in Washington and will give up hotel life. Mrs. Platt has gone to the Capital to superintend the furnishing of the house.

The room wherein Garfield so long lay ill in the White House has been freshly tinted and the discolored spots made by the splashing of the medicines have been obliterated. It has not, however, been refurnished. New furniture has been placed in the East Room.

Mrs. Garfield is comparatively well in health, but is deeply grieving over her loss. When the President left Mentor for Washington he leased the farm to Mrs. Garfield's brother for four years. Mrs. Garfield now, of course, feels herself a guest there and, though a welcome one, prefers to make a home of her own in Cleveland.

Mr. Santley, the singer, is exceedingly generous to the church of his adoption. He not only burdens himself with the support of three or four indigent orphan children; he regularly sings for nothing in a church in Highgate and has contributed $25,000 to a Diocesan Seminary, an institution in which Cardinal Manning is interested.

One of the Barons Rothschild, of London, who was invited out to tea not long ago, is said, by the English correspondent of *The Boston Herald*, to have spent most of his time in examining the curious and beautiful trifles scattered about his hostess's drawing-room. The next day the lady whose guest he had been was amazed to receive a visit from a representative of the Baron, who made her a formal offer to purchase several of the objects of art that had struck the Rothschild's fancy. The proposition was politely declined.

Julius Hubner, the distinguished German artist, and the President for the past forty years of the Dresden Gallery, wrote thus to the Hon. William Walter Phelps, at Vienna: "Dear Friend—Accept the expression of my deepest sympathy at the loss sustained by you and your great country—indeed, by the whole civilized world and all Christian people. Providence did not hearken to the prayers of the millions, and in His wisdom decided otherwise. Perhaps so great a sacrifice was necessary in order to chasten your people. May it be so. Heartily yours, JULIUS HUBNER."

The story that Gambetta poked out one of his own eyes when a child, because his father would not permit him to do as he pleased, is perfectly true. What is not so generally known is that the elder Gambetta remained inflexible even after this appalling display of wilfulness. The boy was being educated at the Lycee of Cahors, and, conceiving a dislike to the institution, asked to be removed fr m it. His father refused again and again. At last Leon said: "I'll put out one of my eyes if you send me back to the Lycee." It was holiday time. "As you please," said the father, to whom it seems never to have occurred that his boy might have inherited his own strength of purpose. The same day Leon took, not a penknife, as the popular tradition has it, but an inkstand, which he dashed with such violence against the eye as to destroy it. Shocked as was old Gambetta, he would not give in; and Leon returned to the Lycee.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—Mr. Gladstone is much improved in health. He took a walk yesterday and attended the Hawarden Church festival.

GENERAL NOTES.

A paragraph writer on *The Boston Post* reaffirms the statement that necessity is the mother of invention. "Sometimes," he says, "we want the door between our office and the one next to it closed, and the editor in that room of course feels, if we get up and shut it, that we are getting high-toned and exclusive, and it wounds him. And we don't like to do that, so we have invented a way to make him shut the door himself. We sing."

One hundred years ago Count de Grasse commanded the French fleet that rendered America such valuable aid at Yorktown. Eighteen years afterward, two of his daughters, refugees from Santo Domingo, died in Charleston, S. C., and were buried there in St. Mary's Churchyard. Their tombs have now been decorated with arches of evergreens, flowers and the silvery Southern moss, and Wednesday the cemetery gates were thrown open that the public might visit the spot and pay tributes of regard to the memory of the children of the country's benefactor.

While the people of the United States are enjoying an unusually mild and open fall, in some parts of Europe winter has set in earlier than for many years past. Especially is this the case in the Alpine and some other provinces of Austria. The Alps of the Tyrol, of Styria, and of Carinthia, the hilly districts of Bohemia and Galicia, the Sudetes and the Carpathians are all covered with snow. Notwithstanding the constant sleet and the prevailing low temperature, the Imperial hunting party has been very successful in its excursions so far; but hunting has often been impossible, owing to the frequent snowstorms.

The Boston Institute Fair rejoices in being able to exhibit what is claimed to be the only existing relic of the rebel privateer Alabama, the genuineness of which can be proved. It is the favorite flag of Admiral Semmes. It was made on board the privateer, and is about 4½ feet in width and 7 feet in length, with a white ground and a red jack, containing a blue cross with thirteen stars. The high value placed upon it by its owner is indicated by the fact that in order to secure it for exhibition it was necessary to obtain a heavy insurance at an appraisal of $10,000. An employe of the Institute is specially detailed to guard and protect it from injury.

Centenarians in America must look to their laurels. French papers report that there is now living at Luzy, in the department of the Saone-et-Loire, an old woman who, born April 21, 1766, is now in her hundred and sixteenth year, and who is in complete possession of all her faculties. She is the daughter of one M. Pidanit, who at his death, in 1787, was a tenant of the Marquise d'Aiguilly. She has lived under the Governments of Louis XV., Louis XVI., the First Republic in all its phases, the First Empire, Louis XVIII., Charles X., Louis Philippe, the Republic of 1848, the Second Empire, and the Republic of to-day.

