TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

From All Parts of the World.

AFGHANISTAN'S AFFRONT

Great Britain Preparing to Punish the Ameer.

TURKEY TOO MUCH REFORMED.

Another Herald Weather Prediction Fully Verified.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Oct. 1, 1878.

Again the clash of resounding arms is heard in this island. The preparations for war, pursued so persistently for months preceding the "peace-with-honor" settlement at Berlin, has been revived. Five batteries of artillery will leave Portsmouth on the 15th inst. for India. The second battalion of the Fourteenth regiment, at Curragh, will embark at Queenstown for India on Saturday next. A despatch to the *Daily News* from Simla says:—"All preparation are advancing with the utmost speed. Several regiments have already been mobilized, but the Commissariat Department requires a reasonable time for its completion. The army is enthusiastic. The spirit of the native troops is admirable." The *Times'* correspondent at Calcutta telegraphs as follows:—"Unless Shere Ali gives us satisfaction the present occasion will be seized to secure for ourselves the passes piercing the mountain ranges along the whole frontier, from the Khyber to the Bolan, and further strategic measures will be adopted to dominate entirely the Suleiman range and the Hindoo Koosh Mountains. The present condition of affairs on the Afghan frontier and relations with the Hill tribes should once for all cease to exist, and we may thank the Ameer, and more especially Russia, the *causa causans*, for affording us this opportunity of consolidating the defences of our Indian Empire by a strategic and military reconstruction of our frontier." The Vienna *Political Correspondence's* Constantinople despatch states that Sohir Ali Khan, the secret envoy of the Ameer of Afghanistan, is instructed to claim the Sultan's intervention in the pending difficulty, in order that England shall not declare war against Afghanistan. He is further to convince the Sultan that an alliance with Russia is advisable for the Mussulman race, and that the Ameer personally has decided to conclude such an alliance.

TURKEY AND HER REFORMERS.

The British fleet left the Princes' Islands on Saturday morning, and after appearing for a short time off the entrance of the Bosphorus to salute the Turkish flag, proceeded to Artaki Bay. It is reported at Constantinople that Prince Dondoukoff-Korsakoff, the Russian Governor of Bulgaria, has refused to recognize the nineteenth article of the Treaty of Berlin, entrusting the administration of the finances of Eastern Roumelia to the International Commission appointed for the organization of that province. The alarmingly rapid depreciation of paper money throughout Turkey continues, and causes the most serious apprehensions. At the beginning of last week it had only about one-third of its nominal value, and since that time has fallen nearly seven per cent. In all probability it will fall much lower, for it is no longer accepted in payment of tithes, and is consequently flowing into Constantinople from all sides. The Sultan has given strict orders that energetic measures at once be taken, and for this purpose has nominated a commission, with little probability, however, of any practical result. Hungary has had quite enough of the Bosnian conquest. A ministerial journal of Pesth, the *Ellenor*, publishes a Vienna telegram stating that there is a crisis in the Hungarian Cabinet, in consequence of the demands of the military party in connection with the Bosnian occupation. According to other information Her Von Szell, the Hungarian Minister of Finance, has declared it to be impossible for him to procure the money he was called upon to furnish, and he will therefore be compelled to retire. It is expected in well informed circles that these differences will be removed. The *Telegraph's* Vienna despatch contains the report that Herr Von Szell, the Hungarian Finance Minister, has announced the intention of resigning.

ANOTHER SUCCESSFUL PREDICTION.

The prediction received here on the 28th—that "a depression attended by rains and strong winds would arrive here from the northwest about the 30th"—was exactly fulfilled. The weather has continued fine for some days past, and it was not until yesterday morning that any marked change could be observed. The barometer began falling early in the day and a strong wind set in accompanied by heavy rain.

CABLE NOTES.

A general meeting was held at Frankfort-on-the Main yesterday of bondholders of the Oregon and California Railroad, at which bonds amounting to $2,811,100 were represented. A resolution was adopted by a large majority, approving proposals of the committee for acquiring and completing the Oregon Central Railroad and accepting the financial propositions connected therewith.

The *News* is informed that Kuo Sung Tao, Chinese Minister to London and Paris, will shortly retire.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

TORONTO, Ont., Sept. 30, 1878.

A cable despatch from London says:—"The directors of the Great Western Railway of Canada announce that, after paying the interest on terminable bonds and debentures stock there will be no balance remaining for the payment of dividends on preference stock."

NEWPORT'S HOSPITALITY IN COURT.

A TEMPORARY INJUNCTION AGAINST PAYING FOR ENTERTAINING CITY GUESTS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 30, 1878.

