The Sun.

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PERHAPS THREE TICKETS.

THE PLANS OF CERTAIN MEMBERS OF THE CITIZENS' COMMITTEE.

Senator Boyd a New Recruit and to Resign his Chairmanship of Tammany—What the Chance is of a Deal with the Republicans.

The gentlemen who met in the residence of D. Willis James on Oct. 11 and appointed a Committee of Twenty-one to call a meeting to nominate Allan Campbell for Mayor will meet again this evening at the hall of the Municipal Society, 67 Madison avenue. All the meetings of these citizens have been held with closed doors, and every precaution has been taken to prevent the publication of their proceedings, and it is their intention to adhere to this policy until the mass meeting is held. The Committee of Twenty-one will report to this meeting that they deem it "inexpedient to proceed with the duties for which they were appointed, and determined that the citizens' movement should be abandoned. The committee will then ask the meeting for further instructions. The gentlemen who are in favor of continuing the movement are confident that they can control the meeting. They expect that the members of the Committee of Twenty-one who voted to abandon the project will not be present. William M. Ivins, Charles W. Dayton, Lyttleton G. Garretson, Charles P. Miller, and others say that those members may be asked to resign, that their places may be filled by men who are friendly to the movement. When the movement was set on foot its leaders intended to go no further than to nominate Allan Campbell for Mayor. The young men who are now trying to control it are determined to nominate a full ticket, and to endeavor to make a combination with the machine Republicans and Fire Commissioner Purroy's Anti-Kelly Tammany party. Their programme includes the nomination of William A. Butler for County Clerk. They are confident that the Republican machine will nominate their full ticket, and some of them say that President Arthur will bring about that result.

The Republican local leaders do not agree with the young citizens. One of them said yesterday: "When the citizens first agreed to nominate Allen Campbell, it looked as though we should have to nominate him because we would find it hard work to get a good man to run against him. But since their Committee of Twenty-one decided to abandon the movement we don't think so, now it stands. They started the scheme to elect Mr. Campbell Mayor, but now they appear to intend to name a full ticket. They first asked us to endorse their ticket. We, of course, couldn't agree to any such arrangement. Now they insist upon the nomination of Mr. Butler for County Clerk. We have not determined what we will do with that proposition. John J. O'Brien is our candidate for County Clerk, and if Mr. Butler wants that nomination he must give O'Brien a fight for it in our County Convention. Mr. Butler has no claim on the Republicans, and I don't believe that he can get nominated for anything. We might endorse Mr. Campbell if we could name the rest of the ticket, but we will not let the citizens nominate candidates for us. The prevailing sentiment in our organization is in favor of a straight county ticket. We believe that that course would help our State ticket more than a combination would. While a combination may give our State ticket some votes, it will give as many to the Democrats. I believe that we shall nominate a straight ticket. If we do, we shall probably name Levi M. Bates for Mayor, John J. O'Brien for County Clerk, and a German for Sheriff."

Senator John G. Boyd, who is Chairman of the Tammany General Committee and a member of the Anti-Monopoly League, intends to resign from Tammany Hall to-day, and is trying to secure the Anti-Monopolists' support for the citizens' ticket. The Tammany men say that the Senator cannot control any vote but his own, and that he expects to get the citizens' nomination for Superior Court Justice. Senator Boyd denies that he has made any bargain, but admits that he has been mentioned.

Commissioner Purroy's friends are working hard to get into the citizens' movement.

One of the most conspicuous in the citizens' movement said last evening that he had voted to abandon the project because he had discovered that it was intended to make deals with the Republican machine and with other seekers of office.

The Anti-Monopoly County Committee discussed with animation last night, in the Knickerbocker Cottage, a resolution censuring the County Democracy for nominating Alderman Patrick Keenan for County Clerk. An amendment was proposed praising Tammany for withdrawing Alderman Sauer from the candidacy. Several members of the committee protested against this turn of the proceedings, and finally a resolution was carried disapproving of the joint act of the two Democratic organizations in presenting Keenan as candidate.

At a meeting held at 845 Third avenue last night, Wm. H. Hebbard was nominated as an independent candidate for Alderman from the Twentieth Assembly district. Mr. Hebbard has lived in the district all his life. He is a Democrat, but thinks Republicans superior.

An independent citizens' meeting in Farrell Hall, in East Seventy-seventh street, nominated George T. Heron for Alderman from the Twentieth district.

At a meeting of citizens at Twenty-fifth street and Eighth avenue last evening ex-Alderman William Wade was nominated as an independent candidate for Alderman from the Thirteenth Assembly district.

All the County Democracy and Irving Hall Congress conventions adjourned last night for conferences. The Irving Hall committee in the Seventh district will press the nomination of Charles W. Brooke.