By his return to San Francisco, last week, King Kalakaua completed his tour around the world, having spent eight months on the journey. He set out from San Francisco on February 8, for Japan and China. Thence he went to Siam, through the Straits settlements, across to Calcutta, overland to Bombay, and then, via the Suez Canal, to Cairo and the Pyramids. Crossing to Europe he spent some time at Naples, Pompeii and Rome. After an audience with the Pope he sailed for London, and from there proceeded to Brussels, Cologne, Berlin, Vienna, Paris, Madrid, Lisbon, and returning to England, Glasgow, Edinburgh and Queenstown, where he took passage to New-York. In this country he visited many places of interest, including Washington, Fortress Monroe and Lexington, Ky. Colonel Judd, who had charge of the tour, says that favorable weather was enjoyed throughout, and not the slightest accident or inconvenience was suffered.

PUBLIC OPINION.

Connecticut may be represented in the Cabinet, and by a man who is known to but few as even a citizen of the State.—[New-London Day (Rep.)

We suppose it is beyond question that it is the general and earnest desire of the Republicans of Minnesota that William Windom be reelected to the seat which he vacated seven months ago.—[St. Paul Pioneer-Press (Rep.)

INEXPLICABLE IMBECILITY.

From The Galveston News (Dem.)

In view of the fact that it was known at Washington, by all the Senators, that Senator David Davis conceded the right of the Presidency pro tem. of the Senate to the Republicans, and did not, on any occasion, indicate to anyone a desire or purpose to vote with the Democrats, adverse to his judgment, the action of the Democratic caucus in rejecting the liberal propositions from the Republicans for a fair adjustment of the anomalous condition of things, and the final consummation of their stubborn policy in electing Mr. Bayard President pro tem., presents a case of inexplicable imbecility that will require explanation. They have not the poor plea of betrayal, nor can they take shelter under the shadowy hope that may have existed as to Senator Davis's Democratic proclivities.

ARTHUR RESPONSIBLE FOR TYNER'S REMOVAL.

From The Albany Express (Rep.)

We have the very best of authority for saying that President Arthur dictated the letter calling for the resignation of Mr. Tyner, First Assistant Postmaster-General. His successor will be an Illinois man of character and ability. The Star Route frauds conclusively prove Tyner to have been either dishonest or negligent, and therefore unfitted for the responsible position he has occupied. The President did a creditable thing in calling for his resignation. The Star Route ring is reported as being more downcast than ever.

CONGRESSMAN HISCOCK ON PROTECTION.

From a Recent Letter to the Managers of the Chicago Tariff Convention

You ask if I sympathize in the movement. I do most earnestly; and I trust that the convention will be large and representative, as I doubt not it will be wise and practical. Its action will doubtless aid in continuing the public interest in the subject of protection so thoroughly aroused in the late National election, and command the respectful consideration of the law-making branches of the Government. Its recommendations should have great weight in a correct disposition of this important question. The large amount of capital invested and the multitude of citizens dependent for employment upon our manufacturing industries, together with their wide-spread establishment, and the reliance upon that prosperity for the development and utilizing of our native resources continually augment the importance of wise protection under the Government of these very important interests; and these considerations render such a consultation as that proposed, to further this general purpose of deep concern to individuals, to communities, and to the State.

BROOKLYN REPUBLICANS.

B. F. TRACY NOMINATED FOR MAYOR.

LONG SESSION OF THE CITY CONVENTION—URGING THE NOMINATION OF MR. ROPES—A HEARING GIVEN TO HIS SUPPORTERS—THE CHOICE OF THE DELEGATES.

One of the most important Republican City Conventions ever held in Brooklyn met last evening to nominate the candidate for Mayor to be voted for at the coming election. The office after the first of January has the added responsibility of appointing heads of the principal departments of the municipal government.

A great crowd of politicians and their friends surged around the Brooklyn Republican headquarters, No. 635 Fulton-st., for an hour before the Convention was called to order last evening, and a file of delegates and lookers-on passed up the narrow stairway to Central Hall. Every available inch of room was crowded, and the space for delegates within the rail was encroached upon. There were in attendance most of the Republican politicians of Kings County.

Promptly at 8 o'clock the Convention was called to order by A. J. Perry, of the Sixth Ward. On the platform were Quarantine Commissioner Nichols, chairman of the Kings County General Committee, Alderman Roberts, Port Warden Leayeraft and Alderman Allison.

