The Sun.

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LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE.

THE TORIES ABSORBING THE LEADING IDEAS OF GLADSTONE.

Joe Chamberlain Engages in a Fist Fight—Dilke's Desire to Reopen the Scandal Case—Mr. Gladstone Dismisses his Physician—Russia's Advance Toward the Bosporus—Minister Phelps's Hostility to Ireland—Many Americans Settling in London—A Bold Successor to Plunger Walton.

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LONDON, Oct. 30.—The conversion of the Tory party to Lord Randolph Churchill's opportunist policy proceeds apace. The change was marvellously accelerated by the Bradford conference, and has since been accentuated by the speeches of Solicitor-General Sir Edward Clarke and the Right. Hon. W. H. Smith, Secretary for War. The new gospel of the Tory democracy, based upon thoroughly radical ideas, was never more emphatically nor more distinctly preached than in Sir Edward Clarke's address. Abandoning, even denouncing, the time-honored party principle that the strength of Toryism lies in passivity and inertia, Sir Edward declared that the new principle was "Reform, which serves to avoid the revolution that destroys." The phrase has been caught up and acclaimed by the Conservative press everywhere. Sir Edward also formulated another apothegm, that "A grievance admitted and unredressed, is the most treasonable thing under heaven," which has been equally accepted as voicing the pure spirit of future Conservative action.

So thoroughly rapid is the implied transformation that a proposal is finding general favor to rechristen the party. Private discussions were had among the delegates at Bradford upon this point. At first it was nearly agreed to adopt the name of the National party, but some objected to this lest they be dubbed "Nationalists," a name abhorred on account of its association with Parnellism. The name "Progressist" was then suggested, and met with so much favor that it seems likely to be finally adopted.

Whatever discontent old Toryism may feel over the new birth is suppressed, and does not make itself heard amid the jubilation which hails the prospect of the party's becoming so reconstructed as to be responsive to the aspirations of the bulk of the nation, with resultant security of power for a number of years.

These developments have naturally given rise to adverse remarks upon whatever dissensions there may be remaining in the Cabinet. The statement made by the Right Hon. W. H. Smith, in the speech referred to, summarily disposed of this question by the emphatic declaration that the recent utterances of Lord Randolph Churchill had the consent and assent of his colleagues; and the consensus of opinion in the clubs, and among the Conservative associations throughout the country, confirms this declaration of the Secretary for War. Even in regard to the question of parliamentary procedure, about which there recently existed a difference in the Cabinet, all the Ministers are now united in support of Lord Randolph Churchill's views. The first Government measure introduced, therefore, when the next session opens, will be the proposal to apply *cloture* in its fullest sense.

The Right Hon. Henry Chaplin, M. P., and certain other Tories still maintain ostensibly an opposition to *cloture*, but since learning the determination of the Government they show symptoms of abandoning resistance. Under private menaces that the Government, if defeated, will refer the *cloture* question to the electorate, the Chaplin faction will surrender, and the Conservatives and Unionists thus united upon *cloture* will have the support of a number of Gladstonians, and carry the measure, even though the Parnellites prolong obstruction, as they threaten to do, until a late period in the session.

Meanwhile the Tory absorption of the leading ideas of the Liberal programme has thrown the Liberals, in a party sense, further into confusion than ever. The Gladstonian press taunt the Conservative leaders with stealing Gladstone's clothes, but the Conservatives merely reply that Lord Randolph Churchill was right when he denied that progressive reforms are the exclusive property of the Liberal party. Liberals everywhere are recognizing the necessity of re-creating the party upon a distinctive platform, and are looking hopefully forward to the conference at Leeds as promising the dawn of a new era of Liberalism. It is doubtful that these expectations will be fulfilled. Mr. John Morley and other Radical Liberals are convinced that a revival of the party will be possible only by thorough reconstruction. They desire the leading planks of the platform to be a root and branch reform of the House of Lords by abolition of hereditary peerages, the disestablishment of the Church, and profound changes in the land laws. Mr. Gladstone, who thinks the time has not come for such changes, and that the country has not been properly prepared for them, will exert his influence toward preventing the conference from going beyond a general declaration to continue the Gladstonian policy at home and abroad.

Sir William Harcourt, who goes to Leeds as acting leader of the Liberals under Mr. Gladstone's consent, visits Hawarden Castle beforehand in order to receive instructions. Mr. Gladstone will advise him to proclaim no abatement of the home rule proposals, the readiness of the party to support the Government in promised reforms if based on genuine Liberal principles, and its willingness to accept *cloture* if limited to the recommendations of the late Hartington Procedure Committee.

It is probable that Gladstone, responding to the requests of many delegates, will intrust Sir Wm. Harcourt with a written communication of his views for the private information of the leaders. He is known to be incensed over the Government's manœuvres to defer the Irish Local Government bill until 1888, and he will, therefore, recommend the conference to declare the supreme urgency of some measure of Irish government, and also that legislation in regard to land must necessarily be united with that affecting Irish government.

However emphatically the conference may, in accord with these suggestions, insist upon the urgency of home rule legislation, the Government will take its own course, and the Gladstonian politicians will find it difficult to press home rule upon the House in the face of the Government's proposals, first, for reform of procedure; second, for legislation on the Irish land question, with recognition of the same degree of such legislation for England and Scotland, and third, a sweeping local Government bill covering both Great Britain and Ireland during the session of 1888.

Should the conference submit implicitly to Mr. Gladstone's behests and refrain from an outspoken declaration of radical principles, there is small chance of its advancing matters a single step toward party resurgence.

The Tory press, in anticipation of there being no formidable outcome of the conference, are already sneering at it as a futile endeavor to patch up the ragged garments of Liberalism. The *Pall Mall Gazette* and other Gladstonian papers discuss anxiously what should be done to bring to an end the period of wandering in the desert to which the party seems doomed. They deplore the divergence of views, but fail to indicate clearly how unity is to be restored.

