The Sun.

VOL. XLVIII.—NO. 22. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1880. PRICE TWO CENTS.

UNITING FOR NOVEMBER.

A UNION ELECTORAL TICKET CHOSEN IN THE PINE TREE STATE.

The Greenback Convention Adopting It, with Gen. Plaisted's Hearty Approval—A Few Boliers Nominate a Straight Ticket—A Plurality for Plaisted for Governor.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 21.—Finding errors in the telegraphic returns to the net amount of two-tenths of one per cent., the copies of the official returns have been carefully footed and compared with the footings received from Augusta. An error of 100 is found in the footing of Penobscot County. Seven back towns are added, and the final result is: Davis, 73,640; Plaisted, 73,814; Plaisted's plurality, 174. The scattering were not on the sheets received here, but the Augusta footing—475—is probably correct. This result must be very near, although some towns are still not official, and the Democratic State Committee, although their tables are not complete, agree that they will come out very near this. Although these figures are from the official returns, the official canvass of them is not made until the Legislature meets, in January, and only that body takes cognizance of errors in them. The plurality amendment is carried by a large majority.

BANGOR, Sept. 21.—Complete returns from the Fourth Congressional District, official, except for five small plantations, give a total vote of 27,297, an increase of 4,281 over the vote of 1878. Ladd has 14,065; Boutelle, 13,232. Ladd's majority, 833, against 2,826 majority two years ago. The Republican net gain is about 2,000. Ladd's vote is increased 1,144, and Boutelle's 3,137, over that of 1878. The French settlement of Aroostook gave over 900 Fusion majority.

PORTLAND, Sept. 21.—The Greenback State Committee met this morning and elected Samuel A. Berry Chairman and Benjamin Bunker Secretary. The Convention to nominate electors met in Congress Hall at 2 P. M. S. A. Berry called the Convention to order and Charles A. White of Gardiner was named Chairman. He denounced Gen. Garfield, and said an understanding was extended to divide the electoral ticket. He urged that it should be carried out. The State Committee was made a Committee on Credentials. The temporary organization was then made permanent. There were 465 delegates present from 95 towns.

S. D. Holson of Wiscasset presented resolutions endorsing the action of the State Committee recommending a fusion with the Democrats.

J. B. Chase of Cape Elizabeth, amid great excitement, protested.

Elliott King moved to accept the report and resolutions and to name a joint electoral ticket.

Mr. Chase moved to amend by nominating seven straight Greenbackers, which was received with applause and hisses. The speaker made an appeal for fair hearing. He argued against fusion, and said there were thousands of Greenbackers in the State who voted the rest of the ticket with Plaisted who will not vote for Fusion electors. He protested against giving away the future of the Greenback party for four Weaver electors. It was the Greenback candidate and platform that carried the State.

The Rev. Aivah Strout, F. M. Plaisted, Elliott King, and others advocated fusion, after which the previous question was carried and the motion for fusion prevailed, although there was considerable opposition.

The following is the resolution in full:

First—The election of Gen. Harris M. Plaisted to the office of Governor by a vote unprecedented in the history of the State and the reelection of our representation in Congress is an unquestionable endorsement of our principles by the State of Maine. We feel confident that when party prejudice shall no longer control our Republican brethren we shall show an overwhelming majority in favor of national principles which will be responded to by every State in the Union.

Second—That the action of the State Committee in recommending an electoral ticket, part from the Democratic party for the State and Presidential electors was expedient, and the National Greenback party of the State of Maine in Convention assembled hereby endorses that action, and agrees to select at the Presidential election Solon Chase and Samuel Watts for candidates for electors at large, and John J. Turner, Benjamin Bunker, Charles R. Whidden, Wm. A. Cromwell, and John F. Donworth as candidates for district electors, as recommended by the committee.

Congressman Murch made a brief speech. He believed every Greenbacker knew his opposition to fusion in the past. He believed the Democratic party was governed by high patriotic motives. He returned thanks to the Democrats for supporting him. The question was, shall seven Garfield or five Hancock and four Weaver electors be chosen? He was free to say he preferred the latter.

Speeches were also made by Solon Chase, Congressman Ladd, and others, after which the Convention adjourned.

At the adjournment of the Congress Hall Convention this afternoon the "straight" Greenbackers met at the City Hall, Solon Chase presiding, with R. M. Springer Secretary. A "straight" ticket was nominated as follows: Solon Chase of Chase's Mills, J. F. Turner of Portland, C. R. Whidden of Calais, J. F. Hilton of St. Albans, Thomas G. Burdin of Turner, G. W. Wooster of North Bangor, and E. B. Fry of Bethel. Seventy-three delegates voted. The whole anti-fusion strength was claimed as 140 in the Congress Hall Convention. The "straight" Greenbackers adopted the following:

For the enlightenment and encouragement of our Greenback brethren in other States, we, the straight Greenbackers of Maine, in convention assembled, declare that there is a Greenback party in Maine, pledged to the principles of the whole party; that the Democratic fusion in this State was due wholly to the exigencies of state issues, and that in national matters we vote with our brethren elsewhere in the Union for Weaver and Chambers.

