GEN. BUTLER FOR GOVERNOR.

NOMINATED BY THE DEMOCRATS OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Woman Suffrage Opposed—Declarations Against Civil Service Abuses and Profligate Expenditures of the Public Means.

BOSTON, Sept. 19.—The Democratic State Convention assembled in Music Hall at noon, and was called to order by Josiah H. French, Chairman of the State Central Committee, who said the Democratic party, he thought, had lived too much in the past. It should take an advanced position on the issues of the day. We should place the party on a platform of reform. "I mean, said he, "reform in the tariff, so that American ships shall again be seen upon the oceans; so that markets may be opened up for the production of our labor. Let us demand an elevated reform in the civil service of our country, so that faithful service in office shall be the best recommendation for the office-holder. All these reforms the Republican party has, in twenty years of rule, miserably failed to carry out."

In outlining the action of the Convention, he said it would nominate a man of tremendous resources, with courage to carry out reform. The usual committees were appointed, and the Hon. Josiah G. Abbott, who was afterward elected chairman, was then presented to the Convention. He said: "We meet here for the purpose of doing work, and then returning to our homes and making the work successful. We meet here to do certain things, and on Nov. 2 we will see the man chosen here elected by the people." He then spoke of what he thought was the duty incumbent upon the Convention. First and foremost, Democrats must demand reform in taxation, so that the people can be relieved from heavy burdens in time of peace. Four hundred millions have been collected from the people in one year, which means extravagance of the worst kind in official circles. The River and Harbor bill was referred to as an instance of this. The last Congress appropriated $8,000,000 more than the previous Congress. Half of this sum has been raised by duties on imports. The Democratic party has always been in favor of a tariff for revenue and no other purpose. A tax for any other purpose than revenue is taking money wrongfully from the pockets of the people. Let it not be supposed, when we declare for a tariff for revenue, that we are in favor of free trade. Free trade is not in question at this time, and will not be for years. There is one other matter of almost equal importance to the people. The number of officeholders has been increased until there is an army of 100,000 men. We should declare that this matter of appointment should be taken out of politics. Let us declare in favor of this, and stand by it, so that all can know we say what we mean. Political service is a sacred trust and demanding reform. It is called voluntary, but you might as well call delivering up your pocketbook to a highwayman, at his request, voluntary. If we declare these assessments a penal offence, we have done much toward doing away with them.

At the conclusion of the address the Committee on Credentials reported 927 towns and cities, represented by 1,495 delegates.

The Committee on Resolutions then reported. The reading of the second resolution, containing a clause in favor of woman suffrage, was called for by Mr. Moriarty of Worcester. A delegate who was not in favor of dragging "such a thing into this platform, moved to strike out the words "or sex."

The Hon. Albert Palmer, for the Committee on Resolutions, reported the platform:

The Democrats of Massachusetts, in Convention assembled, believing that the time has fully come when the people of the United States Government should boldly undertake, invite the cooperation of all liberal and progressive citizens in the good work of initiating a new national departure, alike in the state and in the nation, that shall at last realize the hopes that have too long been postponed, and we offer to them a platform worthy of their acceptance and support. The principles upon which we base our hopes are:

First—The supremacy of the nation within constitutional limits, and the integrity of the State. An indissoluble union of indestructible states. The Constitution is a sacred compact, which, when construed and administered from the broad and safeguard alike and equally of the just authority of the Federal government and of the just rights of the States, is the bond of union for the several States of the Union, by which we form a sovereign nation of inviolate and irrevocable States.

Second—Equal rights, equal powers, equal burdens, equal privileges and equal protection by law under the Government for every citizen of the republic, without limitation of race or sex or property qualification, whether it be by a tax on property or a poll tax on persons.

Third—Impartial freedom of the ballot North as well as South, East as well as West, and the abolition of all laws which, under color of state forms, take away from the citizen of Mississippi, aimed at the unequal limitation of the right of suffrage and the partial withholding of the ballot, the most sacred and dear right of a freeman.

Fourth—The honest and economical expenditure of the public money in the State and nation, and in such ways and for such purposes only as are manifestly essential to the public welfare, demanded by public necessity, and clearly sanctioned by constitutional authority.

Fifth—A thorough reform of the civil service. The use of the Federal patronage to reward political friends or party favorites and punish personal or political enemies in payment for the rendering of partisan or personal services or in punishment for failure or refusal to render such services is one of the chief corrupting influences of the period. It robs the people of the efficient and honest service which is their due, because they pay for it, corrupts the ballot and subverts manliness alike in all their spheres of action, from the ward room to the senate chamber of the Senate and the council room of the Cabinet. It is a standing menace to the personal independence of every subordinate in Federal service, for, if he is speedily stopped will undermine our institutions and sap the very foundations of popular government.

