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AMERICAN INSTITUTE—Exhibition.
BIJOU OPERA HOUSE—"La Jolie Parfumeuse."
BOOTH'S THEATRE—"The Romany Rye."
CHICKERING HALL—Concert.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—"Billee Taylor."
GERMANIA THEATRE—"Boccaccio."
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—"Yorick's Love."
HAVERLY'S 14TH STREET THEATRE—"The Merry War."
HENDERSON'S STANDARD THEATRE—"Manteaux Noirs."
NIBLO'S GARDEN—"Around the World in 80 Days."
SAN FRANCISCO OPERA HOUSE—San Francisco Minstrels.
THALIA THEATRE—"Dr. Klaus."
THEATRE COMIQUE—"The Blackbird."
UNION SQUARE THEATRE—"The Rivals."
WALLACK'S THEATRE—"The Parvenu."
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New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

MONDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1882.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN—It is reported that England is negotiating for the purchase of 200,000 Suez Canal Delegation shares. ═══ The President of the State of Cundinamarca, United States of Colombia, has been assassinated. ═══ Brigands in Peru have captured an Italian consul and demand $100,000 for his release. ═══ Several fires occurred yesterday in Paris and Bristol; in the former city the chief of the Fire Brigade was killed. ═══ The number of deaths from cholera in and near Manila is decreasing.

DOMESTIC.—A conspiracy to ruin Colonel Irish, of the Bureau of Printing and Engraving, has been discovered. ═══ The proposed reunion of Federal and Confederate soldiers at Gettysburg has been postponed one year. ═══ Near Mountain Store, Mo., Gordon McDonald and four laborers were killed by a premature blast and six laborers were dangerously injured. ═══ The Hughson Wagon Works, Syracuse, N. Y., were burned yesterday; loss, $50,000. ═══ George F. Hellon, of Greenwood, Neb., shot himself in a Pennsylvania Railroad car near Greensburg, Penn., yesterday. ═══ J. J. Cole, of Marbletown, Ulster County, N. Y., was drowned yesterday while watering his horses. ═══ Hume Redman, of Posey County, Ind., murdered his wife. ═══ A. W. Ross, of Cincinnati, was murdered Saturday night for his money. ═══ Richard Langston, a well-known Englishman, was found dead near Prospect Station, Va., yesterday, his body being badly mutilated. ═══ James H. Smith, of Montreal, was found in the river at Chicago yesterday, and it is thought he was murdered.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.—President Arthur returned to the city yesterday from the Thousand Islands. ═══ Mr. Mapleson and his operatic company arrived on the City of Chester. ═══ Sermons on politics were preached by the Rev. Dr. Newman, the Rev. Mr. Talmage, the Rev. J. G. Oakley, and other clergymen. ═══ Mr. Beecher spoke of the right conduct of life. ═══ The Rev. Paul Mignard, of St. Francis Xavier's Church, died. ═══ The Australian cricketers arrived from England.

THE WEATHER.—TRIBUNE local observations indicate clear weather, with slight changes in temperature, followed by partly cloudy weather and chances of rain. Temperature yesterday: Highest 77°; lowest, 58°; average, 64⅜°.

The reputation of the police force is again assailed, and this time from the bench. Justice Otterbourg declared in court yesterday that the authorities know perfectly well the places in which Sunday laws are violated, but that they only arrest those liquor-sellers who are not able to secure police protection. This must be considered as an official utterance which no Justice would make unless he knew what he was talking about. Let us have it all out—not innuendoes, but facts. If Justice Otterbourg does not want to tell the public, he might be able to give the Grand Jury a good deal of valuable information.

According to a letter from our regular Paris correspondent, published on another page of this issue, the overthrow of the Empire at Sedan may prove to have been a good thing for the French, morally as well as from a political point of view. It is said that the Feyghine tragedy has blighted the matrimonial prospects of the young Duke de Morny, and aroused respectable people to the utter worthlessness of what is known as good society in the French capital. When Paris becomes disgusted at any exhibition of immorality or indecency there is hope for France. The sooner the kind of aristocracy which De Morny and his two "co-widowers" represent disappears from the face of the earth, the better it will be for humanity.

The results of diligent inquiry by TRIBUNE reporters, given in another column, indicate a favorable condition of business in this city. The hotels have been crowded this fall with buyers from all parts of the country, as they have not often been in years past. Among manufacturers and wholesale dealers, the assurance is given that trade has seldom or never been more vigorous. Sales are 10 or 25 per cent heavier than they were last autumn. The demand comes from all parts of the Union, is not speculative, and very nearly equals the supply. This is an encouraging outlook, for the state of trade in New-York reflects pretty accurately the condition of the country's mercantile health.

