THE COUNTY CONVENTIONS.

FULL TICKETS AT LENGTH PUT IN THE FIELD BY ALL PARTIES.

Tammany Hall Has a Harmonious Convention in which all the Candidates are Named by the Man—Anti-Tammany Completes Its Ticket—A Little Breeze Over County Clerk

The full County tickets nominated by the respective parties are as follows:

FOR SHERIFF.

Anti-Tammany.	Tammany.	Republican.
Peter Rowe.	Wm. R. Roberts.	Robert C. Brown.

FOR COUNTY CLERK.

Wm. A. Butler.	H. A. Gumbleton.	Ferd. Ehrhardt.

FOR JUDGE OF COMMON PLEAS.

Miles Beach.	Frederick Smyth.	Elihu Root.

FOR MARINE COURT JUSTICES.

James Flynn.	Henry Alker.	Alex. Blumenstiel.
Chas J. Nehrbas.	David McAdam.	Granville P. Hawes

FOR CORONERS.

Thomas C. Knox.	Richard Croker.	John H. Brady.
Thomas Mulligan.	Henry Woltman.	Morris Friedsam.
G. N. Herrman.	Richard Flanagan.	Levi Jewett.

FOR ALDERMEN-AT-LARGE.

Nich's Haughton.	Patrick Keenan.	Michael W. Burns.
Chas H. Marshall.	James J. Slevin.	William Wade.
F. W. Flitsch.	William Sauer.	Luther Horton.
S. F. Buenscheen.	John W. Gantzer.	Francis Snyder.

The regular Democracy and the Tammany party put their county tickets into the field yesterday. When the Tammany County Convention assembled on Wednesday last, it was understood that John Kelly's candidates were William R. Roberts for Sheriff, Henry A. Gumbleton for County Clerk, Frederick Smyth for Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, Henry Alker and David McAdam for Marine Court Justices, Richard Croker, Henry Woltman, and Richard Flanagan for Coroners, and Patrick Keenan, William Sauer, James J. Slevin, and John W. Gantzer for Aldermen-at-Large. Some opposition was made by certain members of the organization to some of the candidates, and an adjournment was voted to give time for consultation. On Thursday and Friday strong efforts were made to prevent the nomination of Col. Roberts, and feeble attempts to keep Mr. Gumbleton off the ticket. Objections were also made to the renomination of two of the Coroners now in office. John Kelly turned a deaf ear to every objection, and insisted that his slate should not be broken.

The Convention reassembled yesterday afternoon. John Kelly entered the large hall in the big wigwam early, and took a seat in the front row. On his right sat ex-Justice Denis Quinn, the friend of the Germans, and William A. Boyd, the Corporation Attorney, sat on his left hand. William H. Sacor, who did not get the nomination for Judge of the Common Pleas; Stephen H. Turnbull, who was not nominated for Marine Court Justice; Michael Tuomey, an unsuccessful aspirant for Coroner; Gen. Spinola and his wonderful shirt collar, and the mysterious Felix McClosky from Brooklyn occupied seats in the front row.

Samuel G. Courtney, the Chairman, called the Convention to order at half past 3 o'clock. Then Mr. Charles Price read resolutions which said that Gov. Robinson was identified with Tildenism, and that John Kelly was a Democrat and an honest man.

The resolutions were adopted, and then ex-Alderman Henry D. Purroy moved that the Convention proceed to the nomination of its ticket. The motion was carried, and Secretary Quincy called upon the delegation from the First District to name their candidate for Sheriff. Justice Patrick G. Duffy, from the First Ward, responded for that district. The Judge is a small man, but possessed of a deep and strong voice. Stepping into the centre aisle, he said: "Mr. Chairman, on behalf of the First Assembly District I cast the unanimous vote of its delegation, numbering forty-nine, for William R. Roberts." The delegation from each of the remaining twenty-three districts voted for Judge Duffy's candidate, and then the Chairman declared that William R. Roberts, having received the votes of the 1,158 delegates, was the Convention's nominee for Sheriff.

The Secretary next called on the First District for a candidate for County Clerk. Judge Duffy was on his feet in an instant. In a loud, deep tones he said: "Mr. Chairman, I have been deputed by the delegation from the First Assembly District to cast their entire vote, 49, for Henry A. Gumbleton."

Every delegation voted for Mr. Gumbleton, and he was declared the Convention's nominee. Then Secretary Quincy said that nominations for Judge of the Court of Common Pleas were in order. The First District was again called, and Judge Duffy again took the floor. He inflated his powerful lungs and made a stirring speech. "Mr. Chairman," he said, "the First Assembly District's delegation has deputed me to cast its entire vote, 49, for Frederick Smyth."

All the delegations voted for Mr. Smyth, and Chairman Courtney declared him to be the nominee for Judge of the Court of Common Pleas.

