FALSE ISSUES VENTILATED.

GEN. BENJ. F. BUTLER ON THE TARIFF AND ITS RELATION TO PARTIES.

A Protective Tariff as Necessary Under a Democratic as Under a Republican Administration—The Republicans Raising a False Issue—Facts for the Workingmen.

Gen. Butler was found at the Fifth Avenue Hotel on Saturday morning on his way to Boston. He gave his views on the present aspect of the Presidential canvass. The report of the conversation was taken down by the General's own stenographer. It is as follows:

Reporter—General, where are you from?

Gen. Butler—I am just from Washington, where I have been in attendance on the Supreme Court. I am unfortunate. My professional engagements keep me out of the canvass. Owing to the absence of Judge Field and the sickness of Judge Clifford, the court properly declined to hear my case, and it is gone over until those gentlemen can be present, of which I am to be notified, so that I have substantially to remain in attendance.

Reporter—What is your opinion of the canvass in the West?

Gen. Butler—When I went into western New York and Ohio the week before the election, I found the whole plan of the Republican canvass had been changed since I was there a fortnight before. The tariff question had been brought to the front, and an attempt had been made to arouse the fears of the business men as to the effect of a change of tariff. But that was not of so much consequence. I learned everywhere I went, and I was generally in large manufacturing towns, that the Massachusetts tactics had been imported there—that is to say, the employers were everywhere telling their workmen that if Hancock was elected it would be necessary to shut down their mills or blow out their furnaces, or whatever their manufacturing industries might be, they would have to be stopped. In some cases the men who were saying so believed it, but in most cases it was done as an electioneering device. From my own observation I am sure that it had its effect. In Ohio, while all the manufacturers in the neighborhood within a radius of forty miles stopped their works on the day of the Grant and Conkling demonstration at Warren, they refused to do so, although requested by the Democratic Committee, when I was to speak in a manufacturing place, so that in two instances, after making afternoon speeches, I stopped and made speeches in the evenings to the workingmen on the tariff question.

Reporter—What are your views on that question?

Gen. Butler—I think a more unjust and wicked party cry was never raised than the Republican cry on the tariff. The Democrats were a little to blame for it, because they allowed their platform to be drawn by a phrasemaker rather than a politician or statesman, and so we have in it the phrase, "A tariff for revenue only," in contradistinction from the Republican phrase, "A tariff for protection." Practically, both phrases mean the same thing. It is impossible to raise a tariff for revenue without incidental protection—that is to say, without putting it upon articles that are either raised or manufactured in this country. There has, in fact, been no tariff for protection, as contradistinguished from the tariff for revenue, since the tariff of 1828, which was a tariff for protection—that is, to raise money without regard to the amount necessary for the expenditures of the Government; so that Jackson, under that tariff, found himself, in 1832, with money enough collected to pay off the national debt and all the expenses of the Government and $32,000,000 surplus, a very large sum in those days, when the whole expenses of the Government had been less than $20,000,000 a year. The only way to get rid of that $32,000,000 surplus was to divide it among the States, some of which added it to their school fund and some divided it per capita among their people. That illustration of the folly of collecting money by a tariff to be divided among the people again put an end to a tariff for protection only. Ever since we have been imposed upon the basis of the amount of revenue that would be needed to pay the proper expenditures of the Government. This distinction between a tariff for protection and a tariff for revenue was embodied in the platform of party in Democratic party in 1844, upon which Polk was elected. I remember very well that this same cry was raised by the Republican party was raised then. The people in my manufacturing city of Lowell were told over and over again by Whig speakers, and some of them in the agents and superintendents of the mills, that the Democratic tariff would shut down the factories. Under the tariff of 1846, which was passed by a Democratic Congress, the principal changes were to put the amount on the specific articles instead of upon the value of the thing imported, which had opened a way for great frauds upon the Government. All the manufacturers of the country flourished until 1857, when a crash came under a tariff passed by a Republican Congress, wherein it was charged, and very generally believed, that a large amount was paid to buy a tariff too favorable to manufacturers; and it was pretty well proved that one manufacturing establishment in Massachusetts paid $87,000 to Congress to get that tariff—at least the man that disbursed the money refused to answer when he bought, and remained in jail until the end of the session of Congress as punishment for such refusal. The only tariff the Republican party made was a war tariff—first, a horizontal one, in raising all duties 50 per cent; and, second, a tariff adjusted to raise the largest possible revenue, which was a very proper war measure. With some slight modifications the tariff has remained in that position ever since. I had supposed all parties recognized the necessity of the readjustment of the tariff, and as a very considerable portion of manufacturers have thought well of the proposition of the last Congress to have an expert commission established of business men to see where the tariff, which must raise large sums of money of necessity to pay the interest on the national debt and support the Government, would be best put. No body of men in their senses, of course, would discriminate against American industries. Tea and coffee are free as prime necessities of life. They never can be taxed again except in war exigencies. Imposts can be put nowhere that they will not be paid by some of some American industry. If on wool, the farmer is protected; if on iron, the ironmaster is protected; and if on any species of manufactures, that interest will be protected.

