Amusements and Meetings To-Night.

DALY'S THEATRE—"Divorce."
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—Opera Bouffe: "Barbe Bleue."
HAVERLY'S THEATRE—"Hobbies."
NEW-YORK AQUARIUM—"H. M. S. Pinafore."
PARK THEATRE—"Our American Cousin."
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS' OPERA HOUSE—Variety.
STANDARD THEATRE—"Merchant of Venice."
UNION SQUARE THEATRE—"My Partner."
WOOD'S BROADWAY THEATRE—"Brie-a-Brac."
WALLACK'S THEATRE—"Contempt of Court."

AMERICAN INSTITUTE—Exhibition, Day and Evening.
CHICKERING HALL—Josefy Concert.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Walking Match.

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Business Notices.

"ALDERNEY BRAND" CONDENSED MILK.
For sale by all grocers.

BLAIR'S PILLS.—Great English gout and rheumatic remedy. Oval box, $1; round, 50c. Sold at druggists.

ROCKWOOD'S IMPERIAL CARDS, six dollars per dozen. 17 Union sq., above Tiffany.

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Contains the latest and fullest information about the new Silver Regions of Colorado, and the Resources of Texas.
Price 10 cents.
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WASHINGTON—No. 1,322 F-st.
LONDON—No. 26 Bedford-st., Strand.
PARIS—No. 9 Rue Scribe.

New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1879.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—Puteaux Humbert, a returned Communist, has been elected a member of the Paris municipality. ==== General Roberts was about a mile from the citadel of Bala Hissar on Friday last. ==== Mrs. Langtry and Mrs. Cornwallis West have brought libel suits against the owner of a weekly sheet called *The Town Talk*.

DOMESTIC.—Mr. Hickey, the manager of Mary Anderson's dramatic company, was shot by a woman at a hotel in Cincinnati yesterday. ==== Secretary Sherman spoke in Mansfield, Ohio, Saturday night. ==== Senator Blaine, who is making speeches in Iowa, addressed a larger meeting on Saturday than any held in the State since the famous Douglas meeting in 1860. ==== Secretary Thompson has issued orders for a naval review in Hampton Roads. ==== A collision between two trains, both behind time, has taken place on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; four men were killed. ==== The accounts given of the Michigan accident by passengers shows that the shock was hardly felt in some of the sleeping cars.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.—Benjamin S. Clark shot his uncle, J. D. Barker, by mistake at New-Rochelle yesterday. ==== George William Curtis has resigned as chairman of the Richmond County Republican Convention. ==== An English physician was robbed of money and diamonds. ==== Murphy won the O'Leary belt. ==== Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar 412½ grains, 87.28 cents. Stocks less active, but strong, and closing buoyant.

THE WEATHER.—TRIBUNE local observations indicate warmer and clear or partly cloudy weather. Thermometer yesterday: Highest, 74°; lowest, 62°; average, 66¾°.

The shocking tragedy at New-Rochelle, where an old merchant, being mistaken for a burglar, was shot by his nephew, is an impressive warning against the too ready use of firearms. A large majority of the people who keep pistols about are not competent to use them.

Mr. Kelly says, in his Troy speech, that he thinks the Republican party has made it clear that Mr. Tilden attempted to bribe the electoral boards to give him the Presidency. Whatever may be his personal feelings toward Mr. Tilden, Mr. Kelly is a powerful Democratic leader, and this is an interesting admission.

The English physician who was robbed on Friday night must have had remarkable confidence in his fellow-man, or have cherished a great animosity toward banks and safe-deposit companies. Eighty thousand dollars in money is a large sum to keep in a wooden box in a boarding-house, and the wonder is, not that he should have lost part of his wealth by the robbery, but that the thief should have left anything behind!

At present when the Republican party in France is in danger of being rent by Conservative and Radical feuds, the election yesterday of Humbert, a returned Communist of a violent type, to a seat in the municipality of Paris, will increase the uneasiness which revolutionary projects have recently occasioned. If, however, the Government treats the Socialist agitators with the same haughty indifference as it manifested in regard to the Legitimists, who lately celebrated the birthday of the Count de Chambord by public banquets, it will prevent the pardoned Communist from becoming a hero in the estimation of the workingmen. By favoring entire amnesty for the returned convicts, Gambetta seems determined to do his part in reducing them to the level of common-place demagogues.

