The Sun.

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LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE.

THE ROUMELIAN TROUBLE LIKELY TO BE SETTLED WITHOUT WAR.

The Reports of Disorders in Servia Denied—Pacific Disposition of Turkey's New Cabinet—Mr. Chamberlain Wishes to be a Czar—The Editor of the Pall Mall Gazette Defends Himself in Court—Archbishop Walsh's Political Circular to Irish Priests—A Practical Joke on the Duke of Edinburgh—The George-Cummings Race.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—Mr. Chamberlain knows that Lord Hartington will succeed Mr. Gladstone in the leadership of the Liberal party, and aims at being the Cæsar of the Radicals, with the virtual control of the Liberal Ministry if a Cæsarship of the whole party is impossible. Hitherto there has been very little excitement over the approaching elections, and the outlines of party issues are as blurred as ever. The Liberals have scarcely succeeded in obtaining that general unity which the Gladstone manifesto was intended to accomplish. The Roumelian question is drifting the Radicals into an effort to prevent Lord Salisbury from assisting Turkey even if he were so inclined.

Consul-General Fawcett and Major Trotter, the military attaché of the British Legation at Constantinople, were interviewed to-day and talked quite freely of their recent tour of Roumelia and southern Bulgaria. They say that Roumelia is like the centre of a whirlwind. It is perfectly calm while tempests are circling around it. There is no excitement among even the most enthusiastic Bulgars, and the Turkish partisans, who are hopelessly in the minority, are as quiet as mice. There is no danger of fighting, and the efforts of the leaders are devoted to maintaining the strictest order on both sides. The march of Bulgarian troops through Roumelia is so circumspectly ordered that no foraging is allowed, and quartermasters are forbidden to make forced requisitions. Every effort is made to prevent aggressions on either side. The deposed officials, who would be supposed to be heartily devoted to Turkish rule, are now vying with each other for positions under the new régime. Major Trotter sums up the situation by saying:

"The only fighting in prospect is a neighborhood quarrel that will result in a few stabs in the dark. No troops will go northward, and no Turkish officer will get his promotion from this affair."

Other despatches from Constantinople show that the Turkish troops which were to have been sent to Bulgaria are now destined for Salonica, to forestall the expected rising in Macedonia. Sir Henry Drummond Wolff has decided not to press his mission to the Porte at present, and will soon start for Egypt, but will return to Constantinople whenever the time appears favorable for renewing the Anglo-Turkish negotiations.

The composition of the new Turkish Cabinet indicates a pacific disposition, and Turkey's moderation in the present crisis has undoubtedly produced a good impression everywhere. An official note issued from the Berlin Foreign office to-night approves and praises the dignity and deliberation shown by the Sultan.

The current of opinion in the best informed circles in London inclines to peace. It is believed that the powers, either with or without a formal conference, will urge Turkey to swallow the leek and to accept Prince Alexander's Offer to recognize the suzerainty of the Sultan. The only real danger arises from the rivalries of Servia, Greece, Roumelia, and Montenegro. All of these States are more or less imbued with territorial greed, and they are all preparing to share in the expected scramble.

The persistent reports from Vienna of a popular uprising in Servia are attracting more attention just now in diplomatic circles than the stroke by which the two Bulgarias have been reunited. There is considerable anxiety as to the course of the Servians in the event of a general rumpus in the Balkan peninsula and as to their loyalty to King Milan. The Servian Minister in London said to-night that he had heard nothing which could cause him to believe that anything unusual had occurred in Servia. An official despatch from Belgrade was received this afternoon, the substance of which is that all reports of disorder or disloyalty in Servia are absolutely false; that the country is perfectly orderly; that the mobilization of the Servian army progresses quickly and easily, and that the people are enthusiastic.

The preliminary examination in the Jarrett-Stead abduction case, before the Bow Street Police Court, ended to-day in the committal of the defendants for trial. Mr. Stead, the editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, conducted his own defence. There was an amusing scene when Mr. Stead began reading his defence. The magistrate, glancing quickly at the formidable roll of manuscript with which the defendant was armed, insisted that he should see and pass on it before it was read. Mr. Stead handed up his story, page by page, and the most irrelevant portions were ruthlessly rejected. This evening's *Pall Mall Gazette* nevertheless publishes a *verbatim* report of what Mr. Stead's speech would have been had it not been mutilated by the magistrate. In his defence Mr. Stead insists that the chief witnesses for the prosecution are liars, and that the child Eliza Armstrong was sold for £3. He had intended mentioning the names of scores of people of note who were in the habit of patronizing establishments of questionable repute, but his friends with great difficulty dissuaded him from entering into particulars. He referred to Mrs. Jeffries as having sent young English girls to the King of the Belgians, who retained her at a yearly salary of £800 for her services in this direction. The other titled scapegoats were spoken of in only general terms as princes, dukes, Ministers of the Crown, and members of Parliament, and society breathes freely to-night in consequence.