Secretary Quincy interrupted the applause that followed the Chairman's announcement by calling on the First District to name its candidates for Marine Court Justices. In an instant Judge Duffy's answer came in his deepest chest tones: "Mr. Chairman, in obedience to the instructions of the delegation from the First Assembly District, I have the honor to cast their 49 votes for Hon. Henry Alker and the Hon. David McAdam."

The delegations from the Second, Third, Fourth, and Fifth Districts voted for the little Judge's candidates. Then the Sixth District was called—a delegate named David McAdam and Michael H. Sigerson. Then Mr. Sigerson ascended the platform amid the applause of 1,157 delegates. He gesticulated wildly and shouted at the top of his voice that he was proud to be a Democrat, proud to be a friend of John Kelly, and proud to be the candidate of the great east side for Justice of the Marine Court. But he was willing to sacrifice his personal ambition for the good of Tammany Hall, and he would therefore withdraw from the contest.

Thereupon the Sixth District delegates and the rest of the delegations voted for Judge Duffy's candidates. Ex-Supreme Court Justice Albert Cardozo responded for the Twenty-second District, and was received with applause and a round of cheers. When all the districts had responded, Chairman Courtney declared that they were the Convention's nominees.

The announcement that the Coroners would be nominated was followed by a motion to take a recess. Ex-Alderman Purroy made a point of order, and Chairman Courtney ruled the mover of the recess out of order. Then Arthur McQuade of the Fourteenth Assembly District ventured to say that the nomination of Richard Croker and Henry Woltman would hurt the ticket. He was told to sit down. His remonstrance was not heard. His voice was drowned by the deep tones of Judge Duffy, who just then took the floor and said: "Mr. Chairman, I have been directed by the delegation from the First Assembly District to cast its entire vote, 49, for Richard Croker, Richard Flanagan, and Henry Woltman."

When the Fifth District was called, Mr. Elwin M. Fox arose, and, in a brief speech, named Nelson W. Young for Coroner, as the friend of the workingmen. The Chairman of that delegation at once declared that they had agreed to vote for Messrs. Croker, Woltman, and Flanagan. But Mr. Fox insisted that Mr. Young's name should go to the Convention. A demand was made for a call of the delegates from the district, and the Secretary began to call the roll. After the first name was called, Mr. Young took the floor. "I have stood on this spot in former Conventions," he said, "and withdrawn my name. [Applause.] And I would cheerfully do so again [great applause.]; but I have been nominated by the Workingmen's party, and I can't go back to them and say that I withdrew my name here."

Mr. Young sat down, and the rest of the districts were called. They all voted for Judge Duffy's nominees. Then the roll of the Fifth District's delegates was called. Mr. Young received half a dozen votes, and thereupon the friend of the workingmen withdrew his name. Then the Chairman called for nominations for Aldermen at large, and Secretary Quincy called the First District. Judge Duffy arose, and with solemn deliberation, stepped into the aisle. Apparently realizing that this was his last chance, the little Judge threw back his head, and threw out his chest, and said: "Mr. Chairman, on behalf of the delegation from the First Assembly District, I have the honor to cast their forty-nine votes for the Hon. Patrick Keenan, the Hon. James J. Slevin, the Hon. William Sauer, and the Hon. John W. Gantzer."

All the delegates voted for Judge Duffy's nominees, and Chairman Courtney declared that they were the nominees of the Convention.

This completed the Tammany ticket. On Judge Duffy's motion, he and four other district leaders were sent after the nominees, William R. Roberts, Henry A. Gumbleton, Frederick Smyth, and Henry Woltman were found and escorted to the platform. Mr. Smyth made the first speech. He said that it was his third appearance before a Tammany Convention as a candidate. He had been twice defeated. He was confident of his election this time. He should try to discharge his duty with honesty and fidelity and in accordance with his notion of what justice is. Mr. Smyth then replied to a charge that he is an Orangeman. He said that the man who made the accusation was a liar and a scoundrel, and that the man who said that his father was an Orangeman was a liar.

Col. Roberts, and Henry A. Gumbleton were both confident that the people would elect them.

The Convention adjourned at 6 o'clock.

Col. Roberts, the nominee for Sheriff, is a native of Ireland. He has lived in this city for thirty years. He was a successful dry goods merchant, and was once President of the Fenian organization. He represented one of the districts in this city in the Forty-second and the Forty-third Congress. He was President of the Board of Aldermen in 1878, and is a member of the Board now in office.

Henry A. Gumbleton, the nominee for County Clerk, was born in this city, and was educated in the public schools and in the Free Academy. He was many years in the County Clerk's office. He was elected County Clerk in 1876, and removed by Gov. Robinson last spring.

Frederick Smyth was Tammany's candidate for Recorder in 1875, and for District Attorney in 1878. He was defeated for the first office by Recorder Hackett, and beaten last year by District Attorney Phelps.

The candidates for Marine Court Justices now hold the offices for which they have been renominated.

Richard Croker, Henry Woltman, and Richard Flanagan, the nominees for Coroners, were elected to the same places in 1876, and are now in office.

