The Sun.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1879.

Amusements To-Day.

Academy of Music—Sleepy Hollow.
American Institute—Forty-eighth National Exhibition.
Booth's Theatre—Rescued.
Daly's Theatre—Divorce.
Fifth Avenue Theatre—La Petichela.
Grand Opera House—The Mighty Dollar.
Haverly's Theatre—Our Daughters.
Koster & Bial's Garden—Concert.
New York Aquarium—H. M. S. Pinafore.
Sibio's Garden—Enchantment.
Olympic Theatre—The French Spy.
Park Theatre—The Crushed Tragedian.
San Francisco Minstrels—Broadway and 29th st.
Standard Theatre—Lady of Lyons.
Theatre Comique—Mulligan Guard Chowder.
Union Square Theatre—My Partner.
Wood's Broadway Theatre—Ride-a-Race.

The Weekly Sun,
Ready To-Morrow Morning,
will contain a Full Description of the Scenes During the Last Twenty-Two Hours of
THE GREAT WALKING MATCH,
with Pictures of the Winners, and an
ACCURATE TIME TABLE.
Price in Wrappers, Ready for Mailing, Four Cents.
Advertisements must be handed in this evening before six o'clock.

Seven Words that Grant has Never Said.

Neither during his electioneering journey around the world, nor since his arrival in California, has Gen. GRANT said a single word that will stand in the way of his becoming a candidate for President, if the Republican Convention nominates him.

On the contrary, every declaration that he has made when approached on this subject has been shaped to help bring about his nomination. When the people have said that the office should seek the man, not the man the office, he has professed weariness of public life and an inclination to spend the rest of his days in the capacity of private citizen. When the people have said that two terms should fill the measure of any man's ambition, he has replied, in effect, that it was at a sacrifice of his personal wishes that he held the office even as long as he did. And his friends have added for him that nothing short of a great national emergency, one which should appeal to his patriotism in the strongest manner, could overcome his reluctance to be again a candidate.

If the man is ready, the emergency will not be long in making.

There is no time since the fourth of March, 1872, when the simple announcement from Gen. GRANT, "I shall not run again for President," would not have been worth hundreds of thousands of votes to the Republican party. Every possible influence has been brought to bear to wring that announcement from his lips. He has remained dumb.

Does any sensible man doubt that Gen. GRANT is still a candidate for a third term?

Problems with Figures.

Many amusing and instructive questions may be worked out with the aid of figures. Once in a while we print a problem of that sort. The interest which they invariably excite is so widespread as to astonish any one who does not understand how ingenious and persevering is the mind of the average reader of an American newspaper.

Even so old a question as that of the cats and rats, or that of the shoemaker's bogus fifty-dollar bill, inspires hundreds and probably thousands to intellectual activity. The number of answers which we receive after propounding one of these problems is immense. If we could reckon the total number of hours expended by our readers in attempting to solve them, the aggregate would undoubtedly be surprising. Not that we consider the time wasted. Every earnest intellectual effort, expended for a result no matter how trivial, brings a permanent gain in intellectual strength.

Some of our esteemed Republican contemporaries are trying to work out mathematically the probable effect of Mr. JOHN KELLY'S bolt upon the Democratic vote next November, variously estimating the magnitude of Mr. KELLY'S bolt at from three thousand to three hundred thousand or thereabouts.

We say Mr. KELLY'S bolt, and not the Tammany bolt, because, while Mr. JOHN KELLY is an individual, Tammany Hall is a Democratic organization and cannot bolt.

There are other interesting questions to which our esteemed Republican contemporaries and our not less esteemed Democratic contemporaries might profitably give their attention. Here are some of them:

If five thousand, or eight thousand, or ten thousand members of Tammany Hall should individually follow Mr. KELLY'S individual example, and help elect a Republican Governor, how many thousand of them would be collectively sorry for it afterward?

If twenty thousand members of Tammany Hall should bolt the Democratic ticket and yet fail to defeat it, how much would each bolting Tammany man have contributed to gratify a personal spite of Mr. JOHN KELLY'S?

How many Republican voters are there in New York who will vote for Blank for Governor rather than for Mr. CORNELL?

If there should be just twelve thousand Democrats in New York throwing away their votes on KELLY rather than give them to ROBINSON, and just twelve thousand Republicans throwing away their votes on Blank rather than give them to CORNELL, what would be the effect on the general result?

But if from one-third to one-half of the Republicans who will under no circumstances vote for CORNELL, should give their votes to ROBINSON, instead of wasting them upon Blank, how would the probable result stand?

If every Democratic State organization in the United States had a Mr. JOHN KELLY, and if the Democratic voters in each State followed the advice of their particular Mr. JOHN KELLY, how many Democratic States would there be left in the Union? And how soon would the Democratic party elect a Democratic President?

An Important Election in Prussia.