There is a strong and growing belief that all the defendants will be convicted when they come up for trial before a jury. The trial will take place about the middle of October.

It turns out now that the circular of Archbishop Walsh of Dublin, which was sent to day to the priests of the various parishes throughout Ireland, was directed as much against the Parnellites as the other political parties in Ireland. The Parnellites are greatly annoyed at the tone of the circular because it indicates that Dr. Walsh entertains suspicions regarding the character of the candidates whom the Nationalists intend putting into the field in the different Parliamentary districts, and because of its plain intimation that the priests will not be allowed to become the tools of revolutionists. It has transpired that the moderate Home Rulers wished to send to Parliament a percentage of priests, with a view of checking the wilder spirits of the Irish party. The circular issued to-day will dash the hopes of the carpet-baggers who have already been selected as candidates by the Parnellites to be formally nominated by various Conventions, and will constitute the priestly members of the Conventions judges of the morality and religious fitness of the various candidates put forward.

Dr. Walsh, in his circular, cautions the priests to beware of surprises at the coming Conventions and to resist any attempts to stampede the Conventions in favor of any outside candidate. He especially advises them respecting the Wicklow Convention, to be held on Monday, Oct. 5, warns them against supporting other than tried men, and directs them to oppose the overthrow of known for unknown candidates. The Archbishop also says that if it is necessary to secure their object the priests should endeavor to secure an adjournment, and if this is not possible to withdraw from the Convention. Dr. Walsh admits that he incurs a serious responsibility in taking this step.

It is stated that the Archbishop of Armagh is preparing a circular urging moderation and a cessation or curtailment of the boycotting measures now practised by the National League, but the Archbishop's recent eulogy of Earl Spencer and Lord Carnarvon will, it is feared, nullify the value of his manifesto.

Persistent rumors were in circulation, both yesterday and to-day, that Lord Salisbury was ill, and that the Cabinet had been summoned in consequence of the seriousness of the Premier's indisposition. In order to learn the truth, if possible, concerning these reports, your correspondent to-day telegraphed to Lord Salisbury at Dieppe asking for information. His reply was received within an hour, and was as follows: "I am not ill. I leave to-night for London."

Mr. Samuel Newton Brooks, father of Hugh M. Brooks, who is supposed to be identical with Maxwell, the alleged murderer of Preller, is not satisfied with the evidence which has come into his hands tending to prove that the prisoner now held in St. Louis is his son. He will start shortly for St. Louis armed with documents of a character likely to prove useful, should he find, on his arrival in America, that the prisoner is really his son.

Miss Mary Anderson passed through Dublin to-day on her way to Queenstown, where she will embark to-morrow on the steamer Gallia for New York.

It has just leaked out that the Duke of Edinburgh recently visited incognito an antique furniture shop in Chester, where he noticed a handsome arm chair and offered to buy it. The dealer invited the Duke to sit in the chair for a few moments, and he complied with the request. The Duke had no sooner got fairly seated than the dealer released a number of concealed springs, which pinned the sitter tightly to the chair. In vain did he struggle to release himself. Becoming alarmed at his situation, and fearing that it was a plot of the Invincibles to murder him, he shouted lustily for help. The dealer only grinned at the labors and cries of his customer, and at length the Duke proclaimed his identity. The dealer thought he was only trying to frighten him, but the police soon arrived in answer to his Royal Highness's yells and confirmed his assertion. The dealer then released his victim and apologized.

Despatches from Constantinople state that the Sultan received the news of the insurrection in Roumelia while listening in private at a military mosque to a performance of a piece composed by himself and dedicated to his favorite Sultana. The Sultan is a tasteful amateur musician, and has a splendid collection of pianos, representing all makers. His chief pianist is a young Hungarian.

The third and last race of the series between George and Cummings is to be run next Monday in London. Each has now won one race, and great interest is shown in sporting circles concerning the final contest. George is training at Surbiton, in Surrey, twelve miles from London, and is receiving assistance and advice from Rowell in his trial running. He appears to be in splendid condition. In an interview to-day George said: "The weather and Cummings's artful sheltering tactics caused my defeat at Edinburgh. I was as well as ever myself when I retired, but my legs collapsed. I will never believed that Cummings licked me. I now weigh 136 pounds, stripped. I never trained before, and dislike training. If a man is able to do three or four miles he is able to do ten. It is only necessary to keep yourself well. I have done good work here and am hopeful of winning." George concluded by saying that he hoped to revisit America before long.

Trainer Gill says that George lost the Edinburgh race through obstinacy. He insisted on making the pace, notwithstanding the stormy weather. The betting on Monday's race is slightly in favor of Cummings.

Mr. Comyns Carr's dramatization of the late Hugh Conway's "Dark Days" was produced at the Haymarket Theatre to-night, and was a complete success. It is a better play than "Called Back," the motive being plainer and more forcible.

