

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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41TH YEAR.....NO. 302

AMUSEMENTS TO-DAY AND EVENING.

- NIBLO'S THEATRE—ENCHANTMENT. Matinee. HAYLBY'S THEATRE—HOBBS. Matinee. AMERICAN INSTITUTE—EXHIBITION. AQUARIUM—THE BOHEMIAN GIRL—Matinee. OLYMPIC THEATRE—USUKU TON'S CAMEO—Matinee. WALLACK'S—CONVENT OF COURT. GRAND OPERA HOUSE—PIQUE. Matinee. UNION SQUARE THEATRE—FRENCH FLATS. STANDARD THEATRE—H. M. S. PINAFORE. Matinee. ABBEY'S PARK THEATRE—DAVID GARREK. CHICKERING HALL—VINAYOR MATINEE. DALY'S THEATRE—WITKS. Matinee. GERMANIA THEATRE—LUTZSCHLOSSER. THALIA THEATRE—DER SCHAFFER. FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE. AMERICAN DIME MUSEUM—CURIOSITIES. KOSTER & BIAL'S CONCERT HALL. TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—VARIETY. COMIQUE—MULLIGAN GUARD CHIEWER. Matinee. SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—NO PINAFORE. LENT'S NEW YORK CIRCUS—Matinee. ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LINDA DI CHIAMOUNI. BROOKLYN THEATRE—H. M. S. PINAFORE. Matinee.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1879.

The probabilities are that the weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be partly cloudy or fair and cooler. To-morrow it will be cold and fair.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—There was a decrease in the volume of transactions and prices were more irregular and unsettled. Money on call ruled steadily at 6 to 7 per cent on good stock collateral. For government and State securities the market was heavy, while railway bonds were active, with prices very irregular. Exchange was dull and unchanged.

OTHER SHIPMENTS OF MORMONS have arrived, to intensify our leading national scandal. CAPTAIN BOYTON amused himself yesterday by shooting rapids. Next week a great many politicians will take similar exercise, but not the amusement.

THE GARBAGE SCOWS are at it again. Inspector Conway reports that six were dumped behind the Romer Beacon at flood tide on Monday. Is nothing to be done about it?

BUENOS AYRES is arming for her coming Presidential contest, not comprehending, as yet, the superiority of visiting statesmen and cipher despatches in managing such events.

MR. JOHN JAY'S INQUIRIES about Mr. Cornell's sentiments regarding civil service reform must be as annoying to the republican candidate as if they formed a "young scatcher's" circular.

SOME OF THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS seem to think that an officer's club would be hard to get at if carried in the belt; yet who ever heard of a policeman's pistol, not so handily placed, being hard to reach?

BANK RESERVES are to be kept up according to the requirements of the law, says the Comptroller of the Currency, and the people say so too. Any carelessness allowed at all in our present banking system will soon become chronic.

THE CONFIDENCE EXPRESSED by all the friends of all the candidates is the most remarkable feature of the campaign. As the various partisans are backing their opinions with money there can be no doubt of their sincerity, which is the funniest thing of all.

OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES from the scene of the Indian disturbances throw new light upon the character of woman, whether white or red. The courage of Miss Meeker and the sisterly solicitude of the Indian woman Susan are rare developments of thrilling experiences like those following the uprising of the Utes.

A BROOKLYN JURYMAN, supposed to have sat in six or eight cases, confesses to have had a substitute answer to his name and take his place. Of course this shocking insult to our jury system would be avenged, even although the Court knows that the change could not make any practical difference in the verdicts rendered.

THE TESTIMONY offered by the contestant of Miss Mary Caroline Marx's will is decidedly out of the usual order of information brought forward in such cases. Instead of a crowd of suspicious, grasping, unloving relatives, the persons involved are a sentimental maiden of advanced years and a young clergyman, who seems to have taken care to make unto himself friends of the mammon of unrighteousness. The ecstasies of religion and champagne are expressed almost in a single breath, and the entire story is far more entertaining than any that other recent wills have developed.

