The Sun.

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HOADLY AND FORAKER MEET

THE RIVAL CANDIDATES HAVE THEIR FIRST ROUND IN TOLEDO.

A Great Crowd Give Both an Ovation—Frank Hurd, Hoadly's Second, Wildly Applauded—Sparring on the Liquor Question

TOLEDO, Oct. 8.—Gov. Hoadly arrived here at 5¼ P. M. He was met at the Union Depot by an immense throng of enthusiastic Democrats, with bands of music. The Yondotta Club, composed exclusively of young Democrats, and representing an immense aggregate of wealth and political influence, 200 strong, escorted him to the hotel. The street for five blocks was densely packed, and the Governor was cheered continuously. The demonstration was in marked contrast to the tame reception to Foraker, and was the subject of remark on all sides. The general opinion to-night is that the debate will have great influence on the election on Tuesday next.

When the doors of the Opera House were opened, at 7½ P. M., thousands of excited men were in the street and fought for entrance. Some were crushed against the building and were severely hurt. The house could not hold half of the crowd. The corridors were packed, and the crowd was very noisy and uncomfortable. Gov. Hoadly was first to arrive on the stage. He was greeted with a perfect storm of applause. He had the appearance of an elderly gentleman of refinement. His face was covered with a well-cropped beard, and his bald head reflected back the glare of the footlights. He wore gold-rimmed glasses and an open frock coat. While speaking he kept shaking his index finger at his vast audience. In his left hand he held notes, upon which he often cast his eyes. He was followed by Judge Foraker a few minutes later who also received an ovation. Judge Foraker is a military man of about 38, his black hair and moustache just tinged with silver. He was neatly dressed in a dark blue suit. He listened attentively to Gov. Hoadly's speech, taking frequent notes. A splendid bouquet was brought on the stage and presented to Gov. Hoadly.

Judge Doyle announced that Gov. Hoadly would speak an hour, Foraker to follow for an hour and a half, and Hoadly to close in half an hour. The Hon. Frank Hurd rose in behalf of the Democrats to introduce Gov. Hoadly. The crowd seemed delirious, applauding the great free trader fully five minutes without interruption. He attempted to speak, and the crowd rose and yelled again. It was an ovation for Mr. Hurd. The candidates seemed forgotten for the time. They sat at small tables on each side of the stage. The preliminaries resembled a prize fight more than anything else. Gov. Hoadly won the first round by his appeal to the saloon keepers, saying that he was not in favor of prohibition, local option, or anything that restrained personal liberty. This caught the Germans. He then gravely referred to the support of the house by his praise of the Catholics. He displayed his shrewdness by making a speech which flattered just the elements that made up the crowd that filled the Opera House. The Governor's reference to Judge Foraker as a "sandwich man," carrying a card "inscribed 'Foraker' in front, and one inscribed "against prohibition" in the rear, brought down the house.

Gov. Hoadly said that the most important issue of the campaign is the question of personal liberty, and how far it is interfered with by law, as to the habits of drinking. He defined the plank in the Republican platform recognizing the right of the people to amend the organic law of the State to mean that the Republicans favor a prohibitory amendment, and said that the point was how far the law may go to regulate the personal habits of citizens. The answer to it depended on the answer to the other question, "Is drinking a vice?" Is a man to be allowed to indulge in moderate drinking which can do him no harm? If drinking be a vice, selling liquor is a vice, but if a man who is capable of self-control who takes a drink on a hot day does him harm, then he does no harm to drink it in a saloon. He referred to the local option feature of the Scott law, or prohibition in spots, which differs from total prohibition as a conch dog differs from a dog, all of one color, and anathematized the Scott law for this feature. He said he was opposed to partial prohibition or total prohibition, and in favor of graded license, measured according to the amount of sales. License protects the traffic, secures personal liberty of the people, crushes out low places, and secures obedience to law by the dealers.

At the end of an hour Gov. Hoadly took his seat amid deafening applause. Judge Doyle then introduced Judge Foraker, and the applause was more terrific than it had ever been before, and lasted longer. Foraker began work in a business-like way to lay out his opponent. The first point he gained on Gov. Hoadly was that Hoadly had said that Lincoln died a Democrat. "He made a slight mistake," said Foraker. "Lincoln died at the hands of a Democrat." This was received with laughter and applause by both sides of the house. He then relegated the whole question of the liquor traffic to the Legislature, as he could not answer what that body would do. Hoadly, in his inaugural, says: "I am opposed to the repeal of the Scott law." He accused the Republicans for favoring the law. He began to question Hoadly as to license and how to procure it, if he was opposed to the taxation of liquor, and how he stands as to the taxation of churches and school houses. Judge Foraker denounced the last Legislature, which Hoadly applauded, as the most infamously corrupt Legislature ever elected. He referred to the corrupt methods in the election of Henry B. Payne as United States Senator, and read from Democratic papers as to the corrupt coal ring. Would Hoadly ask his friends if he read it and asked, "Where was you, Governor, then?" [Cheers and laughter.] He then referred to Thurman, reading a part of his speech denouncing bossism and the cut-throat policy by which he was beaten for Senator. [Democratic groans.] He then read the financial statement of Hoadly's administration, showing it in an unfavorable light, and the crowd yelled.

