINESS NOTICES—6th Page—1st column.
COUNTRY BOARD—5th Page—4th column.
DANCING ACADEMIES—8th Page—5th column.
DIVIDEND NOTICES—4th Page—6th column.
DRY GOODS—5th Page—3d, 4th and 5th columns.
ELECTION NOTICES—9th Page—1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th columns; 10th Page—1st, 2d, 3d and 4th columns.
ELEVATORS—11th Page—1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th columns.
EXCURSIONS—5th Page—6th column.
FURNITURE—5th Page—6th column.
FINANCIAL—4th Page—6th column.
GRATES AND FENDERS—10th Page—4th column.
HELP WANTED—5th Page—2d column.
ICE CREAM—4th Page—6th column.
INSTRUCTION—8th Page—2d, 3d, 4th and 5th columns.
LAW SCHOOLS—8th Page—5th column.
LOST AND FOUND—8th Page—5th column.
MARRIAGES AND DEATHS—7th Page—6th column.
MISCELLANEOUS—10th Page—5th column; 12th Page—5th and 6th columns.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS—5th Page—3d column.
NEW PUBLICATIONS—8th Page—1st and 2d columns.
PROPOSALS—5th Page—2d column.
REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—CITY—8th Page—5th column; BROOKLYN—8th Page—6th column; COUNTRY—8th Page—6th column; AUCTION SALES—8th Page—6th column; TO EXCHANGE—8th Page—6th column.
SALES BY AUCTION—10th Page—4th column.
SPECIAL NOTICES—7th Page—6th column.
SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES—5th Page—2d column; FEMALES—5th Page—1st and 2d columns.
STEAMBOATS AND RAILROADS—10th Page—5th and 6th columns.
STEAMERS, OCEAN—5th Page—3d column.
THE TURF—5th Page—6th column.
TEACHERS—8th Page—5th column.
TO LET—CITY PROPERTY—8th Page—6th column; COUNTRY—8th Page—6th column.
TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN—10th Page—4th column.

Business Notices.

BURNING OF THE GREGORY HOUSE,
Lake Mahopac.
ANOTHER TEST FOR HERRING'S SAFES.
LAKE MAHOPAC, N. Y., Oct. 4, 1878.

Messrs. HERRING & Co., 251 and 252 Broadway, N. Y.

DEAR SIRS: The Gregory House took fire on Tuesday night, and within a few hours was completely destroyed. The hotel faced on the lake 325 feet, and was five stories high above the basement. It was built of wood, and was so completely consumed that ashes alone remain—scarcely a charred timber can be found in the ruins. Sixteen hours after the fire started the Herring's Patent Safe used in the office was red hot. No water was thrown on the building or the safe. The safe has been opened to-day, and we take pleasure in stating that its contents are well preserved, much to our gratification. Yours truly, L. H. GREGORY.

By W. Perry.

DYEING AND CLEANING.—Take your dyeing and cleaning to the New-York Dyeing and Printing Establishment, 98 Duane-st., 752 Broadway and 610 6th-ave., N. Y., and 166 and 168 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn. Established 60 years.

FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE, a large sixteen page paper, which, besides containing all the news, is a complete agricultural and family journal, will be sent from now until Christmas, to any address, postage paid, for TWENTY CENTS; or in bundles of not less than ten, to one address, postage prepaid, from now until after the election, at the rate of TEN CENTS per copy. Will campaign clubs and committees send in their orders at once?

DAILY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, $10 per annum.
SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, $3 per annum.
WEEKLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, $2 per annum.
Terms, cash in advance.

Up-town advertisers can leave their favors for THE TRIBUNE at 1,238 Broadway, cor. 31st-st., 308 W. 23d-st., cor. 8th-ave., 92 East 14th-st., cor. Union-square, or 760 3d-av., cor. 47th-st.

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK—No. 1,238 Broadway, corner Thirty-first-st.; No. 308 West Twenty-third-st., corner Eighth-ave.; No. 760 Third-ave., corner Forty-seventh-st.; No. 92 East Fourteenth-st., corner Union-square; No. 2,386 Fourth-ave. (Harlem.)
WASHINGTON—No. 1,335 F-st.
LONDON—No. 26 Bedford-st., Strand.
PARIS—No. 12 Rue de la Monnaie.

New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1878.

TRIPLE SHEET.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—The Porte still delays to grant the promised reforms in Asia Minor. ═══ The burning of plantations has been renewed in Santa Cruz. ═══ Four first and two second prizes have been won by New-York men in the Montreal athletic sports. ═══ Lord Chelmsford, ex-Lord Chancellor of England, is dead. ═══ The German Parliament persists in limiting the operation of the Socialist bill. ═══ The Porte proposes to make the promised reforms in Asia Minor general, but England desires it to be specific.

