THEY PRAY FOR A VETO.

Here's What the Income Tax Means to Metropolitan Millionaires.

$178,000 FROM W. W. ASTOR.

And John D. Rockefeller May Have to Give Up $152,225 a Year to Uncle Sam.

SAD ABOUT "HETTY" GREEN.

Poor Woman, It Is Estimated that the Collectors Will Be Unkind Enough to Ask Her for $40,000.

If millionaires ever pray, and the most humble man will admit that men of wealth are sometimes suppliant, it is to be presumed that there are many silent petitions being sent forth that President Cleveland will veto the Tariff bill, and thus kill the provision for the levying of an income tax.

Although the 2 per cent. tax provided for on incomes of more than $4,000 will be a contribution of but one dollar out of fifty to Uncle Sam, it is generally believed that in many mansions the wealthy owners look upon the tax as a great hardship.

The tax can now be stopped only by President Cleveland's veto, and the wealthy, who are praying for that, must realize that they are hoping for what other persons consider highly improbable.

Nearly Two Years Yet.

They have until July, 1896, however, to save the cash that the country demands, and then the 2 per cent. tax on incomes in excess of $4,000 earned in the year 1895 will be due. Only the excess of $4,000 is to be taxed, and if it is not paid each year on or before July 1 a penalty of 5 per cent. and interest at the rate of 1 per cent. a month is to be added.

It is estimated by Treasury experts that the revenue derived from the income tax will be $30,000,000 a year. Other estimates vary from $25,000,000 to $40,000,000. Of this, New York's men of wealth and others not termed wealthy, but who live comfortably on more than $4,000 a year, will pay a large proportion.

Poor Russell Sage.

Russell Sage will contribute about $90,000, and his $5,000-a-year clerk, if he has one, will be obliged to do a little over a day's work for Uncle Sam.

It is for those who talk of hardships in the income tax to determine whether the clerk will give over his $20 or Uncle Russell his $90,000 with most regret.

The distinction of being Uncle Sam's best-paying individual will belong to William Waldorf Astor. But then his income is about $8,000,000 a year, so his bank account will not suffer to any great extent because of a payment to the Government of $152,225. William Waldorf Astor, Russell Sage and the Jay Gould estate follow in the order named of the amount of income tax to paid by each, provided, of course, that President Cleveland signs the Tariff bill or allows it to become a law.

There will be some fair hands, too, that will count out cash to the internal revenue collectors.

And the Women, Too.

It will cost Mrs. Bradley Martin, Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, Clementina Furniss and Sophia R. Furniss about $10,000 each if the bill goes on the statute books, and if Mrs. Hetty Green doesn't succeed in dodging the collector it is estimated that she will have to part with $40,000.

The feelings of the millionaires who are to be taxed, if Mr. Cleveland says so, may be partially alleviated by the fact that the net earnings of corporations are to be taxed before being paid out in dividends, so very few rich men will be obliged to give over the entire amount of their tax in a lump sum. Like men who buy their cigars singly instead of by the box, because it doesn't seem to cost so much, they may thus be kept from believing themselves on the verge of bankruptcy when the Tax Collector comes around just before the Fourth of July.

The income tax is not a law yet, however, and as it may be interesting to know of some of those whose thoughts are probably concentrated on the single hope that President Cleveland will veto the bill, a list of New York and Brooklyn millionaires is appended. In the estimation of the income tax, no account is taken of the $4,000 exemption.

MILLIONAIRES WHO HAVE TO PAY.

