The Sun.

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THE NEW ADMINISTRATION.

THE PRESIDENT NOT TO OCCUPY THE WHITE HOUSE AT PRESENT.

Hoping for a Brief Session of the Senate—Probable Action of Republican Senators—The Vacant Seat on the Supreme Bench—An Opinion Respecting the New Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—President Arthur expects to go to New York on Thursday or Friday of this week, to be gone two or three days. He desires, so far as possible, that his entire time shall be devoted to some private business which he wishes to transact before coming to Washington to reside permanently. He has as yet made no arrangements in regard to his occupancy of the White House, and has hardly had the subject under consideration. He certainly will not go there until the building has been thoroughly cleaned and put in complete repair. What his domestic arrangements will be he does not himself yet know. All his correspondence will be received and official business transacted at Senator Jones's residence for the present. The minutes of the business transacted will be sent to and recorded in the White House.

The President has to-day expressed the hope that the session of the Senate may be a brief one. Aside from the election of President pro tempore and a Secretary, there will be sent to the Senate a few important nominations, and then the President thinks that there will be little other business for the Senate to do.

Mr. Knevals and Mr. Ransom, the President's law partners, were here yesterday, and spent the evening with the President in making arrangements for the dissolution of the firm. They went to New York by the night train, and the President, after their departure, was busily engaged with his private affairs until 4 o'clock this morning. He desires to have all of his private business in such shape by the time the Senate meets that it will require but little further attention from him.

It is thought by Senators who are here that the Senate will be organized at the approaching session without any factious or unseemly delays. The President this afternoon expressed a strong desire that the organization should be completed in a manner consistent with the dignity of the body, and that it should be done as speedily as possible. The Republican members will, it is believed, nominate in caucus a candidate for President pro tem. and will vote for him, but will make no contest against the election of a Democratic President pro tem. if the Democrats should be found to be in a majority when the Senate meets. The nomination of Senator Bayard by the Democrats is conceded, while it is regarded as probable that Senator Anthony will be nominated by the Republicans. Should Senators Hill and Slater be unable to be present, and should David Davis vote with the Republicans on this occasion, the result would be a tie vote. Should this occur, the result might be the election of David Davis. The Republicans, however, will set consent to the election of a Clerk until the three vacancies from New York and Rhode Island are filled. The first act of the newly elected President pro tem., the Republicans contend, will be to administer the oath to the Senators elect. The Republicans are prepared with precedents in the cases of Otis and Pickens to show that the Clerk of the Senate is not necessary to make the official record, for in these two cases the chief clerk made that record.

The Supreme Court will probably meet for the full term before the called session of the Senate expires, and the successor to Justice Clifford may have been appointed and confirmed before that time. The President's attention will early be called to the necessity for an appointment to fill the vacancy caused by Judge Clifford's death. An impression existed before Gen. Garfield's death that his intention was to appoint Chief Justice Gray of Massachusetts to the Supreme bench. The nomination will be made from New England, but some doubt exists about the appointment of Chief Justice Gray. Senator Edmunds might be appointed if he would accept, although his absence from the Senate would be deplored.

President Arthur remained indoors this afternoon and received a number of callers. Attorney-General MacVeagh called at about 4 o'clock, and soon afterward Assistant Secretary of State Hitt. Secretary Hunt called at about 5 o'clock and had a long conference with the President. Attorney-General MacVeagh said this evening, when approached on the subject of the Cabinet, that he had no objection to speaking frankly as to his own position. He said he recognized both the fullest extent the propriety of President Arthur selecting as his confidential advisers men who had heretofore sustained relations not only of personal good-will but also of political sympathy with him. Indeed, he did not think any Administration could be strong if there was any serious lack of confidence and distrust among its members. As soon, therefore, as President Arthur had taken the oath of office, Mr. MacVeagh said, he had tendered his resignation in writing. He had also assured the President that the resignation was not a form, but in fact, and that he hoped it would be convenient to designate his successor by the time the Senate met in special session. Mr. MacVeagh added that on public grounds he felt no difficulty in pursuing the course his feelings dictated. The only political work to which he attached any importance at this time was the work of administrative reform, including, of course, the exposure and the relentless pursuit of all plunderers of the public Treasury. If President Arthur engages heartily and thoroughly in that good work, as he hoped and believed he would, then he was entitled to the credit of doing it with an Attorney-General of his own selection, and not with one inherited from President Garfield. The Attorney-General spoke very kindly of President Arthur, and said he was sure the country would judge him not only fairly but generously, and not by the selection of one person or another for his Cabinet, but by the general policy of his Administration.

