ANOTHER EARTHQUAKE SHOCK.

IT IS FELT AT CHARLESTON AND AT SUMMERVILLE—MAYOR COURTENAY'S APPEAL.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 17. There was a slight shock of earthquake at 2:35 o'clock this morning. Work is going on actively, but bricklayers and plasterers are badly needed. The Subsistence Committees are now issuing rations to nearly seven thousand persons, a large majority of whom are colored. No congress falls to receive prompt attention. The Relief Committee to-night provided for the appointment of two master mechanics to visit every house of persons applying for assistance to rebuild and to estimate the amount of damages. A resolution was also passed providing, first, for the payment of small claims, less than $200. Mayor Courtenay to-day issued the following proclamation:

To the Public: The City Council of Charleston at its last regular meeting on the 14th instant took the following action:

"*Whereas*, A terrible calamity has befallen Charleston, vast and widespread in the loss it inflicts, far greater in extent than was at first realized, and,

"*Where s*, It is evident that the liberal and spontaneous assistance which has come to us from all parts of this country and from England, and which is deeply appreciated and gratefully acknowledged by our people, will be wholly insufficient to meet our unexpected exigencies, be it,

"*Resolved*, That the Mayor be requested to prepare and issue an address to the public, setting forth our condition, and invoking additional aid for this stricken city."

In making known to the general public this declaration of the municipal government as to the condition of our city at this time, it seems to me unnecessary that I should add any words of my own. The unfortunate facts are before the country by the statements of disinterested visitors from different parts of the land, after personal observation, and are known here and deeply felt. I ask the press of the United States to give this proclamation the benefit of its far reaching circulation.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 17 (*Special*).—A dispatch from Summerville says: "Quite a strong shock of earthquake was felt here yesterday afternoon at twenty minutes past 1 o'clock. It lasted several seconds and shook every building in town. Brown's Hotel, a wooden building 62 feet long and 42 feet wide, was moved on its pillars nearly two inches further north, and most of its brick pillars show fresh cracks from the strain. Bricks fell from many chimneys. At 2 o'clock this morning another shock was sensibly felt; which was followed by slight vibrations at 2:15 and at 2:30 o'clock accompanied with two slight tremblings since. At Ingleside, between Summerville and Charleston, the Fehrenbach mansion, which was partially wrecked by the great shock on August 31, was further damaged by yesterday's shock. These disturbances have caused increased alarm among the inhabitants of Summerville and will doubtless result in a renewal of the exodus which to a great extent had subsided within the past week.

FRIENDS OF THE SUFFERERS.

The following additional subscriptions were received yesterday up to 3 o'clock, by John Crosby Brown, Treasurer of the Chamber of Commerce Charleston Relief Committee.

The Manhattan Company	$500 00
Jesse Seligman (omitted from list of September 8)	250 00
Alexander M. Ross and Hale and Ruckel, H. M. Flagler, M. Bayard Brown, C. F. Southward, O. B. Jennings, Thomas M. Lawrence, R. W. Rodman Field, Chapman & Fenner, and Alexander J. Bruen, each	100 00
Steamer Mary Powell	65 00
James H. Young, Samuel Milliken Jr., C. G. Havens, Mitchell, Morres & C., and Company I, 7th Regiment, each	50 00
Fraser Lubricator Company, and C. R. Robinson, each	30 00
Alexander Dongan & Co., Dreyfus, Weller & Co., Leopold Herman, E. A. S. & Co., Ballin, Joseph & Co., M. & C. Mayer, Mrs. L. C. Jones, G. Schirmer, "W. M. P.," William Thorne and John C. Calhoun, through Henry Hentz, each	25 00
Herlie Milliken, and Lewis, Scheil & Co., each	20 00
Douglas, Barry & Co., and Karl Halter, each	10 00
John Kafka, A member of the Chamber of Commerce "Cash" and "Cash," each	5 0
Total	$69,671 00

Contributions at the Real Estate Exchange:

James Rufus Smith and Lespinasse & Friedman, each	$50 00
Robert W. DeForrest, John Downey, Ruland & Whiting and Mordecai & Bellamy, each	25 00
Frank R. Houghton	10 00
Lewis L. Beach	5 00

H. C. Miner, of the Brooklyn Theatre, will give a benefit for the Charleston sufferers on the evening of September 30.

In response to a request from Bishop McMahon a collection in aid of Charleston will be made in the four Catholic churches of Bridgeport to-morrow.

Wilson Barrett has sent instructions by cable to his agent to arrange a matinee performance, to be given by him and his company, for the benefit of the Charleston Relief Fund.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 17.—The Charleston Relief Fund here now amounts to $61,665.

STRAY GOSSIP ABOUT TOWN.