Sixth—Fidelity, not favor, should be the passport to public service. There should be no removals of Government employees before the expiration of their terms of service, except for cause, and no assessments on the salaries paid by the people for the whole people should be levied for the perpetuation of the party in power. We favor the principles of the Pendleton bill in regard to appointments in the civil service and the bill in relation to the assessment of Federal officeholders.

Seventh—A thorough and immediate reform of the tariff. The Constitution of the United States sanctions taxation, whether by excise, impost, or customs, to the full of the necessary expenditures of the Government, whether in war or peace, to which all its revenues must be limited. The national expenditures are now so great that all proper protection can be given to American labor within those limits. Therefore, we call upon Congress to reform the present war taxes, that hundreds of millions may not be, as now, needlessly extracted from the earnings of our people to lie in the Treasury as a temptation to wicked and reckless appropriations for extravagant public buildings and useless and wasteful river and harbor bills, that no taxes shall be levied upon the necessaries of life or upon raw material which is not found or produced in our country, and that the tariff shall be so judiciously adjusted that American commerce shall be fostered, and, above all, American labor elevated and amply rewarded. We affirm that all of these results can be fully realized under a tariff limited in amount to a sum necessary and adequate for revenue.

Eighth—The reduction of extravagant State expenditure, with the direct taxation of the property to pay for them, which, under the confusion rule of the one party in power for more than seventeen years since the war, has steadily increased year by year, until in the year 1880 the vast sum of $2,348,884.25 is exacted from the people of this State, or more than $4 to each man, woman and child in the Commonwealth.

Ninth—Such a judiciary laws as will guard the sacred rights of personal liberty, no doubt, nor any unequal taxation, no partial enforcement of the laws, no class legislation—these are axioms of the Dem. party, dominant wherever it has been in power, but, alas, in Massachusetts, powerful corporations and concentrated wealth seeking to subsidize every function of the State, to bend to their own ends even the Democratic party, have made it necessary for us to declare their principles anew, in behalf of labor and all of its interests, in behalf of the laboring masses and all their rights, to the end that the government may be and may continue to be a government of, by and for the people, as the fathers of the republic designed and intended.

The amendment to strike out the words "or sex" in the second clause was opposed by Thomas Riley, who said the time had passed when women should be smeared out of politics. Illinois was a Republican State always, but he was proved herself the peer of man. It must be remembered that the women in this State are not in the ministry. Let us extend a welcoming hand to woman when she asks for the ballot, and we will find she will elevate suffrage, purify politics, and do much toward destroying the Republican party.

The mover of the amendment advocated his resolution, and said that what he proposed was to keep woman clear of politics. Another gentleman opposed the amendment, because it was revolutionary. He continued amid confusion, it being impossible to hear his voice.

The amendment was finally adopted by a close vote. The Hon. John K. Tarbox then moved that B. F. Butler be nominated for Governor by the Convention. The motion was carried by a unanimous vote. The ticket was then completed by the nomination of the following candidates amid great applause:

Lieutenant-Governor—Samuel W. Bowerman of Pittsfield.

Secretary of State—D. N. Skillings of Winchester.

Treasurer and Receiver-Gen. William A. Hodges of Quincy.

Auditor—John P. Sweeney of Lawrence.

Attorney-General—George F. Very of Worcester.

The following resolution was submitted and sent without debate to the Committee on Resolutions:

Resolved, That this Convention sincerely censures the unjust and vacillating course of the Federal Executive towards our citizens residing in Ireland, and that we demand a prompt and American like course of action between the British Government, and the release and immediate return of such imprisoned citizens as it holds.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Gunton of Fall River pledging the Democratic party to support all legislation tending to reduce the hours of labor and ameliorating the condition of the laboring man. The following is the text of the resolution:

Resolved, That the safety of democratic institutions depends upon the material prosperity of the laboring classes; that the Democratic party pledges itself to support reasonable legislation tending to lessen the hours of labor, to increase and protect the wages of the laboring man, and that the disclosures made by the last report of the labor bureau on the condition of the factory operatives of Fall River shows that legislation for the improvement of the condition of the laboring classes is of the most pressing importance and demands immediate attention of the best statesmanship of the party.

Speeches in support of the resolution were made by several delegates, and, on motion of Mr. Tarbox, it was amended and adopted. Major McCafferty of Worcester moved a vote of thanks to the President of the Convention, and the Convention adjourned.

Kurakoff instantly relieves and actually cures coughs, colds, asthma, consumption, &c.—Adv.

A RIVER AND HARBOR JOB.

$5,000 Spent to Dredge a Rhode Island Stream so as to Float a Yacht.