On Saturday last the Supreme Court made an order for a hearing to-day in the case of the application of six taxpayers asking an injunction against the city Corporation forbidding payment of the bills for the expenses of the recent ball given in honor of the officers of the British ship Bellerophon. The case was argued to-day before Judge Durfee, who granted a temporary injunction in order that the legal points may be passed upon by the full Bench. Messrs. William Gilpin, of Newport, and Abraham Payne, of Providence, presented the case for the petitioners, and City Attorney F. B. Peckham opposed the motion.

PRESIDENT HAYES' MOVEMENTS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30, 1878.

The President will leave here to-morrow evening for New York city to attend a meeting of the trustees of the Peabody Educational Fund in that city on Wednesday. He will return here Thursday night, stopping a short time in Baltimore to attend the Maryland Institute Fair, to which he has been invited. On the 16th of October he visits the Winchester (Va.) fair, and on the 24th that of Cumberland, Md.

ILLNESS OF SWIM, THE JOCKEY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 30, 1878.

Robert Swim, the jockey, well known on the turf throughout the United States, is lying dangerously ill at the Willard Hotel, in this city. It was reported this afternoon that he had died of hemorrhage of the lungs.

COAL GOING UP.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 30, 1878.

The operators of the Lehigh coal region met this afternoon at the office of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, Captain Van Wyckle, of New York, presiding, and Edward Hill acting as secretary, for the purpose of establishing prices for October. It was agreed to advance ten cents on the line and fifteen cents on the city trade. This will make the line prices as follows:—Lump, $2 85; broken, $2 75; egg, $2 75; stove, $3; chestnut, $2 60; and city prices:—Lump, $2 65; broken, $2 65; egg, $2 65; stove, and nut chestnut, $2 50.

THE INDIAN COMMISSION.

A SEARCH FOR INFORMATION REGARDING THE TRANSFER OF THE INDIAN BUREAU—DIFFERENCES OF OPINION BETWEEN EXPERTS—CONDITION OF THE REDSKINS AND WHAT THEY NEED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 30, 1878.

The Indian Commission, which has been in session here for several days, continued its work to-day by the examination of a number of witnesses. Daniel J. Kelley, formerly agent at Standing Rock agency, stated that there were about seven thousand Indians at the Standing Rock agency. He thought the Indians could learn how to govern themselves. When he was there they were under mob law and were not allowed to make any progress. The first year he was there there were no soldiers at the agency. The agency was established by General Harney. Some of the Indians would work and some were too proud. Several of the agents were military men, and the Indians did not like them. There was sometimes fear of an attack on this account. There were troops at the agency most of the time. There was no trouble with the Indian women till the soldiers came. The place was moral under civilian rule. He thought it would be better for the Indians to remain under civil control. The Indians hate the soldiers and do not want them in their sight.

CIVILIZED TRAITS.

The Indians want to be independent in their tribal relations, and he thought the laws ought to extend to them as to other citizens of the country. They know something of holding property in severalty. A poor Indian is not respected, but a rich one is a big man in camp. The property consists mostly of horses. It seemed to be necessary for the soldiers to remain at the agency after they had come there. The Indians were very troublesome and learned to hate all white people so intensely that the soldiers were necessary for protection. Supplies were transported mostly through the agents of the Indian Bureau. The methods of transportation of the War Department are much superior. Major J. A. Hearne had charge of the agency for two years. There were two good agents—one military, the other civil—both satisfactory to the Indians. The Indians were not materially inclined to work and were demoralized by so many changes in the management.

TESTIMONY OF AN OFFICER.

Major A. W. Allyn, of the United States army, who is stationed at Fort Sill, testified that the Comanches are camped near by. There are more than three thousand in the three tribes in the neighborhood of Fort Sill. There is some conflict of authority down there between the army and the agents of the Interior Department. The officers of the army have no special interest in the contemplated change. He was sure there would be, however, a great saving in having the Indians under military control. The army can manage them without much additional expense or trouble. The Indians he had seen did not like to work, and would not work unless closely watched and made to do so. He had seen Indians who owned farms hire white men to do their work. He thought the present system a bad one, and that a change ought to be made.

STOCK RAISING.

He thought the Indians would succeed better at stock raising than any other occupation, and that they ought to be encouraged in that specialty. The Indian is naturally a very sharp and shrewd man, and is superior to what he has been thought to be. They are not naturally moral. In every tribe there are a recognized class of prostitutes. The soldiers are no more demoralizing than other white men. The officers of the army do not generally desire the transfer of the Indian Bureau, but if it is made they will undertake the work imposed upon them willingly. They would be patient and endeavor to pacify the Indians, for there is a great dread among soldiers of an Indian campaign and there is a strong desire to see frontier hostilities come to an end.

