

The Tribune.

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TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES. THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has established branch offices for the receipt of subscriptions and advertisements as follows: NEW YORK—Room 23 Tribune Building, F. T. McFARLAND, Manager.

AMUSEMENTS. McVicker's Theatre. Madison street, between Dearborn and State. "A Celebrated Case," by the Union Square Company.

New Chicago Theatre. Clark street, opposite Sherman House. Engagement of Haverly's Minstrels.

Coliseum Novelty Theatre. Clark street, opposite Court-House. Variety performance.

SOCIETY MEETINGS. WAUBAUNIA LODGE, No. 100, A. F. and A. M. Special Communication this (Friday) evening at 7:30 o'clock.

FRIDAY, MARCH 22, 1878. Greenbacks at the New York Stock Exchange yesterday closed at 98 1/2.

The two men charged with the terrible triple murder at Wheeling, W. Va., which was described in our dispatches yesterday, have an excellent prospect of paying the penalty of their crimes before the sun rises this morning.

A Catholic priest, with the medieval name of Blasius Pistorius, was found guilty of murder in the first degree, upon a second trial, at Philadelphia yesterday.

STANLEY MATTHEWS had something to say on the timber-stealing question in the Senate yesterday which was quite to the point. He suggested that the assailants of Secretary Schurz would do better to expend their eloquence in advocating the repeal of the law which prohibits the wholesale robbery of the Government's timber-covered domain than in abusing the Secretary for faithfully executing the law as it stands.

The signing of the Stay bill yesterday by the Governor of Massachusetts was just in the nick of time to prevent a disclosure of the rottenness of the Brighton Savings Bank, which, taking prompt advantage of the new law, refused to pay out sums upon which the sixty-days' notices had expired.

An article on the unfinished Custom-House and Post-Office building, and the present condition of the Government office accommodations in Chicago, is printed in our columns this morning, with a view to demonstrating to the Senators and Representatives the pressing necessities of the case.

of downright economy in dollars and cents; while the fact that the property and records of the Government are constantly endangered by reason of insecure provision against loss by fire or injury by other causes should convince Congress of the imperative duty of hurrying up the work.

O'LEARY, the Chicago pedestrian, is attracting a large share of the world's attention by his magnificent display of speed and endurance in the great tournament now in progress in London.

An extract is printed from an editorial in a late number of the London News, a journal scarcely second to the London Times in character and influence, in which it is candidly admitted that the United States Government is not responsible for the statement made in foreign prospectuses that the bonds sold there would be redeemed in gold.

RESUMPTION OF SPECIE-PAYMENTS. The conference between Secretary SHERMAN and the Senate Finance Committee led to a very thorough discussion of the resumption question, and we think a careful consideration of that discussion will convince every one that practical resumption on the 1st of January next will be a much easier matter than the majority of people have supposed, and that it will enlarge the stock of money and promote general confidence, to the infinite relief of the whole country.

Secretary SHERMAN made it very evident, we think, that all circumstances have a tendency to shape themselves in favor of resumption. As to the actual specie reserve which may be accumulated, it is evident that the authority of the Resumption law, as it stands, will enable the Government to acquire about \$140,000,000 by Jan. 1 next, without doing any injury to the business of the country.

There are several circumstances which Secretary SHERMAN thinks can be made auxiliary to permanent resumption. One is the sale of 4 per cent bonds for greenbacks, authority for which has already been given by the Senate and only needs the concurrence of the House, which will scarcely be withheld.

official expression of entire confidence in the accomplishment of resumption, and coin having no longer any special or exclusive value, and with no prospect of having any, there would no longer be any temptation to hoard it; it would seek investment as the only way in which it could be made useful or profitable.

There is little doubt that the co-operation of all the auxiliaries to resumption that have been named with the encouragement of proper legislation (or even non-legislation perhaps) will make resumption a fixed fact even before the date named in the law. In contemplation of this strong probability, Secretary SHERMAN was warranted in saying that "to go backward over all of this long, weary agony and struggle toward resumption would be a sign of national weakness and do the nation great harm, do our credit harm, and bring injury on us all."

CANDIDATES FOR ALDERMEN. The nominations for Aldermen made by what are known as the local organizations of the Democratic party are, we confess, most discouraging. They are discouraging because they promise, if successful, to reduce the Board of Aldermen below any grade of respectability heretofore existing in that body.

ANOTHER DEMOCRATIC ABSURDITY. The bill introduced in Congress by Mr. Goetz, of Virginia, to authorize the Government to embark in the life-insurance business, and take risks upon the lives of a certain class of its servants, is in keeping with the general sentiment of the Democratic reformers.