By mistake, Foraker addressed Hoadly as Judge. "Excuse me, Governor," he said. "I am only Judge, but I'll be Governor next year." [Protected the mistake to great applause and laughter in the Republican ranks.

Hoadly began his reply by saying "Dodged again," and the house rang with cheers and laughter. He said: "No one ever heard me say that Lincoln was a Democrat."

"Yes, you did," was the reply from a part of the audience, mingled with hisses and cries of "Dodged again." Democrats cried "Shame," and trouble seemed imminent. Hoadly shook his finger at the interrupters, and said: "If Lincoln had lived he would have been kicked out of the Republican party." [Cries of rage from the Republicans.]

Regarding charges of corruption concerning the election of Senator Payne, which Foraker read from Democratic papers, Hoadly said when there is suspicion of double-dealing in the Democratic party Democrats are up in arms protesting, but in Republican ranks there is silence when corruption is on foot.

The result of the debate will be to draw party lines closer, and draw out a larger vote. Both candidates dodged in a measure, but both left a good impression on members of their own party.

Foraker closed by asking if Hoadly favored high license or low license, a thousand-dollar or a fifty-dollar license?

Doings of Local Politicians.

Two Prohibition mass meetings will be held in this city on Oct. 20, one in the centre of the city and the other in Harlem. The speakers will be Gov. St. John, H. C. Bascom, Prohibition candidate for Governor; W. Jennings Demorest, and others.

The Irish-American Republican Association, Branch 1, at a meeting held at 90 Roosevelt street, last night, endorsed the Republican State ticket and appointed a committee to arrange for a mass meeting.

The United Colored Republican Association of the Eleventh Assembly district held a ratification meeting last night in the rooms of the Republican Club, 107 West Thirty-fourth street. State Committeeman Lewis Williams (colored) and William Freeman made speeches. A resolution recommending the renomination of Assemblyman Walter Howe and Alderman James M. Van Rensselaer was adopted. The Republican State ticket was endorsed.

The Twenty-first Assembly District Prohibition Association last night established headquarters at 788 Fifth avenue. They are said to be the handsomest district headquarters in the city.

The German American Independents' County Convention was held last night. A committee was appointed to confer with the Democratic organization.

The Tammany Hall committee appointed to notify Justice Barrett of his renomination, consisting of Fire Commissioner Decker, William Bourke Cockran, and other Tammany braves, waited upon Justice Barrett at his chambers yesterday afternoon and formally tendered the nomination, which Justice Barrett gracefully accepted.

The delegates to the Eighth Congressional District Tammany Hall Convention met last night in Walhalla Hall. John T. Toal, John O'Connell, Edward F. Reynolds, James Carraher, Peter Curley, Philip McQuirk, George Hall, Albert Ellerich, and J. W. Rappenhagen were appointed to confer with other Democratic organizations.

The Executive Committee of the Anti-Monopoly League resolved last night to ask the Independent Labor party and the National Labor party to colleague with them in their Convention on Oct. 16. A Conference Committee was appointed.

A County Convention of the National Anti-Monopoly party, held last night at the Stanton House in the Bowery, endorsed the renomination of Judge Barrett and adopted a resolution for conference. William Niles for Senator and M. Houseman for Assemblyman in the Eighth district were endorsed.

Every Lady Invited!

To inspect our enormous stock of new styles Boys' Clothing, manufactured by ourselves, and sold at the lowest possible prices. Topsl Brothers, Broadway and Houston, 8th av., cor. 42d st. Fashion Catalogue free.—Adv.

RIOT IN ST. LOUIS.

The Police Were the Striking Car Men in a Street Fight.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 8.—The strike of the street car men led to a riot about 6 o'clock this evening. Many heads were broken, and one man was fatally injured. The row was begun by a crowd of strikers, who had gathered in the neighborhood of Seventh and Pine streets. A car on the Union Depot line, filled with passengers, got stuck on an up grade with ten cars behind it. A great crowd of the idle men at once gathered about the car, and urged the driver, Pat Sullivan, to abandon his post. He paid no attention to them, but made desperate efforts to move his mules along. The strikers began shouting: "Throw him off." The suggestion was acted upon. Two men jumped on the platform and threw Sullivan off before the wheels, and he was run over. At the same time other strikers seized the mules, while others cut the traces, and the animals were sent off on a gallop. By this time the passengers had got out of the car, and the strikers gave it a running start and sent it flying down the grade.