The National League Convention about to meet at Liverpool affords a marked contrast to the Leeds conference in definiteness of aims and boldness of programme. The Leaguers know exactly what they want, and in the clearest language they have declared their policy in a series of resolutions. The Edinburgh branch will move for instructions by the Convention to all the League branches in Great Britain to organize subscriptions for the support of evicted tenants. The Greenock and Henley branches will move for unqualified support to the election policy of the Nationalist leaders. The word "unqualified" may, in fact, be used to characterize the whole proceedings of the Convention. There is perfect discipline and subordination, and an active working unity in the League, causing it to grow every month in electoral strength throughout England and Scotland. Mr. Parnell has been earnestly requested to attend the Convention, but it is reported that he declines on the plea of needing rest. His present whereabouts cannot be definitely stated. It is said that he has been seen at Eastbourne, at Paris, and at Nice. His intimate political friends know nothing of his movements. The habit of reticence in regard to his plans is becoming more and more noticeable. He will soon have to decide what attitude the party will take in regard to the Government's *cloture* proposal; whether to pursue obstruction tactics *à outrance*, or solicit a modification of the measure. The Conservatives are ready to give the Parnellites full swing in obstruction, as the more the debate on procedure is prolonged, the more excuse there will be for postponing the introduction of legislative bills. Upon Mr. Parnell's return from his present obscurity he will learn that many Liberals are anxious that he should abandon extremities of obstruction and join the main body of the Liberals in merely opposing the provision that the *cloture* may be declared by a bare majority of the House.

The leading incident of the rent agitation in Ireland this week has been Lord Lansdowne's letter tacitly admitting the complete accuracy of the grounds on which Mr. Parnell's Eviction bill was based. Lord Lansdowne's declaration that no system of State rents should exclude tenants from obtaining abatements under exceptional difficulties has already had a marked effect in rent settlements. His advice that tenants not benefited by the Land act of 1881 should obtain a reduction of 25 to 35 percentum, while judicial rents should be abated 20 percentum, is adopted by a host of landlords, and with the submission of the landlords the prospects of continued peace and a revival of tenant prosperity rapidly increase.

Among the notable indications of a better State of affairs was yesterday's great Munster fair, held at Limerick. The market for cattle and sheep was the largest ever known. Buyers were present from every part of the Kingdom. The cash transactions were large, beyond precedent.

The story is current, and is believed at the clubs, that the disagreement between Mr. Chamberlain and the Right Hon. W. T. Marriott, M. P., Judge Advocate-General, recently reported from Constantinople, was in fact a fist fight. The story is that Chamberlain and Marriott were unknown to one another, quartered at the same hotel, and Mr. Chamberlain, happening to meet Mr. Jesse Collings while the latter was engaged in conversation with Marriott, joined in the discussion without ceremony, whereupon Marriott made an offensive remark, resenting Mr. Chamberlain's intrusion. Mr. Chamberlain responded and the discussion came to blows, with the result that Mr. Chamberlain kept his room for several days, giving out that he was suffering from gout.

The public generally disfavor the proposed opening of the inquiry into the Dilke case by a committee of Chelsea electors, who admit in advance an inclination to believe him innocent. Dilke's best friends tell him there is only one way of clearing himself, and that is to prosecute Mrs. Crawford for perjury, producing Fanny as a witness, and remaining silent himself until a verdict is obtained.

The name of another ex-member of the Cabinet is now involved in the Colin Campbell divorce case, but it is rumored that Lord Colin, under the pressure of his relatives, has withdrawn the name of this correspondent.

Mr. Gladstone denies any intention of taking a pension of $10,000. He declares his disapproval of political pensions, but does not deny the statements attributed to Mrs. Gladstone that his pecuniary condition is uncomfortable. The National and other Liberal clubs are puzzled as to what course they can take which would be acceptable to Mr. Gladstone in placing him beyond the chance of financial embarrassment. Friends who have been most intimate find Mr. Gladstone increasingly irritable. He has even quarrelled with and dismissed his physician and close friend, Sir Andrew Clarke, on the ground that the Doctor domineered too much in insisting upon a certain course of hygiene.

Mr. Gladstone thinks the reunion of the Liberal party is not far distant, and refrains from taking a house in London, believing that the official Downing street residence of the Premier will soon again be his. Very little of Mr. Gladstone's furniture was removed from the Downing street house when he last took his departure therefrom, the bulk of it having been stored in a large room, where it even now remains awaiting his return to be distributed about the house.

The disparaging utterances of Lord Charles Beresford concerning the efficiency of the British navy, added to the more recent remarks of the Duke of Cambridge upon the incompetency of the officers and the defects of the land forces, has had a depressing effect upon British combativeness, while all the Continent, including little Bulgaria, which wants to fight Russia, is bristling with warlike demonstrations. The voices of English statesmen are wonderfully unanimous for a peaceful settlement of the troubles, and there is a growing disposition among them to look even upon Russian occupation of Constantinople as not so very serious a matter after all.

The recent articles of *Le Temps* and *Le Siecle* deprecating the aggressive tone of their contemporaries in demanding England's withdrawal from Egypt have been hailed by the British press with utterances of thankfulness and relief, and this attitude of humility, unprecedented in England, causes great indignation among the patriots who still hang to the belief that a great name can replace a great army.

A most prominent British official recently recalled from the East, expressed to your correspondent his belief that if England much longer continues to grudge the men and money necessary to uphold her dignity in the East, Russian restrictions and the harassings issuing from Constantinople, which is soon to be the centre of the Russian empire, would throw the traffic of the Bosporus and the Black Sea into Russian hands and cause a financial loss to British commerce far greater than would be required to uphold England's dignity and defend British interests.

Austria would enthusiastically coöperate in checking Russia's advance, and Turkey, now rightly fearful of relying upon British support, and obliged by fear to mask her hatred and pretend friendship for Russia, would gladly join in any energetic action against Russia, and invite British war ships to pass through the Dardanelles. The indifference of the German people to Russia's movements in the Balkans seems universal, and it is said upon the authority of Gen. von Schweinitz, German Ambassador to St. Petersburg, that Bismarck shares this indifference to the fullest extent. Russia's advance toward the southeast is smiled upon as a renewal of Russian power from Germany, and the idea prevails that the increase of Russian power in the southeast will eventually be compensated by an equivalent loss north. Thus it is thought that only a deep feeling of friendliness toward Austria can induce Prince Bismarck to be anything but perfectly neutral in the Eastern question, although M. Herbette, French Ambassador to Germany, is indulging in polite assurances of diplomatic hypocrisy at Berlin.

La Revanche, which is being published to keep alive Franco-German hatred, is selling 200,000 copies daily in Paris alone, and soldiers trooping across the Place de la Concorde express in song a desire to shed German blood, showing how little England has to fear a Franco-German alliance against her continued occupation of Egypt.

The scare which has been caused by the threat of the Socialists to enliven the procession of the well-fed Lord Mayor and Aldermen by adding to it a long line of starving workmen, has been steadily increasing. Instead of the usual force of 2,000 men, there will be 10,000 metropolitan police on duty, including the entire night contingent. In view of these preparations the Socialists announce that they have abandoned their plans because it is useless to oppose unarmed men to policemen. The Socialist leader Champion says that if it were possible to get 100,000 armed men into line the thing would be seen through, despite all the police of London; but a short time before the 9th word will be passed to the Socialists to stay at home, thereby saving them from the superheated energy of the bobbies. Nevertheless the advertising which the affair has already received will suffice to bring to the scene a rabble of the worst characters in London, so that the procession is likely to be a lively affair in any event.