The election to-day for members of the Prussian Chamber of Deputies is invested with peculiar interest. It is now open to a large part of the German people to pronounce on the recent changes in BISMARCK'S policy, and to determine whether the National-Liberal party, which, with all its faults, has struggled to uphold the cause of parliamentary government, shall be broken up, or enter on a new and vigorous career.

It must be borne in mind that the Nationals have been much more strongly represented in the popular branch of the Prussian Legislature than in the German Parliament. With the exception of a brief period in the early days of the Reichstag, they have always found it a field of unequal contest, where nothing could be won except by compromise. But the Prussian Chamber has been their stronghold, and almost all the measures extorted as the price of their repeated concessions have been wrung from BISMARCK as Prussian Minister-President, rather than as Imperial Chancellor. Such were the educational laws carried out by Dr. FALK, and the series of administrative reforms which have engrafted so many liberal features upon the institutions and arrangements of north Germany. So far as these measures are embodied in legislation they cannot be annulled without the consent of the Prussian lower house, which, as we have said, has hitherto been far more Liberal than the Reichstag. It is true that Dr. FALK and his Liberal colleagues have been recently displaced by reactionary Ministers, but the latter's hands will be tied unless they can secure a majority in the Prussian Legislature. Thus it is plain that on the issue of the new elections depends, not only the question whether the Nationals shall continue to exercise a dominant influence in the principal State of the empire, but whether they, and the German people, shall lose the moderate amount of progress purchased with such weighty sacrifices.

We cannot but regard the prospects of the German Nationals with serious misgiving. There is no doubt that their action in the recent session of the Reichstag went far to shake the confidence of the country. It is true that they were roused to a transient outburst of independence by the introduction of the notorious Gag bill, but their divided, irresolute, and inconsistent attitude toward the protective tariff has exposed them to widespread distrust, if not to ridicule. There were but two fundamental principles which bound National-Liberals together, two landmarks which determined their cohesion and existence as a party. These two principles were unionism and free trade, and the Nationals so demeaned themselves in the closing days of the Reichstag as to seem false to both. When the question of protection came to a vote they proved to be hopelessly disunited, a considerable section supporting BISMARCK'S new policy, including Prof. TREITSCHKE and his followers, who had hitherto figured as vehement champions of free trade. This, however, was not the worst aspect of their situation. The new imposts had been so framed that it might be plausibly argued that while their secondary object was protection their primary aim was revenue. Now, the Liberals had always favored such an expansion of the revenues as would make the Federal Government permanently independent of the several States. It was expected that the new tariff would yield a large surplus beyond present disbursements, and would thus place a reserve fund at the disposal of the Imperial Parliament.

The National leaders consoled themselves with this consideration, which they intended to make the text of their apology at the polls. But at the last moment Herr WINDHORST, the Clerical champion, brought in and carried a proviso, reserving the whole excess of the imperial revenues over a fixed maximum to the constituent States. In this way the unionist character of the fiscal scheme was gravely mutilated; the Clericals contrived to keep a weapon in their hands, and the National-Liberals lost their best excuse for a flagrant disavowal of principle and for their meek subservience to the will of BISMARCK.

It looked at the beginning of the summer as if the Nationalists would profit by the secession of such men as HEINRICH VON TREITSCHKE, with their outspoken admiration for Cæsarism, as embodied in the person of the present Chancellor. It was thought that the old schism between the more progressive and trustworthy of the National leaders and the Party of Progress might be healed. There was ground to hope that in this way a new and genuine Liberal party might be formed, which should draw to itself all the elements of discontent and aspiration in the empire, and by a sincere and resolute attitude in the Reichstag make, for the first time, parliamentary government a reality. It is useless, however, to deny that the signs of a great popular uprising in behalf of Liberal principles are as yet wanting. There is a species of political apathy throughout north Germany which bodes no good to the honest opponents of BISMARCK. Some steps seem to have been taken toward a fusion of the stancher Liberals with the Progressists, but the process is far from complete, and we must expect to see the strength of the opposition, to a considerable extent, frittered at the polls.

On the other hand, the mischiefs of the Chancellor's fiscal policy have not had time to disclose themselves, while he has made a strong bid for popularity in the defensive league believed to have been arranged with Austria. Under these unpromising circumstances the Prussian Liberals will be fortunate if they hold, at the next session, anything like their present number of seats in the House of Deputies, and thus bar for some time longer the triumph of the reactionary policy.

A Doctor Whom Drinking has Hurt.

Far more careers which were full of brilliant promise are ruined by excessive drinking than most people are aware of. Perhaps the cause of the man's misfortune may be known only to his immediate friends, for there are drunkards whose pride keeps them from making anything like a public display of themselves when they are under the influence of liquor, and the affection and solicitude of their relatives save them from conspicuous disgrace. But the time comes when they break down and pass out of sight. Though they are always or periodically under the influence of alcohol, there are men who manage to long preserve an outward appearance of health and strength. But, however they may seem, they are really shattered in nerves and weakened in intellect. Their judgment becomes impaired, and, steamed up to their work by spirits, taken in increasing quantities, they apply their heads to what can only be well done when their brains are in a normal state. The number of business failures in some way traceable to rum is, beyond a question, a considerable percentage of the whole. The doctors could tell, if they would reveal the secrets of their practice, how many of the professional men who are perhaps commonly supposed to have succumbed to overwork have in truth been upset by bad habits of drinking.