PORTLAND, Sept. 21.—In an interview to-night Gen. Plaisted said: "I am in favor of a joint electoral ticket. I have been over the State, in every county, and I judge the sentiment in the Greenback party to be overwhelmingly in favor of the joint ticket, and do not know, or have not met one man in the State who expressed any opposition to it. The opinion among Greenbackers as far as I have observed has been uniform that union and victory in September meant union and victory in November. The position I have taken among my Greenback friends has been, if it did not mean this I did not want to be elected. I consider the action of our Convention at Bangor as a ratification of the tacit understanding that we should have a union electoral ticket. Although there was no agreement, to my knowledge, between the committees, yet the Convention, by a vote, postponed action on the electoral ticket, leaving the whole matter open to the course of events, so that if I were nominated by the Democrats and the Presidential candidate was not objectionable a union electoral ticket would be more than probable."

Gen. Plaisted is for Weaver and Chambers, but prefers to give Weaver four votes than to give Garfield seven.

WHEN GEN. HANCOCK IS ELECTED.

Then there will be Peace and Union in All Parts of the Country.

There was an enthusiastic meeting of the Hancock War Veterans' Union in Jefferson Hall, at Willoughby and Adams streets, Brooklyn, last night, at which a large and beautiful banner, containing the portrait of Gen. Hancock as a centrepiece, was stretched across the street. A number of young men, wearing the uniform of the Boys in Blue, who were waiting to join in the Republican parade, dropped in at the meeting, and joined in the cheers for Gen. W. F. Smith, who was introduced by ex-Judge John Lynch, Vice-President of the Union. Gen. Smith said that he felt now as in the days gone when the safety of the country depended on the endurance and fidelity of the men who had taken up arms in her defence. Their business now was to finish the work which they began nearly twenty years ago. (Applause.) Republican speakers never tire of declaring that it was their party that served the Union, and that the Democrats were all rebels. Even to-day they consider the Southern people were all rebels, and not fit to take care of themselves. They argue that, therefore, there must be a solid North against a solid South. If this is the true state of affairs then the war for the preservation of the Union is still going on. Northern orators say that there is only one creed in the South, and that that is hatred of the Union, so that after fifteen years of patching up, it turns out that the cement the Republicans have been using has been hot water. There will never be thorough peace and union in all sections of this country until Gen. Hancock is elected. In him the party has a providential candidate whose life shows his devotion to this country and his determination to see that every man has his rights. "We veterans," added Gen. Smith, "think it is the right of Gen. Hancock to be in the White House next March, and by God's help we will put him there." (Applause.)

Gen. Samuel Crooke and Col. William Worthington, formerly Republican Congressman from Nevada, but now of South Carolina, also spoke. The latter said that he had for years been the implacable foe of the Democratic party, but now he was for Hancock, because he believed that all classes of this great people would be best served by his election.

AT NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS.

Encouraging News from New Jersey, New York, Indiana, and Ohio.

Ex-Senator William H. Barnum, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, returned yesterday from the West. He says that Indiana will surely go Democratic in the October election, and that Ohio is not certain for the Republicans.

The Democratic National Committee received early last evening the following despatch from Gen. Samuel J. Anderson, the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Portland District, who claims to have been elected over Reed, Republican:

PORTLAND, Sept. 21.

In the Greenback Electoral Convention, of 465 delegates but 13 voted against fusion. Maine is safe for Union electors.

A later telegram reads:

PORTLAND, Sept. 21.

The Union electoral ticket is endorsed by a full Convention. Solon Chase and twelve others dissented. Republican influences have been at work, emissaries being here from New York to oppose union.

Mr. B. B. Smalley, member of the Democratic National Committee from Vermont, returned from his State yesterday. He said, in relation to the Maine election:

"I have just returned from Vermont, and I was astonished to find the effect produced there by the news from Maine. It has greatly depressed the Republicans, and created a great deal of enthusiasm for Hancock. I do not expect, of course, that the Republican majority in Vermont will be wiped out, but I am disposed to believe that the majority of September will be reduced in November."

"Is not the Plaisted vote a plurality, and will not the Legislature, being Republican, seat Davis?" the reporter asked.

"Oh, I don't know about that!" Mr. Smalley replied. "In the first place, the Unionists claim that a plurality elects, and Senator Blaine is apparently of the same opinion. You have read his despatch to Gov. Jewell. In that he says: 'If Gov. Plaisted shall have a single vote more than Gov. Davis, the Executive chair of Maine for the next two years is as well assured to him as though his majority were 10,000.' Mr. Blaine is certainly neither a careless nor an ignorant man. He unquestionably believes that a plurality elects."

