quarters that he should altogether repudiate and refuse a nomination which came by such means. That is asking a great deal; but he should at least put the brand of his reprobation upon these shameless artifices.

CONGRESSIONAL CAMPAIGNING IN KENTUCKY.

From a Dispatch to The Louisville Commercial.

"My opponent tells the number of battles he was in, how he was sent to Washington in chains and how his body was shot through three times. Sometimes he pulls up his breeches leg and shows a wound on it which he says he received in battle. Now, I know this same wound was caused by the kick of a mule. [Laughter and applause.] My opponent accuses me of getting mad. Most men would get mad if they were attacked as I have been. At Columbia he shook his hand in my face and told me my whole speech was a tissue of lies. He said I was so mean and hateful he would hesitate about wiping his feet on me on a wet day, and that he was surprised my wife recognized me. That was hard to stand, but he is an old man and I stood it."

NOT A GOOD DEMOCRATIC CRY.

From The Boston Advertiser (Rep.)

We shall doubtless hear a great deal during the pending campaign concerning the failure of this Congress to reduce taxation. It has, so far, failed to accomplish and perfect any reduction; but it has done enough to show its disposition and determination that way, and its record is not yet made up, but one session has been held. Meanwhile it is well for all to remember that but for the hostility of the Democrats in the Senate acting in accordance with a concerted determination, $30,000,000 would have been struck from the taxes of the current year in the first session of Congress after the restoration of the Republican party to a majority in that body.

SOME HISTORY.

From a Washington Dispatch to The Cincinnati Enquirer.

While the trial was on it was the habit of Dorsey's lawyers to meet frequently at his house. Here the star route case was not only discussed, but the secret history of the last Presidential campaign was conned over. Dorsey, without reserve, told these lawyers some very interesting details of its management, and to one of them your correspondent is indebted for the gossip which follows. "You think, no doubt, with many others, that Chester A. Arthur was put on the ticket with James A. Garfield as a piece of cruel vengeance by Roscoe Conkling, don't you?" said the attorney. "Well, sir, that is not the case. Let me tell you the facts, as I got them from Dorsey. After the nomination of Garfield, it was thought by the Ohio delegation and an ex-Governor, who was one of its members, that Arthur should go on the ticket. It was broached to the new President, and his emotion was at once aroused. After the convention had taken its recess, it was developed that Arthur was anxious to go on the ticket. The question was, what will Conkling think of it? He was waited upon, and succeeded in the suggestion—said he would have nothing to do with such a ticket, and did not think Arthur would take the second place. The result of this interview was reported to Arthur's friends, and Dorsey was deputed to wait upon Conkling and endeavor to reconcile him to Arthur's selection. Dorsey called at his hotel, and found Conkling in his room. He advised him to aid in the nomination of Arthur. 'You cannot be serious about this!' said Conkling. 'But I am, and so are others,' said Dorsey; 'and I want you to be.' Conkling at once got into a towering passion, and commanded Dorsey to say nothing more to him upon the subject. An interval followed, when the other matters were discussed, when Dorsey again broached the original proposition. 'If you speak to me of the matter again,' said Conkling, 'you will oblige me by leaving my room.' Dorsey did not leave the room, nor did he abandon the prime object of his visit, whereupon Conkling said: 'If you persist in this annoyance I will put you out of the room.' 'No you won't,' said Dorsey, 'for you cannot. I will have you understand, sir, that I have faced batteries.' Dorsey saw that Conkling could not be enlisted in that movement, so he left him, and Arthur was nominated without his aid or approbation. Talk is history."

STATE PRESS COMMENTS.

A Buffalo Democrat, who waited on Mr. Tilden the other day and asked him if he was not going to "hoop it up" for Cleveland, was a good deal crestfallen when the sage of Gramercy quickly responded, "I have already hooped it up."—Elmira Advertiser (Rep.)

If elected Charles J. Folger will be the Governor of the State of New-York. And he will neither use the office to entrench himself, make places for retainers, punish his enemies, or suffer any strengthen the Administration.—[Kingston Freeman (Rep.)

There is no way of making a new ticket. The campaign has begun, and its certificate agencies are in active operation. Judge Folger himself cannot be connected with the misdeeds of his too zealous and unscrupulous supporters.—[Rochester Democrat (Rep.)

The reckless and unscrupulous nature of the free-canal scheme is significantly illustrated by the fact that certain newspapers are trying to bulldoze the rural districts into voting in favor of it by covertly intimating that a refusal to do so will be followed by an assault upon the public-school system.—[Troy Times (Rep.)

Can Judge Folger afford to accept the Saratoga nomination for Governor? The revelations since the convention of the manner in which that nomination was secured for him, make this question one of too serious import to be lightly asked or answered.—[Utica Herald (Rep.)