THE WEATHER.—The meteorological conditions have become exceedingly complicated in the northern sections of the country during the past twenty-four hours. The depression that has been over the lake regions since the 26th moved rapidly over the Middle Atlantic States yesterday afternoon, developing energy as it neared the coast line. It is evident that it will merge with the disturbance that was referred to in yesterday's HERALD as moving northward from the West Indies and the weather will be very stormy in the Atlantic between latitudes thirty and forty-five. Another centre of low barometer has made its appearance in the Northwest, but it is unattended by any precipitation. The pressure is increasing rapidly in the Southwest. Rain fell in the Middle Atlantic, New England and South Atlantic States and the lake regions. Elsewhere the weather was generally fair. The temperature has increased except in the extreme Northwest, where a decided fall is reported. The winds have been from brisk to high in the lake regions and on the New England coast, brisk in the Middle Atlantic States, and fresh elsewhere. The weather over the British Islands continues very much unsettled. The weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be partly cloudy or fair and cooler. To-morrow it will be cold and fair.

"Porro Unum Est Necessarium"—With draw All the Greenbacks.

We have no disposition to withhold from Secretary Sherman any part of the praise which is justly his due. He has shown remarkable judgment and dexterity in so administering defective laws and so taking advantage of opportunities as to make the resumption of specie payments a brilliant, even if it is, in some respects, a flashy success. The very defects in the statutes have been conducive to the immediate success of his great experiment. Had the Resumption act been a sounder and better law the attempt of the democratic party to repeal it might have been carried through the Senate, as it was through the House three years ago, and the country be still floundering in the Serbonian bog of an irredeemable currency. Mr. Schurz and Mr. Bayard were most clearly correct in principle in the objections they made to the Resumption act in the debates which preceded its passage. They contended, with perfect justice and great force of argument, that resumption would stand on a false and insecure basis if the legal tender notes were not cancelled when presented for redemption in coin. The amendment to the Resumption bill which was proposed by Senator Schurz deserves to be recalled and considered now. Mr. Schurz's amendment was this:—

Provided that not less than two million dollars of legal tender notes shall be retired monthly by the Secretary of the Treasury, and that the legal tender notes so retired shall be cancelled and destroyed.

It is perhaps fortunate that this really sound amendment was rejected; first, because it would have prevented the passage of the Resumption act in the then existing state of public opinion, and, second, because if the act could have been passed in that form it would probably have been repealed before the date fixed for resumption. It had a narrow escape from repeal, even in the defective form in which it became a law. By a lucky concurrence of favoring events, of which Secretary Sherman took skilful advantage, resumption has been accomplished under one of the most evasive laws ever enacted on so important a subject. President Grant recognized the shortcomings of the law in the message he sent to Congress on signing it, while declaring his great satisfaction in approving any law which set its face in the right direction. The unsuccessful amendment of Mr. Schurz was clearly right in principle. Without the cancellation and destruction of the greenbacks which Mr. Schurz proposed resumption is in danger of being like "the morning cloud and the early dew"—as flattering and as transient. While gold is flowing into the country in exchange for our crops we are likely to go on swimmingly; but if the harvests should be abundant in Europe next year and our own should be deficient the rainbow radiance of the present situation might be sadly eclipsed.

No clear-headed merchant or financier can disguise from himself the fact that we are entering on a new period of inflation. Speculation is as much stimulated by a redundancy of real money as by a redundancy of sham money, as Germany found to her cost after receiving the enormous French indemnity. We are retaining in circulation all the legal tender notes we had previous to resumption, all the bank notes we had previous to resumption, and, superadded to these, our currency is expanding under the prodigious influx of foreign gold. In consequence of this expansion prices are rising, and the stock market is becoming not merely buoyant, but almost wild. These are bad symptoms. They should be watched by Secretary Sherman with anxious vigilance, for they bode no good to the country. They portend a new era of crazy speculation, to be followed by the inevitable consequences of such fits of commercial excitement and folly.