Before the organization was effected a scene of confusion was caused by an attempt to seat all the delegates. Those occupying seats were requested to rise, and then the temporary roll was called. Each delegate was furnished a chair after he had responded to his name. This consumed more than half an hour. At the end of this time it was announced by ex-Sheriff Daggett that the delegation to present the citizens' nomination of Ripley Ropes, urged by the Young Republicans, was in the room, and he moved that the members be given seats. This was received with a storm of hisses and applause. The chairman extended an invitation to the visitors to take seats, and the formal roll call followed. At its conclusion unanimous consent was given to John A. Nichols, chairman of the Republican Committee, to make a statement. He said a conference of the party leaders had been held in the afternoon, and a certain resolution had been unanimously adopted. About 100 had been present from both factions of the party. The resolution set forth the need of nominating an undoubted Republican for candidate for Mayor. Its reading was followed by vehement applause. W. W. Goodrich then spoke of the need of recognizing the young and influential body of Republicans represented by a visiting committee, and moved that these visitors be given seats, suspending all business until it was done. The visitors were then given seats upon the platform. Seth Low and H. E. Deming headed the delegation of Young Republicans, and the citizens' committee from the meeting which nominated Ripley Ropes on Monday evening was headed by L. S. Barnham and J. J. Van Nostrand.

The Convention being still crowded by the presence of spectators, Alexander Johnson was made Sergeant-at-Arms, and with the aid of policemen he cleared a space around the delegates. The business then proceeded with a consideration of contested delegations. A long debate followed over the question of allowing a delegation to represent the Twenty-first Ward, as neither of the two present had credentials signed by the proper authorities. The matter finally resulted in the exclusion of both, and a committee of five was appointed to consider the contests in the Second, Twelfth and Twenty-first Wards. Objection being made to the constitution of the committee, several changes were made in it before it retired for consultation.

Upon motion of Albert Daggett the Convention then proceeded to listen to the delegates from the citizens' meeting which nominated Mr. Ropes. John J. Van Nostrand then read the proceedings of the meeting, which tendered the Mayoralty nomination to Mr. Ropes. The fact of the nomination being before the Convention, W. W. Goodrich asked, through the chair, if Mr. Ropes had accepted, and would stand by it; and, if nominated by the Republican City Convention, whether he would consider himself bound by Republican party fealty. Mr. Van Nostrand said the committee was not authorized to answer these questions. For himself, he proposed to vote for Mr. Ropes anyway. [Hisses.] Mr. Daggett said he did not believe the hisses came from Republicans, but from Democrats, and he hoped the chairman would see that anyone interrupting in that way was expelled from the room.

Seth Low then spoke for the Young Republicans, who had approved of the selection of Mr. Ropes for Mayor. He read the resolution passed Wednesday evening, and then made a speech urging Mr. Ropes for the nominee, as a good Republican, loyal to all the principles of the party. W. W. Goodrich asked of Mr. Low whether Mr. Ropes would remain in the field if the City Convention should not approve his name. In reply Mr. Low said that Mr. Ropes was in the field already as a candidate, and the Young Republicans believed that they had a perfect right to ask of the City Convention to approve his name. Mr. Goodrich changed his question to an inquiry as to what the Young Republicans would do if Mr. Ropes was not approved. In reply Mr. Low said that he had no right to answer for the club, as it had declined to adopt a resolution pledging itself to support the Republican nominee, if he were not Mr. Ropes. Then Mr. Goodrich asked Mr. Low how he would act if any other candidate was nominated.

William Richardson said he thought the matter had been pressed too far. He hoped that any difference of view would be of brief duration. Nothing would better please the Convention than to nominate Seth Low for Mayor.

This was a signal for most enthusiastic applause, followed by three cheers, given by the delegates rising. Mr. Richardson said Mr. Low had not done justice to his loved city of Brooklyn in peremptorily declining to be a candidate for Mayor.

Much discussion followed. At 2 o'clock this morning the convention nominated General B. F. Tracy for Mayor by a vote of 100. The only other names presented to the Convention were those of Ripley Ropes and Darwin R. James.

OTHER NOMINATIONS IN KING'S COUNTY.

The Jeffersonian democracy (Anti-McLaughlin) held their Senatorial Conventions last evening in Brooklyn. In the IVth District William Marshall, president of this wing of the party, was unanimously nominated. The IId District Convention adjourned till Monday night, and in the IIId District, N. McGregor Steele was named.

In the 1st Assembly District, the regular Democrats nominated John Shandley to the Assembly; in the IId District Michael J. Hannan was selected as a candidate; in the VIIIth, Moses Engle; in the Vth, T. J. Sheridan; in the IXth, Thomas J. Baldwin, jr.; in the XIIth, Jacques J. Stillwater.

A School Commissioner for the five county towns of Kings County, is to be chosen at the county election, to serve three years, at a salary of $1,000. The Democrats met at O'Hara's Hall, Flatbush, last night, and nominated ex-Supervisor C. C. Bennett, of New Utrecht. The Republican Convention, at Central Hall, Brooklyn, nominated C. W. Hamilton, of New-Lots who now holds the office.