It is natural, therefore, that we should get many letters from correspondents who confess to THE SUN with shame and sorrow that they are the open or secret victims of the mania for alcoholic stimulation. They send petitions for advice as to the proper course for them to pursue to conquer the ruinous habit of excessive drinking, restore themselves to health of mind and body, and regain the fair reputation they have lost by reason of the vicious disease. They have a hard task before them, as every physician will tell them, for their habits have weakened the will power, which must be their main reliance in effecting their cure, and there are no medical specifics within their reach. What it is best for them to do and to take we have before pointed out, and many intelligent correspondents have supplemented our suggestions with advice, which has the more value because they themselves have been sufferers from the vice or the disease which afflicts the inquirers. The main thing for these drunkards to understand is that they are invalids, as much as a poisoned person is an invalid, and that they must treat themselves accordingly.

A correspondent, a physician himself, now writes us from a distant State to know what he shall do to overcome, not the habit of drinking, but the evil effects upon his practice and reputation of a series of debauches during which he made a fool of himself. This is one of the worst things about getting very drunk. The drunkard wakes up, sobered and depressed in spirits, with only a confused idea of what he has been doing while crazed with liquor, and his imagination, with the aid of his bewildered memory, exaggerates the disgraceful things he may possibly have done. It cannot be otherwise than a very distressing feeling, that which agitates the recovering drunkard, and the finer the mind and the greater the regard for the decencies of life the man has, the more acute must be his mental sufferings and the mortification with which he is oppressed. What is the use of upbraiding such a poor devil, who perhaps flagellates himself more severely than he deserves, and whose imagination may torment him worse than the rack could possibly do?

The doctor, whose residence we conceal, thus writes:

"SIR: I am located in this city and engaged in the practice of medicine. I have been for years strictly temperate, but some time ago I fell into the habit of drinking, and got very drunk three or four times and acted so badly that I disgusted my friends very much. I have firmly resolved to never touch another drop of intoxicating liquors, and have joined a total abstinence society. Now I find that I have injured my business or practice very much, and, no doubt, my prospects as well. Would you advise me to stay here and 'live it down,' or would it be better for me to go to some other locality and start in? Can I ever regain the confidence and respect I once enjoyed?

"This misfortune is surely the saddest of my life, and I have suffered remorse for my wrongs. I might add that during my drinking I did no one any injury but myself. I am full of health and vigor. DOCTOR."

A doctor who gets drunk, even if while on his sprees he injures no one but himself, must soon observe the effects of his dissipation in his practice. People may trust the care of their souls to a hard drinking parson, and they may not inquire too carefully about the habits of the lawyer who draws their wills and writes their deeds, but the man who looks after their life and health they are reasonably careful about. And yet doctors, being men whose hours are irregular, and whose work is often exhausting, are, of course, peculiarly liable to the temptation to resort to alcoholic stimulants to keep the pressure up.

Our friend is wise in abstaining from them altogether, if experience has taught him that alcohol is pretty sure to become his master when he once touches it. A man can certainly get along without alcohol as a beverage if he is full of health and vigor, and be all the better for it, though, taking it, he may not be led on to intoxication. Whoever has much work to do is wise in letting it alone, certainly if he is very fond of it and likely to grow too fond; for he can accomplish far more in his natural condition. Men who undertake exhausting tasks, like those from which the Madison square walkers are now resting, are first of all kept from anything of the sort, though they may beg for alcohol with tears in their eyes; and travellers in the cold regions avoid it as they would turn from prussic acid. Tea is a far better and safer stimulant both for them and for our friend, the doctor.

Shall he fight it out and recover his reputation where he is and where he had previously to his sprees made an honorable reputation? Just as well stay there as remove to a new field. If he sticks to his resolution to keep sober by never drinking at all, people will find out the improvement in him, and the work of regaining their confidence may not be so slow as that of building up a practice among strangers. But he has hard work before him.

The Plumed Knight in Ohio.

Mr. BLAINE, whose present glory is that he almost escaped defeat in Maine, has heard the Macedonian cry from Ohio, and with wry faces and dry undertone remarks he has gone thither to help HAYES, SHERMAN, FOSTER, and the brethren.

Who are the brethren to whose rescue the dashing campaigner rushes, when he has scarcely had a breathing spell from his own tremendous struggle in Maine for mere life? They are not the stalwarts, not Republicans first, last, and all the time. The stalwarts were routed horse, foot, and dragoons, in the so-called Republican Convention of Ohio, and HAYES men—men who are for one policy to-day and another to-morrow, men who tried to form a third party, men who struck down the Republican party in the South, and who never had any definite purpose in view except to get possession of the spoils of a weak Administration—these men seized the organization and nominated their own candidates.