These threatening dangers are a natural consequence of the original defects of the Resumption act—defects which could not have existed if the Resumption law had provided for cancellation and destruction of the legal tender notes. Such a provision was successfully resisted in 1875 by the fears then felt of a distressing contraction of the currency. It was not then foreseen, it could not have been foreseen, that, simultaneously with resumption, there would come pouring into the country a great tide of imported gold, tending to a new and prodigious expansion of the circulating medium, an event which is so opportune and so fortunate that only wise action by the government is necessary to make it not only a complete security against the apprehended evils of resumption, but a guarantee of future stability in our monetary system. The proper use to make of this great influx of gold is to convey it into the national banks as a substitute for their greenback reserves, thereby establishing these institutions on the most solid and invulnerable basis. The substitution of gold for legal tender notes in the reserves could now be made without the slightest hardship to the banks, and to the great advantage and security of the business community. The greenbacks, having served the purpose for which they were created, can now be withdrawn and give place to gold without the slightest inconvenience to the banks or the public. It would be deplorable to miss so splendid an opportunity:—

There is a tide in the affairs of men Which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune. Omit it, all the voyage of their life Is bound in shallows and in miseries. On such a full sea we are now afloat, And we must take the current when it serves Or lose our ventures.

Such a tide is the great tide of imported gold which is flowing in upon us, and which brings the easy means of retiring the transient war currency which was forced upon us by necessity and of replacing it with genuine money. True it is that this cannot be done without new legislation by Congress; but the Secretary of the Treasury should be first to perceive and proclaim this necessity and to assist in the creation of a public opinion which would force Congress to take advantage of so great and golden an opportunity. Mr. Sherman is placed as a sentinel on the walls of our finance. His watchful eyes should explore the whole horizon to descry the approach of dangers and of opportunities, and he should be

quick and zealous to turn opportunities to account. Instead of going about the country making speeches of congratulation and self-glorification he would be more usefully employed in faithfully warning the country against the danger of keeping the greenbacks in circulation with this great tide of gold flowing in upon us, and insisting that "from this nettle, danger, we should pluck the flower, safety," by conveying the abundant streams of gold into the bank reserves and supplanting and extinguishing the legal tender notes, which, reluctantly adopted in a great emergency, have served their purpose and had their day. There was no intention, when the Legal Tender act was passed, that the notes should be a permanent part of our currency, and the time is fully ripe and all circumstances are favorable for finally retiring them in faithful fulfillment of the pledges made at the time they were authorized.

The Wall Street Fever.

We advise the brethren who are hitting in Wall street to be on their guard. Next Tuesday is election day, and after that it will be less important to the politicians that the balloon should be any longer inflated. It may even seem to them useful to prick the great gas bag and let out some of the gas. "Good times" help the party in power to tide over an election, but after election comes settling day, and there are just now in Wall street abundant materials for the prettiest kind of a crash.

Five hundred and fifty-three thousand shares of stock changed hands on Monday in the street. Some stocks jumped upward three or four points, though the general rise was but slight. Even the banks are alarmed, as they ought to be, at the immense risks they are running by their un-sound practice of allowing their Wall street customers to overdraw at will on the promise of a settlement at the close of business. The fact that the associated banks continue to take risks which they themselves admit to be very great and contrary to the rules of sound banking shows that there is no such demand for money for real and useful transactions as they would like. They cannot loan their deposits profitably for legitimate business purposes; hence they foster the speculative spirit by pouring money into Wall street. This consideration ought to warn prudent men against taking part in the enormous and wild speculation which has been going on in the street for a number of weeks. They should see that there is, at present prices, no real basis for such a speculation; that while in the beginning stocks were too low, and purchasers at the low prices were safe and sure of a profit, present prices are inflated, artificial and sure to fall.

There is reason to believe that prudent and long-headed men, who buy and sell in the street only on well considered principles, have mainly realized their gains, and are now waiting for the crash, when they expect to buy in at rates as much too low as present prices are too high. Meantime, no doubt, a large number of people of moderate means, anxious to be suddenly rich, continue to kick upward the great Wall street balloon, each one hoping to "get out in time," as the saying is, but most of them certain to figure presently in the lamentable capacity of "lame ducks."

The City Tickets.

If the republicans should elect their city as well as their State ticket their success would be of that complete and sweeping kind for which Senator Conkling is famous. Nor does this seem unlikely. After all, what the great mass of the voters of New York want is a sound municipal administration, and they will look for this to the republican candidates. A large number would probably vote the anti-Tammany city ticket did they not see that in this way they run the risk of defeating their main purpose of securing a good set of municipal officers. We notice preparations making for an independent ticket, made up of candidates selected from the tickets already in the field. The Municipal Reform Association is preparing such a ticket, and it will be useful to voters who have not time or opportunity to study the characters of the different candidates. It is, by the way, a curious commentary on our municipal system that it compels the people to vote for so many officers that they cannot, without the help of a special committee of citizens, tell what is the character of the men who appeal to their suffrages.