DOMESTIC.—It is ascertained that the Democrats of South Carolina are breaking up the Republican organizations in Sumter County with violence. ═══ The Red Cloud and Spotted Tail Sioux are reported to be moving toward the Black Hills in force. ═══ The yellow fever continues to spread in the small counties of the three afflicted States; Secretary McCrary has ordered 40,000 rations to New-Orleans. ═══ Theodore Thomas has arrived in Cincinnati. ═══ The game of cricket at Philadelphia ended with the Australians behind, but with the match unfinished. ═══ The Republican Congressional Committee has made a vigorous effort to ensure a full vote in the October States to-morrow.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.—Dean Stanley presented some practical lessons in a sermon at Calvary Church yesterday. ═══ Amelia Younghause, a young girl from Elizaville, who had been deceived by a false marriage, was found friendless and alone in New-York. ═══ A woman was stabbed in St. Francis Xavier's Church by a man who mistook her for his wife. ═══ Mr. Beecher preached his first after-vacation sermon. ═══ James Scott was fatally wounded in Bleecker-st. at the instigation of an abandoned woman. ═══ The Jerome Park Fall races were begun on Saturday. ═══ O'Leary easily defeated Hughes in their six days' walk. ═══ The Pacific Mail Steamship Company claims $200,000 from the Panama Railroad Company. ═══ Reports are circulated of an early rupture of the coal combination. ═══ Gold, 100½, 100½, 100⅝. Gold value of the legal-tender dollar at the close, 99 4/10 cents. Stocks opened buoyant, but generally lost the advances, and closed irregular.

THE WEATHER.—TRIBUNE local observations indicate clear or partly cloudy and warm weather. Thermometer yesterday, 58°, 63°, 55°.

A New-York congregation listened last evening to a sermon from Dean Stanley. A full report of the discourse will be found on another page.

Late phases of the Anglo-Afghan quarrel are presented in the London letter on another page. It is apparent from the general conduct of the Indian Government that it has sought to provoke rather than to avert the collision which is now imminent.

The story is repeated from Turkey that the Government still hesitates to carry out the reforms in Asia Minor which Mr. Layard proposed. When it promised these changes four months ago, it acted under a sense of danger, but as it now sees no cloud on the political horizon it is disposed to shuffle and defer to the last moment changes which it has never heartily approved. The temper of the people, and the poverty of the Treasury are likewise obstacles in the way of judicial and administrative reform.

In proposing to limit the duration of the Anti-Socialist bill to a period of two and one-half years, the German Liberals have shown a just regard for public rights as well as for the safety of the throne. If Prince Bismarck continues to refuse to compromise, it may be assumed that he seeks to shackle German liberties rather than to repress treasonable plots. The failure of the police to connect the crimes of Hoedel and Nobiling with any conspiracy should warn the Crown that its appeal for coercive measures has thus lost much of its force.

The dispatches received by the President and the Secretary of War from New-Orleans prove how far the work of relief in the South is from being ended. The suffering and destitution visible in direct connection with the plague form but a small proportion of the want which must, by some means, be relieved. The suspension of business has thrown thousands out of places and checked thousands of incomes, and, to quote the words of Postmaster Badger, of New-Orleans, "should the yellow fever disappear to-morrow, the charitable associations, with their present means, together with private charities, would be inadequate to relieve the destitution." It is not time yet for the North to stop giving.

The business men seem to have entered politics in their own way, and one that promises to be of some effect. A meeting of prominent bank presidents, insurance presidents, merchants, real estate owners and others, was held, at which a number of names of men who would be likely to enforce the retrenchment in the City Government which the taxpayers demand, were put into a debating hopper, and five were selected. These five candidates these merchants are to urge upon political organizations, entirely indifferent which of the five are preferred, so long as candidates are selected who will cut down salaries and reduce taxes. This is the most practical attempt that business men have made of late to influence political movements in behalf of the taxpayers, and its outcome will be watched with interest.

Our Washington dispatches contain this morning some extraordinary statements which have been laid before the President and the Attorney-General, concerning the part taken in executing the shot-gun policy in South Carolina by two aids of Governor Hampton, and, indeed, by Governor Hampton himself. According to this story, the militia of the State have boldly engaged in the work of bulldozing the colored voters, even while wearing the State uniform, and have been often led and encouraged in their acts by two of Governor Hampton's aids, who resort to personal violence when mere blustering will not carry the day. Governor Hampton was appealed to, and promised to do and say various things; but not only did not do or say them, but actually saw, without a protest, personal violence offered to a prominent Republican by his aids at one of his meetings. If these assertions are well-founded—and they certainly seem to be—it will take a good deal of letter-writing to reëstablish Wade Hampton in the good opinion of the decent people of North.