Ex-Congressman John S. Wise, of Virginia, who has come North to escape the Southern heat, talks confidently of large Republican gains in his State and promises some startling revelations for the Democrats when another test of strength offers the opportunity. "Everything looks beautiful for us," is the way he expresses it. "We are sure of large accessions from among the ranks of the Knights of Labor, who have reason to be dissatisfied with the present trend of affairs. Then, too, the National Administration is far from pleasing to the bulk of the Democrats. It is altogether too slow for them. A split in their ranks seems inevitable, which would of course prove a boon to us. In fact everything looks rosy."

Among the novelties in the ecclesiastical line is the Church of Divine Fragments, presided over by the Rev. Jacob H. Harter, who makes his headquarters in Auburn. He came to New-York to look after some of his parishioners the other day and stopped long enough to give me a few extracts from his creed. "My church," he said, "is not a fashionable affair and is located wherever a fragment of humanity can be found. Ministers of other churches usually make efforts to increase their membership while I am working to diminish mine. My members are found among the bad, vicious and criminal classes, and the only way they can get out of my church is by becoming good. In other words, while most ministers are endeavoring to keep the people out of hell, I am trying to keep hell out of the people. As the sick belong to the doctor till restored to health, as the ignorant pupils belong to the teacher till educated, so the wayward, wicked, sinful or intemperate belong to the Church of Divine Fragments till made better, when they graduate into other churches." Mr. Harter is a ceaseless worker. He was regularly ordained as a minister in the Presbyterian Church, but for years has not occupied a pulpit. He depends for a living exclusively upon the gifts of the charitably inclined and has lately gathered $1,200 toward building a home for himself and wife in their declining days. To his originality may be ascribed a great deal of his success in collecting money and provisions. He recently wrote a letter something like this to a prominent oil dealer in this city with whom he had a casual acquaintance:

DEAR SIR: You have probably read of the man who was attacked by thieves on the road between Jerusalem and Jericho and was wounded. You will remember that a Samaritan came along and poured oil into his wounds. Now, I have been pouring oil for years, but I find my supply nearly exhausted. Shall the pouring cease, or shall the oil tank be replenished?

The answer went by telegraph:

Keep on pouring. Have sent a barrel of oil by freight to-day.

SUPPLYING THE PRISONER'S PLACE.

"Nerve will carry a man just about as far as brains in this world," remarked a police sergeant to a TRIBUNE reporter the other day. "I'll tell you a story that will illustrate that fact. When I was a youngster on the force, long before I would have had a stripe on my sleeve if they had had stripes in those days, I made an arrest. A nicely dressed man was drunk and disorderly on my post and I ran him in, and he was locked up."

"The next morning bright and early I started to court with him. I know how a man feels when he is getting off a long drunk, so when he asked me on the way down to court to go in and take a drink, I felt sorry for him, but declined the invitation. He begged so piteously though for me to let him go in and quench his burning thirst, that after making him promise to come immediately out I let him go into a corner place. I waited on the outside for full fifteen minutes and then awoke to the fact that he had done the side-door act on me and given me the slip. I was green then. What to do I didn't know, I had to deliver a prisoner in court or I would be 'broke' sure. I walked along down the street trying to see some way out of the scrape, but it seemed hopeless. At last I had walked all the way down to the court-house door and looking up I saw an innocent young darkey leaning against a lamp post. A bright thought struck me and I acted on it at once, and before that darkey knew what struck him I had him by the collar and yanked him into the court room. Luckily the pen was clear and I ran him up before the justice. The man was stricken absolutely dumb and when the judge spoke to him answered not a word, but simply stared in an idiotic sort of a way. I told the judge that the man was a decent young fellow and this was his first offence, and he discharged the prisoner with a reprimand. I hustled the darkey out of court as quickly as possible, and I don't suppose that he knows to this day what was the matter with me. I got my papers all straight, and went back to the station happy. You may talk about your sense, but my word for it nerve takes the biscuit."

JUST A TOUCH OF RIGOR MORTIS.

From The Meriden (Conn.) Republican.

A Meriden man had a horse for which another man made repeated offers which were refused. The other day the horse died of colic, and while his owner was looking at the body some one offered him 10 cents for it and he took it. Then the purchaser looked up the other man who had wanted the horse.

He happened to drop a remark that he had purchased the horse of the original owner, but was sorry for his bargain. The would-be owner here saw a chance to become the possessor, and remarked as much. The stranger, however, said the animal was not well, and he didn't want to stick anybody on the bargain.

"Oh, never mind that," remarked the man who wanted to purchase. "I understand horses from A to Z, and will take my chances."

"But I cannot warrant the horse sound," remarked the stranger.

"Don't care if you can't. What I want is the horse. What will you take for him, under whatever condition he is?"

"Five dollars."

"It's a bargain," cried the delighted man, pulling out a V from his pocket.

"The horse is in the stall, but when I left this morning was suffering from rigor mortis. It went last, however, over one day. Do you know anything about that trouble?"