Independent or compromise tickets, however, do not often have much weight with the voters in an excited canvass. It is more than likely that those citizens who desire good city government will this year seek it independently of party lines, and will concentrate their votes on the republican city ticket as the surest way to defeat the Tammany ticket, about whose character—or lack of character—there is no doubt in the public mind.

There will doubtless be a good deal of trading among the lower sort of politicians, and close observers remark that the republican city candidates are not as zealous and active as they would be if they expected to be elected. There are flying rumors of "arrangements" by which republicans will vote for the Tammany city ticket in return for Tammany votes given to Mr. Cornell, and it is hinted that, as Tammany desires primarily the defeat of Mr. Robinson, this kind of bargaining will be encouraged in that quarter. But the republican leaders cannot afford to make a bargain of that kind; they already lie under the reproach before the country of supporting corrupt rings in the Southern States, and they cannot stand publicly as the allies of Tammany in this city.

The voters of the city are, however, considering all this; the great mass of them know that party considerations have no bearing on the city government, and they will cast their votes for the best men; and it seems to us so probable that they will elect the republican city ticket. That ought to be Senator Conkling's ambition at this moment. If he carries the State alone it will be said that he owes that to Tammany's help; if he carries the city ticket also his victory will be complete, and he may well claim it as his own. It is preposterous to

think that he would consent to the nomination of a sham city ticket, intended for trading purposes, and to be beaten; but he ought to know that he will be held responsible if such a use is made of the city offices.

Chances of the Canvass.

The motives behind the Tammany bolt have been differently stated by different persons as praiseworthy on the one hand and as bad on the other. By the nomination of Mr. Gumbleton, and in so far as that nomination seems to unveil the purposes of the man who pulls the wires, the bolt loses that degree of dignity which is accorded to such movements by those who believe that bolts sometimes keep parties in order. It is seen to be a movement in the interest of discredited office-holders and over hungry office-seekers whose claims will not bear public scrutiny. It is not a schism against party misrule and misconduct, against packed conventions and against party disregard for the popular will. On the contrary, it is an organized revolt against party integrity, and against the pretence that conventions should come from the people and act their will. One of Mr. Kelly's present allies, a reputable republican journal, says that the removal of Mr. Gumbleton by Governor Robinson "was almost the sole pretext of the Kelly bolt." And the renomination of Gumbleton puts the canvass on that issue. This reduces the bolt to somewhat pitiful proportions. It is the assertion of Gumbleton's cause against Robinson. Gumbleton was removed "for extorting illegal fees and for other offences." Consequently Tammany stands forth in this canvass, defies the State democracy, fights against the regular candidate, stultifies its whole history—for what? To assert the inalienable right of a Tammany office-holder to extort illegal fees! Tammany fights against Governor Robinson because he performed the simple duty of removing such an official. Tammany will not tolerate integrity. If the State is to be governed upon the constitutional principles of our fathers Tammany feels that it might as well put up its shutters. Hence its "present fight. Now, how many votes can a bolt like that divert from the regular democratic candidate for Governor? We incline to believe that the number has been generally overrated, even by those who have no great faith in Mr. Kelly's personal influence with democrats. Tammany Hall was a great name in the party when it stood for party regularity. When that name was equivalent to the regimental colors on a field of battle; when the voter was dragged hither and thither by the cry of factions, and knew that, however the confusion might thicken, he could always know by the presence of Tammany Hall where to find the line of battle of the regular democracy, then the very name of Tammany, like the blast on Roderick's bugle horn, "was worth ten thousand men." But Tammany against the party; Tammany in Apollo Hall, or Mozart Hall, or Irving Hall, or any other of the half dozen accidental halls which have from time to time afforded a refuge and a name to the bolters and strikers and schemers or others who have come out against it, is not a figure to command the allegiance of democrats. All the democrats who have revolted against Tammany in the past will vote against it now, of course; and those who adhered to it because it was regular, how can they vote with it now that it is not regular? Year by year democrats of independent spirit have gone out from Tammany; its remaining vote was made up of case-hardened democrats who neither knew nor cared for principle, but voted with the "regular party organization." But Tammany to-day is neither regular nor democratic, and it will lose the mass of that vote; for the men who stood by Tammany are not yet prepared to believe that John Kelly is Tammany Hall. Some will, and they will vote for Kelly and his candidates. But that will be a small vote. Against it we must count the large vote that will be given to Governor Robinson because Tammany Hall is against him. Tammany Hall is the evil example in our politics. It is the reproach that has made democrats blush for their party. Tammany Hall has made New York a republican State. Voters who believe in government by the people—who believe in the direct action of the people upon politics, and in the choice of upright, worthy, honest men for office—these are naturally democrats, and Tammany has driven them all over to the other side. Scores of such men in every ward in this city and in every township in the State will rally now to the support of a hard-headed old democrat who has to his credit so uncommon an honor as the fierce opposition of Tammany Hall. There will be some surprises in the vote cast in this canvass.