TROUBLE FEARED IN LONDON.

The Socialists Determined to Assemble on the Forbidden Ground To-day.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—Grave fears are generally entertained about the outcome of the meeting to-morrow at Limehouse, which the Socialists have determined to hold there in spite of the prohibition of the police authorities. The police drove the Socialists from the Limehouse meeting place on Sunday last, and the Socialists say that they will hold a meeting to-morrow on the forbidden ground, just to prove their strength against the police. The outcome of a conflict on such lines in the city of London can be imagined. Strong pressure has been brought to bear upon Sir Richard A. Cross, Home Secretary, to induce him to withdraw his interdiction in the interest of peace and popular rights, but he refuses, and declares that he is determined to uphold the majesty of the law. The Socialists simply wish to meet and discuss social questions in their own way; they threaten no attack on the majesty of the law or on anything. They say they have a right to hold a public meeting in a proper place of their own selection, and declare that they will fight for this right.

The police have been ordered to prevent the Socialists from assembling at the designated place of meeting, and to secure possession of the place, of the avenues commanding access to it, and of all adjacent blocks. Large bodies of well armed policemen will march from Scotland Yard early to-morrow morning for this purpose. They will occupy their positions and wait for the advent of the Socialists. If the latter attempt to pass any of the occupied positions there will be serious trouble.

The poet Morris, who was maltreated by the police at last Sunday's meeting, issued a manifesto to-day to the people of Ireland, urging them to join the Socialists, to rid themselves of landlordism and capitalism together, and abandon their present struggle for mere nationalism. "Whatever the race," the poet exclaims, "the watchword of the wageworkers of all countries should be 'Unite!'"

Is Gladstone's Career as an Orator Ended?

LONDON, Sept. 26.—Mr. Gladstone still declines to name a date for the delivery of the speech he has promised to make to his Midlothian constituents. Some persons attribute his refusal to his continued physical inability to speak in public, while others believe that he is simply waiting to have Premier Salisbury make some general statement of Tory policy in order to effectively answer it. A great many persons have gone to see Mr. Gladstone since his return to Hawarden, and they all concur in the statement that so far, at least, as ordinary conversation goes, the great orator's voice is perfectly sound. Mr. Robert Gladstone, however, declares that his father is under strict medical orders to refrain for the present from any use of his voice that might strain it, but adds that Mr. Gladstone himself expects to be able to speak during the campaign to deliver at least three public orations. The most intimate friends of the ex-Premier do not hesitate to say that they believe that although he may succeed under favorable circumstances in delivering a few short speeches this autumn Mr. Gladstone's career as an orator is practically closed.

The Work of the Baltimore Council.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—From Rome it is stated that the College of the Propaganda has examined and the Pope has approved the various acts and decrees of the Plenary Council of Baltimore. His Holiness, in the farewell audiences which he has had with the Bishops of Cleveland and Fort Wayne, and Dr. O'Connell, Procurator Archbishop of Baltimore, referred in the highest term of approval to the labors of the Co[illegible] and to the general work of the Catholic hierarchy [illegible] States of North America, and spoke with pa[illegible] wonderful progress which the Church wa[illegible] in America.

Germany to Have Heligoland.

VIENNA, Sept. 26.—The *Tagblatt* [illegible] gives the rumor that England is about to c[illegible] land to Germany. The possession of this islet b[illegible] has long been a thorn in Prince Bismarck's [illegible] diplomats have many times asserted that friend[illegible] tween the two powers was out of the question [illegible] England retained possession of Heligoland. It is not stated what price is to be paid for the island, but it is generally believed that Germany will surrender her new colonial possessions in New Guinea in return for the cession of Heligoland.

John Bright to Take the Stump.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—John Bright has determined to reenter politics as an advocate of the restoration of the Liberals to power. He proposes to make the candidacy of Mr. Henry James, Mr. Gladstone's Attorney-General, for the Parliamentary seat belonging to Bury, a suburb of Manchester, the occasion for undertaking a stumping tour. This will undoubtedly prove to be one of the greatest sensations of the campaign.

THE INDIANA BOND FRAUDS.

Eleven Trustees Issue on an Average Over $50,000 Each—The Swindlers in Canada.

MITCHELL, Ind., Sept. 26.—The bond swindles of R. B. Pollard and his gang involve nearly $1,000,000. This amount in Indiana township bonds is known to be on the market, and how much more may be involved is only a matter of guesswork, and the full extent of the swindle will probably never be known. Eleven township trustees are involved, and their issues of bonds will average over $50,000 each. A local lawyer who is familiar with the circumstances said to-day:

"Pollard is no doubt the keenest rascal that ever operated in Indiana. He was born somewhere in Vermont, and became notorious as a sharper through his dealings as a lightning-rod agent. He was constantly involved in lawsuits, and was engaged in so many difficulties that he led a precarious existence. Pollard's first idea on the bond swindle was evolved from a Supreme Court decision cited on page 515, volume 81, Indiana reports, in which Judge W. A. Woods of the Indiana Supreme Court holds: That a township trustee has authority to buy school furniture for the school township, and to give the promissory note of the corporation therefor; and payment cannot be resisted on the ground that the goods were not needed and the price too high, unless fraud is shown, nor then without an offer duly made to return the goods.