CAUSE OF THE OUTBREAKS.

Many of the outbreaks arise from bad treatment of the Indians by the agents. He thought it might be finally a good thing to extend civil law over the Indians, but at first they would know nothing about law. It would take some time to educate them up to the duties of citizenship.

Thus far it does not appear that the Indian Commission has elicited anything of very great value to the country. It is about a stand-off between the experts who believe the Indians ought to be placed under control of the War Department and those who think they should remain under civil guardianship.

THE REMOVAL OF THE UTES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30, 1878.

Lot M. Morrill, of Maine, who had been in the city some days, has left for his home. He was one of the Commission, having for his colleagues Judge M. Farland and General Hatch, to proceed to the country occupied by the Ute Indians and arrange for their removal to a reservation elsewhere. They number about two thousand five hundred, and are now at least 200 miles away from railroad facilities. The reservation selected for them is at the head waters of the Navajo and Blanche rivers, isolated from white settlements and accessible to supplies. The Indians are satisfied with the arrangements, the government has approved them and the removal will take place at the most favorable time.

THE LATE COLONEL LEWIS.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Sept. 30, 1878.

An order was issued to-day by General Pope, commanding the Department of the Missouri, specifying the honors to be paid to the memory of Colonel Lewis, who was killed in an engagement with the Indians on the 28th inst., near Fort Wallace.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE GUARD AT BAHIA—ORDERS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30, 1878.

Lieutenant Commander F. M. Green, commanding the United States ship Guard, in a communication to the Naval Department, dated Bahia, Brazil, September 9, reports the arrival of his ship at that place on the 2d inst. from Rio Janeiro. He says:—"The cables between Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio Janeiro are broken, and I am afraid will not be mended at present. After waiting a reasonable time for their repair, and having completed as much as practicable of the duty assigned me, I shall sail for Norfolk, as my orders direct, and expect to arrive there about the 15th of November. I am glad to state that the health of the officers and crew is excellent.

ORDERS.

Ensigns F. J. Milligan and G. H. Worcester are ordered to the Richmond.

Ensigns Frank Beally and Charles Laird are detached from the Minnesota and ordered to the Richmond.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

CADET ENGINEERS APPOINTED AFTER SATISFACTORY EXAMINATION.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30, 1878.

The following is a list of the cadet engineers appointed at the Naval Academy, they having passed a satisfactory examination for admission to that corps:—William H. P. Creighton, of Ohio; James H. Fitts, of Virginia; Joseph H. Pendleton, of Pennsylvania; Robert W. Gatewood, of Virginia; Frederick E. Coley, of New York; Emil Theiss, of Wisconsin; Harry L. Hawthorne, of Kentucky; Otto C. Gantzner, of New Jersey; William H. Chambers, of Pennsylvania; George R. Ferguson, of Connecticut; Robert B. Higgins, of Maryland; Arthur H. Clarke, of Rhode Island; Peter Miller, of Kansas; Charles G. Rommel, of Pennsylvania; Isaac H. Quinby, of New York; Charles H. Rowland, of Rhode Island; John C. Leonard, of Ohio; Harry G. Leopold, of Ohio; Henry L. Simpson, of Pennsylvania; Clarence C. Willis, of Mississippi; Edward K. Taylor, of Massachusetts; Frank H. Conant, of Massachusetts; Ward P. Winchell, of Ohio; Walter R. Addicks, of Pennsylvania, and Thomas A. W. Shook, of Maryland.

There were 154 applicants for admission examined.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

George E. Emerson's pickle factory at West Somerville, Mass., was burned yesterday. Loss, $15,000.

R. K. Edwards' warp and twine mill at West Greenwich, R. I., was burned on Saturday. Loss, $30,000.

Israel Guard has been sentenced to imprisonment for life for killing his wife at Lawrenceville, Ind., last July.

Owen Garvey, painter, aged twenty-two, who fell from a scaffold on Saturday, in Bridgeport, Conn., died yesterday.

Edwin Hoyt, convicted at Bridgeport, Conn., for the murder of his father, was sentenced yesterday to be hanged October 24, 1879.

A coroner's jury finds that Thomas Dowd killed Elijah Ward, at New River, N. B., September 9, and that Ward's wife was an accomplice.

Francis Daily, a farmer, was found dead at Costicook, Quebec, last Saturday. Two men, named Bowen and Webster, are under arrest on suspicion of causing his death.

In a quarrel on Sunday near Allentown, Pa., Jacob Kessley struck Elias Lind on the face with a club. Lind died almost instantly. Kessley is in jail. Both were respected farmers.