Ex-Gov. Bedle of New Jersey visited the National Committee's rooms yesterday. He said: "New Jersey is sure to cast her electoral vote for Hancock and English. Ever since the Cincinnati nominations the enthusiasm among the Democracy of the State has been on the increase. The Democrats are united everywhere, and our candidates will receive many votes heretofore given to the Republican party by independent voters. Our nominee for Governor is a popular man, and he is growing stronger every day. I predict a handsome Democratic majority for the national and State tickets in my State."

The Democratic State Committee is receiving encouraging news from every one of the interior counties in the State. The party has been united in all places where it was divided last fall. In Albany, Syracuse, and Oswego, where the vote of John Kelly for Governor was large, union has been made on nominations and on the delegations to the coming State Convention. The gentlemen who have been speaking in the State make excellent reports of the progress of the canvass. Mr. John Mullaly, who has spoken in Steuben, Yates and Ontario counties, said that the Democratic meetings in those counties were large and enthusiastic. In every town in those counties there have been accessions to the Democracy from the Republican ranks. In some of these towns from four to ten per cent. of the Republican voters are outspoken for Hancock. In a Democratic torchlight procession which Mr. Mullaly saw in Canisteo, Steuben County, fifteen of the 200 torch bearers have hitherto voted the Republican ticket.

Mr. James Fitzgerald, who has just returned from a speaking tour of Schuyler County, gives additional testimony of Republican accessions to the Democracy. Gentlemen who have spoken in other Republican counties bring similar reports, and the letters and reports of canvassers received every day by the State Committee corroborate this testimony.

Speaker Randall has put himself at the disposal of the State Committee. He will make a tour of the State, speaking in most of the cities. His first speech will probably be made in Buffalo. Senator Kernan has already begun his campaign tour, and Horatio Seymour has promised to make two or three more speeches, if his health will permit.

DIPHTHERIA IN TENEMENTS.

The Occupants of Six Houses Ordered to Quit the Premises.

Sixteen deaths among children have occurred in the tenement houses at 439, 441, 443, and 445 East Twenty-third street, and 381 and 389 Avenue A, since July 1. Of these deaths, one has occurred at the first number named in Twenty-third street, a child of George Kabil; nine have taken place in the adjoining house, 441, all within three weeks. Three of these children belonged to Herman Malbrock, who keeps a grocery in the first story; four were children of Mr. Murphy, one of the tenants; and two were the children of Mr. Hoffman, another tenant. The only child remaining in this house is still sick, but it is hoped that she will recover. The funeral of the child that died here last was held yesterday. Of the remaining deaths, two were of children of Mr. Glynn, living in one of the houses in Avenue A.

Investigation by officers sent by the Board of Health to ascertain the cause of the mortality has shown that the disease is diphtheria, which is probably caused by the presence of water in the cellars, which sets into them at high tide. In addition, the houses are generally out of repair, the owner, Mr. Kohler, having failed to comply with the sanitary laws. The inspector who examined the houses certified that they were in a condition which jeopardized the health and lives of the inmates. The Health Board yesterday decided to order the premises complained of to be vacated within five days. Notices of such order will be posted on the houses to-day, and the order will be enforced on Monday next unless it is in the mean time complied with.

Mr. Walbrook and his neighbor, Mr. Tinken, had not heard last evening of the order of the Board of Health. They said it would be very unfortunate for them if it was enforced. It would cost them a good deal of money to move, which they could not well afford. They asked, "Who will stand the damage?" Mr. Tinken said he thought his house was healthy enough. He has five children, and so far none of them has been sick. Mr. Walbrook bitterly lamented the death of his children, saying, "I would rather have spent ten years in the penitentiary than to have lost them." He did not like the idea of being made to move, however. He said he thought the owner, Mr. Kohler, ought to be required to put the houses in proper sanitary condition.

All the parties interested feel that the order to vacate the houses will bear hardly upon them.

There has been a marked increase in the number of cases of diphtheria in Brooklyn since Sept. 1, and the officers of the Board of Health account for it by the presence of sewer gas in many houses, arising from unclean sewers, and by the opening of the public schools. Thirty-three fatal cases have occurred in the Sixteenth Ward since Aug. 20, twenty-three in the Fifth Ward, twenty in the Fourteenth Ward, and twenty-two in the Twentieth Ward.

NOW OR NEVER.

The Time for Redressing the Great Electoral Fraud that Seated Hayes.

The Thirteenth Ward Central Hancock and English Club held a meeting at their headquarters at Broadway and Seventh street, Williamsburgh, last evening. A Hancock and English banner was to have been raised, but as it did not arrive in time a display of fireworks was had instead. The rooms were crowded, and many who could not get in lingered outside. Dr. Joseph Creamer, the Chairman, introduced Mr. Thomas Kinsella, editor of the *Brooklyn Eagle*, as the first speaker. Mr. Kinsella made a very stirring speech and was frequently interrupted by applause. He said as one reason why Gen. Hancock should be elected, that if the monumental fraud of 1876 was not redressed now it never would be. In speaking of Mr. Garfield, he said the Democrats did not invent any stories about him. The Republicans made the charges and made his record.