Minister Phelps seems to be unlucky in respect to pleasing the public. Those who believe that America's sympathy is with Ireland are especially shocked by the anti-Irish sentiments attributed to the American Minister. The *Freeman's Journal* accuses him of assuring Englishmen whom he meets in social intercourse, that native Americans are indifferent to Ireland's struggle for liberty. The *Freeman's Journal* further asserts that a strongly worded remonstrance from the Washington Government has reached Mr. Phelps concerning his assumption of an attitude toward the Irish question which tends to strengthen the opponents of home rule.

The universal interest which has been taken here in the New York Mayoralty contest is to be further marked by a meeting on Monday night intended to aid the Henry George movement by sending a boom across the ocean for it. The principal resolution to be adopted will declare that "in the interest of industry and honesty throughout the world this meeting congratulates the workmen of New York upon their nomination of Henry George for the Mayoralty of their great city." The resolutions will be moved by Helen Taylor, stepdaughter of John Stuart Mill. The Rev. Dr. Headlam will be one of the seconders, and speeches in support will be made by Hon. Wm. Saunders, ex-member of Parliament, and proprietor of the Hull *Eastern Morning News*; Roderick McDonald, M. P., the "Crofter Commoner," and a number of other Liberals and Radicals.

Signor Lucci has been challenged to come to London and fast against one Alexander Jacques of Crayford. A certain depraved French mind has alleged that Lucci's secret has been discovered, namely, that a buxom young woman who attends him deprives some growing infant of its rightful due, by making herself useful after the manner, but without the lofty excuse, of the devoted Roman daughter of historic fame.

A different and more heroic example of feminine privation is announced from St. Petersburg, where a society of ladies has been formed, the members binding themselves not to marry until they attain at least the age of 25 years. Each devotee wears a gold medal with the bearer's initials on one side, and on the other the letters "G. A. E.," meaning "*Guerre aux Ennemis*." The membership of this mysterious society, which is supposed to have some secret political purpose, includes many ladies of distinguished families.

Sympathy is shown in many quarters for Edmund Gosse, who continues to be the subject of ferocious attacks from Mr. Churton Collins. It is charged by Mr. Gosse's friends that the crusade against him was arranged in the hope of ousting him from his lectureship at Cambridge. They explain that such errors as must be admitted to exist in Mr. Gosse's writings are due to haste caused by overwork. Besides his professorship of English literature, he is London editor of the *Century*, and holds an official position worth $2,000 yearly in the Board of Trade. He is an incessant producer of essays, lectures, and poems.

The Queen will reopen the Colonial and Indian Exhibition in June.

The Etruria, sailing last week, carried away practically the last big load of American travellers of the season, but America continues to be represented here by an increasing resident colony. London tradesmen hail with delight this growing tendency of Americans to settle in the British metropolis rather than in Paris.

In anticipation of the approaching addition to the royal family, the Princess Beatrice and her husband are about taking up their quarters at Windsor Castle, where the little Prince or Princess will first see the light, if it lives. The satirical Mr. Labouchere is quite sure that it will live. He says he never knew a royal infant of the Guelph family to be so blind to its own interest as to give up existence when a perpetual pension was in view.

There is a feeling of intense satisfaction in Paris over the reception of the Bartholdi Statue by President Cleveland. M. Floquet has received an enthusiastic cablegram from MM. Spuller and Desmons of the French committee, describing the fervent demonstrations in New York in honor of the republicans of France, and expressing their gratification at the splendid reception and entertainment of the committee.

The appointment of M. Laboulaye as French Ambassador to St. Petersburg marks the first occasion on which the post has been held by a diplomatist in twenty years. During the whole of that period France has been represented at the Czar's court by a succession of *militaires*, and the departure from this custom indicates the intention of M. de Freycinet to seek means of common action with Russia.

The passage of the Education bill is arousing bitter hostility in the provinces, where large subscriptions are being made for the establishment of private schools, and even Republicans are beginning to show their aversion to the law. Under the bill 10,000 competent school teachers belonging to religious orders are replaced by lay teachers of inferior capacity and at largely decreased salaries.

Hardly anything has been talked about in London financial circles during the week except the changing of the Guinness brewing firm into a stock company, and the enormous subscription of £127,000,000 to its stock, when only £6,000,000 were asked. This evidence of public confidence is hailed as an indication of increased business prosperity as well as denoting national faith in beer. The workmen in the Guinness brewery swelled the demand for the stock, and their applications were given preference over all others.

The *Admiralty and Horse Guards Gazette*, a leading service newspaper, comments with much earnestness on the efforts of the Americans to have an efficient navy, and says that models of the latest war ships in the British service are being prepared in London to be sent to Washington.

Plunger Walton becomes a pigmy alongside of a plunger newly developed here in the person of a Scotchman named Wedderburn, whose system is to heavily back hot favorites. On Thursday he put £10,000 on Ormonde against £500 and won, and yesterday he lost a bet of £5,000 which he laid against £1,000 on Grandison. Knowing sports declare that Wedderburn's heavy bets have had the effect to prevent certain horses from winning. Archer, the jockey, lost £1,000 which he bet on himself and St. Mirin at Cambridgeshire, and the Duchess of Montrose, who is known on the turf as "Bob," is reported to have plunged heavily and disastrously in the same race.

A six-day walk has been arranged between Rowell and Hazael, which our Alderman, Fitzgerald, is invited to come over and win.

Miss Fortescue's father, Mr. Finney, a coal merchant, runs a coal yard that has profited him immensely since the settlement of his daughter's £10,000 suit against Lord Garmoyle.

HER ROYAL ADMIRER.

Is the Prince of Wales Mixed Up in the Colin Campbell Scandal?

LONDON, Oct. 30.—THE SUN'S correspondent is able to confirm what has hitherto been whispered in society concerning the connection of the Prince of Wales with the scandal attached to the marital relations of Lord and Lady Colin Campbell. Lord Colin had long suspected the Prince of carrying on an intrigue with his wife, and finally, becoming convinced of the correctness of his suspicions, threatened to include the heir to the British throne among the numerous co-respondents.

Last year, while in search of evidence against Lady Campbell and her alleged paramours, Lord Colin found in her ladyship's desk a package of letters which had from time to time been addressed to her by the Prince of Wales. These letters were not couched in the orthodox language of a lover, but were sufficiently cordial in tone, and betrayed ample solicitude for the lady's happiness, to justify the suspicion of her husband that the discreetly phrased notes really meant more than they expressed.