Patrick Keenan, William Sauer, and James J. Slevin, nominees for Aldermen-at-Large, are members of the Board of Aldermen now in office. John W. Gantzer, the other candidate, has been several times an Alderman.

Tammany nominations for Assembly were made last evening as follows: Second District, Thomas P. Walsh; Third, W. H. McIntyre; Fourth, John Henry McCarthy; Fifth, Elwin M. Fox; Tenth, Ferdinand Levy; Thirteenth, Ralph Ogle; Fifteenth, Michael J. Dougherty; Twentieth, James G. Coffey; Twenty-second, John T. McDonald.

In the Eighth District Matthew J. Coggey and Col. Jacob P. Long were nominated for Aldermen.

THE REGULAR CANDIDATES.

The Anti-Tammany Democrats Complete Their County Ticket.

The delegates to the Regular Democratic County Convention reassembled in Cooper Institute yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock to complete the nominations left unmade at the meeting of Friday evening. It was half-past four, and the delegates were becoming impatient, when Emanuel B. Hart walked to the speaker's desk, called the Convention to order, and then asked that the delegates bear with the Conference Committee of Twenty-five, who had not yet completed their work of selecting candidates to present before the Convention. The delegates grumbled somewhat, but made a virtue of necessity and waited until half-past five, when, amid great applause, the Committee took their places upon the platform, and Col. John Fellows, in the absence of the Permanent Chairman, the Hon. Abram S. Hewitt, nominated Major George W. McLean as Chairman. Major McLean said that the Committee after numerous delays had finished its work, and he was confident, from the confidence all had in their ability, that when they made their report the delegates would be satisfied with it. The delay arose from a desire to waive all prejudices and desires, and to nominate a ticket so strong that they would carry the war right into the camp of the common enemy, the ingrates who had deserted the old Democratic party. He then called upon John Fox, the Chairman of the Committee of Twenty-five, to present the report. Mr. Fox stood up in the body of the house, but took the platform at the vociferous advice of the delegates.

Secretary Shea began to announce the nominations as follows: "For County Clerk, Wm. A. Butler. (Loud applause. Anyoe—"Three cheers for Hubert O. Thompson!") Then arose a great tumult, and the cheering for Mr. Thompson was long continued. At its first cessation a delegate shouted: "I move that the name of Hubert O. Thompson be substituted in the report of the Committee for that of William A. Butler." This motion was seconded by twenty voices, and again a great cheer went up. The Chairman, however, ruled all motions out of order, until the completion of the reading of the report of the Committee. When at length quiet was obtained the Secretary went on to read that the Committee nominated for Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, Miles Beach; for Justices of the Marine Court, James Flynn and Charles J. Nehrbas; for Coroners, Thomas C. Knox, Thomas Mulligan and Gerson N. Herrmann.

John Fox then asked to be heard. He said that when the name of Hubert O. Thompson [great applause] was presented in the Conference Committee, after a free consultation Mr. Thompson concluded that he would not be a candidate. He was one of the principal men who recommended the name of a man of spotless character, a man who would roll up a majority of 10,000 for County Clerk, and the name of that man was William A. Butler. [Applause.]

Col. Fellows attempted to quiet the tumult, and succeeded long enough to say that he hoped the Convention would hear him. But he got no further, for the Convention would not hear him, but continually called for Thompson. At length Mr. Thompson came forward. When his pretty form was seen on the platform, then the friends of the County Clerk outcheered themselves. For fully five minutes he stood there trying to speak, unable on account of the cheering. At length he made himself heard. He said that he now knew that he had many friends, but there were many reasons, which he would not stop to explain, why he should not be a candidate. His friends had decided that it would not be for the best interests of the party for him to run on the ticket, and he concurred with them, and withdrew his name. The Committee had named a man whom the more they knew the better they would like. They would probably learn to like him better than himself.

"Never! never!" roared the throng, and again the speaker was forced to stop. When he spoke again it was to say that his friends had advised him not to accept the nomination, and he would not retract. He hoped they would endorse Mr. Butler. Then he retired amid tremendous cheering.

Some one moved that the nominations of the Committee be made the unanimous nominations of the Convention. When the question was put a big "aye" was heard, and it was followed by a smaller "no." The Chairman decided the motion carried. Then there was another uproar, and a vote by districts was called for. The result was that one by one the delegates fell into line. Police Commissioner Morrison wished to be excused from voting. He believed that Thompson was the strongest candidate that could be nominated. The Democracy owed him a debt of deepest gratitude. Then the Commissioner withdrew his objection and voted "aye."

The Fourteenth District alone failed to vote for the ratification of the Committee's ticket. It voted for all the nominees with the exception of a Coroner. The secretary said that, with this exception, the 1,695 votes of the Convention were in favor of making the nominations unanimous.