"Oh, yes, I think so. Will have him fixed up anyhow by the doctor. It can't be worse than the colic."

"Well," said the stranger, as he slowly folded up the bill and tucked it in his vest pocket, "I have told you all about the horse. I can't warrant his being perfectly sound, and he has rigor mortis, but you are willing to take the chances are you?"

"You can just bet I am," remarked the man, tickled with the thought that he had got his wish at such a low figure, even if he was not sound, and had rigor mortis along with it.

Three men saw the new owner as he approached the stable and sought the stall where his yearning lay. It took him some time to see that the animal was dead. His next move, after swallowing down a mixture of wickedness and disappointment, was to consult a dictionary and ascertain the nature of the complaint from which the stranger said the horse was suffering. His $5 worth of horse trading and medical knowledge is now carefully hoarded.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

NEW-YORK AS A COMMERCIAL CENTRE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: Much has been said and written upon the necessity of a deep sea entrance to the port of New-York; important legislation has been had thereon, and large appropriations of money made to secure it. Time is found to be money, and therefore commerce becomes more and more imperative in its demands for shorter routes and a closer schedule of time. Continental railways and ocean steamers change commercial centres, so that it is no longer London but New-York that controls the world's trade, a port with its fifty miles of dock room commensurate with the requirements of commerce. It has a deep sea entrance through Long Island Sound for the largest ocean steamers, which is independent of all tidal influences and which the Great Eastern used in her last two trips. It will be necessary to render the Harlem River navigable and blast out the Bronx Kills in order to use the Long Island Sound route to advantage. For the former work $400,000 was appropriated eight years ago. With these much-needed improvements made, the largest steamers could go in deep water direct to docks at Port Morris, and discharge passengers, cargo and mails, which could pass up the valley of the Harlem to all destined points. In like manner passengers, mails and products from the West, even from Australia, Shanghai and Yokohama, passing east, could make close connections at the steamers' regular hours of departure as they could by no other route than that of Long Island Sound.

The fresh beef exportation to England which in 1885 amounted to 111,888,928 pounds, value $10,852,645, could be easily quadrupled, for India cannot compete with Texas in this industry. The value of other products shipped to England, Germany, Scotland and Ireland in the same year was $205,578,332, and these shipments might be doubled, tripled or quadrupled if our Government would be as liberal with our merchant marine as Great Britain is with hers. Our young men have wit and grit enough to build, equip, man and navigate fleet ocean steamers as well as the young men of any other nationality. With a daily line of steamers, time would be shortened, money saved, comfort increased. So much for a route unthought of and unknown to legislators; a route that commerce has been demanding for many years.

But the port of New-York has another magnificent entrance, seven miles in width, over the Jersey sandflats, through which vessels of lighter draught can go and come; where Sandy Hook bar stretches its breakwater into the ocean as though saying, "thus far but no farther." Old experienced navigators say, "Move with caution in improving this entrance lest more harm than good result." Thus the port of New-York, with its two spacious entrances at either extreme and its fifty miles of dock room lying between, with railroads joining it to all parts of the country, with water connections to the Lakes, with a possible canal around the upper end of the island to complete the communication between the inland waters and the high seas—will be found equal to all the requirements of commerce for the reception and discharge of cargoes, for manufacturing raw products in its suburbs, and sending them, with short delay, to all parts of the world. In brief, this port is fast becoming the world's commercial centre. Therefore every convenience possible for the merchants' trading and the passengers' movements in the city and port should be provided; economy of time, labor and money is strictly demanded; the commerce of the North and West is to meet that of the Eastern States and Europe in the water around this city, but this cannot be done to advantage until both entrances to the harbor are used, and till the Harlem River, of such paramount importance, is rendered navigable. CHARLES STOUGHTON.

New-York, Sept. 8, 1886.

BUILD A LIBRARY AROUND THE RESERVOIR.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: There has been some controversy recently in reference to additional public libraries in this city, according better facilities to the masses than the Lenox and Astor libraries, through whose doors the workman can never pass during his leisure hours, i. e., evenings and Sundays. I beg leave to suggest a plan by which an inexpensive building for this purpose can be erected that would be an ornament to New-York and at the same time remove an eyesore from the most prominent quarter. There is a space of fifteen to eighteen feet around the three sides of the reservoir on Fifth-ave. that could be utilized for this purpose. A handsome frontage of two stories could be erected, the first floor used as offices. The second floor around the three sides of the immense reservoir would give surface room equal to any library in the city. It would be the most convenient local ty. It would strengthen the walls of the reservoir. It would remove the unsightly mass of stone from public view, and not a cent would have to be expended for land for the building. If this vision of a library could be realized and thrown open to the public evenings and Sundays, New-York would be happier and wiser than it is to-day. There would be no trouble in getting endowments for stocking the library and the office rents would pay its running expenses. I submit this through THE TRIBUNE as a journal devoted to literary and educational matters, and hope the seed sown will not be on stony ground. A. B. F.

