

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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44TH YEAR.....NO. 309

AMUSEMENTS TO-DAY AND EVENING.

- GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—DIVORCE. Matinee. UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—FRENCH PLAY. STANDARD THEATRE.—H. M. S. PINAFORE. Matinee. ABBEY'S PARK THEATRE.—FRITS IN IRELAND. DAILY'S THEATRE.—WIVES. Matinee. ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—LINDA DI CHARMONT. Matinee. THALIA THEATRE.—DUN SERRADET. FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—BARON BLAISE. NIBLO'S GARDEN.—EXHIBITION. Matinee. HAYWARD'S THEATRE.—TOMMY. Matinee. ABBEY'S THEATRE.—LUST IN LONDON. AQUARIUM.—THE ROYAL GIRL. Matinee. OLYMPIC THEATRE.—PIRELAND. Matinee. WALLACK'S.—CONTEST OF COURTS. GERMANIA THEATRE.—WOLFGANG FRANK. SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—NO PINAFORE. LENT'S NEW YORK CIRCUS. AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—EXHIBITION. KOSTER & BIAL'S CONCERT HALL. TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE.—VARIETY. COMIQUE.—MULLIGAN GUARD CHOWDER. Matinee. AMERICAN DIMS MUSEUM.—CURIOSITIES. CHICKERING HALL.—PHILOMATHIC CLUB. HAYWARD'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.—ENGAGED. Matinee.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1879.

The probabilities are that the weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be cold and partly cloudy, followed by increasing temperature. To-morrow it will be warmer and partly cloudy, possibly with occasional rains.

NOW COUNT UP YOUR DEAD!

Now for the usual stories about fraud.

THE UNION IS SAVED ONCE MORE.—It couldn't be helped.

VIRGINIA'S READJUSTERS are effectually readjusted.

SOMEHEADS are more numerous after election than before.

DE MORITIS NIL NISI BONUM; they feel bad enough as it is.

A GREAT MANY New Yorkers came up to the "scratch" yesterday.

NOW IS THE TIME for effectual temperance work; free drinks are "off" until next election.

THE PROMISED NUPTIALS of the widow Butler are postponed, the groom not being ready for the ceremony.

THE TROUBLE with the democratic ticket seems to have been that Mr. Kelly gave away the combination.

THERE IS ONE MEAN FEATURE about political races—no consolation prize is offered for the losers to divide.

"IT'S AN ILL WIND THAT BLOWS NO GOOD;" insane ambition has not robbed us of a competent Comptroller.

ELECTION DAY was not an unmixt curse—it prevented at least one day of ballooning and kite-flying in Wall street.

FAMILY MEN were unusually numerous yesterday, judging by the ceaseless swing of doors labelled "Family Entrance."

THE EXTRA DAY of the Jockey Club races afforded a delightful chance of relief from election turmoils, and those who availed themselves of it enjoyed half a dozen capital races.

ALL WAS NOT NONSENSE about the City Hall yesterday. In the Governor's Room lay gallant Joe Hooker, more honorable and honored in his final defeat than any politician can hope to be in victory.

OFFICERS OF INCOMING STEAMERS that have suffered by the cyclone can find sympathetic ears by applying at Tammany Hall. The former saved their ships; the latter saved only the cook's galley—to wit, the city treasury.

IT IS WORSE than hard upon property owners in a city like Newport that hundreds of valuable houses should in case of fire be at the mercy of bad hose while the City Fathers quarrel about how the antiquated material shall be replaced.

OUR SPECIAL DESPATCH about General Adams' negotiations with the Utes shows that more than once the results attained seemed impossible, and that the different factions of the tribe may yet have some accounts to settle with each other.

CONNECTICUT, like every other State which voted yesterday, except Massachusetts, shows republican gains. The present Senate stands 14 republicans to 7 democrats. As modified by yesterday's returns it will stand 17 to 4, and, so divided, will take part in electing a successor next year to Mr. Eaton in the United States Senate. The republicans also have increased by one-half or more their present majority of 10 in the Assembly.