The Opera Campaign—Advice to Mapleson.

If Brevet Brigadier General Mapleson's feelings are hurt by the criticisms of his rivals in the opera business, of such repute as Baron Marczek, Viscount Grau and Marquis Strakosch, he must respect the susceptibilities of these noblemen. They are missionaries of art, descended from the most ancient families of Europe, who have left their Norman and Italian palaces to come to America and develop the musical tastes of a barbarous people. In this work they have expended in round numbers about a hundred millions of dollars, not to speak of what they have paid the critics—say about half as much again. When they see as the result of their efforts a British officer quartered in their old headquarters they feel pretty much as Richard O'Gorman, Jimmy O'Brien, Mr. Tilden and other statesmen do when they sit on the curbstone in front of Tammany Hall and hear the braves cheer John Kelly and remember their own days of glory within its walls. These accomplished noblemen were once themselves masters of the Academy. Now an English Brevet Major General has

taken their chair, and all that is left for them is to go up town to a cool, refreshing beer saloon, and conspire and fill the air with rumors, and say in faultless Italian or French, in the spirit of one of the most distinguished jurists who ever sat on our bench, that they view with alarm the growth of English influence in this country of ours.

Brevet Lieutenant General Mapleson will find when he has surveyed the whole situation that he resembles John Kelly in one respect. He is in and his critics are out! Blessed, thrice blessed, is the man who is in! Brevet General Mapleson has this sublime advantage. Let him not despise it nor dull his musical tastes by nervous anxieties. Let him beware of the mistakes of Kelly and not become pig-headed, and think that because his fiddlers follow his baton all the rest of mankind are waiting for his signal. This was Kelly's blunder, and the consequence is that instead of enjoying that repose in Tammany Hall so grateful to a tired statesman he has raised such a row that it would not surprise us if his house came down about his ears. We trust that such a fate will not befall the Brevet Field Marshal commanding Her Majesty's Opera Company. The way for him to avoid it is to follow the advice of the HERALD—be patient and good humored, and, above all things, remain in. The dispossessed noblemen will, of course, make a row. He would make a row himself if he were out and they were in. Let him steal a march upon them by a policy of fair play toward the public, by giving good operas—by bringing over the best singers in the world and making his house a real academy of music, in the highest sense of the term.

An Argument for Asphalt.

The president of the Neufchatel Asphalt Company in a conversation with a reporter the other day, defended the asphalt road in front of the Hotel Brunswick by saying that if we would only be patient in time the horses would become used to it and learn to slide over it and there would be no more accidents. A horse is a most intelligent animal, and we have no doubt he could become accustomed to asphalt. We might learn to skate. These accomplishments are possible even to the horse. But on the whole, we prefer the good old fashion—a safe, sensible road, where the horse can go his gait without stumbling. The president reminded our reporter that Mincing lane, London, was paved with asphalt. This is true, but Mincing lane is notorious as the very worst road in London for horses. Asphalt is not without its uses in our domestic economy, but its very worst use in our variable climate—and in a city so overburdened with traffic as New York—is as a pavement. The sooner the whole of Fifth avenue is macadamized the better it will be for the comfort of those who drive and the safety of the noble animals which are driven.