"Another case bearing on the validity of township bonds Pollard cited was that of Henry Miller, administrator, agt. White River School township, Gibson county, not yet published except in the *Indiana Law Magazine*, vol. 5, No. 1, page 27, in which Judge Hawks holds: 'That the two sections of the statutes 6,006 and 6,007 have no application to the ordinary debts incurred by trustees for furniture, apparatus, and other supplies for schools.' Pollard carried this law with him, and his dupes believed every word he preached, and he had no trouble in convincing bankers, brokers, capitalists, farmers, and statesmen that his bonds were as good as gold. Pollard and his son and brother-in-law, Campbell, travelled all over this State and hoodwinked nearly every person they came in contact with.

"Frank Pollard, the son, was fully as shrewd as his father. Frank was a great favorite among the ladies, very lavish with his money wherever he went, and none of the country boys stood a chance. He spread himself at all the parties and balls, and threw in dollars at the church collections where others would throw in cents. He frequently drove a four-in-hand, and was generally a dude and a masher. He is 26 years old, and a good-looking fellow. It is related that at one time Pollard, Jr., was courting a woman of much grace and beauty, when his father learned of it, and slipping in, married the woman himself. Frank didn't like the joke his parent had played, but stood it like a dutiful son, and is now looking in fresh pastures on Canada soil. Eleven trustees thus far have been disgraced by the Pollard gang. They have decamped to Canada, leaving their school furniture behind by the car load. Pollard and his son and brother-in-law are keeping them company.

"It remains for the Supreme Court to disentangle the situation. In part responsible for the origin of the bond fever by declaring that trustees the pre'ext for running their townships into debt, that supreme legal body must now deliberate on the momentous question as to who shall pay the bill in these gigantic and stupendous frauds—the honest, toiling taxpayer, or the man who has innocently invested his money in the belief that a name fellow was an honest scoundrel to issue. More than a million dollars is involved, and more than a thousand men will fight for that million dollars. The scoundrels rest in peace and seclusion within sight of the American shore, while their dupes chew the cud in bitterness, helpless in their woe and defenceless in their misfortune, with not a line of law to bring the wretches back.

AN OFFICE THAT IS GOING BEGGING.

Not a Single Application Filed for Mr. Dorman B. Eaton's Place.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—There is one office for which the office seekers are not making a mad rush. This is the coming vacancy in the Civil Service Commission caused by the retirement of Mr. Dorman B. Eaton. No applications for the place have yet been filed. The names of Mr. Graves and of Mr. Coon, among others, have been mentioned as very appropriate; but both of these gentlemen beg their friends not to put them forward for the place. Both now fill offices which pay better and which are less exposed to hostile criticism. The argument which deters office seekers generally from applying for the vacant place or for the vacant places, in case the Commission is reorganized, is generally this: They say that by making an application they identify themselves with the system, and if they obtain the prize they will subject themselves to so much obloquy and become so unpopular that it may be difficult for them hereafter to get any executive office. Then, among men of the first class, the low salary and the distasteful duties of the place are strong objections.

There is still another objection urged by those who now occupy comfortable and permanent places. The future of the law is involved in much doubt. The Democrats, it is thought, will try to make some material changes in the system at the coming session, and, in case the Republicans succeed in forcing the law to be modified so as to bring it more into harmony with Democratic views, it is quite possible that the Democratic House may retaliate by cutting off the appropriation. In that case the office of a Commissioner would not be one to be desired. It may safely be said that the office, as we are told should be the case, is seeking the man rather than that men are seeking the office, or, in plainer language, it is going begging.

Secretary Manning Takes the Lowest Bid.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—Secretary Manning to-day settled the controversy over the contract for repairing the revenue steamer Crawford, at Baltimore, by awarding it to the Columbian Iron Works and Dry Dock Company of that city, represented by Mr. Maister, at its bid of $17,200. An interesting labor question is involved in this action. Three bids were made for the work, that of Mr. Maister being the lowest by about $2,000. A vigorous protest against his receiving the contract was made by the shipwrights and calkers of Baltimore, on the ground that he proposed to employ imported cheap labor in executing the work. In a memorial to Secretary Manning on the subject, they say the award to Mr. Maister will be a direct insult to home and American labor and will be regarded as an alliance on the part of the Administration with capital against the laboring classes. It was also argued that by rejecting Mr. Maister's bid the Government would secure better work in quality more than sufficient to compensate for the difference in the bids. The action of the Secretary is based on an opinion from the Solicitor of the Treasury that the law required him to award the contract to the lowest bidder.