William A. Butler, the nominee for County Clerk, is a well-known business man of the Nineteenth Ward. He was born in New York and reared in the Seventeenth Ward. He served an apprenticeship as plumber with Mr. Butcher, with whom he is now in partnership at Fifty-fourth street and Third avenue. Mr. Butler is about 40 years old, and has never held office. He was the receiver of the Manufacturers' and Builders' Bank, and wound up its affairs in three months very satisfactorily.

Miles Beach, the nominee for Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, is the incumbent of the office, having been appointed by Gov. Robinson to fill the place made vacant by the death of Judge Hamilton W. Robinson. He is the son of William A. Beach, was born in Troy, of which city he was once Mayor. He is about 46 years of age.

James Flynn, nominee for Judge of the Marine Court, is an Irishman by birth, is 37 years old, and has been in this country over thirty years. His early life was spent in Elmira, N. Y., where he studied law in Judge Gray's office, where David C. Robinson also studied. He has been in this city for fifteen years, residing all that time at the Stevens House. He is a bachelor, and has never held office.

Charles J. Nehrbas, the nominee for the position of Judge of the Marine Court, is of German parentage, but was born in this city. He was graduated in 1866 from the College of the City of New York, and is now a partner in the law firm of Nehrbas & Pitshke, and the President of the German Taxpayers' Association.

Of the nominees for Coroners, Dr. Thomas C. Knox is a practising physician of the west side. He is fifty-seven years old, and has been a Deputy Coroner. Thomas Mulligan is a New Yorker by birth, has been an Assistant Alderman, and is at present a clerk in the County Clerk's office. Gerson N. Herrman is a well-known German, and has held several offices, among them being Supervisor and Coroner.

Anti-Tammany candidates for Aldermen were nominated last evening as follows: Fourth District, Jeremiah Murphy; Thomas Brady; Fifth, Ransom Parker, Jr.; Sixth, Bernard Kenney, Joseph Strack.

JAMES O'BRIEN'S SPEECH.

Denouncing John Kelly as a Traitor to His Party and to His Race.

The Central Committee of the Democratic organization that was made by the committee of fifteen Democrats appointed by the Chairman of the State Committee, met in Clarendon Hall last evening. Ten influential Democrats from each of the twenty-five Assembly Districts were in attendance. E. Ellery Anderson was made Chairman, and W. J. N. McGrath, William Rothschild, and three other gentlemen were chosen Secretaries. A committee composed of one from each Assembly District was appointed to cooperate with the committee of fifteen in the St. James Hotel, at 4 P. M. to-morrow, in the work of completing the arrangements for the mass meeting in Madison Square Garden on Tuesday night, and in putting the district organizations in condition for work on election day. The routine business over, Congressman James O'Brien was called upon for a speech. Mr. O'Brien was greeted with loud applause as he stepped upon the platform. He said that several Tammany men had urged him to join their organization and work for the election of John Kelly. They assured him that he should name at least one of the nominees on the Tammany County ticket; and made him other promises. He spurned their offers. "I could not join myself to those who are trying to destroy the Democratic party," he said. "John Kelly is not the friend of the poor man. He put John Morrissey out of Tammany Hall because he fought against the reduction of the laborers' wages. Now he is trying to defeat Lucius Robinson the Democratic candidate for Governor, because that inflexible, honest man would not submit to his dictation. John Kelly is a traitor to his party and to his race. [Applause.] I will not have anything to do with him or with Tammany Hall. They are no longer Democrats. They have bolted the Democratic nominations, and are doing their best to help the Republicans. I shall vote and work for Lucius Robinson. [Applause.] And I shall advise and urge all my friends to vote and work for him. No Democrat can afford to be on the fence in this contest. It is his duty to do all that he can toward the election of Gov. Robinson and the rest of the ticket." [Applause.] Mr. O'Brien concluded by urging the committee to perfect their organizations in the districts, that good work might be done on election day.

Speeches were made by Louis C. Wachner, E. Ellery Anderson, John E. Develin, and James Oliver.

COLUMBIA AGAINST STEVENS.

A Hard Football Battle in the Keen October Air Ending in a Draw.

That combination of running, wrestling, kicking, pushing, and all but fighting, for the possession of a leathern covered rubber ball, called football, was the attraction that drew a throng to the athletic grounds of the Stevens Institute, in Hoboken, yesterday afternoon. The occasion was the first match of the football season between the club fifteens of Columbia College and the Stevens Institute. The weather was favorable for the exercise, so far as the contestants were concerned; but the keen nor'-wester rendered it anything but pleasant for the two or three hundred spectators who stood shivering outside the boundary lines of the field. The game was called for 3 P. M., but it was half an hour later before the two captains of the teams had all their players in the field. The Columbias, attired in the college colors of blue, presented quite a stalwart party of wrestlers, and having weight upon their side, were looked upon by the experts present as the coming victors of the afternoon's struggle. The Stevens Institute party, although averaging less in weight than their opponents, nevertheless mustered some pretty sheft and muscular men, and they made up in pash and activity for what they lacked in muscle. They appeared in the club color, red. The names of the players were as follows:

COLUMBIA.—Morgan, captain; Clarke, Bansling, Octavine, Remington, Henry, Trask, Paton, and Lawson, forwards; Potts, Trowbridge, and Weaver, half backs; Simpkins, De Forest, and Francky, backs.