It was a slip of the tongue that hurried twenty souls into eternity at Jackson. The railroad officials wanted to use the main track just at the time when the Pacific Express was due; the telegraph operator was asked where the train was, and he said, after tapping his instrument and seeming to receive a message, "It is forty-five minutes late now," whereas that was merely the report at the last station from which word had been received, and the train had made up some of its lost time in the interval. It does not seem just, however, to place the entire blame upon the unhappy operator, great as his fault was. It seems, in spite of previous reports, that the express train did not make up all of its lost time before reaching Jackson. It was past due when the freight train moved upon the track—a risk which ought hardly to have been taken under any circumstances.

If there has been any fear that Mr. Curtis's course in recommending the scratching of the Republican ticket had the sympathy of any number of the Richmond County Republicans, all doubt is effectually dispelled by the action of their Convention on Saturday. Mr. Curtis was not present, as had been expected, but sent a letter defending his course and embodying his resignation as permanent chairman of the County Convention. It would seem that the resignation was hardly intended to be absolute, but rather that the Convention might, in acting upon it, signify its approval or disapproval of the writer's course. Mr. Curtis's language is that he offers the resignation that "the members may have an opportunity of "declaring whether in their judgment the "interests of the party can better be promoted "by its acceptance." It was accepted with only three or four dissenting votes.

Secretary Sherman's speech at his home in Ohio is a compact summary of the grounds upon which the Republican party brings its indictment against the Solid South. In this he alludes to the difficulty of dealing effectively with the Southern question, inasmuch as there is no physical means of protecting the freedmen. The State Governments will do nothing; the National Government can do nothing. There is no way of protecting voters in the exercise of their rights, no way of securing impartial juries, no way of preserving the sanctity of the mails; there are not even the necessary appropriations to enforce the revenue laws. The shortest road to relief for the blacks lies in the solidification of the decent sentiment of the North against the murder method in politics. The Secretary was guilty of no exaggeration when he said that "the election of the Republican "ticket in Ohio by a large majority will do "more to secure the rights of the freedmen "of the South than an army with banners." When the shotgun Democrat of the South sees that the very means which he is using, with brutal stupidity, to obtain control of the National Government, threaten to keep him out of it forever, he may perceive the expediency of conducting political campaigns after the manner of civilized people. And what Secretary Sherman said of Ohio is true in every word of New-York.

THE DUTY OF CONNECTICUT REPUBLICANS.

Whatever motive may have actuated the Republicans of Connecticut who voted the other day against the amendment providing for biennial elections, there is at least no doubt as to the purposes of the Democrats of that State. They have already heralded the result as a Democratic triumph, and have begun to take the steps necessary to secure the next stake in the game, which is the Legislature to be elected in November. Notwithstanding the fact that, in both Legislatures which approved the amendment in its preliminary stages, the Democrats were unanimous in its support, there is now no doubt that the party placed itself in practically solid array against it at the polls. The Democratic State Committee sent out circulars in opposition to it; the party newspapers all opposed it; and it was understood by the rank and file that the orders from headquarters were to defeat it as a measure of party policy. With the aid of Republican votes they accomplished their object. A new Legislature is in consequence to be elected in November, and both parties have less than a month in which to make preparation for it. The Democrats we have reason to know are already at work. The Republicans ought to lose no time. In this state of affairs we ask the attention of Connecticut Republicans to a brief statement of the situation.

For obvious reasons the Democrats are unusually anxious to carry Connecticut in November, 1880. It is the Presidential election, and the vote of Connecticut may be of the last importance to them; and there is besides a United States Senator to be elected in Mr. Eaton's place. Last year they lost the Legislature and Mr. Barnum lost his seat in the Senate mainly through unexpected Republican gains in Litchfield and Fairfield Counties, the IVth Congressional district. These are attributed by the Democrats to the popularity of Mr. Miles, the Republican candidate for Congress, and his personal work in the canvass. With that factor eliminated—there being no Congressional election this year—they believe they can recover their losses and secure the next Legislature. This is of the greatest importance to them, as it will give them the opportunity to alter the election laws to suit their purposes for the following year. In 1872 they had this advantage: they had altered the old laws so as to permit certificate voting, open the lower courts for promiscuous and wholesale naturalization, and throw wide the doors for fraud. Having fixed these things to their mind they had no difficulty in carrying the State for Tilden. Their sole object as a party in defeating the amendment was to put themselves in a position to repeat the performance of 1872. The next Legislature of itself is of no great consequence to them. There are not offices enough falling in to rouse their patriotic ardor, and the legislative patronage is at best but trifling. They want this Legislature not for itself but as a stepping-stone; a means to an end.