There does not seem to be any rush after the nomination for Congressman-at-large on the Republican ticket, and the inquiries of the State Committeemen among possible candidates have not been attended with encouraging results. Nobody seems to be anxious for the honor. The best offer the committeemen have had touching the nomination is said to be supported by a check for $15,000 payable the day after the selection is actually made. The best candidate, however, is not always the man that wants the place most. About the only person that has not been mentioned for the position which Mr. Hepburn declined, is Mr. Conkling. His nomination would be in the line which the friends of the Administration have laid down for themselves, and really ought to be pushed.

This is likely to be a lively week in cricket. The Australian team, just arrived, plays to-day and to-morrow at St. George's Cricket Grounds near Hoboken, and during the next three days at Germantown, Penn. These men are said to be particularly determined and plucky players who gain a good many points by the impression which the expression of these qualities makes on their opponents. In other words, they "bluff" a little. It is in favor of the American eighteen that they have fair confidence that they can at least make the game a draw. They are the best players we have in this neighborhood, and they have had considerable practice. They go to the wicket or the field, as the toss may decide, with every one's best wishes for success. If they do not win possibly they can console themselves by thinking that they deserved to do so.

THE ELECTION IN OHIO.

The campaign in Ohio closes to-night with both parties hopeful if not confident of success, but with both really fearing defeat. As our dispatches show, there are so many elements, both unusual and conflicting, entering into the calculation, that the most experienced political prophets are puzzled. The temperance question has been the main issue, but one party has been afraid to touch it at all, and the other party has not been able to take a united position upon it. The Democrats have avoided nearly all mention of the question in their canvass, although they have spared no efforts to win the support of the liquor interests by giving the brewers and dealers to understand that if the Democratic candidates are elected their business will not be restricted and will not be taxed. They have presented the curious attitude of being the known advocates of a policy which they do not dare to defend openly. That is sufficient evidence of the character of the policy. The success of the Democratic ticket will mean an offensive and defensive alliance between the Democrats and liquor-dealers against all opposing interests, and in favor of the unrestricted and untaxed sale of liquor. It will be construed as the verdict of the people of Ohio that there shall be no legislative or other interference with the sale or manufacture of liquor. We have not believed, and we hesitate to believe now, that a majority of the people of Ohio are ready to give that verdict.

Republican prospects of success are slightly endangered by the lack of unanimity among the leaders of the party. While there is no disagreement on the general proposition that liquor ought to be taxed and its sale forbidden on Sunday, there is disagreement about the wisdom or necessity of forcing the issue in this campaign. A large section of the party, led by Governor Foster and the Hon. Richard Smith of *The Cincinnati Gazette*, have insisted from the outset that the issue must be made now, that public sentiment demands it, and that it will be fatal for the Republicans to attempt to evade the question. They admit that the advocacy of taxation and restriction will cost the Republican party several thousands of German Republican votes, but they claim that the loss will be more than made good by the accession of Temperance Democrats and Prohibitionists. They declare their belief that if the Republicans will take an uncompromising and united stand against the Democratic position of "Free Whiskey and No Sunday," the party will have nothing to fear. Another large section of the party, led by Senator Sherman and Mr. Murat Halstead of *The Cincinnati Commercial*, take opposite ground. They deny that there is any reason for thrusting the temperance question into this campaign. They say, with entire truth, that the election cannot have any practical effect in either helping or hindering the taxation and restriction projects, since the minor State officers to be elected will have no power in the premises, and since no members of the Legislature are to be voted for. They claim that next year will be time enough to decide upon the matter, when a new Legislature and a State government will be chosen. Senator Sherman admits that the temperance issue may have to be met hereafter, especially if the liquor interests are foolish enough to form an alliance with the Democrats, and says when the time comes the Republican party will take its position solidly on the side of temperance. Mr. Halstead does not go so far as this. He looks upon the whole complication as a reckless and exasperating piece of blundering, due primarily to the excessive political activity of his friend and colaborer, Richard Smith.

We do not venture to decide which section is acting with the greater wisdom. It is noticeable that both are about equally confident of party success to-morrow. Nevertheless, it is undeniable that this division of sentiment is the chief element of danger. It prevents the party from gaining the confidence of the more radical temperance people, and its most direct result is likely to be a large vote for the Prohibition ticket. Every vote for that ticket is really a vote in favor of Democratic success, and if the Republican dissensions are deep enough to drive some of their own numbers over to the Prohibitionists, the danger of defeat will be increased. To-morrow's voting is likely to show a good many unexpected developments in which there will be lessons for the leaders of all parties.