While Democrats and Republicans are discussing the availability of candidates, it must not be forgotten that every voter of both parties should vote against amending the Constitution to make the canals free by taxing the whole State for that purpose. Don't let this be forgotten. There should not be a vote in Tioga County in favor of that fraud on the tax-payers.—[Owego Times (Rep.)

It strikes us that there is a confusion of persons in this talk about the skirmish line. To our notion, it is the Stalwart machine which is on the skirmish line, not the young and thinking mass of Republicans. The politicians, bosses, officeholders and monopolists who run things at Saratoga, are, indeed, on the outer skirmish line—and a decidedly perilous position it is, too. But they are there of their own volition.—[Albany Journal (Rep.)

Mr. Cleveland's speech will stir up the Republican masses and remind them that the present Democracy is the same they have met on every political battle-field, from 1856 to 1882, and that duty to country, to party and to principles, calls upon them to fight as earnestly, as energetically, and as efficiently under Charles J. Folger, as under any of the leaders who have preceded him in carrying the Republican standard.—[Ogdensburg Journal (Rep.)

The people of Buffalo and Erie County can make their wishes known and felt at the polls on the question. They are going to do it, too, with such unanimity as to make Grover Cleveland Governor of New-York by a splendid majority, if the party only holds its own in the rest of the State, as most assuredly it will, with a vast cost of votes to spare. The ties of home will count for something this time sure.—[Buffalo Express (Rep.)

State Committeeman Montanye puts himself in the ranks of "the innocents abroad." When he says in his statement respecting the proxy business that he didn't know Madden's affiliations, and in effect, that he was oblivious to the meaning of the issue on Madden and Pitts, he admits himself to be an ignoramus or a fraud. His subsequent act, in voting for John F. Smyth as chairman of the State Committee, must be accepted as fixing his status.—[Syracuse Journal (Rep.)

RECENT FAILURES.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: Earlier in the year I addressed you some letters on the subject of Bankruptcy. The question might have been allowed to sleep until Congress met again but for some recent failures which afford a singular illustration of the urgent necessity for a proper bankruptcy law. I allude to the failure of a prominent Wall street broker and some of his clients. Let me premise that I have no knowledge on the subject except that gained from the reports in THE TRIBUNE, on the accuracy of which I rely. The trouble seems to have arisen from speculations in produce by the broker or one of his principal clients, or both. If the losses were confined to the parties themselves, the verdict would be, "served him right," but the cash and margins of others have been swept into the vortex, and the loss falls on innocent shoulders. I can scarcely recall a single failure, or instance of embezzlement, or absconding of a person in a fiduciary position, which has not been attributed to gambling in stocks or produce. So widespread is the habit that we have ceased to regard it as a fraud for a trader to take risks of this character, the profits of which are his own and the losses are his creditors'. But the gangrene of gambling has become so common that it has ceased to be regarded as a crime. Failure from such cause is treated by the creditors as if it were the result of misfortune, the best is made of the wreck and the matter forgotten. Now I venture to say that the policy works wh[illegible] policies are now closing are not more [illegible] than frequent them than are these [illegible] which is regarded by us as if it were [illegible] ment of commerce, is in older [illegible] cases insolvency, treated as a [illegible] to educate our people up to a [illegible] a good disciplinary bank[illegible] punish offences of this character [illegible] more. Yours, very truly, D. C. ROBBINS.

New-York, Sept. 27, 1882.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

GOVERNMENT INDICATIONS.

Synopsis for the past twenty-four hours.

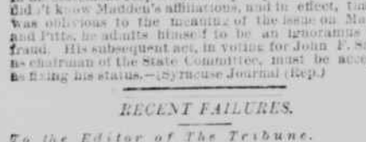
WASHINGTON, Sept. 30, 1 a. m.—The barometer is highest in the St. Lawrence Valley and lowest in Nevada. The temperature has risen slightly on the Atlantic coast and in the Lake region; it has fallen from 12° to 15° in the Middle Slope. Northerly winds prevail in New-England and the Middle Atlantic States, and easterly winds in the Lake region. Local rains are reported from the Ohio Valley, Lake region and Texas.

Indications for to-day.

For the Middle Atlantic States, fair weather, variable winds, stationary or higher barometer and temperature.

For New-England, clearing weather preceded by local rains, northerly winds, stationary followed by rising barometer, stationary or lower temperature.

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.



The diagram shows the barometric variations in this city by tenths of inches. The perpendicular lines give divisions of time for the 24 hours preceding midnight. The irregular white line represents the oscillations of the mercury during those hours. The broken or dotted line represents the variations in temperature, as indicated by the thermometer at Hulbert's Pharmacy, 218 Broadway.

TRIBUNE OFFICE, Sept. 30, 1 a. m.—The movement in the barometer yesterday was generally upward. Cloudy weather, with .30 of an inch of rain, was followed by clear weather during the last quarter. The temperature ranged between 45° and 60°, the average (54½°), being 17¾° lower than on the corresponding day last year and 4½° higher than on Thursday.