Reporter—Why do you think the tariff cannot be put on tea and coffee?

Gen. Butler—Because, as I have said, they are prime necessities of life. Besides, a tariff on tea and coffee discriminates in favor of the rich man and against the poor man, for a poor man with nine children uses more tea and coffee than a rich man with $100,000,000 if he has no family. I do not believe that the people will permit that unjust taxation ever to be made by anybody, for while it is true that taking off the tax from tea and coffee don't bring down the price much from what it was, putting a tariff on these articles always raises the price to the full amount of the tax imposed, with the profits, commissions, and interest thereon in addition.

Reporter—If the Democratic party cuts down the expenses of the Government, and doesn't have to raise as much money as the Republican party has expended, will not that reduce the tariff?

Gen. Butler—On the contrary, the Democratic party has got to raise more money by tariff than the Republican party has raised, for two reasons, leaving out the millions where the expenses may probably be reduced. It has been the policy of the Republican party to raise as much revenue as possible by direct tax on four great staples, whiskey and tobacco. The tax upon them has been adjusted as far as possible to reach the point at which the most revenue could be collected—that is, if more was put on less would be collected, as the producer would rather be tempted to cheat the revenue. This was demonstrated when we taxed whiskey two dollars a gallon, instead of one, as now. We got less revenue than we do now, showing that too high a tax produces less revenue than a less tax. The effect of putting a tax on whiskey and tobacco has been to almost deprive the States where those great staples are produced of power to tax them any further, and has been working injustice to those States. That injustice will be seen from this illustration. Suppose Congress should tax up to the highest revenue point possible the woollen, cotton, and leather manufacturing interests of Massachusetts, so that the State could not put any further tax on those interests. Even that rich State would be puzzled to find revenue for its State expenses and State debt. It has been the declared intention of the Democratic party in Congress to reduce the tax on whiskey and tobacco in favor of the producing States for the reasons given. I do not doubt that that policy will be carried out if the Democratic party retain power. We raised $125,000,000 revenue upon those two articles only, and all the Democrats propose to take off from that must be raised as far as needed for the expenses of the Government by a tariff, for there is substantially no other practicable source. As a manufacturer I am certain that there will be as much tariff for revenue under a Democratic administration as under a Republican administration, and, as I have said, it will be so placed as to protect American industry. This is the ground upon which I deem the tariff of the Republican party so unjust and wicked. Let me add that it is impossible for a Democratic Congress to pass a free trade measure, or one even that is not a protective tariff to the extent of the amount of revenue needed. There are five Democratic States in the South that are as much interested in a tariff for protection as is Massachusetts. North Carolina is interested in a new industry—the production of the ground nut or peanut, which is a source of many millions profit to that State; South Carolina and Georgia in a tariff on rice, Florida and California in a tariff on oranges, and Louisiana a tariff on sugar, as against the productions of Africa, the West Indies, and other tropical climes. The representatives of those States have voted and will vote for a tariff for protection of their own industries, and to procure that will vote with the Northern States for a tariff for the protection of their industries. No man doubts what the Representatives from Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Tennessee, whether Democratic or Republican in other respects, will do upon the question of iron and iron manufactures, upon which their industry depends. When I take into consideration another fact which will be shown by this census, that there are more pounds of woollen yarn spun by machinery west of the Alleghanies than there is east, I have no fears of a proper protective tariff. The Republican party thus far in the campaign have made no mention of another plank in the Cincinnati platform of free ships. The cause of that omission probably is that a Republican House under the lead of Mr. Garfield voted steadily against a proposition brought in by Mr. Lynch of Maine to take the tariff off of all articles which enter into the construction of ships—that is, to allow a drawback on all such articles, so that we might compete with foreign nations in shipbuilding, and thus that American industry might be protected; but probably that party consider that the less said about the condition of our shipbuilding and commerce the better. There is, however, one thought of this election that gives me great satisfaction. I have been endeavoring for some years to impress upon the country that manufacturers exercise undue influence over their employees, which we call in Massachusetts "civilized balldozing," but not with the success which the importance of the subject demands. And now that this species of intimidation has imported itself into the Western and Middle States, and is relied on by the Republicans to carry those States, it will serve to open the eyes of the country as to the dangers to the liberties of the people, when attempts are made in any form to control their honest convictions as to their votes, either by saying that in case one party is elected the effect of the election will be that the employees will lose their employment, or if they vote in a given direction against what their employer is pleased to think is his interest, they will be discharged. This, however, will work its own cure by the formation of a workingmen's party, by which the workingmen both North and South will unite themselves against this sort of balldozing, as they are able any time to do, when the proper time and the proper leader comes. I think I have given you, Mr. Reporter, altogether as much as you will be able to print.

THE ALBANY DEMOCRACY.

The Canvass and Its Progress—A Congressman to be Gained—The Electoral Ticket.