STEVENS INSTITUTE.—Pracy, captain; Lieb, Barry, Moore, Sheridan, McNaughton, Butler, and Roesberger, forwards; Merritt, Hyslop, Aspinwall, and Denton, half backs; Cox, Howell, and Wright, backs.

At 3¼ the umpires, Messrs. Percy, Clark, and Jones, with the referee, Mr. Duncan, entered the field and called play, and the Stevens men winning the kick off, opened the game. From this time forth until the prescribed three-quarters of an hour of the first half of the contest had expired, the struggle to obtain possession of the ball, and to kick it or run with it, as the situation might require, by the boys of the opposing team, or touch it down on the enemy's ground was sharp, active, exciting, and continuous. Rushing was resorted to by the heavy weights of each side with decided vigor; running, too, came into active use whenever the ball could be held with a clear space in front for a good dash for the opposite goal. But the most exciting parts of the contest were the continued scrimmages, or wrestling encounters, in which the opposing players became so intangled together, as to resemble a mere little heaps of struggling humanity in which the poor fellows who were underneath in the encounter had to bear more than their share of the heavy work.

From the very outset the Stevens team were forced to act upon the defensive, the fight nearly all the time of the first half being on their ground; so much was this the case that to save themselves from the effects of dangerous onslaughts by the enemy's forces, they were compelled to resort to touchdowns for safety, a sort of a strategic play that is, in itself, an acknowledgment of inferior strength. At first, the strong points of the game, such as effective support of good rushes and accurate handing of the ball in passing, were not exhibited to any extent by either party; but after both sides had become well warmed up to their work, they displayed skill in these essentials of good play, the Stevens boys especially, as it was only in this way that they could offset the advantage of weight possessed by their opponents.

At last, after one or two narrow escapes for the Stevens side, time was called for the first half of the match, and up to this period the only advantage Columbia had secured was in their forcing Stevens to resort to safety touchdowns, which they could easily handicap in their session. On counting the wounded the record showed three kicked in the face, five with sprained knees, ankles or wrists, and over a dozen with severe wrenches or bruises of some kind or another.

At 3 P. M. play was again called, and at it they went. This time the required change of goals transferred the defensive operations to the northern part of the field, and here the battle raged for half an hour. At 5 P. M. the Stevens team had secured a touchdown, and they looked as though they were going to secure the first touchdown of the match. But brilliant defensive play by the Captain of the Columbia's forced back the fighting from the Columbia ground. Yet the Stevens army kept working their way back again, and they were rather getting the best of it when the time limited for the match expired, and the contest was ended as a drawn match. The score, however, showed a record of six touchdowns, for safety forced upon the Stevens fifteen to avoid being charged to the Columbias, and on the score therefore the latter had the credit of this advantage. The match over, cheers from each side for their opponents showed that the excitement of the contest had not caused either side to forget the amenities of the game.

OUR INTERESTS IN SAMOA.

Capt. Chandler Proposing to Protect Pago Pago Harbor from British Annexation.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The communication in regard to affairs in Samoa, which was laid before the Cabinet meeting, yesterday, by the de facto Secretary of the Navy, is from Capt. R. Chandler, commanding the United States ship Lackawanna. It is dated Apia, Samoa, Aug. 23, and concludes as follows:

"On the 23d of this month the British High Commissioner, Sir Arthur Gordon, is expected here in one of her Majesty's ships. As he is just out from England, he may be empowered to annex the Samoan group or establish a protectorate. If that proves true I shall protest against the annexation of Pago Pago Harbor, and the land set aside or assigned as a coaling station ceded by treaty to the United States, and go there, if necessary, to protect our station. In the future Pago Pago Samoa is in direct line from San Francisco to New Zealand and Australia, will be a very important point, especially if our commerce in these seas increases, as it is likely to do; and as article 2 of our treaty with Samoa surrenders that harbor to us, I would advise, more respectfully, the immediate establishment of a coaling station there, even if the amount of coal landed amounts to only a few tons."

Capt. Chandler then mentions as part of his instructions from Rear Admiral Rogers a telegram sent to the Admiral from the Secretary of the Navy, as follows:

"Disturbances at Samoa. Send vessel protect citizens in rights acquired by treaty. Avoid complications."

He continues: "I have endeavored to the best of my ability to avoid complications and to protect Americans; but I think that a well-educated, honest lawyer, without the privilege of engaging in business, is the only man that can properly represent our Government as Consul here; for it requires one well versed in law and diplomacy to meet and cope with the complicated state of affairs in these islands."