Captain Williams.

As the Police Commissioners are apparently too feeble to transfer the Captain of the Twenty-ninth precinct to some other sphere of duty, why should not the vigorous Captain come to their assistance—and that of the public—and transfer himself? If the Commissioners are afraid of him, or were appointed by his influence, or derive part of their income from his flourishing bank account, or have any unpleasant secrets of which he is the custodian, it is very cruel—worse, even, than clubbing—to keep them in the false position of superiors and of judges of his fitness for his present position. If some members of the Police Commission are the mere underlings of Captain Williams and dare do nothing but what he approves, a decent regard for the responsibilities imposed upon them by law should compel the Captain to strengthen these much perplexed subordinates and do for them what they themselves are evidently incompetent to do—that is, to transfer himself. He certainly cannot blame the poor fellows for feeling uncomfortable if on the one hand they have to meet the frowns of the most effective club swinger in the city, and on the other the contempt of the entire populace, "protected" by characters in the Twenty-ninth precinct not excepted. The Captain should transfer himself, if only out of mere pity for the miseries of the trembling, insignificant quartet at Police Headquarters.

Good for Senator Kellogg.

We have not been so fortunate as always to agree with Senator Kellogg of Louisiana; indeed, sometimes we have felt obliged to speak of his political course in a manner tending to persuade him that the HERALD had a very poor opinion of him. But we cordially commend his last political movement. Louisiana holds an important election on the 21st of December, and Senator Kellogg urges that leading Northern republican speakers shall go down there as soon as the New York canvass is completed and address the people of Louisiana.

That is a very sound proposition; and we promise Mr. Kellogg the zealous assistance of the HERALD in persuading eminent republican speakers to hasten to Louisiana. It has always been a reproach to the Northern republican leaders that they have refused to take part in the canvass of Southern States. They have constantly abandoned their Southern allies to their fate; here now is an opportunity which Senator Conkling, Senator Blaine, Secretary Sherman, Secretary Schurz, General Garfield and a dozen other able and influential republicans ought to use. Let them hasten to Louisiana and show the people there what kind of men they are. Senator Kellogg assures them that if they make a canvass of the State they can easily carry it for the republican party, and if they can do this they will break the solid democratic line in the South and will secure, with proper effort, at least half the Southern States for their ticket next year.

We hope Southern republicans will join Senator Kellogg in insisting on the presence and help of the ablest and most conspicuous Northern republican speakers in Louisiana during November, and in North and South Carolina, Arkansas, Florida,

Tennessee and Virginia next year, if not in all the Southern States.

Reinforcements for Central Asia.

Russian military movements are not to be judged like those of other European nations. When we read in the cable despatches this morning that Russia is sending "a division of troops numbering forty thousand men" from the Caucasus to Central Asia we have first to take into account the fact that the St. Petersburg correspondent who sent this information to London has not a very clear idea of military matters, for either he means a division, which would be some ten thousand men, or forty thousand men which would be a complete army corps. Any way, what can they do when they get across the Caspian, in mid-winter? Will they put up at Chikislar for the winter? During the Russo-Turkish war, it will be remembered, the Russians surprised everybody by crossing the Balkans in mid-winter; and it will not be characteristic of the Russians to allow a large army to remain idle on the Caspian all winter long. The Russians love the snow as much as we the sunshine; they die off under oppressive heat, but the first falling snowflakes inspire them with life and enterprise. The English military authorities may imagine that this force will rest at Chikislar till next spring; but we suspect that, in case Russian diplomatists cannot induce Lord Beaconsfield to come to some satisfactory arrangement about Herat and the new boundaries, they will hear that General Kanfmann, who has just started from St. Petersburg for Tashkend, will be heard of about Christmas time, ready, perhaps, as Professor Martens so romantically expresses it, to shake hands across the Roof of the World with General Roberts on the other side.

The Brandished Club.