ALBANY, Oct. 17.—This county was one of the rural strongholds of the Kelly party last year. Many of the chronic bolters and some of the old time leaders took part in the anti-Robinson bolt. From the moment of Gen. Hancock's nomination, however, the Democracy were practically united. That union was made effective by the regular wing giving the other wing one-fourth of the representation in the State Convention, a nominee on the county ticket, and three out of the four candidates for Assembly. Albany was the first city to hold a reunion ratification meeting after the Cincinnati Convention, addressed by the leaders of the previously warring factions. The complete and aggressive union here has made our Democrats out of humor with the delay of the New York city factions to come together.

Whoever fails, Albany will do her duty. The canvass here has a national importance, because the Sixteenth Congress District (Albany County) will be recovered by the Democracy. The nominee is Mayor M. N. Nolan, one of the leading business men of the city, and his popularity has been shown in various ways, and is accounted for by various causes. Studying law with Peter Cagger and Nicholas Hill, Mr. Nolan in early manhood struck out for California, and soon became the head of the horse railway system of San Francisco. Returning to Albany, he embarked in business, and went to the front in all matters of enterprise, at the same time showing a liberality bounded neither by creed nor nationality. In 1878 he was chosen Mayor by a 3,500 majority, which ran up to 5,000 majority in 1880, in a poll of 20,000. His nomination for Congress by acclamation by both the regular and the Kelly conventions was made with great enthusiasm and by universal party demand. Assured of an election, Mr. Nolan is working with all his energy for a huge majority for the electoral ticket and the rest of the county ticket. His aggressive campaigning makes every foot of the county vivid with activity.

On careful estimate Albany County can be set down for 2,500 majority for Hancock, the election of the Democratic county and Congress ticket, the latter by a very large majority, and for three and probably all four of the Assembymen. The one Assembly district the Republicans might carry will be lost to them by their divisions. The Republicans have two committees, Smyth and anti-Smyth, and they are split as nowhere else in the State.

IN GREAT DESTITUTION.

The Extremely Sad Case of Mrs. Causae and Her Three Young Children.

Just off Broadway, within hearing of its roar, and within sight of its wealth, is as sad a case of destitution as can be found in the city. THE SUN spoke on Saturday of Adrian Causae and his affliction. On Tuesday last Policeman Dougherty of the Mercer street station found Adrian Causae, his wife, and three little children wandering in the streets. Causae seemed to be a worthy, intelligent man, and the roundsman became interested in the little family. Through his influence a situation in the Vienna Bakery was secured for the man, who was a skilled baker, and a large room was hired at 33 West Third street. The man went to work, but on that night the dwellers in the house were awakened by cries from the room occupied by the Causae family.

"We went down," said a woman in the house, "and saw a pitiful sight. They had no light, no stove, no chairs, no furniture of any kind—only an old mattress, and not a rag over them. The man was in a sort of a fit, and his poor wife was trying to raise his head with one arm, while on the other she held her baby. The other children lay on the mattress in their clothes. Mr. Causae was sent to the New York Hospital, where he died. His wife is destitute, and has three little boys, the eldest 4 years old. She has gone to the hospital now."

This was said on Saturday afternoon. The room was bare, save that in one corner were the mattress and a quilt that some neighbor had sent in. On the mantel were several thick slices of dry bread and a lamp.

"Mrs. Causae is a nice little body," said a woman, "and the boys are nice children. God knows what she'll do. She is trying now to keep her husband's body out of the Potter's Field. How she'll keep herself and little ones from starving I can't see. We have given them food, but we can't do much."

Mrs. Causae lives at 35 West Third street, and there is every reason for believing that she deserves charity.

A DISLIKE FOR SERENADERS.

Pistol Bullets Fired by a Priest in Return for Music at His Window.

TAMPA, Fla., Oct. 5.—Late last night, as a party of young men of this city, among whom was a member of the City Council, were going home after having serenaded several young ladies, it was proposed that they should serenade Father Lynch, a Catholic priest of this place. The suggestion came from one of the party who was an intimate friend of the priest. They accordingly went to the church, a back room of which the priest occupies. They began their serenade, but had not played long when they heard the report of a pistol on the street. They thought it was some night brawler, and paid no attention to it, when just as they were beginning a fresh tune two more shots were heard, and the bullets whistled past the heads of the party. They ran for the gate, when they were met by Father Lynch, who was armed with a thick stick. Pounding it against a tree trunk to give force to his words he said: "If I had my double-barrelled shot gun loaded with buckshot not one of you should escape."

The next day Father Lynch was brought before the Mayor upon a charge of shooting within the city limits. He admitted firing the first shot, but denied the other shots. These, he said, had been fired by a friend of his, a soldier from the garrison, whose name he would not give. The Mayor fined Father Lynch $5 and costs for shooting within the city limits. When the commander of the garrison heard that one of his soldiers had been accused of firing the shots he made an investigation and found that not one of his troops had been absent that night.