Lord Campbell immediately divulged the fact and nature of his discovery to his father, the Duke of Argyll, and the latter made haste to lay the matter before the Queen, between whom and the Duke there was held a long consultation, resulting in the summoning of the Prince into the royal presence. His Royal Highness admitted without hesitation that he had written the letters in question, but protested his innocence of any motive in writing them other than a feeling of friendly interest in a brilliant young American lady whom everybody pitied because of her husband's notorious neglect, and, rumor said, worse.

Finally Lord Colin Campbell placed himself and his case entirely in his father's hands, and the Duke, presumably in obedience to the royal command, obtained the letters and forwarded them to the Queen. It is understood that the letters have since been destroyed, and the only tangible evidence of the Prince's interest in the beautiful respondent thus passed forever out of sight.

The Persian Monarch on the Rocks.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—The British steamer Persian Monarch, from New York Oct. 17 for London, while entering Portland Roads last evening, ran on the breakwater. Her bows are well on the rocks.

The Persian Monarch was discharging cargo all night, and still continues discharging. Her fore compartment is partly filled with water. She is in a dangerous position.

The Rector of Edinburgh University.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—In the election for Lord Rector of Edinburgh University to-day the Earl of Iddesleigh was chosen. He received 1,004 votes, and the Right Hon. Sir Lyon Playfair 747.

No Foreign Meddlers Wanted.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—Advices from Uruguay say that the publication in that republic of political articles by foreigners has been forbidden.

Heavy Snow Storm in Montana.

FORT KEOGH, Montana, Oct. 30.—A heavy snow storm has visited southwest Montana. Stage coaches are delayed. Several cowboys who were out on a round up were lost in the storm on Tuesday night, and were obliged to camp under sage brush without food, blankets, or fire.

WINDING UP THE CANVASS.

BETS ON HEWITT 5 TO 2 AND ON GEORGE'S VOTE EVEN AT 60,000.

Republicans Working With Their Coats Off—A Breeze in the Tammany Committee Over the Twenty-fourth District Ballots

The Tammany Committee on Organization held a meeting yesterday afternoon at the Wigwam, with Sheriff Grant in the chair. Reports were made by the leaders of each district, and they were all favorable. That part of the meeting was open. The leaders said that according to their estimates Mr. Hewitt would have at least 50,000 plurality. They did not figure out accurately what the votes for Mr. Hewitt would be by districts, but they said that even allowing the membership of the George district organizations to be what the George district leaders claim, Mr. Hewitt would have at least 35,000 more votes than Mr. George. They regard Mr. Roosevelt as third in the race.

The leaders of all political organizations are working their hardest to cut the labor vote down, and the reports received at the political headquarters say that they are succeeding. Members of many different labor organizations have been found who declare that they will vote for Hewitt and disregard the endorsement of George by the convention of trades assemblies.

Mr. Hoss bet $40 to $100 five times, in the Gilsey House yesterday, that Hewitt would not be elected. The odds in favor of Hewitt's election are 5 to 2, although one bet was made at the Produce Exchange yesterday afternoon of $100 to $10. Further offers to bet the $10 were not taken. The pool room betting on George's vote is even at 60,000. Betting on Roosevelt's vote is the most uncertain, and even bets have been made at from 60,000 to 75,000. A bet was made the other day that Roosevelt would poll 40,000 votes above Fourteenth street. This leaves out half the Assembly districts. The estimates of old students of registration put the vote at from 212,000 to 219,000, according to the weather.

United States Marshal McMahon has sent out a notice to voters and election officers embodying the provisions of the United States statutes against fraudulent voting. Anybody who by force, threat, or intimidation, bribery, reward, or offer, unlawfully prevents any qualified voter from voting for any Congressman he wants to vote for, may be punished by $500 fine and three years' imprisonment. The Marshal says:

> Special deputy marshals on duty at the polls are required and instructed to see that these and all other provisions of the United States laws relating to elections are properly enforced. This is to be done in all cases without unnecessary display of authority and without in any manner interfering, or appearing to interfere, with the legal rights of citizens, or with the legitimate performance of the duties imposed upon the various officials charged with the conduct of the election.

The campaign funds of both the regular organizations are of unusual size this year, considering that the chief fight in New York is on the Mayor, with the State ticket considered only secondarily. Mr. Hewitt's committee has received a large number of contributions from wealthy Republicans, who are uneasy lest Mr. George's election would bring about another French revolution forthwith. The money to be used in the districts on election day will be distributed to the leaders of districts on Monday afternoon, and by them to the Captains of districts on Monday evening.

There was a breeze in the Tammany Committee on Organization at their meeting yesterday afternoon, when Col. E. T. Wood, leader of the Twenty-fourth district, reported that the bunched ballots sent out by the Hewitt committee contained the names of John B. Shea, County Democracy candidate for Assemblyman, and James J. Noonan, candidate for Alderman, and thereby discriminated against the Tammany nominees, C. [illegible] Clarke and Charles Jones. When the plans of complete union throughout the county was first arranged, it was decided to give Tammany Hall both Assemblyman and Alderman in the Fourteenth District, and the County Democracy both Assemblyman and Alderman in the Twenty-fourth; in the other twenty-two districts dividing the Aldermen and Assemblymen equally, in one district nominating a Tammany man for the Assembly and a County Democrat for Alderman, and in other districts dividing just the other way. The agreement was not kept in the Fourteenth district, and Jacob Kunzenmann, a County Democrat, was nominated for the Assembly, giving Tammany the Alderman. Commissioner Purroy, County Democracy leader in the Twenty-fourth district, refused to change the arrangement, and nominated both Assemblyman and Alderman. Tammany and Irving Hall formed a combination against them. Col. Wood protested that the action of the Hewitt Committee gave an unfair advantage to the County Democrats, and that, as Mr. Hewitt was first nominated by Tammany, he should not allow his managers to aid the County Democracy in a local fight.

The Roosevelt men really think they have a chance of electing their candidate, and they have decided to pitch in and try to do it. The leaders' opinion of Roosevelt has been raised by his actions during the campaign. He has worked hard, manœuvred shrewdly, been led into no contest with the George folks, and altogether he has tumbled into very few of the pitfalls which lay for a young candidate. Their estimates are that 25,000 votes will cover the difference between all three candidates.

A curious sign has appeared the last few nights, flung by the stereopticon at the corner of Fifth avenue, Twenty-third street, and Broadway. It reads:

ROOSEVELT
Anagram:
O EVER LOST
EVEL BOOST.

Many people look at it every time it appears in big letters on the sheet, and no one seems exactly to understand what it means.