They had chosen their time when there were only two policemen about, and they had things all their own way. In ten minutes fifteen cars had been seized, the mules detached and driven off, and the cars sent whirling down the hill, each to telescope with the one sent before, until the whole fifteen were piled up in a heap of ruins. The alarm for the police had been sounded, and was responded to by a squad of blue coats, under command of Sergeant Ryan. Superintendent James Scullin of the car line rode up, singled out the ringleader, and in a jiffy seized him. One of the strikers struck Mr. Scullin in the face and Sergeant Ryan grabbed the fellow. Then the fight became general. The mob set upon the Sergeant with the intention of releasing the prisoner, but he held fast, and shouted to his men to clear the streets. The police then went for the crowd and clubbed them right and left. The strikers were full of pluck, and fought gallantly to rescue their companions who were in the clutches of the police. This lasted fully twenty minutes. The police depended solely on their muscle and their clubs. The result at the end of the fight was that seventeen strikers were landed behind the bars, five were taken to the hospital with cracked skulls, while probably fifty were sent home with sore heads. The streets were finally cleared, and the police were left in possession of the scene. The superintendent of the road was beaten very badly, but it is thought his injuries are not fatal.

The strikers held a meeting this morning. Secretary Heep of the Knights of Labor said that the various unions and trade assemblies had determined to aid them. The Executive Board of the Trade Assembly had appointed a committee to confer with the Executive Committee of the strikers to act as an arbitration committee. These committees had a conference today, and will attempt to settle the trouble between the men and the managers of the roads. Cars were running early this morning on the Cass avenue and Carondelet branches, but they stopped at about 9 o'clock. On nearly all the other roads either full or partial service was performed up to noon.

There is a feeling of uneasiness to-night, and it is the belief that there will be more serious trouble. The city authorities to-night decided to swear in 200 special police for duty to-morrow at dangerous points.

New York Capitalists to Make Block Island a Great Summer Resort.

BLOCK ISLAND, Oct. 8.—A company of New York capitalists, with Cyrus W. Field at their head, are about to purchase a large slice of this island of the ocean and convert it into a select summer resort. Ever since the mammoth Ocean View Hotel was completed the island has been steadily growing in favor with New Yorkers. The repairing of the ruptured submarine cable last summer, and the perfecting of arrangements so that the New York papers arrive here at noon on the same day they are printed, combined with the natural advantages of this island for a great summer resort, have awakened capitalists to the fact that there is money to be made here. Mr. Field and a party of friends have been here a few days inspecting, and, as a result, have decided to expend thousands of dollars in improvements, which are to include the building of great hotels and a palatial private cottage. It is not known who Mr. Field's associates are, but it is known that they are all men with an abundance of capital. Next spring they will begin work on the cottage. It is not known what it is said to be "The Block Island Land Improvement Company," and it has purchased the beautiful Clay Head Bluffs, the most northern extremity of the island, facing Southeast Point, and a mile or more of land has been secured. A narrow gauge railroad around the island is said to be one of the features of the scheme.

The Campbell Dramatic Company Hard Up.

SYRACUSE, Oct. 8.—When the orchestra at the Grand Opera House last evening began playing Deputy Sheriff Frank J. Sims sauntered in and sat down near the orchestra chairs. He watched the Campbell dramatic company play "Oliver Twist," and, as the curtain descended, he served on Frank G. Campbell, manager of the company, some attachment papers, on an assignment of a debt of $100 due the Doolittle House of Oswego for board while the combination were playing in that city last week. Mr. Campbell succeeded in raising the money and the attachment was released. The company was organized in New York early in August, and opened at Gloversville as Kean Saunbell an opportunity to star. It has been playing in Canada, but on account of the small-pox the business was bad. They were accommodated with money to take them to Oneida, where they play to-night. Manager Campbell says that his New York friends will help him out of this trouble. "The Black Sheep" company disbanded in Norwich last night, on account of poor business, it is said.

Deserted Their Families.

LITCHFIELD, Minn., Oct. 8.—In the town of Kingston, twenty-five miles from this city, Marcus Martin and William Britney lived on the same farm, though in different houses. Last week, while Martin was away, his wife left her home and four children, and in company with Britney, who leaves a wife and five children, drove to this place, and remained at the lake River House until a few days had arrived, when they purchased tickets for the East, sending the team by which they reached here back.

Mr. Martin, upon going home, found his home deserted and the children in great distress. At Britney's home a worse state of affairs existed. The deserted wife had just given birth to twins, which died that day, while the mother under the influence of laudanum in the balance. Mr. Martin had no trouble in tracing the fugitives to this place, but is unable to learn anything further of their whereabouts. Mrs. Martin is 30 years old, while her paramour is considerably his senior, and not particularly prepossessing or intelligent.