We ask Connecticut Republicans to weigh these things thoughtfully, and consider how much is at stake in the election which has been unexpectedly forced upon them. It is especially incumbent upon those Republicans who assisted in defeating the amendment to see to it that the State is not lost this year and next by their action. And we take leave to call personally upon General Joseph R. Hawley—who is justly recognized as the foremost Republican in the State, and who must bear the responsibility of having done more than any other Republican to defeat the amendment—to see to it that Republican success and his own political future are not put in jeopardy by this result. We hardly need remind him that "all his eggs are in this basket." If the Democratic plan is successful, and a Democratic Legislature elected in November prepares the way for Democratic success in 1880, either Mr. Barnum will succeed Senator Eaton, or the latter will be his own successor. With a Republican Legislature elected in November, and the election laws left unchanged, an honest election will be assured for 1880, and that will bring in a Legislature which it is safe to predict will send General Hawley to the United States Senate. Had he been elected Senator last Winter, the choice of a Democrat to succeed him in the House would have made a tie in the State's representation, and, in the event of the Presidential question going into the House, given the Democrats the majority. It was imputed to lack of prudent foresight and political sagacity that he permitted himself to be a candidate under such circumstances. It will be a much more serious reflection upon his judgment as a practical politician if it turns out now that he has been drawn into the support of a measure whose practical operation will defeat his own honorable ambition.

It seems to us of the highest importance that the Republicans should carry the State in November, and that the work of the canvass—although only members of the Legislature are to be chosen—should be immediately begun. The only danger is the old one of general apathy. It takes a good deal to wake up the Republican voters of Connecticut, and there is but little time left in which to do it.

TIGERS.

A telegram from Atlanta two or three days ago announced that a "desperate organization" of persons calling themselves the "Georgia Tigers," after murdering a large number of negroes, had taken possession of about half of the County of Baldwin, and spread terror through all the surrounding region. Members of the Legislature were abandoning the Capital, and going home to look after the safety of their families. Deputations from the infested district were waiting upon the Governor to ask for troops; and the State authorities were preparing to call out the militia if the disorder proved on investigation to be as bad as it was reported. We are not informed of the special purpose for which the "Georgia Tigers" are organized; but we have observed that whenever Southern gentlemen band themselves together to regulate things with shotguns the increased mortality is almost exclusively among the negroes. The color of the victim is a pretty sure indication of the character of the gang.

It appears that even the killing of niggers may be carried too far in the Southern States. When zeal in regulating things rises to such a point that a whole community is thrown into disorder, and white people tremble for their homes, the State authorities are ready to act with a great deal of vigor. It is not always so, of course. As a rule, when the "best boys," being "well heeled," undertake to have a little "fun at the fair," nobody interferes with them. It is not long since a Governor-elect of South Carolina was discovered to have been in secret league with the rifle-clubs to subvert the regular administration of government. At the elections of last year organizations more or less closely resembling the "Georgia Tigers" had a short and easy method of disposing of hostile majorities all through the South, and no Constitutional warrant was found for restraining them. The Kemper County massacres could not be prevented and cannot be punished. The Yazoo affair was the culmination of a long quarrel, which neither local authority nor public opinion attempted to hold in check. Now we have the official report of the Blackville shooting case, from which it appears that the State of South Carolina cannot, or will not, protect the life of a "nigger" postmaster; and the United States Government is reduced to the shameful necessity of closing the post office.

Recent decisions of the Federal Courts have made it plain that political assassinations must be treated like other murders, which the General Government has no power to punish. It may be quite clear that men are shot because they are Republicans or because they are Republican office-holders, or on account of their race and color; yet the crime, whatever its motive, falls within the exclusive jurisdiction of the State authorities. If those authorities choose to neglect their duty, the Constitution provides for no redress. So long as they abstain from insurrection the States have a right to lapse into barbarism and keep "Tigers" as much as they please. There is a remedy, however, for such disorders. It will be found in the pressure of outside opinion—a pressure which the South we believe is already beginning to feel. No community in this age of the world, can long practice the tyranny and violence which the Democratic South now employs toward its enfranchised slaves. We shall soon hear from the Northern politicians whose fortunes rest upon a Southern alliance, an imperative demand for the suppression of practises which are involving their party in intolerable obloquy. Bulldozing may keep the South solid for a while, but it will be the ruin of the Democracy. The free communities on this side of the line will not tolerate a party which sustains itself by the oppression of the weak; and there are Democratic leaders shrewd enough to see already the direction in which Northern sentiments—and Northern votes—are tending.

GOLD AND BUSINESS.