Peter Shang has been arrested at Marilla, Erie county, N. Y., for setting fire to his house and outbuildings, which were insured and which he had stripped of their most valuable contents.

Two of the Mexicans who murdered ex-Sheriff Adams and ex-County Clerk Finley, of Santa Clara county, Cal., near Tucson, Arizona, captured in Sonora, Mexico, have been shot by order of Governor Marescal, of that State.

The Smithsonian Institution reports that Professor Peters, of Clinton, announces the discovery by himself of a planet of the eleventh magnitude in 1h. 6m. right ascension, 4 deg. 18 min. north declination, with a daily motion of five minutes south.

The Dime Savings Bank of Hartford, Conn., was closed yesterday by order of the Bank Commissioner. Its deposits are $493,078, and it has recently been obliged to borrow $87,500 on pledge of securities for twice that amount. No great loss is anticipated.

STRANGE POISONING CASE.

AN OLD MAN KILLED BY HIS YOUNG BOY BY ORDER OF THE WIFE AND MOTHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 30, 1878.

Last Sunday, about noon, a man named George Hoffman died very suddenly in the town of Vesper, this county. As there was no one to take care of the corpse the neighbors were called in by one of the children, when they found that Mrs. Hoffman had not been at home since Thursday last, when she left stating that she was going to a neighbor's to remain. Word was sent to her of the death of her husband, but she declined at first to come home. The appearance of the corpse having led the neighbors to suspect that there had been foul play, Coroner Dallas, of this city, was notified. He investigated the matter and the result has been the arrest of Mrs. Hoffman and the son on the charge of murder. It was proved that the husband and wife had been quarrelling daily for two weeks and that Hoffman had beaten her before she left home.

POISONING FOR REVENGE.

The boy says his mother sent for him on Saturday last and asked him if he would go to the village of Vesper for her and get some arsenic. In reply to his question as to what she wanted to do with it, she told him he must give it to his father, as the old man had lived about long enough, and she was not going to stand any more of his abuse. When the boy, who is but fourteen years old, expressed his fear that he might be hanged, the mother replied, "Oh, you're too young for that. They won't hang you." Giving him the money, the lad procured the arsenic from a druggist, telling him he was going to use the poison to kill rats. On his way home the boy was met on the road by his mother, who examined the poison, telling the child that it was "all right." She then told the boy to take it home, and if his father had not been to tea to give it to him that night, and if he had to give it to him on Sunday morning.

ARSENIC IN THE TEAPOT.

She told him to put it into the tea pot and steep it with the tea. He did as directed by his mother, Sunday morning about ten o'clock, and the old man drank half a cup and left the table, saying he felt so sick he could not eat another mouthful. Before the children knew that the old man was very ill, he died. The mother afterward saw the boy who put the arsenic in the tea and told him if he ever said a word about it to any one she would "kill him the moment she set eyes on him." Hoffman was about seventy years old, and the murderess is his second wife, and has nine children. In the whole family there are thirteen children. The lad who bought the arsenic is the son of the second wife. The stomach of the murdered man has been brought here for chemical analysis. The woman denies all complicity in the murder.

MISSING MAN FOUND.

A FOUR DAYS' SLEEP FROM A LARGE DOSE OF QUININE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

TROY, N. Y., Sept. 30, 1878.

Sigismund L. Weisel, the travelling agent for Friedman & Co., of New York, who disappeared under mysterious circumstances last Tuesday, has been found. It appears that Weisel left Troy and went to Cohoes on business. He had recently undergone a surgical operation, and while in Cohoes exhibited symptoms which caused a doctor to advise him to take quinine. Weisel took a large dose and fell asleep in the street. He was found by a mill operative, who took him to his house, and Weisel slept almost continuously from Tuesday until Saturday, awakening only once or twice to take nourishment. When he awoke on Saturday he was taken to Troy. Mr. Weisel returned to New York last night, accompanied by relatives. His long sleep is attributed to an overdose of quinine.

SAVED FROM A SINKING SHIP.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

NORFOLK, Va., Sept. 30, 1878.

The Norwegian bark Alhambra, Captain Cornelieisen, arrived in Hampton Roads yesterday, having on board the captain and crew of the Norwegian brig Bergliot, which foundered at sea on the 20th inst. Captain Cornelieisen reports as follows:—"On the 20th inst. answered the signals of distress of the Norwegian brig Bergliot, Captain H. Olsen, bound from Caen, France, to Wilmington, N. C. The brig was then lying in a helpless condition, in north latitude 26 deg. 18 min. and west longitude 58 deg. 27 min. She had encountered a hurricane on the 17th of September, which carried away the rigging and did other damage, making it necessary to abandon her.