Fair or clear and warmer weather may be expected today in this city and vicinity.

NOTES FROM ABROAD.

JOURNALISTIC, MILITARY, THEATRICAL.

[FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

DIEPPE, September 13.

The French papers are always good to turn to for new views of things English. It does not much matter which, nor what the subject is. In a three-column article on Chambord—not the Pretender but the Palace of that name—I find a string of names copied from the visitors' book; among them Macaulay, whom one lively Frenchman forthwith describes as the English Tacitus. If there be one historian whom the brilliant Whig pamphleteer resembles less than another, Tacitus is that one. But what does that matter? The French demand that an epithet or epigram shall be neat. The fitness of it is a subordinate thing.

Of which truth here is a different example: A certain M. Robert Etienne, apropos of a new edition of Mirabeau, asks how it happens that people in these days have conceived the notion of an epileptic Mirabeau, as little master of himself as M. Gambetta. This also is as neat as it is perfidious. M. Etienne goes on to say that Mirabeau was not a wild beast, but a gentleman; with other amiabilities to M. Gambetta's address. In France, anything may be said of M. Gambetta, just as in England anything may be said of Mr. Gladstone. M. Etienne is no more abusive than *Blackwood's Magazine*; or, for that matter, than Lord Salisbury.

Of the French papers, one only, so far as I know, has a special correspondent with the British force in front of Tel-el-Kebir, and that is *Le Temps*. Other papers pretend to have, *Le Figaro*, for instance, which seems in nowise abashed by the exposure of its recent inventions. But even the public of Paris does not quite relish having a purely fictitious account of a wholly imaginary engagement served up for breakfast. M. Reinach has lately told us, in *The Nineteenth Century*, that the Parisian is a press of appreciation, not of news; which is perfectly true. But there is a difference between discussing news and fabricating it. Why, by the way, could not Mr. Knowles find somebody to translate M. Reinach's article into decent English?

There are two contradictory statements about the behavior of the Egyptian troops on Saturday. One writer says they fought very well, advanced in good order, obeyed their officers, and showed a great contempt for danger. "They did not," adds he, "attempt to avail themselves of the undulations of the ground to escape the enemy's bullets, as the English did most cleverly."

The other writer declares that the Arabs attacked with great superiority of numbers, obtained a position commanding the English camp, were led by Arabi himself, and yet allowed themselves to be driven back without even a show of resistance directly the English advanced against them. In short, "in the field they are simply contemptible."

Of these two statements, the first was written in Paris, the second on the field of battle. The first is from the *Figaro*, the second from *The Standard*. The discrepancy is one of which M. Reinach might profitably take notice the next time he discourses on the merits of the "appreciative" system of journalism.

The name of *The Standard* correspondent in Egypt whom I mentioned the other day is not Emerson, as printed, but Cameron. His work continues to be of a high order,—witness his account of the repulse of Arabi's attack last Saturday on Kassasin; a condensed but very clear and sufficient piece of military narrative. Nothing so good is to be found elsewhere, though I don't think the average of the work now done in Egypt for the London papers so low as it has been represented.

The post from Paris this morning brings another illustration of Parisian journalism; also of the "appreciative" sort, to which M. Reinach's attention might be politely requested. *Le Figaro* appears with two articles on its first and principal page devoted to Mlle. Feyghine, each in its biggest editorial type and each a column and a half long. The suicide of this poor girl is as much of a godsend to the *Figaro* as the battle in Egypt which did not take place. I can think of no English journal likely to deal with such a business in just this way; for the manner is more surprising than the matter. Mlle. Feyghine, as everybody knew, was the *maîtresse en titre* of the Duc de Morny. To the Boulevard public which feeds daily on the spiced ragout served up by this paper, nothing perhaps seems more natural than that his mistress's death should be the occasion for a free sketch of the young Duke; half panegyric, half caricature. There are passages in these articles which, had they appeared in an American paper, would surely be cited in England, and very likely in Paris, as samples of transatlantic barbarism. But let that pass, and read only this concluding paragraph:

"And the world is so made that all the curiosity and sympathy of the public will be for the Duc de Morny. Poor Feyghine, she knew not that her pistol shot was to make her lover the lion of Paris, and that her corpse, resting to-day on a bed of lace, would give him a fresh lease of youth and youthful success."

The world, you perceive, means in the mouth of the *Figaro* really what it means in the mouth of Victor Hugo, or any other Frenchman.—Paris.