THE WEATHER.—The disturbance that passed over the northern portion of this State on Monday has moved into the ocean off Nova Scotia and is followed by a large area of high barometer which dominates the weather over all the central sections of the country. The pressure is still falling in the West and the eastern margin of a depression is advancing toward the lower Missouri Valley. Snow fell in the lake regions. Elsewhere the weather was generally fair, except in the Northwest, where cloudiness increased. The temperature has risen in the Northwest, central valleys and the Gulf States. In the other districts it remained nearly stationary. The winds have been from fresh to brisk in the Northwest and on the Middle Atlantic and New England coasts, and light elsewhere. The weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be cold and partly cloudy, followed by increasing temperature. To-morrow it will be warmer and partly cloudy, possibly with occasional rains.

The Result in the State.

There has never been an election in this State in which so much labor was put upon the election officers in counting the votes. There has been more scratching, pasting and general independent judgment by the voters of both parties than is common, and the result is that the returns have come in very slowly.

As we go to press it is probable that Mr. Cornell is elected by from ten to twenty-five thousand plurality, while the democratic State ticket, including the Lieutenant Governor, is chosen by a considerable but uncertain majority.

In the great struggle between Mr. Conkling and Mr. Tilden the latter, therefore, goes to the wall. Governor Robinson was placed in the field by Mr. Tilden; he represented Mr. Tilden in the contest; his success would have been a conspicuous evidence that Mr. Tilden retained a firm hold on the voters of the State. His nomination at Syracuse was a challenge by Mr. Tilden of all his adversaries; it was made in the face of opposition, and it would, as Mr. Tilden must now see, have been better for him if he had taken the HERALD's advice and nominated himself. He could only have been defeated, which is what has now happened to him, and he might have made a better fight in person than by deputy.

The success of the rest of the democratic ticket only makes the overthrow of Mr. Tilden more glaring and conspicuous. It is clear that but for his interference the democrats could have chosen their "hole ticket," Governor and all. Had he suffered Mr. Potter to be placed at the head of the ticket, as he was urged to do, Mr. Potter and not Mr. Cornell would to-day be Governor-elect. But he would not, and his obstinate and selfish ambition has brought an entirely needless defeat upon his party. That ought to finish Mr. Tilden, and doubtless it does. He will no more be heard of in national row, we should think, in State politics.

We are not certain how far Mr. Conkling is to be congratulated on his success. His friend and candidate, Cornell, is elected, and is chosen in spite of the efforts of recalcitrant republicans. He has placed the State substantially in republican hands—so far as the filling of many important offices is concerned. But the election of the remainder of the democratic State ticket leaves the moral victory with Mr. Conkling's opponents, and these may over and above thank him for helping them to be rid of Mr. Tilden. The State of New York is still to be counted among the possibly democratic States; it would go republican if Mr. Tilden were the candidate—that is all. To make this evident to the democrats of the West and South this fall is to do them a very important service indeed—supposing them sensible enough to appreciate the meaning of yesterday's election.

We do not forget, of course, that a republican Governor, coming into power at a time when he has immense patronage falling into his hands, will greatly strengthen his party for the Presidential contest next year. The democrats have elected their State ticket, with the exception of the Governor, at a time when the State administration is still entirely democratic. Next year all the offices considered to have political weight will be in the hands of republicans, and this must give them an undoubted advantage. Take it altogether New York will remain what it has long been—an uncertain State; but the election at least shows that the nomination of Mr. Tilden next year would make it a republican State, while a really good and popular democratic candidate might carry it.

As to the effect on the State, on its security or prosperity, we do not see that there was much at stake either way. Mr. Cornell will take care that the laws are faithfully executed, and Mr. Robinson would doubtless have done the same. The subordinate officers on both tickets were respectable—those on the democratic ticket were on the whole the best, and the people have shown sound judgment in electing them. It is a pity to have a State administration divided against itself—a republican Governor and democratic Cabinet; and in the federal government such a condition would breed serious confusion. Fortunately the federal constitution, wiser in this than that of our State, calls on the people to elect only a President and allows him to form his own Cabinet; and the usefulness and importance of thus securing a united and homogeneous administration are so keenly felt that the democrats in the Senate rightly refused in 1877 to interpose any objections to the Cabinet chosen by Mr. Hayes. They helped to confirm all his Cabinet nominations. But the administration of even so great and populous a State as New York is so much a matter of routine that comparatively little harm or confusion will result from the incongruous constitution of the next State administration.