The crew of the abandoned vessel, eight in number, came up to the city this morning on the steamer Accomac, and will be provided for by Colonel William Lamb, the Norwegian Consul at this port.

THE ADELPHI DISASTER.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

SOUTH NORWALK, Conn., Sept. 30, 1878.

No more bodies have been found yet near the scene of the Adlphi explosion and it is now believed that all have been picked up. The wounded are receiving every possible attention, and are pronounced to be in a fair way for rapid recovery. The request before Judge Craw to-day produced no facts not already reported in the HERALD.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 30, 1878.

This afternoon William J. Wylie was asleep in his tavern, Tenth and Hamilton streets, when James E. Young, who has been in the habit of visiting the place, entered and with a hatchet struck him a terrible blow on the left side of the head. Wylie, however, grappled with his assailant and his cries brought to his assistance two men who arrested Young. Wylie will die, his skull being fractured. The object of the murderer was plunder.

POISON IN A REFORM SCHOOL.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30, 1878.

During the religious services at the Reform School last evening a number of the boys were simultaneously attacked with violent vomiting. They were removed to their sleeping apartments, where they suffered from vomiting and purging. In all twenty of the 175 boys in the institution were affected; but by eleven o'clock last night all had recovered except two, who were still very sick. It is thought that some of the vegetables or the meat they ate at dinner was poisoned in some manner during cooking. The superintendent was also similarly affected. The remainder of the boys were not affected, though they all ate at the same table and of the same food.

BUSINESS OF THE ERIE CANAL.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 30, 1878.

The Canal Collector at this port furnishes the following statement of the business transacted at this point for the past month and for the season thus far, with comparative tables for the same period of 1877:—

Amount of tolls for September, 1878	$115,638 32
For the same time in 1877	76,636 44
Increase for 1878	$39,001 88
Number of clearances in September, 1878	1,570
For the same time in 1877	1,104
Increase in 1878	466
Amount of tolls for the season of 1878	$453,158 17
For the same time in 1877	309,027 09
Increase in 1878	$144,131 08
Number of clearances for the season of 1878	6,490
For the same time in 1877	4,570
Increase in 1878	1,920

The amount of flour and grain shipped from the opening of navigation to the present time is as follows:—

Flour (barrels) in 1878	1,671
For the same time in 1877	3,379
Decrease in 1878	1,708

	1877.	1878.
Wheat	4,941,458	17,742,052
Corn	24,472,656	19,561,245
Oats	1,745,117	3,370,763
Barley	623,286	257,370
Rye	684,455	1,202,205
Total (bushels)	32,466,970	42,133,635
Increase for 1878		9,666,635

Miscellaneous shipments by canal, from the opening of navigation to the present time, were as follows:—

Lumber (feet)	72,581,547
Staves (pounds)	61,794,034
Shingles (number)	21,598,000
Pork (barrels)	14,198
Lard (pounds)	280,600
Petroleum (barrels)	72,772

Railway exports from this point for the month of September, 1878, and for the corresponding month of 1877 were as follows:—

	1877.	1878.
Wheat	1,270,586	1,907,218
Corn	563,067	1,709,409
Oats	76,968	159,944
Barley	5,895	26,886
Rye	39,869	38,050
Total (bushels)	1,953,325	3,901,557
Increase for 1878		1,948,282

Railway exports of grain from January 1, 1878, to date, and for the corresponding period of 1877, were:—

For 1878	14,928,362
For 1877	6,124,389
Increase for 1878	8,798,973

WHISKEY SUITS DECIDED.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 30, 1878.

The whiskey cases known as the "first and second batch" came up before Judge Harlan this morning. There were ten cases in the first batch, two of which were decided in favor of government and six in favor of the whiskey men, the Judge affirming the decision of the court below that promises of immunity relieved the defendants from all criminal proceedings and civil proceedings for penalties. The nine cases in the second batch, which included Hesing's case, were all decided in favor of government, Judge Harlan deciding that the President's pardon did not relieve the defendants from the payment of taxes on their property, as was claimed by the defendants; but it did relieve from all other proceedings.

CALIFORNIA CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 30, 1878.

The Constitutional Convention organized to-day by electing J. P. Hoge, of San Francisco (non-partisan) president by a majority of one over W. J. Tinnin (also non-partisan), on the fifth ballot. The workingmen voted solidly for Henry Larkin four times. On the fifth ballot they went over to Tinnin, who received also twenty-four scattering non-partisan, republican and democratic votes.

COLORADO STATE ELECTION.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 30, 1878.