THE LATE PRESIDENT.

LIFE AND WORKS OF GENERAL GARFIELD.

THEIR PREPARATION AND PUBLICATION TO BE UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF MRS. GARFIELD.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—Colonel Rockwell has received the following letter from Mrs. Garfield, which is furnished to the press for publication:

MENTOR, O., Oct. 17, 1881.

DEAR COLONEL ROCKWELL: It is my wish that an account of the life and an appropriate collection of the literary remains of General Garfield shall be published, after that careful consideration and preparation so manifestly necessary. To that end, I request that you will announce, in some public manner, my purpose to cause this work to be done at the earliest practicable time, and of which due notice will be given. Very sincerely yours,

LUCRETIA R. GARFIELD.

Colonel A. F. ROCKWELL, Washington, D. C.

With reference to the foregoing, Colonel Rockwell makes the following statement: "To those best acquainted with the great capacity for work and the vast versatility of General Garfield, the extent, variety and orderly arrangement of his intellectual estate are amazing. Fully appreciating its value, and believing tha the most enduring monument of the late President must be erected upon the granite foundation of what he said and did and was, Mrs. Garfield purposes an affectionate and careful work in this direction. Such a monument, therefore, illustrating a life which 'cannot be written until the world has moved far enough away from him to take in the grandeur of his career and character,' may be expected only after measured and deliberate work, and as coming from her sanction and authority."

MEMENTOES OF GARFIELD.

PREPARATION OF SOUVENIRS FOR FREE DISTRIBUTION.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 21.—The committee which had in charge the arrangements of the Garfield obsequies, desiring to comply with the many requests from all sections for relics, has organized a bureau, and is preparing a great number of souvenirs from the floral decorations and drapings of the catafalque, which will be sent to all applicants as long as they last. Each memento is to have a card attached, bearing the signatures of the committee and an engraving of the catafalque, to authenticate the article. These relics will not be sold under any circumstances, but applicants should send stamps for postage. Money contributions will not be refused, and all such will be placed to the credit of the monument fund. Requests should be addressed, "Relic Bureau, Cleveland."

General Garfield's body will be removed to-morrow morning from the public vault in Lake View Cemetery, as it is required for other purposes, to the finest private vault in the grounds, there to remain until the completion of the crypt, where it will permanently repose.

THE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—A joint meeting of the Committee on Ways and Means and the Committee on Finance of the Garfield Memorial Hospital was held here last night. It was resolved that an appeal should be prepared by the Secretary of State and sent to the clergy of all towns and cities of 10,000 inhabitants or more, requesting them to present the subject to their congregations. It was also decided to make an effort to enlist the Masons, Odd Fellows and members of other charitable orders throughout the country in the enterprise.

The total amount of subscriptions received by Treasurer Gilfillan up to to-day, on account of the Memorial Hospital is $318.

NOT EXPECTED BY THE STRIKERS.

The 500 women who on Monday last left their work in Lorillard's tobacco factory in Jersey City, were still out yesterday. Yesterday afternoon the members of the firm and Superintendent Hearn held a consultation, and decided to abandon the stripping department altogether and have the stripping done at their factory in Louisville, Ky.

END OF THE YORKTOWN CELEBRATION.

THE FRENCH AND GERMAN VISITORS AT RICHMOND—A CELEBRATION AT NORFOLK—RETURN HOMEWARD OF THE GOVERNORS OF STATES.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 21.—The steamer Catskill, having on board the French and German delegations, arrived here this morning. Upon reaching the landing the steamer was boarded by the city's Committee of Reception, headed by Mayor Carrington, who formally welcomed the distinguished foreigners to Richmond, and extended to them the hospitalities of the city. Minister Outrey, on the part of the French visitors, and Colonel Von Steuben, on behalf of the Germans, made brief acknowledgments of the courtesy extended them, and thanked the Mayor for the many kind expressions he had uttered. The two delegations, under the escort of the Reception Committee, then took carriages, and were driven to the old historic St. John's Church, and thence to the Executive Mansion, passing on their way an old stone house, in the lower part of the city, said to have been, at one time, Washington's headquarters. At the executive residence the party alighted, and were personally introduced to Governor Holliday, but there was no speech-making. After a few moments spent in the interchange of civilities, the visitors were escorted to the Capitol building, where a short time was devoted to the examination of its interesting interior, after which they were driven to their headquarters at the Exchange Hotel.