District Attorney Martine has received a number of complaints that there is a great deal of colonization going on. He turned the matter over to Inspector Byrnes, and detectives were started out to put a stop to it if possible. A report will be made to-morrow. Mr. Martine said that most of the complaints came from the lower districts on the east side.

The reports received during the past week by the Democratic State Committee indicate a light vote in the Republican counties and a strong vote in the Democratic cities. This, with the large registration in New York and Brooklyn, especially in the Democratic Assembly districts, encourages the committee to believe that Peckham will be elected by double the Democratic majority of last year.

PLAIN TALK FOR THE PEOPLE.

Mr. Hewitt Analyzes George's Theories—Speeches by S. S. Cox and Others.

A County Democracy mass meeting to ratify the Democratic nominees was held last night at the Central Park Garden, Grand Circle and Sixtieth street. Mr. Abram S. Hewitt was the first speaker. He was generously applauded. In the course of his address he spoke of his tariff-reform ideas, and then turned his attention to the Labor Mayoralty candidate, and said:

> Mr. George tells us that he is going to help the workingman. How? Are there any in this audience who own a lot near a large apartment house? [Cries of "Yes!"] What does George propose to do? He will tax your property the same as the lot with the apartment upon it. He will not tax the building, but the land—workingman's and millionaire's alike. You will pay exactly as much as the rich man. It is ridiculous for Mr. George to say that by this process he is going to benefit the workingman.
>
> What object would there be for a man to hold an unimproved lot year after year, pay taxes for it, and probably have it swallowed up by them and confiscated by the city? When the city secures it it is exempt from taxation. Mr. George tells the workingman that he is going to do this thing for their benefit. When all this property is exempted from taxation no poor man will ever have his own house. If George's theories were put into practice the workingmen would be tramps and the rich men professional millionaires. Mr. George has said that every member of a labor union will have to vote for him; consequently if he refuses to fall in line he will be cast out from the union and not permitted to earn his living.
>
> The issue of this campaign concerns the whole country, aye, the world. After 100 years of freedom, after which they have made such wonderful progress and opened their gates to the oppressed of all countries to prosperity and wealth and glory, Mr. George tells the people who have done these things, "Your Government is a failure, you are slaves, and I am going to liberate you."
>
> Is there no answer from the man who have fought their way, from the young, from the great masses of the country, who are living in comfort, to be made to this foul assertion against the American people? Of course there is, should be and will be on election day I trust.
>
> The American people have made themselves what they are in spite of Henry George and others of his stamp.

Mr. Hewitt continued that what he had said came from the bottom of his heart. He had no idea of speaking as he had, but he would not face his fellows without saying something in relation to this issue. "Tammany Hall and other Democrats," Mr. Hewitt said, in conclusion, "did not nominate me to use me, but because that they perceived that action was necessary in the face of the revolutionary principles of Henry George, and because they thought that I could meet Mr. George on his own ground. Whether I have done so or not you can determine."

The band played "The Star Spangled Banner" as Mr. Hewitt was escorted to his seat.

The other speakers were Eugene S. Ives, W. Bourke Cockran, Hugh J. Grant, and Peter B. Masterson.

Beethoven Hall, 212 Fifth street, was filled last evening with the Democrats of the Tenth Assembly district. Peter Kerr was Chairman. George Fennell said that they had gathered to protest against the Communistic, Socialistic, and Nihilistic views expounded by long-haired and senseless men, and to see that the horrors of the French revolution were not repeated in this country. E. Ellery Anderson said that what labor had done for a community could not be overestimated; but what did Henry George tell them? That by taking taxation from big buildings down town and putting it on unimproved property up town all the sin, trouble, and misery of the world would disappear, and all humanity would enjoy peace and contentment. This quack, Henry George, with such silly talk about taxation, would create the world over again. It was a pity, the speaker said, that the Creator didn't know Henry George and let him create the world in the first place.

Coroner Levy said that the Democratic ticket was complete from top to bottom. He called it off. P. Henry Dugro's name was greeted with wild cheering. The Coroner cautioned his hearers not to vote for Samuel Sunset, but for Samuel Sullivan Cox, for Congress. But if such mistakes were made, he added, they didn't matter much, as Mr. Cox's certificate of election had already been granted.

Adolph L. Sanger told the audience that Henry George dealt only in theories, which, if reduced to practice, became absurdities. The followers of George sneered at the rich, but if they throttled the capitalist they killed the laborer at the same time. Capital and labor should go hand in hand. Taxation was not a burden, but a benefit.

"If you take off the mask of Henry George," concluded Mr. Sanger, "you find Jim Blaine."

Ex-Assemblyman George F. Roesch made a stirring speech in favor of the district candidates. Mr. S. S. Cox came in late. He was greeted with rousing cheers.

"Henry George," Mr. Cox said, "is a smart dreamer, a sort of will-o'-the-wisp, who hovers over the graveyard of our politics. We Democrats believe in keeping to the boundaries of our Constitution, and repudiate any such schemes for liberty as advocated by Henry George. Liberty without law is chaos. Liberty with law is power. Liberty and law, one and inseparable, is the motto of the Democratic party."

MR. ROOSEVELT'S PROMISES.

Elect him Mayor, he Says, and City Officials Will Have to Work or Go.

Steinway Hall was crowded last night by enthusiastic men and women, who had assembled to hear Theodore Roosevelt speak. The meeting had been called by the Republican Club, and young Republicans with big blue badges pinned on their coats were everywhere. Among those who occupied seats on the platform were Jesse Seligman, Charles Dennison, Miles Standish, A. C. Cheney, ex-Alderman Richard O'Dwyer, James W. Van Rensselaer, Commissioner Edmund Stephenson, James W. Hawes, and Lawson N. Fuller. Thomas F. Wentworth, President of the club, said that the meeting was the last note of what is known as the Roosevelt campaign. He said the people used to ask the politicians who would be selected to govern them, but that now the politicians ask the people whom they will be governed by. He said that the workingmen are better off to-day than they have been any time within the last fifty years.

"If George had gone to New England," said Mr. Wentworth, "he would have learned that laboring people who had come there poor and ignorant now owned the houses in which they lived, and were prosperous and happy. Hewitt claims that it was for the purpose of combating the pernicious doctrine of George that he accepted the nomination. I don't believe it."

Mr. Wentworth added that Mayor Grace wanted the nomination, and that he would have received it if Tammany Hall hadn't opposed him. He called Secretary Whitney a wire-puller, and said that Gov. Hill was the shrewdest politician in this country, and that these two gentlemen have postponed the slugging match between themselves for two years so that they might combine on the politics in this city. Mr. Wentworth prophesied that George would receive 60,000 votes, Hewitt 75,000, and Roosevelt 85,000. This called forth loud cheers.