New-York, Sept. 17, 1886.

EARTHQUAKES AND ELECTRICITY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: Allow me to thank Joseph C. Platt, jr., Waterford, N. Y., and other correspondents who have replied to my inquiry contained in THE TRIBUNE of the 21 inst. Some interesting suggestions have also come to hand from a gentleman who has resided much in South America. He explains the correlation of electric storms with volcanic action in a very simple way. "If," says he, "you pick up two pebbles on the seashore and rub them together you will produce a minute electric spark. Multiply this by the friction of millions and millions of tons of stones and peobles ground against one another by volcanic displacement. The result must be to set free a vast amount of electricity which will find its equilibrium over the earth's surface. This, passing as a wave over the surrounding countries, agitates the wires, creates electric storms, and may probably produce some of these tremors which are credited immediately to volcanic action."

If lines be drawn from the centre of the disturbance to the distant points affected it will have the appearance of a huge star from which fly off radii of motion in all directions, but between the fingers of which points remain almost undisturbed. If the whole area had settled down as suggested the whole area would have felt the vibration, but some other explanation must be found for a movement which shakes part of New-York and leaves Philadelphia unmoved; which disturbs Cincinnati, Louisville and Detroit, but is scarcely felt in Chicago and St. Louis.

I observe it is noticed that earthquakes occur almost always on friable soils. BENJAMIN HARDWICK.

New-York, Sept. 3, 1886.

A SOLDIER'S DUTY TO OBEY ORDERS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: THE TRIBUNE of the 27th inst. quotes Mr. Webster as saying in the McCleod case that it is "absurd to say that a soldier who must obey orders or be shot may still be hanged if he does not obey them."

With all respect to Mr. Webster's great renown and legal ability, this dictum would save the member of an Italian band of brigands who in fear of his robber chief murdered a traveller on the King's highway.

And the Supreme Court of the United States has in a famous case, the Mitchell-Harmony suit for destruction of a trader's train and goods in Texas or New-Mexico, decided that "no military officer can justify himself for committing an unlawful act by pleading the orders of a superior." That seems to be the established principle and limit of soldierly obedience to orders—at least, in a republic of laws. Sometimes hard lines for the soldier, but he cannot escape them. In this dilemma he lives, and must say, "I'll be shot if I don't; I'll be hanged if I do!" Q.

Washington, Aug. 28, 1886.

QUARANTINE AGAINST NOXIOUS DOCTRINES.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: Would there be anything inconsistent in making every foreigner that landed here subscribe to an oath to obey the Constitution of the United States and all laws made under it, as well as the Constitution of the State where he proposed to locate and all its laws? And in case he declined so to obligate himself, send him back? It seems an outrage that we should be put to so much cost and trouble to counteract bad teachings and punish the criminals, and it occurs to me it would be cheaper to prevent such obnoxious growths. We spend lots of money in quarantines to keep out fevers and smallpox, and admit without question a disease ten times worse. PRACTICAL.

New-York, Sept. 10, 1886.

DOWN WITH THE RED FLAG.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: As a means to put a stop to threatened disorder let the authorities of New-York City forbid the red flag of anarchy to be carried in procession in our streets or displayed on public platforms or buildings. Its exhibition is a threat against the peace and well-being of a law-loving and law-abiding people, and a direct insult to the dear old flag of the Union. "Tear the rag of anarchy down wherever found," should be the order issued to the police force at once, and public sentiment will applaud and indorse the action.

New-York, Sept. 17, 1886. WALTER LOGAN.

A gentleman from London who spent much of a fortnight there in the company of John Russell Young, says he is the subject of high nervous conditions and is unable to collect his thoughts to attempt any extended composition, and repeats himself, especially in reminiscences of General Grant's trip around the world. He had designed to make another sketchy book of reminiscences of Grant, which is hardly probable to appear now. Some think that going into diplomacy was a cross-strain upon Young's worked-out energies.—"Gath," in The Cincinnati Enquirer.

A CONFERENCE OF REPUBLICANS.

THE COUNTY COMMITTEE CHAIRMANSHIP.

REFERRING THE WHOLE SUBJECT TO THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Representatives of all the districts except the 1st and IIId gathered yesterday at the Republican Conference in the Grand Opera House to discuss the question of selecting a chairman for the County Committee. Vice-Chairman John W. Jacobus presided and explained the reason for the meeting. He said it was advisable that the chairman to be selected should be a man who would command the confidence of the party in this city and infuse life into the organization. A general discussion followed, and the names of Elihu Root, Colonel S. V. R. Cruger and W. W. Astor were presented as available candidates, either one of whom would ably fill the position of chairman. Several suggested the advisability of leaving things as they are, Vice-Chairman Jacobus to act as chairman. Finally it was decided to leave the whole matter to the Executive Committee, which is to meet on Monday in the Grand Opera House at 4 p. m., and endeavor to agree on a candidate to be presented to the County Committee, which meets on Tuesday evening.