The Trades Pageants in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 8.—To-day's event in the great St. Louis carnival was the trades pageant, a procession of twenty-eight floats, illustrating the principal industrial and manufacturing enterprises of the city. This is what is known locally as "Big Thursday." Every year Thursday of fair week is declared a holiday, and everybody goes to the fair. There were within the grounds to-day over 100,000 persons, about half of whom were strangers. To-night's procession surpassed expectations. It was gotten up on a more elaborate scale than ever before, and not a single mishap occurred to mar the pleasure and grandeur of the displays. The most attractive feature was the Flambeau Club of Topeka, Kansas. This organization, as it marched through the grandly illuminated thoroughfares, burned $400 worth of fireworks, and the display was a rare treat for the thousands who had never witnessed such a pyrotechnic panorama. It is the same famous club that went to Washington on the occasion of President Cleveland's inauguration.

Outrage by a Tramp in Connecticut.

GREENWICH, Oct. 8.—When the Tramp law first went into operation, a few years ago, the State was freed from this disagreeable class. But for the past two years the officers of the law have been less vigilant, and tramps have again become a nuisance. A few days ago Capt. Charles Allen, who lives in Westport, went away from home, leaving his wife, aged 80 years, alone in the house. Soon after his departure a tramp came to the house and asked [illegible] to eat. On being refused he seized Mrs. Allen by the throat and dragged her to the rear of the house, demanding money. She said she had none, except a few cents in a pocketbook. This he took. Then he dragged her up stairs, bound her with a rope, and threw her into a closet, piling furniture against the door. He then made his escape. After a time Mrs. Allen forced her way out and alarmed the neighborhood, but the villain could not be found.

Muskrats and Eels in a Slate Quarry.

PORTLAND, Pa., Oct. 8.—One part of the United States Company's slate quarries at Penn Argyl, this county, has been opened to a depth of 100 feet, and several months ago it filled with water. Some boys saw a muskrat dive in the hole the other day, and they lay in wait for it. When it reappeared they killed it with a club. Seven more muskrats followed the first one out, and they were all killed. The boys then got a fish line, and, baiting a hook with a piece of pork, dropped it in the hole. A strong bite was felt as soon as the bait reached the bottom, and after a lively struggle the boys captured a five-pound eel. The presence of the muskrats in the quarry can easily be accounted for, but how the eel got there is a puzzle.

A Cattle King Marries an Heiress.

DAYTON, O., Oct. 8.—Valentine Dickey of Chicago was married to Miss Lulu Platt of Dayton to-night. The groom is a cattle king of Texas, Indian Territory, Colorado, and Wyoming. He was formerly a resident of Dayton, went West years ago, and amassed an immense fortune. The bride is an heiress to over a million dollars. The ceremony was performed in the First Baptist Church. The bride's costume was an elegant white brocade satin trimmed with a profusion of point lace, with diamond necklace and diamond ornaments in her hair.

Writ of Error in the Cluverius Case.

STAUNTON, Va., Oct. 8.—To-day the Supreme Court granted a writ of error in the Cluverius murder case.

"Overcoats Given Away."

"Throws from the roof" would, if thus advertised, attract an immense crowd, and we venture to assert that a careful canvass would reveal the fact that three-fourths of the men had Victor Smoking Tobacco in their pockets. This new brand is made by the manufacturers of the favorite Gold Coin Chewing Tobacco.—Adv.

BOTH CANDIDATES IN TOWN.

GEN. CARR WANTS MORE LIFE PUT INTO HIS CANVASS.

Gov. Hill Receiving his Friends at the Hoffman—Mr. Davenport at the Union League Club—Letters of Acceptance Made Public.

The presence of both candidates for Governor in the city yesterday made rather lively work for the politicians. Mr. Davenport, true to his aristocratic record, remained among the up-town aristocrats, and fraternized with the Union League Club. Gov. Hill remained at the Hoffman House, accessible to the people. In the evening he dined with Willis S. Paine, Edward Cooper, Hubert O. Thompson, and other representative Democrats.

As to Democratic union in this city, all the factions are, metaphorically, holding their breath until the meeting of the conference committees. As the time draws near it is more and more obvious that the relations of Tammany and the County Democracy have been reversed, and that Tammany is now the more anxious for union. Many prominent County Democrats openly say that the failure of the factions to unite will be favorable to Hill rather than adverse; that the contests of local candidates will result in drawing out a bigger vote.

Mr. Carr was present at the Republican headquarters, endeavoring to revive the drooping spirits of the Republican machine workers. He is reported to have said: "I am going to stay here and run this thing myself, and I am going to be elected by 50,000 majority." The arrival of Mr. Davenport with his check book was cordially welcomed.

Edward Cahill, who is one of the oldest Tammany representatives on the State Committee, returned yesterday from a brief trip through the State. He reports a very ardent desire in the interior for Democratic union in New York. He says that the main argument used is that the results of previous elections, when Tammany was disaffected, show that disunion is inevitably disastrous. Mr. Cahill says that previous to the State Convention the County Democracy men were very fond of saying that, with union in New York, Cooper could be elected. "It is a fair conclusion," he says, "that a union would be as good for Hill as for Cooper."