Mr. Andrew McLean was the next speaker. He spoke of Garfield's record and the record of the Republican party for the past twenty years, and said that we wanted a change, and Gen. Hancock was the man to make the change. The meeting adjourned until next Tuesday, when the banner will be raised.

Nearly One Thousand Strong.

The Republican Hancock-English Campaign Club, Dr. Geo. H. Mitchell President, held a large and enthusiastic meeting last evening at their headquarters, Parlor C, Westminster Hotel. During the evening there were 130 additional signers to the roll, making the present membership nearly one thousand strong. Very favorable reports were received from the various Assembly district organizations. It was proposed to have a public demonstration, or light parade, in a body early in October. A committee was appointed to perfect the arrangements.

AN OLLAGAWALLA FEAST.

A GRAND POW-WOW BENEATH THE MAPLES ABOVE MACOMB'S DAM.

Speeches and Songs of the Braves—Fraternizing with the Tammany Tribe and Uniting for an Assault on the Common Enemy—"I'm Getting to be a Big Boy Now."

The political braves known as the Ogallalas, or Ollagawallas, were feasted at the wigwam of the Hon. Gabriel Case, yesterday afternoon. It was probably the finest clam bake ever given in the environs of New York. Capt. Babcock was the Soyer of the bake. He opened his smoking volcano of crabs, clams, oysters, green corn, sheepshead, tripe, and chickens, and they were spread before 150 braves at 4 P. M. An excessive flow of fire water caused a flow of wit and merriment, and shouts of joy and peals of laughter rang among the leafy oaks and maples. Warriors from the Tammany tribe were present bearing calumets of peace, but the wonderful Chief of the Tuscaroras and his equally wonderful horoscope were absent. Among the warriors were the following:

Braves.	*Indian Names.*
John D. Coughlin	Man-who-Feeds-on-Air.
Timothy J. Campbell	Man-who-Feeds-on-Law.
Louis Cohen	Man-who-Walks-on-his-Brain.
Thomas Costigan	Man-who-Walks-on-his-Record.
E. A. Burke	Man-who-Walks-like-a-Democrat.
A. J. Dam	Man-who-Walks-on-his-Reputation
James Daly	Man-who-Walks-on-Darkness.
James Everard	Man-who-Walks-on-Beer.
Augustus Fuller	Man-who-Walks-on-Water.
James Fitzgerald	Man-who-Walks-on-his-Shape.
Edward D. Gale	Man-who-Walks-in-Darkness.
Wm. Geoghegan	Man-who-Walks-on-Miracles.
Robert Hall	Man-who-Walks-on-his-Face.
Nicholas Haughton	Man-who-Always-Rides.
Edward Kearney	Man-who-Walks-on-Money.
John Tyler Kelly	Man-who-Walks-on-his-Feet.
Bernard Kenney	Man-who-Walks-on-Morality.
Joseph A. Lyons	Man-who-Walks-for-Nothing.
Randolph B. Martine	Man-who-Wants-to-Run.
Jeremiah Murphy	Man-who-Never-Walks.
Wm. P. Mitchell	Man-who-Walks-for-Himself.
James J. Mooney	Man-who-Walks-for-Everybody.
James E. Morrison	Man-who-Walks-on-Shadows.
Feodore Mierson	Man-who-Walks-on-the-German-Element
Michael Norton	Man-who-Walks-like-a-Pelican.
James Oliver	Man-who-Walks-within-himself.
Maurice Power	Man-who-Walks-in-the-Clouds.
Thomas Reeves	Man-who-Walks-Forever.
D. A. Spellissey	Man-who-is-Learning-to-Walk.
Timothy Shea	Man-who-Walks-on-his-Chin.
Sol. Sayles	Man-who-Walks-on-his-Ear.
Hubert O. Thompson	Man-who-Walks-like-a-Canary.
Edward Walsh	Man-who-Walks-on-his-Merit.
Ambrose H. Purdy	Man-who-Walked-into-Maine.
Wm. Cauldwell	Man-who-Walks-Uprightly.
Geo. Hall	Man-who-Walks-Off.
Bryan Reilly	Man-who-has-Stopped-Walking.
John Pyne	The Talkative Brave.
T. C. E. Ecclesine	The Silent Brave.

A grand pow-wow followed the feast. The Man-who-Walked-into-Maine congratulated the warriors on their victory, and read the following letter from a well-known brave:

MY TEPEE, WHITE PLAINS, Wane of the Moon.

To the Grand Council of the Ancient Order of the Ollagawallas
Original Natives of the Soil.