At the early hour at which we are obliged to go to press we have not full or exact returns at hand of the State vote, and must content ourselves with furnishing here to our readers some figures of recent elections which they may use for purposes of comparison with the detailed returns they will find in our later editions.

In 1876 Governor Robinson received 519,831 votes, and Mr. Morgan, his competitor, 489,371. Robinson carried the State by 30,460 majority.

At that election Robinson received 110,643 votes in this city and Morgan 59,605. Robinson had, therefore, 51,038 majority in the city alone. Morgan had 20,578 majority outside of the city. These figures show the relative strength of parties three years ago at an election but little more exciting than that of yesterday.

So far as the figures in our hands as we go to press enable us to judge the republicans have kept their forces together very well. The "scratchers" in this city do not seem to have affected Mr. Cornell's vote seriously. Outside of the city Mr. Kelly received apparently but slender support.

The result in other States which held elections yesterday is favorable to the republicans, while New York elects a republican Governor. Pennsylvania has gone republican. Wisconsin has gone republican by an increased majority. The republicans have once more beaten General Butler in Massachusetts.

Well, this is a good time for the democrats to consider whether it is worth their while to go on making idiots of themselves. It is not much of a snowstorm, but it is enough to snow them under once more. The republican majorities are not large—it is as well for the republican leaders to remember that fact.

In Maine, in Ohio, in New York, in Pennsylvania—everywhere the republicans carry elections, but with intense and exhausting efforts, and after all by small majorities. Their hold on the country is not secure by any means. A strong democratic candidate next year, on a sound and honest platform, would give them trouble, and might defeat them. They ought to see that their present sectional attitude and policy are not satisfactory to the people. In spite of their utmost efforts they have not decreased the number of doubtful States this year, and they still depend upon democratic follies to help them. To be sure, long experience has taught them that this is a pretty sure card in their hands, and they will probably return to Washington next month determined to "stir up the democrats" again, and thus lay in a store of campaign thunder for 1880. Those poor democrats!

General Butler's Fourth Failure.

Massachusetts has rejected General Butler again, by a much smaller majority than last year, but one sufficient for all practical purposes—a majority like Meroutio's hurt, "not so deep as a well nor so wide as a church door, but 'tis enough, 'twill serve." Although Butler has made large gains in almost all the cities, where the new-fangled Civil Damages act has exasperated real estate owners against the republican administration of the State, or where, as in Fall River, there is a turbulent population of factory operatives easily moved by his demagogism, still this small republican majority is so well distributed that the Legislature is heavily republican in both branches, and Mr. Long, the Governor elect, is envied with a Council almost unanimously of his own political faith, so that he will not be hampered at all in his executive policy or appointments.

This is General Butler's fourth failure in a popular election for Governor of Massachusetts. He was adopted as a democratic candidate in 1859, 1860 and 1878, as well as this year. But while he trained with the republicans during the interval between 1860 and 1878 he often sought their nomination for the place, and they always refused it. If the democrats are wise they will copy this shrewd example henceforth and never give him a chance to run again on their ticket. As we interpret the Massachusetts returns of 1879, if they had resisted his blandishments and concentrated their whole vote upon some respectable candidate, instead of dividing it between General Butler and Mr. Adams, they probably would have carried the State. A very considerable faction of the Massachusetts republicans is deeply dissatisfied with the ruling clique in their party, of which Mr. Long is the representative. They would gladly have seen it overthrown, but not by General Butler. A great many thousand republican votes were cast for Mr. Long yesterday—more than enough to have reversed the result—while nothing but personal opposition to Butler would have brought out, and which would have been silently withheld if the united democratic party had presented a candidate not personally obnoxious. There is a warning to democrats all over the country in this Massachusetts election. A democratic victory probably has been forfeited by reason of seeking success through an illegitimate coalition instead of sticking to democratic principles and making none but sound democratic nominations.