PROVIDENCE, Sept. 19.—What has the semblance of being a peculiar piece of jobbery on account of the River and Harbor appropriation of last year was unmasked in this city to-night. The Senatorial representatives of Rhode Island succeeded in getting passed on March 3, 1881, an appropriation of $5,000 for the improvement of Potowomut River, which was represented as needing the attention of the Government. At the time the appropriation was made speculation was rife as to what was the necessity of the work. Potowomut River is three miles southeast of East Greenwich. It is only three miles long, and has a very tortuous bed. It is only fifty feet wide in some places, and at its mouth was a bar which impeded the passage of even small craft at low tide, the mean low water being two and six-tenths feet. There was then, according to the official report, no manufacturing establishment on the stream, yet it was represented as running through a fertile agricultural country. The only wharf on the stream was that on the grounds of the property used by the Goddard and Ives families as summer residences. Mr. Goddard owns a very fine yacht which draws five feet of water. On account of the uncertainty of getting to the wharf at low water, the craft is kept anchored in the bay below the bar at the river's mouth. On July 9, 1881, S. A. Hammond of this city began the dredging under contract for twenty-three cents per cubic yard, and when he had completed the job there was a fine channel over the bar, which was five feet deep at low tide, so that there was a perfect approach to the Goddard wharf. No one else seems to have had any benefit from the job.

A gentleman living near the Potowomut, when asked his opinion of the job, said, as he stood looking at the stream: "That is Mr. Goddard's yacht. If you will watch her as she comes out you can see the course of the channel, for she has to follow it very closely. You can stay here for months and that will be all the navigation you'll see."

"Is there no possibility of there being more navigation here by and by?"

"No, for there will be no demand for it. The only mill in this neighborhood is the grist mill up at the falls, and between here and that point there is no enterprise of any kind, and will not be for years to come. Besides, it would be impossible to navigate anything larger than a sailboat above this dock."

"But what do the people in this neighborhood say about the dredging?"

"They never cared for it, and were surprised that the Government was so foolish, as they termed it, as to dig at the mouth of this river. As far as any benefit to the people is concerned, the money expended might just as well have been thrown into the river. Except a wagon load of fertilizers, mostly ashes, which are deposited on the land of the Goddard estate, as I told you before, there has been no commercial activity here, and probably there will be none for a century to come. The Government money that has been thrown away here would have done some good if expended at Apponang Cove, some four or five miles above. In the course of a years great many hundred tons of coal are brought in there, but the vessels can't get up to the town and have to anchor outside, whence their cargoes are brought up in lighters. The money expended here would have been sufficient to dredge enough dredging there so that large vessels could get inside. That would have benefited the town and the people, but this (with a contemptuous glance), this here benefits nobody but the Goddards, and is one of the worst kinds of a swindle. I believe that I ever saw for the Goddards, if they wanted to get their yacht into the stream at low water, are certainly able to pay for that kind of work out of their own pockets."

DISPENSING WITH PONY TRUCKS.

About the Safety of the Present Style of Elevated Railroad Motors.

The small trucks which carry the forward end of a locomotive are called pony trucks. On the Sixth and Second avenue elevated roads most of the engines have these trucks. None of the engines on the Third avenue line have them, and as fast as the engines of the other lines go to the repair shops the trucks are removed. An engineer who is familiar with the running of locomotives says that the removal of these pony trucks throws a fall half of the weight of the motor on the forward driving wheels, and that if the forward axle of a moving locomotive should break under the strain, the violence of the motor's fall would be disastrous. In rounding curves, he says, the smaller truck wheels take better hold than the larger wheels, and are less likely to leave the track. As to the chance of an axle breaking, it has happened once or twice a dozen times already, once on each road, but in each case it was a rear axle, and no harm resulted.

Superintendent Hain, on the other hand, said to a reporter that the trucks had been dispensed with on most of the engines for two years with no bad results. Mr. D. D. Graham, chief engineer of the repair shop, said the pony trucks were removed because the motor was safer without them. As they carried only twelve hundred pounds of the motor's weight there was a danger that they would jump curves, and if they did the other wheels would be sure to follow them. Without the trucks the driving wheels carried such a weight that it was almost impossible for them to leave the track. It was true that in case of the breaking of a forward axle the motor would drop lower if there was no truck to support it, but that was a very remote possibility. If the axles did break the journal would support the motor on the rails.

THURLOW WEED'S GUEST.

A Feathered Visitor that Came to See Him Two Years Ago and Decided to Stay.

Two summers ago, when the windows of Mr. Thurlow Weed's house in Twelfth street were thrown open to let in the evening breeze, a pigeon of bright plumage flew into the room. It remained for hours, and showed no disposition to depart, though it was free to escape. Mr. Weed fed it, supposing that it would fly away when its hunger was appeased. But it had come to stay, and established itself at once as a household pet, and especially as Mr. Weed's devoted personal friend. It flutters and coos about his reception room still and comes to him at his call, eager to be petted. Mr. Weed takes it out frequently to the garden at the back of his house, and though other pigeons fly down to it and help eat its food, it will never join them in their flight after the meal is finished. When Mr. Weed goes out walking it often perches on his hand and remains with him for a mile or more, when it will return home, then flying back. One day it flew up among the honeysuckles, at some distance from home, and Mr. Weed said to himself, "Well the bird has gone at last." When he got home he found it perched above the doorway, waiting to be let in. It fluttered down on his shoulder as he put the key in the door, and flew into the hallway as soon as the door opened. Mr. Weed has given it no name as yet.