NORFOLK, Oct. 21.—The municipal Yorktown centennial took place to-day. The streets and houses had been elaborately decorated with the flags and colors of America, France, Germany, England and Ireland. Triumphal arches spanned the principal streets, and bands of music from the North were here to enliven the occasion. The procession was formed at 2 o'clock this afternoon, and embraced the city military, a detachment of United States Marines, civic societies, the Fire Department, cotton-screw men, schools and various trade and manufacturing industries; also a division of North Carolina volunteers, the Chatham Artillery, of Savannah, Ga., the German Light Infantry, of Charleston, S. C., and the Virginia Military Cadets. A feature of the parade was a squad of infantile cavalry, representing the Continental soldery, organized by Master George Cochrane Broome, of New-York; son of Colonel John L. Broome, of the United States Marine Corps, and grandson of Colonel John H. Broome, of Revolutionary fame, who organized the "Sons of Freedom" in New-York, tore down the statue of George III., and, with the bold spirits of that day, resisted the attack of the English frigate Asia when she fired upon the Battery. The procession was two miles long, and the troops were enthusiastically cheered along the line of march. To-night the city and harbor were brilliantly illuminated.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Oct. 21.—Governor Cornell, of New-York, and staff, arrived here this morning from Yorktown, and left on the Bay line steamer for Baltimore.

The 1st Connecticut Regiment, accompanied by Governor Bigelow and staff, arrived here on the steamer Charleston from Yorktown this morning. They sailed at 11 o'clock for Charleston, South Carolina, where they remain two days, the guests of the militia of that city.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 21.—Governor Ludlow, of New-Jersey, and staff arrived this forenoon on their return from Yorktown on the steamer William Crane. The Governor proceeded to New-Jersey by train. The staff remained, and will meet the New-Jersey regiment in Washington to-morrow afternoon. The Rhode Island troops also arrived this forenoon, marched through President-st. to the depot and took the cars homeward.

ARRIVALS AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—President Arthur and Secretaries Blaine, Hunt and James returned to the city this morning upon the U. S. steamer Dispatch. Secretary Lincoln and Assistant-Secretaries Hitt and Walker Blaine will return to-morrow, accompanying the French and German visitors upon a special train from Richmond.

The steamers which returned from Yorktown to-day were crowded. Company D, of the 65th Regiment of the New-York National Guard, from Buffalo, N. Y., arrived this morning, and left here for home on the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad, at half-past nine to-night. The New-Jersey battalion, National Guard, will reach here by rail to-morrow, and will leave by special train on the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad to-morrow night. Governor Ludlow has already gone to Trenton, but his staff accompanies the battalion.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE SENATE.

SENATOR SHERMAN'S RESOLUTION ADOPTED CALLING FOR MR. MELINE'S REPORT—PETITIONS AGAINST SENATORS MILLER AND LAPHAM.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 21, 1881.

The Senate was called to order by President Davis at noon to-day. There was a good attendance of Senators at the opening hour.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN (Rep., Ohio) the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution, previously offered by him, calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for the report of James F. Meline.

Mr. FARLEY (Dem., Cal.) said that he understood that the report referred to had been made by a Commission appointed by the Treasury Department, and was a matter with which Congress had nothing to do.

Mr. SHERMAN replied that he had already stated that the investigation was of such a character as it was not usual for Congress to have anything to do with; but the public prints intimated that there was something in the report that might injure a member of the Senate—he (Mr. Sherman) being the Senator referred to—he deemed it his right and his duty to his colleagues therefore to call for the report. If the statement was true that the report reflected upon him, it was proper for the Senate to inquire into the matter. He very rarely noticed newspaper attacks, but when any paper or man impugned in the slightest degree his personal integrity he wished to have an investigation, and to have the question tested, not only by law but the strictest rules of personal honor.

Mr. FARLEY stated that he had never seen the article referred to by the Senator from Ohio, and did not know that any reflection had been made upon that gentleman. He wished to suggest if the report had to come to the Senate at all, that the testimony taken before the Commission be also transmitted to the Senate. He put that suggestion in the form of an amendment.

Mr. SHERMAN thought that that amendment would involve the Senate in an unusual and remarkable proceeding. The information on which the report was forwarded had not been taken under oath. It was founded probably on passing rumors, somewhat on written statements, somewhat on affidavits. The Senate was too just a body to make public that class of testimony, which was communicated every day to the heads of every department of the Government. When the report came before the Senate, if that body saw anything in it that should be investigated, a committee might inquire into it, but the Senate would, he trusted, never make itself an instrument of publishing mere scandal and ex parte statements.

Mr. MORRILL (Rep., Vt.) took the same ground, contending that the Senate could investigate the whole matter if, the report being first examined, anything should be discovered warranting an investigation.

Mr. DAWES (Rep., Mass.) also argued that the report should be first produced and then no one would be slow to produce any necessary papers.

Mr. FARLEY'S amendment was rejected—Yeas 21, nays 23, a party vote, and Mr. Davis, of Illinois, voting with the Republicans.

Mr. GARLAND (Dem., Ark.) suggested that the resolution should call for copies of such papers as the report was based upon.

Mr. SHERMAN stated that he had no personal objection to such a course, but thought that it would not be right for the Senate to call for papers which might consist of anonymous letters. If any Senator desired to move for a Committee of Investigation at the present time, he would not have the slightest objection to it.