"Tammany Hall is sincere in its offer of peace," said Gen. Spinola, as he tenderly stroked his broken wrist. "Three years ago, for the interest of the State ticket, we put up with receiving three minor offices. I refer to the Coroneships. This year we are willing to give the County Democrats all the office they please, either the County Clerkship, or the Shrievalty, because we want to see the head of the ticket elected by a large majority."

In order to ascertain the true state of affairs in the interior of the State, blanks were sent to every election district in the State, with questions to be answered. One hundred and thirty-seven reports, by election districts, were received at the Hoffman House rooms of the State Committee yesterday. There was one peculiar feature of the reports, that they indicated a very strong feeling against Hill among the old-time Prohibition Republicans, who have got tired of the humbugs of the party of great moral ideas. These reports are verified by the names and addresses of the disaffected Republicans. The alleged unity for the sick man's ticket is therefore, disproved. The reports also prove that there is a strong movement for Hill outside of party lines, and an independent element akin to that which voted for Cleveland. The labor organizations and taxpaying farmers are reported to be working for Hill. A Republican ticket in favor for Carr at the expense of the rest of the ticket is noted.

The letters of acceptance of Mr. Davenport and Mr. Carr were made public yesterday. Mr. Davenport says:

I accept the nomination with a deep sense of the honor conferred on me in being named for a place of such distinction by the great party in favor of whose nominees I cast my first vote, and with which it has been my privilege ever since to be identified. I feel, in view of the results, that the action of the Convention seems to meet with the popular approval, is certainly more than sufficient to satisfy the reasonable expectation.

But at the same time it disturbs me with a sense of great and unlooked-for responsibility. I am conscious, however, of the sincere purpose, in case my nomination should be ratified at the polls, to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity and with firm regard to the interests of the State.

The summary of Republican opinion touching the vital questions of the present time embodied in the Convention's platform is worthy of the party which has from the beginning acted upon definite ideas, frankly expressed and fearlessly enforced.

I know that the Republican party has still a vigorous life, and I believe that it has a high mission yet to accomplish. I will not be expected on the present occasion that I should discuss at length the subjects embraced in the resolutions of the Convention. It will be sufficient for me to say that my sympathies are in the line of policy and legislation there marked out. I would, however, remark that the emphatic utterances of the Convention on the subject of the protection of the soldiers' and sailors' service reform, currency, and labor have my earnest concurrence.

I believe in civil service reform, and welcome any action, by any official, Federal or State, which shows a sincere purpose to promote and establish it. When it comes to be thoroughly understood and its methods perfected I am confident that it will commend itself to the people through the improvement of their official service and the purification of their political life.

The Democratic party seemingly has not seen to show that no matter how well disposed the President of the United States may be toward civil service reform, or even how determined he may be to promote it, he cannot in the nature of things do it against the support which stands arrayed in opposition to ourselves. Every day adds to the proof that the least worthy and the apparently controlling element of that party are interested to thwart every movement the President may make toward any enforcement in good faith of the policy to which he stands committed.

I fully concur in the demand of the Convention for appropriate legislation by Congress putting an end to the silver coinage, already excessive, and calling for honest silver dollars on the basis of the gold standard. The interests of labor call for such legislation from time to time as shall maintain in its integrity the American idea of free and intelligent labor as the very foundation of everything that gives distinction to our republic among the nations of the earth. It vitally concerns the State that the industrial classes shall be defended from servile competition on the one hand and from undue control on the other. Between capital justly administered and labor fairly independent there can be no hostility. The State and national legislation on this subject to which reference is made in the platform is conceived in a spirit of justice and will, if put into effect, be a great work of our country. These measures should be enforced, and should be supplemented by such further legislation as may be required from time to time to secure to labor, as well as capital, its just reward, and the laboring man his full share in the national prosperity. Very respectfully yours,

SAYR, N. Y., Oct. 7, 1885. IRA DAVENPORT.

Gen. Carr's letter says:

The Republican party is about to enter upon a vigorous and aggressive campaign. The principles set forth in our platform merit and receive the commendation of all citizens interested in the maintenance of good government. We are united upon all questions that concern the prosperity and welfare of the State. Factional differences no longer exist. We possess in a large degree the elements of success, but we must not underestimate the strength of our adversaries. Accident has given them vantage ground which we can recover only by the exercise of the judgment and loyalty to principle. Our opponents will be vigilant and active. It behooves us, therefore, to put forth our most earnest efforts for the triumph of our cause. We must move solidly upon the enemy's intrenchments, and fight without ceasing until the close of the 3d day of November next.

Mr. Davenport is a member of the Union League Club, and was at the monthly meeting last night. Mr. E. H. Ammidown presented a series of resolutions which affirmed that the Republicans of this State "by their judicious choice of candidates have reaffirmed their right to represent the intelligent and progressive spirit of our people, and they therefore appeal confidently to progressive men, and especially to young men for support;" also that the character and methods of transacting business in the Republican Convention afford gratifying evidence that factions have disappeared and harmony again prevails within their ranks." The resolutions were unanimously passed without discussion. It is said that the hat was not passed. Senator Evarts presided.