"A THING OF THE PAST."

It was on the 29th of December, 1880—though we can hardly make it seem so long ago—that a mass-meeting, a "great popular uprising" of the Democrats of this city at Cooper Institute, resolved that Tammany Hall must be destroyed. Several of the speakers on that occasion went so far as to say that as a political force it was already defunct. Encouraged by the numbers and enthusiasm of the meeting, they discounted the object of the demonstration and talked serenely about Tammany and John Kelly as though their day was over and they would never more be heard of. They were so sure that this great demonstration would make an end of Tammany that they had the assurance, along with their unconcealed joy at so desirable a consummation, to mingle here and there a touch of sadness and pathos over the departed glories of the old organization and the necessity for its extermination. It had been assumed that Kelly and Tammany had played false in the Presidential election of the preceding November and by their treachery had defeated Hancock. Hence the uprising, the besom of destruction, the hail and farewell to Tammany. That ancient body was no longer to have any power for mischief.

Mr. Abram S. Hewitt was one of the speakers on the occasion. "Tammany Hall," said he, "is a thing of the past. It has done its good "and it has done its evil work, and in finally "defeating the Democratic party it has de-"stroyed itself and can no longer be recognized "except as a warning against a method of organ-"ization which is at war with the representa-"tive principles of free government. The "movement which has produced this assemblage "of independent and thinking Democrats is "the final sentence of condemnation against "an institution which of late years has "only been powerful for evil." In a similar strain spoke Mr. John E. Develin, who presided over the demonstration, Mr. Rufus Peckham, of Albany, Colonel John R. Fellows and other eminent Democrats. Through all the proceedings there breathed the same confident spirit, the same sanguine assurance that Tammany Hall was a "thing of the past." And they thought there was good reason for believing their confidence well founded. No Democratic organization had ever done what Tammany had and survived, and it was quite incredible that Tammany, with so many forces arrayed against it, could continue to exist. Except for an occasional visible winking of the corpse, the public might have considered it dead.

Almost a year after these obsequies; after Tammany had been formally declared obliterated and a "thing of the past," and after its coffin-lid had been screwed down by a State Convention, there was an election, and the dead body had the indecency to rise up and assume to take part in it. It was aggravating, of course, to the eminent Democrats who had taken part in the funeral ceremonies in entire good faith to see the "demnition body" stalking up to the polls in its grave-clothes in this unseemly way, but they treated the matter with becoming philosophy, and said: "Only wait until the votes "are counted. The result will be such a rebuke "to this posthumous performance that the un-"wholesome body will slink back into its grave "in a final disappearance." The public did wait for the votes to be counted, but so far from disappearing finally, the "thing of the past" actually exhibited more life and activity than the gentlemen who had declared it extinct and were preparing to administer upon its estate. For a "thing of the past" it maintains an uncommonly strong clutch on the affairs of the present. To-day it sits grinning on the front seats, the same organization upon which the "independent and thinking Democrats" pronounced "the final sentence of condemnation": the same that "of late years has only been powerful for evil"; the same that was solemnly pronounced dead and a "thing of the past." It does not seem to have disappeared. The "thing of the past" now is the thing that Mr. Develin presided over and Mr. Hewitt addressed. When that thing was started to oppose Tammany, it was confidently given out that it was to be nothing less than "a fight for a funeral." Perhaps it was, but from present appearances the corpse is on the box and the party that appointed the funeral is inside the hearse.

MR. CARPENTER'S EXCUSE.

It seems incredible that any sensible politician could have considered Mr. Carpenter's letter of acceptance helpful to him or his party. Not for many years, if ever, has there been a more pitiable exhibition than is made in this letter. More than three-fourths of it is devoted to a plea for the regularity of the convention, an excuse for making Mr. Madden its temporary chairman, a claim that he, Mr. Carpenter, had a right to give office to either wing of the party, a denial that his own nomination was the fruit of a bargain to give the convention to the machine provided it would make him candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, and a pitiful plea for mercy from those whose indignation might prompt them to refuse him their votes. But it is amazing that Mr. Carpenter should imagine such a paper calculated to do him any good. Nearly the whole of the letter is in the tone befitting only the cheapest place-hunting politician, who cares nothing for principles excepting as means of getting office, and who imagines that Republican voters want the success of their party only in order to get places for themselves or their friends. It is not becoming in a gentleman nominated for the honorable and dignified office of Lieutenant-Governor to put his claims for support upon such a low level. If the occasion was indeed such as to call for such a plea from the candidate for an office so high, it was such as to call for his retirement from the ticket.