SAGES: To you greeting. Let me to you a tale unfold. Some time ago I pitched my tepee on this beautiful spot, made still more beautiful by the near abode of that famous red warrior in another time and place, but more recently as George Caulfield. I came here by order of the Sachems of the Tammany tribe of Indians for the purpose of cultivating that noble vegetable, the beet. The object was to distribute the biggest beets I could raise to the biggest beets I could find among the Tammany braves.

Alas! alas! for I have only raised seven beets big enough to distribute—not near enough to go around. I was at first in despair, but learning that among the tribe of red men there is also a Irving Hall there were also a large number of large beets and again that in the city of Manhattan there were many beets half Indian and half German, a bright idea struck me. Let red man George Washington take these seven big beets and distribute them among the biggest beets he can find among the three before-mentioned tribes. Let me suggest, sages of the Grand Council, that these seven very big beets be kept in sacred trust by you pending a proper drawing from the Hon. Andrew Dickey's hat by the seven tribes.

Yours always, RICHARD CROKER.

The seven beets were exhibited amid great excitement. They were at least three feet long and a foot in diameter. E. D. Gale was appointed custodian for the three set apart for the Tammany tribe, John Fox for those set apart for the Irving Hall tribe, and the German beet was sent to Mark Lanigan. Warrior Ecclesine next arose. He said:

The gale from the North has brought to your ears the clash of resounding arms. Our brethren are already in the field. Shall we stand here idle? What is it braves would wish? Is water so clear and wind so sweet as to be purchased at the price of good offices and fair salaries? Forbid it, great Manitou! My feet are guided by the lamp of experience. I know not what course others may take, but as for me, give me reform or give me a rest.

He took his seat. The braves were thrilled with his eloquence, but they were doubly thrilled when Augustus Fuller sang a song dedicated to John B. Hasbin, the Tuscarora chief. It had the following curious chorus:

He's gone to join the circus,
Be an actor in the Ring;
To teach the elephant how to dance,
And the hippopotamus to sing.

All speeches were limited to five minutes. Major Mooney was the next speaker. He said:

MY FRIENDS: Morality and vice are the keys of politics. The Republicans represent vice under the guise of morality, and some persons imagine that the Democrats represent morality under the guise of vice. They reason from false premises and arrive at incorrect conclusions. Ben Butler is as good as Garfield any day in the week, if he did take a back salary. They say that time and tide wait for no man, but time and tide will wait for Garfield this fall, if he did drive a horse on a canal. No man can tell what an hour will bring forth, and no man can tell who will be next Mayor of New York, nor who he will appoint Police Commissioner. 'Tis better that this so, for if 'twere not so there would be no Democratic basis of union, and many braves would be sent to the eternal shades before their business is cut short. In the words of the poet, therefore, let us sing:

Thin rise your voices ivery one,
The inimy we'll hunt,
We'll brave the night till broad daylight,
Put Hancock in the front.

There were loud calls for Edward Kearney of the Tammany tribe. He spoke as follows:

OLLAGAWALLAS: We want peace and harmony and a fair division of the spoils. There will be peace and harmony and the spoils will be fairly divided. No one man in either party is big enough to prevent a union. No set of men can barricade the way. I'm a poor man, but I'll bet any man in the State from $10,000 to $50,000 that Hancock carries New York, and I'll do it all day long. If there is any one man in the world whose interest I would like to win better than that of any other one man in this world, except Howard Crosby's, that one man is Ed. Gilmore. The longer I live the less I see and the more I hear, and the less I hear the more I want to see. Every man and every party has its peculiarities. The Democratic party has its peculiarities—Garfield and his war record. The Democratic party also has its peculiarities—Hancock and his peace record. I have my peculiarity—Kearney first, last, and all the time. I'm looking out for Kearney now. Betting Republicans will please take notice.

In answer to repeated calls Major E. A. Burke, a Louisiana chief, turned his face to the setting sun, and spoke thus:

BRAVES: I come from the land of the pelican and the man-of-war-hawk. I am one of the Natchez tribe. I ply my canoe in the bayou and drag my leglings through the canebrake. The cry of the bittern and the plaintive peeping of the jack-snipe are familiar to me. I heard them in Maine after the election last week. I heard the death cry of the King bittern who fishes in the waters of the Kennebec. It was a welcome sound. Already I hear similar ominous cries from Ohio and Indiana. In Ohio it is "fly-up-creek," a most peculiar bird, is uttering notes of distress, and in Pennsylvania the "quawk," another unique songster, sees the shadow of the game cock of the Democracy. The whole foul brood of corruption are in a flutter, and well they may be, for he is a true blue and a powerful bitter. One word more. In Louisiana we draw our inspiration from New York, and we will stand shoulder to shoulder with New York in November.

When the wild halloos of the Ollagawallas had died away Dr. Feodor Mierson appeared at the council fire. He wore a white necktie and other ornaments. He said:

Kinderfuhkgefellichaft (loud cheers) donnerwedder aritotratilichen (confusion) gesang verbruht deselben (immense cheering). Ganzen singe gebracht zinnen ich wimmend. (Tremendous applause.) Otterbourg nehmen hinausfuhren entfernten ich weis. (A great uproar.)