State Politics.

Robert W. Evans was yesterday nominated for the Assembly by the Republicans of the Second district of Oneida county.

James P. Hooley was yesterday nominated for the Assembly by the workingmen of the First Rensselaer district by a vote of 49 to 15 for Joseph F. Hogan, and 7 scattering.

Charles S. Remick of Madison was yesterday nominated for Senator by the Democratic Convention of the Twenty-third district, comprising Madison, Herkimer, and Otsego counties.

The Orange County Republican Convention in Goshen yesterday nominated Robert B. Hock of Goshen for County Clerk, Wm. H. Sanford of Newburgh for Superintendent of the Poor, Jonathan Goldsmith of Blooming Grove for Sheriff, Cooper Degraw of Wallkill and Nelson Crist of Newburgh for Coroners, and Daniel Holbrook of Deer Park for County Clerk of Sullivan.

The Democrats of the Third Oneida district yesterday nominated Willard Atwood of Trenton for the Assembly.

The Church's Sharp Practice.

In the Brooklyn City Court yesterday William J. Selby's suit against Albert J. Disney, Treasurer of Calvary P. E. Church, to recover $67 for singing in the choir for five months was called for trial. It turned out that the contract was with the church, and Judge Clement said that, in morals, the church ought to have notified the plaintiff that his contract was with it, and that, if he had the power, he would allow a juror to be withdrawn without costs. He would allow the withdrawal of a juror and give the plaintiff an opportunity to apply to the Special Term for leave to discontinue without costs.

Visitors at Mr. John Kelly's.

Half a dozen visitors called at the home of John Kelly yesterday. Justice Gorman and Henry A. Gumbleton were admitted, and had a talk with him. The others merely called at the door to ask after Mr. Kelly's health. They were told that he had passed a comfortable and pleasant day. He himself called at Cardinal McCloskey's residence to make inquiries.

CARDINAL M'CLOSKEY NO WEAKER.

The Progress of his Disease Somewhat Arrested—Mr. John Kelly Calls.

Mass was celebrated yesterday morning in the little chapel adjoining Cardinal McCloskey's bedroom in the episcopal residence. Shortly afterward the Cardinal was aroused from a sleep into which he had fallen by the rumbling of a fire engine through Fifteth street. He was much refreshed by his slumber.

He grew no weaker yesterday. Among the callers during the day were John Kelly, Roswell D. Hatch, Joseph J. O'Donohue, William H. Guion, Eugene Kelly, Mgr. Preston, and many clergymen.

Dr. Keyes said at night: "The Cardinal has had an easy day. Up to yesterday he had been failing gradually, but to-day he has lost nothing. He may live twenty-four and possibly forty-eight hours longer. He was unable to speak to me this evening, although he made frequent efforts to do so. He has spoken a few times during the day to his attendants, but so feebly that his words were inaudible. He still takes liquid nourishment at intervals."

Dr. Keyes visited the distinguished patient later, and said that the Cardinal was still conscious, but unable to talk. There had been no material change in his condition since Wednesday, when the progress of his malady was somewhat arrested.

STARVING LABRADOR FISHERMEN.

Children Dying in their Mothers' Arms for Lack of Food.

QUEBEC, Oct. 8.—A Government steamer will leave for Labrador this week loaded with fuel and flour to alleviate the sufferings of the poor fishermen and their families. The fisheries have proved almost a complete failure. Cod and mackerel have disappeared, and porgies have been so scarce that the oil factories have had to close down, throwing a number of hands out of employment.

These men have been obliged to beg for a living, as food has reached such fabulous prices as to be entirely out of the reach of the poor. Their supply of flour has been exhausted, and, to add to their sufferings, scurvy has made its appearance and many have died of it. The sufferings of the women and children beggar description, little ones dying in the arms of their mothers, who have no nourishment to give them.

LIQUOR DEALERS MAKING MERRY.

A Tour of the City and Dinner for 800 at the Metropolitan Hotel.

In five tally-ho coaches sixty members of the Wine, Liquor and Beer Dealers' Protective Association of this State started yesterday from Union square and Seventeenth street up Fifth avenue to see the town. They visited Gen. Grant's tomb, drank wine in the Claremont Restaurant, and took luncheon at Major Sauer's casino at 155th street and Ninth avenue. There speeches were made and songs sung.

In the evening the 200 members and half as many guests sat down to a banquet in the Metropolitan Hotel. Speeches began at midnight. Senator Tim Campbell spoke to a toast to the United States, and Assemblyman Edward F. Reilly for the City of New York. President Sanger of the Board of Aldermen for the city of New York said that the chief objection of New Yorkers to the use of liquors was not to the use, but to the abuse. To the liquor dealers, he said, the people look to prevent the abuse.