James W. Hawes read a series of resolutions endorsing Mr. Roosevelt, and then Mr. Roosevelt himself appeared. The people howled themselves hoarse cheering. He had only begun his speech when a band in red caps filed into the hall playing "Hail Columbia." After the band came a delegation of voters from Mr. Roosevelt's district, and there was much excitement. Mr. Roosevelt said, among other things:

> We have now to face a divided Democracy. We are bound to receive the votes of thousands of independents and Democrats. It is impossible to get good, honest government from rings. I believe that if we stand firm we will win. [Applause.] One part of the Hewitt canvass is devoted to scaring timid Republicans with the George gun, and placing Mr. Hewitt in the wholly unexpected rôle of the savior of society. [Laughter.] George don't draw any strength from our ranks. I don't know which is the worst, to take property from us by force or to take it while under the pretence of serving us in the City Hall.

Mr. Roosevelt said that when he was Chairman of the Assembly Investigating Committee he asked the County Clerk if he attended regularly to his duties, and was surprised when he was told that the Deputy County Clerk did all the work while the head of the department was looking after his constituents. The speaker said that the Register paid about $50,000 for his election. He asserted that when he should be Mayor he would take off the head of any official who was not competent and honest. He mentioned the names of many Democratic politicians, all of whom were hissed.

CANDIDATES QUESTIONED.

King's County Assembly Candidates Send Satisfactory Answers.

At a meeting of the political branch of the State Trades Assembly held at the Assembly Rooms, Washington street, Brooklyn, last night, the report of the Executive Committee in reference to the various candidates for Assembly in Kings county was submitted. All the Democratic candidates and all the Republican candidates, with the exception of Farrell in the Fifth, Saffen in the Sixth, Bacon in the Ninth, and Emerson in the Eleventh had sent in responses to the questions submitted to them by the committee touching their intended action on questions of vital interest to workingmen in case they should be elected. All the responses so far received were satisfactory, and a failure to respond on the part of any candidate was considered a sufficient cause to oppose him at the polls.

Mr. Bernard T. Degnan said that every candidate to the Assembly before receiving a laboring man's vote should be obliged to pledge himself to work and vote for the repeal of the sections of the Penal Code affecting labor organizations. Mr. Edward J. O'Rourke said that the laboring men of Brooklyn had been dormant for twenty years, but that they were about to spring into activity at last and would make themselves felt on Tuesday.

Mr. P. K. McCann, Mr. Mortimer C. Earl, and Mr. James Taylor also made speeches recommending the workingmen to organize more thoroughly and to support only those candidates on whose pledges they could rely.

Mr. Purdy's Reflections on Opium and Rum.

Ah Jug, who was arrested recently for keeping an opium joint in Mott street, was at the Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday morning. Counsel for Jug moved for a trial in the Court of General Sessions, and that his client be admitted to bail. Assistant District Attorney Purdy did not oppose the motion, and remarked that he did not believe in the prosecution of Chinamen or any person who wished to retire to a third or fourth story back room to smoke a pipe of opium and dream. They did not molest any body, and he didn't think that they should be taken to task while rumsellers on the lower floors were allowed to dispense their health destroyer.

"But," said he, "the law says it shall not be, and the law must be enforced."

It was different with the saloon keepers, he said. They were protected and guarded by public officials.

Then Judge Donohue denied Ah Jug's motion.

A Bishop for Thirty-three Years.

The thirty-third anniversary of Bishop Loughlin's consecration as a Bishop was celebrated yesterday in St. James's Cathedral, Brooklyn. The church was decorated with flowers, and the Christian Brothers and Sisters of St. Joseph, the members of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, and the boys of the parish school attended the morning service. During the day the Bishop received many congratulatory visits from clergymen and citizens at his home in Jay street.

Ex-President Arthur's Health.

Ex-President Arthur is still confined to his house, but his condition is fair. He goes about the house as he chooses, receives his friends, and even attends to business. There has been no change in him for weeks past. He continues cheerful and hopeful of ultimate recovery.

Mrs. Stewart's Will Still a Secret.

The will of Mrs. Cornelia M. Stewart was not offered for probate yesterday, but will be filed with Probate Clerk Becket of the Surrogate's office some time to-morrow.

LIBERTY'S TORCH IN GOOD ORDER.

Lighted for Five Minutes to Try It—The Illumination Postponed Again.

Although the lighting up of the Liberty statue and the fireworks exhibition were postponed from last evening to 7½ o'clock Monday evening, the exhibition nearly took place after all. Manager Walton, who has charge of the fireworks on Bedloe's Island, remained with a dozen men after the last boat had left the island. As he was in the act of giving instructions to his assistants preparatory to the display, the steamer Jud Field arrived from New York with Superintendent Charles Long on board with instructions to countermand the order for the illumination.

The torch was lighted for five minutes yesterday afternoon. To prevent the light being seen a cloth was tied around the lenses. The light could be distinctly seen at a considerable distance from the statue. The lighting was an experiment to learn whether the electrical apparatus was likely to do its work well on the night of the illumination.

Several members of the French delegations visited the Tombs and the institutions on Ward's and Blackwell's Islands yesterday, by invitation of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction. Count de Lesseps went horseback riding in the Park. In the afternoon the delegates visited the *Courrier des Etats Unis*. In the evening they were the guests of the Hamilton Club of Brooklyn. This morning all of them except Count de Lesseps will go to Niagara Falls on a special train, accompanied by President Chauncey M. Depew and Mr. and Mrs. Levi P. Morton. They will return to New York on Tuesday and on Wednesday will go to Washington to pay their respects to President Cleveland. They will then start for Montreal, where they will be the guests of that city. In the mean time Count de Lesseps will probably visit friends in Philadelphia.

A MARCHIONESS FROM CHICAGO.

Gen. Stager's Daughter to Wed the Heir of the Hereditary Chief Butler of Ireland.

The engagement was announced yesterday of Miss Ellen Sprague Stager, youngest daughter of the late Gen. Anson G. Stager of Chicago, to Lord James Arthur Wellington Foley Butler, brother and presumptive heir to the Marquis of Ormonde, hereditary chief butler of Ireland. The engagement of Miss Stager was a surprise to society in New York and Chicago, in which she came out as a debutante two years ago. Miss Stager is a blonde, with regular features, and closely resembles the Countess of Kildare, the celebrated Irish beauty. She is not quite 20 years old. About a year ago, with her sister, Mrs. Ralph Hickox of Cleveland, she left the United States for a trip to Great Britain and the Continent. She was presented at court in England, and it was at a ball given in her honor that she met Lord James Butler. She visited at Kilkenny Castle, the country seat of the Butler family, and it is understood that while there she became engaged to Lord James, but the engagement was not announced until she returned to America. She arrived at home three weeks ago, and was followed by Lord James, who arrived on the America on the 22d.