The band struck up a lively march, and the Hon. Gabriel Case sang:

I'm getting to be a big boy now;
I'll not be so sled when I can lick dad,
I'm getting to be a big boy now.

After speeches from William Geoghegan, the Pilgrim of Knock, and Mr. James Oliver, the Pilgrim of the Fourth Ward, John Pyne and his glee club gave the braves

When the Ollagawallas homeward fly,
Filled with "philippine" oysters and with rye,

and the savages wandered homeward in the gaslight.

Clara Morris in Boston.

BOSTON, Sept. 21.—Clara Morris appeared in "Article 47," at the Park Theatre to-night. The house was crowded and the enthusiasm over the performance hearty and general. Miss Morris was received with warm demonstrations of approbation, and her success was unquestionable. The supporting company made a favorable impression.

Women Voting in Binghamton.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Sept. 21.—One hundred and forty-seven women voted at the School Commissioner election here this evening.

The Victor Baby Food,

Best substitute for mother's milk, 25c. All druggists.—*ads.*

THE JERSEY CITY TRAGEDY.

An Eye-witness's New Testimony at the Coroner's Inquest.

The killing of William Lewis O'Shaughnessy by Policeman Enoch Perry, in Jersey City, on Monday morning, constituted the absorbing topic of conversation in Jersey City yesterday. The rumor was repeated that the story related by the policeman was exaggerated and somewhat colored in his favor. He had admitted that just previous to the shooting he had met two men on the street, and it was thought strange that the police had been unable to discover these men, although detectives had been sent by Chief Murphy in search of them. The prisoner was to have been formally arraigned yesterday morning before Justice Pelouhet, in the First District Police Court, but as the police had no evidence to produce against him except his own admissions, which were not competent, his counsel asked and obtained a postponement of the examination until the conclusion of the inquiry by the Coroner's jury.

The inquest was begun last evening by Coroner Ruempler in the Police Court room. The defendant was present, attended by his lawyer, who occupied a chair by his side within the bar. A throng of eager spectators, of either sex and of all ages, from that portion of the city in which the dead man had lived, listened attentively to the proceedings. Among them were many relatives and intimate personal friends of O'Shaughnessy, who assisted the Coroner in obtaining witnesses and investigating the particulars of the shooting.

Sergeant Robert P. Dickson of the First Precinct police was the first witness questioned. He related what Policeman Perry told him of the shooting when he delivered himself up at the police station. This story did not differ materially from the account of the tragedy published yesterday.

William Cunningham of 429 Second street testified that he had known O'Shaughnessy during the past fifteen years, but had not seen him for four weeks before the tragedy. "On the morning of the shooting," he said, "I heard the two reports of the policeman's pistol. I was sitting at my window, about two blocks away. I next heard a club rattling on the pavement. I then dressed myself and went down to Brunswick street, where I saw five or six men carrying O'Shaughnessy into his house. The first one I spoke to was Officer Perry. I asked him what was the matter.

"'Well, ——, how could I help it,' he exclaimed, 'look at my hat.'

"He showed me his hat. It was dirty and bruised. I next went into O'Shaughnessy's house and learned that he had been shot, and was dead."

Patrick Leery, who was an eye-witness to the shooting, testified as follows: "I was sitting on my stoop talking with a friend. Policeman Perry came along and looked into our faces. He walked a little further on and ordered a man who was sitting on a coal box to go into the house. The man went into an alleyway near by. Perry came up to us again and asked us where the man had gone to. He said that the man had abused him shamefully. The man then came out of the alley and said, 'Perry, are you here again?' O'Shaughnessy asked the policeman what he was going to do with that stick, and Perry replied that the stick belonged to him and he would do what he pleased with it. Perry put his club over O'Shaughnessy's head, and as he was taking it down O'Shaughnessy grasped it. Perry succeeded, after a struggle, in getting it from him. Perry then crossed over to the opposite side of the street, and O'Shaughnessy remained in the centre. As the policeman reached the sidewalk he raised his revolver and fired. The club dropped on the walk and he fired again, and O'Shaughnessy threw up his hands and dropped in the street. He then dropped the policeman exclaimed in a loud voice, 'I guess I got you.'"

At the conclusion of Leery's testimony the inquest was adjourned until the evening.

PREPARING FOR ANOTHER START.

The Steamship Alsatia Taking the Coal Out of the Heated Bunker.

The steamship Alsatia lay in the North River, off the foot of Houston street, yesterday, discharging coal. On her decks were fat beef cattle that had been shipped for England, and some of them had been taken from their pens amidships and tied aft in the open air. Chief Engineer Murray explained the trouble with the coal that had brought the vessel back to this port, from which she sailed on the 18th inst.