Ex-Senator Ecclesine spoke for wine, women, and song, and William Hall of this city in behalf of a fair excise law. The next session of the Convention will be held in Auburn.

In the Sound on a Log.

NEW HAVEN, Oct. 8.—Herbert L. Kirkland, the engineer at the Rowland machine shops here, bade his wife good night on Monday night and took his sharpie down off the mouth of the harbor to fish for frost mackerel. He did not return at midnight, and since then Mrs. Kirkland has become nearly insane with grief. It was supposed that he was drowned, but last night her sorrow was turned into joy by a telegram from New York, in which her husband said that he was safe and on his way home. He arrived here to-day in an exhausted condition, and described up with his adventure. At 8 o'clock on Sunday night a squall struck Kirkland's sail and upset his boat, throwing him into the water. His craft rapidly drove away from him, but he managed to swim to a log, to which he clung for hours, enduring torments from cold and anxiety. Finally he became unconscious, and he did not come to himself till yesterday morning in the house of a fisherman living on Somerset street, in New Brunswick, N. J. A schooner from that port picked up his inanimate form off Stratford on Tuesday morning, and carried him to New Brunswick. He was treated with great kindness by the crew, but, as he was unable to converse intelligibly yesterday, he did not learn the vessel's name. He will reward the men who saved him.

Temperance Revival in Hackensack.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Oct 8.—Mabee and English, the temperance revivalists, have been laboring in Hackensack twelve days, and to-night have had names signed to pledges. The success of the movement has been a great surprise to everybody in the town. Men, women, and children have become enthusiastic in the work, and flaunt the red ribbon conspicuously wherever they go. Judges, lawyers, physicians, business men, temperance men, moderate drinkers, and drunkards are all represented in the pledge. Mabee presents the Gospel side of temperance in forcible terms, while he is relieved by English, who thrills the audience with his dramatic singing of the drunkard's dream. The cornetist gives a blaring rendering of "Hold the Fort" and "Up To-night!" and then the excited crowd is exhorted to sign the pledge, usually with large results. This week a reform club was organized with thirty members, and a temple is erected as President, and having on its roll many leading citizens of the town. This body is expected to continue the work upon the departure of Mabee and English.

A Civil Rights Case.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 8.—The suit of William S. Gadling against Frederick Reinhardt was tried before Judge Depue in the Circuit Court to-day, and resulted in a verdict for the defendant. Gadling is a colored man who resides in Orange. On Feb. 23 last he attended a ball given by the Uxal Dodd Post, G. A. R., in that place, and purchased a ticket for a supper to be given at the National Hotel, kept by Reinhardt. The latter refused to admit Gadling to the supper room, but offered to give him his supper in another room. Gadling refused this offer, and brought suit against the landlord for $500 damages under the Civil rights act, which is one of the laws which provides this penalty for denying to a colored man any of the privileges of any place of public amusement. Judge Depue held that the supper room did not constitute a place of public amusement within the meaning of the law, and directed a verdict for the defendant.

Lady Students at Cornell.

ITHACA, Oct. 8.—A new phase of coeducation in Cornell University was developed here at the meeting of the freshmen class this afternoon. The freshmen ladies attended in a body, and two of their number were elected as Vice-President and Secretary respectively. This action on the part of the freshmen, while bringing the lady students into active participation in class matters, promises to add much spice to college affairs, especially at the class banquets, when attempts are made to capture both the class officers and the banquet itself.

A Phenomenon at Sea.

QUEBEC, Oct. 8.—Capt. Hanson of the bark Pauline, from Cardiff for Quebec, says that on Sept. 20, during a rain storm, a brilliant ball of fire lodged on the deck, and for a few minutes played about from the mainmast to the forecastle, prostrating him and two seamen. With a loud report the fiery visitor disappeared as suddenly as it came, without damaging the vessel.

More Polygamists Convicted.

SALT LAKE CITY, Oct. 8.—W. D. Newsome was convicted to-day of polygamy and unlawful cohabitation. This is the first double conviction under the Edmunds law. He will be sentenced Oct. 17. Frederick H. Hanson, convicted of unlawful cohabitation, will be sentenced to-day.

A Call for a Labor League Convention.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—The Executive Committee of the Washington branch of the United Labor League of America has issued a call for a Convention of representatives of all the Leagues in the country to meet in the hall of the Cooper Union in New York city on Tuesday, Oct. 20.

Appointed Domestic Prelate.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 8.—A despatch from Rome announces that the Very Rev. D. J. Quigley, Vicar-General of the diocese of Charleston, has been appointed domestic prelate, with the title of Monsignor. This is the first priest in the South so honored.

Tarred and Feathered.

WOONSOCKET, Dak., Oct. 8.—Clarence Bennett, who criminally assaulted a woman a few nights since, was taken from the jail by a party of masked men last night, and after being treated to a coat of tar and feathers, was told to leave the city and never return, under the penalty of lynching.