Mr. Carpenter's main appeal, and that of those to whom he has allied himself, is thus expressed in his letter: "I am unable to "divine how Republicans can win in the "present or future by killing each other." On the other hand, it seems to a large number of Republicans of Buffalo that the only way to save the party is to kill off the trading politicians who dishonor it. They say, in a letter said to be signed by ex-Senator Rogers and 1,000 other Republicans of Erie County:

> We believe that the nomination of Mr. B. Platt Carpenter was secured by a bargain that if he would vote as he did he should have the nomination of Lieutenant-Governor. We believe such proceeding amounts to bribery and corruption, and is entirely unrepublican. . . . We believe that the nominations for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor were secured at the Saratoga Convention through fraud, forgery, Federal interference and corruption, and that they in no true sense represent the will of the Republican party. We say, therefore, that we are as much opposed to fraud, forgery and corruption, when practised by or in the name of the Republican party, as we were when the same were practised in the Southern States, or in the City of New-York or elsewhere. . . . We believe these sentiments to be in entire harmony with the principles of the Republican party. We also believe that if the Republican party forsake these principles, the people will forsake the Republican party.

Here are two radically different views of the matter, both strongly expressed. One element believes that the Republican party must be so decent, honorable and faithful to its principles as to deserve success, or it cannot succeed. The other believes that any wrong or fraud should be tolerated, and that any disregard of Republican convictions and principles should be justified, in order to keep the Democrats out of office. It is left for Republican voters to say which is the right view.

Mr. Carpenter is entirely right in saying that no "true Republicans, in a moment of "temporary disappointment or petulance, will "sacrifice alike principle and interest to a feel-"ing of dishonorable revenge." He may be certain that they will not. Those who have done just that thing in the past; those who have repeatedly stabbed Republican candidates and sacrificed Republican tickets to "a feeling of dishonorable revenge," are conspicuous among the Administration men, with whom he is now acting. Very different motives govern the men who strive to make the Republican party more pure, more worthy, and therefore more successful, by suppressing machine dictation, bossism, fraud and corruption, whenever they appear. The motives of such men cannot be challenged. They will answer to their consciences as to the wisdom of their conduct, and it is their duty at all times to consider whether the harm that they may do by refusing their votes may not outweigh the good. But a moral lecture from Mr. B. Platt Carpenter is not, since Saratoga, exactly the thing to influence them most favorably.

THOMPSON'S DISTRESS.

The person named Thompson—J. Thompson, with a "p"—is dissatisfied. He says, "Damn the Republican press of the country." Presently, it is to be expected, the Republican voters of the country will come in for his anathema. Apparently this particular Thompson, who should hereafter be known as J. "Damn" Thompson, to distinguish him from other men more sweet of temper and refined in speech, has a desire for a fat office for himself or some close friend. Or, possibly, the aforesaid fat office is held already by himself or the friend, and he is afraid that it may vanish if the Republican press continues its vexatious course. There are several persons, it must be confessed, in Mr. Thompson's frame of mind. They are persons to whom the Republican party exists for the sole purpose of getting offices. The late Charles J. Guiteau was a conspicuous member of the political family to which Mr. Thompson evidently belongs. Anything that is calculated to bring in offices, for themselves and their friends, these patriots consider praiseworthy. Any step whatever, whether required by common honesty or not, that tends to prevent the acquirement of offices at the earliest possible moment, is an act of the blackest treachery, and calls for the most vigorous expletives.

It may be a melancholy fact, but it is still a fact, that the Guiteau-Thompson variety of Republicans does not constitute a majority of the voters, or even of the party. Most of the Republican voters are troubled with attachment to certain ideas, for which they imagine that the party was created and exists, and not for the accumulation of paying offices. A very large proportion of them, wishing to know how far Republican leaders, and Representatives, and delegates, are faithful to those Republican ideas, subscribe for and read the Republican press which Mr. Thompson curses. His special worriment is that the Republican press does actually give the desired information to the Republican voters, so that they are able to judge whether a man is really upholding Republican principles or merely hunting for office, by fair means or foul. If the sole function and aim of the party is to get office, as the J. "Damn" Thompson party conceive, then any press that will give such pernicious information is indeed treacherous and rascally, and it ought to be cursed in private and publicly. The fact that the great majority of the Republican voters want the information and pay for it, while the number of those who want to hear Mr. Thompson is not large, does not change the situation. Any party that will not listen to its bosses exclusively, and deny itself any and all information in order to succeed, ought to be cursed immediately. We recommend Mr. Thompson as a fitting person to begin the cursing.