THE SECRET HISTORY OF 1876.

THE TRIBUNE begins this morning its systematic exposition of the Democratic efforts to tamper with the electoral count in 1876. The most ingenious and intricate system of ciphers yet known was devised in order to conduct the negotiations. The most active and trusted friends of the Democratic candidate were equipped with these ciphers and sent to the electoral boards of the doubtful States. So active were they that the mass of their telegraphic correspondence in our hands would fill pages of THE TRIBUNE. So anxious were they to cover their tracks that, when an investigation was threatened, they endeavored to have their cipher messages burned, and, until very lately, thought they were burned. To-day they can read how their whole system of concealment has been mastered; and how the very perfection of their cipher aids in our absolute demonstration of the accuracy of our translation. To-morrow they can begin the luxury of contemplating in cold print the history they secretly made in the critical days of 1876.

The Democratic House of Representatives arraigned two of the Republican visiting statesmen for fraud and conspiracy, in the matter of the electoral count. After months of fishing with a drag-net, they have produced what a confessed perjurer is able to recall of a letter not in existence, purporting to come from a man whose handwriting he didn't know, and promising that persons who did their duty would not be forgotten. Absolutely that is all. If now it shall appear—not on the doubtful recollection of a perjurer, but on the indisputable testimony of their own dispatches; not on a single doubtful copy of a doubtful letter which if genuine proved nothing, but on the cumulative and comprehensive testimony of hundreds of dispatches from different men in different States at different times, sent out from the same headquarters and reporting to the same headquarters—if, now, it shall appear from this overwhelming and conclusive evidence, furnished by their own secret correspondence, that the Democratic visiting statesmen most intimate at Gramercy Park, sent directly from Gramercy Park, after elaborate and most carefully secret correspondence with Gramercy Park, did, in three different States, deliberately attempt to buy ——. But we anticipate. Read the dispatches, and make up your own minds.

Meantime, after seeing from our account elsewhere this morning, how elaborate and varied were the devices of the Democratic visiting statesmen to conceal their acts in the doubtful States, will readers recall a little incident in the investigations that has hitherto escaped much notice? When the Knott-Field Committee of the House was inquiring into the electoral count, it called upon the Western Union Telegraph Company for dispatches sent to and from Louisiana, Florida and South Carolina, and proposed to inquire into the money transactions of the Republicans in each of those States. All at once it was given out that the committee had changed its mind, and would not go into that subject. And it did not. Could the fact that the first Oregon dispatches were then coming out have been the only reason? From that day to this the Democrats have never shown any desire to open up the subject of money transactions in the doubtful States. When William E. Chandler was on the stand, as late as June of this year, he twice attempted to have the Potter Committee ask him to translate *his* cipher dispatches. Each time both Potter and Hunton stopped short the moment the testimony began to tend in that direction. Did they suspect then, what all the world will begin to learn to-morrow, as to the work of Mr. Tilden's visiting statesmen, under the cipher orders from Gramercy Park?

THE RAID ON MR. PILSBURY.

The Tilden wing of the Democratic party in this State seem determined to strip themselves of the last shred of their long-sought reputation as a party of Reform. Mr. Tilden's followers are outrunning even him in their zeal to get back into "the old set." They are now actually attacking the chief reform effected by the new order of Democratic administrations, and are trying to thrust the man who has accomplished it out of the office which they gave him. Superintendent Pilsbury, who has in the short space of nineteen months effected a saving in State Prison expenditures of more than $600,000, who almost wholly wiped out the annual deficiency of half a million in the first year of his administration, and who has improved the discipline of the prisons even more than their finances, is now the object of a petty but fierce attack by the "Reform" wing of the Democracy, who want the patronage of his position.

If this movement was made by the professional spoilsmen of the Democracy, no one would wonder; but it comes from the Pharisees of the party, who openly thank God that they are purer than other Democrats, who declare their devotion to reform and good government and ask credit for unremitting efforts to regenerate their associates. It comes from Mr. Tilden, so it is said, and from Governor Robinson, which is more to be wondered at; and from Controller Olcott, who went into office as a shining example of Civil Service Reform, being a banker and not a politician, and who seems to have developed into a mere wire-puller. Their charge against Mr. Pilsbury seems to be founded mainly upon an exceptional misfortune to which any over-worked man, taking stimulants under medical advice, is liable. Their purpose is plain. We warn Governor Robinson against the folly of executing it. The people of the State do not want to see the prisons again in the hands of "the old set."

AN EXPERIMENT IN LIFE INSURANCE.