Paris is once more beginning to occupy itself with the affairs of Mme. Sarah Bernhardt. As the date of her appearance at the Vaudeville draws near, the question of paying her one will have to be answered,—the $20,000 damages which the court awarded the Theatre Francais on account of her secession. Therefore, says one ingenious writer, the money she has made in America and elsewhere could not be touched by the law; which I apprehend to be an absurd view of the law. But now that she is to appear in a Paris theatre, a sheriff may seize her earnings night by night; of which there is not much doubt. In these pinching circumstances, Mme. Sarah intends to appeal to the court for a modification of the terms of the judgment against her. She does not deny her liability. But she urges that she ought to be allowed to pay by instalments, and what she proposes is to pay $5,000 a year. The Francais, she observes, has already got $12,000, being the amount of her share of the reserved fund, the proportion of earned profits yearly set aside, and this in addition to the $20,000 she was adjudged to pay out of her own pocket. Now this sum was fixed as indemnity to the theatre. It was to make good what the theatre might have gained by reason of her performances, and she says plausibly that if she should die during the four years the profit would be reduced. It is likely enough that a court may take this view; possible even that M. Perrin, the manager of the Theatre Francais, may not oppose it very strongly.

M. Perrin long ago, in truth, gave notice to Mme. Sarah of what she might expect. "So long," said he, "as you play abroad, or even in the French provinces, we shall not trouble you about the fine. But the moment you attempt to set foot on any stage in Paris, I shall not only exact every penny of the $20,000, but use every legal means to prevent your acting at all." From which it would seem that, in M. Perrin's eyes, the indemnity is to indemnify the Theatre Francais against Mme. Sarah's competition. With the loss of her help he will put up. But when she begins to draw people away from the Francais to the Vaudeville, the law is to be invoked. Which is, no doubt, a highly business-like view.

Mme. Sarah's contract with the Vaudeville does not look a very profitable one, compared with her recent engagements. She is to have $200 a night, and half that sum for each rehearsal. From America she brought back in cash just short of $200,000—an average of more than $1,000 a night. During her European tour she made at least as much more. In the provinces (French and English alike) she receives, I hear, $500 a night and expenses. But I presume she would rather play in Paris at half price than anywhere else for a fortune:—now that her fortune is made.

Young M. Maurice Bernhardt's first theatrical venture starts off well. He opened the Ambigu Theatre last week with "Cartouche," a well-known melodrama, a good scratch company, a good house of course, and excellent notices in the press. M. Maurice is dry-nursed by a more experienced colleague. He paid $16,000 for his lease of the Ambigu, which is one of those extremely uncertain houses where he may easily make or lose a very large sum in a single season. The boy by no means lacks cleverness, but a theatrical managership is all the same an odd profession to choose on entering life. Mme. Sarah used to say that her boy should have nothing to do with theatres. Possibly she has changed her mind on seeing what enormous sums her various managers have made during the last two years—at least as much as she herself has made, one hears. That would be all very well if she could supply M. Maurice with a second Sarah Bernhardt. She is engaged at the Vaudeville for three years, under a contract dating back to year before last.

With leisure to look through the one or two English papers to be found in a French reading-room, some strange things may be learned. I have just discovered that there is only one country in the world where venomous beasts are really terrible, and that England is that one country. It presently appears that the venomous beasts are beetles and bulls. The beetle is of the kind once vulgarly called harvest-bug. He bites, buries himself alive in your flesh, is killed by your scratching him, and his corpse festers for a week afterward, to your utter discomfort. The bull we know about, but it is to the British naturalist that he is so intolerable a nuisance; mainly because he cannot be promptly shot, like a tiger; and because, also, when the naturalist has been gored or frightened, he only gets laughed at. All this and much more—more than a column, in fact, of which the foregoing is the substance, is to be found in the most intellectual of the London daily papers. Not without reason has this been christened the silly season. G. W. S.

RAILROAD NEWS.

EARNINGS OF BOSTON ROADS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

BOSTON, Sept. 29.—The railway year terminates here to-morrow. The exact reports, which will be made to the Railway Commissioners, of course, cannot be given, but *The Journal* says in a general way it is understood that the Boston and Albany has increased its passenger earnings something like $600,000, and lost about the same amount upon its freight traffic, owing to the low rates ruling until July 1 on the through business. It is safe to estimate that the number of passengers handled by the road has increased some 500,000 over previous years. The Fitchburg will show something near the same net results as for the previous year owing to the railroad war which lasted for three-fourths of the year. The management has energetically pushed forward the extensive improvements. It has been at work upon for several years. The New-York and New-England, with an increased mileage of 25 per cent, has increased its gross earnings in about the same proportion, and though the net earnings may show a small increase, later its books are in balance for the year it is not very probable that there will be an increased surplus after its fixed charges shall have been allowed for. Even if there is only a small surplus left for the stock (which it is hoped will overflow) it is a proposition of new road at the low rates of the year, the road will be satisfactory.

The Eastern, at which I have considered, has probably enjoyed as successful a year as any of the Boston roads. The Old Colony returns will very likely show that it stands next to the Eastern in an improved year's traffic.