Mr. BLAINE and Mr. FOSTER will look well on the same stump! It is not many months since Mr. FOSTER, aided by GARFIELD and MATTHEWS, his sponsors in this campaign, was dodging about the dark places of the capital, seeking a bargain with Southern Democrats, by which HAYES might be counted into the President's office—counted in upon condition that he would destroy the Republican party in the South and divide it in the North. At the same time Mr. BLAINE was wishing in his heart that some Republican leader, with more courage than he had, would strike the blow that would shatter this corrupt combination—not because HAYES was a fraud, but because he knew even at that time that he was a traitor. He himself stood up in the Senate and said that "if HAYES was elected PACKARD was elected;" and since HAYES had decided that PACKARD was not elected, the plain inference was that he had delivered judgment against his own title.

Mr. BLAINE must have a keen stomach for this fight in Ohio for FOSTER, JOHN SHERMAN, and the Fraudulent Administration! He has not forgot what pay they gave him for saving the State at the last moment in 1876.

With reluctance we record the fact that WILLIAM K. ROGERS, until recently *de facto* President of the United States, has deserted his post and followed the rest of the Fraudulent Administration to Ohio. There is now no *de facto* President of the United States. The entire burden of Executive business falls upon the shoulders of WILLIAM G. LE DUC, who, in the opinion of the best authorities, stands next to WILLIAM K. ROGERS in the line of fraudulent succession.

Young IRISH, the Brooklyn Post Office clerk, has discovered by this time that honesty is the best policy. Not satisfied to live upon his salary, he abstracted about $3,000 from letters. Then, seeing himself about to be arrested, he fled, leaving his young wife and child. Three thousand dollars is poor recompense for the blight IRISH has put upon his prospects and the honor of his family.

It was not to be supposed that the pulpit could pass the walking match without sermonizing; but the Rev. Mr. MELLEN of Brooklyn seems to have got the start of the other brethren. He had some difficulty in likening the pedestrian contest to the race for heaven, but found in the throwing of a brickbat at HAZAEL and the alleged poisoning of ROWELL a likeness to the obstructions which Satan interposes in the Christian's way. The fact that the pedestrians had to make eight laps only to the mile reminded him that the journey to the better world was longer. The temperance lesson was in the refusal of HAZAEL'S trainer to give him beer. From this Mr. MELLEN deduced that the Christian should obey the orders of the Heavenly King.

The sharp advance in certain stocks has had the good effect of driving three bucket shop keepers to the wall. If the advance or some other cause would now drive out the few that remain it would be a good thing. These places are little better than gambling shops, in which clerks and messenger boys may bet a dollar or five dollars on the rise or fall of a certain stock. If the stock goes against them one point their money is lost. It is a great temptation for office boys and clerks to put up money on the chance of doubling or quadrupling it; but the system is clearly gambling, and often ruinous.

It is gravely announced from Berlin that Kaiser WILHELM has completed at Metz a tour of military inspection begun at the former city on the anniversary of the battle of Sedan, and that, after this arduous labor, he will go to Baden Baden for a short period of repose. This probably means that the old man has been carried about from point to point, while professional officers did the inspecting, just as he was carried about in the Franco-German war to cull the glory, while professional officers did both the planning and fighting.

THE DEMOCRATIC OUTLOOK.

Gov. Robinson Expecting to be Re-elected by More than 20,000 Majority.

ALBANY, Sept. 29.—The Democratic bolt is the chief topic of discussion among politicians of both parties throughout the State. There is a diversity of opinion in regard to its probable effect on the election. Here in Albany the Kelly movement has gained a foothold, and Gov. Robinson's friends are somewhat discouraged. But in other counties they are as hopeful as ever. One of them said:

"There are only a few counties where the bolters can get up even the skeleton of an organization. They counted upon finding a good many sympathizers in Monroe. They were even hopeful that the Rochester *Union* would repudiate Robinson and come out for Kelly. But Mr. Purcell's paper hoisted the regular ticket, and as he was the acknowledged leader of the opposition his followers all fell into line. Meantime the Robinson men, in anticipation of a split, had done what they could to perfect an organization, and when no split occurred the party found itself stronger than usual in that county. It is the same in Orleans. In Niagara there will probably be a few hundred votes cast for Kelly, but the Democrats will make up the defections from other sources. In Erie County the anti-Robinson feeling grows weaker every day. The Republican newspapers of Buffalo have overdone the business of encouraging the Democratic bolt, and their efforts have had the effect to drive back into the ranks those who were inclined to revolt, but are not willing to follow the advice of their avowed opponents. In Oswego there is a pretty strong faction hostile to Robinson and favorable to the revival of the Canal Ring; but it is neither as strong nor as vicious as it was in 1876, and the Republicans of Oswego are really more disaffected than the Democrats, though less is said about it. The rejection of Churchill as a candidate at Saratoga and the curious course pursued by Mr. Sloan have alienated hundreds from the support of Cornell. In Chemung County, in spite of Jerry Maguire's fiery eloquence, Lucius Robinson will get a larger majority than he did three years ago, and his majority then was more than 800. Kelly will receive, in Elmira, a few of the votes that were given to the Greenbackers in 1878. In Onondaga the Canal Ring Democrats who are under the direct control of Denison and Belden will not waste any efforts on John Kelly, but will vote straight for A. B. Cornell. In Ontario, Seneca, Schuyler, and Yates there will be a slight diversion in favor of Kelly, but it will not amount to 500 votes all told. In Albany the diversion is serious, but it is due wholly to local causes, and does not grow out of the Tammany break. Elsewhere in the State the Democratic party is united, and it is stronger than it was in 1874. We carried the State then by 8,000 majority, outside of New York city. We shall carry it this year outside of the city by 12,000. In the city, allowing Mr. Kelly all the votes he claims, Robinson will have a plurality of from 15,000 to 18,000."

Such claims, not intended for boasts, are made by most of Gov. Robinson's friends. The Governor himself shares the opinion that he will be reelected by more than 20,000 majority over Cornell, and he does not hesitate to say so. Where he is not personally interested, his judgment on political events is unusually good, and those who know him best say that he never, even when he is a candidate, permits his enthusiasm to run away with him.

Mr. Kelly's supporters, of course, do not admit the possibility of Robinson's reelection. One of the calmest and most dispassionate of their number said lately:

"We did everything that human wisdom could suggest or human ingenuity devise to avert this calamity to the Democratic party. But all our efforts were of no avail."

"Do you think, then, that Kelly will be elected?"

The man looked at me for a moment, and inquired: "Do you take me for a fool? Mr. Kelly is not running to be elected, but to insure the overwhelming defeat of Lucius Robinson."

"Do you expect to elect your county ticket while repudiating the head of the regular State ticket?"

"Certainly we do."

"Is it a bargain that the Republicans shall run a straight county ticket?" I asked.

"It is an arrangement," was the evasive answer.

From one of Gov. Robinson's friends I heard what was to me a new theory in regard to Mr. Kelly's candidacy. He said:

"John Kelly's violent talk against the Governor is simply intended to disguise the alliance he made with Mr. A. B. Cornell as long ago as last December. The defeat of Schell was a great blow to his ambition. He resolved that the combination by which it was brought about should be destroyed, and that if there was to be any trading to be done with the Republicans hereafter he would do it himself. When the Tammany Senators voted for the acquittal of John F. Smyth, who is Cornell's man, the existence of an understanding between Cornell and Kelly was apparent. It was not a question of dollars and cents, as some newspapers seem to think, but of favors on both sides. Cornell was to be Conkling's nominee for Governor; Kelly was to bolt the Democratic ticket and run as a stump candidate; Cornell was to nominate a straight Republican county ticket, and on election day Kelly was to direct his men to vote for Cornell instead of himself, when by so doing they could get a vote for Tammany's local candidates. Every point thus far has been carried out according to the programme, but when they attempt to deliver their goods on the 4th of November they will find that somebody has been cheated."

"But, if this is so, how do you account for Kelly's anxiety to nominate Slocum at Syracuse?"

"Kelly didn't want to nominate Slocum. Before a single delegate to the Convention was chosen he announced that Tammany would bolt if Robinson were nominated. He knew perfectly well that the effect of his declaration was to make Robinson the inevitable candidate, for the party could not yield to such dictation without ruining its prospects. Kelly appreciated that fact, and his subsequent pretence of desiring a compromise was but a trick. I repeat that he is working out a plot now which he hatched last December."

"But will he succeed?"

"By no means. Robinson's reelection by a plurality of 20,000 votes is assured."

THE FINAL TRIBUNAL.

Important Political and Commercial Cases Before the U. S. Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—The Supreme Court is to sit on Oct. 13. The cases before it at its opening are of peculiar importance, so far as the United States are concerned. Among them is the petition for a mandamus against Judge Rives of the Western District of Virginia, who removed into the United States Court the cases of two colored men indicted for murder, upon the ground that they were prevented from having any colored men upon the jury; also a case of habeas corpus in behalf of two Judges of the State courts of Virginia who have been indicted in the United States Court for preventing colored men from sitting on the juries. In addition to these is a case from West Virginia, which State has passed a law excluding colored men from juries. There is also the case of a revenue officer from Tennessee who is indicted for murder in the courts of that State, the case having been removed to the United States Court for trial, on the ground that the deed was committed in the necessary execution of his duty as a revenue officer. The question of the constitutionality of the law authorizing such a removal is to be discussed, as well as the manner in which the trial is to proceed after it is transferred to the United States Court.