The bank statement of Saturday showed a beginning of recovery in the reserves. Ordinarily, an increase would hardly be expected earlier than the third week in October; and the return of currency to this city from the West has not yet commenced, although shipments thither have been much diminished, while the shipments to the South are quite large. But for the importation of specie, the banks would undoubtedly have sustained a further loss of reserve, as the statement shows, indeed, for the legal-tender reserve was reduced $1,655,000 during the week. A part of this went into the Treasury, for the currency balance in the Treasury increased from $16,849,173 97 on Saturday, October 4, to $18,287,643 25 on Saturday, October 11, and some part of this increase had its effect upon the bank averages. The controlling fact was that the specie average increased $2,417,200. Undoubtedly this represents only a part of the actual increase during the week, for the imports of specie from the 4th to the 10th, inclusive, were $3,440,426; the Assay office paid out to the banks over $4,000,000, and the coin balance of the Treasury was reduced from $141,608,641 44 October 4 to $135,044,307 98 October 11. This loss of $6,564,333 46 during the week will probably have an effect on the bank averages of next week, as there are no considerable shipments of specie to the interior, and the banks will gain, under their new arrangement for utilizing specie in exchanges, nearly as much as the Treasury loses. It is worth while to notice that since the Treasury has begun to pay out gold, the receipts of gold coin for customs duties have greatly increased. In July only $27,500 in gold coin was thus received; in August, $37,500; in September, $104,000; but in only nine days of October $253,000 in gold was paid in for duties. Such payments will be apt to become still more frequent when the Treasury disburses gold more freely, and the bank arrangements for using the coin have been carried out fully.

The utilization of gold reserves is regarded on all hands as a step of great importance and benefit. At the meeting on Tuesday the Clearing House resolved to make the Bank of America the common storehouse of all the gold held by the banks, and to accept in settlement of exchange balances the certificates of deposit of gold in that bank. This is a return to the methods employed before the war, and will have the effect of putting into circulation a new class of paper, namely, certificates representing gold actually on deposit in the bank. Had the same gold been deposited in the Treasury it could have been represented in circulation by greenbacks only, since the issue of gold certificates has ceased, and the amount of greenbacks to be issued at any time is limited. It was proposed last year by Mr. Tappen that the utilization of bank reserves should be accomplished by an arrangement of open deposit account by the banks with the Treasury, and under that plan the Treasury would have kept the entire coin reserve. The plan now adopted will lead to the rapid accumulation of a large coin reserve by the banks, and will in that respect render them more independent of vagaries of legislative or executive action at Washington. By setting free the gold held, too, it practically adds to the effective currency.

It is well that the banks are getting into safer condition. For the volume of business, both speculative and legitimate, continues enormous, and the speculation both in stocks and in products has been pushed so far that a reaction must be expected at no distant day. Prices of iron have been raised so rapidly that imports from Great Britain become large again, and *The Economist* of London states (on Saturday, October 11) that 5,000 tons were shipped last week to this country, while orders now being executed amount to 45,000 tons. On the other hand, the speculation in breadstuffs has certainly checked the exports in some degree, though they are still large—the value of all domestic exports for the week ending on Tuesday last was $9,420,882. Excessive speculation in products will soon cure itself, however, and it is but fair to say that the demand for iron so greatly exceeds the supply at present that it is not infrequently found impossible to get orders executed at any price earlier than January. The volume of legitimate business is very large. The payments through Clearing House last week amounted to $741,148,140, an increase of 75 per cent over the corresponding week last year, and, excluding all transactions arising from sales of stocks, the increase was from 36 to 40 per cent. The gain in the volume of business, exclusive of stock transactions, continues larger at New-York than at any other chief city, though the increase at Chicago and at New-Orleans was about 38 per cent during the first week of October.

THE QUESTION OF THE SCHOOLS.

When a man of sense prepares to take a journey he does not fill his trunk with a little shabby linen and a great many cheap scarf-pins and sleazy embroidered slippers. On the contrary, he packs in reasonable compass a goodly number of serviceable garments in excellent repair, and goes forth neat, wholesome, and of an equal mind, appropriately fitted for his journey and his work.

This man goes on his journey and his children stay behind, for the famous public school of their ward or district demands their presence, and the absent father's orders are strict; they must be prepared for the greater journey of life and its business. Week after week their young heads are stuffed with a little information on a great number of subjects—astronomy, physiology, drawing, vocal music, German, natural philosophy, grammar, etymology—in short, plenty of cheap scarf-pins and slippers. The sturdy, every-day needs of serviceable arithmetic (not glib memorized sets of figures), of accurate and brightly intelligent reading, of easy writing and correct speech, fare badly among such a host of studies. They are brushed over hastily and by rote like all the others, and shabby enough they are as they are packed away among the scarf-pins for that long and busy journey. The precise and intimate knowledge of common branches without which no man can be decently equipped for work of any sort, is discarded for what Mr. Charles Francis Adams aptly calls "veneer and sham."