The Boston and Maine will show an increase in earnings to be nearly equal to enhanced by increased operating expenses. The same may also be said of the remaining roads leading out of the city. The gross earnings of the New-York and New-England Railroad in August of this year, as compared with those of last year, show an increase of about 26 per cent, the earnings in 1881 being $280,528 78 and in August 1882, $353,726 06. The net on lines for the same months show an increase of 17 per cent, or from $102,873 20 in August 1881, to $120,669 16 in August of this year. At this rate for road second earns $8,244,712 72 gross and $2,036,130 92 net per annum.

A NEW LINE TO BUFFALO.

The directors of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, at their monthly meeting yesterday, leased for 999 years the new road from Binghamton to Buffalo, which has been built as an extension of the main line by a company called the New-York, Lackawanna and Western. Under the terms of the lease, which is similar to that made by the Morris and Essex to the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western in 1869, the lessee company agrees to pay the interest on the bonded debt and 5 per cent dividends on the stock. The New-York, Lackawanna and Western has issued first mortgage bonds, bearing 6 per cent and interest, to the amount of $12,000,000. The share capital is $10,000,000, of which $8,000,000 has been issued to the Central Construction Company, which built the road, and $2,000,000 has been reserved for equipment. The bonded mortgages assumed by the lessee company are $1,220,000. The new line is 200 miles long and coal is now being shipped over it to Buffalo. It will be opened for general traffic in a short time.

EXCESSIVE RATES UNLAWFUL.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 29.—An opinion was rendered yesterday by the Illinois supreme Court in a case involving the question as to the power of the State Legislature to regulate the rates charged by railroad companies for freights carried to points outside of Illinois, and whether the act prohibiting unjust discrimination in such rates is not in contravention of the Constitution of the United States. The case was one in which 60 per cent greater rate was charged for hauling freight from Gilman to New-York than from Peoria to Gilman, although the distance from Peoria is greater by eighty-six miles. It was held by the Court that the charge was unjust, excessive, exorbitant and unlawful, and in effect the Court upholds the authority of the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners to regulate the freight charges from points in Illinois to points outside the state.

THE AIR LINE LEASE.

NORWICH, Conn., Sept. 29.—Judge Hovey, at New-London, this afternoon by an oral decision dissolved all the injunctions against the lease of the Boston and New-York Air Line Railroad Company to the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company. It is said that the latter company will proceed at once to lay a double track on the Air Line road, and after extending it from Willimantic to Worcester will use it for through fast service between New-York and Boston. The distance by this route is about twenty-eight miles shorter than by the present one.

RESIGNATION OF A VICE-PRESIDENT.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 29.—The board of directors of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company held a meeting to-day, at which the resignation of A. J. Cassatt as vice-president and director was accepted. F. Thomson was elected to fill the vacancy, and Charles E. Pugh was chosen general manager.

EXPORT AND IMPORT STATISTICS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics reports, relative to the imports and exports of merchandise, that for the month ended August 31, 1882, the excess of imports was $3,086,439, while for a like period in 1881 the excess of imports was $6,783,425. For the twelve months ended August 31, 1882, the excess of imports was $4,945,145, while for a like period ended August 31, 1881, the excess of exports was $251,468,899.

For the month ended August 31, 1882, the excess of exports of gold and silver coin and bullion was $2,147,204, as against an excess of imports of $4,796,169 for the corresponding period of 1881. For the twelve months ended August 31, 1882, the excess of exports was $19,539,411, as against an excess of imports of $86,224,747 for the twelve months ended August 31, 1881.

The values of the imports of merchandise into the United States for the twelve months ended August 31, 1882, were $741,983,917, and for the corresponding months of the preceding year $643,248,555, being an increase of $98,735,262.

The values of the exports of domestic and foreign merchandise from the United States for the twelve months ended August 31, 1882, were $737,038,772, and for the twelve months ended August 31, 1881, $894,717,454, a decrease of $157,678,682.

ALREADY NEEDING REPAIRS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—The work of removing the immense piles of books and records from the upper floor of the State Department Building was completed last week, and on Monday Acting Secretary of State Davis turned over to the Secretary of War the rooms on that floor for the use of clerks from the Adjutant-General's office who are assigned to duty on the pension rolls. Upon examination, however, it was found that the rooms were not in a fit condition to be occupied. The expensive copper roof, which has been in use only a few years, was found to leak badly, while the plastering, done at an enormous expense, was cracked and broken, and was continually drooping down.

It was stated at the War Department to-day that the plaster was so thin in the laths were almost visible through it. The rooms are regarded as not only unhealthy, but unsafe, and it was decided not to assign the clerks to duty there until extensive repairs have been made. These repairs are now in progress, and it is thought that it will be nearly two weeks before the clerks, who are now huddled together in the Adjutant-General's office, will be able to occupy the new quarters intended for them.

STORM ON THE NEW-ENGLAND COAST.