The Cleveland and Hill Campaign Club of the Twenty-first Assembly district raised a Cleveland and Hill transparency at 796 Sixth avenue last evening.

Republican inspectors of election have refused to register citizens who have naturalization certificates issued in 1868, and persons who were under 18 years of age when their fathers were naturalized. All persons to whom registration is wrongly refused can obtain redress by applying to the naturalization bureaus of the County Democracy and Tammany Hall in Centre street, near Chambers street.

Mr. Proxy French called at the Republican State Committee rooms last evening. He had not found the forgery of the telegram which made him Collector Robertson's proxy.

FOR CONGRESSMAN AT LARGE.

Troubles Mr. Whitney Foresees if the Vote Goes on a Separate Ballot.

Corporation Counsel Whitney writes to the Police Board that if it were an original question he would be inclined to think that Congressmen at Large should be voted for on the State ticket, and not upon a special ballot. It was so in this city in 1872, when Mr. Cox and Mr. Tremain ran. Besides, the act of 1872, which prescribes the form of separate ballots for Congressman in this city, prescribes also that such ballots shall bear a designation of the Congressional district, and thus evidently does not prescribe the form of a ballot for Congressman at Large. On the other hand, Mr. Whitney says:

"I concur with the Attorney General in feeling that it has been the policy of the States by no act of theirs to extend the authority of the general Government, by its marshals and supervisors, so as to give them any additional authority; and the placing of the vote for Congressman at Large upon the State ticket would certainly have the effect of extending the authority over the State election of these United States officials."

Moreover, a disregard of the Attorney General's opinion, which will doubtless be followed unless the city might lead to questions as to the regularity of the vote which could be settled only by Congress. But Mr. Whitney adds:

"There is no special provision of law as to the form of ballot nor its endorsement, for Congressman at Large, nor is there any authority to have a separate box for Congressman at Large. The question is therefore, and is one of practical importance, How can double voting be guarded against if the ballots for Congressman at Large are to be placed in the same box with the ballots for Congressman to be elected in the district? I do not see that there is any right, either in the representatives of the State or in this city, for distinguishing the ballots to be cast for Congressman at Large and district Congressman by any external marks, nor so far as I know, is there any authority to open separate boxes for the purpose of receiving the ballot and so disclose for whom it is to be cast. I would respectfully suggest that the advice of the Attorney General on this point be taken, because I am unwilling to assume that the act of 1872, which is so explicit as to the Congressman at Large is to be voted for on a separate ballot, and I see how the provisions of the statute, particularly the act of 1872, which is so explicit, if the Congressman at Large is to be voted for on a separate ballot, can be complied with by placing the name of the party voted for Congressman at Large and for district Congressman on one ballot."

The Police Commissioners will act on the Corporation Counsel's opinion to-day. Commissioner Matthews suggested yesterday that the following amendment to the Election law, relating to ballot boxes, passed last year, shows a way out of the difficulty:

"At any election at which any officers are to be voted for by ballots, not otherwise in this section provided for, there shall be provided as many additional boxes as there are additional kinds of ballots required."

Mr. Blaine's Candidate Not Ready to Talk.

Ex-Congressman Dwight Townsend of Richmond county was asked yesterday if it was true that he would be an independent candidate against Perry Belmont for Congress, and that the Republicans had offered to endorse him. He said that at present he was not in a position to talk about the matter, and could not say what he would do. He did not deny that there was a possibility of his being a candidate.

A LETTER FROM SECRETARY FOLGER.

His Reasons Why Republicans Should Vote for Him Rather than for Cleveland.

ALBANY, Oct. 19.—At a Republican mass meeting held at Tweddle Hall to-night the following letter was read from Secretary Charles J. Folger, the Republican candidate for Governor:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 17, 1882.

The Hon. A. S. Draper, Chairman Republican County Committee.

DEAR SIR: It is a cause of regret to me that I cannot be with the Republicans of Albany on the evening of their meeting. Of a certainty the mutual greeting would be hearty and sincere. Having toiled up and down their hills and exchanged daily greetings on the way to and from the place of official duty for twenty years or more, their candidate for Governor is not an unfamiliar figure in the midst of them, nor are they unknown to him. They know him and he knows them as neighbors know each other, and there is little to be told to them of what manner of man he is. But now he comes in a new phase before them. He has been put up to them for their votes for Chief Magistrate of the goodly commonwealth of their common country.