Commissioner French appears to have some ideas on the subject of police regulations not unlike those that are the common possession of the people. He believes that the bludgeon with which the policeman is armed should be carried in a sheath suspended at his waist and not in his hands, and he says, "I am determined that the loudest shall not everlastingly be in the hands of these ignorant fellows." Though this may appear to be a small point it is of moment. The habit of carrying and swinging a club is half way to the evil. But Commissioner French's good idea has not been made a rule—and why? Because the police do not wear belts in summer. Well, let them then not carry clubs in summer or wear belts at all times when they carry clubs.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

[From the Commercial Advertiser, Oct. 28.] To be on the winning side in the next year's Presidential election is going to be a great card for any independent journal, and our esteemed contemporary the HERALD is sagacious enough to understand it. Secretary Sherman's speech at the Cooper Institute last night gives it an excellent chance to veer around, and referring to the Secretary's declaration that the republican party deserves all the credit for the accomplishment of resumption and for the prosperity that is upon the country, it pays General Grant a compliment that can only have one meaning. It recalls to its readers that it was Grant who, in a time of great excitement, had the courage to stand between the credit of the nation and the reckless people who were eager for anything that looked like a remedy, and vetoed the Inflation bill. Grant, it said, deserved the credit for saving the nation the troubles, perplexities and complications that cannot now be estimated. This is as true as Gospel writ, and the HERALD is very shrewd in recalling it to the people again. It is true that when the first paroxysm had passed away the republican party recovered its senses and took up the work that was so successfully accomplished January 1, 1879. But in that time of terror and depression Grant stood like a breaker that saved the nation from untold suffering. The HERALD does well to recall this—one of the greatest of the great acts of Grant—and having placed it on the record, it cannot be regarded as less than an intimation that its influence is to be cast for the soldier who saved the nation from the grip of a treasonable South, and the statesman who rescued the people themselves from their own mad and reckless passions. Where can the HERALD find another who has performed such service? It gives the country notice that it is for Grant.

["Where?" Well, there was once a man named Czar, who rendered to his country services equally great in war and in peace. The Mark Antonies of our time may profit by Czar's history. Admiration.—Ed. HERALD.]

[From the New York Sun, Oct. 28.]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir—Will you kindly assist me in discovering where Hall Columbia comes in on the following ticket nominated at Tammany Hall on Saturday last?—

- William R. Roberts, Sheriff.....Ireland Henry A. Gumbleton, County Clerk.....Ireland Frederick Smith, Judge Common Pleas.....Ireland Henry Alker.....Justice of the Peace.....France David McAdams, Marine Court.....Scotland Richard Fitzgibbon.....Ireland Richard Croker.....Coroner.....Ireland Henry Williams.....Ireland Patrick Keenan.....Ireland William Connor.....Ireland James J. Slavin.....At Large.....Ireland John W. Gunter.....Germany

Democrats, how like you this picture? He breathes there a man who would so dead Who never to himself hath said This is my own, my native land!

OCTOBER 26, 1879. KALEE DOODLE. General Grant will arrive in Galena on November 6 or 7.

Thomas Carlyle has suffered from dyspepsia ever since he was a boy.

Mrs. Capel, it is said by an Irish journal, is coming to America this fall.

Drummers for Northern houses are swarming to the South this cold weather.

Bierstadt, the artist, is said to be a very fine shot. Perhaps he can draw a bead.

A farmer out West has fenced in a plot with one of Secretary Evarts' sentences.

Mr. J. H. Puleston, member of the British Parliament, is at the Hoffman House.

There are about five hundred archery clubs in this country, but the Indians use rifles.

The mosquito is no longer played its horn. He has what the musicians call a frozen lip.

The offer to bet is a fool's argument.—New Orleans Picayune. How much did you lose?

Among the very active members of the Saturday Club, of Boston, are Oliver Wendell Holmes; E. L. Godkin, editor of the Nation; Professor Benjamin Pierce, the mathematician; Professor Norton, James Freeman Clarke, Judge Hoar and Judge Gray.

Mr. J. G. Holyoake, the celebrated English reformer, says that Washington is the most beautiful of American cities. He says that Gladstone will probably succeed Beaconsfield, and that where a few years ago ten Englishmen were republicans from sympathy there are now thousands who are such from conviction.

Senator Hayden is coming to the democratic front. If one State is as good as another, according to democratic doctrine, why is not a Senator from Delaware or Rhode Island as good as a Senator from Colorado or Texas? and if Senator Bayard is a good man, why could not Georgia give him her vote as readily as if he were from Illinois? This may not be politics, but it is common sense.