Current gossip has been reserved to-day, and some of the rumors that are heard can be traced to warm friends of the President. Still it is probable that almost everything that is said is mere surmise or guess work. The impression increases that there will be many changes, if not a complete change of the Cabinet. It is thought that if there is to be a change it will be invidious to accept the resignations of some and to decline those of others. It is known that when Postmaster-General James and Attorney-General MacVeagh tendered their resignations they did so not as a mere formality, but in all seriousness, and with the expectation and desire that he should accept them. Although it has been said that Mr. Blaine desired to be relieved, it is now known that both he and his friends are making every effort possible to induce President Arthur to request him to remain at the head of the State Department. Mr. Blaine's urgency and some of his movements in this direction have been criticised by close friends of Garfield's Administration, and it is known that the members of the Cabinet have not approved of some of the efforts that are being made to this end. It is, however, well understood that it is not the present intention of the President to request Mr. Blaine to remain. He may offer him the mission to the court of St. James's, or possibly the vacant mission at Berlin, but he will not request him to remain in the Cabinet. Mr. Blaine's sudden visit to New York is explained here as being made for the purpose of visiting friends who are warm friends of the President.

Some of the politicians here profess to know that Mr. Blaine will be tendered the mission to the court of St. James's, and that James Russell Lowell will be asked to accept the State portfolio. Mr. Lowell is a personal friend of Gen. Arthur.

Secretary Windom has not been entirely satisfied with his place as Secretary of the Treasury. He has not been able to do exactly as he desires to, and his intimate friends have known for some time that he regretted leaving the Senate. It is said that he prefers now, if he can be assured of election, to go back to the Senate. Gen. Arthur's opinion, before he became President, was that the Treasury Department should be in charge of an experienced and competent financier or merchant from the State of New York. It is thought probable that he has not changed that view, although the gossip which connects ex-Gov. Morgan's name with the place is regarded by those best informed as entirely unworthy of credence, on account of the ex-Governor's age.

It said that the President would be very glad to appoint Senator Jones of Nevada as Secretary of the Interior, but the fact that the Legislature of Nevada is Democratic, and that Senator Jones's vote cannot be spared from the Republican side, makes it improbable that any such appointment will be made. Senator Logan, it is said, may be appointed to that position, and the impression grows that Judge Settle of North Carolina may succeed Secretary Hunt of the Navy Department.

Some of the politicians here are inclined to believe that ex-Secretary Boutwell will be a member of President Arthur's Cabinet. It is thought to be quite possible that ex-Senator Frelinghuysen or Senator Edmunds may be Mr. Blaine's successor in the Department of State. Ex-District Attorney George Bliss, when he was told this afternoon that his name was being suggested, said laughingly: "I couldn't if I would, and I wouldn't if I could."

GUITEAU'S TRIAL.

The Assassin to be Arraigned Before the Supreme Court of the District.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—Guiteau will be tried before the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. The District Attorney, in bringing him before this court, is aware that there is a decision which holds that the court has no jurisdiction in cases where the offence was begun here and death followed elsewhere. This decision, however, was given very many years ago, and the more recent authorities are all in favor of the jurisdiction of a court over an offender in the place where the offence was begun. If Guiteau has counsel, it is not unlikely that the question may be carried up before final sentence shall be pronounced upon him. The District Attorney has but little doubt that Guiteau's defence will be insanity, and even if he should desire to plead guilty he will not be allowed, as the Court generally refuses to accept such a plea in a capital case. Guiteau has had several offers from lawyers in different parts of the country to defend him, some of them men of fair reputation. The great question, however, is whether Guiteau can be taken from the jail to court and back again without being mobbed. Threats have been made to lynch him, and every effort will be made to protect him from violence. The army, however, cannot be used for such a purpose, although the District militia might be called out in case of riot. The militia have been instructed in case of a signal of six fire bells three times to report to their armories instantly.

RED BANK, Sept. 27.—The legal authorities of Monmouth County have addressed the Attorney-General of the State and the Attorney-General of the United States upon the propriety of filing counts before the Grand Jury of Monmouth County at its meeting next Tuesday against Guiteau for the murder of President Garfield. It is held that the waiver of the Coroner's inquest by the State does not deprive the Grand Jury of this county of its power to indict and try the criminal; also that the criminal law of New Jersey does not disqualify a citizen from serving on a jury simply because he has expressed an opinion on the case to be tried. If Attorney-General Stockton of New Jersey and Attorney-General MacVeagh consider that the trial can be held here, the prisoner will be brought to New Jersey.

The County Prosecutor of the Pleas, the Hon. John Lanning of Monmouth, has decided to file before the Grand Jury an indictment against Guiteau, simply as a precautionary measure, so that if the Washington authorities deem it best to have the trial in New Jersey, there shall be no gap left for the escape of the assassin through legal quibbles.

BULL MOVEMENT IN WHEAT.

The Price Going Up from $1.34 to $1.41—The Cincinnati Ring Caught.