He is seventeen years older than she, is wealthy, and has written on the land question.

The young lady's father, Gen. Anson Stager, was a New Yorker, born in Ontario county. He was before the war Superintendent of the New York and Missouri Valley Telegraph Company. During the war he organized the military telegraph at Washington. He perfected the system of cipher correspondence, and invented the system of cryptography. He was breveted Brigadier-General for his services. At the time of his death in 1885 at Chicago he was in charge of the Central Division of the Western Union Telegraph Company. He left a fortune of nearly a million dollars.

CHARLESTON AGAIN SHAKEN.

Two Sharp Shocks of Earthquake Felt There on Friday Night.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 30.—There was an unpleasant revival of the seismic disturbances here last night, much to the disappointment of the community. The last shake of any consequence previous to last night's disturbance was on the 22d inst. Although there have been several slight vibrations since, very few persons, except those who were keeping a sharp lookout for them, were aware that they had occurred. The sudden change of temperature on Thursday confirmed the growing impression and hope that our troubles were at an end, and what added confirmation to these hopes was the fact that the disturbances at Summerville had ceased for several days. The shocks last night, therefore, were very disheartening. The first occurred a few minutes after 11 o'clock. It was a loud and somewhat prolonged roar, resembling somewhat a distant thunder storm, but accompanied by two slight but very distinct tremors. The other occurred this morning at about 3:45, and was very much like the other sharp shocks that have been felt here—a rumbling noise, a vibration of the earth, a shaking of houses and rattling of windows, and a gradual passing off, accompanied by a soughing sound. Both shocks were felt by a large proportion of the inhabitants.

In spite of these renewals of the disturbances the city is alive and active, and the streets to-day presented an unusually bright appearance. There is great suffering here for water, the majority of the people depending on cisterns for their drinking water. There has been no rainfall here of any consequence for over two months.

FRANK WALWORTH'S DEATH.

It Recalls his Boyhood Life in Louisville and His Romantic Marriage.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 30.—The death yesterday of Frank Walworth in Saratoga possesses special interest in Louisville, because he formerly lived here and married a daughter of the late Gov. Bramlett, also of this city. Young Walworth's marriage made a great sensation here at the time it occurred. He and his wife were very much in love with each other, she pitying him for his misfortunes and always believing that the parricide which he committed was forced upon him. They have been living a quiet and secluded life in Saratoga.

The Walworth family about fifteen years ago lived a few miles east of Louisville on a handsome country place on the Taylorsville pike. Frank was a manly young fellow, and many people in Louisville remember him well. He played in the old Louisville Eagle Base Ball Club for a while, and was handsome and popular. He was devoted to his mother, but his father was high tempered and irascible. His harsh and cruel disposition kept his family in constant terror. The family lived in this county for five or six years, during which time young Walworth grew from boyhood to young manhood. It was not long after the Walworths left here that the terrible tragedy took place in Saratoga.

Louisiana's Convicts Not for Sale to Outside Syndicates.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 30.—Col. S. L. James, lessee of the State penitentiary, agreed some days ago with certain New York capitalists to sell his lease and to turn over the convicts to them to be used in building levees and recovering overflowed lands. It was understood that a large sum was to be put into the scheme by the New Yorkers. Gov. McEnery gave Col. James notice to-day that he would not permit of the transfer of the lease from one party to another or tolerate the sale and purchase of the convicts by syndicates composed of persons living outside of the State, and that if any attempt was made by him to carry out his contract with the New York capitalists he would take charge of the penitentiary himself and break the lease to James.

A Double Tragedy.

WILKESBARRE, Oct. 30.—A double tragedy occurred this afternoon at the Bennett slope of W. G. Payne & Co's colliery, near Kingston. William Moses, the engineer, received the signal to hoist the cage from the bottom of the shaft. He supposed everything was clear below and started his engine just as John Brodda, the footman, was running a car upon the cage. The sudden hoisting threw Brodda off, and in falling he was caught between the cage and the side of the shaft and instantly killed. As soon as Engineer Moses heard what had happened he walked to his room, took a revolver, and killed himself.

A Mouthful of Apple With a Bee In It.

NEW HAVEN, Oct. 30.—John Burdick, employed on a Ridgefield farm, about four weeks ago was picking up apples for the cider mill. One, mellower than the rest, tempted him, and he bit out a big mouthful. With it came a bee, which stung him on the tongue. The tongue swelled up and for two days he was constantly nauseated. Then the swelling went down. Since then every time he bites an apple his tongue feels just as though a bee was stinging it. Two or three days ago he made up his mind to eat an apple any way. He tried to, but his tongue swelled up again and the nausea returned.

The Deadliest Enemy Yet

Is croup. Dr. A. C. Hoxsie's Certain Croup Cure never fails. Price 50 cents.—*Adv.*

Families dining out patronize Hotel Royal Restaurant for excellency of cuisine and service.—*Adv.*

ACCUSING THE CONDUCTOR.

THE BRAKEMAN SAYS HE DID NOT CAUSE THE ACCIDENT AT RIO.

Story of the Only Man who Escaped from the Doomed Car—Twenty People Pinned to the Floor—Several Unidentified Victims.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 30.—C. H. Wells, the freight brakeman who is charged with being responsible for the terrible railway accident at Rio, came to this city yesterday and visited the office of the St. Paul Railway Company. He is 24 years old and unmarried. He declares that Hankey, the freight train conductor, is wholly responsible for the accident.

"Our freight train," he says, "arrived at East Rio siding several minutes before the limited came along. The freight train was too long for one side track, so we cut it in two, switching one part of it to one side track and the rest to the other side track. It was not my duty to close the switch. I had never closed it before. The conductor had always done that. After we reached the siding and side-tracked our train I had to remain on top of one of the cars. Conductor Hankey went to the switch, and shortly afterward passed the car and told me that everything was all right and that he was going to the head of the train. I looked at my watch and thought the limited train was late. Just then the limited hove in sight. I was horrified to see it run off the track shortly after it passed my car. In a moment the train was in flames. I was badly frightened, and, thinking the freight train hands would be lynched, fled. I realize that I made a mistake in running away, but it was very natural under the circumstances." Wells says he is ready to give himself up whenever he is wanted. He has engaged counsel in Milwaukee.