Over the Sound with a Shingle for a Paddle.

GREENWICH, Conn., Sept. 26.—One day recently the family of John Reihl of Cos Cob was thrown into a state of anxiety and suspense by the disappearance of his 9-year-old son, who was last seen going toward the Mianus River with pieces of pie and cake in his hand. Toward night the river was dredged, but no trace of the boy could be found. Soon after, however, a telegram was received saying that the boy was at the home of his grandfather at Oyster Bay, L. I. When questioned as to how he got there, the little fellow said that he started in a canoe with a shingle for a paddle, and propelled himself across the Sound in that manner to the home of his grandfather at Oyster Bay.

The Cholera Epidemic.

ROME, Sept. 26.—During the past twenty-four hours 108 new cases of cholera, and 74 deaths from the disease were reported in Palermo, 8 new cases and 2 deaths in Ferrara, 9 new cases and 6 deaths in Parma, and several new cases at other points in Italy. King Humbert, accompanied by the Minister of War and the Minister of Justice, went to Palermo to-day on a tour of inspection of the cholera-infected districts of that province.

MADRID, Sept. 26.—There were 592 new cases of cholera, and 217 deaths from the disease reported yesterday throughout Spain. Four cases of cholera were reported yesterday in San Roque, Province of Cadiz, and the disease continues to spread.

Calling for the Repression of Boycotting.

CORK, Sept. 26.—The magistrates of county Cork held a meeting to-day at which the Earl of Bandon, Lieutenant of the county, presided. A resolution was adopted directing the attention of the Government to the excessive boycotting now being carried on in Ireland, and recommending that speedy repressive measures be instituted against this system of persecution.

The Spanish-German Quarrel at an End.

BERLIN, Sept. 26.—The Government has ordered that the reserves called out to serve in case of a war with Spain over the Carolines affair be disbanded. It is said that a reply to Spain's note has already been telegraphed to Madrid, and the difficulty is regarded as settled.

Greece Stands for Treaty Enforcement.

ATHENS, Sept. 26.—The Government of Greece has sent a circular note to the powers urging that the treaty of Berlin be enforced. The note says that if the powers endorse the action of Prince Alexander, Greece will take steps to protect her interests.

Just Out!

Vogel Brothers' fashion catalogue and price list for fall and winter 1885-6, showing what to wear for men and boys. Sent free on application. Broadway, corner Houston st., and 8th av., corner 42d st.—*Adv.*

MR. R. P. FLOWER DECLINES.

WRITING HIS DECLINATION AFTER CONSULTING WITH HIS FRIENDS.

He Says that His Name is Not Necessary to the Success of the Ticket, and that He Never Consented to the Use of It—Democrats Divided in Opinion as to His Course.

WATERTOWN, Sept. 26.—The Hon. Roswell P. Flower arrived in the city last evening and soon afterward was closeted with his advisers here. Rumors that he had not accepted the nomination tendered him by the Saratoga Convention were rife this morning, and at noon he was waited on by THE SUN'S correspondent. Mr. Flower looked very much as though suffering from nervous prostration. When asked if he had decided to accept the nomination for Lieutenant-Governor he responded emphatically that he had not, but said that he would arrive at a determination during the day. An hour later the correspondent received a copy of the following letter, which Mr. Flower had just mailed to Mr. Raines:

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 26.

To the Hon. George Raines, Chairman of the late Democratic State Convention.

DEAR SIR: I have learned with regret that the Convention over which you lately presided has seen fit to honor me, in opposition to my well-known wishes, with the nomination for the position of Lieutenant-Governor of the State, on the ground that my nomination is necessary to the success of the State ticket. While I fully appreciate the cordial and unanimous manner in which this nomination is tendered and the sincerity of the sentiment of the Convention toward me, I cannot think that the success of the party can be in any way endangered by the presence or absence of the name of any individual upon its ticket, or that there is any necessity for me to take upon myself the serious duties of a position for which I have no inclination. It would be assuming merit and virtue which I do not possess to believe for an instant that I am more potent to assist the party in this matter than other men, who are better qualified by nature and disposition for the office in question. The principles of the Democracy as set out in our platform, the splendid nominations to the other places on the ticket, and the record of the party both in the State and nation, will, in my opinion, carry us to victory. Assuring you, therefore, of my hearty support from the ranks of the Democracy, I respectfully but positively decline the preferment tendered. R. P. FLOWER.

The letter had also been given to the local papers and its substance was at once bulletined, causing a sensation. There seemed at first to be a division of sentiment, many of Mr. Flower's friends expressing deep regret at his course, while the mass of Democrats and all Republicans were loud in their praise of his action, which was characterized as manly and well timed. With Republicans this praise sprang undoubtedly from the notion that Mr. Flower's withdrawal would weaken the Democratic ticket. It was feared that his influence would be felt in this portion of the State, especially to the detriment of Mr. Carr, and now that he has declined it is hoped to draw some Democratic votes to the Republican ticket.