The experiment of "smattier" has been sufficiently tried in the American public schools. It is a sort of decorative art of which we have had a great deal too much. There is in most of our cities a vast school expenditure to little purpose. While THE TRIBUNE has no mind to preach economy in this direction, it has a reasonable desire to see all this money used with common sense and honest discretion. There is something too much of drawing and vocal music, of 'osophy and 'ology, about the school course. The frantic enthusiasm about drawing which animated school boards and superintendents several years ago is getting cooler and cooler; in many places the number of drawing teachers has been reduced, and a pitiful effort is made to train the regular teachers to the work. This enthusiasm unfortunately has cost a great deal of money, and the chief practical result has been that a number of stiff drawings were exhibited at the Centennial celebration in Philadelphia. Whatever good in the way of handiwork this study in our schools has accomplished, could have been brought about in a wiser way. The "training of the eye" and "cultivation "of the tastes" so much talked about by some of the people who make their living by teaching drawing in these schools, have, in all truth and sadness, never yet been discerned. To use the language of common sense, this is trash. The training to read with intelligence and appreciative understanding one famous masterpiece of the English language would be worth in the way of cultivation a thousand of these drawing lessons.

Possibly one pupil in five hundred has some impulse given to his hand in drawing which may make him in after-life a better mechanic. The other 499 have meanwhile acquired no deftness which will assist them on the farm, in the counting-room, or in the kitchen. Why should all these be wrongly busied for the sake of one? It is not unlikely that the solution of the much-discussed problem of industrial education lies in the establishment of well-equipped and thoroughly-taught free technical schools in every city and large town. The cutting off of the superfluities which now only lead to "veneer "and sham" would save large sums which could be put to no better use. To these schools could be sent those children who by natural bent would belong therein. There is no danger but that sufficient time could be found both for an improved public-school course and a technical school course. That changes are on the way to be made is very evident in nearly every State. As our readers are aware, the door is ajar in the Boston primary schools—in that Boston which, having tried all the "new "ideas" in education, is now settling upon that most excellent one, the "Quincy plan." Hereafter the little people of that great city are to be "taught," instead of being made to memorize and gabble by platoons. They are to acquire not a glittering varnish, but a nimble intelligence which will take them out into the world in good case, and give to their minds the same comfort and readiness which stout and well-fitting clothes give to their bodies.

In view of the patriotic utterances of certain members of the Gate City Guard of Atlanta, Georgia, who are now visiting this city, under the command of an ex-Confederate officer, it is a fair inference that there must be in many, if not all the Southern States, a large body of patriotic Unionists; and the question why their influence is not more practically felt naturally arises. Do these Southern soldiers who, in New-York, keep step to the music of the Union, succumb to terrorism at home? They have an excellent opportunity of doing the Nation a good service, if they would but show themselves as thoroughly imbued with Union sentiments there as here. It does not require much moral courage with the wine flowing and the music sounding for a respectable ex-Confederate soldier to declare how thoroughly he has been reconverted to Union principles; but we heartily wish that some way could be devised of bringing the same healthy political sentiment into action in those localities where it would be much more valuable. We believe and we always have believed that a large number of Southern citizens have really no sympathy with the violent law breakers about them; but we should like to find them exercising a little more influence, for instance, in the jury boxes and at the polls. We should like to see this moral courage, if it exists, asserting itself in keeping the peace, in putting down bandits, and in making every Southern county a safe place for an honest and peaceable man, black or white, to live in. The time will undoubtedly come when we shall not look in vain for a reasonable degree of self-assertion on the part of these ex-Confederates who are sincere in their Union protestations. It cannot come too soon; and there will be no satisfactory peace until it has come.

It is expected that to-day the Governors of the thirteen original States will meet in Philadelphia, and in Independence Hall, for the purpose of concerting measures for a due celebration of the centennial anniversary of the surrender of Yorktown by Lord Cornwallis. This falls on the 19th of October, 1881. There was another siege of Yorktown which began April 5, 1862, and ended May 4, of the same year—but of that the assembled Governors will not be called upon to talk. There will be ample time for preparation, and the celebration in 1881 ought to be one of the most interesting and successful of the whole series. It is the only military one which can be observed upon a great national scale, and for the sake of good feeling the opportunity should not be lost.