Mr. Kelly's Humiliation.

Mr. Kelly's vote in the city teaches him a melancholy lesson. When last year he was running Mr. Schell for Mayor, under circumstances of great difficulty and discouragement, the Tammany vote in the city amounted to 60,485. That vote for Mr. Schell has been made by Mr. Kelly the basis of his political calculations in his bolting canvass. He claimed, with an air of great assurance, that the Tammany vote of last year represented his present political strength in the city. Mr. Kelly finds that he reckoned without his host. After a strenuous canvass he finds that nearly one-third of his last year's followers have deserted him. Instead of marching at the head of sixty thousand voters, as he did last year, he has been able to command but little more than two-thirds of that number in the city. Last year the vote of the anti-Tammany democrats was only about twenty-eight thousand in the city; this year the anti-Tammany vote, which is the vote for Robinson, has risen to fifty-five or fifty-six thousand. The Kelly people proclaimed on Mr. Kelly's return from his hippodroming tour through the State that he was quite certain to receive at least one hundred thousand votes for Governor; the result shows that he has received not more than half that number of votes in the city and State. Decidedly, Mr. Kelly "comes out at the little end of the horn."

He probably cares less for the disappointment of his expectations in the gubernatorial vote than for the defeat of his local ticket. The head of his local ticket, Mr. Roberts, is defeated, and Mr. Brown, the republican candidate for Sheriff, elected. Mr. Gumbleton, the particular pet whose removal from office for illegal practices was the head and front of Governor Robinson's offending, shares the fate of Mr. Roberts. Mr. Butler, the anti-Tammany candidate, being elected County Clerk.

Whatever success Mr. Kelly could have won with any of his local candidates must have been due to political trading. It could not be otherwise. If the three parties or factions who voted for their three respective candidates for Governor had fairly and honestly supported their several local tickets

the local tickets would have had about the same strength as the gubernatorial tickets. In that case the Tammany county ticket could have had no possible chance, for the plain and simple reason that the followers of Mr. Kelly are in a minority. He would have been even worse beaten than he is.

The Great Result.

At half-past one o'clock on Wednesday morning the whole force of the HERALD is still engaged in compiling for its readers the returns of the State and city elections. It is easy to understand that this is no easy task in an election so vigorously disputed by the voters of the several parties and where so many tickets are in the field. We present in the HERALD this morning the fullest and most accurate returns attainable, compiled as clearly as the time has permitted, and we thus close the campaign, so far as the HERALD is concerned, as we began it and continued it, by presenting the facts of the day.

The HERALD is not a party organ. It is a newspaper; it aims at all times to give not half the news, not one side of a question, but all the news of all sides. Its theory is that public opinion is best influenced in right directions by being most fully and fairly informed. When the public knows all the facts of the case it is capable of judging for itself; and the HERALD chooses thus to present all the facts and allow its readers to judge for themselves. Neither in its editorial columns nor in its news reports does it therefore seek to advise, or urge, or entreat, or command its readers. It relies upon their intelligence, and leaves them to decide upon the facts it lays before them.

The HERALD has, to be sure, been accused sometimes of a propensity to advise people, but it is not the general public which thus complains. We advise the gentlemen who assume to be political leaders; we advise them frequently; we put them with advice in fact. During the present campaign we have advised Mr. Tilden, and we are confident that he now regrets that he did not take our advice. We advised Mr. Conkling, and possibly he, too, may feel some regret that he turned a cold shoulder to our counsels. Also, we advised Mr. Kelly—alas! But we have not advised the general public. To that we present the facts, all the facts, and they buy the HERALD because there they find what they cannot get in their party organs.

Well, the election is over. On other pages of the HERALD this morning will be found the various results, disappointing to many, satisfactory to few, for no party has scored a complete victory, no political leader has achieved all he desired. There are disappointments on the republican side, disappointments on the democratic side, and after all the labor spent by our zealous patriots the end is vanity and vexation of spirit.