"I would have named it long ago," said he with a smile, in response to THE SUN reporter's inquiry, "but I knew it was going to stay so long. It cannot be driven away now."

Northern Pacific Paying Under Protest.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—The Secretary of the Interior has received a communication from Gen. Gray, general counsel for the Northern Pacific Railroad company, informing him that that company on the 18th inst. paid to the Treasurer of the United States the sum of $26,192.28, being the cost of surveying, selecting and conveying 743,906 acres of land in Minnesota for which patents were issued to the company in 1873. This payment is made in accordance with a decision of the Interior Department adopted June 5, but is made under protest, and without waiving any of the rights which the company may have in the premises.

A Decision by Judge Shipman Made a Law.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—The Treasury Department has issued a circular directed to customs officers promulgating the new rates of duty on cotton goods and goods manufactured in part of cotton. The list has been revised in accordance with the decision of Judge Shipman in the recent case of Rotter field vs. Collector Merritt. The Board of General Appraisers in their report say there is reason to feel that the Customs officers of the Government will be facilitated in their classification of cotton goods by the distinct statements of Judge Shipman which are now practically the law.

Cars Wrecked and then Burned.

LANCASTER, Sept. 19.—An east-bound freight train on the Pennsylvania Railroad ran into a train bound in the same direction, near Collins's Station, early this morning. Ten cars were wrecked, including four oil cars, which caught fire and destroyed the whole mass. The Columbia Fire Department were telegraphed for. The engineer and fireman of the rear train barely escaped with their lives.

Building her Own Funeral Pyre.

WOODSTOCK Ont., Sept. 19.—Miss Sarah Elstone, daughter of respectable parents here, has deliberately committed suicide by building a fire and standing over it until the flesh burned from head to foot. She was originally inclined, and her last words were, "I am going to Jesus." She left a note saying she was tired of this world, and had made up her mind to sacrifice herself.

A Liveryman Buys Three Elephants.

DETROIT, Sept. 19.—The Sheriff's sale of W. C. Coup's circus property, which was begun here last Saturday, was finished to-day. The total amount realized was $53,000. The 42 horses and 3 elephants were purchased in one lot for-day for $18,750 by George Case, a livery man of Detroit.

Mary, Aged 9, Killed by Ella, Aged 13.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 19.—Mary Morris, aged 9 years, died this afternoon at her home from the effects of injuries received by being kicked in the stomach by Ella Warfield, aged 13 years, last Wednesday night, during a quarrel between the children. Ella has been placed under arrest.

Pneumonia must have immediate relief, such as Kurakoff will give, to forestall a prompt cure.—Adv.

Fall underwear, in all weights and qualities, at lowest cash prices. Keep Manufacturing Co., stores 687 and 1,194 Broadway, 119 Fulton st., and 277 6th av.—Adv.

For whooping cough, get prompt relief and a rapid cure by a faithful use of Kurakoff.—Adv.

EXCITEMENT AT THE RACES.

BACKERS OF THE DUCHESS OF NORFOLK BECOME INDIGNANT.

The Donohue Brothers in Collision—Plunger Walton Loses Thereby—Fast Time and Excellent Races—Progress of the Betting Fever.

There was a fine attendance for Tuesday at the Coney Island Jockey Club's races, and excitement ran high at times. The betting fever increases in intensity as the season approaches the end. Col. J. H. Haverly paid his first visit to Sheepshead Bay. He desired to see the California colt Gano race. He had witnessed the colt's performances on the Pacific coast, and felt confidence in him. He also believed in the colt's owner, Lucky Baldwin. The result was that Col. Haverly made a safe and paying investment.

The sensation of the day came when Jockey W. Donohue, who was riding the Duchess of Norfolk, fouled Herbert, ridden by his brother Michael. The Duchess came in first, but the judges gave the race to Herbert. This upset the Plunger and many other heavy backers of the Duchess.

In a race of two miles Eole was a great favorite. The horse carried the top weight, and Barbee cut out the pace with him, almost from the start, losing the race.

The opening scramble of three-quarters of a mile for a handicap sweepstakes of $20 each, with $600 added, $150 to second, was participated in by an elegant field of youngsters comprising G. L. Lorillard's Magnate, by Glenelg, 98 pounds; E. J. Baldwin's Gano, by Grinstead, 94; F. Carter's Felicia, by Ill Used, 92; P. H. Ryan's Adalgisa, by Count D'Orsay, 91; J. T. Williams's Pearl Thorne, by Pat Malloy, 87; Preakness Stable's Vintage, by Virgil, 80; J. R. Keene's Palmetto, by Virgil, 80; J. Carter & Co.'s Bridesmaid, by Bonnie Scotland, 80; J. Kay's Caramel, by Monarchist, 80; G. T. Johnson's Lizzie Mac, 80.