The feeling among the Democrats here tonight is difficult to explain. There seems to be no unity of sentiment among Mr. Flower's followers. Some are bemoaning his declination, and urging that it places him and his friends in a very bad light, while others are proud of his action, holding that he has asserted his manhood and proved that he was no seeker for empty honors.

With respect to his position at Saratoga, Mr. Flower says he left there on the morning after Gov. Hill's renomination, and before the remainder of the ticket had been made. He asserts positively that, before leaving, he firmly and emphatically declined any nomination, and that any promises for him by Col. Fellows, Lester Faulkner, or others, were perfectly gratuitous on their part. Mr. Flower has not left his house to-day, and since writing his letter refuses to see any one. He says he has no other reasons for declining except those stated in his letter, which, he says, fully covers everything he desires to say.

ALBANY, Sept. 26.—Gov. Hill was greatly surprised at the news of Mr. Flower's declination. Mr. Gibbons, Mr. Flower's secretary, called on the Governor this morning, and congratulated him on his nomination. He said nothing about the possibility of Mr. Flower's not going upon the ticket, and seemed much pleased at the unanimity with which the nomination was made.

Mr. Flower left Saratoga for Watertown yesterday at noon and was en route when the nomination was made. He probably did not hear of it until after the Convention adjourned. A few minutes before his departure several politicians were in his room discussing the situation. Col. John R. Fellows was one of them. He went straight from Mr. Flower's cottage to the rink and seconded the nomination with a warmth and assurance that led everybody to suppose he spoke by authority. Mr. Flower was detained until later train time by his friends, and we be hurried out of the room he lifted his hat and said:

"Well, good-by, gentlemen. Success to the Democratic ticket!"

Gov Hill and his friends deplore Mr. Flower's action, but have no theory to explain it. They think that sudden and unknown entanglement have influenced his determination. The politicians who have been here to-day generally believe that William E. Smith of Clinton is the man for the vacant place on the ticket if he will accept. Some think that Lewis Ocoum, who declined on Thursday to be a candidate, can be induced to lend his name to strengthen the ticket at this time, and that he will cheerfully perform a patriotic duty to the party.

Gov. Hill was found at the Executive Mansion this evening engaged in the examination of a pardon case. He declined to be interviewed, but finally said that he regretted to learn of Mr. Flower's declination.

"Mr. Flower is a popular man," he said, "and has many friends throughout the State, who would have been delighted to honor him by their support had he remained upon the ticket. The office of Lieutenant-Governor is one of dignity and responsibility, and one which any person desirous of public position might well covet. It has been held by such men as De Witt Clinton, Daniel S. Dickinson, Hamilton Fish, and Sandford E. Church."

This was all the Governor could be induced to say at present.

ALBANY, Sept. 26.—Gen. Carr has been at his office as usual to-day. He has not yet received official notice from the State Committee of his nomination, and will say nothing as to whether he will accept until he receives such notice.

New York and Brooklyn members of the State Committee expressed surprise and regret at Mr. Flower's withdrawal. Excise Commissioner Roosevelt said: "I do not believe that Mr. Flower has declined. If it should turn out that he has, the Democratic State Committee, which meets on Monday night in this city, has power to fill the vacancy. I cannot tell who would be chosen, but have no doubt we can get a strong candidate to take the place on the ticket."

Committeeman J. T. Cottier of the Fifth district said: "I have hopes, and strong ones, too, that the people across the river will be able to hold Mr. Flower from declining, should he have any serious thoughts of not accepting the nomination."

John Y. McKane: "We all supposed before we left Saratoga that Mr. Flower would accept, and that the State Committee would have nothing to do but go on with the canvass. I regret that there should be any disarrangement of the programme. If Mr. Flower, however, positively declines to run, we can get just as good and strong a Democrat to take his place. The State Committee will meet on Monday night, and until then I will not express my preference. It is quite safe to say that the nomination will not go to Kings county, as we have representation on the ticket already. Neither Senator Jacobs nor Gen. Slocum would accept, even if Mr. Chapin had not been renominated for Comptroller. I hope that Mr. Flower's declination will be reconsidered."

District Attorney James W. Ridgeway of the Third district said: "I have been much grieved to hear that Mr. Flower has declined, and I can scarcely believe it in view of the prevailing sentiment at Saratoga. Mr. Flower is a good, strong, and loyal Democrat, and undoubtedly strengthened the ticket. Notwithstanding the reports I believe that he will accept. I am sure that such would be the wish of all the State committeemen from Kings county. I have just sent this despatch to Mr. Flower:

"The Democracy of Kings county earnestly urge you to reconsider your declination and participate in the assured victory of our party in November.

"On Monday night the State Committee will hold a meeting in New York, and should Mr. Flower's declination be positive, will then consult wisely as to the best man to take his place. I would prefer not to make my preference known until the meeting of the Committee."