There are also two cases involving the constitutionality of the election laws, which are brought up by habeas corpus—one from the District of Maryland involving the legality of the punishment of the five judges of election in that State, and the other from the District of Ohio.

In connection with these, which may be termed political cases, there are three others to be heard later in the term involving the constitionality of the Civil Rights act, entitling negroes to equal accommodations at theatres, inns, &c.

There are also three cases of commercial importance involving the constitutionality of the United State Trade Mark laws—first, as they affect foreign nations with whom we have treaties; and second, as to their operation within the lines of a particular State. Upon these questions there have been conflicting decisions in the District Courts of Ohio and Wisconsin. It is understood that those affecting foreign commerce were advanced in the United States Court at the request of the French Minister, transmitted through the Secretary of State.

THE WALKING MATCH.

Sympathy for Weston—A Sitting Match Proposed—Shall the Belt Return?

Forty-three letters were received in this office yesterday from persons commenting on the walking match. We cull and epitomize them thus:

A WORD FOR WESTON.

I beg leave, as a lover of justice, to say a few words in favor of our ex-champion walker, Mr. Edward Payson Weston. Was it possible for a human being laboring under such disadvantages to again become a victor so soon after his last contest? From Jan. 22 to March 1 he kept up a continual tramp over rough roads and in all kinds of weather. The brave heart and plucky spirit soon after shows itself in a walk of 450 miles against runners. Then comes his famous walk of 550 in six days. Mr. C. Rowell was smart enough to withdraw himself from this race, and save his strength for the late contest, which he knew would bring him more money if a victor. Pit Rowell against Weston under these circumstances, and we will see whether the young Briton could claim victory so easily. Weston cannot be bought by blackleg and gamblers. He was fighting against over-taxed nature. H. A. T., Brooklyn.

SUBSTANTIAL SYMPATHY AT THE EXPENSE OF OTHERS.

Would it not show a spirit of liberality on the part of the winners in the late running match if they would make up a purse of a few dollars and present it to those of the runners who won nothing, but contributed to the success of the match. J. M. T., South street.

A SITTING MATCH.

As long-distance go-as-you-please walking matches are getting rather monotonous, I think some one ought to get up a sitting down (as you please) contest; such a one would be quite a contrast to the walking matches, and I am sure they would draw well, as it is apparent that all the fools are not dead yet. J. P. WESTOTT.

THE REWARD OF MERIT.

Please inform me if the $2,500 the second man will receive in the "Astley Belt" contest may be considered as a reward of merit, and also whether the man's performance is not victorious was not Merritorious.

AN AFFECTING INCIDENT.

As Mr. Weston was going to his carriage after the contest several boys followed. Some were hissing. One bright little fellow on the opposite side of the track sang out in a loud, shrill voice: "Never mind, Weston, my boy. Let them tramp over that 550. Don't let them bother you, Eddie. That 550 worries 'em." That boy gave voice to the thoughts of thousands. Weston is the champion yet, and will be until 550 is equaled or excelled. He entered this contest evidently worn out in body and mind, and no wonder. He has been doing marvellous things while the others were resting. Rowell is no match for Weston when the latter is at his best. It was evident to any one who witnessed the contest that no more could have been gotten out of honest little Rowell. Mr. Weston's are had nothing to do with his failure. He should be in his prime at 40. He may be broken down just now, but give him six months' entire rest, and at the end of that time an atmosphere not poisoned with tobacco smoke, and see.

To me these contests are exceedingly painful, as much to be condemned as the cruel bull fights of Spain, or the scenes enacted in the old Roman amphitheatre. Among the thousands of friends whom Mr. Weston has made and deserved, there are many who are ready to stand by him yet, many who cannot understand why he should be so strongly censured merely because he broke down. I echo the words of Weston's little champion, "Let them tramp over the 550 miles," or else gracefully accept a second place. SYMPATHY.

INFORMATION WANTED.

I would like to be informed whether the entrance fee or stake money goes to the man that made the most miles, or is it added to the gate money, and divided with that? Does every man that made 450 miles get back his $500, and a share in the gate money? By answering this you will decide a very hot argument that took place to-day. BARNS.

The Board of Management last evening voted themselves $500 each, which was the amount of the entrance fees. Under the stipulations the entrance fees go to the winner of the belt.

FINALE—THE TUG OF WAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—SIR: We, the undersigned, do hereby challenge the Baine club to a tug-of-war match, time and place to be mentioned hereafter.

JACK COLLINS.
JACK WILLIAMS.
PETER SWEET.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29, 1879.

The "Orpheon" Free Schools Dead—Card from Mr. Jerome Hopkins.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir*: Permit me, in answer to many inquiring letters, to announce the discontinuance of my "Orpheon" free schools, no church lecture rooms being found obtainable for the purpose, as heretofore.

Seventeen years' success of these schools has afforded free rudimentary instruction to 2,000 persons, but the church officials cannot "see how it does them any good," so long as outsiders are admitted.