Arrested for the Colbraith Lynching.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 8.—Twenty-two of the accomplices in the lynching of Colbraith in Edgefield county were lodged in jail to-day. The remaining three were detained temporarily by sickness. Application for bail will be made next week.

Kings County Republican Primaries.

The Republican General Committee of Kings county met last night at Everett Hall, Brooklyn, and fixed the dates for the primaries and nominating conventions as follows: Primaries, Oct. 16; city and county conventions, 20th; Senatorial conventions, 21st; Assembly, 22d, and Aldermanic, 23d.

Annual Drill of the Seventh.

The annual inspection and drill of the Seventh Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., took place in Lexington avenue armory last night. Over 800 soldiers were in line. Brig.-Gen. Briggs reviewed them, and expressed himself satisfied.

FRED DODGE DENOUNCED.

DOMINIE M'ARTHUR EXPOSES ONE OF DR. TALMAGE'S FLOCK.

Found Out in a Fulton Street Prayer Meeting—He Had Mrs. Talmage's Sunday School Class—Dodge Not Very Long Out of Prison.

The Rev. Robert S. MacArthur, pastor of the Calvary Baptist Church, Fifty-seventh street, near Sixth avenue, surprised the delegates to the Southern New York Baptist Association's Convention yesterday by saying:

"Brother Hartley, in speaking of the tough characters with whom the city mission has to deal in its work, must not think that his field is a peculiar one. I wish the bad characters were all confined to one part of the city, but they are not. The fact is, I have had considerable experience with them myself up in Fifty-seventh street. One of these rascals has been ever since last spring a prominent member of Mr. Talmage's church in Brooklyn. When Mrs. Talmage was in Europe he took charge of her Bible class. He joined the church last spring at one of Mr. Talmage's revivals. Five years ago he joined my church in the same way, and was extremely active in church matters, and I sent him to Sing Sing. There is now a warrant out for this man's arrest, and I want to publish him at this meeting. If there are any reporters present I hope they will take his name. It is Fred Dodge."

Five years ago a dark-complexioned young man of pleasing manners called on Dr. MacArthur and presented letters of recommendation from several prominent Boston gentlemen. He said that he was a converted rum-seller, and had worked for his uncle, who was a wholesale liquor dealer in Boston. He was desirous of turning over a new leaf, and had determined to study for the ministry. Dr. MacArthur invited him to attend the various services at his church. He did so, and his deep interest in church matters, genial manners, and prepossessing appearance won him many friends among the members. Dodge became more and more prominent in the prayer meetings and Sunday school.

One day he told Dr. MacArthur that he wanted to study for the ministry, and asked him to help him. The Doctor talked the matter over with some of his congregation, but they finally decided that the church could not endorse Dodge, as it knew too little about him. Dodge then decided to study at his own expense, and soon after became a student at Madison University, Hamilton, N. Y.

No one knew at the time how Dodge obtained money for his expenses, but it was afterward discovered that his wife, whom he had spoken of as a Boston, was really in New York, and supported him by her earnings. He had not been many weeks in Hamilton before he was caught stealing books from a bookseller of the town, and at the same time it was found that he had forged the names of some Boston men upon checks. The forgery for some reason was hushed up, but the theft was followed by his arrest, and he was sent to Sing Sing for a term of years. Dr. MacArthur testified on the trial.

About three weeks ago one of the Fulton street prayer meetings was led by a man who was known to the Rev. J. C. Lanphier, who has charge of the meetings, as a very fervent and earnest member of Mr. Talmage's church. Mr. Dodge was a stranger to most of the people present at the meeting, but two or three gentlemen became much interested in him before it was over. The manner in which he described his conversion from a rum seller, and how the influence of religion was touching, and when he expressed a desire to study for the ministry, they determined to help him. After the meeting these gentlemen, among whom was the Rev. Mr. Lanphier, agreed to meet them in a private room. Just as Dodge was entering the room a Mr. Cleveland recognized and spoke to him. He shook hands with Mr. Cleveland, and asked how Dr. MacArthur was.

After entering the room he denied that he knew Mr. Cleveland, and said that he never heard of Dr. MacArthur. After this statement Mr. Cleveland exposed him to the other gentlemen, and the meeting came to a sudden end.

Dodge left, and nothing has been seen of him. Dodge had been admitted to the Tabernacle about a year, and confessed sin of late. At the time he intimated to the elders that his past life had not been all that it should have been, and it is understood that he confessed that he had kept a liquor saloon. At the second repentant, however, the elders decided that he should be admitted. On his promise to amend several members of the church interested themselves in him. Among these was William Sloan of 632 Pacific street. Dodge at first was a student in Mr. Talmage's Bible class, but, proving bright and intelligent, was soon made a teacher. When Mrs. Talmage left for Europe last summer he was made teacher of her Bible class of young men and women, and conducted it. Nothing could be learned last night about any work for Dodge in prison.

It is said that the charge against Dodge is indecent assault.

**Poet Le Brun Skips Over the Garden W