The dairy reports of THE TRIBUNE have long been recognized as standards by the Dairymen's Association—a fact of which one paper at all events has shown an amazingly lively appreciation. There is a small concern called *The American Dairyman*, and our attention has been called to the circumstance that this enterprising journal conveys THE TRIBUNE's reports verbatim and prints them as its own. A good many of the "trade papers" are quite useless; but a trade paper which steals the price lists, commercial reports, market reviews, etc., etc., concerning its own specialty from the daily press of the previous morning is a little too grotesque a humbug to live.

A round billion is a high price to pay for the blessing of Democratic rule.

Senator Lamar is making speeches in various parts of Mississippi, but in the reports of none of them is there an allusion to either the Yazoo or the Chisolm murder. He cannot waste his valuable energy on such trifles, evidently.

It has been discovered by some of the Southern newspapers which have recently become reconverted to Tildenism, that the persistent abuse of the Claimant by Republican newspapers shows a conspiracy on their part to break him down, the object being to get him out of the way as a Presidential candidate. This conspiracy, it is added, shows that Tilden is the man of all others whom the Republicans fear as a candidate, and hence it follows he is the strongest possible man for the Democrats to nominate. There is a flavor of the Nincompoop Roman about these arguments, but there is not a Republican in the country who will not help to circulate them. If they shall convince the Democratic party of the necessity of renominating Tilden, the Republicans will hold a National jubilee.

General Butler has opened his campaign early, but he is still a year too late, and will be on election day.

Mr. Dorsheimer's love for Tilden is not likely to be rekindled by the announcement that the latter paid the hotel bills of all his supporters at St. Louis in 1876. Dorsheimer's grievance is that he ran up bills in his devotion to Reform which he had to pay out of his own pocket, and for which Mr. Tilden has repeatedly refused to reimburse him. Perhaps the trouble was not with Tilden, but with Nephews Pelton and MacLean, who acted as paymasters, or keepers of the barrel. They may have been actuated by a petty jealousy of Dorsheimer.

There is nothing mean about the Solid South. It asks for no mere appropriation, but grabs for the whole Treasury.

They had news in Washington on Friday that John Kelly was likely to "withdraw" after the Ohio election. This will be surprising news to Mr. Kelly. That Albany meeting was sufficient encouragement to him to stay in the field, if he needed encouragement, which is not apparent to those about him. His following is too large for Tilden to buy out, and too determined to be coaxed into submission.

Nothing could show more forcibly the thoroughly stalwart condition of the Republican party than the enthusiastic greeting to Senator Chandler in Massachusetts. His rough, intensely earnest Western way of expressing himself is heartily commended even in classic Boston. The whole party in the North is solid and aroused, and nothing but a vigorous vocabulary can adequately express its feelings.

It is several days since the juvenile Scratchers have had their names in the newspapers. The movement will collapse if its chief stimulant is cut off in this way.

Butler seems to be surprising his supporters, the Greenbackers. *The Boston Journal* tells of a lonely Greenbacker who strayed into his Music Hall meeting, and patiently listened for something about finance. Finally, tired of waiting, he called out, "How about the financial question?" The reply was a cruller: "That is not a State issue now. I have read in the newspapers that the Greenback party is dead. If it is dead why will you not let it alone? Just let it be. Let the dead bury their dead."

The Democratic papers say nothing about the shooting of the black postmaster, Nix, by a South Carolina Democrat, whom his color exasperated, but they occupy a good deal of space with a discussion of the momentous question, "Can a negro sneeze?"

THE STATE CANVASS.

Remember that this is a fight for the whole ticket.

It is noticeable that no Democrat has been able thus far to set a mud battery in operation against Cornell.

The Republicans of Oswego have begun an old-fashioned canvass. They have erected a wigwam capable of seating 3,000 people, and will dedicate it this evening.

Democratic figuring on the election brings to mind the boy's calculation on the success of his fishing excursion: "If I catch this fish I'm after and two more, I'll have three."

The call of the Juvenile scratchers for the names of the Republicans who are willing to scratch Cornell is given a conspicuous position in the Democratic papers of the interior.

The Robinson-Tilden organ at Albany makes a weak attempt to be humorous over the Kelly meeting in that city last Friday evening. The laugh will be on the other side of the mouth when the votes come to be counted election night.

Beebe was one of the committeemen appointed to visit Chenango County and confer with the local Democrats, but failed to appear at the appointed time and place. Perhaps he hadn't sufficiently recovered from his trembling fit.