Mr. GARLAND then withdrew all objection to Mr. Sherman's resolution in the form in which it was originally offered, and it was adopted.

Mr. McPHERSON (Rep., N. J.) presented the petition of certain members of the New-York Legislature protesting against the right of Messrs. Miller and Lapham to represent that State in the United States Senate.—Referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

The Senate then, at 12:45 p. m., went into executive session, and when the doors were reopened, at 1:30 p. m., the Senate adjourned.

THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 21.—The Board of Foreign Missions yesterday resumed reports on the missions in Madura and Ceylon, Central and East Turkey, Zululand, European Turkey, China, Mexico and Spanish America, Micronesia, West Central Africa, Western Turkey, Austria, Japan, Mahratta and the Deccan. These reports gave the condition of missionary work at the different missions, showing them to be prosperous and growing, and making recommendations for the coming year. The Board will carry out the recommendations. The following officers were elected for the coming year: President, Mark Hopkins; vice-president, William E. Dodge; corresponding secretaries, N. G. Clark, E. K. Alden, John O. Means; recording secretary, the Rev. H. A. Stanson; treasurer, Langdon S. Ward; prudential committee, A. C. Thompson, Alpheus Hardy, Ezra Farnsworth, J. Russell Bradford, Joseph S. Ropes, Professor E. C. Smith, E. B. Webb, C. C. Burr, Eldridge Forrey, Isaac R. Worcester. The Committee on Time and Place reported in favor of holding the next session of the Board at Portland, Me.

To-day addresses were made by the Rev. O. H. Gulick, the Japanese missionary; Mr. Rand, the Micronesian missionary; Mr. Crawford, of Illinois; Mr. Alfred Riggs, of the Santee mission, and Mr. House, of Bulgaria.

A TRAIN INTENTIONALLY WRECKED.

CHAMBERSBURG, Penn., Oct. 21.—A construction train on the Baltimore and Cumberland Valley Railroad was thrown from the track, six miles north of this place, last night, by means of pieces of timber wedged into the cattle guards. Conductor Charles Snecasle, of Baltimore, had his skull crushed and leg broken, and sustained other injuries, but is still living. There is no clue to the perpetrators of the outrage.

BEQUESTS IN CHARITY.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 21.—The will of the late Christopher Townsend, of Newport, a philanthropist after providing for his relatives and friends gives $2,500 to the Thames Street Methodist Episcopal Church of Newport. The rest of the estate is bequeathed in three equal parts for the Home for Friendless Children; for the Association for the Aid of the Aged, and for the People's Library—three institutions which the deceased founded in this city several years ago. After his sister's death the property bequeathed her in trust will be used for the institutions named.

THE MISSISSIPPI BREAKS ITS BOUNDS.

A CREVASSE IN THE SNY LEVEE—FLOODING OF HUNDREDS OF ACRES SOUTH OF QUINCY—FARMERS FLEEING FOR THEIR LIVES.

CHICAGO, Oct. 21.—Dispatches from Quincy, Illinois, say at that point last night the river was eighteen feet above low water mark, having risen seven inches during the previous twenty four hours. This is the highest ever known at this season of the year, and is eight inches higher than during the great flood of last spring.

Along the Sny levee the destruction is almost complete. The crevasse is thirty-six miles below Quincy and three miles above Scott's Landing, being nearly west of Rockport. The break is now fully three hundred feet wide, and is constantly cutting out the earthwork at either end of the crevasse. An immense volume of water is pouring through the opening, steadily spreading out over the country and gradually inundating the fields and farms. The water is slowly approaching Rockport, which is four miles from the river. Old residents in that locality predict that there will be seven feet of water on the farms along the Sny before the flood subsides. People north and south of the break were hastily leaving their houses for places of safety. Every road leading out of the bottoms was crowded with teams. Hundreds of cattle, horses, mules and other live stock were on the embankment, the owners not having time to get them to high ground. After the alarm was given many of the animals were saved by swimming them across the lake, which now fills the low lands, but large numbers were drowned, the distance being so great that they were exhausted before reaching places of safety. The farmers, many of whom had hundreds of acres of fine winter wheat last week, which promised an immense yield are camping along the bluffs with their families, while others have left everything and taken their wives and children to Quincy.

The Indian Grove levee gave way Wednesday afternoon sixteen miles above Quincy, but the break is not very serious, most of the water being carried off by Bear Creek. The railroads in this vicinity will suffer severely from the flood. The Hannibal and St. Joseph track is under water for some distance, and all trains have been discontinued for the present. The track near Mosely Station has several inches of water over it, and the embankment is washing considerably. The switchmen at Hannibal have quit work, refusing to labor in the mud and water which fill the yards. Trains have been discontinued on the Quincy, Missouri and Pacific division of the Wabash road.