CHICAGO, Sept. 27.—The enforced calm which, owing to the Garfield obsequies, prevailed for the past two or three days in the Board of Trade, was broken with a vengeance early this morning by a strong bull movement, which finally culminated in a terrific "boom" in wheat, which, for the October delivery, advanced no less than seven cents a bushel. The market generally improved in tone and confidence, and prices for all description of produce steadily rose. The upward movement in wheat, however, soon began to alarm the bear interest and conservative operations, and the rumor of a new October corner rapidly gained currency. Wheat for October and November was taken freely at steadily increasing prices, and the market by 11 A. M. was wild with excitement, and the great boom began in earnest. When for October, which had opened but fairly firm at $1.34, advanced to $1.35, rose by noon to $1.36, from which point it advanced steadily without a break to $1.41 per bushel, the highest price of the day. The conviction that the Cincinnati Ring had engineered another corner, and that they had the market tight again, prevailed for a time, but gradually and surely that opinion was dispelled, and a much more rosy view of affairs dawned on the boys. They at last concluded that instead of Cincinnati having the market the boys here had got Cincinnati in a tight place. It leaked out that operators in the Cincinnati interest had sold away down the market compared with what it is now, and it was also seen that those who unquestionably represent large Cincinnati interests were buying largely at the top of the market. Then the boys let them have it, and before the close Cincinnati paid $1.41 for October wheat. At the close prices lowered a point or two, October closing at $1.40½ and November at $1.40½ per bushel. One member of the Board, and one whose name and standing commands the utmost confidence in the commercial world, said when asked to give his opinion on the subject: "Well, my honest opinion is that some of the Cincinnati folks will go home on foot."

VIEWING GHASTLY RELICS.

Drs. Weisse and Shrady Making Up a Medical Article from Post-mortem Discoveries.

Drs. Faneuil D. Weisse and George F. Shrady returned to this city from Washington yesterday afternoon. They were called to Washington by the invitation of Dr. Bliss, who desired Dr. Shrady to write a review of the treatment of the late President from a purely surgical standpoint.

Dr. Shrady was seen by a reporter last evening at his residence in Lexington avenue. He said that nothing in the autopsy shows that the bullet caused death, as it was entirely encysted. The wonder is that the President lived so long. The fact of his living as long as he did proves the great skill and sound judgment of the gentlemen who had him in charge. In regard to probing for the ball, the physicians acted with great wisdom. The autopsy shows that if they had probed beyond and to the left of the vertebral column they would have burst the blood sack or aneurism formed on the splenic artery in the track of the bullet, and the patient would in all probability have died on the operating table. It was the rupture of this aneurism which eventually caused the President's death."

Dr. Weisse said last evening: "I found that the morbid specimens, which are now at the Army Medical Museum in Washington, were conclusive evidence of the original mortal character of the wound, and that it is only surprising that the President's life should have been prolonged as long as it was."

"I would like, in conclusion," continued Dr. Weiss, "to say a few words with reference to the published statement in regard to the ball being found in the basin in which the organs were placed after having been removed from the body. It would seem from this that the ball was free, and lay so in the basin. In reality the ball was found encysted, attached to the point of original lodgment in relation with the pancreas. The organs consequently had to be removed before it could be got at."

NEW BRUNSWICK'S EXCITEMENT.

How it Became Necessary for the Police to Protect Col. Gordon's House.

A largely attended meeting of the citizens of New Brunswick was held in the Masonic Hall on Monday evening with a view to manifesting the deep sorrow over the national affliction that was felt throughout the city. After the meeting the placards announcing that the editor of the *New Brunswick Times*, Col. A. E. Gordon, who had excited popular resentment by what was regarded as most untimely criticism of President Garfield in his paper, would be burned in effigy before his mansion in College avenue, facing the college campus, led many of the place. A body of students from Rutgers College marched out from the campus and took up a position of advantage in front of the house. Young men from the workshops and factories were posted within supporting distance. The students, in accordance with the programme published in the placards, sang "We'll hang old Gordon on a sour apple tree," as a preliminary to the burning in effigy.

"I then thought that it was time to interfere," said Chief of Police Allen, last evening. "Col. Gordon was not in the house. He went away in the afternoon to Bound Brook, as I was informed, and his wife and daughter, who are ladies of much refinement, were alone and unprotected in the house, and were greatly alarmed. The college boys are gentlemen at heart, you know, and when they found out the real situation of affairs, they reentered the college grounds. There, after singing a few college songs and burning several bundles of straw on the campus, they separated for the night. The other young fellows showed a disinclination to retire. But I had thirteen policemen, and I soon induced them to change their minds. Since then, as it is known that Col. Gordon is out of town, there has been no further demonstration."

The *Times* appeared yesterday, for the first time since the President died, in mourning. Col. Gordon's house and office were draped early on Monday morning.

A Veteran Policeman Gone.

Policeman George Gastlin, aged 76, for twenty-four years a member of the force, died yesterday at his residence, 49 Sheriff street. He was a native of Switzerland. He was severely wounded in the riots of 1871. He leaves one son, Capt. George W. Gastlin of the steamboat squad.

REORGANIZATION SOUGHT.

HALF BREEDS DESIRING A RE-ENROLLMENT IN THE CITY.