Several of the Executive Committee favor the election of a chairman from among those who have been active workers in the ranks of the committee. The names of Justices Jacob M. Patterson and Solon B. Smith, William H. Townley and Emigration Commissioner Taintor are mentioned.

The following amendments to the fifth article of the constitution of the County Committee, offered by the Committee on Contested Seats at the meeting held June 15, will be voted on at the meeting on Tuesday.

The secretary of the County Committee shall not place upon the list of delegates to the County Committee any delegation that claims a seat, in case the poll list of the committee of said district is not filed within four days after the primary election, or in case said district has failed to file with said secretary the enrolment roll within one week after the close of each annual enrolment, as provided by Article III. of the Constitution.

Three watchers, who may be duly accredited, shall be allowed by the Board of Inspectors to each party represented in the annual enrolment or in the primary election, and they shall be allowed to be present at the enrolment or polls for purpose of observation and challenge from the opening of the polls to the close of the count.

THE VICTORY IN MAINE.

COMPLETE RETURNS AS RECEIVED BY CHAIRMAN MANLEY.

AUGUSTA, Sept. 17 (*Special*).—Official returns from every city, town and plantation in the State give Bodwell 14,000 majority over Edwards. Our plurality on Congressmen is 17,000. The Republicans elect 148 members of the Legislature, the Democrats 35. A special effort was made by the Democrats to capture the Legislature and to defeat Mr. Hale, but he will be renominated by acclamation and elected by the largest vote ever thrown in Maine for a United States Senator. Our victory, taking it all in all, is the greatest Republican triumph ever achieved in Maine.

J. H. MANLEY,
[Chairman Republican State Committee.]

CONGRESSMAN J. FLOYD KING DEFEATED.

RUSTON, La., Sept. 17 (*Special*).—The first great struggle between the Federal or Custom House, and the State Administration factions of the Democratic party in Louisiana ended this morning in a victory for the latter, when Congressman J. Floyd King was defeated for renomination in the VIth District convention, which has been in session at this place for two days. King was one of Senator Gibson's Board of Louisiana Congressmen at Washington who made for Federal appointments in this city a list which did not include a single State administration man. Because of King's position regarding appointments and because of other evidences of want of friendliness, the State administration faction determined to defeat him for renomination. The Federal wing stood by him. Despite the Civil Service rules and President Cleveland's order, Federal officers entered the campaign on his interest. The battle has been waged for some months and has been a hot one. F. W. Shields, Internal Revenue Collector; Emile Girod, Deputy Internal Revenue Collector; Assistant Postmaster Crandall, of New-Orleans; United States Marshal Gibson and Postmaster Heron, of West Monroe, were all in attendance at the convention. Assistant Postmaster Crandall was regarded as King's manager. King was defeated on the sixty-fifth ballot by C. Newton, a strong State administration man.

A CRISIS IN THE WHITE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 (*Special*).—A great crisis has suddenly arisen in this era of Jeffersonian simplicity and the Administration is not on hand to face it. What will be the result is the question which agitates the faithful and vigilant Democratic patriots who stand guard at the doors of Washington barrooms and linger lovingly over the seductive, but infrequent, eleemosynary julep. The trouble is all about a dado. The White House outside has been painted a lightening white, which the dingy Department of Justice over the way never can hope to rival, even with the help of all the skill of a Boyle, but inside the Presidential dwelling there is trouble. It is asserted that inartistic painters have ruined Tiffany's artistic work in the Blue Room by an inappropriate dado of indigo blue. The room was decorated in the days of Republican extravagance and the walls had faded somewhat, but it is said that the original tint might have been easily restored. The defect was not serious and a rash experiment was tried which has resulted in the "indigo dado," which offends the sight and vexes the spirits of the æsthetic supporters of the absent Administration. It is somewhat encouraging, however, to learn that the Democratic artists are "softening" and "brightening" the tints as well as possible and that there is no lack of "polishing."

A LABOR TICKET IN ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 17.—The Central Committee of the United Labor party, composed of members of the Knights of Labor, the Central Labor Union and the Trades Assembly, have issued a call for a convention to be held on October 7, to nominate a full city ticket. Accompanying the call is a declaration of principles and the aim of the party.

NOMINATED FOR ASSEMBLYMAN.

AUBURN, N. Y., Sept. 17.—At the First Assembly District Democratic Convention just held at Montezuma John McGarr, James B. Hunter and Smith B. Glasgow were selected as delegates to attend the Democratic State Convention, should one be called. B. Laurens Storke was nominated for Assemblyman.