It is probable that many of them have no doubt or hesitation in casting their votes for him. It is possible that some may hesitate, and be undecided whether, at this time, to give him their votes, or to cast them for the candidate of the Democratic party. It is faint praise, to say of the person who is that candidate, that as a man in his private capacity, he is as good as I am, he lives as pure a life as I do, he loves his neighbor as well as I do, he does his duty as a citizen, according to his judgment, as well as I do; as a public officer he has acted as conscientiously. Yet there is one difference that goes to the root of the matter when we are brought to view as public men and put forward to act for the public in its affairs. He is a Democrat, I am a Republican. He is guided by the traditions of the Democratic party as they have been handed down from the year 1840. He is bound to follow the practice of that party, and to seek its aims as they have been followed and sought for the last twenty years. The very qualities of character that make him a man of principle bind him to the ways of the party which has set him up as its exponent and to a repetition of its deeds if he is placed in a place of power wherein he may show forth in acts the indwelling political faith that is in him. I am a Republican, though I started in political life in the ranks of the Democracy, and fed full of its earlier and better traditions, when Jackson and Benton strove for the hard money of the Constitution, when equal rights to all men was a cardinal principle of the Democratic party faith, when economy in public expenditure and the greatest possible ease in taxation was not a sentiment, but a practical fact, and Marcy and Flagg were living exemplars. I am a Republican. My latter growth and political manhood is of the faith of Lincoln and Seward and Chase and Thaddeus Stevens and the men of that ilk—a faith that is not yet dead, and that has yet a place in American politics and finds an occasion and a need for a manifestation of its power and healthful influence and effect. It is coming to be a fashion to say that the issues of the past have been determined, and that there is now no difference between the Republican and Democratic parties. It may be conceded that some great issues have been settled, never to be raised again. Others, however, are lively, and have yet to be contested by the sovereign people. The pulse of the great heart of the country as to political events, Take an instance. The Ohio election took place on Tuesday, the 10th day of this month. It resulted in a gain to the Democratic party of several congressmen for the next House, and, from the returns, there arose a brilliant claim from the organs of that party that the next House of Representatives would be Democratic. How did business and capital regard that claim and the consequences of it if it true? It is estimated from well-founded data that on Wednesday, the 11th of October, the day following, there was a shrinkage of values in the aggregate property of the country of over $400,000,000. That shrinkage has been going on since. Do the business interests of the country look with dread to a return of the Democratic party to the control of Federal legislation? Is it a well-founded dread? Will the election of the Democratic ticket in the State of New York increase it and give it greater intensity and force for existence? These are questions for hesitating Republicans to ponder. Whatever causes, real or fancied, there may be for fraternal animosity and kindling, or for disheartiness or disgust, yet these are questions for Republicans to ponder and to decide whether they can, in duty to their country, so act as to bring the political party of their attachment to defeat.

Yours in the faith, CHARLES J. FOLGER.

MR. FIEDLER FOR CONGRESS.

Named in a Convention of Democrats who Feel Certain of Winning at the Polls.

The Congress and County Convention of the Democrats of the Sixth district of New Jersey was held yesterday in Orange. The conviction pervaded the assembly that the district can be carried next month by the party. James M. C. Morrow, who presided, said it was a special honor to be chosen Chairman of a Democratic Convention during this campaign. Wm. H. F. Fiedler, Joseph Atkinson of Newark, Chas. M. Lord of Orange, J. Van Giesen of Bloomfield, Mr. Hampden of Franklin, and others were named as candidates for Congress. On an informal ballot Fiedler received 116 votes, Atkinson 28, Hampden 17, and Van Giesen 10. Mr. Fiedler was then nominated by acclamation. J. Warren Vanderveer of Newark was nominated for County Clerk.

Mr. Fiedler is very popular in Newark. Three times he was elected to the Legislature in a Republican district, and in 1879 was chosen Mayor by 3,500 majority. He started the investigation which revealed large defalcations in the City Hall, and made an excellent record as a watchful and capable Mayor. The resolutions adopted reaffirmed devotion to the Democratic party; favored laws that remove obstacles from the path of the laborer, but protested against the phrase "amelioration of the condition of the working man;" the resolutions adopted by the Republican Convention of the district, declaring it to be an attempt to recognize an inferior class which shall be protected by a superior, claiming supremacy by reason of its wealth and leisure; demanded such a reduction of taxation as shall not leave the Government an income dangerously in excess of its expense, to beget corruption and extravagance; charged the Republican party with granting extraordinary and perilous privileges to corporate monopolies, demanded that the encroachments of monopolies be curbed, and that efforts to build up an aristocracy founded on wealth shall cease.

THE CANVASS IN INDIANA.

Gov. Hendricks Confident of a Democratic Majority of More than 10,000.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 19.—Ex-Gov. Hendricks, Ex-Senator McDonald, and Senator Voorhees arrived in the city to-night. They have been speaking in different parts of the State, and will start out again to-morrow. They were interviewed this evening by THE SUN'S representative, and expressed the greatest confidence that the State would give more than 10,000 Democratic majority, and that eight, if not nine, of the Congressmen elected would be Democrats. The Republicans are working hard for victory, but their shrewd leaders admit that the tide is set against them. The Germans are united and giving an enthusiastic support to the Democratic candidates. In this city alone it is estimated that fully 1,000 Germans who voted for Garfield in 1880 will vote the Democratic ticket next month. Judge Holman is speaking daily in the Fourth district to large crowds, many Republicans attending his meetings. He denounces everywhere, in the most severe language, the River and Harbor bill, the Robeson steal, and other fraudulent national legislation. He will be returned to Congress for the tenth time by an increased majority.