Some Willing to Start a Fight in the Coming Convention—The Majority Deciding to have Faith that Petitions will be Answered.

Some of the troubles in the Republican ranks that are likely to arise at the coming election caused an animated discussion at a meeting of the Republican Central Club at 23 East Fourteenth street last evening, although the members were called together for the purpose of taking action on the death of the late President, which they did in resolutions which were eulogistic.

Business was immediately afterward begun by calling for the report of the Executive Committee in regard to what action should be taken in seeking recognition in the coming State Convention. Mr. Beatty, in the absence of the Chairman, presented a report that a committee of one from each Assembly district should be appointed to attend the State Convention to urge a reenrollment and reorganization of the Republican party in the city of New York.

Mr. Pullman said that the action proposed is proper, but it goes only half way. Under the present appointments of inspectors and poll clerks, he said, a Republican cannot go to the polls and vote unless he votes the machine ticket, and many independent Republicans are thereby disfranchised. He therefore offered a substitute to the report to the effect that, as Republicans cannot be admitted to the Convention because the present Republican district organizations are close corporations, and because they will falsify the returns to suit their own ends, delegates be chosen in each district to go to the Convention and demand admission.

Mr. Beatty said that a similar view had been presented before the Executive Committee, but it was thought that no harsh measures should be used, and that the party should be united. He is willing to support President Arthur, and he did not want to make a fight at the present time. He believed that a committee sent to the Convention will get a hearing, but a contesting delegation might not.

Mr. Fraser agreed with Mr. Pullman in regard to sending a contesting delegation. "Even if we are kicked out," he said, "we can keep up the organization."

Mr. Pullman said that if the Chairman of the Executive Committee would guarantee that there will be a reenrollment he would withdraw the substitute. "Heretofore," he said, "I have seen the ticket made up, and now I want to take part in the making up of the ticket. I will uphold President Arthur in his efforts to unite the party, but as a worker I want to have a say about the management of the party."

"We defeated the third term," Mr. Beatty said, "and we helped elect Gen. Garfield; but if there ever was a time to unite the party now is the time. We have shown that the Independent Republicans have power, and I have faith that Republicans of the State will do us justice."

Calling Mr. Beatty to the chair, Chairman Manierre took the floor and said: "I have given this idea of sending a committee to the Convention considerable attention. I think that as the regular Republican organization has been recognized it would be folly to send a contesting delegation. I think it is the sentiment of the best Republicans in the State that the party in the city of New York should be reorganized. If we follow in the line of that idea and send a committee to present our views, it will be the basis of a reorganization. It would be better and more dignified to send a committee. Hence I am strongly in favor of the report of the Executive Committee that we then adopted almost unanimously, and the committee was appointed.

BOLTING REPUBLICANS.

Contesting Conkling Delegates in the State Convention from Oneida and Oswego.

UTICA, Sept. 27.—The Republican Convention of the Second Oneida District met in Clinton to-day. Of the forty-eight delegates the Half Breeds had forty. A large majority of the delegates signed a request to the Chairman of the District Committee, who is a Stalwart, that he nominate W. S. Bartlett for Chairman of the Convention. Instead of doing this he named a Conkling man. This created a disturbance at once, the anti-Conkling majority insisting on their right to name the Chairman. The Conkling men for the most part abstained from voting, and after the result was declared they bolted from the hall. Mr. Bartlett was elected Chairman by a vote of 40 to 8. The anti-Conkling men then proceeded to business, and elected Samuel Campbell, M. B. Cady, W. J. Clark, and Samuel Fox as delegates to the State Convention. Among the resolutions adopted were these:

Resolved, That we do hereby pledge ourselves, as Republicans and as citizens, to set our faces steadfastly against the swelling tide of lawlessness, and against the pernicious methods in politics which are among fair-minded men recognized as the cause of the strifes which do now, and which have for some years, front and distract our Republican party and disaster to the national administration.

Resolved, That we do approve the course of those Senators and members of Congress who made a conscientious opposition to the reelection of the two Republicans from this State who, without just cause or provocation, resigned their seats in the United States Senate.

The eight Conkling delegates held a meeting with eight others and decided to contest the delegation as follows: E. F. Brown, M. B. Cady, Jr., J. L. Sayles, and Seth W. Peck.

OSWEGO, Sept. 27.—The First District Republican Convention, to elect State, Judicial, and Senatorial delegates, which met in this city today, was a scene of disorder and almost rioting to riot. The predatory bands of Half Breeds and Stalwarts were led by the "Big Injuns" of their respective lodges. Ex-Speaker Sloan and Col ector Fort commanded the former, and Canal Auditor Place and Assemblyman Cullinan the latter. Col. J. T. Mott of Gov. Cornell's staff, Stalwart, Chairman of the District Committee, called the row-wow to order, and named ex-State Senator Mattoon, a Stalwart chieftain, for Chairman. The Half Breeds moved to substitute one of their braves to preside over the disturbance. Col. Mott refused to entertain the motion. Both nominees to the chair rushed forward to the platform and the riot was at once begun. The two Conventions went on simultaneously in a pandemonium that would shame a lunatic asylum. Mr. Sloan withdrew in disgust. In their frenzy the Stalwarts voted down the Half Breed resolutions, including those of respect to the late President and condolence with his family. Shaking their fists in the faces of the Half Breeds, the Stalwarts denounced them as a mob and looked at them as though they were wild beasts.