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

Disbursements for October interest, for redemption of bonds the call for which matured on Wednesday, and for other purposes, reduced the Treasury and swelled the bank averages last week and enabled the banks to make a very encouraging statement on Saturday. Exclusive of $1,000,000 in gold certificates received from Washington the average of Treasury specie balances was $1,034,577 less than for the previous week, and $181,000 in silver certificates had also been cancelled, so that the banks gained from the Treasury on average about $1,200,000 specie, besides about $1,400,000 legal tenders. They report a gain $780,000 greater in specie, and no gain in currency. It may be inferred that they lost to the interior about $600,000, besides $1,170,000 silver certificates sent West through the Treasury. But their gain from the Treasury was nevertheless so large that they were able to report an increase of $1,947,400 in reserve, and a contraction of $2,447,400 in deposits made the gain in surplus reserve $2,559,250. The deficit thus vanished, and the report showed a surplus above legal requirements. This report was in a measure unexpected, and gave great encouragement. Rates of interest declined, and late in the day balances were loaned at 3½ per cent. It would be well not to overlook the fact, however, that the Treasury balances increased very rapidly after Wednesday, and on Saturday were about $1,000,000 larger than the average for the previous six days. In other words, the banks must have been weaker, at least to that extent, than their statement indicated. The difference was probably considerably greater, because the demand for about $800,000 more legal tenders from the Treasury indicated continued shipments to the interior.

The arrival of a little gold at San Francisco, and the decline in the rate of sterling exchange, give hope that imports of specie are near at hand. It is argued by *The Financial Chronicle* that the fall in exchange is largely due to negotiation of security bills—in effect, to loans of foreign capital for use in this country. But the Bank of England did not raise its rate last Thursday, though it lost nearly $2,500,000 in bullion, and it probably would have done so had there been reason to believe that any considerable movement of gold to this country was at hand. The exports of wheat from this country have become very large, averaging 3,000,000 bushels a week for the past three weeks from the seven Atlantic ports, against an average of 1,800,000 bushels last year, but the movement of corn and other grain is much smaller. Exports of butter and cheese, bacon and hams and lard, are still much smaller than they were a year ago, when the movement was much restricted by the sharp advance in prices. Exports of cotton last week were 80,608 bales, against 80,757 for the corresponding week last year, and 134,000 two years ago. On the other hand, the imports continue large; last week $8,181,793 at this port, against $7,958,193 last year. The truth is that the conditions of foreign trade are as yet by no means satisfactory, though there has been some improvement, and nothing has yet been done to cancel the large unliquidated balance due abroad. We can hardly count upon a large movement of specie in this direction while these conditions remain.

The considerable redemption of bonds last week doubtless prevented a monetary pressure of unusual severity. But it probably left few of the called bonds which the holders will be in haste to present for redemption. As has been shown, the offer to prepay interest operates as an inducement to a part of the holders only, and when these have sent in their bonds the potency of the call, as a means of getting rid of the Treasury surplus, is practically exhausted. As the Treasury has been rapidly gaining in reserves since last Wednesday, and the inducement to surrender bonds in order to realize double interest grows less every day, it is probable that other measures to keep down the surplus in the Treasury will soon have to be considered. No indication has yet been given of the intentions of the Secretary, and it may be that he is in some measure influenced by the opinion of those bankers who believe that money will begin to return from the West and South, in adequate supply, about the middle of October. The circumstances this year, however, are peculiar. The fact that about $7,500,000 of the money sent West within the past eight weeks has gone in the form of silver certificates issued at distant points upon deposits at New-York, and the further fact that the issue of gold certificates has now commenced, may have an important influence.

The amenities of social life have broken out again in the Southwest. Two men shot each other near Galveston, Texas, a day or two since, by way of closing a discussion in relation to the right of one of them to recline uninvited upon the bed of the other. But the fact that both the debaters were shot dead renders it impossible to say how the point is to be regarded as decided.