Betting—Gano, $50; Magnate and Felicia, $35 each; Vintage, $30; field, $50.

Gano burst away in the lead and Adalgisa brought up the rear of a struggling start. Palmetto and Vintage made a spurt, heading the string in a neck-and-neck race along the backstretch. M. Donohue sent the California colt Gano in the lead on the upper turn, and from there the favorite had the race in his grasp. Lizzie Mac broke out from the bunch that was following Gano in the last hundred yards and endeavored to head him; but Gano had too much of a lead. He won the race, with Lizzie Mac in his flanks, and Felicia, third, four lengths away. Time, 1:16¾. Mutuals paid $17.70.

BREEZE AHEAD.

A dash of one mile for a purse of $500, for all ages, selling allowances, brought to the post G. Heffner's Little Phil, 4, by Enquirer, 110 pounds; P. H. Duffy's Baby, 6, by Stradivarius, 103; W. Mulkey's Topsy, 4, by Ill Used, 92; Davis & Hall's Jake White, 5, by Alarm, 95; D. D. Davis's Hickory Jim, aged, by Dasher, 93; F. Robinson's Little Fred, 3, by Reform, 85; P. Lorillard's Breeze, 2, by Alarm, 64. Betting—Little Phil, $100; Breeze, $75; Hickory Jim, $55; Little Fred and Jake White, $45 each; field, $50.

Topsy, Baby, and Breeze headed the bunch while the flag dipped. Making the turn with the speed of a whirlwind, accompanied by a rolling cloud of dust, Breeze shot out in front, opening a gap of two lengths before reaching the quarter. Little Phil, 126 pounds, looked like a red bouquet on the saddle as he carried Pierre Lorillard's colors well in the lead along the backstretch. The pace made Baby dizzy. She fell and floundered in the dust, throwing Rigby, her jockey, over head; neither horse nor rider were injured. Breeze kept on increasing the lead until the finish, when she won by twelve lengths, in the fast time of 1:42. Little Fred came second, Hickory Jim, Little Phil, Topsy, and Jake White following in order. Mutuals, $20.80. Breeze was bid in by her owner at $2,550, which is $1,250 above her gathered price.

A SET BACK.

The handicap sweepstakes for three-year-olds, at $30 each, with $600 added, $150 to second, one mile and a half, was struggled for by P. Lorillard's Herbert, 3, by Glenelg, 105 pounds; A. Burnham's Frankey B., 3, by Monarchist, 105; D. Cohnizer's Laura Glass, 3, by Buckden, 98; T. Winters's Duchess of Norfolk, by Leamington, 98; Dwyer Bros.'s Bruno, 3, by Billet, 90; G. L. Lorillard's Volusia, 3, by Pat Malloy, 90. Betting—Duchess of Norfolk, $375; Herbert $175; Frankey B., $75; Blenheim, $65; field, $75.

Billy Donohue rode away in the lead on the Duchess of Norfolk, Frankey B. and Volusia crowding. They ran in this shape for one-half a mile, when Blenheim came to the front, showing his head in the van on the last turn in the last mile. Duchess of Norfolk regained the lead before reaching the quarter pole, Blenheim making a stubborn race with the Duchess as they swept by the grand stand, when Herbert passed Blenheim began to retire. Swirling into the straight all were getting the whip except Herbert. The Duchess swerved across the track as the horses began straightening for the run home, interfering with Herbert's stride. Herbert appeared the winner until within a few rods of the finish, when the Duchess swerved again to the disadvantage of Herbert. The Duchess passed the post three-quarters of a length ahead of Herbert, and her number appeared as winner. Mike Donohue, brother of Billy, was riding Herbert. Much enforcement complaint against his brother, and the judges gave the race to Herbert, Frankey B. second, and Blenheim third. Time, 2:39¼. Mutuals paid $15.70. Confusion followed this decision. Many who had thrown away their Herbert tickets began looking for them, while hundreds of stable boys and hangers-on assisted them in the search. The air around the betting quarters turned blue with profanity.

THE TWO-MILE RACE.

The event of the day was a race of two miles for a handicap sweepstakes of $50 each, with $1,000 added, $200 to second, the third to save his stake. The flyers in this contest were: P. Gebhard's Eole, 4, by Eolus, 123 lbs.; H. Pecunary's Fair Count, 6, by Leamington, 104; A. Burnham's Carley B., 3, by Virgil, 96; Davis & Hall's Ella Warfield, 5, by War Dance, 94; G. B. Bryson's Bushwhacker, aged, by Bonnie Scotland, 87.

Betting—Eole, $800; Fair Count, $455; Ella Warfield, $100; Carley B., $90; Bushwhacker, $65.