"On Sunday morning," he said, "when we were about 250 miles east of Sandy Hook, smoke was seen coming out from the after coal bunker. We turned the hose in then, but that did not seem to diminish the smoke. Considerable gas formed, enough to lift one of the bunker covers a little. There was no explosion nor fire, but Capt. Craig concluded that it was best to run back here and learn what was the matter. We came in last night. The trouble seems to be that the coal got heated in the bunker and generated gas. We are taking the coal out of the bunker, and when that is done will fill up again and make another start. There are about 200 tons of coal in the bunker. It is not known what caused the heating of the coal. I think it is because one of the main boilers had steam on for four days before we left port for the refrigerating engine. This may have heated the bunker."

The coal used in the steamship is a soft coal from the Cumberland mines. That which was upon the lighter yesterday presented no appearance of having been through fire. None of the eleven passengers of the Alsatia seemed at all alarmed at the accident. They will sail with the vessel as soon as the bunker has cooled and coal has again been taken on.

ANNOYED BY THE BELLS.

Residents of Harlem Complaining that they Cannot Sleep in Comfort.

A communication to the Health Board, signed by twenty-two residents of Harlem, reads as follows:

"By reason of the excessive ringing of bells in our neighborhood at unseasonable hours, we are disturbed in the quiet enjoyment of our homes, and deprived of that rest and sleep which are essential to our health and comfort. These bells are attached to St. Joseph's Half Orphan Asylum, the Home of the Good Shepherd on Ninetieth street, between Avenue A and First avenue, and to the Church of St. Joseph on Eighty-seventh street, near First avenue. They are vigorously rung at 5 o'clock, and at short intervals thereafter until 7 o'clock in the morning, every day in the week, and also to some extent in the evening. There seems to be no public necessity for the ringing of these bells, and we beg that you will take such action in the matter as shall restore to us our rest and comfort."

A copy of this communication was sent to the institutions named, with the request that the ringing of bells at unseasonable hours should be discontinued.

DULCIGNO NOT YET SURRENDERED.

The Sultan Throwing Upon the Powers the Responsibility for the Delay.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—A despatch from Vienna to the *Daily Telegraph* says the summons to surrender Dulcigno to Montenegro arrived at the headquarters of Riza Pasha on Monday.

A Ragusa despatch to the *Telegraph* says: "It is said that Prince Nikita of Montenegro has issued another proclamation to his troops, saying that it is almost inevitable that the Montenegrins must fight for their rights. There is much sickness at Antivari. A sirocco is blowing."

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 21.—The Porte addressed a note to its representatives abroad on the 17th inst., saying that it declined to cede the territory to Montenegro in order to prevent bloodshed, but the naval demonstration is an exercise of armed pressure contrary to the rights of the Sultan, and the Porte, therefore, casts upon the powers all responsibility for agitation among the Mohammedans, and events which may result therefrom.

The Mining Troubles in Ohio.

COLUMBUS, Sept. 21.—No trouble has occurred at Cerrine to-day. In the course of the day a party of miners called at mine No. 3 and asked permission to search the woods for the body of a man, whom they alleged had been killed during the change of guards. Permission being given, they soon discovered the body of Thomas McMahon of Nelsonville, who had been shot through the abdomen. Another miner, was killed on Sunday, and two badly injured. The other eight wounded men will all recover.

Gov. Foster declines to take part in the political campaign, conducting his place here while matters are so uncertain in the mining region.

The City of Chester Disabled but Safe.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 21.—The purser of the Inman line steamer City of Chester, Capt. Brooks, from New York Sept. 8 for Liverpool, by way of this port, landed at Roche's Point and came to Queenstown. He says that the steamer's main shaft broke on the 19th inst. since that date the steamer had light winds, and made little progress. The purser left the steamer on Sunday last, a limited mails were at Fastnet, to be filled enter. The steamer is off Queenstown under tow. Tugs are going to assist her. The breakdown occurred in consequence of a gale.

An easy conundrum. Why does Glenn's Sulphur Soap sell so well? Because it makes the skin healthfully pure.—*ads.*

ONE OF THE BODIES FOUND.

THE DISCOVERY MADE LAST NIGHT IN THE BROKEN TUNNEL.

The Remains of One of the Twenty Workmen who Perished when the Roof was Bursted in—Work Suspended Until this Morning.

The body of one of the men who were buried beneath the fallen roof of the Hudson River Tunnel, at Jersey City, was found at about 9 o'clock last evening, by one of the laborers excavating in the caisson. The discovery was immediately reported to Engineer Lovejoy. On receiving the information Mr. Lovejoy promptly left the caisson, in which he was superintending the work, and held a hurried conference with Mr. Fowler, the secretary of the company, who happened to be employed in the temporary office near the shaft. They decided to keep the discovery as secret as possible. The laborers and foremen were instructed not to divulge the news to any one, and it was resolved not to inform the police or the Coroner until this morning. It was feared that the news might cause confusion through the excitement that would be produced among the relatives and friends of the victims of the disaster.