There is now a field, free from competition, open to any musician willing to work for nothing and find not only himself, but about $3,000 per annum into the bargain. In order to please the church committees, such a maniac must repudiate Wilhem, Meinzer, and Hullah, and must teach music according to the thirty-nine articles, the Westminster Catechism, or Moody and Sankey.

The omission of the sin of old fogyism in the Decalogue was most extraordinary. "Thou shalt not commit old fogyism" would have made a capital eleventh commandment, and might have taught our ecclesiastical friends that the vocal talent was not particularly elected by its Creator "to be laid up in a napkin," as they now seem to believe that it was.

With best wishes for the "next," I am yours, very obediently, JEROME HOPKINS.

No. 46 EAST FOURTEENTH STREET, Sept. 27.

The Wrongs of a Veteran.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir*: I have been a reader of THE SUN for thirty years, and I read in to-day's SUN, "Crowded out of the Soldiers' Home by Hayes." I wish to remark that J. H. is not the only veteran who is suffering at the hands of this Administration. I am a veteran, and fought in the United States navy, where I was disabled for life. I was discharged at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, where first I was cheated out of part of my pay; then I fought the Government ten years for a pension. Now, being an old man, and not able to earn much, I wrote to Mr. Hayes's flunkies several times to look into my case, but received no reply. Now, if a man wants a home, he can take his chance—lie in the streets or go to prison. It is no use to talk, as it does no good. Let the thieves in Washington rob the people; we must stand it. C. F. ROBSON,
Late Second-class Fireman United States Navy.

NEW YORK, 170 Elm street, Sept. 29.

"Divide and Conquer."

From the California Advertiser.

The Republican party throughout the Union has always been fortunate in practising upon its enemy so as to divide and conquer. It was by the divisions of the Democracy that Mr. Lincoln was elected, and that the Republicans have ever since maintained their power at Washington. During the carpet-bag era down South the same tactics were pursued of setting class against class, and race against race, and it appears now that this policy will be carried out to the end of the chapter. In California the Republicans have triumphed, while yet in a minority, by simply dividing their opponents into several camps. In Maine, under Senator Blaine's shrewd management, they have overcome the Democrats and Greenbackers, in the face of the latter's victory last year. In New York they are actively engaged in setting Mr. Tilden and Tammany by the ears, while in several Western States they are raising side issues on currency, revenue, and railroad questions, so as to distract the enemy, while their own party is tolerably well held together by threads torn from the famous bloody shirt. It is a trifle singular that such crude methods continue to succeed year after year, when they are so transparent to the lookers-on.

RAILROAD NOTES.

The Paterson locomotive works are driving to their utmost capacity.

The New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad have contracted for thirty powerful locomotives.

Ferryboats began running into the new ferry slip of the Pennsylvania Railroad ferry, at Cortlandt street, yesterday.

The Taunton Locomotive Works have just delivered twelve locomotives to the Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad, and are building ten for the Union Pacific. Prices are far below ante-war rates.

New Haven manufacturers cannot get hands enough to do their work. One company was compelled to reject an order for 140 platform cars, to be fitted with oil tanks, for which $40,000 was offered.

MORE SCHOOL ROOM WANTED.

Children Turned Out of a Primary Because it is Overcrowded.

The following note was yesterday sent by Mrs. O'Reagan to THE SUN:

GRAMMAR SCHOOL 44, PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

MRS. O'REAGAN—In consequence of the overcrowded condition of the class to which Mary belongs, by order of the school officers I am obliged to dismiss her from school for the present. It is said that the health of the children will suffer, and that they must not be permitted to attend while the class is so large. In February, when promotions are made, there will be room, and she may be readmitted. Yours, &c., M. J. DOWLING, Principal.

Mrs. O'Reagan said that on the opening of the school, Sept. 1, she sent Mary with her older brother. They continued to go. Mary was 6 years of age on the 18th, and the boy 13 months older. On Tuesday last little Mary was sent home with the foregoing note. The father has fought and bled for the country, and feels that his children have a right to a place in its schools. "I thought that the principal might reconsider the matter, and therefore sent our little daughter again on Wednesday. But there is no room for her, while I see other tots passing here on their way to the school, no bigger than Mary and not so bright. I could send her to the Brothers' school, but this is better, because it is not half a block away. I am poor indeed, but I would deny myself food to get her all the books necessary."

Miss Dowling says that the capacity of her A, B, C girls' room is for forty-seven pupils. She admitted to it on the 1st of September ninety-nine; then thinned it out by transferring to higher classes, reducing it to over seventy. She thought she might reduce it gradually, as some drop out after awhile, but the officers decided that it was best to reduce it to the proper number at once. She produced the following letter:

MISS DOWLING: At a meeting of the school trustees of the Fifth Ward, held Sept. 17, the following action was taken:

Resolved, That it is necessary to reduce the register number of the classes that occupy the wing rooms, and that she also be instructed to advise the parents of children living convenient to Primary School No. 11 that they transfer such children to that school.