The State election to-morrow will probably bring out the largest vote ever cast in Colorado. The fact that there are three straight tickets in the field renders any previous majorities of little service in estimating the probable result. The party managers differ widely as to the probable effect of the greenback vote. A plurality elects in this State.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 30, 1878.

The national labor-greenbackers of the Fourth Congressional district have nominated William S. Quigley, making the fifth candidate for Congress for that district, which is at present represented by Thomas Swan. The nominees are:—Robert McLane, democrat; John C. Holland, republican; William S. Quigley, greenback; William B. Redgrave, temperance, and Lambert S. Gittings, independent democrat.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 30, 1878.

The greenbackers of the Fourth Congressional district to-day nominated T. H. Judd, of Milwaukee.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 30, 1878.

At the First District Democratic Convention to-day George M. Landers was renominated for Congress, receiving 45 votes against 37 scattering.

MONMOUTH COUNTY DEMOCRATS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Sept. 30, 1878.

The democrats of Monmouth county met at Freehold to-day, and after a long and exciting session made the following nominations:—For County Clerk, Thomas V. Arrowsmith, of Keyport (the present incumbent); for Senator, George W. Patterson, of Ocean Grove; for Sheriff, Samuel T. Hendrickson, of Red Bank. The democratic majority in the county is 1,600 and a nomination is considered equivalent to an election.

COUNTY OFFICERS NOMINATED.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Sept. 30, 1878.

The democrats have nominated Charles Harden, of Chester, for Sheriff, and Assemblyman Joshua S. Salmon, of Boonton, for County Clerk. The greenbackers also have a ticket in the field.

GREENBACKERS ORGANIZING.

A meeting of the national greenback-labor party of New York was held last evening at Science Hall, Ninth street, for the purpose of consolidating the two branches headed by Cornelius O'Reilly and Walter H. Shupe by the election of delegates to the forthcoming convention. Mr. William A. A. Carsey was elected chairman. When the names of delegates were read it was found that those from the First, Second, Third, Fifth, Seventh, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Assembly districts were bitterly contested. There was quite an uproar for a time, and the chairman had considerable trouble in preserving order. A committee, consisting of J. W. Crump and J. D. Broderick, was appointed to investigate the contested districts, and they are expected to complete their labors this evening. A committee of conference to unite with other organizations in the contest of the workingmen against the political party in power was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Maddox, Waters, Brosnan, Curley, Hercher and Kane. Votes of thanks were given to Walter H. Shupe and E. H. Jennings. The latter gentleman made the only address of the evening.

A resolution presented to the meeting called for the election of delegates to the county, Assembly, Aldermanic and Congressional conventions, the Assembly District Convention October 8, Aldermanic October 10 and Congressional October 12. The resolution was adopted.

NEW YORK COUNTY DEMOCRATS.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the County Democracy (anti-Tammany) was held in Clarendon Hall, Thirteenth street, last evening. Emanuel B. Hart occupied the chair and Louis Cohen acted as secretary. Among those present were ex-Senator Bixby, ex-Judge Coulter, ex-Alderman Powers, ex-Assemblyman Ransom and Dr. F. Mierson. On motion of ex-Senator Bixby a committee of five was appointed to confer with other organizations opposed to Tammany Hall with a view to more effective co-operation. The committee consists of Ira Shafer, Emanuel B. Hart, ex-Senator Bixby, Seth C. Douglass and ex-Assemblyman F. A. Ransom.

Ex-Assemblyman Ransom offered a resolution commending Smith M. Weed, Rufus W. Peckham, Senator John C. Jacobs and General James McQuade for their efforts to secure the admission of the anti-Tammany delegates to the Syracuse Convention, and denouncing as unmanly and cowardly the conduct of A. P. Laning, the temporary chairman of the Convention. The resolution, after remarks in favor by ex-Assemblyman John D. Coughlin, was unanimously adopted.

Counsellor Bogart offered a resolution indorsing the nomination of John B. Bradley as the democratic candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals, which was adopted.

The committee then adjourned to reassemble at the call of the Chair.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, Oct. 1—1 A. M.

Indications.

For Tuesday.—In the South Atlantic States rising barometer, northeast winds, slightly warmer clear weather will prevail.

For the Gulf States, Tennessee and the Ohio Valley rising barometer, southeast to southwest winds, warmer clear weather, followed by cool northerly winds in Northern Texas.

For the lower lake region, Middle Atlantic States and New England, falling followed by rising barometer, southeast to northeast winds, slightly warmer, clear or partly cloudy weather.

For the upper lake region, upper Mississippi and lower Missouri valleys, south and east winds veering to southwest and possibly northwest, falling followed by rising barometer, warmer, clear followed by colder, cloudy weather and possibly rain.