Candidates for Congress.

Fifteenth Pennsylvania District—George A. Post, Democrat. Ex-Congressman C. C. Judwin will run as an Independent Republican.

Second Massachusetts District—Dr. Edgar E. Dean of Brockton, Democrat.

Sixth New Jersey District—Ex-Mayor Wm. H. F. Fiedler of Newark, Democrat.

First Rhode Island District—H. J. Spooner of Providence, Republican, renominated.

Fourth Massachusetts District—Wendell Phillips, Prohibitionist.

Twenty-fourth Pennsylvania District—John G. McComsby of Lawrence county, Democrat.

Few Votes for River and Harbor Harris.

The Somerset County Democratic Convention at Somerville yesterday nominated H. P. Corteyou of Franklyn township for Assembly, and Lewis Codding ton for Surrogate. A resolution endorsing Harris, the Congress nominee, was declared carried, although only a few delegates voted for it.

Four Candidates in One District.

In the Second Assembly district of Jersey City, which is overwhelmingly Democratic, there are four candidates. Joseph T. Kelley's nomination was endorsed last evening by the Republican and Anti-Monopoly Conventions.

Approving and Applauding the Big Steal.

PROVIDENCE, Oct. 19.—Congressman Chase, Republican, in accepting a renomination, spoke in approval of the River and Harbor bill, and was warmly applauded by the Convention.

The Oregon Senatorship.

SALEM, Oct. 19.—In to-day's ballot in the Legislature for United States Senator Mitchell received 37 votes and Shattuck 28, the remainder were scattering.

Nominations for the Assembly.

First Queens District—Louis K. Church of Oyster Bay, Democrat.

Young Gentlemen

Desiring to dress fashionably should see our Brighton Sack Suit. London & Liverpool Clothing Co., Broadway, cor. Grand st., and Bowery, cor. Hester st.—Adv.

BROOKLYN NOMINATIONS.

THE DEMOCRATS CHOOSE A COUNTY BUT NOT A CITY TICKET.

The Republicans Guided by the Wishes of Mayor Low—Disorder in the Democratic Convention—Beecher Roughly Handled.

The Democratic County Convention of Kings county met yesterday afternoon in the Standard Theatre, the delegates occupying the body of the house, and a most vociferous throng the gallery. Among the delegates were many new faces. It was apparent from the change of sentiment that earlier in the day the friends of George G. Barnard, Francis Nolan, and James Ryan had been induced to unite to defeat George W. Anderson, that the ticket should not be overloaded, and that a combination had been effected to put a popular Eastern District man upon the ticket to counteract the influence of the Republican nominee, James L. Jensen, among the Germans.

Augustus Van Wyck called the Convention to order. Gen. John B. Woodward was elected permanent Chairman, and E. C. Murphy and W. A. Furey were chosen Secretaries. By a slip of the tongue, Gen. Woodward said, in his address, that the nominations at Saratoga seemed to give universal satisfaction, but he quickly corrected himself in the outburst of laughter. Mr. Barnum of the Tenth ward sought to have the nomination for Surrogate made first, but this was objected to as an innovation of the custom. Miles McDonald said that the Convention came up from the people in a new way, and ought to act just as contrary to the old custom as possible.

It being decided to vote for Register first, John Wood of the Fourth ward nominated Thomas Carroll. A. D. Ayres of the Twenty-second ward, who made a speech in a tenor voice for new men, nominated Theophilus Olena. E. C. Murphy of the Ninth ward nominated W. H. Murtha. A resolution offered by Mr. Duvanney of the Sixth ward, declaring against a second term for the Register or County Clerk, was laid upon the table, in spite of the cheers which the gallery gave it. The first ballot showed that, of 89 votes cast, Thomas Carroll received 64; W. H. Murtha, 18; T. Olena, 6; Joseph Nelison, 1; E. C. Murphy, 1. On the formal ballot Carroll received 88 votes to Murtha's 1, and was unanimously nominated.

For the office of County Clerk, Rodney C. Thursby of the Thirteenth ward, uncle of Emma Thursby, was nominated. James Ryan withdrew in his favor, although a delegate asked what he had to withdraw. A letter from Comptroller Grant Elliott declining a renomination was read, but William Kelly, ex-Supervisor Guthrie, but a voice shouted: "Why, he couldn't carry his own ward." F. W. Phillips of the Seventh, G. M. Stevens of the First, and James Donovan of the Twelfth ward were put in nomination. Simeon Learing nominated G. W. Bergen, and, then the ballot began. The votes were as follows: Thursby, 51; Stevens, 8; Anderson, 27; Phillips, 1; Guthrie, 1; Donovan, 1. Rodney C. Thursby on the second ballot received 63 votes, while Anderson got 26, and Mr. Thursby's nomination was made unanimous amid cheers.