BOSTON, Sept. 29.—For several days an easterly storm has detained many vessels at this port. The steamers City of Portland for St. John, N. B., and the Cambridge for Bangor started out this morning, but had not proceeded far before it was deemed prudent to return. A gale from the northeast prevails outside, with a very heavy sea. Hundreds of coasting vessels have sought shelter in the harbors along the coast of New-England, where they are still detained.

GENERAL POLITICAL NEWS.

REFUSING TO SUPPORT CAMERON.

EX-ATTORNEY-GENERAL LEAR DENOUNCES THE METHODS OF HIS SUPPORTERS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

PITTSBURG, Penn., Sept. 29.—Ex-Attorney-General Lear, once a Cameron man, but now a leading Independent, has written a letter to the Hon. Thomas Marshall, of this city, explaining why he opposes the Cameron ticket, notwithstanding that he was a delegate to the convention which nominated it. He says:

The reasons are very manifest and a little reflection will satisfy any intelligent man that the delegates in that convention above all others should protest against the use which is being made of their work. That convention on May 10 nominated a ticket, and in accordance with party usages adopted a platform. The candidates were unobjectionable and the platform not only enunciated the established doctrines of the party, but took advanced grounds on important questions of political and official conduct, which the public sentiment of the period imperatively demanded. The candidates and the platform were an entirety, the former to receive the suffrages of the people on condition that they represented and supported the latter. A breach of faith by the candidates or by those who were delegated to conduct their campaign, not only absolved the Republican voters from all obligations to support the ticket of their party, but demanded their emphatic rebuke for such an attempt to secure their suffrages by a fraud. And yet since the day the nominees were placed upon that platform containing promises, pledges and declarations of principles, upon the faith which the voters were asked for their support, there has not been a promise performed, a pledge redeemed or a principle maintained. A party without principle has no claim upon the suffrages of intelligent men, but a party whose practices are utterly at variance with its professed principles is unworthy the support of honest men. And these breaches in the platform are not in mere formal and immaterial matters, but of the most important and substantial character. Among them is the levying of compulsory assessments, and this, too, to raise a fund which by its amount can be required only to corrupt the very source of political power. A campaign run on such a system is inconsistent with the high standard of political morality which has been the pride and boast of the Republican party, and a victory achieved by the means now in use to secure success, such as the last, the expenditure of vast sums of money for purposes forbidden by law, will be more demoralizing and disastrous to the party than defeat. A party of principles, high aims and noble purposes cannot afford to win by the arts which make the occupation of a spoils democracy. It cannot be organized, and it is apparent to every man of ordinary observation, that the issue in this campaign which has been tendered and accepted, and which is now on trial, is whether the political principles and the aims of Simon Cameron are to be endorsed and ratified by the people of Pennsylvania. That endorsement is to be secured by him and his managers without regard to cost in money and principles, and by such means as can never be repeated.

The election or defeat of the candidates is a mere incident. His strength is to be tried in their name. The issue can could not be made plainer if we were the candidate, and if the Republicans of the State desire to ratify his acts and endorse him in his political despotism in such fashion they may now cast votes under the patronage of the party and continue to bear the burdens of his unscrupulous sway. But if among the men of men who formed the organization party has become extinct, the defeat will be nearly decisive, terrible. All the omens point as the result the defeat of his ticket, the success of Cameron and the salvation of the party. It is true that be assured, as seems the mania, it will not be owing to the personal qualities of the candidates, but on account of the load with which they have been weighted down. And when their defeat shall have demonstrated that no candidate can carry Cameron and win the race, and those men will not even be asked for a renomination, risk being crushed beneath the load, from the people, and the Cameron, who make nominations, and the party from which the weight will bound upward like a balloon relieved of its ballast.

AN OPINION OF THE OHIO CONTEST.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—In a private letter to a gentleman in this city, Colonel C. W. Moulton, who has opinions of a most decided sort, discusses the situation in Ohio. While the letter was not written for publication, it is well enough known that Colonel Moulton is not the man to have one set of opinions for the public and another for private use. Therefore the following extract from his letter is worthy of notice:

We are in great trouble here about our Congressmen. I fear for some of our districts. We have in our State a large number of Republicans who believe that they are better than certain other members of the party, and they consider it their duty to force those whom they so deem as good as they consider themselves to be. They have attempted to do this at less time in a manner that offends those they seek to reform, and the whole party is made responsible for the work of a few of its members. It is very much to be regretted that well-meaning men are willing to imperil the supremacy of the Republican party upon issues that are so finely drawn that a metaphysician would have to be called upon to explain them to the average man; but such is the fact. It seems to me probable that the state will be carried over to the Democrats, simply because the Republicans differ about the merits of Sunday laws, which we have never been informed, and purposes which cannot be enforced, as long as the trial by jury remains.