For State Delegates the Half Breeds elected Geo. B. Sloan, A. H. Falling, B. Doolittle, W. G. Gage, and C. B. Benson. The Stalwarts elected P. W. Cullinan Charles North, George M. Case, S. O. Wilmarth, and O. J. Jennings. Both Judicial delegations are nominally for Judge Churchill (Stalwart) for Judge of the Supreme Court, though the Half Breeds tonight threaten to slaughter him. The Half Breed Senatorial delegates are for Assemblyman Steele for State Senator, and the others for Mannister Worts, who has stepped into Senator Winslow's shoes. The feeling to-night is very bitter, having been aggravated by the language of Auditor Place's paper in denouncing the Half Breeds as a disorderly mob, and belittling Garfield. Several collisions between the factions occurred this evening, in one of which the Mayor, who is a Half Breed, attacked Coroner Kelsey with his cane.

DISCORD IN THE FIFTEENTH.

Loud Talking and Invitations to Adjourn to the Sidewalk and Fight it Out.

There have been two enrollments of applicants for membership in the Republican Association of the Fifteenth Assembly District, and a dispute having arisen as to what persons should be admitted to membership, an appeal was taken to the Central Committee, as in the fourth Assembly District. The Central Committee referred the matter to the State Committee, which sent it back to the Central Committee. That body appointed a sub-committee with power to determine who should be enrolled. The sub-committee consists of Frank Raymond, Robt. G. McCord, and Francis Snyder. It met at the rooms of the association, 302 West Fifty-fifth street, yesterday afternoon, to hear the objections to candidates for enrollment.

The hearing began with a fierce wrangle between Murray and McLaughlin, spokesmen respectively for the Half Breeds and the Stalwarts, which was followed by one of equal violence between Harry G. Leask and Robert G. McCord, the latter using such strong language was freely indulged in, and there were invitations to adjourn to the street and fight it out.

The committee will make known its decision before Friday night.

Killed in a Quarrel.

Samuel Steel, a negro, was last night killed near a grocery in Flatbush, near the Brooklyn city line, by Joseph McLaughlin, aged 35. Steel, who was a barber, aged 21, was drinking in the different saloons of Flatbush in the afternoon. At 7 P. M. a dispute arose in H. Mayland's grocery and liquor store, between Steel and McLaughlin, and Mayland put both of them out. In their affray afterwards in the street McLaughlin took out a large butcher knife and plunged it into Steel's heart.

The same effects produced by costly sulphur baths are accomplished by Glenn's Sulphur Soap.—*Adv.*

QUARRELLING OVER A WOMAN.

A Jealous Italian Kills Himself After Shooting at his Rival.

Marie Caracalla, a comely Italian woman, who boards in Ernst A. Landmann's hotel, at 4 Ferry place, Brooklyn, for some time has been receiving the attentions of Joseph Dext of Fourteenth street, this city, and Frank Wild, an Italian stevedore, of 229 Hamilton avenue. The hotel faces Hamilton ferry, and the woman's apartments were in the third story. Yesterday afternoon at about 1 o'clock Dext and Wild met at the door of her room. The former is said to have been in better favor with the woman than Wild, and the latter was intensely jealous of him. Wild had knocked at the door, but when Dext appeared he had not been admitted, and this seemed to have angered him, as the woman was in her room.

Dext, on approaching, told Wild that he knew that the woman did not desire his attentions, and asked him why he wished to annoy her. The men had an angry dispute, and Wild, drawing a revolver, fired at Dext. The latter dodged, and Wild apparently thought that he had killed him. In great excitement he ran into a room occupied by Martin Cody, who was then absent, and fastened and barricaded the door. Dext went to the street to find a policeman, and, as he descended the steps, he heard the report of the pistol again. Several persons went to Cody's room, but were unable to gain admittance. Policeman Maloney, one of the largest men on the police force, ran to the hotel on hearing of the shooting to arrest Wild, and although he threw his weight against the door he could not move it. He called out to Wild to open the door, but Wild did not answer. Maloney then began to kick at the lower panels of the door until one of them gave way. His foot was caught in the hole, and while he was trying to extricate it Wild fired a shot. Maloney turned pale, as he believed that the shot had been fired at him. He drew out his foot without much loss of time, and then used other means to break open the door.