Another Voucher Suspended.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—The Fourth Auditor of the Treasury has suspended a voucher for $76,000 in the accounts of Pay Director Gilman, being the final payment made to John Roach for the monitor Puritan. The action of the Auditor is based on the ground that her trial was not made in accordance with the terms of the contract, Rock Island and instead of a sea trial, as specifically called for by the contract.

Silks—You Need Not Bring Much Money.

Ladies of New York, Brooklyn, and Jersey City can get all the goods they may require for fall and winter wear at cash prices on credit at T. Kelly's, 104 to 106 West 17th st., second door west of 6th av. His stock of cloaks, silks, and men's clothing is unapproachable.—*Adv.*

LEVI P. MORTON'S GIFT.

"Deadhead Hill" to be Presented to the City of Newport for a Public Park.

NEWPORT, Sept. 26.—Mr. Levi P. Morton, the owner of Fairlawn, a beautiful summer residence in this city, is about to present to the city of Newport, for the use of the citizens forever, some twelve or thirteen acres of land for a public park. The land is situated at Coggeshall and Brenton avenues, and is admirably adapted to the purpose for what it is to be devoted. The central western side is known as "Deadhead Hill," from which in summer thousands of citizens and excursionists witness, free of expense, the games of polo played under the auspices of the Westchester Club. The lot originally belonged to Mr. Francis Cottonet of New York, from whom, in 1869, Mr. Morton and Mr. Daniel B. Fearing purchased it for $12,000. When Mr. Fearing died Mr. Morton purchased the other share of the estate, and has owned the entire property since 1871. On the lot are a number of small hills and rocks, and from the summit of the highest of the rocks a magnificent view of the harbor on one side and the Atlantic Ocean on the other is obtained. The place was handsomely set out with trees a few years ago, and it was there that the union of the sons and daughters of Newport took place last year.

Mr. Morton has been in consultation with Mr. Alfred Smith, a real estate agent and millionaire, regarding the matter, and Mr. Smith says the polo grounds, which have an area of ten acres, must be obtained as an addition to Mr. Morton's gift. He says he will give a large amount of money toward the purchase of this additional lot, and will see to it that Mr. Morton is honored with a bronze statue in the park, which is to be named after the donor. Mr. Smith will undertake the expenses of laying out the grounds.

Mr. Morton's gift is a munificent one, the land for ordinary purposes being valued at about $60,000. Walks will have to be made around two sides of it, but all these improvements Mr. Smith will care for.

WORKINGMEN IN POLITICS.

The Trades Assembly Commending Gov. Hill as a Tried Friend of Labor.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 26.—At a meeting of the Trades and Labor Assembly, which is the general representative body of all the labor organizations of this city, the delegate to the State Workingmen's Convention at Rome reported that it had been decided by that body to oppose such members of the Legislature of 1885 as were unfriendly to the passage of bills introduced in the interest of the workingmen and to uphold those who aided the passage of the same. The report recommends that Messrs. Murphy, Thacher, Coggeshall, and Comstock of the Senate, and Messrs. McCann, Earl, Rosch, Haggerty, Kenny, Giese, and Taylor of the Assembly, with Gov. Hill, be commended to the working people as well-tried servants, and entitled to the thanks of organized labor; also Messrs. Hooley of Troy, Steber of Utica, Sherman of Rome, and Devoren of Lansingburgh, the labor representatives in the last Legislature. The delegate also reported that he had been instructed in reference to former Assemblyman Hendricks of this city, who is now nominated for State Senator, that he had voted right on the labor bills that were presented in the Assembly. The Trades Assembly will make an active canvass for and against candidates for the Legislature.

WARRING HEIRS.

A Policeman Attends a Funeral to Prevent Unseemly Interruption.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 26.—A contest has already broken out between the heirs of Alexander McKinstry, an old and wealthy retired merchant of this city, who was buried yesterday. He has three sons, all living in this city, and one daughter, Mrs. J. B. Hackett of Brooklyn. It is charged that Maggie O'Brien, a domestic in Mr. McKinstry's employ, had acquired undue influence over him, and had alienated his feelings from all his family except Mrs. Hackett. It is asserted that she had boasted that any of the heirs who dared speak against her would be cut off in Mr. McKinstry's will. It is said that she has resorted to a variety of means to prevent friendly intercourse between Mr. McKinstry and his children, and was instrumental in his giving up one of the sons, Clinton, who was a bondsman, when the son came here recently to attend the wedding of his wife's sister. A policeman attended the funeral at the house yesterday to prevent a disturbance among the heirs. The will, which was filed to-day after a few insignificant bequests, leaves all the residue of McKinstry's property to Mrs. Hackett. The servant girl, Maggie O'Brien, gets $500.

Launched for Torpedo Work.