For Coroner, Republican Committee Chairman Justice Joseph W. Nelison, Henry H. Adams, and Charles J. Henry were nominated. Upon the informal vote the result was: Adams, 53; Nelson, 8; Ennis, 19; Henry, 1; Schenck, 1. The formal ballot resulted as follows: Adams, 64; Schenck, 4; Henry, 4. Henry Adams, who is Highway Commissioner of New Lots, was unanimously nominated.

A troop of candidates came up for the office of Surrogate. The Eleventh ward presented Howard J. Forker; the Twentieth, President Hutchinson of the Germania Republican Club and S. M. Ostrander; the First, C. W. Pleasants; the Tenth, Jacob I. Bergen; the Sixteenth, Ludwig Semler; the Thirteenth, W. L. Livingstone; the Seventh, J. J. Rogers. W. J. Gayner, who was not a delegate to the Convention, put Abram Lott, a citizen of the Ninth, in nomination with such coolness that no one thought of questioning his right. Upon the informal ballot the result was: Jacob I. Bergen, 27; Pleasants, 3; Hubbard, 12; Semler, 17; Rogers, 3; Forker, 4; Ostrander, 8; Lott, 5; Livingstone, 12. The formal ballot was: Bergen, 55; Hubbard, 14; Pleasants, 2; Semler, 14. The rest of the votes were scattering. Mr. Bergen's nomination was made unanimous. Adolph Gubner was nominated for Associate Justice of the Sessions after a lively contest between Judge Mahon, William McMahon, and William Sherlock.

The Democratic City Convention last night organized in the Standard Theatre, with Thomas L. Pearsall as Chairman and David T. Lynch and J. Vanderhoff as Secretaries. The delegates came up in rather lively fashion, but proceed adjournment, and as soon as Mr. C. E. Egan of the Thirteenth ward made a motion for an adjournment until this evening, Andrew McLean sprang to his feet and made a vigorous and excited speech against it, denouncing the Republicans for disturbing and cowardly. He claimed that it was an insult to the intelligence of honest men, who had quitted their homes to meet to put a ticket in nomination, to intimate that because a Republican convention was in session upon the same business adjournment should be taken, to see first what they did. Mr. McLean was followed by Peter J. Mahoney, at whose excited speech the galleries rose. His behavior was the keynote for much disorder in the galleries, and from this point forward the proceedings were disorderly, if not disgraceful. Mahoney bobbed up every two or three minutes. Mr. McLean, who sat behind him, was unable to repress him. After a stormy time the Convention adjourned until to-night.

The Republican City Convention of Brooklyn organized in Music Hall, with E. H. Hobbs as Chairman and Geo. F. Elliott and G. K. Gilluly as Secretaries. The Convention had before it the influences at work in the city resulting from Mayor Low's speech in the Rink, asking for a Comptroller who should be a Democrat, and the encouragement of monopolies he curbed, and that efforts to build up an aristocracy founded on wealth shall cease.

THE CANVASS IN INDIANA.

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NORTH CAROLINA'S WILD NEGRESS.

A Creature of the Woods who Eats Babies and Frightens Women and Children.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Oct. 19.—The women in Clear Creek township say that for two weeks they have been subject to terrifying visits, in the absence of their husbands, from a creature like a shiny black negress, with long hair and gleaming eyes. She asks in hardly distinguishable gibberish for a baby to eat, and makes efforts to get hold of the children. The men, getting tired of the fears of their wives, determined to catch the creature, and for the last week crowds of farmers have been daily and nightly chasing her without success. The first effort to catch her was made a week ago by John Roberts, a blacksmith. The creature had appeared several times at a fire, which it was the habit of Cary Moore to light after dark in the yard of his house for the preparation of his meals. Roberts was put there to watch for her, and she appeared before the flames were well kindled. She had such a wild look in the half light, and asked for food in such a wild fashion, that Roberts was demoralized. He recovered, however, made an outcry, and attempted to seize the woman, but she slipped through his hands and disappeared in the dark shadows of the woods. On Tuesday morning Major Steven Cowell caught sight of the creature, and chased her across an open field. He was badly hurt in his efforts to keep up with her, and reported that she ran like a buck and cleared four corn rows at a leap. That same night she was again enticed from the gloom of the woods by the kindling of a fire, and was chased by thirty men without success. Capt. Marsh Allen later in the day met her in the neighborhood with her face torn and bleeding and a long, blood-stained knife in her hand. The creature was naked, and so unearthly and terrible looking to him that he says he is not sure it is a human being. Her hair reached almost to her feet, but was kinky, like that of the African.