The first part of Capt. Chandler's despatch and a number of accompanying documents give detailed accounts of the domestic disturbances connected with the conflict between the old and new Government parties. It is mentioned that on the 17th of June the German Consul and the acting British Consul made a protest to the American Consul "against the position of Gen. Bartlett as private American citizen in connection with the Government." Capt. Chandler also reports that the chiefs of the new party paid a visit to the American Consul to inquire whether the United States would punish them if Bartlett was killed in war. The Consul informed them that they would not be punished, but requested them to take Bartlett alive if possible and deliver him to the Consul, which they agreed to do.

Capt. Chandler's report shows that the condition of governmental affairs on the Island of Samoa is very complicated. There are three so-called governments; one, that of the old Government party, which occupies and controls a part of the territory; another the opposition, occupying another part; and the Government of the American, British, and German Consuls over a part which is recognized by the conflicting parties as neutral.

Claiming $25,000 Damages for Libel.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 25.—Chief of Police Kennedy has begun a civil suit in the Circuit Court against the proprietors of the *Sentinel*, claiming $25,000. The complaint charges the proprietors with libel, based on an article printed in the *Sentinel* on Thursday about atrocities in the House of Correction. Bail was fixed at $5,000. Owing to the continued illness of Mr. Murphy, one of the defendants, the papers in this case have not yet been served.

Republican Nominees for Assembly.

The Republicans have nominated Assemblymen as follows: Second District, W. M. Doyle; Thirteenth, Charles S. Dodd; Fifth (Bolters), James Winterbottom.

WINTER WEAR.—Scarlet wool undershirts, $1. Double breasted, Scotch Jackets, $1, $1.25, $1.50. J. W. Johnston, 200 Grand st., also 376 6th av., 2d door st. 22d st.—*Adv.*

NEARING AN AGREEMENT.

COURTNEY AND HANLAN WILLING TO ROW FOR THE DISPUTED STAKE.

Next Thursday Named by Courtney as the Time for the Match—The Place not Named—What Mr. Blaikie Says About Hanlan.

SYRACUSE, Oct. 25.—To-day the arrangements for the talked of match between Courtney and Hanlan were substantially completed. On Friday Courtney received a letter from Mr. Soule saying that the prize of $6,000 would be paid to the winner of a single scull five-mile race, to be rowed by Courtney and Hanlan at any time and place they could agree upon, and that an allowance of $500 would be made for expenses if they would row at Washington.

THE SUN'S reporter to-day learned from Jas. H. Brister, Courtney's backer, that Courtney intended to go to Rochester on one of the forenoon trains to consult with Mr. Soule. Mr. Brister was asked: "What is the truth in regard to the report that you and Courtney have dissolved connection in boating matters?"

"There is no truth in the story," he replied. "When the boats were cut I did not at first see through the affair, and I naturally felt a little off toward Charley, but he and I are all right now."

"In your opinion, can Courtney beat Hanlan?"

"I believe he can, on fair water, if he is in good condition."

"If Courtney and Hanlan should arrange another match, will Courtney give Hanlan a guarantee?"

"Charley will give him his word; that is all," said Mr. Brister, with emphasis.

Courtney was found at Cayuga. He said that he wished it to be distinctly understood that he did not fear to meet Hanlan, but, on the contrary, desired to try concessions with him. In reply to the question whether the race would take place on Chautauqua Lake in the event of a match being arranged, Courtney said: "It would kill a man to pull there so late in the season. Why, I have only gained a pound since I came back from Chautauqua Lake. I shall pull against Hanlan's time for the $1,000 offered by Mr. Soule." After a brief interval he continued: "If the weather will permit I will row Hanlan." Changing the conversation Courtney remarked: "I don't think Hanlan had anything to do with the writing of the letters that have appeared in the papers of late." He thought that the letters were prepared by Hanlan's backers, and that the Canadian did not have any knowledge of their contents.

At Brighton Courtney was met by Mr. Soule, who accompanied him to Rochester. In a short conference matters were arranged to the satisfaction of both Courtney and Mr. Soule. Courtney agreed to row, and fixed Thursday next as the day for the match. Hanlan has been informed by telegraph, and he will forward immediately a letter accepting the proposition. Undoubtedly Washington, D. C., will be accepted as the place for the race. Amended articles of agreement will be forwarded from Toronto for Courtney's signature. Courtney has ordered a shell to be sent from Waters & Son of Lansingburg, that his new boat will be finished in a day or two. Courtney said this afternoon that he would give Hanlan no guarantee that he would row, as his word published in his letter would be sufficient. He would pull unless something unavoidable prevented him.

TORONTO, Oct. 25.—At a meeting of Hanlan's friends last evening it was unanimously decided to forward to Courtney amended articles for a match on Chautauqua Lake for the original purse of $6,000. The day named for the race was the 6th of November. The articles were to be posted by the first mail west this morning. Hanlan is confident that he can win the purse a second time, barring accidents or fraud.