A torpedo barge, the Horace Bushnell, was launched yesterday at Greenpoint. Steam was got up in her before the launch, and when she had slidden easily into the water the engine was started and she was brought back alongside a wharf. Here she lay from 11 until 3 o'clock, her engine slowly working, to get her machinery limber. At 3 she went on a trial trip up and down the river. The machinery was stiff, but the trip was satisfactory. She is 85 feet over all and of about 150 tons burden. A system of levers in the pilot house enables the steersman to control the engines. She has no rudder, but the screw is so adjusted that it may be turned from side to side. This enables the boat to turn rapidly and with very little forward motion. She was designed for torpedo work in and about New York harbor, and she is fitted with a derrick for handling torpedoes. She carries no armament, being intended merely to take the place of a tug and barge. Her headquarters will be at Willett's Point.

He Wants More Substitute Letter Carriers.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—Postmaster Pearson of New York has requested permission of the Postmaster-General to employ forty additional substitute letter carriers, which request, if granted, would make the total number of substitute carriers in that office 190. No boys have been selected by the New York Postmaster as special delivery messengers, and it being contrary to rules of the Postmaster to employ the substitute carriers for that service. He believes that this plan will benefit the service, as the substitute carriers will acquire experience in the service, and may make better salaries, while additional safety will be guaranteed in the delivery of valuable registered letters by employing men instead of boys as messengers.

Postmaster Huidekoper of Philadelphia has sought to attain the same end, although to do so he was in cases compelled to class as boys men between 20 and 60 years of age.

Became Insane on the Witness Stand.

MUNCIE, Ind., Sept. 26.—There was a dramatic scene in court here yesterday. Bishop and Oney Scott and Frank Poor were on trial for the murder of Wm. Haynes on March 24. Bishop Scott shot Haynes, and Oney and Poor are alleged accomplices. Scott, whose wife is seriously ill, and whose father has gone almost blind from grief, was testifying, when suddenly his mind gave way, and he became hopelessly insane. His sister screamed, and, amid wild excitement, he was removed to jail. Four men were required to hold him. The physicians who examined him testified this morning that he is insane, perhaps permanently. The Court thereupon terminated the trial and dismissed the jury. The State had just closed its testimony, and Scott was the first witness for the defence.

Swarms of Grasshoppers.

EL PASO, Texas, Sept. 26.—News from the interior of old Mexico, particularly that portion of the country flanking the Mexican Central road in the State of Chihuahua, is to the effect that great swarms of grasshoppers have invaded the country from the United States and are playing havoc with the crops. The air is full of them, and the sky obscured by the winged invaders, and the people know not what to do to exterminate them and save their fields, orchards, and vineyards. The worst ravages appear to be near Zacatecas and Soledad. The farmers and peons are frantic and are trying to frighten and destroy the insects by shooting into them with shotguns as they fly in swarms through the air. Great losses have already been sustained by the destruction of crops.

The Tangier Island Murder Case.

NORFOLK, Va., Sept. 26.—The trial of Dr. John D. Pitts of Accomac county for the murder of Dr. Littleton T. Walter, over a year ago, on Tangier Island, was concluded last night. The jury were unable to agree until to-day, when a verdict was rendered of five years in the penitentiary. The case has attracted great interest throughout eastern Virginia and Maryland, owing to the prominence of the prisoner's family and the extraordinary efforts made both by prosecution and defence. Solicitor-General Goode appeared among counsel for the prosecution. This was the second trial, the first resulting in a sentence of eighteen years in the penitentiary. The prisoner will be sentenced on Monday.

A Former Priest Arrested for Drunkenness.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 26.—For five days past a man about 35 years of age, wearing the clerical garb, but whose dissipated appearance and improper actions contrasted strangely with his clothes, has been wandering about in the neighborhood of the Four Courts. He has been coming in and drinking, and at times while under the influence of liquor associated openly with dissolute women. At noon to-day Policeman Quigley found him drunk in the park and locked him up. He said that he was a priest who had been suspended for drunkenness, and used to have a parish in county Derry, Ireland. When arrested he had only twenty cents in his pocket, and was in a condition bordering on delirium tremens.

Vogel Brothers

Have now complete their fall and winter stock of fine clothing for men, youths, boys, and children. Broadway, corner Houston st., and 8th av., corner 42d st.—*Adv.*

A whole house may be nicely furnished for $500 at Geo. C. Flint & Co.'s, 104 West 14th st.—*Adv.*

JUDGE DUFFY LOST FOR A WHILE.

But He Turns Up All Right, and Says that Tammany Will Support Hill.

Justice Duffy got back from Saratoga on Friday night, and went at once to the Astor House to get some sleep. He was to be at the Tombs Court yesterday morning. He wasn't there at 9 o'clock, and his friend and admirer, Interpreter Francis Knapp, who had been at Saratoga with him, began to grow uneasy. At a quarter after 9 o'clock, Knapp said he'd take a run down to the Astor House and see how it was with the little Judge. The clerk there told him that the Judge had gone out at 7½ o'clock, sa