Fox Hunting in the Streets.

Some of the people of Phillipsburg, N. J., enjoyed an impromptu fox hunt on Monday. Henry Cahart was passing through Morris street, when he saw a railgrown red fox ahead of him in the roadway. He hastily procured a gun from the nearest house, and starting in pursuit of the fox, chased it into a corner of a small back shed. The fox dodged over, and kicked as it was caught by a dog. A throng gathered around the animal, which suddenly revived, and gathering itself for a leap, charged into the bystanders, scattering them in every direction. The fox darted down the street, followed by the people, who were distanced at every leap, and the animal finally gained the open fields.

A Three-twenty-mile Tragedy.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Oct. 16.—On Thursday evening, near Mishawaka, a lad named Van Auken, while wearing a "329" badge, was met by several older boys, who ordered him to take it off. He refused to do so, and climbed a fence to escape. While getting over the fence he shouted "Garfield!" whereupon a boy named Vinson drew from under a shingle trimmer a comrade and fired. The charge of shot lodged in Van Auken's breast, some of the grains penetrating his lungs, and producing a fatal wound. Vinson is in jail here awaiting examination.

Weak Eyes, Sore Eyes, and Inflamed Eyelids, Styes, &c., rapidly cured by using Dr. Becker's celebrated Eye Balsam. Sold by all druggists. Depot, 6 Bowery.—*Adv.*

UNCLE RUFUS HATCH EXPLODES.

Pent Up Indignation Given Very Free Utterance—Politics in Wall Street.

When the stock market took a sharp upward turn last week it was reported about the Stock Exchange that the veteran operator, Rufus Hatch, had been seized with disgust at the manner in which politics and stocks were being worked, each in the interest of the other. He was sought by a SUN reporter. His first utterance was: "'What fools these mortals are.'" Then, after a moment's thoughtful pause, he continued: "The idea that the result of the election is going to affect the prosperity of the country is absurd. Those who manipulate the market on such talk don't believe what they say, and if the public want to encourage any such belief and lose their money by doing so they are welcome to. But the circulation of such nonsense ought to be discouraged. Why, we shall export just the same amount of grain, provisions, cotton, petroleum, and other products; and import just the same amount of gold, whether Garfield or Hancock is elected.

"Politics have but little to do with the prosperity of this country.

"If Rock Island stock is worth 240 (just been doubled, and the watered stock given to themselves), and if Northwestern preferred and common, St. Paul preferred and common, and other stocks and securities are worth the prices at which they are now selling on the New York Stock Exchange, then United States 4 per cent. bonds are selling 10 to 15 per cent less than their true value, and don't you make any mistakes on values.

"The time is near at hand when not only our own people, but the whole world, will appreciate that ours is the strongest and best Government on the globe, and the only power or Government that is reducing its debt to any extent.

"The reduction is at the rate of about ten millions per month, and will amount to thirty-one millions additional on the 1st of next January, when the 6s of 1881 will be redeemed. The money is now in the Treasury to do it.

"If English consols are worth 98, then our four per cent. bonds are cheap at 125. I have no doubt that whichever party is in power after the next election in November, whether Democratic or Republican, that a three per cent. annuity consolidated bond will be issued and successfully floated to take up the entire debt of the United States as they fall due.

"The present 4 per cent. United States bonds are free from all taxation, and yet the North and South are equally taxed to pay the quarterly dividend. Another thought. If Erie is worth 44 then the Erie 2ds, consolidated bonds, are worth 110.

"Still another thought. Pacific Mail stock, including its debt, is selling at about ten millions of dollars. I do not say it will not advance. It certainly would if we had an intelligent Congress—statesmen instead of politicians—who appreciated the desirability of paying for having the mails transported to foreign countries under the American flag, the same as they pay the Pennsylvania Railroad, the New York Central, and other railroads for the inland mail service. One thing, however, is certain. For the present market value the Pacific Mail will undertake to duplicate the White Star line, running to Liverpool, and in addition construct twenty first-class iron and steel non-sinkable and non-burnable steamboats to ply in the waters about New York, to supply the increasing popular demand of excursionists, for which purpose the new iron steamboat company has just been organized, and also duplicate every steamer that the Pacific Mail Company now own.

"I do not wish you to understand that I am a bear on the stock market; only this—that, in my opinion, Wall street has discounted the future prosperity of this country for five years to come.

"Take Western Union, for instance. The insiders have given to themselves some six millions of stock within the past year, a sum nearly equal to one-third of the American Union stock. You will readily see that the American Union can pay a dividend on their stock, while Western Union must pass theirs.

"The Western Union stands in to the present owners four to five times the actual cost of the matless company, which is fully equal to the big company, with all its poles, wires, and equipments; or, in other words, this new company stands in about one-quarter of the price of the old company. These are only two cases of the many watered securities now so freely dealt in on the New York Stock Exchange.