In Quincy but little damage has been done thus far, aside from the stoppage of work at many of the factories. The Diamond Jo wharf boat is entirely surrounded, and in danger of being carried off by the current. Along Front-st. many of the manufacturing establishments have shut down, and in the lumber district a large force of men is required to protect the lumber and keep it from being wasted away. On the Missouri side the bottoms are flooded back to the bluffs. The river just below the city is fully nine miles wide.

THE SHAMROCK LACROSSE TEAM.

A dispatch received by the captain of the New-York Lacrosse Club yesterday, stated that the Shamrock Lacrosse Team had left Montreal on the afternoon express train which is due in this city at 6:45 this morning. A committee was appointed by the home club to receive the visitors at the Grand Central Depot and escort them to the Grand Central Hotel, where they will make their home while in this city. Arrangements for their entertainment were completed yesterday. At the conclusion of the match this afternoon a lunch will be served in the club-house, at the Polo grounds. In the evening the New-York Club take the visitors to the theatre. On Sunday the club will be driven around the city and through Central Park. On Monday afternoon eighteen players selected from the lacrosse clubs in and near New-York will play the Shamrocks at the Polo Grounds. In the evening the visitors go to Baltimore, returning in time to play the Unions, of Boston, on Saturday next. As soon as this match is played they will return to Montreal.

GUARDING AGAINST WASTE OF WATER.

Commissioner Thompson, of the Department of Public Works, wishing to guard as much as possible against the waste of water by builders, yesterday issued the following order:

A tub or tank shall be provided by the user of water under this permit, from which all the water shall be taken for use. No hose or pipe shall be used for any purpose whatever, except to keep said tub or tank supplied, and the water shall be promptly shut off when this tank is full, so that there will be no waste.

It is estimated that 100,000 gallons of Croton will be saved daily under the provisions of this order. Later in the day he issued orders to cut off the supply of water from the drinking-fountains, and requested the Police Commissioners to instruct the policemen to prevent the use of hose for washing sidewalks, stoops and house-fronts. The sprinkling of the boulevards uptown was also ordered to be stopped.

S. V. R. COOPER FOR THE STATE SENATE

The XIth Senatorial District Republican Convention was held last night at No. 341 West Forty-seventh-st. and Ernest Hall was elected permanent chairman. As there was a contest among the delegates from the XVth Assembly District both sides were given fifteen minutes to state their cases. M. L. Hollister, the leader of the contesting delegates, stated the facts connected with the primary election in that district. Dr. Goodman, one of the seated delegates, and the chairman of the Board of Inspectors of the primary, replied to Mr. Hollister, entering a general denial of his allegations. Alderman McClave then made a short speech advocating harmony, and moved that both the seated and the contesting delegates should be allowed to remain in the Convention, each delegate to have one-half vote. The contestants refused to accept this proposition, and withdrew from the Convention. Alderman McClave then nominated S. V. R. Cooper, which was seconded by Senator G. H. Forster in a short speech. The Convention unanimously accepted Mr. Cooper's nomination.

THE ATLANTA EXPOSITION.

AN EXCUESION PARTY FROM CINCINNATI—ELI WHITNEY'S COTTON GIN.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 21.—This has been "Cincinnati Day" at the Exposition. A large excursion party under the auspices of the Board of Trade has been visiting Oglethorpe Park. The visitors were highly pleased with their reception, and, like all others, expressed astonishment at the magnitude of the Exposition. Eight large excursion trains are already booked for "Governors' Day," which will be on Thursday of next week. Local rates on all of the Southern roads have been reduced for this occasion. The original model gin made by Eli Whitney was placed on exhibition to-day, and attracted many visitors. An attractive stand has been erected in the centre of the main building, surmounted by beautifully draped portraits of the late President, his wife and mother. One dollar subscriptions are received for the Garfield Monument Fund, and the people are responding freely.

THE OHIO ELECTION.

OFFICIAL VOTE OF HAMILTON COUNTY.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 21.—The official count of the Hamilton County votes at the last election has just been concluded. It shows a total vote for Foster (Rep.), for Governor, of 28,611; Bookwalter (Dem.), 25,060. Foster's majority, 3,551. The majorities for the other State officers are as follows: Richards, Lieutenant Governor, 1,789; Longworth, Supreme Judge, 4,795; Nash, Treasurer, 3,604; Paul, Board of Public Works, 3,496. Ludlow, Temperance candidate for Governor, received 487 votes.

THE CINCINNATI STRIKE.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 21.—The experiment of bringing men from the East to take the place of strikers in the rolling mills has again been unsuccessful. The Dayton Rolling Mill, which started yesterday with sixteen of these men, is idle to-day, the men refusing to work.

THE WARREN COURT OF INQUIRY

The Warren Court of Inquiry reassembled yesterday at the Army Building, in this city, General Augur, its president, General Newton and Colonel Langdon being present. Recorder Lamadon has completed the record, and forwarded duplicate proofs to Washington. The Court sat until 3:30 p. m. It meets now merely for the purpose of rendering the verdict. The meetings are not open to the public, and the duration of the session is uncertain.