"Fame is a vapor," wrote Horace Greeley; "popularity an accident; riches take wings; the only earthly certainty is oblivion." How many of us must have been reminded of the truth of these words when three or four lines in the morning papers were thought sufficient to announce the death and commemorate the career of an artist who had been one of the brightest ornaments of the American theatre! Adelaide Phillipps was born in England, but we always spoke of her as our countrywoman, for it was here that her whole public life was passed and her greatest success achieved. She was nearly forty years on our stage, adorning it not only by the brilliancy of her talents, but by the nobility of her character and the dignity of her private conduct. For a long period her popularity was enormous. There was no other contralto singer to whom our audiences could take very kindly while they heard the echoes of her full and sympathetic voice, enriched as it was by the charm of a broad and simple style, the fervor of strong musical feeling, and the light of dramatic intelligence. We know of one instance in which the manager of an opera troupe, of which she was clearly the favorite member, entreated a critic not to praise Miss Phillipps too cordially because the prima donna soprano was jealous and made trouble—this being probably the only instance on record in which an impresario got more favorable notices than he wanted. It is always sad to watch the declining popularity of a deserving artist; and the experience was the more melancholy in the case of Miss Phillipps because those who knew a little of her private history were aware that a life of self-surrender compelled her to remain upon the stage long after a less worthy woman would have been enabled to retire in comfort. The career that had seemed one of happiness and triumph was a long course of hard work for others; and so the sacrifice went on until youth fled away, the voice failed, and at last the great singer dropped out of sight.

General Butler has just been at pains to explain to a friend at Washington that the Democratic party has come over to him—he has not gone over to the Democratic party. The General makes us think of that Indian who was found wandering aimlessly and dejectedly in the depths of the forest, and who upon being asked by a friendly white if he were lost, proudly struck his breast and answered, "No, Indian no lost, wigwam lost." The friendly white, General, was of the opinion that the Indian's reply was a good example of a distinction without a difference.

"The Betting Man's Guide" is the title of a little work just issued. It will occur to many thoughtful people that a really trustworthy guide would dissuade a man from betting.

PERSONAL.

Miss Emily Faithfull will lecture in this country this fall and winter on "Modern Extravagance."

Mr. Blaine expects to move into his new house in Washington early next month.

Great preparations are being made in Germany for celebrating the silver wedding of the Crown Prince and Princess on January 25 next.

L. W. Livingston, the young colored man who was recently rejected by the Examining Board at West Point, has been appointed principal of the Union Academy, Gainesville, Fla.

The Rev. Charles H. Spurgeon has of late been suffering severely from the gout. He is about to leave London for Mentone, where he will spend a month, and where he hopes to gain relief from his ailment.

The wife of the notorious Tichborne claimant, and her two children, are inmates of a workhouse at Southampton, England. She still persists in calling herself "Lady Tichborne," and her name stands as such on the workhouse register.

Father Peter John Beckx, the General of the Order of Jesuits, is now in his eighty-seventh year, and his declining health has of late given rise to much speculation concerning his probable successor. He has been at the head of the order for nearly thirty years, which is an unusually long period, since it is the rule for only men already well advanced in years to be elevated to the position.

A curious and amusing canard about the Czar emanates from a French correspondent at St. Petersburg. The city was recently startled, he says, by the report that Alexander III. had been seen riding in an open carriage with only a small escort on the Newski Prospect. Next day the ride was repeated, in presence of thousands of spectators. His Majesty's partisans were in raptures. "See!" they cried, "he is no coward, as his enemies pretend!" But, alas! it soon came out that the occupant of the caleche was only a wax counterfeit of the Emperor, cleverly modelled, dressed in the imperial uniform, and containing clockwork giving natural movements to the head! When the image was completed, and the public deceived by it, says the imaginative scribe, "the Czar embraced Tolstoi, exclaiming: 'At last I can show myself to the Nation without fear!'"

Congressman William Stelle Holman, of Indiana, commonly known as "Objector" Holman, and called by admiring Democratic friends the "Watch-Dog of the Treasury," lives on the farm where he was born, in Dearborn County. It is a beautiful spot, on a high bluff overlooking the Ohio River, and a wide stretch of land in Indiana, Ohio and Kentucky. Mr. Holman is a man of medium height, rather slender, with a pleasant, intellectual face. He has a frank, cordial manner, but is described as being so restless as to make one nervous to watch him. He drops into a seat, talks rapidly for a minute, then bounces up like a rubber ball and paces the floor, still talking energetically. He is very popular among the people of his district, and spends all of his time at home when Congress is not in session, having a large law-practice which requires much attention.