Mr. Blaikie, referee in the Chautauqua Lake affair between Hanlan and Courtney, said yesterday that he saw, while he was in Buffalo, a gentleman who was authorized to act for Hanlan in regard to the proposition for another meeting between the oarsmen. The original letter was received by him in this city yesterday. On Thursday evening he telegraphed to Courtney: "See Hanlan's answer in Rochester papers. If you accept, telegraph me at New York immediately." Not receiving a reply, he again telegraphed on Friday evening as follows: "Do you accept Hanlan's offer? Would you prefer Washington?"—referring to the suggestion that the match be rowed on Potomac, that city. In the mean time Mr. Blaikie sent to Hanlan the following despatch: "Please sign and forward two copies amended articles to Courtney immediately."

The following letter was sent by Mr. Blaikie to Mr. Soule:

NEW YORK, Oct. 24, 1879.

A. P. Soule, Esq., Rochester, N. Y.

MY DEAR SIR: Here you will find a copy of Mr. Hanlan's letter to me, and also a letter to him, which I send to you at once, on receipt of this, whether you are willing to replace the money as he therein requests, also, whether you would still have the race on Chautauqua Lake or at Washington, D. C. It is about sure to be cold and quite liable to be windy at the former place so late in the season, while it is almost equally likely to be warm and a fine day for the latter place.

Also tell me what amount you will allow to each man for his expenses. As Mr. Hanlan limits the time for accepting the offer to the 25th, I hope you will see the propriety of promptly stating my, so that I may forthwith advise both scullers. Yours, sincerely,

WILLIAM BLAIKIE.

On the same day Mr. Blaikie wrote to Hanlan advising him that the Washington boat clubs had tendered the privileges of their quarters to the two oarsmen, and saying that he hoped that the match would be rowed at Washington. He requested an immediate reply by telegraph. A letter of the same purport was sent to Courtney.

Late last evening Mr. Blaikie said that he had received no message from Courtney or Hanlan. Mr. Blaikie said: If the men do row—supposing both to be in good condition, and taking its course from the time they commence to one of his private time—I believe the time of the winner will be considerably better than Hanlan's record at Chautauqua." In regard to Hanlan's present claim to the stake he said: "If I have anything to do with the matter in dispute at another time, it shall be distinctly stipulated in the articles that Hanlan relinquishes all claims which he now has to the money in question, and consents that it shall go to the winner of the new match." He declined for the present to express an opinion as to the Chautauqua Lake fiasco.

The Albany *Argus* says that Waters, the Lansingburg shell-boat builder, received on Thursday evening the order for Courtney's new shell. The *Argus* indicates that Mr. Waters appears to believe that Courtney is anxious to row Hanlan an honest match—an opinion which Mr. Waters would naturally have, since Courtney is one of the two or three oarsmen of wide reputation who use the Lansingburg paper shells.

HANLAN'S ENGLISH CHAMPIONSHIP.

Forfeiting His Title by Refusing to Row Elliott in England.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—The *Sportsman* says that Elliott, in reply to Hanlan's notification that he (Hanlan) is willing to allow Elliott £100 for expenses, and will row on Toronto Bay, desires to say that should he win the race with Boyd he will accept Hanlan's terms. Elliott called at the *Sportsman* office and said he was about forwarding articles to Boyd, but the news from Toronto altered the position of affairs, as Hanlan, having refused to compete in England, forfeits the trophy. Elliott therefore hopes the match with Boyd will be for £200 a side and the trophy; and he appeals to the trustees of the trophy to sanction these arrangements.

The *Sportsman* says: "Hanlan's decision not to compete in England is to be regretted. Elliott claims that he has greatly improved his style of rowing, and is confident of being able to render a capital account of himself when he again meets Hanlan. Elliott is undoubtedly the stronger man, and if he has really discovered how to utilize his strength and to supplement it by availing himself of all those mechanical improvements which contribute so greatly to Hanlan's prowess, he ought to be able to defeat Hanlan with some amount of ease. There can be little doubt that any opposition will be offered by the trustees of the Challenge Cup to Elliott's request that his arrangements with Boyd be sanctioned, as Hanlan declines to accept his challenge. Elliott's claim for the cup is to be made immediately. The highest aquatic authorities in England agree that Hanlan has forfeited his title of champion of England as well as his claim to the cup."

The articles of agreement for a sculling match between Elliott and Boyd stipulate that the race shall be rowed on the Tyne course. The first deposit of £50 is to be made on the 21st inst., the second deposit of £50 on Dec. 1, and the final deposit of £100 on the day before the race. The date of the race has not yet been fixed.

Gen. Butler En Route to Washington.

BOSTON, Oct. 25.—Gen. Butler started for Washington this evening by the 9 o'clock train, New York express, via the Boston and Albany Railroad. As usual, a call to argue a case before the Supreme Court, in which several millions of dollars are involved, compelled the General to go. He expects to return on Wednesday.

Shot While Gunning.