The rivers will generally fall, except stationary in the upper Mississippi.

Cautionary signals continue at Kitty Hawk, Cape Hatteras, Cape Lookout, Mackinaw, Grand Haven, Section 3, Chicago, Milwaukee and Section 1, Escanaba, Marquette and Duluth.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy (HERALD Building), No. 218 Broadway:—

1877.	1878.		1877.	1878.
3 A. M. 59	61	3:30 P. M.	72	69
6 A. M. 59	61	6 P. M.	66	66
9 A. M. 63	65	9 P. M.	64	63
12 M. 70	70	12 P. M.	60	61

Average temperature yesterday 64½

Average temperature for corresponding date last year 64½

MICHAEL DURKIN'S DEATH.

Coroner Nolan continued his inquiry last night at the Greenpoint station house into the cause of the death of Michael Durkin, the engineer on the Southern Railroad of Long Island, who was killed by the accident at Furman's Bridge, September 12. The evidence was interesting. Henry C. Moore, the track master; Charles W. Copeland, theoretical engineer; Thomas Meehan, a master mechanic, and Joseph Healey, an ironfounder, testified as to the manufacture of rails and wheels. James R. Waterlow and Edward M. Senior, passengers on the wrecked train, testified as to the accident and the rottenness of the crossties, and Cornelius Sieper, the fireman, as to the speed of the train. The jury retired at eleven o'clock, and after a half hour's deliberation sent word to the Coroner that they desired more testimony before they could give a satisfactory verdict. The required evidence will be taken on Thursday evening.

THE STATEN ISLAND MYSTERY.

IS THE VICTIM OF THE SILVER LAKE HORROR "SHANG" DRAPER'S WIFE?—POINTS OF RESEMBLANCE BETWEEN THE LATTER AND THE MURDERED GIRL—THE HOWARD TRAGEDY—RUMORS AND THEORIES.

Popular fancy, ever shifting, has now sought in a new direction for an explanation of the Staten Island horror, and, leaving the sensational Ellen Murphys and Annie Howards to be discovered elsewhere, has gone back a couple of months to a tragedy, which then shocked the public, for a solution of the mystery. It will be remembered that the fate of George Howard, alias Lester, the burglar and gambler was never brought to light. One day the body of a man was found lying alongside the road at Mott's farm, near Yonkers. There was blood oozing from a pistol shot wound in the head, and a revolver lay beside him. Suicide was the popular verdict on the first flush, but the arts of the medical expert and the practiced eye of the police agent showed that the man's life had not been destroyed by his own but by another's hand. Detective King, of the Central Office, identified the body; the widow of the deceased came from Philadelphia, there was a quiet funeral from an Essex street undertaker's shop, and with the remains of the unfortunate man interest in his death seemed buried out of sight. There was a flutter among police officials, an exchange of confidences among the blacklegs of Howard's coterie, and that was all.

WHERE IS MRS. DRAPER?

Now it is called to mind that Howard, who was the associate of "Shang" Draper, Bill Irving, Johnny Porter and others of that ilk, disappeared at a time when the wife of the first named criminal was living with her husband in a sequestered little house in Williamsburg. When a descent was made upon it soon after and the members of the gang were arrested all the old denizens of the place were among them with one exception. Mrs. Draper could not be found. A watch was set for her, but she never came near the house, and the conclusion was naturally formed that she had got wind of her husband's capture and kept out of the way for fear of criminating him. Now comes a rumor ostensibly from police sources, but with a flavor of the "flash" gossip about it which identifies the imprisoned burglar's missing wife with the mutilated corpse the cowboy unearthed.

MARKS OF SIMILARITY.

There are certain circumstances which suggest such a supposition and which, doubtless, will be duly weighed in fathoming the mystery.

Mrs. Draper was a woman with a lovely face and a queenly form, aristocratic in bearing and dainty in feature. Years ago she was noted among women of her class for those attractions, and it will be remembered that they all have been attributed to the unsightly corpse at Silver Lake. Wavy hair, black as a raven, and of extreme length, tended in an especial way to enhance the charms of Mrs. Draper's face, and every one has heard that the long, dark locks of the dead woman have been the chief, almost the only, clew to her identity. Medical experts claim that the body at Silver Lake must have been buried about two months, and that would carry the time of death back to the date of the Howard tragedy. Then the similarity in the mode of hiring the bodies is alluded to. A sequestered spot near the city—in one case a few leaves, in the other a layer of earth—this was all the murderer employed to screen the crime from the light of day.

HOWARD AND MRS. DRAPER.