There have been two prominent features in the campaign—two three, if the curious reader insists on knowing the whole truth. One was Tilden. He was a prominent figure; it would not be extravagant to say that he was one of the mainsprings of the whole canvass. To be or not to be—that was his question, and whatever attitudes or platitudes of democratic or republican politicians enlivened the campaign, whatever pretences were made of the good of the State or the good of the city or the good of the country, behind all, in all their minds, stood the shadow of Mr. Tilden. It stands there no more. It has vanished. The shadow of a shade, it has disappeared.

The second figure pervading the canvass was that of Mr. Kelly. It was not a shade by any means; it was a burly and vigorous figure as it swung around the State; it used strong language; it showed bad temper; it dictated on all occasions. It became a terror to Mr. Tilden. It aroused fierce opposition in many quarters; but we take this occasion to say that nowhere, in none of the numerous journals which opposed him, was Mr. Kelly spoken of in any manner which could be called unparliamentary or rude.

Finally, the third figure in the canvass was a grim shade which appeared in the far West, and, reversing the usual course of heavenly bodies, advanced from the Westward—the shade of Grant. Whatever was spoken on the stump or written in the party organs, behind all these three shadows loomed, and were in all men's minds.

And now, after all the fuss and trouble, Robert C. Brown, republican, is elected Sheriff of New York, and W. A. Butler, anti-Tammany, County Clerk. Vale, Mr. Kelly.

Through the Drawbridge.

Accidents such as that which occurred yesterday on the Greenwood Lake Railroad have been very rare within a few years past. Formerly they were of constant occurrence and it seemed as if open drawbridges were regular traps set for unwary engineers. We believe it was one of these accidents—the exceedingly fatal one at Norwalk—which caused the enactment in the State of Connecticut of the law requiring every train to come to a full stop at every drawbridge without regard to the state of the signals—an excellent law, which has saved an untold number of lives. Many other States have enacted that law, and its principle has been made a rule on many railroads in States where it is not a law, and the halt at drawbridges has become a working regulation; and we believe it is to this fact that the public owes the comparative immunity in recent years from this particular kind of slaughter. Had the rule been observed on the Greenwood Lake road it would, of course, have prevented this latest calamity. In the reports the existence of this rule in the regulations of that company is affirmed, but apparently that is an error. It is, however, true that on some of the roads which reach this city through New Jersey this rule is enforced as to certain drawbridges, but is neglected as to the bridges over the Hackensack River; and it may have been thus with this company. For a

calamity of this kind some one is to blame, and in the present case the only difficulty will be to determine who that person is. Reports as to the details differ widely. One account puts all the responsibility upon the dead engineer by the allegation that the danger signal was set at the time of the accident and that he failed to see it. Another statement is very positively made that the signals were the other way—that they indicated safety at the moment that the train rushed into the river. Further declarations are made that the signals in use were inadequate ones and not such as the latest improvements in railroad administration have brought into use—a statement which if sustained puts at least a share of the responsibility directly upon the company, though not enough to relieve the brigadier if it shall prove that the signals as set by him indicated safety.

The County Ticket.

The eclectic county ticket is successful in its two leading names—Mr. Robert C. Brown for Sheriff and Mr. William A. Butler for County Clerk. Mr. Brown was the republican nominee and Mr. Butler was presented by the democratic anti-Tammany organization. Well, for this particular occasion the people of the county, and the Irishmen especially, showed their sense, judgment and liberality, and religion had nothing to do with it. Had the Irish voters gone together in a troop under the whip of a leader, as it has sometimes been said they are especially disposed to go, they could have made the record their way. They are numerous enough to give a majority in the county if they add their solid vote to that of other Tammany devotees. But they did not do it. They scattered and voted on political issues, not on religious views. For each of the two most important places on the ticket Protestants are chosen, and religion had nothing to do with it.

The Elections West and South.

The example of Ohio is undoubtedly followed by all three Western States—Minnesota, Nebraska and Wisconsin—where elections were held yesterday. All the details which arrive are significant of general republican gains. In Wisconsin they seem specially notable. The State was a doubtful one in the Presidential election of 1876. The majority of the Hayes electors was only six thousand in a total vote of more than two hundred and fifty thousand. In the election for Governor the next year, though the republican candidate was chosen by a plurality of eight thousand over his democratic opponent, still he was in a minority of eighteen thousand in the total vote. But such extraordinary gains as now are reported from Milwaukee and Madison go far toward removing Wisconsin from the doubtful category and classing it as almost as surely republican as Iowa for 1880.