Whether the business of Life Insurance has entered upon a new stage of development may depend on the result of the important step just taken by the Mutual Life Insurance Company of this city. It is desirable that this step shall be clearly understood, for there seems to be a little disposition in some quarters to misconstrue it. We do not perceive that it is a step of hostility to other well-managed companies. It is an effort to make wiser and safer use of a fund which the Mutual Life and other sound companies have hitherto held for the protection of the assured. It is an experiment of which, while one company assumes whatever risk there may be, others will be free to share the benefits, if it succeeds.

The companies have claimed that, in justice to their policy-holders, they cannot give back the full cash value of his policy to any person who wishes to retire from his contract of insurance. For, they have said, only those in sound health wish to retire; those of impaired health cling to their policies; and thus the average vitality of those insured is lowered, and the security of policy-holders diminished. As just protection for them, a part of the estimated cash value has been retained, when policies are surrendered. The "vitality fund" thus created ought to be applied only to the purpose for which it exists, namely, the protection of remaining policy-holders against an impairment of the average vitality of members through withdrawals of persons in sound health. This fund is not so applied, it has been strongly objected, when it is distributed in increased dividends. There is injustice, it is said, in taking from those who are unfortunately unable to continue payments, only to swell the dividends of others who have better fortune. To meet these objections, the company should hold back from the value of a surrendered policy only enough to secure a sound new life in place of each sound life retiring, and should apply that sum sacredly to this end. If the sum is given in increased premiums to agents, the soundness of the company is not necessarily maintained, nor the security of its members increased. If invested, so that the surplus swells, this fund can only make the company stronger in assets, while it becomes less safe, and may even be destroyed, by the reduced vitality of its membership.

Hence it is now proposed to apply this "vitality fund" directly to secure new sound lives in place of sound lives retiring. If this can be effected, the condition of the company must be better, and the security of its members greater, than if the same sum were invested as assets. At the same time, the part held back from the cash values of policies surrendered will not be taken from the unfortunate to swell the dividends of the fortunate, but will be strictly employed to maintain that average vitality which is threatened by withdrawal of sound lives. Instead of paying out this fund to agents, it is proposed to give from it directly to those who may enter the company, and add their sound lives to maintain its standard of vitality. To them, the cost of insurance will virtually be lessened, and at the expense, not of present members of the company, but of those who fail to keep up their contract of insurance. In effect, the retiring member will pay to the new member enough to secure him as a substitute, and thus to maintain unimpaired the proportion of sound lives in the membership. The payment of the bounty for new business, not to agents, but to the new members themselves, is the essential feature of the plan adopted by the Mutual Life, which offers to return to new members for the first two years 30 per cent of the amount of their premiums. In effect, of a yearly premium of $100, the new member is to pay for two years only $70 each year, and a retiring member pays the remaining $30 to secure his substitute, in order that other old members may not suffer by his withdrawal.

This new application of old and well-established principles will be watched with interest by the public. Being tried by one of the oldest and strongest life insurance companies, it may more justly be regarded as an effort to place this important business on a sounder basis than as an act of rivalry or hostility, because any other company, when satisfied as to the soundness of the plan, can adopt it. Whether it will succeed, of course remains to be seen, but the Mutual Life is able to give it a thorough trial, and it doubtless has not been undertaken by the managers of that conservative institution without full consideration. In 1873, when that company was led by its experience of thirty years to the belief that the premiums usually charged are higher than are necessary for safety, it proposed to reduce the rates materially. But many of its members objected, fearing that the security of their own insurance would be impaired. The new plan is not open to the same objection, because the same rate paid by present members is to be charged on new policies, and the entire reduction for two years is to be taken from the fund provided by retiring members. Obviously, the security of present members will be greatly promoted if the standard of vitality can thus be restored and maintained wholly at the cost of those who retire. If, without exhausting the special fund held for that purpose, the company can restore the full membership and proportion of sound lives which it had before the panic and the long period of depression, it will achieve a brilliant success which other sound companies will probably not be slow to follow.

TENNESSEE.

The paper upon Tennessee as a home for the unemployed workingman, which we printed on Saturday, closes the series of articles which we have offered upon this subject. They have been written to meet the emergencies of a certain class and of the present time. For that reason we have attempted in them only the statement of the advantages, resources and drawbacks which the emigrant will find in the upper Southern States. We have confined ourselves to these limits for obvious reasons. There is a steady stream of emigration the year round to the West. With the claims of that section every man is familiar; the climate, soils, mode of farming and habits of the Gulf States are too dissimilar to our own to make them a pleasant or profitable field in which the poor man can invest his sole capital of labor. Capitalists from the North, taking with them skilled mechanics into Georgia and South Carolina, have done well, and so have the men whom they employed. But the poor man going alone into the far South, ignorant of the peculiarities of the soil and of the people, will, in all probability, be worsted by them and find his experiment a failure. The belt of States comprising Maryland, the Virginias, North Carolina, Kentucky and Tennessee, yield crops very nearly the same as those which he has known at home in this State, or Pennsylvania; the climate, owing to the general altitude, differs very little from that to which he is accustomed, and that little is a gain; the people, after all that he has heard of the difference of institutions, political belief, or the bloody war which grew out of them, he finds to be much the same as those among whom he was born. They are more friendly, perhaps, in manner, more irritable and more sluggish. On the whole, the danger will be, not that he will quarrel with their character or customs, but that he will too readily fall into them, and join the easygoing needy army of lazy farmers who have cursed the fair lands of the South too long; so long, indeed, that the inexhaustible resources of these great States are as yet scarcely touched.