A great race came with the send off, Carley B. heading the cluster and Bushwhacker tailing it. At a quarter of a mile Eole had his head in the clear, Fair Count at his neck, and Bushwhacker third, two lengths away. Eole was held in this position for half a mile, then flying back to the three-quarter pole. The lot started on the second mile in a snug cluster, Carley B., Eole, Ella Warfield, and Fair Count nearly in line across the track as named. In another quarter of a mile Eole had taken the lead again, while Carley B. was at his saddle. Turning B. began to trail on the backstretch, Ella Warfield taking second place and lapping the leader in the turn. Before the three-quarter pole was reached Billy Donohue sent Fair Count for the race. As he approached the heavier weighted Eole, the whip was laid on the favorite's ribs, and at the end, Fair Count took a strong lead in the straight, winning the race by six lengths. Old Bushwhacker had also passed Eole, the latter taking third place. The race was run in the excellent time of 3:32¼. Mutuals paid $18.30.

MARCHIONESS TAKES A RUN.

A great field of horses raced one mile and a quarter for a purse of $500 selling allowances. The starters were: G. Lewis's Vetim, 106 pounds; Davis & Hall's Bruno, 104; J. McCullough's Geo. McCullough, 104; P. H. Duffy's Baby, 103; J. T. Williams's Bancroft, 101; E. Corrigan's J. W. Norton, 98; W. Miller's Mamie Fields, 97; W. Fagan's Warrington, 96; Williams & Co.'s La Gloria, 93; Preakness Stable's Bonvenver, 92; D. Cohnizer's Valparaiso, 91; Rockaway Stable's Ninus, 88; H. Welch's Marchioness, 85. Betting—Bancroft, $125; Bruno, $100; Vietim and Marchioness, $55 each; J. W. Norton, $45; Geo. McCullough, $35; field, $100.

While little Higgs was exercising Marchioness before the race she took the bit in her mouth, carrying her feather weight of 85 pounds nearly three miles and a quarter before she pulled up.

A time race followed a tedious start. O'Leary headed the flying bunch with Valparaiso. As they swept past the stand at a furlong Valparaiso led with McCullough and J. W. Norton lapped behind them, with Vetim on the outer turn, McCullough dropping back as the gap opened to three lengths. Valparaiso gained a strong lead along the backstretch, but his pursuers closed on on the last turn. At the three-quarter pole M. Donohue ranged alongside with Bruno, and in the race in the straight Bruno passed Valparaiso, Bruno retaining the race half a length in front of Bancroft, Raccancer at Bancroft's neck. Time 1:57¾. Mutuals, $17.60.

THE STEEPLECHASE.

The usual steeplechase over the inside course, $400 to first, $100 to second, and $50 to third, selling allowances, finished the programme. Eight fell compriised the start, 124 pounds; Frank Short, 121; Bernadine, 118; Lilly Morson, 118; Belle of North, 99. Betting—Bernadine, $200; Belle of the North, $85; Frank Short, $60; field, $55.

A very pretty chase followed a flying start. Ford sailing in the lead with Bernadine over the first miles. From this to the finish the favorite held the post of honor. When she leaped the water on the second round, Belle of the North was close at her heels. While striving for the lead on the back field Belle of the North stumbled and threw her rider, Verplanck, dragging him a short distance. He was badly shaken up and seriously injured. Bernadine won the race five lengths in front of Lilly Morson, Frank Short third, and Joe Hunt fourth. Time, 4:54½. Mutuals paid $11.70.

Kurakoff, the lung healer. Free samples to actual sufferers. C. A. Lewis & Co., 42 Vesey st., New York.—Adv.

Dr. Wing's Corn Remedy.

Beware of cheap imitations, said to be as good as Wing's Remedy. It is no equal. Price 50c.—Adv.

Kurakoff contains neither "opiates," "narcotics," nor poison of any kind. Has cured 8,000 cases.—Adv.

SHIPHERD SUED FOR $200.

The Unique Claim on the Strength of which He Resists Payment.

Jacob R. Shipherd was yesterday defendant in Marine Court, Part II., before Judge Hyatt, in a suit in which one of his creditors sought to compel him to pay $200. The suit grew out of the indebtedness of a bank which Shipherd controlled in Chicago, and which collapsed in 1874. One of the creditors of the bank was Thomas Kelher, now of this city, who, in common with others, received in acknowledgment of his claim a paper, of which the following is a copy:

SETTLEMENT CERTIFICATE.

No. 17. $80.

CHICAGO, July 7, 1874.

The undersigned will pay to the order of Thomas Kelher, upon surrender of this certificate, properly endorsed, on demand, eighty dollars, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum. Value received.

JACOB R. SHIPHERD.

At the side of the certificate was this:

This certificate may be converted, as cash, into real estate, at or before maturity, at holder's option.