AN OPEN LETTER FROM MR. GORHAM.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—*The National Republican* will to-morrow publish an open letter from its Editor, George C. Gorham, addressed to C. L. Cooke, Independent candidate for Congress from the VIIth North Carolina District. Mr. Cooke in his card announcing his candidacy makes an appeal to the Stalwart Republicans against the coalition ticket. After quoting from Cooke's card and commending with him so far as his statements go that the President was never authorized anyone to say that he would punish voters by non-appointment to office, Mr. Gorham proceeds to say:

"But, when you deny the statement that the President is in favor of the coalition nominees and each of them, you are mistaken. To guide you to a knowledge of the truth is the most kind and just act in which I believe you desire. I will say to you that on Saturday, the 23d inst., President Arthur stated to several persons, of whom I was one, at his residence in the city of New-York, that he was not only earnestly for the liberal movement in North Carolina, and anxious for the election of the whole coalition ticket (which, of course, includes Dr. Yoxel, but that he did not wish his position on the subject to be doubled or misunderstood. That is not, of course, any reason why any voter in North Carolina should support the coalition, but it is a good reason why the weight of President Arthur's name should not be thrown into the scale against it."

MASSACHUSETTS DEMOCRATS.

BOSTON, Sept. 29.—The Democratic Congressional Convention of the IVth District has been in session since 8 o'clock to-night, but up to midnight no nomination had been made, the time having been occupied in settling contested delegations. There are three factions represented in the convention, supporting respectively P. A. Collins, T. J. Ducey and Joseph H. O'Neill. A bitter fight is expected. It is stated that Collins will run independently if he does not receive the nomination. An informal ballot was taken shortly after midnight which resulted as follows: Collins, 66; Ducey, 26; O'Neill, 49; scattering, 1. Whole number of votes, 142.

CHICAGO ANTI-MONOPOLISTS.

CHICAGO Sept. 29.—The Anti-Monopolists of this city last night adopted resolutions in favor of abolishing monopoly in lard, the purchase of inventions by the Government, and the submission of the prohibition and woman suffrage questions to the people. A full county, legislative and Congressional ticket for Cook County was nominated, the following being the Congressional candidates: 1st District, A. J. Grover; IInd, J. J. Ampleer; IIIrd, W. P. Black; IVth, Christopher Meyer.

PROHIBITION IN CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 29.—The State Prohibition Convention met here yesterday. To-day it became evident that a majority desired to nominate a straight ticket, and about forty delegates who were opposed to that course withdrew. The convention this afternoon nominated Dr. R. H. McDonald, of San Francisco, for Governor, and William Sims, of Yolo County, for Lieutenant Governor.

MINNESOTA REPUBLICANS UNANIMOUS.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 29.—The Republican State Central Committee yesterday decided not to call a convention; but in view of the apparently unanimous desire of the Republican party of the State that Judge James Gilfillan should be reelected Chief Justice, the committee passed a resolution nominating him for that office. This is the only State office to be voted for this fall.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 29.—The Republicans of the VIIth District to-day nominated the Rev. J. W. Asbury, colored, for Congress.

WEST CHESTER, Penn., Sept. 29.—The Congressional conferees of the VIth District met here to-day. Three ballots were taken, each being a tie between Congressman Ward, of Delaware County, and State Senator J. B. Everhart, of Chester County. The conference adjourned to meet in Philadelphia on October 7.

BEDFORD, Ga., Sept. 29.—The Independent Republicans of the XVIIth District met here to-day and nominated Dr. W. D. Hall, of Altoona, for Congress.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 29.—Newton W. Natting, of Oswego, was unanimously nominated on the first ballot by the Republican Congressional convention of the XXIVth District at Oneida this afternoon.

A NEW-YORK LADY INJURED.

BOSTON, Sept. 29.—A dispatch to *The Journal*, from Newport, says that Miss Townsend, of New-York, a sister of Mrs. Winthrop, had an exceedingly narrow escape from losing her life this evening in a collision between the carriage in which she was and that of George R. Fearing. Miss Townsend was thrown out in the roadway with much violence, and was very badly shaken up, if not seriously injured. The whole top of Mr. Fearing's carriage was taken away, while the Winthrop carriage was badly smashed.

ADDING TO THE MUSEUMS ATTRACTIONS.

The present Loan Exhibition of the Metropolitan Museum of Art will close on October 20, and the Winter Exhibition will open on November 7. When the new exhibition opens, a terra-cotta "Assumption of the Virgin," by Luca della Robbia, will be shown in this city for the first time. This work, which is considered an excellent example of the master at his best, is about fifteen feet high by seven feet wide, and contains numerous large figures in white glaze, projected from a blue ground. The figure of the Virgin is on a separate medallion, in the centre, which is bordered by heads of cherubs. Large figures of saints support it on either side. The faces are wonderful in expression and the drapery hangs in very natural folds. The work was taken from the mortuary chapel of the Prince of Piombino, and was purchased in Florence, brought to this city and presented to the Museum a short time ago by a wealthy art-loving citizen of New-York. Luca della Robbia (1400-1481) was a contemporary of Lorenzo Ghiberti and his works in glazed terra-cotta adorn many of the churches of Florence and its vicinity.