A TRAGEDY IN UTAH.

SENATOR FERRY'S SISTER-IN-LAW CRUSHED TO DEATH BY A HORSE.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Oct. 21.—While E. P. Ferry and wife were out horseback riding, near Park City, yesterday, Mrs. Ferry's horse fell, and rolled over, crushing her so that she died while being brought in on a litter. Mr. Ferry is a brother of Senator Ferry, of Michigan.

EDITORS IN PRISON GARB FOR LIBEL.

NEWTON, N. J., Oct. 21.—In *The Sussex Independent* libel cases, in which the editors on Wednesday pleaded guilty, W. H. Gibbs, the oldest editor, was sentenced to ten months with hard labor in the State Prison and to $200 fine; J. J. Stanton, the other editor, to six months' imprisonment and the same fine. The sentences are considered very severe.

OBITUARY.

JUDGE C. F. SANFORD.

Judge Charles F. Sanford, of the Superior Court, after a protracted illness of more than two years, died yesterday at his home, No. 22 West Fifty-second-st. Over three years ago he began to be troubled with a nervous disease which rendered the performance of his judicial duties very difficult, and soon he was compelled to give them up entirely. But even entire rest did not stay the disease, which soon deepened into paralysis, which first deprived him of the use of his limbs, and afterward of consciousness. For more than a year he has been hovering between life and death, sometimes regaining sufficient consciousness to talk with the members of his family, and then sinking so low that his death was hourly expected. Last Saturday he had a sudden relapse, and did not rally afterward. He died about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Judge Sanford was born in New-Haven in 1827. His father was a prominent merchant in that city, and the family was of old Puritan stock that made its home in Connecticut many years before. At the age of sixteen, after an unusually thorough preparation at the Hopkins Grammar School, he entered Yale College. Naturally of a social disposition, he was very popular among his classmates; but this did not prevent him from taking a high stand in his class, and he carried off a number of college prizes. Among his classmates were the late Justice Barnard, of the Supreme Court in this city, Thomas B. Livingston, a prominent New-Orleans lawyer, and B. Gratz Brown. He began to teach after he was graduated, but he did not like the work, and at the end of three months gave it up and entered the Yale Law School. After pursuing the elementary course there, he came to New-York and entered the law office of Messrs. Butler & Evarts, in the spring of 1849. He continued to act as the managing clerk for the firm until 1852, when he opened his own law office at No. 14 Wall-st.

The next year Mr. Sanford married Miss Elizabeth A. Looney, of Nashville, Tenn. He was subsequently associated at various times with Henry Brace, with Lewis B. and Charles H. Woodruff, and afterward with Charles H. Woodruff and E. Randolph Robinson, under the firm name of Sanford, Robinson & Woodruff. He was a very attractive speaker; but he preferred argument before judges to advocacy before a jury. The fierce antagonism of jury practice had in it something distasteful to his modest and somewhat diffident disposition. This was one of the things that led him to avoid criminal practice, and he seldom or never appeared in defence of persons charged with offences against the law. As an office lawyer he ranked very high and attained great success. The Delorest-Manli will contest, involving over $2,000,000, and the suits against the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, involving about $500,000, were among the prominent cases in which he appeared and in which he showed his peculiar legal abilities.

In the autumn of 1875 Mr. Sanford received the united Republican and Anti-Tammany nomination for Judge of the Superior Court. Opposed to him was John J. Freedman, the regular Tammany candidate, and the contest was a very animated one. He was elected by a majority of over 14,000.

As a judge during the few years in which he was able to perform the duties of that office he gave great satisfaction by the care, patience and ability with which he did his work. He was a handsome man, and with his white hair and beard and dignified manner on the bench he seemed to furnish the ideal of judicial bearing. His illness was very acute, but when his illness compelled him to give up his work. It was not only that this threw additional duties upon his co-laborers in that court, but they missed, as they frequently have said, his genial companionship. The regard that the other judges and for him has been shown during his sickness by the faithfulness and cheerfulness with which they have voluntarily performed his duties in order that his family might not be deprived of his salary by his removal. A meeting of the members of the bar will be held in a few days to take appropriate action in regard to his death and to express the respect entertained for his memory.

The funeral will probably take place at No. 22 West Fifty-second-st., on Sunday at 2 p. m. The Rev. Dr. Henry C. Potter will conduct the services. The body will be taken to New-Haven on Monday for interment in the family vault.

FRANCIS PERCY ROBINSON.

Many persons residing in Chicago and throughout the West will read with sorrow the announcement of the death of Mr. Francis Percy Robinson. He was well known as a gentleman of great enterprise and business ability, who had recently returned from abroad with his accomplished bride, the daughter of Colonel Freeman. Mr. Robinson had just established in Russia a branch of the well known commercial house in