Police Justice Strong of Hoboken, while out hunting yesterday on the Monarchie, was accidentally shot by another gunner. A strip of lawn between the sportsmen prevented them from seeing each other. Justice Strong's wounds, although painful, are not dangerous.

The Circle of Gems, giving a history of all precious stones, and containing the prize list of Humphreys' Pa. Diamond, sent free. Rare are a cutting of real diamond on a pure crystal base. For sale only at Hoag Thompson's Jewelry store, 819 Broadway, corner 12th st., N. Y.—*Adv.*

THE RIDDLE POISONING CASE.

Confirmation of the Report that Arsenic Had Been Found in Mrs. Riddle's Body.

NORWICH, Conn., Oct. 25.—Much excitement was occasioned in this city this forenoon by the despatch in the New York newspapers announcing the discovery by Prof. Johnson of traces of arsenic in the body of Mrs. Julia Riddle, wife of William B. Riddle, who is in jail in this city on a charge of poisoning his wife. The truth of the report was confirmed later in the day by Prosecutor George C. Ripley, who visited New Haven yesterday and had communication with Prof. Johnson. Col. Ripley said to the correspondent of THE SUN that he accompanied Prof. Johnson to the laboratory in New Haven and saw the arsenical traces obtained from an analysis of a very small portion of Mrs. Riddle's stomach. In consequence of Prof. Johnson's connection with the Hayden case, he has had no time to make a more extended examination. "Tracings of arsenic obtained by that test were very strong," said the Prosecutor, "and to my unscientific eye showed the presence of a much larger quantity than any test in the Cobb-Bishop analysis. No other poison than arsenic was found. The Professor will go on at once with the analysis, so as to be able to testify, if necessary, in the examination set down for next Wednesday."

It is probable that counsel for Riddle will ask for a further postponement, as the discovery of Prof. Johnson was totally unlooked for by them, and has fallen on their plans like a thunderbolt. It is reported, too, that Riddle has by no means the fortune accredited to him, and that the defence is therefore hampered in its preparation for the trial. The physicians who were at the exhumation of Mrs. Riddle's body freely asserts that he was fully satisfied at the time of the presence of arsenic, on account of the remarkable preservation of the remains. One doctor said at that time that the liver was as fresh and ruddy in color as though life had not been extinct. Prof. Johnson also expressed the assurance that he would find arsenic. Prosecutor Ripley said to a friend in conversation that he believed that the body was literally filled with arsenic.

Since the announcement of Prof. Johnson's discovery, Riddle's friends, who had maintained a most courageous and sincere defence of him, have fallen off rapidly from him. At the prisoner's request he was shaved in his cell in jail by John Kisselman, a Norwich barber, to-day. He conversed with Mr. Kisselman freely on the current news. He was thin and pale, and his face wore a careworn, preoccupied expression. Mr. Kisselman told Riddle that a New York illustrated police newspaper had portraits of him and wife last week, and Riddle said, with a smile; "Is that so? I should like to see them."

When Riddle's case comes into court it will make the fifth murder trial in this county during the last two years.

MRS. BARNES'S TRIAL.

The Defence Trying to Prove that Another Person Poisoned her Husband.

BALLSTON, N. Y., Oct. 25.—In the trial of Mrs. Barnes at Sandy Hill to-day, the Court, after a long discussion, allowed the testimony to prove the threats by Priest to take the life of Mr. Barnes to be admitted. Priest is the son-in-law of Mrs. Barnes, and it is the effort of the defence to prove that he put arsenic in the well, from which Mr. Barnes drank, and that Mrs. Barnes is innocent.

George Burk testified relative to a conversation with Priest, in which the latter said he would take Barnes's life even if he had to shoot him. Priest said in a subsequent conversation with witness that he had been watching for a chance to get at the old man. Witness confessed that he had never told Barnes of this conversation, although he was often at his house previous to his death.

Dr. Maynard testified to seeing Priest pass Barnes's house, shaking his fist and swearing.

Wallace Barnes saw mysterious traces in the snow near the house one night while Barnes was sick. He also said that he had drank of the water of the spring and experienced no evil effect. Had heard Barnes speak to the prisoner several times about buying arsenic for rats.

Henry Hover heard Priest accuse Barnes of having caused him to be tarred and feathered, and heard him make threats to take Barnes's life.

Michael Ryan testified relative to the poor health of Barnes several months previous to his death.

Thos. Ellis testified that he had a subpœna for Priest to attend the Coroner's inquest, and that Priest fled to Vermont.

Mrs. Jennings, Mrs. Peters, the daughter of Mr. Barnes, testified relative to the poor health of her father previous to his last sickness, and to his drinking large quantities of water the day previous to his final sickness, and its causing violent pains in the bowels of the family; also that her mother having informed her father of the purchase of arsenic, and loss of the same on the way home. The cross-examination of this witness will be begun on Monday. The prisoner will undoubtedly be put on the stand.

**To be Hanged for W