It is not mere fright that caused the country people to organize in their attempts to catch the creature, which has been living in the forest and swamps for a year or more. Some months ago, it is asserted, an infant was spirited away from its parents' yard while they were in the cornfield, and was never heard from. The disappearance was from that section of the country in which the wild woman has been seen, and mothers, white and black, are in terror, for fear that their little ones may also become food for the cannibal negress. Yesterday four hundred men, some mounted and others on foot, assembled for the purpose of surrounding a swamp in which the creature was known to be hid. At first it was attempted to run her down with bloodhounds, but they refused to chase the creature, which deepened the superstitious feeling with which the men as well as the women of the community began to regard her. The men then made the attempt to capture her, but without success. The excitement among the negroes and simple country folks is intense. By the more intelligent farmers the theory is advanced that the creature is some half-witted woman, who has been so long hunted down that she lives in terror of all human beings, and therefore herds like an animal in the forests, her necessities having forced her to eat anything she can get.

WAS IT SPURIOUS VIRUS?

The Serious Charge that is Said to Explain the Spread of Small-pox in Paterson.

There have been 100 cases of small-pox in Paterson since Sept. 1, 30 cases since Oct. 1, and 15 cases during the past week. It is now spreading rapidly, and threatens to be epidemic. Do what they do might, the authorities seemed unable to make headway against the contagion. New hospitals were erected, and the health authorities were instructed to proceed regardless of expense. Nearly everybody in the city had been vaccinated, but the vaccination seemed no protection. Those having immense scars on their arms took small-pox as quickly, and were attacked as severely, as those who had never been inoculated. There was a growing sentiment that vaccination was a delusion and a snare. Now it is alleged that a large proportion of the vaccine matter used by the Paterson authorities was spurious. This statement is made on the authority of Drs. Marsh, Balleray, and Rogers, three of the oldest and most responsible practitioners of Paterson, who served as a committee from the Passaic County Medical Society which waited upon the city health authorities on Wednesday.

They reported that they understood that the virus used by the Paterson authorities was obtained from the farm of Mr. Barney, in Clifton, N. J., nearly all of which had proved worthless. Thousands of people were vaccinated with this matter. Dr. Marsh says he does not know whether the quills had been dipped in glue or mucilage, but certainly they were no better than so many points of paste. The consequence was that many who thought themselves safe took the disease, and some of them died with it.

The committee from the medical society said that the small-pox had now obtained such a headway in Paterson that only the most vigorous efforts would prevent its becoming a dangerous and alarming contagion. This is the present sentiment of all the Paterson doctors. They say that there may yet be hundreds of cases, and they lay the spread to the present dimensions altogether to the improper character of the virus that was used. It is probable that an investigation into the circumstances will be ordered.

The authorities have decided to procure a fresh supply of virus that is known to be good and to go over the entire city again, vaccinating everybody on whom the first operation did not prove successfully. It is estimated that about 40,000 persons have been vaccinated since the presence of the disease was made known, and of those some 25,000 or 30,000 were vaccinated with virus from the Clifton farm.

Several bills for virus furnished by Mr. Barney to the Paterson city authorities remain unpaid, and it is understood that now they will not be paid for them, in order that Mr. Barney may bring suit, and thus prove the character of the article.

BORROWING A HAND ORGAN.

A New Yorker with an Ear for Music Sets the Rules of a Ferry Company at Naught.

A New Yorker, whose abundant spirits had been reenforced by grosser ones purchased by the glass in Hunter's Point, met on the 4 o'clock ferryboat from that place yesterday afternoon an Italian organ grinder, whose condition was exactly the reverse of his own, since his wetting was external. The organ grinder had tired of playing to the fog ankle deep in Long Island and had taken on his way home disgusted with fate. The New Yorker asked him to perform an air or two, but the Italian, who could read and understand English better than he could speak it, pointed to that sign which is as much a part of a New York ferryboat as the engine itself, and which declares that playing violins, begging and playing musical instruments strictly forbidden.

"Well, although I have never studied it," said the New Yorker, "I have a quick ear for music."

He gave the Italian half a dollar and took the organ. He turned the handle so unevenly that the old familiar air of "The Golden Slippers" seemed to the astonishing passengers an unknown tongue. The Knights of Labor was similarly transformed into hysterics set to music, and "The Marseillaise" became like a jig tune in some parts, and in others like the echo of a steam calliope. The New Yorker called on the Italian to change the tune whenever the passengers demanded a new tune. The boisterous applause which rewarded the New Yorker, who had shown more of an arm than an ear for music, brought in the deck hands, who remonstrated earnestly. The fright of the Italian was picturesque. The New Yorker played right along. The deck hands swore they would throw the organ overboard, and the Italian hugged it in his alarm. The New Yorker ground on, turning the sweep of the crank to the motion of the paddles until the arrival of the boat in James slip called the deck hands away.