It is impossible for us to exaggerate the extent of these resources. There are millions of acres of timber-land there just next door to us, almost unbroken by the axe of the woodsman. The succulent, indigenous grasses of the Blue Ridge and the Unakas would supply pasturage for cattle to feed the whole United States. Virginia in her land, West Virginia in her coal, iron and oil, North Carolina in her minerals, Kentucky as a field for stock-raising, possess natural wealth unsurpassed by any other States. Yet the people of these States are, as a rule, poor, not so much from lack of money as of energy. It is, we repeat again, energetic workingmen, skilled mechanics and farmers, who will put their own hands to the plough, that are needed. No man, whether he buys one acre or a thousand, will succeed in these States who trusts to cheap laborers to work his land for him. Farming is the business which least of all can be done by proxy. Especially is this the case in Tennessee, where the land is being divided and sold in small farms, each of which must yield a multifarious crop, and requires to be managed according to the full measure of the owner's wisdom, and not by the laborer's skill in shirking work. In no State will the emigrant receive a more cordial welcome than in Tennessee. Her people have roused to the necessity of developing not only her mineral resources but the capabilities of her soil, and have shrewdness enough to see that this will best be done not by capitalists who hold large half-tilled farms, but by patient individual effort. One of the most successful sheep-husbandmen in the State began in 1864 with a capital of $100 and only a very slight knowledge of the business. Common sense, keen observation, and personal attention to every part of the work did the rest; and these qualities will command success for any emigrant, however poor he may be in money or book learning. The settler in Tennessee should remember, however, that the fertility of the soil, the cheapness of fuel, every advantage, in fact, which makes his material condition easy, is so much of a drawback if it makes him content to sit down sluggish and satisfied with being clothed and fed. It is this satisfaction with his physical condition which has kept the small farmer of East Tennessee and Western North Carolina a hundred years behind the rest of the country in many matters of higher import. It remains to be seen whether the colonies already formed in these sections will act as leaven, or sink down and be lost in the torpid mass.

We have reason to hope that the interest which THE TRIBUNE has excited among its readers in the direction of the unemployed labor of the North to the cheap uncleared lands of these older States has served a good purpose. Our efforts to give plain and accurate information to emigrants have been promptly and earnestly seconded by the Governors and Commissioners of Agriculture of these States. The names of disinterested responsible gentlemen in different sections, able and willing to give advice and aid to the emigrant, were officially furnished to us for publication, and the result has been thousands of applications to them from men out of employment, eager to begin life afresh in this new field where work was waiting which would keep them, their wives and children from want. Colonies have been formed in the Virginias and North Carolina which are doing well, and others are forming. There is no reason why individuals or colonies should not succeed in these ventures if they take with them honesty, health, sobriety, a firm determination to work, and as firm trust in God, who has kept this new world for their use.

We read of the doings of Judge Lynch in his southwestern circuit with a tolerable degree of equanimity. It is not much to us that a man in a far distant State is murdered by a mad and merciless crowd. We condemn the deed, but without much indignation. It is another matter when the many-headed judge sets up a jurisdiction in our own neighborhood. The case in Connecticut is an unpleasant one from every point of view. The negro Freeman, who was nearly murdered by the mob in Ansonia, was undoubtedly guilty of the gross and cruel outrage with which he was charged. He had served a term in the State Prison for a similar offence. He is an animal who should be kept locked up for the rest of his life. Granting this, we have conceded no shadow of an excuse for the subsequent conduct of the populace. The keeper of the lock-up was knocked down, and the keys were stolen from his pocket. The civil authorities were powerless. The negro was dragged into the street, a rope was put about his neck, and some fifty men having hold of it, he was dragged on his elbows and knees through the muddy and filthy streets. The crowd following shouted, "Hang him! hang him!" All this time he was beaten and struck, the blood running off his face in streams. Hanged he undoubtedly would have been, if the civil officers had not, by a strong effort, pistols in hand, rescued the wretch. In a horrible condition he was taken to New-Haven for safe-keeping, but there is some reason to believe that his injuries may prove fatal. Vilely criminal as he was, he was still under the protection of the law. So far from having been convicted of any crime, he had not even been arraigned. According to a time-honored maxim of the law, he had a right to be considered innocent. If he dies he will have been murdered. If those who maltreated and tortured him are not arrested and punished, we shall expect other cases of the exercise of lynch-law in Connecticut. The authorities there cannot afford to allow this matter to go uninvestigated.