"Now allow me to give you a little of past history. The future is to come. Erie was a six-foot gauge road. It cost from 16 to 22 per cent. more to operate that road than a 4-foot 8½-inch gauge.

"The late Commodore Vanderbilt saw this, and bought the New York Central at about par, on the above fact. Some enthusiastic fools came along and told him he must have steel rails instead of iron. He jumped at the conclusion, as he always did at a success for the future. He mortgaged the New York Central road for $40,000,000—a sum for which it can be duplicated to-day—and bought the steel rails as advised above, before the panic of 1873, paying from $90 to $120 per ton for the same.

"Continuing the subject of railroading, Gould and Sage and their associates are duplicating railroads now in existence at about forty cents on the dollar, as they now stand in to the confiding public, *à la* an extenuation of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western to Buffalo—from Buffalo to Toledo—duplicating the Lake Shore at 40 cents on the dollar as it stands in to buyers at present prices, and all surveyed and under contract."

"You mean 'extension' instead of 'extenuation,' do you not?" interrupted the reporter.

"Yes, that's what I said. Either word will do; it's a distinction in the extension and extenuation in another. Gould and Sage to-day are worth, if their securities were converted into cash, a sum of money more than equal to the entire banking capital of New York city. James R. Keene, on the same basis or proposition, is worth somewhere from twenty to thirty millions of dollars, in consequence of his bulldog tenacity, combined with good judgment as a speculator. Wm. H. Vanderbilt and family are worth more than the entire banking capital and deposits of New York city combined. Now how did they get these great sums of money, except by buying up worthless properties for a song, educating the people to believe in their values, and then feeding and fleecing 'the lambs,' the confiding investor and speculator, sugar coating the pill which they are now swallowing?"

This seemed to be a sort of climax in Mr. Hatch's discourse, the point being a favorite one, so after a moment the reporter ventured to remark: "You do not propose to have any talk that way about your new enterprise, the steamship company?"

"Not by a good deal," replied the broker. "We are going to buy new and build new and in the line of progress. Wooden side-wheel steamboats had to give way to iron propellers. The Cunard and Inman companies have built their ships over three different times. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company spent $5,800,000 to build a fleet of wooden side-wheel steamers to develop the trade between San Francisco and China and Japan. The distance from San Francisco to Yokohama is 4,800 miles, and to Hong Kong 6,200 miles. The innocent stockholders believed that this was to be a paying investment for them, as the Government of the United States were to give them $500,000 per year to continue this. The dishonest politicians who go to Washington to represent their constituents, after receiving supposed bribes, directly and indirectly, repealed the contract made between the company and the Government. After this business is fully established and the commerce between this country and the Eastern nations is fairly developed, the Heathen Chinee turns up and establishes a line of steamers on his own account between China and San Francisco, the first of which steamers arrived at San Francisco a few days since.

"As you see, wooden steamships had to give way to iron, as iron must now, at a very early date, give way to steel.

"A three-foot gauge steel railroad can be built and equipped with all the modern improvements at steel rails are to-day, and every road in the county for a price so much less than the present railroad system that full investigation of it will surprise the very men who inaugurate and carry out this enterprise. They exist to-day, but only to a limited extent compared to the standard gauge roads now in existence. The whole railroad system of this country to-day is a fraud and a bubble. It may not burst this year nor the next, but sooner or later it is certain to come. Cheap money is going to bring this about at no distant day.

"Now you can see some of the reasons why I have been and still am such a crazy 'bull' on 4 per cent. Government bonds. Come around again and see me next week, when I will give you some details and statements about the new Iron Steamboat Company, which is destined to revolutionize the water passenger traffic of the whole world."

A Correction—Not at Diekel's Riding School.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir*: In to-day's issue of your paper, in an article entitled "What is doing On in Society," there appears a statement that a married lady had eloped with the head riding master of Diekel's Riding Academy. This is an error, and calculated to do our business great injury. The matter charged to our establishment occurred elsewhere.

OGDEN W. DIEKEL & CO.

Proprietors of Diekel's Riding Academy.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.

Suggesting a Change in Utah's Government.

SALT LAKE, Oct. 15.—It is not true that Gov. Murray, in his annual report to Secretary Schurz on Utah, suggested no remedy for the evils complained of. He urged that a Commission be substituted for the polygamous Legislature, as, in his opinion, an effectual and the only available remedy. Precedents for such action are to be found in the act, section 127, for the government of the Northwestern territory, and in late acts respecting the District of Columbia. A late convention of the Gentile party adopted the same recommendation as a part of its platform.

Death of an Ex-Congressman.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 17.—The Hon. Henry D. Foster of Westmoreland County died at Irwins, Pa., at 12 o'clock last night. Mr. Foster represented his district in Congress several terms, and was once mentioned for Governor.

FISH NEWS.

Something Concerning Bluefish, Bass, Cuttlefish, Halibut, Terrapin, &c.