RESULTS OF THE ARKANSAS ELECTION.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 17.—The total vote of this State in the September election foots up 143,000. The Democratic majority was 37,000. The Legislature stands: House—Democrats, 67; Republicans and Wheelers 23; Senate—27 Democrats, 5 Republicans and Wheelers.

AT WORK IN THE TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

The enrolled Republicans of the XXIst Assembly District held their first fall meeting last night in Morton Hall, at No. 8 East Fifty-ninth-st. Benjamin L. Ludington presided. There was a large attendance and over 100 names added to the roll. Great satisfaction was expressed at the success of the new method of enrolment by which candidates for enrolment can apply at any time to a committee, which in turn, after a proper investigation, reports to the monthly meeting of the district. Mahlon Chance made a brief speech. He said that the splendid victory in Maine under the lead of Mr. Blaine proved that the party had staying powers in defeat as well as in victory. It was the answer of the poor fishermen to the lone fisherman of the Adirondacks. The speaker reviewed the scandals by the Administration, and characterized Secretary Whitney as a man willing to pay $2,000 for terraphins and nothing for a Dolphin. His remarks received great applause.

TAMMANY COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZATION.

The Tammany Hall Committee on Organization met last night, Sheriff Grant presiding, and took preliminary steps toward the opening of the coming election. A call was issued for holding primary elections. The various Assembly District organizations were called upon to select three inspectors of election at the meeting to be held on or before Thursday next, that the names may be submitted at the meeting of the General Committee on Friday evening.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations for the 11th Congress have been made:

District.	State.	Name.	Politics.
XIth	Pennsylvania	*Charles R. Buckalew	Dem.
XIIIth	Indiana	J. L. Packard	Rep.
XIth	Tennessee	James Phelan	Dem.
VIIth	Wisconsin	O. B. Thomas	Rep.

*Ex-United States Senator.

THE KENTUCKIAN'S PLEA.

From The Louisville Times.

A few years after the war Ed Collins, a shiftless fellow of Mercer County, was indicted for stealing cattle. The case came up before Judge J. C. Wickliffe, now United States Attorney here, then Circuit Judge. The trial was in the court-house at Harrodsburg. P. Thompson was prosecuting attorney, and Phil Thompson, sr., and Colonel Thomas C. Bell, now assistant United States Attorney here, appeared for the defence. Ed. Butts was circuit clerk. Collins had been a soldier in the Federal Army, while every man on the jury, the prosecuting attorney, circuit clerk and the judge himself had fought for the Confederacy.

The witnesses were brought forward and a plain case of theft was made out against Collins. The only dependence of the defence was the testimony of Collins's daughter, Rose, who was to prove an alibi. She was a beautiful woman, with a well-rounded figure, deep black eyes, a complexion in which the hues of health sat beautifully enthroned, and black hair that swept unconfined almost to the floor in long waves. She was made to tell her story for all it was worth, and Colonel Bell made a touching plea, appealing to the sympathies of the jury for a beautiful woman in distress with all the power of language he could summon. But the veterans of Donelson and Shiloh were unmoved.

Then old Phil Thompson laid himself out to mystify them and raise a doubt of the prisoner's guilt, and he, too, finally began to appeal to their gallantry. In the midst of a glowing sentence, however, he found the jury intent of a glowing sentence, however, he found the jury yawning, looking out of the window and wholly inattentive. Breaking off his pathos, the old lawyer leaned back on the table a moment, eyed the jury quizzically with a humorous twinkle in his eye, and said:

"Look here, gentlemen, this stealing was done during the war, and you can't do anything with a man during the war. You, Tom Mundy!," he continued, turning for that. You, Tom Mundy!," he continued, turning and pointing to the foreman of the jury, a strapping big Kentuckian: "don't you remember that sheep you stole in Powell's valley? You can't convict Ed. Collins." There was a general waking up of the jury, and a smile went round. "And you, Dan Bond; you know that horse you stole from Lord Alexander in the spring of 1862? You can't send a man to prison for stealing cattle."

The smile broke into an open guffaw in one or two places, and half a dozen men on the back seats stood up.

As the old man took up the jury one by one and recalled his shortcomings the laughter became general and continuous. Finally he said: "And there's my Phil, and continuous. Finally he said: "And there's my Phil, Wasn't he one of Morgan's worst horse-thieves? What can he say against Collins? And you, Ed. Butts; you remember that raid on that old Yankee sympathizer in East Tennessee? And you can raise your voice against him? And his Honor on the bench, if the truth were known—" but the rest of the sentence was drowned in a shout of laughter and uproar of applause that shook the building.

The jury was out ten minutes and they brought in a verdict of acquittal.

THROUGH NEW-YORK STATE.

THE COLLISION AT SILVER CREEK.

BEGINNING OF THE INQUEST—EVIDENCE OF ONE OF THE ENGINEERS.