He found Wild stretched upon the bed dead. He had shot himself under his right ear. Wild was well known in South Brooklyn, where he had lived many years, and where he was popular among the Italians. Marie Caracalla, Joseph Dext, and Martin Cody were all arrested as witnesses by Police Captain Reilly and held to await the Coroner's inquest.

NETTIE CORRAZ KILLED.

Spending too Many Seconds in Saving the Life of her Little Brother.

Nettie Corraz went to play with her three little brothers and two other children on Indian Hill Monday afternoon. She would have been 10 years old next Sunday. Indian Hill is not high, but its top affords a fine outlook upon Moffat's pond and Ridgewood, N. J.

When the six children got tired of playing on the hill they went down to play on the trestle-work. There is no structure above the rails, and no footpath beside them, but there is opportunity for an agile person to take refuge from the single track when a train passes on the projecting ends of the ties. The ties are only three or four feet above the shallow water beneath them, and for the most of the way the trestle-work is built over dry ground. Mr. Wakeman, a neighbor, saw the children, and ordered them off, and Mrs. Morris, another neighbor, sent special word to the children that the train which leaves Montclair at 5:05 o'clock would come along and kill them all if they were not careful. They were near the south end of the bridge. At 5:08 the train thundered through the cut, around the curve, and down on to the bridge. The engineer saw the children, put on the brakes, and reversed his engine, but it was impossible to stop the train suddenly on such a grade. All the children except Nettie and her brother Georgie, who is about 4 years old, scrambled out on the ends of the ties. She saw that he could not be trusted to cling to the ties, and that he must be dropped through between ties to the dry ground beneath. The little fellow was afraid, and clung to the timbers. This delayed her only a few seconds, but she did not have even a second to spare. It is doubtful even whether she pushed him clear through. He was found afterward alive and well on the ground beneath, but he says he touched the cars when they went over him. When she sprang away toward the end of a tie it was too late. Her body was beyond the track, but her left leg was severed at the thigh and the other was crushed below the knee.

The train was brought to a stop a moment afterward, and the engineer, with tears in his eyes, helped pick her up. She did not lose consciousness.

"Oh! I'm killed!" she exclaimed. "What will my mama say?" She died one hour after the accident.

A DAY OF UNCOMFORTABLE HEAT.

Eighty-four Degrees in the Shade and a Close Atmosphere—No Signs of a Cold Wave.

The atmosphere was almost suffocating, so hot and foggy was it yesterday morning when the people awoke. Perhaps it is a euphuism to say that they awoke, for the night was so unusually warm that would-be sleepers tossed and tumbled from one side of their beds to the other to find a cool spot, turned their pillows frequently to enjoy the cool side, and were generally wakeful and disagreeable. Life was a burden all of the forenoon, and the phrase, "How long is this kind of weather going to last?" was a part of every conversation. The scenes on Broadway were like those on an August day, and the discomfort of everybody was increased by the unusually large crowd of people upon sidewalks and in public conveyances. All business had been suspended for two days, and yesterday there was a general rush to make up for lost time. Women with bundles and children blocked the stages, and business men tore along the streets, fanning themselves with their hats or mopping their faces with handkerchiefs. The hottest part of the day was at 2 P. M., when the thermometer pointed to 84° at the Signal Service station. The heat was accompanied by that peculiar air which intensifies the discomfort of hot weather.

A slight breeze that sprung up at 3 P. M. was very grateful. Half an hour afterward a tiny rattle, like that of a distant snare drum, was heard in the west, and soon a modest rain cloud loomed up. There was a sprinkle, and the cloud travelled off. About a hundredth part of an inch of rain fell in the city. This is the first rain since the 16th inst., when an inch fell.

For about two weeks the Northwestern country, where nobody lives, has been enjoying cold weather. The mercury has stuck at from 40° to 50° for all of that time, but there are no indications yet that the cold weather will travel eastward. The warm weather is mostly east and south of the Mississippi valley. The coldest spot yesterday was at Fort Buford, 49°, and the hottest point at San Antonio, 93°.

QUEENS COUNTY FAIR.

Fine Exhibitions of Live Stock, Fowls, Horses, Fruits, and Flowers.

The Queens County Agricultural Society opened its annual fair at Mineola yesterday.

Among the cattle were short horns, Jerseys, Ayrshires, Holsteins, Guernseys, Devons, and native grade. Some of the prizes could only be competed for by residents of Queens County, but most of them were open to all, and probably never before has so fine a display of cattle been made on Long Island.

In the well-filled sheep pens were fine-woolled, middle-woolled, long-woolled, and cross breeds. The first class was open to all competitors, but animals offered for exhibition in the other two classes must be owned in Queens County. All the usual varieties of swine were shown, prizes being offered, not only for breed, but for weight.

The poultry compartment contained every description of fowl known to the farmyard. The prizes were not large, but they were very numerous, and the chicken fanciers of Long Island seemed to have exerted themselves to some purpose last year in breeding poultry. Some were for laying, some for the table, and some for mere show. Conspicuous among the first were some fine specimens of the American Dominique; the second showed some magnificent capons, and, as representatives of the third, many black-breasted game fowls strutted about. Geese, ducks, guinea fowls, and rabbits were also on exhibition.