Circumstances so peculiar have turned attention backward to the Howard tragedy, and it is claimed that the relations of the wounded man with his associates were such as to make his death at their hands possible, and it is stated now that in the same source lie probable causes for Mrs. Draper's disappearance. It is said that she was not seen after the night her husband and the rest were arrested, and, in fact, for some time before that, and from this it is inferred that Howard and she perished at the same time and place, possibly by the same hand, and their bodies were conveyed to points wide apart to be disposed of.

SIGNIFICANT FACTS.

At present the plausibility of this rumor remains to be tested. Mrs. Draper is a woman who has much valuable information, and it may be serviceable for herself as well as others that she should keep out of the way. More, too, it is hinted in some quarters that she has not been so invisible after all, and has appeared in the flesh to various knowing ones who had more or less dealings with her in life. The fact that she had a room in Thirty-sixth street, from which some mysterious mortal conveyed a trunk, is invested with some dreadful significance. As it is, the identification of Mrs. Draper with the Staten Island corpse will doubtless have the effect of revealing what has become of a woman whose fascinations made the evil training she received more productive of harm, and it will turn public scrutiny upon a dreadful tragedy which was doubtless committed in the midst of the community and which baffled or perhaps did not sufficiently stimulate the efforts of the police.

BUSTLE AT POLICE HEADQUARTERS.

All day yesterday the officials at Police Headquarters manifested by their mysterious movements that something of unusual importance was claiming their attention. To all inquiries for information the answer was given, "There is no news at all." But this official denial did not allay the suspicion excited by the unusual bustle. It was subsequently ascertained that it was all about the supposed clew that had been found regarding the identity of the Silver Lake corpse. While the Mrs. Draper version of the story was freely cited, another represented the dead woman to be the wife of George Howard. It was claimed that she had been kept hidden away from the authorities, as her captors were fearful that she might make known the names of the men who had murdered her husband. It is supposed that, finding it impossible to keep her hiding place a secret, these desperate and unscrupulous men murdered her to make the mystery of her husband's death impenetrable and thereby secure their own safety. It is further alleged that to hide all evidence of their guilt they packed her body away in a barrel and buried it in the place where it was accidentally discovered at Silver Lake. This story, however, is weakened by the statement of some people, who say that Mrs. Howard is alive and well in another city.

FIDDLER M'GUIRE.

AN ITINERANT MUSICIAN FOUND DEAD IN A CLOSET WITH HIS SKULL FRACTURED.

James McGuire, more familiarly known as "the Irish fiddler," a poor itinerant musician, entered Coyle's liquor saloon, No. 276 Delancey street, late on Saturday night. There were several customers standing before the bar drinking. McGuire, being well known, seated himself without invitation or ceremony, and tuned his fiddle preparatory to enlivening the company with his *répertoire* of jigs and reels. His humble efforts were appreciated and encouraged, and his audience dropped sundry pennies into his hat and between times took him to the refreshment bar, with the liberal invitation to "help himself." When the bartender concluded to close the place the poor fiddler and his admirers took their leave. Shortly afterward the neighborhood was disturbed by the noise of a street brawl. A few pedestrians who were in the vicinity hurried to the scene and found Fiddler McGuire at the corner of Lewis and Delancey streets, bleeding profusely from the nose and mouth. His clothes were torn and his fiddle was missing. The loss of his instrument seemed to affect him deeply, and in his tribulation on that account he appeared to disregard his physical injuries. He said that he had been attacked by a powerful young man who followed him from Coyle's saloon, knocked him down, kicked him, robbed him of the earnings of an evening and then ran off with his fiddle. McGuire then proceeded to the barroom of Martin Byrnes, at No. 74 Lewis street. His bruised appearance excited the sympathy of those present. He washed the blood from his face, lay down on a bench and fell asleep. Shortly afterward he awoke and complained of a severe pain in his head. He remained around the saloon until about noon Sunday, when he suddenly disappeared, and the story of his grievances soon passed away from the memory of the bartender. Yesterday morning, however, Mr. Byrnes had occasion to open a closet at the rear of his saloon. There he found McGuire dead on the floor. His face was terribly discolored and there was a long wound on the right temple. Captain Cherry, of the Union Market police station, on ascertaining the nature of the case, notified the Coroners' office. The body was sent to the Morgue and an autopsy will take place.

Frank Story, a driver, of No. 287 Delancey street, upon whom suspicion fell as guilty of committing the assault upon McGuire, was arrested at his residence last evening. He denied the charge. Other arrests are expected to-day.

MISSING FROM HOME.

The Brooklyn police were notified last night that Dr. Peter Sheridan has been missing since last Friday ev