SAMUEL MORENHOUSE, Clerk.

Miss Dowling said that of the 90 A B C girls who were admitted she has sent away 15; she has since the opening of the school rejected 50 more A B C girls who applied; making in all 60 to 70 who are left out. The A B C class is still too large. There were yesterday 57, 10 more than the capacity of the room. The seating capacity is possibly greater, but the air capacity, as prescribed by law, is for 47 girls and 48 boys in the A B C rooms. The girls' room has only one outside window. The boys' room has three.

The Vestry street is the nearest public school, and is only primary. Many parents prefer Miss Dowling's, because the small children can attend there with the older children of the family.

THE ENGLISH MISSION.

Mr. Evarts may Take it and Gov. Fenton be Made Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—It has been suggested that William M. Evarts would not be averse to resigning his position in the Cabinet to accept the post of Minister to the Court of St. James's. The gentleman who will be selected to fill the vacancy caused by ex-Minister Welsh's resignation must be qualified to conduct negotiations for the modification of the Washington treaty concerning the fisheries, and to arrange, if possible, a conference on the subject of an international coin standard of value. Mr. Evarts could be depended upon to perform those duties in his own peculiar way. There is no doubt but that ex-Gov. Fenton of New York can have the English Mission if he demands it. Mr. Hayes, however, does not desire ex-Gov. Fenton to go abroad, and has requested him to remain in the East this winter. Mr. Fenton has therefore abandoned a projected trip to California, where he intended to pass the cold months. It is believed not improbable, if Mr. Evarts should accept the English Mission, that Gov. Fenton would be made Secretary of State.

Mr. W. M. Evarts Not a Prophet.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—The nomination of A. B. Cornell at the Saratoga Convention has destroyed all the confidence which the Fraudulent Administration had previously entertained in the political sagacity of William M. Evarts. At a conference held in the White House by the de facto President and certain members of the de facto Cabinet a few days before the Saratoga Convention met, Mr. Evarts predicted the absolute and complete overthrow of the Conkling dynasty and the defeat of his candidate, Mr. Cornell, for the Republican nomination for Governor. Mr. Evarts said that he understood the situation of affairs in every city, town, and village in the State. He knew the sentiments of leading Republicans in nearly every school district. Of the overthrow of Conkling's power he had not the slightest doubt. The assembled statesmen swallowed Mr. Evarts's words of wisdom with a relish. They believed him implicitly. The nomination of Cornell was a terrible rude shock to them. One member of the Cabinet harshly avers that Mr. Evarts's bad judgment was deceit.

Previous to the meeting of the Saratoga Convention ex-Gov. Fenton visited Washington. In company with two other gentlemen he called upon Mr. Hayes. At this meeting Gov. Fenton informed Mr. Hayes that Mr. Conkling would be victorious at Saratoga unless certain things were done by the Administration through its officeholders in New York to deprive the Senator of his political prestige. "My dear Governor," said Mr. Hayes, "that would be a direct violation of civil service rules. It cannot be done." Gov. Fenton retorted that civil service rules did not seem to be obeyed very strictly when members of the Cabinet were stumping Ohio and Maine for the Republican ticket. The de facto President laughed, but showed no disposition to adopt Gov. Fenton's suggestion.

Vanderbilt's Monopoly in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Sept. 29.—The Sub-Committee on Railway Investigation this morning called D. S. Bennett of Buffalo, a produce dealer. He testified that the effect of the law of 1854 is that it prevents all the railroads except the New York Central road from reaching the harbor and terminal facilities of Buffalo city. Maps were exhibited showing the strip of land that the New York Central Railroad had acquired by an amendment to the laws of 1854, and passed June 20, 1879. Chapter 541, section 4, was amended as follows: "Except that lying and situate between Exchange street and the Main and Hamburg Canal." This property the New York Central Railroad has purchased, or is about to purchase. It is about a quarter of a mile in length, and about 300 feet in width. The property that is exempt by the laws of 1854, as amended in 1854, extends from the harbor for about three miles through the central portion of the city, and is about a quarter of a mile wide. No railroad company can cross this strip except the New York Central. It will be very important to the commerce of Buffalo and the State to have free access to the harbor, which is now withheld from railroads passing through the city.

To St. Nicholas Avenue by Rapid Transit.

The Metropolitan Elevated Railroad, which has had its terminus at 125th street, ran its trains to 135th street on Saturday. On Sunday thousands visited that part of the city. Every train was crowded to its utmost. Many came merely for the ride and the fine view and did not leave the station, but the greater portion of the passengers either went on the Eighth avenue cars to McComb's Dam and High Bridge or else sauntered over to St. Nicholas avenue. There the scene was a gay and exciting one. The avenue was filled with fast trotters and handsome equipages. The rule was of course fast driving, and the many bursts of speed and brushes between the trotters