There was during the past week a succession of plentiful catches of bluefish, to the great joy of the knowing ones, for this is the season of bluefish above all others, the meat being in the fall specially fat, juicy, and full of savor. As the hauls have been heavy the retail price has been low, not above an average of six cents a pound. It was also a good week for halibut, especially for the chicken halibut, which are so appreciated at the clubs. These are the small fish that average from four to eight pounds. There were several in the market that weighed close upon 150 pounds, but the meat of these monsters is considered coarse and tasteless. Striped bass, which have been scarce all summer, have just begun to come into the market. Fishermen say that this is because the right bait has been wanting. The fish markets contain every morning a fair supply of cuttlefish, not only for bait, but also to supply the Spanish and Italian hotels and restaurants. With the people of the western half of the Mediterranean the young cuttlefish or *calamares* are a special dainty, and they have them served in a black sauce manufactured from the inky bag from which the Orientals make sepia. The price of these dainties varies from $1 to $1.50 per dozen. Some Long Island sheepshead are also caught every day, and bring a high price, as this is the end of the season, and they are becoming scarcer every day. It is admitted by all who love good things in fish that this northern variety of sheepshead excels that which comes from waters further South. A few straggling pompano come in from Pensacola by rail, and cost sixty cents a pound. There are skeptics who prefer broiled bluefish at six cents to broiled pompano at sixty; but the influence of Ingersoll is over everything, and some men will believe nothing that others accept.

Pickerel from the lakes are also coming in, and a fair supply of green turtle, terrapin, and lobsters. Since the excellent lobster law went into force restricting the capture of decapods less than 10½ inches in length the supply has been steady. The price has risen in New York, because the demand is ever on the increase in consequence of the increased centralization of population there. As a result it might be well to follow out the same plan with regard to terrapin, and restrict the capture to specimens fully six inches in length. Plenty of much smaller ones come into market, some less than four inches in length. These are not stewed, but are utilized for terrapin soup. A terrapin law would do no harm. The diamond-backed fellows from the Chesapeake fetch $18 a dozen; those from further South are now fetching only $10 per dozen. A fair number of the red snapper variety, known to science as the Lutjaneus Blackfordii, were in market.

HUNTING THE STURGEON.

The Big One which Sheriff Decker Shot, but which Dave Tarkett Got.

MILFORD, Pa., Oct. 17.—Sturgeon frequently run up the Delaware River as far as the dam at Lackawaxen. They are often caught in eel-weirs. Owing to their size they sometimes get in water that will not cover their corrugated backs. Then they afford great sport to fishermen, or rather hunters. They are chased by motley crowds, armed with guns, pitchforks, and clubs, some striking at them from the shore and others wading after them in the water. If the sturgeon can be kept out of the deep water he is drowned. But if he can elude his pursuers until he can get in water deep enough to cover him he generally manages to escape. Sturgeon five feet in length have been caught in eel-weirs in the vicinity of Milford. Vic. Quick, a noted trap fisherman, one fall captured two large ones which he placed in Heller's dam, in the village. He placed collars about their necks, with long ropes to them, and kept them tethered for a long time.

A very large sturgeon was discovered in the shallows near Pond Eddy, above Port Jervis, two or three weeks ago. It was seen by several. A few days since ex-Sheriff Decker took his rifle and went out to hunt the sturgeon. He anchored his boat in the middle of the river. Presently he saw the saw-like backbone of the fish sticking out of the water near the Pennsylvania shore. He says the spine this was visible indicated that the sturgeon was at least eight feet in length. He fired at it, selecting a vital spot, as near as he could judge. The sturgeon leaped from the water, a stream of blood spouting from its side. The great fish fell back in the river and made a rush for deep water. It came directly towark the boat. The Sheriff got two more shots at the sturgeon, but failed to bring it to the surface. The next day Decker, Sim Costerline, Joe Paugh, and Isaac Winternute went out on the river to give the fish another chase. They had two boats. They went three miles down the river, but could find no trace of the sturgeon. Finally they reached Dave Tarkett's eel-rack, in Butler's Rift. They found him taking out of the rack a sturgeon bigger than any one had ever seen in the Delaware before. Tarkett was towing it ashore. The hunters claimed the game, but Tarkett declined to give it up. The hunters then proceeded to tear down Tarkett's eel-rack. This caused the fisherman to bring out his shot gun. The hunters beat a hasty retreat, leaving their boats and guns, which Tarkett at once took possession of. It is said that the hunters will bring suit against Tarkett to recover the value of the sturgeon, as they claim it was the one Decker shot, and, dying from its wound, it floated into Tarkett's rack.

A SPORTSMAN'S PARADISE.

Pennsylvania Woods that are Alive with Deer, Bear, and Small Game.