Ex-Senator Parmenter, of Troy, is very bitter in his denunciation of the Kelly bolters. He has doubtless forgotten how he once bolted the nomination of a Democratic Assemblyman and expressed his righteous indignation in this choice language: "I have been called upon to swallow the whole Democratic hog a good many times, and have taken it in, tail and all; but there are some hogs that I will not swallow."

Chittenango, Madison County, has a vigorous Kelly organization. Over one hundred names are on its roll, pledged to vote for John Kelly. Among them some of the best and most influential Democrats in the town. The following are given as specimens: E. Pennock, the largest land owner in the town and employing forty or fifty men; D. D. Walrath, a prominent lawyer; S. J. Brinkerhoff, J. H. Walrath, A. K. Hall. Reports from Chittenango are not given a prominent place in the Robinson organs.

The Democrats sent out from this city to confer with the rural brethren are trying to encourage the hay-loft and cheese-press section of the party by promising that Kelly will not get over 15,000 votes in this city and 3,000 in Brooklyn, and that Robinson will lead Cornell by 30,000 votes in New-York City. There will be some lively hair-pulling if any of these Democratic committeemen happen to meet some deluded party friend from the country after election.

The nomination of Isaac V. Baker, jr., of Comstock's Landing, for Senator in the Troy District, means a thorough canvass and a Republican victory. Mr. Baker understands the art of getting out votes, and it may be taken for granted that this seat in the Senate which is now held by a Democrat, will be redeemed. The nomination was practically unanimous, as all other aspirants declined in his favor. He has once before carried the District, which is unchanged under the new apportionment, except in its numerical designation, and he can do it again.

Late nominations for the Legislature: For the Senate in the XXIXth District (Monroe and Orleans Counties), A. S. Warner, Democrat. For Senator in the XXXth District (Niagara, Genesee, Livingston and Wyoming Counties), Charles F. Wadsworth, Democrat, brother of the Republican candidate for Controller. For Assemblyman in the IIId District of Oneida, Lewis P. Powell, Democrat. In Seneca County—Benjamin F. Handy, Republican, for Assemblyman. In the Ist District of Erie County, John M. Laughlin, Democrat, for Assemblyman. In IId District, Casper J. Drescher, Democrat; for Assemblyman in the IId Washington District, E. E. Davis, Democrat. For Assemblyman from Ist District of Queens County, W. H. Van Wyck, Democrat.

PERSONAL.

Bishop Stevens is still very feeble, but has been conveyed to Philadelphia in a special car without injury from the journey.

The Princess Louise will sail for England on Saturday. She will return to Canada for the opening of the Dominion Parliament.

Senator Blaine's family is a law-loving one; his eldest son is practising law already, and young Mr. Emmons Blaine is attending the Harvard Law School.

Mr. Henry Irving is not coming to this country next Spring, but his visit, though postponed, will not be abandoned. It is stated that his failure to come is attributed to Mr. Edwin Booth's determination to cross the Atlantic at that time to fill an engagement at the Lyceum during Mr. Irving's absence.

The late Major Thornburgh is said to have been one of the best marksmen on the frontier. He could break glass balls with almost unerring skill; and a friend relates that on once tossing a nickel into the air Thornburgh fired at it, and the bullet struck the piece of money when about fifteen feet from the ground.

Mr. Francis Parkman must prepare for the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune. His article on woman suffrage in the last number of *The North American Review* is to be answered in the next number by Colonel Higginson, Mrs. Howe, Mrs. Stanton, Mr. Wendell Phillips and Mrs. Stone—and answered, doubtless, very cleverly and spitefully.

Madame Ristori is mentioned by *The World*, of London, as having twice saved a life. The first time was in a Spanish theatre, when the great actress, seeing Marshal Narvaez enraged by her admirance acting, besought him to pardon a soldier who was to be shot next morning for striking his commanding officer. Her next rescue was that of a Spanish gentleman, whose life she begged from the President of the Chilian Republic.

Cetywayo, the Zulu King, is rather a handsome man. He has a singularly disarmed and stately air, a tall, sinewy figure, good features, a fearless glance, beautiful teeth, a head splendidly set upon his shoulders and a velvet skin. His attire is likewise impressive—a 32 tablecloth of the ordinary red and green pattern. His captivity does not seem to affect his spirits; he is perfectly cheerful, has a good appetite, chats pleasantly with his warders and enjoys his daily whist.