All sorts of fruits were shown, and the pear department was almost inconveniently well furnished. On Long Island, as elsewhere, the pear crop this season has been peculiarly successful, and the results were shown yesterday in a far finer display than ever before. The apple exhibit was better than had been expected, for this summer was what is called by owners of orchards an off season, and the crop was not large.

Capt. Grote's Death.

Capt. Frederick Grote, the ivory merchant, died on Monday at his home, in Tremont. He was in his 83d year. He was born in Hamburg, and came to this city in 1844. He was the founder of the firm of F. Grote & Co. He was twice elected a Supervisor in Westchester County, and was an ex-Captain of the Fifth Regiment.

American Star Soft Capsules.
Best, surest, quickest, never fail. All druggists.—*Adv.*

PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRATS.

A STATE CONVENTION THAT IS NOT TO BE RUN BY A MACHINE.

No Basis for a Prediction as to the Result of its Deliberations—A Dozen Candidates who have about an Equal Chance of Nomination.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., Sept. 27.—The Democratic State Convention will be called to order by Chairman Bell of the State Committee in the Academy of Music here to-morrow. The scenes and incidents on the eve of its meeting present a remarkable contrast to those in Harrisburg a month ago, on the occasion of a like gathering of the Republicans. Wolfe's independent candidacy for State Treasurer, the prospect of his polling a large vote and thus contributing to the defeat of Bailey, the Cameron-Quay candidate, have induced a much larger and more spirited Convention than had been anticipated and much more seriousness on the part of the dozen or more candidates for State Treasurer.

Since last evening there have been many arrivals of leading and active Democrats from all parts of the State, called hither less by their personal interest in candidates than by their earnest desire to see wise action and a good candidate result from the deliberations of the Convention. Many of those who are familiar to attendants upon State Conventions are conspicuous by their absence. Ex-Senator Wallace is in the city, but busy trying a land title suit in the United States District Court, in which Gen. S. M. L. Barlow of New York is one of the plaintiffs, and Ario Pardee defendant. Mr. Wallace declines to take any part in the Convention on the floor or in the outside work. He is out of politics for the present. Besides, he is earnestly desirous that all semblance of the old factional feud, waged partly in his name, should disappear. Half a dozen of the candidates are his political friends, and even if he were disposed to take a hand, he could not discriminate between them. For like reasons, ex-Speaker Randall, on his way home from the late President's funeral, will not visit this city. Speer, Stenger, Cassidy, Scott, Sowden, Ermentrout, Dallas, Barr, Coffroth, Hopkins, Black, McGrath, Barger, and many other leaders of the party are absent, but there is a very strong and large representation of the younger element and rising Democratic leaders of the State.

While the average tone of the Convention has been preserved for many years, naturally there is no boss to this Convention. At Harrisburg the searcher for news of the late Republican State Convention had only to go to Quay's room the day before it met and there could learn just how many votes were cast for each candidate. There is less basis for a prediction of the probable outcome of the Convention than there was a week ago. The canvass is unusually free from bitterness. There are none of the usual appliances—at least everything appears to be done openly and frankly. The friends of one candidate held a conference to-day, and it was even proposed to let the door open, so that the caucus be suspected of no sinister purposes, and its candidate of no secret work. The prevalence of this feeling is largely due to the number of the best Republicans in the State that are among the delegates. Of those whose names are mentioned half at least have only local strength, and the desire to give neighbors complimentary votes has already committed from forty to fifty of the delegates on the first ballot, which will show scarcely fifty votes for the leading candidate. As it requires 126 votes to nominate, the thirteen candidates will get from five to fifty votes each. While the weakest of them may not concede that he has no chance, and may conceive the possibility of his own nomination, should the Convention get into a deadlock, the strong candidates hope for an outcome when the complimentaries are abandoned. There is no talk whatever of any combination, and the fusion of any two of the candidates is just as likely as that of any other two. Such is the odd position in which the members of the Convention hold themselves to-night.

THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI ROAD.

The Garretts Combined with London Stockholders in a Plan of Reorganization.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 27.—It is ascertained from an authoritative source that the London committee of stockholders of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, two members of which committee are now in this city, have been maturing a plan for taking that road out of the hands of the receiver and restoring it to the stockholders. Conferences have taken place between representatives of the foreign stock and bond holders and large holders in this country. A plan has been agreed upon for paying off the floating debt and matured coupons, and to provide for the amount due to sinking funds and for the future annual appropriations on that account. The Garretts are supporting the scheme, and at the coming election for directors will choose such as will favor the London plan of reorganization.