When Marie Sass was playing *Queen Selika* in "L'Africaine," in Paris, she was living at Enghien, and one night, when numerous encores had prolonged the performance until nearly midnight, she was in danger of missing the last train out. So, not taking time to change her dress, she wrapped herself in a large cloak and hastened to the station just in time to catch the train. She fell into a doze in a corner of the compartment, but was soon aroused by a horrified shriek from her solitary fellow-traveller. Her cloak had slipped off, and he, suddenly noticing her barbaric attire, was scared nearly out of his wits. With a cry of terror he pulled the bell-rope furiously, stopped the train, and insisted on the guard giving him some other compartment than that occupied by "that veild woman." Marie Sass explained the matter to the guard, and he told the passengers in the other carriages, and all agreed that the joke was good enough to excuse the delay in their journey.

GENERAL NOTES.

When a thing becomes common and easily obtainable it generally ceases to have any interest for people. This is now illustrated in the case of the little mountain plant Edelweiss, which is said to be losing its factitious value because it is regularly cultivated in gardens in Switzerland and sold like cabbage in the open market. Edelraute, which can only be found in difficult cliffs, is now coming into favor.

The population of London is, according to the latest census, 4,764,312, which is much larger than the population of the thirteen American Colonies before the Revolution. There are in this great city more than double the number of people in Denmark, including Greenland; nearly three times as many as in Greece; more than eighteen times the population of Montenegro; some thousands more than Portugal, including the Azores and Madeira; nearly treble the population of Servia; more than Sweden or Norway or Switzerland. "And yet," says *The Pall Mall Gazette*, "this splendid capital, the most populous and wealthy city the world has ever seen, is practically without a government."

Among the many queer prayers on record, perhaps one of the queerest was that offered by the Rev. Dr. Goss, an old-time, dyed-in-the-wool, hard-shell Baptist, at the recent Illinois State Democratic Convention at Chicago. It was as follows: "O Lord, we beseech Thee to save us from the Devil. O Lord God, we beseech Thee to save us from Star Route and other thieves upon the public treasury. O Lord God Almighty, we pray Thee to save us from Republicanism. For Christ's sake, Amen." It is stated that, following the "Amen," there was a storm of applause, and that many hats were thrown toward the ceiling.

A resident of Manchester who has recently been travelling in this country, writes to *The Manchester Guardian* calling attention to the great number of drunken women to be seen in the streets of that city. "Having lately returned from America," he says, "where a drunken woman in the streets is a *rara avis* and where women are never seen drinking in the saloons with men, except in the most depraved places, I perhaps notice it more than those who, living here, have got accustomed to the sight. In Manchester I see with horror and disgust that it is a common sight, and one to be seen at any hour of either day or night, and in our public and crowded thoroughfares women and girls—mere children—may frequently be seen reeling through the streets, fouling the air with profanity and obscenity. It is a frightful state of things, and ought to be looked into and remedied by the law. I can assure you that though not very squeamish, having lived out West among desperadoes and diggers many years, I shivered with horror and loathing to hear the frightful and obscene language indulged in by these young girls—all unchecked by parent or master. Can nothing be done to prevent this?"

An obscure religious paper of England, called *The Protestant Standard*, takes a view of the recent Egyptian war that is at least novel and startling. It is, in brief, that England, in carrying on the war, was unconsciously fulfilling a prophecy of the New Testament, and that it is the prelude to the "end of this dispensation, and the beginning of that which followeth." The year 1882 is therefore to be the "pyramidal year of prophecy." The English people are the ten lost tribes of Israel, and as such, are to be the agent in accomplishing the prophecies in the Book of the Revelation. Turkey is Edom, and is about to perish by "the drying up of its own Euphrates." Egypt is Esau, and is about to fall into the hands of "British Israel," after which the Jews are to go back to Palestine. This is the programme up to date. It is defective, however, in not explaining, first how the British Philistine is to be persuaded that he is not a Philistine, but a Jew, and second, how he shall be beguiled to leave his sea-girt isle and emigrate to the bare Syrian hills of the Jordan land. That such insane ravings should find readers and believers outside of a mad-house, is one of the mysteries of human nature.

POLITICAL NEWS.

Notwithstanding Mr. Stephens's large majority in Georgia the vote cast appears to have been unusually light. In some places less than 50 per cent of the voters went to the polls. The greatest indifference was shown among the colored men.

The canvass of Will E. English for Congress in the VIIth Indiana District is not prospering so well as was expected. He has made a bad failure as a speaker and has had to trust to others to talk for him. Besides he has a popular man to contend with. Mr. Peele, the Republican candidate, is making a fine canvass, and will be reelected unless overcome by the corrupt use of money.