The identity of the three men bound for the woods, who were burned to death in the wreck, will possibly never be established. If all the missing people so far reported as having been on the train are not heard from the list of victims will be swelled to twenty-two.

COLUMBUS, Wis., Oct. 30.—Charles Smith, the Chicago medical student and the only man who escaped from the passenger coach, is lying at the hotel here unable to move. He has a bad wound on his head, and a great many cuts and bruises about the face and neck. His broken arm is doing well, but the terrible shock and the memory of the horrible sights he saw at times quite overcome him, and his mind is occasionally wandering and flighty.

"I had a double seat to myself, about the middle of the car," he said to-day, "and was sleeping at the time the crash came. My first thought was that some one had thrown pounded glass in my face and eyes. My mouth was full of it. I only knew that my face and head were bleeding badly, and then became partially unconscious for a moment or two. On opening my eyes again I saw that the lamps were out and that a lurid blaze lighted up the whole car and was rapidly approaching me. By a desperate effort I released myself from the rubbish and the broken seats which held me to the floor of the car, and could see passengers all about the car so thoroughly wedged in among the seats that it was impossible to extricate themselves. The top of the car seemed to have fallen in at both ends and almost or quite rested upon the ruins beneath, pinning the passengers to the floor.

"As soon as I was released I attempted to extricate those near me, but I found my right arm helpless. A woman just in front of me, who had a little child, begged me to help her, and I put my left arm around her shoulders and pulled with all my might, but was unable to move her. She and all the rest seemed to be so wedged in that even if I had had both arms I don't think I could have helped them in the moment I had to spare. The flames spread so rapidly that I could not remain longer, and with the greatest difficulty escaped through a crack between the top and the side of the car, and then dropped to the ground. As I climbed the bank close by the car I could see the flames were already surrounding the screaming women and children just where I was but one moment before. The sights and sounds were most terrible, and the memory of that hour is even worse to me than the pain I feel."

PORTAGE, Oct. 30.—An old building in Rio was converted into a temporary morgue yesterday, and therein were placed the remains of the people who perished. Articles found near them in the wreck are laid upon the remains, for the purpose of identification. In some cases identification w[illegible]

A passenger who was aboard the wrecked train said last night: "When I got aboard of the cars at Milwaukee they were trying to make the air brakes on the Milwaukee coach work. This they could not do, and some one said they would have to run that car without brakes, as the train was then five minutes late. I know the rear Pullman had no brake on it, and I am fully satisfied that if the brakes had worked the disaster would not have been nearly as bad, because the coach, without anything to hold it back, shoved ahead and smashed in the light car."

The dead who have been positively identified are:

Mrs. Conrad Scherer of Winona, Mrs. Rosina Jones of Rush Creek, Minn.; Mrs. Alva Winter of Kalamazoo, Mich.; Mrs. Beebe of Kalamazoo, Louis Brinke of Ashland, Mr. Wattersdorf of Columbus, Sister Alphonse of Winona, Sister Dempsey of Winona.

To this list must be added the novice, Albertine, who was in company with the two Franciscan sisters. To the list it is quite possible, also, that the names of John McNoun, Joseph Plant, and Frank Guyer and Mrs. Marr of Chicago will be added.

THEY NEEDN'T HAVE ELOPED.

Two Children of the Nutmeg State Invited to Return and be Forgiven.

Eloise A. Warner, a 16-year-old daughter of Francis Warner, a cigar manufacturer of Suffield, Conn., disappeared from her home last Tuesday, and it was found that she had eloped with George E. Mecorney, a student in the Literary Institute at Suffield. Miss Warner was also attending the institute, and her cousin is one of the teachers.

Mecorney is 19 years old, and his home is in Meriden. The girl's parents never opposed young McCorney's attentions. It is supposed that the couple came to this city, got married, and helped celebrate the unveiling of Liberty. Mecorney had about $100.

Miss Warner's parents are trying to find her in this city, and are willing to forgive both and take them home. The bride is a rosy cheeked girl, and wore a wine-colored dress, with a gray jacket and the conventional large buttons. She took nothing with her but a small alligator hand bag and young Mecorney.

Gov. Hill at Home.

ELMIRA, Oct. 30.—Gov. Hill arrived here this evening, and was driven to Mayor Stanchfield's house, where he will be a guest until after election. At 8 o'clock this evening the Governor was serenaded at the Democratic headquarters on Lake street. A great crowd gathered in front of the building and welcomed the Governor with cheers when he drove up. He was introduced by Chairman Breese of the County Committee and spoke briefly. The Governor warmly endorsed Judge Peckham. "It is important," he said, "that the Empire State should be kept in the Democratic column. I have known Judge Peckham intimately. He is a candidate worthy of the suffrage of the Democratic party and all citizens as well. It is no discredit to him that prior to his elevation to the Supreme Bench he had taken an active part in political affairs. That is the duty of all good citizens."

Suit Against a Virginia Railroad.

PETERSBURG, Oct. 30.—The city of Petersburg, through its finance committee, has instituted suit in the Circuit Court of Richmond against the Virginia and Carolina Railroad Company, and its incorporation for $150,000, that being the whole amount of the city's interest in said road. If the city is successful in the suit it will have prior lien upon the road and its preferred stock. The building of this road has never been completed. The suit against the road will be tried next month.

Commodore Perry's Grandson out of Prison.

JACKSON, Mich., Oct. 30.—Samuel Payton was discharged from the prison to-day, his sentence of five years for a Detroit burglary having expired. A special interest attaches to Payton, because he is a grandson of Commodore Perry, and is said, during his incarceration, to have been left a fortune of $250,000. He has been employed as the prison physician's bookkeeper.

An Eel in the Feed-Pipe of a Locomotive.

NEW HAVEN, Oct. 30.—An engine of the "camel back" type, used by the Pennsylvania road, has been on exhibition on the Consolidated road, and has taken several trains over the road. Once the feed-pipe seemed to be choked up. At Bridgeport the pipe was opened, and after the water was drawn off a two-foot eel came squirming out.

Joseph B. Anthony Drowned.

FALL RIVER, Oct. 30.—Joseph B. Anthony of this city was drowned at Westport Harbor yesterday afternoon. The tide runs ten miles an hour in the river, and his body was doubtless carried out to sea. Mr. Anthony was for years engaged in the insurance business in Boston, but withdrew recently, being in independent circumstances. He had a wide circle of acquaintances throughout the country. He was about 44 years old and unmarried.

Nothing Like It.

There is no such other compendium of news, or mirror of contemporary history as THE WEEKLY SUN. $1 a year.

If your digestion is poor, improve it by using Carter's Little Nerve Pill. 25 cents.—*Adv.*