From the three Middle States—Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Maryland—where, besides New York, elections also occurred, comes the same kind of tidings. The democrats and greenbacks together outnumbered the Pennsylvania republicans nearly sixty thousand last year, but now a republican State Treasurer is easily elected, and from New Jersey substantial republican legislative gains are reported. In Maryland the democrats of course sweep the State as usual, but by a decreased majority.

It is a matter for congratulation that there was some show of opposition to the democratic ticket in Mississippi, and nevertheless the election passed off quietly. It appears to have been a very feeble opposition; but when it is remembered that less than twelve hundred republican voters ventured to the polls at the last general election, in 1877, although nearly fifty-three thousand had voted in 1876, the fact of any opposition at all is notable. In Virginia, the only other Southern State which voted yesterday, the contest was between the "debt-payers" and the "readjusters," whose name is a euphemism for "repudiators." There are not returns enough to indicate the result with certainty. Ordinary party lines were obliterated, and it deserves particular notice that the colored vote, with a few honorable exceptions, like that reported from Fredericksburg, seems to have been cast very generally in favor of repudiation.

Intrigues at Constantinople.

Germany and Austria are in agreement, as well informed German newspapers assure us, to compel Russia to keep the peace, and the point at which, if anywhere, her activity is likely to endanger peace is in the direction of Constantinople. Turkey is, in the theory of this new combination, to be defended from her Northern foe; yet Turkey is, at this moment, on better terms with that Northern foe than she is with her over ready defenders or with any other Power. England also exhibits a sudden eagerness to save Turkey—to force reforms, to compel respect for the rights of the Christians, and even hints dreadfully that she will favor an autonomous Armenia and the independence of other provinces if Turkey does not forthwith behave herself. All this activity on the part of England, like that in Austria and Germany, coincides with the rise of Russian influence in Constantinople; as if England and the other Powers could endure with wonderful patience all the evils that maladministration inflicts upon Christians in Turkey until the very moment when the Sultan's government is seen to be in sympathy with Russian diplomacy—and then their virtuous indignation breaks out. It was the same in the times that preceded the late war between Russia and Turkey. Russian influence was then very great at the Ottoman capital, and Nedim Pacha, whose presence in the Ministry now disturbs the soul of Sir Austen Layard, was undoubtedly an active agent in the furtherance of Russian interests. England had endured all the other vices of the Sultan's government, but could not endure that particular one, and thereupon refused to co-operate with the other great

Powers in forcing reforms that were likely to be carried out under Russian inspiration. That refusal made the war necessary, and so it might be said that the war was one of the results of Russia's diplomatic success at Constantinople. Russia is now successful there again, and her enemies are excited, but it is not probable that this will lead to another war.

Down Among the Dead Men.

Election days have their occasional good points; they make extra business for printers and pool sellers, secure partial holidays for employes of business houses whose doors are closed on that day, stimulate trade in stimulants and revive temporarily the kindred but almost lost arts of stealing ash barrels and making bonfires; on the other hand, however, they kill off more men at short notice than yellow fever or bad whiskey ever did. Twenty-four hours ago nearly half the voters in the Union pointed with pride to leaders and standard bearers of all degrees, though each invincible among his kind, but sadly suggestive in the roll call this morning. Some hundreds are wounded so slightly as to be able to shout a resolute "Here!" and secure sympathy enough to insure promotion at some other time, but the majority are down among the dead men, "in one red burial blank." The cruellest thing about it is that there are no funeral services; there is not even the slight consolation of being cared for by a burial party; the only men who are decently interred are those who discreetly perform the operation for themselves. Of where the dead men are the public know little and care less, though the majority are good enough Catholics to hope that most of the fallen are in purgatory, where they may get rid of their non-sense and be ready for resurrection, if haply there be any such luck in store for them. "Man goeth to his long home and the mourners go about the streets;" the mourners being those who have had faith in the promises—of candidates, and those who have been foolish enough to do any political work on credit.