BLOOMING GROVE, Pa., Oct. 16.—Never within the recollection of the oldest inhabitant were the forests of northeastern and southwestern Pike County, Pa., so full of deer as this fall. Since the season opened, Oct. 1, many deer have been killed, while large numbers have been wounded, but escaped. Their great number is doubtless owing to the law passed by the Legislature of Pennsylvania in 1878, prohibiting the hunting of deer with dogs for a period of three years. While hunting with dogs was allowed more than one-half the deer started up in the Pike County forests were driven to the Delaware River, thence into the States of New York and New Jersey. The most noted deer pursuers are the "Shohola Farms," in Shohola Township, Blooming Grove Township, and Foster Township, all in the hunters who annually kill the greatest number of deer are the Quicks, Hoffmans, Westbrooks, and Greenings. The Greenings do scarcely anything but hunt during the winter seasons, and they could engage in no business that would pay them better than hunting deer. Old Jerry Greening, who resides at "Rattlesnake," is about fifty years old. He has hunted the forests of northern Pennsylvania ever since he was fifteen. During that time he has killed upward of 1,000 deer, and a number of bears, panthers, wildcats, and other animals. "Uncle Jerry" has four sons, who are all noted hunters. The greatest bear hunter in this section is "Ed" Hazen of Blooming Grove, who says he has killed upward of a hundred during his hunting career of nearly fifty years. Doubtless the most accurate shot is Lafayette Westbrook of Blooming Grove, who is an ex-member of the Pennsylvania Legislature. He seldom hunts for anything but deer, and he seldom misses his mark.

Many New York sportsmen have already been here, and many others are expected. The deer season closes Dec. 15. Besides deer and bear the woods are alive with ruffed grouse, woodcock, quail, and pigeons.

Is Garfield a Free Trade Advocate?

Music Hall, in Irvington-on-the-Hudson, was filled to overflowing on Thursday night by Democratic and Republican supporters of Hancock and English. Elphalet Wood presided. Ex-Judge John A. Goodlett exposed the record of James A. Garfield as an advocate of free trade. He said that when Garfield was in the House of Representatives he voted for the repeal of the duties on iron, which was one of the great products and manufactures of this country, but opposed the taking off of the duties on tea, sugar, and coffee, which were not raised here, thereby benefiting the consumers of these articles of the working classes. The speaker said that Garfield was made a member of the Cobden Club of London, a body of free traders, because of his free trade views. Five Republican protectionists in the House of Representatives voted against him for Speaker on account of his free trade record. Judge Goodlett said that the Democratic party favored the taxation of all industries that would benefit the country. Gen. Thomas A. Davies also spoke.

The Women Bankers in Jail.

BOSTON, Oct. 17.—In the case of Mrs. Sarah E. Hoag, bail has been fixed at $20,000 and $10,000 is required as surety for Julia Gould. The women were in jail last night, not having obtained bondsmen. They are much cast down by this turn in their fortunes, and exhibit great nervousness and alarm. Mrs. Howe said to a reporter last night that she was wholly innocent of any wrong doing; that she was in the employ of a number of wealthy men, and that the whole truth would soon come out. She refused to give details, however, as to the manner of conducting the business in the bank, or in relation to the use of the capital. It is estimated that the liabilities of the firm will reach fifty half a million of dollars, the losses falling among a large number of poor women.

Assembly Nominations.

Edward Feller, by the Democrats of the Second District, Dutchess County.

John Baldersby, by the Republicans of the Third District, Albany County.

W. J. Youngs, by the Republicans of the First District, Queens County.

John Gibson, of Haverstraw, by the Democrats of Rockland County.

"Buchupaiba."

New, quick, complete cure 4 days, urinary diseases, $1. Druggists. 58 Barclay st. New York.—*Adv.*

MRS. ABBOTT'S LONG SEARCH.

In Seeking her Lost Parents She Finds an Unknown Sister.

THE SUN some time ago published an account of the efforts of one Mrs. Abbott of 12 Little Water street, Brooklyn, to find her relatives, from whom she believes that she was abducted in 1858, when she was 4 or 5 years old. Mrs. Abbott could remember a few things about her early life, among them, that there was a school near by her home, whose teacher was accustomed to reward the good pupils on Friday with candy. From this fact she recognized her early home in the vicinity of York street, Brooklyn. She remembered also that she was taken to the Five Points House of Industry, and thence was adopted by a woman residing up town in this city. She ran away from her foster mother because of her cruelty, was picked up by the police, and was sent to the New York Juvenile Asylum. Here she says she was treated almost inhumanly, until, with a company of children, she was sent out West. She found a home with a farmer's family in Illinois, and was reared by them. She subsequently married, and she says that she began a search for her parents in consequence of a letter from a lawyer of this city indicating that she was entitled to some property. Until recently Mrs. Abbott believed that her family name was Taylor. She found in a Brooklyn paper of July 12, 1858, that the police had picked up a girl who gave the name of Taylor, and that the child remained unclaimed. This item Mrs. Abbott believes had reference to herself, and she believes she found her way into the Five Points as a waif.