Mr. Spurgeon has been giving a statement of his political opinions to a newspaper which declared that he had openly prayed for a rapid change of government. "I pray daily," he says, "that the Lord would change the policy of our Nation from that of bluster and invasion to peace and righteousness. If this means a change of government so let it be; but I do not feel bound up with party; but I love righteousness and peace."

A former schoolmate of Mrs. Grant met her in San Francisco, and thus writes of her: "Like to Cornelia of old, Mrs. Grant's children to her as jewels are. And whether it was of Colonel Fred or Ulysses, jr., the fine, manly young fellows who were present, or Mrs. Sartoris, or Jesse, she spoke, it was always in the same loving manner, the same low, sweet mother tones. 'I remember so well,' she said, with a low laugh, 'one occasion when your father went through the Patent Office at Washington, with Jesse and me. Jesse, you know, was only a little fellow then, about six or seven years old. 'Mamma,' said he, suddenly, 'are those the pillars that Samson pulled down?' 'Ask Mr. ——,' said I, with a smile. So earnestly again said the little fellow, 'Mr. ——, are those the pillars Samson pulled down?' 'What do you know about Samson?' answered your father, smiling at me. 'I know,' said Jesse, proudly, 'that he pulled down the pillars and killed three thousand by his prowess,' concluded our boy, as he put his little fist down, 'it would be a good thing for his father to cut the tribe so.'"

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 12.—A daughter has been born to the Duke and Duchess of Cumberland.

GENERAL NOTES.

Eighteen boa constrictors have just been received at the Philadelphia Zoological Garden. According to the keepers' calculation, they will require for their support 27,000 rats per annum.

A St. Louis correspondent of *The Cincinnati Enquirer* tells the sad story of an aged couple in that city who have not spoken to each other in sixteen years, though living together and sharing the same table. Her refusal to sign a deed was the cause of the husband's anger. Their only means of communication has been a daughter, who married a few weeks ago and has since died in a congestive chill. Even this catastrophe has not unsealed the lips of the obdurate couple, and they continue their lives of solitude.

Charles E. Wise has changed his mind about the capacity of his father's balloon for making a long distance, and is confident that the air voyagers will yet be heard from. He has navigated the air himself and knows a good deal about balloons. The ballast carried by his father was more by over a hundred pounds than he at first supposed. This he calls the best news he has heard yet. In his opinion the balloonists passed in safety over Lake Huron and are now in the wilds of Canada. His father is not a man who would needlessly risk his life for any notoriety he might gain. He will yet be heard from, his son says. And if he is really in Canada some days must yet elapse before news can be expected.

The English seem resolved that habitual defamers shall be punished. Adolph Rosenberg, editor and publisher of a London paper of the gossipy-picture variety, known as *Town Talk*, was arrested on Saturday, on a double charge of libel, preferred by those "professional beauties," Mrs. Langtry, the "Jersey Lily," and Mrs. Cornwallis West. The latter was accused of demanding from photographers a commission on the sale of her pictures, and the former of being the defendant in a suit for divorce which her husband had brought, alleging her acquaintance with the Prince of Wales as the cause. Mr. and Mrs. Langtry and Mr. and Mrs. West executed the respective charges to be utterly false and calumnious, and Rosenberg was sent to jail in default of $10,000 bail.

Many a bright lad has taken his first false step in life by very defiance of the bad boys who dared him to do it, but the young man who got married in that way is a rare child indeed. He lives, as he properly should, in a country of strange marriages—Utah—and his astonished parents have taken what steps they could to restore their wayward son. Francis A. Gale is the boy's name, and it was on a railroad train bound for Ogden that certain wild young men wagered that he dare not marry one Esther Malan, and offered him presents and employment as ample recompense in case his father should disown him. The boy could not bear their taunts, and then and there he took Miss Malan to be his wedded wife. A so-called magistrate was found to do the disgraceful work of marrying them. The parents protest that their son was a minor and did not get their consent, and that for these reasons the marriage is not valid in church, county or State.

Rose Meeker, the eldest daughter of Agent Meeker, has written a letter on the recent massacre by the Utes. She believes the tragedy might have been averted. The force and expedition now shown by the Government at the time when most needed were not to be had. "The Government," she says, "by its slow movements has let my father be murdered, when it could have been prevented." Her father wrote to Governor Pitkin on September 10 that his life and the lives of all other persons at the Agency were in danger, and requested that troops be sent. It was three weeks before any arrived and only a small detachment then—so small that it was overcome by the Indians, who acquired more power than they had had before. Miss Meeker adds: "Had the cowboys of Colorado been called out on September 10 they would have reached here in time to save the lives at the Agency, and they would have made