John Hancock, who is running for Congress in the Xth District of Texas as the Democratic nominee, finds that his free trade principles do not aid him in his canvass among the wool-growers. The residents of the district are extensively engaged in raising sheep, and many of them declare their intention to vote for ex-Governor Davis, Mr. Hancock's Republican opponent, because he favors protection.

All the Republican candidates for the succession to David Davis's seat in the Senate are in the field in Illinois stumping. Governor Cullom, ex-Governor Oglesby, Lieutenant-Governor Hamilton and General Raum doubtless see the necessity of electing a Republican Legislature before any one of them can expect to be chosen Senator.

The Connecticut Republicans seem to be well satisfied with the ticket nominated by the Democratic State Convention. They claim that the only thing which can defeat Mr. Bulkley for Governor is Republican over-confidence. Mr. Waller, the Democratic nominee, has some elements of popularity, but he is said to be distrusted by the influential men among the Democracy and they are not expected to show much enthusiasm in his behalf.

The stump has probably seen its best days as an important factor in a political campaign, and its place is being rapidly taken by the printing press. The present campaign in Ohio has shown this strikingly. Says *The Cincinnati Commercial*: "This campaign has been a reading one, the people caring more for documents than for displays of oratory. There has been a great demand for reading matter, and tons of it have been sent out in one form or another. Both committees have had a large force of clerks employed in folding and sending out the truth, as seen from the standpoint of each."

The Democracy in South Carolina is in a pitiful state of agitation over the prospect of losing the election. Disaffection has appeared in its ranks in some of the counties, and independent candidates are running for the Legislature, making the control of that body a matter of doubt. *The Charleston News* is continually reminding the whites that there is a large negro majority in the State, and that if South Carolina is to give her electoral vote to a Democrat in 1884 it must keep possession of the State Government. Wade Hampton is going about wringing his hands and exclaiming: "We shall be ruined if we lose this election." The Bourbons are beginning to learn how hard it is to keep down a rightful majority.

THE STATE CANVASS.

The Assembly of 1883 will probably meet in the Assembly Chamber of the old Capitol.

The present low rate of State taxation is a good argument in favor of continuing the Republican administration of the State's affairs.

De Witt C. Littlejohn, Speaker of the Assembly for several terms, is seeking the Republican nomination for the Assembly in the 1st District of Oswego County, and with a good chance of securing it.

James W. Wadsworth in his speech accepting a renomination for Congress counselled the Republicans present at the convention to labor for the Republican party's candidates with unanimity and earnestness.

Congressman Thomas Cornell will not probably accept of a renomination from the Republicans of the XVth District; although he has not positively declined a renomination. The Democrats it is believed will nominate John K. Bagley, jr., of Catskill.

There seems to be some political prejudice against the name "Platt" among the Republicans of Chemung County; for *The Elmira Advertiser* conceals the middle name of the Republican candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, in this fashion: "For Lieutenant-Governor—Benjamin P. Carpenter, of Dutchess."

The Anti-Monopolists, who abhor railroads, as is well known, to such a degree that they generally go a-foot from place to place, support William C. Ruger, one of the chief railroad lawyers in the State, for Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals. Mr. Ruger recently was the chief counsel of the West Shore Railroad Company, in their proceedings to force a way through Syracuse. His firm is also counsel for the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company.

It is claimed there is some disaffection among the Republicans of the 1st Assembly District of Onondaga County, owing to the methods used to nominate James Geddes. The defeated candidate, Wallace Tappan, asserts that he was defeated by the liquor interest, which cast against him the votes of many Democrats. Mr. Tappan also denies that he was the "slated" candidate of the Beldens and Congressman Hiscock.

Secretary Folger during his visit to Geneva, before the Saratoga Convention, met Joseph Lewis, an old personal and political friend. Mr. Lewis, according to *The Auburnian*, said while they were conversing together: "Judge, I hear they are talking of making you Governor." Mr. Folger replied: "Yes, that's so—there is some talk of that kind." Mr. Lewis was persistent. He said: "Why you don't want to be Governor; you're well fixed now. What do you want to be Governor for?" Mr. Folger answered with a sigh: "Yes I know I am well situated where I am, and I have got exactly the place I want." Mr. Lewis was surprised, but he said inquiringly: "Well, then, why don't you stick to it?" "Well, Lewis," replied Mr. Folger, "it is just this way: You see these men put me where I am, and now they want I should run for Governor; so what am I to do? I can't well refuse."

PUBLIC OPINION.

POPULARITY NOT ENOUGH.

From The Janesville Gazette (Rep.)

Of course Folger is a good man—much better than some of the company he is keeping—but it will take