We have now confirmation of the melancholy report that Dr. Petermann, the eminent geographer, died by his own hand. He had suffered acutely from frequent attacks of bronchitis. He was also much depressed for another reason. He had been divorced from his first wife, an English woman, on account of incompatibility. She is spoken of as a woman of violent and uncontrolled passions. He was again happily married, but his first wife continued to annoy him with threats of revenge. It is stated that his father and brother both committed suicide, and he had a foreboding that he might follow their example. All these unfortunate circumstances tended to unsettle his intellectual faculties, until at last he became irresponsible and hanged himself. He was only fifty-six years of age.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Bet you a tin whistle you'll read THE TRIBUNE to-day, Mr. Marble!

Inscription on the Ark: "Here lies one whose name was writ in cipher."

THE TRIBUNE purposes to submit to-morrow a few more first-class planks for Mr. Tilden's "fraud" platform.

If anybody hankers for further glimpses of the sins that "fraud" yell was designed to cover, the amount is still incremable—more than slightly.

That trio of coparceners, Marble, Pelton and Havemeyer, developed an astounding capacity for political wickedness, considering they were only amateur politicians.

The hope that Mr. Cox would "reverse himself" and "resume his judgment" is doomed to meet with disappointment. He sinks deeper in the mire every time he makes a speech.

To-morrow's elections may put an extinguisher upon Thurman and Hendricks, but their disappearance cannot save Tilden. If he didn't know what his trusted agents were up to right under his nose he is too innocent for this wicked world.

The thrilling history of "Reform by Fraud" enters this morning upon its culminating chapters. To-day's chapter principally illustrates the way in which Mr. Marble and his visiting statesmen courted Mr. Marble's "bright sunlight of publicity."

Glover has not yet succeeded in securing a renomination for Congress, and there is a dismal prospect that he may be left at home. This is not altogether welcome news, for if Glover doesn't get back the chances are that his seat will be occupied by some other Missouri Democrat who will have all Glover's ignorance without his capacity for affording amusement.

The solemn old lady in a nightcap who edits *The Boston Post* is sure that Washington rumor about the way in which THE TRIBUNE secured the cipher dispatches is true, because THE TRIBUNE "alone of all other journals preserves a wonderful silence (toward Butler), now easily explained." Butler will undoubtedly agree with the old lady, alone of all other ladies, that the silence is "wonderful."

Blanton Duncan has started a circus which, in some respects, eclipses Butler's. He is travelling over the Congressional District in Kentucky, where he is the Greenback candidate, with a wagon which is equipped with a desk, a small cannon and some locomotive headlights. When he reaches a place where he wishes to speak, he fires off his cannon, illuminates, and looses his chin upon the assembled crowd. Thus far no one has been hurt by either the cannon or the chin.

If *The Express* is keeping tally on John Kelly's state, that slate is filling up fast. It is now announced with significant prominence that Mr. Samuel D. Babcock would render a real service to the community by taking an active interest in municipal affairs. Well, it would be hard to prove that Mr. Babcock would not make a good Mayor. If Mr. Kelly writes no name below that standard on his slate New-York will have less occasion to grumble than it generally has.

Where, oh where is the Potter Committee with its Sherman letter and its startling developments? The October elections are here, and the November elections are close on their heels, and yet the promised disclosures of Republican fraud triumphant have not been made. Meanwhile the array of Democratic fraud that was not triumphant is becoming more and more appalling, and is about to culminate in a perfect deluge of infamous evidence. Mr. Potter is not keeping his end up worth a cent, though he has spent $20,000 of the Government's funds while THE TRIBUNE hasn't had any.

The Massachusetts Prohibitionists are showing signs of a good sense which their candidate for Governor would do well to absorb. Those of them who are Republicans are declaring with encouraging unanimity that the best way for them to advance their interests is to vote for Talbot. Dr. Miner's agents sent a circular to a certain town recently, asking for the names of five Temperance Republicans, and received word in reply that there was not even one such man there who proposed to vote for Butler by the indirect way of voting for Dr. Miner. This is encouraging, and ought to teach the Doctor that he has a most uncommon opportunity to distinguish himself by withdrawing from the field.

The country was never blest with such an abundance of statesmen as it is to-day. Returns received at the headquarters of the different parties in Washington show that there are over 800 candidates for Congress now in the field. As there are only 292 districts, and as some nominations are yet to be made, there will be an average of nearly three candidates to each Congressional district. Some districts have only two candidates, while others with nothing mean about them revel in five. Less than half, or only about 120 of the members of the present House, have succeeded in securing a renomination, which shows that the crank on the mills of the gods is still in motion.