There have also been presented to the Museum two large paintings, which will likewise be shown for the first time in November. One of these, by Robert Barrett Browning represents "The Meuse from Bouvigne" (Belgium), and the other, by Alexander Wust, is entitled "A Mountain Torrent in Norway." Both are large canvases, about four feet by ten.

A curious specimen of Aztec pottery has been presented to the Museum by Dr. Robert H. Lamborn, of this city. It was found in an excavation for a railway cut near Tolnca, Mexico, at a depth of fourteen feet from the surface, and has been pronounced the finest specimen of Aztec pottery known. It consists of a large terra-cotta vase, the front of which is projected into a grotesque but finely modelled human figure, in a sitting posture. The face is unmistakably Aztec in character and is full of expression.

General Di Cesnola told a TRIBUNE reporter that so far this year the receipts of the Museum had paid all its running expenses, this being the first year that such has been the case. "And we have over $800,000 worth of property here now," continued the General, "and do not owe a single cent." Since May 1, 166,707 persons have visited the Museum, being an average of more than 1,110 daily. The turnstiles at the entrance register the number of those who go in. On July 4 there was such a crowd that the registers were removed for that day, in order that the visitors might pass through more rapidly.

AN INSTITUTION FOR CHRISTIANS.

It is just a year ago that the Christian Institute was opened at No. 236 East Twenty-third-st. Last evening its first anniversary reception was held. The founder of the institute was Andrew C. Zabriskie, who for many years has been associated with Sunday-school work. The idea occurred to him that good might be done by the establishment of an institution that could be frequented by boys throughout the week, so he secured a house in Twenty-third-st. and had it converted into an institute. The ground floor is given up to a lecture-room; upstairs are a library and reading, chess and conversation rooms; down stairs are a gymnasium and baths. Membership may be secured by any Protestant over sixteen years of age on the payment of 25 cents a month; and children who attend Sunday-school twice a day are admitted free.

Last evening the lecture room was decorated with flags and smilax, and an entertainment was given to a large audience. Everybody had a bouquet of flowers, the perfume of which filled the room. Cappa's 7th Regiment Band furnished the music. An opening prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Brady E. Backus, and the Rev. Joseph N. Blanchard delivered an address. Among those present were Colonel and Mrs. L. M. Crawford, the Rev. R. E. Graser, E. C. Houghton, T. M. Peters, and Henry Stotte.

A QUESTION OF IDENTITY.

A freight train on the Texas and Pacific Railroad, in the latter part of December, 1872, ran over a drunken laborer who was sleeping on the track. When the body was found, both legs were completely severed as if by surgeon's knife. A whiskey bottle was still firmly grasped in one hand. The body was recognized as that of "Frank" Ettine, who had been employed for some time as a laborer by the railroad company. The balance of his wages was paid by the company to his widow. A few years afterward a woman named Walbarwa Wackerle brought a suit in Louisiana to recover from Ætna Life Insurance Company the amount of a policy on the life of her husband, who was, she claimed, the laborer killed on the Texas and Pacific Railroad in December, 1872. The suit was defended by the Ætna and the Mutual Life, which also was interested. Mrs. Wackerle went to Texas and had a body exhumed which she recognized as that of her husband. It is said that in her eagerness to prove her husband dead the bones unjointed; but Mrs. Wackerle persisted in her claim that it was her husband who was killed on the Texas Railroad. A verdict was given in favor of the widow, but on the second trial the companies produced in court the man alleged alive and well. The suit against the Ætna Company was thus brought to an end.

About four years ago Mrs. Wackerle haunted the office of the Mutual Life in this city, claiming the payment of the $4,000 insurance on her husband's life. Her persistence became so great an annoyance that at last the officers of the company forbade her to enter the building. In 1880 she began a suit against the company in St. Louis, where the case is now on trial in the United States Circuit Court. Wackerle has been alive up a second time, and is present at the trial accompanied by his brother and several acquaintances. The identification seems to be complete, but Mrs. Wackerle denounces the man as a fraud, and recognizes neither him nor his brother. The husband was to be cross-examined yesterday.

The original search for Wackerle is said to have been long and interesting. He was followed through the mining camps of the West, and at length was discovered in California, where he was living under his own name. The story he told in explanation of his long absence from his wife was simply that he had run away from home because of fear that his wife would kill him. He said that in a moment of weakness he yielded to the urgent wish of his wife and insured his life. From that moment he began to fear for his life, and the dread became so great that he ran away from his home. A person who has seen Mrs. Wackerle many times said yesterday that even this excuse was hardly necessary. He described the wife as tall, gaunt,