A few days after the first publication in THE SUN Mrs. Abbott received a letter from Mrs. Eliza Jane Williams of Baltimore and Frederick streets, Baltimore, asking her for further particulars about her life, the writer saying that she, too, had been parted from her parents when very young, and that she had a missing sister whom she believed was Mrs. Abbott, as their experiences were so similar. A correspondence followed, as a result of which Mrs. Abbott and Mrs. Williams have concluded that they are sisters, and they have arranged to meet soon to see if they cannot confirm their belief. Mrs. Abbott wrote all that she remembered of her parents, and Mrs. Williams did the same. They agreed as to many facts, but as Mrs. Williams is the elder, her memory is clearer, and Mrs. Abbott is convinced that she is mistaken in her memory of her name, and that it was Abigail Rowley instead of Taylor, as Mrs. Williams, whose maiden name was Eliza Jane Rowley, says, and that her father's name was Joseph Rowley, a sailor or sea captain. Her father and mother, she recollects, parted, but she believes that both are still living, and she is anxious to find them or to learn of their fate. The letters that have passed between the supposed sisters are most affectionate. Their object now is to find their father or mother, and to reunite the members of a household shattered many years ago.

AN INEXTINGUISHABLE FIRE.

A Burning Coal Mine on which Carbonic Acid Gas Produces No Effect.

SHENANDOAH, Pa., Oct. 16.—THE SUN has published from time to time accounts of the fire in the Keely Run colliery. No one knows how it originated, but the general impression seems to be that it was caused by spontaneous combustion. How to extinguish it is a problem difficult to solve, owing to the mines being higher than communicating collieries, thereby making it impossible to drown it out. A Pittsburgh firm, Messrs. Campbell & Connelly, offered to smother the flames for about $25,000. They proposed to do the work with carbonic acid gas and nitrogen. Miners and mine superintendents advised the colliery owners to have nothing to do with so wild a scheme. The necessity of doing something, and the confident assurances of the Pittsburgh firm, who offered to forfeit $50 a day for all the time that the fire should burn after thirty days from the date of their contract, caused the colliery owners to accept the proposition. The gas men built a large furnace and began operations. So far they have had no success. The part of the mine reached by the fire has been closed up. It is estimated that the space enclosed will hold 12,000,000 cubic feet of gas. The Pittsburgers claim to have forced half that quantity is forced into it every twenty-four hours, but it has had no effect upon the fire. The firm has already forfeited nearly $10,000 by the delay, and do not seem to know what now to do.

FOR LOVE OF HIS CHILD.

How a Man was Driven to Theft by Poverty and to Suicide by Shame.

DEERFIELD, Tioga County, Pa., Oct. 17.—Charles Pierce was a young man living near this place. He had a wife and one child. He was very poor, and had been out of employment for some time. Two weeks ago he told his wife that he had been given a chance to sell a number of carriages, and that he would, if successful, receive quite a sum of money for his services. He went away, and was gone two or three days. When he returned he gave his wife about $60, which he said he had made by selling the carriages. A farmer living in the vicinity missed a pair of steers from his pasture two weeks ago. A few days ago he got trace of them. He followed them to Elmira, where he found that they had been sold to a butcher by Charles Pierce. A warrant was issued for Pierce's arrest. Officers reached his house about bedtime. Pierce placed his child in his temple and shot himself dead in presence of his wife and child. His wife did not know of his guilt until the officers told her. A blank book was found in his pocket. In it was written the following to his wife:

DEAR: I would have done it but to support our little one. You know she is the best darling I have had, and I would do for her. Now, do the best you can. Since it is done I am sorry. Could I place all back——

There the writing ceased.

A New Baptist Church.

Opening services were held yesterday in the new First Baptist Church at Clinton and Pierrepont streets, in Brooklyn. Work was stopped on the building for a year because the committee pledged themselves not to run into debt. The building was paid for with cash. The organ is not yet bought, because the church society will not run in debt for one. The accompaniment to the singing yesterday was played upon a grand piano. The building cost $65,000. The church membership is 800, and the building will seat 1,300. The pews are not to be sold or rented, and the revenues of the church are entirely dependent upon contributions. The Baptistry is an open tank behind the preacher, semicircular in form. Heavy curtains swing at either end of the semi-circle, and hide from the spectators the stairs down which the candidates for baptism descend. The morning services yesterday were conducted by Prof. W. F. Sherwin and the Rev. Dr. E. G. Robinson, President of Brown University; the evening services by the Rev. J. F. Elster of this city, and the afternoon meeting of the congregation and Sunday school, by the Rev. Drs. Wayland Hoyt, Buckley, and Lyman. The pastor is the Rev. Dr. J. B. Thomas.

Strange Explanation About a Dog.

In the Special Sessions, on Saturday, Stephen Geoghegan of 315 East Twenty-fifth street was charged by Henry Bergh, Jr., of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, with torturing a dog on Sept. 10. Mr Bergh stated to the Court that on that day he was sent for by Mrs. Susan King Valentine of 319 East Twenty-fifth street, who told him that she had seen Geoghegan throw a dog out of a window with such violence that the anim