Mr. Kelher did not get a chance to demand his money in Chicago, because Shipherd left town. When Mr. Kelher found that Shipherd had located in New York, he employed Lawyers Peckham & Tyler to try to collect his bill. Shipherd declined to pay, and his defence is that he "loaned to the plaintiff, at his request, the sum of which he demands payment" in a note delivered to the plaintiff at the said time, and which note is set forth in the said complaint, and he demands judgment for said sum with interest from July 7, 1874, and which shall be a full offset to any recovery by the plaintiff."

Mr. Peckham characterizes Shipherd's position as that of a debtor pleading his own notes as a claim against his creditors.

The case occupied the court all day yesterday. Shipherd was on the witness stand during the greater part of the day. Here are some of the questions and answers:

Q—Did your clerk, Foster Shiress, perjure himself when he swore that you had yourself when the rush of unfortunate depositors threatened you? A.—He did. He lied out of whole cloth. He told an outrageous lie.

Q—Did Mr. Brown, your Chicago lawyer, perjure himself when he swore that you told A.—He did; he lied.

Q—Did the plaintiff perjure himself when he swore that these certificates were all you gave him for his deposit in your bank? A.—Yes; it is a lie.

Some of Shipherd's answers were very long and discursive, and Judge Hyatt ordered him to desist from delivering lectures, and to answer the questions put to him. In the course of his testimony Shipherd swore that he had paid all of his Chicago creditors.

In his remarks to the jury Mr. Peckham spoke of Mr. Shipherd as "a parson, yet an impostor and swindler; a banker, yet now undergoing supplementary proceedings; and a lawyer, yet an ignoramus."

The case is to be continued to-day.

A MYSTERY OF THE SEA.

The Imperfect Story Told by the Condition of the Wrecked Brig Brazilian.

Capt. Jones of the bark Shatemuc, which arrived from London yesterday, reports: "On Sept. 3 in latitude 42° 15' north, longitude 80° 40' west, at 1 P. M., we sighted the wreck of the brig Brazilian, of Grinstad, Norway, from Short Harbor, N. S., for a French port, with a cargo of deal lumber. We picked up a board from the deck on which was painted, 'Lost all our provisions,' and on the other side, 'Our boats can't be used.' We also picked up some papers belonging to the crew, and discovered that the Captain's name was P. P. Berg. There was five feet of water in the hold. The seams were all open, the deck bulging up, and the seas were breaking fore and aft through the vessel. There was every evidence that she had been in this condition for hours. Going into the cabin we found pieces of mattress, pillows and other articles floating about in every direction. The chronometer was found in a corner under the cargo. It had stopped 27 hours, the balance wheel broke. The vessel being in the track of other vessels, we sprinkled paraffine in the forecastle and set her on fire. One of the boats was washed away from the top of the house on the port side, and the other from on the starboard side. I think she must have encountered a hurricane."

The bark Leone, which arrived yesterday from Huelva, Spain, sighted the derelict on the 6th inst. in lat. 41° 30', long. 51° 31', and at about dark passed close to her, but could not determine what she was. Capt. Esposito thinks that she may have been an iron steamer, judging from the rigging. The crew had probably been taken off, although the weather had been thick for 48 hours.

Base Ball Yesterday.

The second attempt of the players of the Alaska, Keystone, Olympic, Delaware, and Chelsea cooperative clubs to defeat the Metropolitan nine, which was made yesterday at the Polo grounds, resulted in a worse failure than the first. The combination yesterday numbered only fifteen players, but eight of these were Alaska, with Shannon pitching and Beecher catching. With fifteen in the field the Metropolitans earned five of their six runs. The score is appended:

Alaska	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
Metropolitan	1	1	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	—6

The League games yesterday resulted as follows: Providence vs. Detroit, at Detroit, 6 to 2; Chicago vs. Worcester, at Chicago, 13 to 5; Boston vs. Buffalo, at Buffalo, 8 to 6; Troy vs. Cleveland, at Cleveland, ten innings, 5 to 5.

The League Association will hold a special meeting at Philadelphia on the 27th instant, when the abolition of the five men rule, which is now a dead letter, Williamson will manage and captain the Allegheny team in 1883 at a handsome salary, and Bancroft will be the manager of the new Baltimore team for 1883.

Trotting at Beacon Park.

BOSTON, Sept. 19.—In Beacon Park to-day the first race for the 2:38 class had five starters. Ezra L., the favorite, won the first heat in front of Amelia C. In the next heat he won by a head over May Thorne. In the third heat May Thorne won, because Ezra L. made a bad break. The fourth heat was a repetition of the first were won by May Thorne. The fastest time, 2:26, was made by Ezra L. in the second heat.

The second event, for the 2:20 class, had five starters. The first heat was won by Ada in 2:21¾. The second and the third by J. P. Morris in 2:23 and 2:25. In the fourth heat Parana was drawn on account of lameness, leaving the race to be trotted for the fifth heat in 2:24¾. The race was then postponed until to-morrow. Kentucky Wilkes and Forest Patchen were each ruled out for not winning one heat in five.