There is no trifling matter. There is no room for indifference, and it will not do to assume that "things will take care of themselves." The condition of the City Government is hopeless enough even with a Council composed of the best of citizens. What will it be with a City Council composed of men who seek places in that body for plunder; to sell their votes to contractors, and to vote any expenditure for which they may be paid?

nosa who can be nominated? And, if nominated, can they not be elected? Certainly there are voters enough in the city able, willing, and anxious to elect respectable citizens, and can those not be united in a determination to preserve what little is left of Municipal Government from utter wreck and ruin?

AN ANTI-SILVER CIRCULAR. A correspondent in Wisconsin sends us a printed copy of a business circular issued by a firm of metal dealers in New York City. The circular is remarkable particularly for its ignorance, its bad grammar, and its cool impudence. We give two paragraphs from this document, which read:

The silver bill, in its original intention, contemplated having the bonanza silver production, coinage and sale to the Government, and others to receive it at a forced valuation; guaranteeing thereby the silver producer against the fluctuations of the market, and the Government, in its magnificent wealth and power which he now possesses.

This is but a sample of the means resorted to by the New York dealers to influence public sentiment throughout the country. The fact that this kind of stuff is sent out indicates that the writers really believe the people of the West are as ignorant as it is the custom in New York to represent them to be.

REDUCING THE SCHOOL EXPENSES. The Board of Education seems disposed to distribute the loss of revenue resulting from the 15 per cent reduction of the school appropriations through all departments equally. With this object in view, the Special Committee appointed to consider the subject has recommended (1) that Principals be required to devote two-thirds of their time to the instruction of classes; (2) that the general school year be shortened one week, and the high-school year two weeks.

Mr. Goetz's bill purports to be for the benefit of those who go down to the sea in ships that belong to the Government, and authorizes the Secretaries of the Navy and of the Treasury to open up the life-insurance business in Washington, probably under the firm name of Messrs. THOMPSON & SHERMAN, as agents for the Government.

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tem preparatory to something else, while it is not complete in itself, is manifest. Preparator is a high and important function of a liberal education, but it cannot be justified as part of a public system which is crippled by insufficient appropriation.

The most remarkable feature of this bill is the discrimination it makes. If the Government is going into the insurance business, why should it select a few officers of the navy who have nothing to do and live to great old age, and of the marine corps, who never die, but dry up and blow away, and leave the crews without this inestimable blessing?

The Board of Indian Commissioners have made their ninth annual report, covering their operations for the year 1877, and present some extremely interesting statistical matter, showing considerable agricultural, industrial, and educational development among the nation's wards.

PERSONAL. San Stefano, where the treaty between Russia and Turkey was signed, is about six miles from the old Roman wall of Constantinople, and is the village near which an American, Dr. Davis, started an unsuccessful model-farm in 1853.

Baron Grant's Kensington mansion, or, rather, the London residence of Bonanza Mackey, is one of the homes of this season. The head-servants are all French, and showing the curious over it is placed at \$125 a week.

Paris, the Communist General, who took leading part in the insurrection in Paris in 1871, is said to be French, and has been shot by the Italians after the capture of Plevna. This is probably incorrect, for Cluseret is believed to be in Paris, drinking the Shah's troops.

A London hostess apologized to Count Schouvaloff the other night, at a political party, for the stupidity of a servant who had announced him as Count Schme-off; but, as the Austrian and German press had just announced immediately after the name of the Minister, the Russian diplomat passed on smiling.

Newspaper readers may remember the marriage of Prince Alexander de Lyar, a German noble, with Miss Parsons, a Columbus girl. One of the conditions of the marriage was that the Paris correspondent, that the Princess is a very pretty, but retains "some of the war-woman," whatever that means, intimating that as time goes on she is evolving into a being of inferior caste to her husband and accomplished husband.

Agencies, the talk of discontinuing the use of the army is fallacious. The New York World thinks it is "nominate" to suppose that the editor of the Chicago Times was influenced to support TRIMBY by "the anticlerical prophecy of the ghost of CALHOUN." It wasn't the ghost of CALHOUN, but a charlatan named HUNTOON (a similarity in names), who claimed the power to summon spirits from the vast deep, and who, notwithstanding the exposure of HUNTOON, and the successful fession of having played upon the susceptible Mr. STORER with a base deception, the Times again comes out with an editorial expression of unbounded faith in the said influence. We fear, therefore, that the Times will commit as many follies in the future as in the past under the influence of superstitious ghosts of Democratic antecedents.

INDIAN AFFAIRS. The Board of Indian Commissioners have made their ninth annual report, covering their operations for the year 1877, and present some extremely interesting statistical matter, showing considerable agricultural, industrial, and educational development among the nation's wards.

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