A curious and important revelation has been brought out by the interchange of amenities between the Democratic journals of this city over the condition of the Finance Department. *The Star* remarks: "If *The World* had any vestige of decent instinct left, it would now either accept the gage thus flung down or henceforth put a muzzle on its favorite arithmetic man; but we don't expect to see it do either, for the reason that a mule is not readily taught to refrain from kicking." At first glance this leaves the reader in doubt whether the muzzle is intended for the mouth or the heels of that phenomenal person the arithmetic man, but the confusion vanishes before the obvious suggestion that, owing to the extreme altitude of his ears, the quickest way of reaching his mouth is by way of his feet.

THE STATE CANVASS.

There is barely a mouth in which to make the fight for hard money and Republican supremacy; but most great battles have been fought in less time.

The Greenback candidate for the Assembly in the 1st District of Oneida County is a bar-keeper. The party wanted to make sure that the candidate would "stand treat."

Senator Conkling evidently proposes to take an active part in the campaign. He is announced to speak at Ithaca on Thursday evening, and at Cortland on Friday evening of the present week.

It is a great comfort to think that, so far as State tickets, at least, are concerned, it will not be a "campaign of character." Mr. Danforth has never been detected in a burglary during his whole career, and Mr. Bradley, so far as heard from, had paid his income tax.

Two years ago Mr. Manton Marble tried hard to persuade John Morrissey, at Saratoga, that he—Marble—was an eligible candidate for Governor. It isn't likely that Mr. Marble will repeat that operation next year, for the excellent reason that both participants in the conversation are dead.

The rival Republican papers in Oneida County unite in warmly praising their candidate for Congress, Cyrus D. Prescott—a pleasant sign of harmony. Mr. Prescott's legislative experience is limited to a single term in the Assembly, but his qualifications for a higher post are undoubted.

The Troy Times says: "Gideon J. Tucker does not mean to be defeated if he can help it. He has ordered 2,000,000 ballots to be printed with his name upon them as the candidate for Associate Judge. We are not running Mr. Tucker's campaign, and perhaps should not assume to advise him; but he will pardon the suggestion, no doubt, that 2,000,000 tickets are not enough."

The fact is noted that very many conspicuous places in the Onondaga County Republican organization are filled by a former Liberal Republican. Among these are the member of Congress, Frank Hiscock, who will probably be renominated, and who certainly ought to be; the candidates for Assembly in all three districts, Thomas G. Alvord, Samuel Wilks, and Henry L. Duguid; the member of the State Committee, Moses Summers, and others.

One Democratic paper of the interior speaks its mind freely concerning the recent organized riot at Syracuse. *The Newark Courier* says: "In the opinion of every candid man, the proceedings of the Democratic Convention at Syracuse on Wednesday of last week were a disgrace not only to the party but the State, and we doubt whether any party can survive many repetitions of such a shameful exhibition. It was simply madness run loose. We doubt whether the violent scenes of a French assembly ever surpassed it."

There is a curious complication in the XXIXth Congressional District, where the Republicans have nominated Major David P. Richardson to succeed the Hon. John N. Hungerford, the present member. Major Richardson's nomination was generally supposed to be a good one, as he is a lawyer of excellent standing, and served with credit during the war. Suddenly, however, it was discovered by some "independent citizens of all parties"—as indeed they probably are—that some mysterious public necessity demanded the nomination of F. G. Babcock, a rich citizen of Hornellsville, as an independent candidate. A mass-meeting was held at which the Hon. Harlo Hakes, a Republican, introduced the resolutions calling on Mr. Babcock to emerge from private life as the people's candidate, and the newspapers of the neighborhood were furnished with special dispatches concerning the people's movement free of charge. Of course Mr. Babcock was simply a Democratic candidate in disguise, and of course *The Elmira Gazette* was too clumsy to keep the secret, blurting it out in a double-leaded editorial the very next morning. It seems to be pretty well understood that if Mr. Babcock wins, which he is not likely to do, it will be by means of his money.