The Americans Win at Cricket.

The international cricket match at Philadelphia, which was begun on Monday, was concluded yesterday. The American team won easily, by a score of 215 to 214, with eight wickets still to fall. The Canadians in their second innings scored 100, just two runs less than their first innings' score. Morphy leading the score with 39, and Law taking the majority of the wickets. The Americans then went in, needing 88 runs to win. This number they scored with the loss of two wickets only, Charley Newhall contributing 36, and E. W. Clark 39.

Railroad Smash Up in Massachusetts.

GREENFIELD, Sept. 19.—On the Troy and Greenfield Railroad near Zoar Station, this afternoon, a freight train on the New Haven and Northampton Railroad ran into a Fitchburg freight train. As far as can be learned, the conductor of the New Haven train had orders to stop at Charlemont, and disregarding a signal for Zoar, meeting the eastern-bound freight, and crashing into it with terrible force. Conductor Phillips and Brakeman Curtis of the Fitchburg train were killed, also Fireman Egan of the New Haven train. Both locomotives were badly smashed and several cars wrecked.

Contents of The Weekly Sun.

THE WEEKLY SUN, published this morning, contains:

Mr. Tilden and Politics—His Attitude Toward the Party Affairs of the Day—Will he be a Candidate for Governor of this State? The War Ended in Egypt—Arabi Pasha a Prisoner and his Forces Dispersed—The Battle of Tel-el-Kebir—Crushing Defeat of the Egyptians—Sir Garnet Wolseley in Cairo—Wholesale Surrender of Forts and Garrisons—The Homeward Movement of British Troops to Begin Soon. The Politicians and their Doings—The Anti Monopoly Convention at Saratoga—The Republican Gathering at Saratoga—The Rival Candidates—The Democratic Struggle in Congressional Districts in New Hampshire, South Carolina, and Massachusetts—Renomination of Robeson—The Outlook in Alabama—Opposition to Chalmers in Tennessee—Gen. Cox's Bible Constitution—The Rights of Women—The Star Route Cases; Notes from Washington—Land for the Landholder—The Blame Phœnix—A Case of Surgery or Death—The Next President—Douglas Aide in Congress; The International Rifle Match at Creedmoor—Victory for the British Team—Defeat of the Hillsdale Crew on the Thames; The Outcome in Ireland—An ex-Member of Parliament Predicting an End of Landlordism; Disaster on Lake Huron—Bursting of an Oil Bubble; Anarchy in Peru; A Sheriff and his Deputy Killed; Genuine Civil Service Reform; Experience in Getting Gold; by Frank Wilkeson; An Arizona Sunday—Some Big Things; Why the Farmer Laughs; Notices of New Books—Curious Episodes in the History of the Roman Church—Hints for the Treatment of Accidents; Short Stories; The Gardener; Latest Telegraph News—Sunbeams; Notes on Science and Industry—Ladies' Department—Many Columns of Editorial Articles and Agricultural Matter—Financial Intelligence, and Markets.

THE WEEKLY SUN contains a complete epitome of the news of the week from all parts of the United States and the American continent. Copies in wrappers ready for mailing to the old country may be had at the desk of our publication office. Price four cents. For sale by all newsdealers in city and country.

Croup! Wondrous joy dawns on many homes where Kurakoff saves precious darlings.—Adv.

Court Calendars This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Nos. 8, 31, 37, 42, 44, 1, 52, 54, 55, 85, 112, 124, 140, 150, 158, 164, 165, 167, 170, 173, 210, 214, 218, 220, 223, 230, 230. Tax calendar.

SUPREME COURT.—Contested will of Elizabeth Maclean at 11 A. M.

MARINE COURT—Part I.—No. 4446. Part II.—Nos. 7866, 7890, 7900, 7773, 8010, 8066, 8082, 8092, 7946, 6730, 8021, 8022, 7907, 7940, 7942. Part III—Nos. 7630, 7688, 3408, 7775, 8000, 6725, 6742, 7151, 3657, 6144, 8003, 7604, 7907, 7488, 7130, 8080, 8081.

Asthma yields like magic to Kurakoff, the new, wonderful remedy for pulmonary complaints.—Adv.

"Buchupaiba."

Quick, complete cure, all annoying kidney, bladder, and urinary diseases. $1. Druggists.—Adv.

Consumption can be cured, for Kurakoff has often done it and challenges refutation.—Adv.

"I've lived and loved," said an unhappy old maid. "When I was young, Dr. Benson's Skin Cure for tetter, eczema, and pimples on the face was not to be bought. As I had a rough skin, I kept out of company, and am now an old maid." New York office, 114 Fulton st.—Adv.

Bronchitis and all pulmonary complaints, transient or chronic, succumb readily to Kurakoff.—Adv.

Base Ball Polo ground to-day. Metropolitan vs. Boston, 3