BUFFALO, Sept. 17 (*Special*).—The first session of the Coroner's inquest was held at Dunkirk to-day to determine who was responsible for the Nickel Plate disaster last Tuesday. The testimony indicated that Engineer Brewer and Conductor Harrison of the excursion train were to blame. Harrison was present but Engineer Brewer has not been seen since the wreck occurred. The evidence of the train dispatcher and telegraph operators was given to show that orders had been received by the engineers and conductors of both trains to pass at Silver Creek.

Engineer William Harris, who ran the freight train, said he saw the excursion as he was rounding a sharp curve and did not know it was on the same track until it was within seven or eight car lengths.

GOVERNOR HILL IN WAYNE COUNTY.

LYONS, Sept. 17 (*Special*).—This was the second day of the Wayne County fair. About 15,000 people were here to-day. At 9 a. m. Governor Hill arrived from Canton with his private secretary and three of his staff. The booming of cannon announced his arrival, and the party was met by local and county reception committees, bands of music, the Lyons Fire Department and the Grand Army of the Republic of Lyons. A little later, Mayors Parsons, of Rochester, and Burns, of Syracuse, William Purcell and George Raines, of Rochester, were received. This afternoon the visitors were taken to the fair grounds. Mayor Parsons made a short address. Governor Hill spoke for half an hour. He said that he did not come to make an old-fashioned agricultural speech. He spoke of the benefits of fairs, as making another holiday for the people and exciting meritorious competition among farmers. George Raines made an impromptu speech, and then George Fisher and Mary Easton were married on the speakers' stand and were presented later with furniture worth $300, provisions, stores, etc. Governor Hill and Mayor Parsons signed the marriage certificate. This evening the business men of Lyons gave the Governor and other guests a complimentary banquet at Knowles's Hall. About 150 people sat down and six courses were served. The Governor went to Albany at 9 p. m.

THEY BELIEVED TRACY WAS SANE.

BUFFALO, Sept. 17 (*Special*).—The Tracy will trial to-day was as interesting as on former days. The Rev. John Brown, rector of St. Paul's Cathedral, Elias O. Salsbury, of the Historical Society, and others testified that they believed Mr. Tracy sane. Winfield S. Robbins, ex-clerk of the United States District Court, met the millionaire at the clubs and had frequently dined with him. Tracy, he said, took an active part in Cleveland's campaign. The deceased man was bright, affectionate and entertaining. He appreciated the value of a dollar and never showed evidence of being mentally unsound. Thomas J. Atkins, of Chase & Atkins, bankers, of New-York, had known Mr. Tracy intimately. Tracy never speculated, he said, but made extensive investments, always buying bonds and steering clear of railroad stocks. His investments were always first-class and his judgment excellent.

"Did he speak about his daughter?"

"In 1883 Mr. Tracy asked me about her," said the witness, "I told him she was wilful and uncontrollable. He said that others said the same." Once Tracy asked the witness to take a present to Hattie, but he declined because it might make trouble with his then partner, Eugene Robinson, Hattie's stepfather.

Charles Day, of No. 19 Fifth-ave., New-York, had met Mr. Tracy in Europe and at the New-York Club. He continued: "I never saw him so intoxicated he could not control himself. He would get exhilarated and overflow with humor." George E. Hoadley, of New-York, testified that Tracy had "eating and drinking down to a science"; that he never got drunk and was clear headed. Arthur Blaney and Helen Smith, servants, testified that Tracy was sane and drank little the last year of his life. Once Tracy hit Blaney with a revolver to scare him.

A LARGE FRESHMAN CLASS IN CORNELL.

ITHACA, Sept. 17 (*Special*).—The entering class of Cornell University this year promises to surpass the greatest expectations. Already 310 men have applied for admission and the recruits between now and Monday will swell the whole number of freshmen to nearly 325. Sage College for women is now full.

JOTTINGS HERE AND THERE.

NEWBURG, Sept. 17.—The Parrott Iron Works at Greenwood, Orange County, which suspended operation a year ago, were sold at foreclosure sale to-day to E. W. Harriman, of New-York, for $52,500.

CORNWALL, Sept. 17.—A squad of West Point cavalry were searching here yesterday for Jerome A. Correa, who had deserted from the post. Correa was a prisoner awaiting trial by court martial for sleeping while on guard duty.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 17.—Henry Rogers, keeper of toll bridge at Saratoga Lake, was accidentally shot and killed this morning by William B. Pettit, of No. 444 West Thirty-fourth-st., New-York. Pettit had a shot gun and was loading it when it was discharged in some way and the load entered Rogers's stomach. He died almost instantly.

THE SULLIVAN AND HEARLD FIGHT.