MAYOR DEBEVOISE IN COURT.

His Counsel Argue that the Indictments Against Him Are Not Valid.

Mayor De Bevoise of Long Island City appeared in the Queens County Court House yesterday morning to plead to the indictments found against him by the Grand Jury for embezzlement of the public moneys, malfeasance in office, and interference with public officers in the discharge of their duty. A diamond sparkled in a gold setting in the scarf that was tied about his standing collar, and his blond beard was neatly combed and brushed back from his chin on either side. He nodded and smiled at everybody he knew in the court room. The array of counsel, led by Winchester Britton and Stephen Garrett, walked on his heels, heavily laden with law books. The prisoner was represented by District Attorney Downing and John E. Dwyer, while the People's Attorney General Russell. Mr. Britton built a pyramid of law books on the desk facing Judge Gilbert of the Supreme Court and talked over the legal "chestnut" at his Honor for nearly two hours, arguing demurrers to the indictments. He insisted that they gave no specifications of the crimes charged. He read from written arguments, and quoted copiously from the law books.

When his argument ended District Attorney Downing urged that the indictments were properly found and valid. Then the Judge took the papers in the case, reserved his decision, and adjourned the court until Monday. Mr Downing said that Attorney General Russell was going to take an active part in the prosecution.

John Devoy Indicted for Libel.

John Devoy, editor of the *Irish Nation*, was indicted yesterday by the Grand Jury for libel in accusing August Belmont of misappropriating $60,000 which was remitted by the Fenian Brotherhood nearly sixteen years ago to Europe. The draft, it is understood, fell into the hands of the British Government. Mr. Belmont, it is said, called at the office of the paper and offered an explanation of the transaction. Mr. Devoy was notified to go to the District Attorney's to-day and give bail.

FATAL FEUD IN KNOXVILLE.

BANK PRESIDENT O'CONNOR DEFENDING HIS LIFE WITH A SHOTGUN.

Shooting Gen. Mabry and in Turn Shot by the General's Son—Then Shooting the Son, and All Falling Dead at the Same Time.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 19.—A few minutes after 10 A. M. to-day, Gen. Joseph A. Mabry, Maj. Thos. O'Connor, and Joseph A. Mabry, Jr., were killed in a shooting affray. The difficulty began yesterday afternoon at the Fair grounds by Gen. Mabry attacking Maj. O'Connor and threatening to kill him. O'Connor replied that it was not the place to settle their differences, whereupon Mabry told him that he should not live. It seems that Mabry was armed and O'Connor was not. The cause of the difficulty was an old feud about the transfer of some property from Mabry to O'Connor. Later in the afternoon Mabry sent word to O'Connor that he would kill him on sight.

This morning Major O'Connor was standing in the door of the Mechanics' National Bank, of which he was President. Gen. Mabry and another man walked down Gay street on the opposite side from the bank. O'Connor stepped into the bank, procured a shotgun, took deliberate aim at Gen. Mabry, and fired. Mabry fell dead, being shot in the left side. As he fell O'Connor fired again, the shot taking effect in Mabry's thigh. O'Connor then reached into the bank and got another shotgun. At about this time Joseph A. Mabry, Jr., son of Gen. Mabry, came running down the street. He was not seen by O'Connor until he was within forty feet of him, when he fired a shot from a pistol, the ball taking effect in O'Connor's right breast, passing through the body near the heart. The instant Mabry fired O'Connor turned and discharged the shotgun at him, the load taking effect in young Mabry's right breast and side, and he fell, pierced with twenty buckshot, and almost instantly O'Connor fell dead without a struggle. Young Mabry tried to rise, but fell back dead. The whole tragedy occurred within two minutes, and neither of the three spoke after he was shot. Gen. Mabry had about thirty buckshot in his body. A bystander was painfully wounded in the thigh with a buckshot, and another was wounded in the arm. Four other men had their clothes pierced by buckshot. The affair caused great excitement, and Gay street was thronged with thousands of people.