When the shift or gang of laborers that entered the caisson at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon began to continue the work of those who had preceded them, they were directed to dig principally from the centre of the area enclosed in the structure. Engineer Lovejoy, who had made accurate measurements of the depth attained, and had computed the distance that remained to be accomplished, was convinced from his calculations that the bodies might be found at any moment. The men were ordered to remove the silt with the utmost care, for although the connecting chamber which had caved in was lined with iron plates, substantially bolted together, it was thought that the violence with which the roof had fallen might have severed them, and in that event the bodies would be exposed to blows from a carelessly handled shovel. The laborers worked with caution, and each spadeful of earth was examined previous to being placed in the trough from which it was forced by compressed air through a pipe that penetrates the roof of the caisson.

After an hour several of the iron plates were reached. They had been wrenched and broken apart and twisted into a variety of fantastic shapes. The rivets that had connected them had proved unable to resist the tremendous pressure of the mass of earth and filling that had fallen on top of them, and few remained unbroken. To extricate these plates without injuring any of the bodies that were supposed to be in their immediate vicinity was no easy task. The warning that had before been given to the diggers to work slowly and cautiously was repeated, and the excavating went on. As James Cunningham, one of the workmen, drove his spade into the ground its blunt edge met with more than usual resistance in the mud. Imagine that he had struck a stone or a fragment of the brick lining of the tunnel, he stooped down, and, resting on his knee, attempted, with his right hand, to remove the obstacle. He inserted his arm in a hole that had been made by his spade, and almost instantly drew it back with a cry and sprang to his feet. His cry attracted the attention of his comrades. They dropped their tools and turned toward the man that had given the alarm.

"What is the matter there?" asked Engineer Lovejoy from the platform on which he stood.

Cunningham seemed unable to answer, and for a minute complete silence reigned in the caisson, while the calcium light attached to the centre of the roof shed a glare over the scene.

"What is the matter?" repeated the superintendent.

Before he had received any reply he sprang down to where the man whom he had questioned was leaning against his shovel, apparently unconscious of what was passing around him. Mr. Lovejoy kneeled down in the silt, and after a few minutes' working uncovered the top of a human skull. The earth about the skull was tenderly taken away, until the head, neck, and the upper part of the chest of a man had been revealed. The bones were in great part wholly bare. It was impossible to identify the body, as it was destitute of any remnant of clothing. The Superintendent endeavored, with the assistance of some of the laborers, to dislodge the mass that held the body in position, but they were unable to make any progress. The body had been so tightly wedged in between the falling plates that it could not be moved. The man seemed, from the situation of his head and shoulders, to have died in an almost erect posture, and was probably crushed almost simultaneously by the sides and the roof of the chamber.

The prosecution of the work in that part of the caisson was discontinued, but it will be resumed this morning after the Coroner has been summoned, and proper appliances to disengage the body will be provided. Cunningham, the man who found the body, said that when he put his arm into the hole made by his spade to pull out, as he supposed, a stone which was obstructing his spade, he felt the dead man's teeth. He was almost overcome with horror.

PLUNGING THROUGH A BRIDGE.

A Drove of Fifty Cattle Fall into the Passaic River at East Newark.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday morning a drover from Hudson County, N. J., named Hogan, was on his way to Newark with a herd of about 150 beef cattle. When the cattle were on the draw of the free bridge which crosses the Passaic River, between the Centre street foot bridge and the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad bridge, they became frightened and stampeded, and a large number of them huddled together. In an instant there was a loud crash, and about fifty of the cattle were precipitated through the draw into the river, twenty feet below. The cattle still on the bridge dashed wildly toward the East Newark shore, the loose cattle in the water, bellowing loudly, swam hither and thither, but were unable to escape until the drovers and bridge tenders procured boats, and went to their assistance. By putting ropes about their horns the cattle were drawn to places along the banks where they could be taken out. Two or three hours after the accident two of the cattle were taken from the river at the Market street bridge, half a mile from where they fell in. None was drowned.

The wooden bridge that broke down is the only public bridge crossing the river at Newark except the Centre street foot bridge. It is old and dilapidated, and for some time a new iron bridge has been asked for. Yesterday all travel over the bridge was closed, and carpenters were busy repairing the floor of the draw. The timbers that broke seemed to be sound, although others in the bridge are decayed.

Frank Walsh's Twenty Years' Sentence.

Frank Walsh, alias Buck Welch, who was arrested in Brooklyn for having, on the night of Aug. 18 last, entered the residence of William Tigney in Henry street, near Love lane, Brooklyn, throttled the aged Mr. Tigney and frightened his wife with a revolver, and robbed them, was tried yesterday in the Kings County Court of Sessions. The defendant related how he had connected Walsh with the burglary by a pair of shoes that he had left in a churchyard near by, and which were identified by the shoemaker who made them as having been made for Walsh. The jury convic