The London party are the largest holders of both common and preferred stock, and it is understood that the bonds to be issued will bear a low rate of interest. The road has been put in good condition by Receiver King, and its revenues have been increased. The attempts to oust Gould, Sage, and others interested in the Wabash road, it is confidently claimed, will be defeated. The Wabash road is a great competitor of the Ohio and Mississippi, striking it at seven points, and the opposition to the Gould movement is said to be due to the belief that the interests of holders of Ohio and Mississippi securities for the road to be controlled by the Wabash Company. As far back as 1871 Gould and Fisk tried to capture the road, but failed, and the action of the foreign stockholders interest Gould to defeat his present attempt. It is said here that one of Gould's motives is a desire to punish the Garretts and the Baltimore and Ohio Company for not uniting with him in his Western Union consolidation. The Garretts aided him in establishing the American Union Company, but refused to join in the consolidation, and are now aiding the new Mutual Union Telegraph. The statement that the Gould-Garrett party are backed by Baring Bros. is authoritatively denied by a representative of that house.

THE OUTLOOK IN TUNIS.

A Holy War Threatened—Typhoid Fever Among the French Troops.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—A despatch to the *Times* from Tunis says: "Several Tunisian soldiers, who had joined the insurgents, came to Tunis recently in search of ammunition, but escaped detection. They say that different tribes have undertaken the defence of the various routes to Kairwan, and if hard pressed will make a general retreat into the Sahara. The question of the occupation of Tunis would be decided on the return of M. Roustan. The probable destruction of the holy city of Kairwan is greatly exciting the Moslem world, and will tend to consolidate the Moslem antipathy to Christian rule in North Africa and to produce a general revolt. Typhoid fever is still prevalent at Goletta. The cemetery will hold no more bodies, a hundred and ten French soldiers having been buried there.

The Danzig Interview.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 27.—The *Journal de St. Petersbourg*, an official organ, says the contents of the stolen despatches published by a newspaper at Pesth substantially interpret the situation. The *Journal* however, doubts the correctness of the expressions "unnecessarily moderation." Russia did not require the Danzig interview to form an opinion upon the political views of Prince Bismarck, as it had an opportunity to do so by constant correspondence.

Socialist Congress in Spain.

BARCELONA, Sept. 27.—An International Socialist Congress has assembled in this city, with 500 delegates attending it. It has approved the terms of a manifesto to be sent to all Socialist societies. A communication from a number of Russians in London concurs in the action of the Congress. The President and Secretary of the Congress have been arrested for expressing approval of the proceedings of the Nihilists.

Fatal Epidemics Among the Michigan Sufferers.

CHICAGO, Sept. 27.—Typho-malaria fever, bilious colic, and pneumonia are playing sad havoc among the persons rendered homeless by the recent forest fires. Many deaths have already occurred, and several of the sufferers are now lying at the point of death. The suggestion has been made that the drapery used in the mourning decorations would be productive of much relief if sent to the desolate country, where it could be utilized for clothing, bedding, and wrappers.

A New Disease Among Horses.

CHICAGO, Sept. 27.—"Pink eye," the new and mysterious horse disease, is spreading in this city. It first made its appearance here about ten days ago, and has spread so rapidly that nearly every large stable in the city is suffering from its ravages.

Fatal Cattle Disease.

QUEBEC, Sept. 27.—During the last few days a number of horses and calves have succumbed to a strange disease, supposed by veterinary surgeons to be a species of blood poisoning. A man who skinned one of the dead calves died himself the next day.

A SLEEPING COACH IN THE RIVER.

Running Off the End of a Ferryboat—Three Passengers Missing.

DETROIT, Sept. 27.—A passenger train on the Canada Southern Railroad, due here at about 1 o'clock this morning, while being transferred across the river from Amherstburgh to Grasse Isle met with an accident. The transfer boat was run with such force against the dock at the island as to thrown forward the "sleeper," which ran along the track on the boat and plunged into the water in the slip. The passenger coach immediately behind it was also forced forward, and the forward trucks went over the end of the boat. The coupling between this coach and the one behind did not break, however, and the car hung over the edge of the boat at an angle of forty-five degrees, and one end just touched the water. The engines of the boat were at once reversed, and as it backed away from the slip the "sleeper," which had fallen into the water, rose and turned over on its side, the trucks attached to it having gone to the bottom. All was confusion. The passengers in the "sleeper" clung to the side out of the water, tried to break through the windows, and cried piteously for help. The sixty or seventy others, who were in the passenger coach behind, were panic stricken, and rushed pell mell for the end of the car furthest away from the water. Some of them clambered out at the sides and fell into the water. Others of the passengers who stood on the deck of the boat saw the danger of those in the stream, and plunged in to rescue them as soon as possible. Passengers and train men clambered on the top of the coach that was floating in the water, broke open the windows, and pulled out the dripping occupants. When all in sight had been rescued, it was found that of the fourteen passengers in the sleeper three were missing. The darkness of the night, the confusion, and the fact that nearly all the passengers were strangers to each other, make it possible that all were rescued, but it also leaves