Gen. Mabry and his son Joseph were acquitted only a few days ago of the murder of Moses Lusby and Don Lusby, father and son, whom they killed a few weeks ago. William Mabry was killed by Don Lusby last Christmas. Major Thomas O'Connor was the President of the Mechanics' National Bank here, and was the wealthiest man in the State. Col. E. J. Sanford, the Vice-President, takes immediate control of the bank.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 19.—Much excitement prevails here on account of the tragedy in Knoxville. Expressions of regret are heard on every hand at the death of Major O'Connor, who lived in Nashville the greater part of his time. His home in Knoxville is near the Tennessee River, and is said to be the most beautiful place in the South. It is said that during Major O'Connor's visit to this city a few days ago, he said to some friends that he disliked to go to Knoxville, for he expected to have to kill the Mabrys or they would kill him. Major O'Connor was 48 years of age, and was born in Virginia, where he lived with his parents until the death of his father. He then, at the age of 18 years, left his native State, came to Tennessee and settled in Knoxville, where he engaged in the saddle and harness business, working himself on the bench. He continued in this business until the war broke out, when he espoused the cause of the South and entered Capt. Kain's artillery company as First Lieutenant. The battery was stationed during a greater part of the war at Cumberland Gap, where Major O'Connor was made a prisoner of war. At the close of the war he moved to Atlanta, and again took up his old trade, the harness business. In this he continued until he had accumulated some money, which he returned to Knoxville, and opened a wholesale harness and leather establishment. In 1871 he came to Nashville, and leased the State prison, which he continued to lease from time to time until the present. At the time of his death he was a director and large stockholder in the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, a member of the firm of Cherry, O'Connor & Co., of this city, and President of the Mechanics' Bank. He was engaged in building extensive iron furnaces at Gadsden and Bessemer, Ala., and was one of the stockholders in the Tennessee Coal, Iron, and Railroad Company. After the war Major O'Connor married Miss Fannie House of Knoxville. The marriage proved to be a happy one. Besides his wife he leaves two sisters, but no children. He was a man of superior business capacity, kind hearted and generous to a fault, and always ready and willing to help in a substantial manner all charitable objects. He was free with his money, and pangs of regret will be felt by many poor people who have received his aid. In politics Major O'Connor was a member of the National Democratic party, and, at one time, having defeated Gen. Bate for the position at Cincinnati two years ago. Gen. Bate is now the Beadjuster candidate for Governor. Major O'Connor was a stanch State credit man, being opposed to the repudiation crowd for Governor on the debtpayers' platform.

Gen. Mabry was about 60 years old, and, prior to the war, was well known in connection with the turf. During his career as a turfman he killed a man whose name is not now remembered. Gen. Mabry's father was killed forty years ago in a quarrel. Several years ago Major O'Connor and young Mabry were partners in the hardware and agricultural implement trade. The failure of the firm involved Gen. Mabry, and it was understood at the time that some ill feeling had grown out of the transaction. It is said that two or three years ago Gen. Mabry became involved in debt, and his property was sold under a decree of the Circuit Court. Maj. O'Connor was his security, and bought the property to save himself. This exasperated Mabry and led him to make threats against O'Connor. Gen. Mabry was a large landowner, and was engaged in more litigation than, perhaps, any man in Tennessee. All his property was involved in law, and was time and again sold for taxes and to satisfy judgments, but somehow he always managed to hold on to it. Several years ago a lawsuit between Mabry and Gen. George Maney, now Minister to Bolivia, almost led to a street encounter between them in Nashville, both being armed and ready for battle. The cause of the trouble was, it is said, as follows:

Gen. Mabry was Vice-President of the Knoxville and Kentucky Railroad. He and Gen. Maney, President of the Tennessee and Pacific Railroad, were very warm friends. Gen. Mabry was also a personal friend of Gov. Senter, and had great influence with him. Mabry and Maney entered into a scheme by which Mabry was to use his influence with Senter to get him to issue bonds for the construction of the Tennessee and Pacific Railroad from Lebanon through to Knoxville. The scheme was carried out, and the bonds were issued accordingly, Mabry and Maney buying of them. It was understood between them that Mabry was to receive pay for his influence. With this understanding he borrowed $25,000 from the Tennessee and Pacific Company, executing his note for the same to Gen. Maney, but with the understanding that the note was never to be paid, as it was to go for services rendered. When Gen. Maney retired from the Tennessee and Pacific road suit was brought against Mabry for the $25,000. Mabry fought the matter in the courts, but lost his case.

The Mabrys have long been regarded as rather desperate men. Last Christmas Wm. Mabry was killed at Knoxville by Daniel Lusby. Lusby was placed on trial in August, and during the trial he and his father attempted to shoot Mabry and his son, who shot and killed both of the Lusbys. The Mabrys were tried and acquitted on the ground of self-defence.

A Clergyman Arrested for Opening Letters.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 19.—The Rev. W. L. Woodruff, pastor of Emanuel Reformed Episcopal Church, was arrested to-day on charge of opening letters. He was taken before a United States Commissioner, and was locked up in default of bail of $2,000 to await a hearing on Monday. The arrest was made on complaint of R. H. Lawrence, whose Post-office box was next to that of Mr. Woodruff. A letter addressed to Jefferson De Mones, III, who owed Lawrence some money, had been opened and an answer sent in Lawrence's name directing Jefferson to send a certified check for $75 to the address given. A decoy letter was made up, addressed to Lawr