The End of the Epidemic.

"Thus ends the epidemic of 1879," says a despatch from Memphis, which reports the formation of ice in all the streets of that city. And at this point, therefore, begins the preparation of the epidemic of 1880—if there is to be one. Winter may or may not purify the city of Memphis. It did not do this last year. Cold weather may arrest the activity of the noxious element that is the cause of yellow fever, yet not destroy that element. Severe cold will destroy the fever germs in proportion as they are exposed to it; but they do not have every year at Memphis a temperature sufficiently low to certainly destroy these germs, and if the temperature happens to be low enough the likelihood that the frost can reach all the evil elements is remote. If the coming winter is short and mild, and no more is done to put Memphis in a good sanitary condition than was done last winter, the occurrence of another epidemic next summer is a certainty. Houses in every part of their structure, furniture of every sort, carpets, bedding, curtains, sofas, chairs and the clothes of the whole population—all these things are intensely infected, saturated even with this virulent yellow fever poison. What is the likelihood that all these will ever be disinfected or destroyed? In the absence of a conflagration which would burn the city out there is no probability whatever of either event. Disinfection, in fact, is not possible short of destruction, and this cannot be forcibly required of the people, while the chance that they will come forward and voluntarily make a bonfire of their personal effects is not to be counted upon. They are mostly poor, and the few who are rich cannot or will not help them. Apparently Memphis must be given over as a city in which the yellow fever has taken root in such a way that it will henceforth be permanently endemic there.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

- And now a Chicago Chinaman will bring a suit for slander.
- Sir Harry Parkes, British Minister to Japan, is at the Hoffman House.
- In France naval officers play chess; doctors and curés play whist.
- Matthew Arnold advocates simplicity in the education of children of the poor.
- A Vermont car at a dance kicked a spirit in the hoar and the medium could not go out for a week.
- Professor Townbridge says that the study of physical science stimulates the imagination.
- The cheap "library" pamphlet editions of first rate writers hurt the second hand book stalls.
- A man in walking a mile lifts a weight equal to thirteen to fifteen tons. This is what makes some men so tired.
- A Californian has seven acres of tuberoses, which pay better than 100 acres of wheat. Druggists buy them for portulmery.
- The Queens County Hunt will meet to-day at West Farms Village, and the next meet will be at Mr. Zborowski's on Saturday.
- New Orleans' "Voyageur."—The NEW YORK HERALD says the democratic liberty police in Ohio are standing jokes. They may be condemnors, for that matter, but the people will not give them up.
- Miss Ladd, a Connecticut girl who graduated at Vassar and is at Johns Hopkins University, has displayed mathematical ability so great that she has been invited by Harvard College to take a special course under Professor Pierce.
- London Truth wishes that the average young gentleman of the stage were less like an insinuating salesman in a millinery shop, and the average young lady of the stage less the pattern of a maid behind the counter of a refreshment bar.
- The only sister of Sonja has just died and the widower of the great singer, Count Rossi, has had Sonja's (or rather Mme. Rossi's) remains brought from Mexico to Marienthal, in Saxony, in order that the two sisters who were devoted to each other in their lives may not in their death be parted.
- London World.—"The young girls of respectable families" who support a pair of aged parents on their earnings and who lead the life of vestals are perhaps as common behind the footlights as the daughters of dignitaries of the Church of England and eminent military men behind the refreshment bar.
- Verdi has just parted with the copyright of Aida to no less a person than M. Vaucorbell, who has purchased it on behalf of the French Academy of Music. The sum paid, which is enormous, is, however, kept a secret. The Academy of Music at any rate considers it worth an expenditure of 250,000 to mount the opera properly for next season.
- Dr. Carver should give up that part of his shooting programme embracing his performance on horseback, at least on the stage. The other night it was painful to witness the number of futile efforts at accomplishing what is undoubtedly a difficult feat—the breaking of small glass balls by shooting at them from the back of a galloping horse.—Mag./Jar.