A GENTLE CONTEST WITH SOFT GLOVES TO TAKE PLACE TO-DAY AT ALLEGHENY.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Sept. 17.—"John L. Sullivan and 'Frank' Hearld will positively meet in the Coliseum, Allegheny, to-morrow night," said Manager Hughes this afternoon. "The only difficulty was about securing a suitable hall, but that has all been overcome and the men will spar in Allegheny without doubt. We have procured a license from Mayor Wyman, and there is nothing to interfere with the combat. It is to be a purely scientific six-round contest with soft gloves for points. There will not be any slugging or knocking out. Each man thinks he is the best and is anxious to try conclusions as to who is the most scientific. There will be a solid stage twenty-seven feet square erected in the middle of the hall with proper ropes and stakes and a three-foot margin inside the ropes to preclude any danger of the men falling from the stage. The price of admission to the Coliseum has been fixed at a figure which the management think will keep out the hoodlum element."

"Who do you think will be successful in the struggle, Mr. Hughes?" asked the reporter.

"Well, I don't know," was the reply, "but I think Hearld will give Sullivan the closest tussle he ever had to prove his scientific supremacy."

The crowds who surrounded Sullivan's headquarters at Fifty-ninth-st. and Seventh-ave. and Hearld's place at Forty-eighth-st. and Lexington-ave., shouted with delight yesterday afternoon when telegrams from "Tom" Hughes, of Pittsburg, were received that the coliseum in Allegheny City had been engaged for to-day's six-round glove contest between the two fighters. Mayor Wyman, of Allegheny City, is as accommodating as the Pittsburg official, and the contest is sure to take place. The coliseum in Allegheny City is said to be capable of holding 3,000 people, and active preparations for the contest are going rapidly forward. There was much excitement at Thirty-second-st. and Sixth-ave. at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when Hearld, "Ned" Mallahan, his manager, "Benny" Jones, his trainer, and two friends, drove up to "Billy" Bennett's barroom. The party way to take the 6 o'clock train on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and everybody cheered as the carriage with its occupants started for Deshrosses-st. Hearld is twenty-three years old and now weighs 146 pounds. He is five feet and eleven inches in height in his stockings, and is in the pink of condition. His friends are backing him at odds of $40 to $100 to "stay" the six rounds with the champion.

Sullivan took the 7 o'clock train, and was accompanied by "Billy" Bennett, "Pat" Sheedy, "Hugh" Burns, "Jimmy" McKohen and "Billy" Kelly. The smallest possible gloves allowed will be used.

EXPLOSION IN A GROCERY AND LARGE LOSS.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 17 (*Special*).—An explosion occurred in a building at No. 131 Market-st., occupied by Thompson, Fry & Co., wholesale grocers, this morning, and soon flames were bursting from every window. The rear wall fell, crushing several small tenements on the opposite side of Church-alley and shutting off for a time the escape of the inmates. They were taken out of the upper rooms by the firemen. Several of these houses caught fire, but were saved from total destruction. The roofs of the wholesale commission wool house of Coates Brothers' on the east, and the candy and fruit stores of Knight & Heroach, on the west, were in flames. Both of those firms lose heavily, principally by water. The hardware store of Rogers, Duer & Miller, at No. 135, suffered considerably by water. Thompson, Fry & Co.'s building was destroyed; loss $40,000. Other buildings that suffered more or less from fire and water were those of Isaac Porter & Co., cloth dealers, northeast corner of Second and Market sts.; V. A. Tomlinson, tin and metallic roofer, at No. 143 Market-st.; Smith & Bailey, at No. 141 Market-st., and James Smith & Co., machinery, of No. 137 Market-st. The total loss will not exceed $100,000. Coates Brothers are insured in the following companies: Continental, of New-York, $10,000; Queen, $20,000; Hanover, of New-York, $10,000; Liverpool and London and Globe, $10,000; British American, $5,000; Western, $5,000; Citizens', of New-York, $5,000; Scottish Union, $10,000; Lion, $10,000; National, $5,000; German-American, $5,000; Home, $5,000; Washington, $5,000; Hamilton, $4,000. City Fire, $2,000; Empire City, $2,000; Boatmen's, of Pittsburg, $5,000; Eliot, of Boston, $2,500; New-Hampshire, $3,000, and Insurance Company of North America, $5,000.

NEGLECTED GRAVES IN THE CITY.

In a large plot of ground lying between First-ave. and Avenue A and Eleventh and Twelfth sts. is a burial ground, one of the oldest in the city. It is the old Calvary Cemetery. On Eleventh and Twelfth sts. a lofty wooden fence obscures the gravestones from view, and it is high enough to prevent men or boys from climbing over and trespassing on the premises. The graveyard is bounded on the east and west sides by houses built a half century or more ago. Through the cracks and holes in the tall fence persons may be seen daily gazing into the city of the dead upon the decayed and broken tombstones and sunken mounds. Many of the stones and slabs have fallen down, many are bent, and not a few decayed, while a number are crushed to fragments. It would seem that some ruthless hand had been at work in the place desecrating the graves. Many beautiful shade trees are in the cemetery, and were the proper authorities to t