A convention incident in Oneida County the other day illustrated the extent of the Democratic demoralization caused by the Greenback movement—a demoralization which the counterfeit hard-money platform of Syracuse may conceal but cannot cure. The Greenback Convention of the 1st Assembly District met to choose an Assembly candidate, and almost the first business was the reading of a letter from the Hon. Richard U. Sherman, for several years a Democratic Assemblyman, in which he made an appeal that might be called abject, for the nomination. What made his attitude all the more significant is the fact that Mr. Sherman was in 1875 and 1876 the Democratic leader in the Assembly, and in the latter year received the votes of his Democratic colleagues for Speaker. His letter was carefully constructed so as to leave him a chance for hard-money Democratic votes, at the same time that it seemed, by indirection, to give adhesion to the principal doctrines of the Greenbackers. He said that "practical men, as well as political economists, will differ" as to what shall be the volume of the greenbacks. "The need of commerce is the proper medium, whatever that may be." Upon the public debt, he says, "it must be paid according to the contract," and then suavely adds: "There may be valid questions as to what the contract is. For the determination of such questions the Constitution has wisely provided courts of law." The result of all Mr. Sherman's self-humiliation was that a member of the convention made a motion that "his name be dropped as a candidate," and the motion was carried by a majority vote. A fact which likewise illustrates the willingness of the Greenback party to give its nominations to its own men.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Trübner, the London publisher, is a Sanscrit scholar, knows several modern languages besides, and is a zealous philologist.

Mr. Frank Marshall is writing a play, the hero of which is to be Robert Emmet. Mr. Henry Irving is mentioned in connection with the representation of this part.

Mr. James E. Murdoch has accepted the Lectureship on Shakespeare in the College of Rhetoric and Oratory at Philadelphia, and it is also said that a position in the new Cincinnati College of Music is to be offered to him.

Count William Bismarck, the son of the Prince, and the youngest member of the Reichstag, is a jovial, hearty-looking person, so clever that he would have a future before him even if he were not the son of so powerful a man.

Mrs. General Sherman's life at Washington is pronounced by a correspondent of *The Enquirer* of Cincinnati as not very enviable in one respect. Her kindness and generosity are so well known that she is constantly besieged by needy persons begging her for help or alms.

The Chinese Ambassador is described as a man of imposing appearance, between sixty and seventy, with a kindly and intelligent face. He is slight and tall and has very courteous manners. In the credentials which they brought from their Emperor, he and his suite are mentioned as "just and honorable men."

M. Walton, the French Senator and former Minister, while writing in his study near the sea at Petites-Dalles recently, heard cries of distress, and discovered a party of four bathers in danger of drowning. Without taking time to throw off even his coat he rushed into the water to their assistance. His son followed him, and a boat putting out, the whole party were rescued.

Senator Henry A. Tyler, of Hickman, Kentucky, is mentioned as the hero of the place. When the yellow fever broke out he refused to stay on his farm away from infection. He cared for the people with the greatest energy and unselfishness, giving time and money and risking life. "Here am I, and here are a thousand dollars," he said; "command me and my money while either lasts."

Readers of THE TRIBUNE will be glad to know that its well-known London correspondent, Mr. George W. Smalley, who has been ill for some little time, is back at his post, sufficiently recovered to resume work. Mr. Smalley's illness was chiefly the result of overwork. Mr. Bayard Taylor, who was also ill for a little time, is now again in admirable health. He has lost some twenty-five pounds, and says he feels all the better for it.

A correspondent of *The Cincinnati Gazette*, in a letter on the Lovejoy monument, says: "The men who each claimed to have killed Lovejoy were Southern gentlemen, then in Alton, a Dr. Jennings, of Mississippi, and another doctor from Maryland. Jennings died a bloody death in a brawl in the streets of Vicksburg. The Maryland doctor was afterward of a party pursued by Comanches in the wilds of Texas. He was missed one night from the camp, and the next morning his party found the blackened bones of a man not far off whom the Indians had captured and burned tied to a tree. Vengeance came very swiftly and surely for Lovejoy's death, and it needs but a monument to the brave man to round out the bloody but grand history systematically. Contributions to the fund have already begun to come in."

Mr. Thomas Grubb, the distinguished optician, died recently at Rathmines, Dublin, in his seventy-eighth year. Originally intended for the mercantile profession, his mechanical tastes developed so strongly that he gave up commerce and turned his attention to the manufacture of mathematical and optical instruments. How well he succeeded all the world knows, and the crowning honor of his life was being chosen to construct the great Vienna refractor of twenty-seven inches clear aperture, the largest telescope of the kind yet made. Mr. Grubb was a self-taught mechanician, and devised many useful pieces of machinery, but during the latter part of his life his name had become best known by his photographic lenses, and the instruments he supplied to various observatories.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—Mrs. General Sherman returned here last evening from Atlantic City, accompanied by her daughter. She has recovered entirely from her recent illness.

GENERAL NOTES.

The leading journal of London has made the portentous discovery that in Mr. Gladstone's article on England and America, Queen is spelled with a little "q" and President with a biz "P." Heigh-ho!

The trump is turned over every door at a new tavern in Belleville, Nev. When the house was opened it was necessary to number the rooms, but there was not a painter in the town and not so much as a piece of chalk could be found around the house. At last a happy idea possessed the landlord. Taking a pack of