Name	Estimated to be worth.	Estimated Income.	Estimated Amt. of tax. at 2 %
John D. Rockefeller	$125,000,000	$7,611,250	$152,225
William Waldorf Astor	120,000,000	8,900,000	178,000
Russell Sage	90,000,000	4,500,000	90,000
Jay Gould estate	100,000,000	4,440,000	88,800
Cornelius Vanderbilt	80,000,000	4,048,000	80,960
William K. Vanderbilt	75,000,000	3,785,000	75,700
Henry M. Flagler	60,000,000	3,000,000	60,000
Frederick W. Vanderbilt	35,000,000	1,750,000	35,000
John Jacob Astor	50,000,000	2,500,000	50,000
Louis C. Tiffany	25,000,000	1,250,000	25,000
Collis P. Huntington	20,000,000	1,000,000	20,000
William Rockefeller	60,000,000	2,000,000	40,000
Moses Taylor estate	50,000,000	2,500,000	50,000
Robert Goelet	25,000,000	1,250,000	25,000
Ogden Goelet	20,000,000	1,000,000	20,000
M. Singer estate	20,000,000	1,000,000	20,000
J. Pierpont Morgan	25,000,000	1,250,000	25,000
David Dows estate	20,000,000	1,000,000	20,000
Elbridge T. Gerry and Mrs Gerry	20,000,000	1,000,000	20,000
Schermerhorn estate	25,000,000	1,250,000	25,000
Jabez A. Bostwick estate	20,000,000	1,000,000	20,000
Theodore A. Havemeyer	20,000,000	1,000,000	20,000
Henry O. Havemeyer and Mrs. Havemeyer	20,000,000	1,000,000	20,000
W. Sloane estate	20,000,000	1,000,000	20,000
Henry Hilton	20,000,000	1,000,000	20,000
Andrew Carnegie	20,000,000	1,000,000	20,000
H. Victor Newcomb	15,000,000	750,000	15,000
George W. Vanderbilt	20,000,000	1,500,000	30,000
William C. Whitney	20,000,000	1,000,000	20,000
William P. Furniss estate	20,000,000	1,000,000	20,000
D. O. Mills	20,000,000	1,000,000	20,000
Percy R. Pyne and Mrs. Pyne	20,000,000	1,000,000	20,000
Adrien Iselin	30,000,000	600,000	12,000
Adrien Iselin, jr	6,000,000	300,000	6,000
William E. Iselin	3,000,000	150,000	3,000
Eugene Kelly	10,000,000	500,000	10,000
George Bliss	10,000,000	500,000	10,000
Levi P. Morton	10,000,000	500,000	10,000
Cornelius N. Bliss	6,000,000	300,000	6,000
Dr. William Seward Webb	10,000,000	500,000	10,000
Frank S. Witherbee and Mrs. Witherbee	5,000,000	250,000	5,000
James M. Constable	10,000,000	500,000	10,000
F. A. Constable	5,000,000	250,000	5,000
Hicks Arnold	10,000,000	500,000	10,000
Anson Phelps Stokes	10,000,000	500,000	10,000
Thomas Stokes	5,000,000	250,000	5,000
James Stokes	5,000,000	250,000	5,000
William E. Dodge Stokes	5,000,000	250,000	5,000
Arthur M. Dodge	5,000,000	250,000	5,000
Cleveland H. Dodge	5,000,000	250,000	5,000
Norman W. Dodge	5,000,000	250,000	5,000
George E. Dodge	5,000,000	250,000	5,000
William E. Dodge, jr	7,500,000	375,000	7,500
Rev. David Stuart Dodge	1,000,000	50,000	1,000
Charles C. Dodge	1,000,000	50,000	1,000
Henry Hart	10,000,000	500,000	10,000
Robert Bonner	3,000,000	150,000	3,000
Sidney Dillon estate	10,000,000	500,000	10,000
Samuel D. Babcock	10,000,000	500,000	10,000
Hiram Hitchcock estate	2,000,000	100,000	2,000
Brayton Ives	2,000,000	100,000	2,000
John H. Inman	5,000,000	250,000	5,000
Col. Delancey Kane	2,000,000	100,000	2,000
Frederick Bronson	2,500,000	125,000	2,500
George F. Baker	10,000,000	500,000	10,000
Christopher C. Baldwin	2,000,000	100,000	2,000
Heman Clark	2,500,000	125,000	2,500
Henry Clews	5,000,000	250,000	5,000
Clinton M. Chesebrough	2,500,000	125,000	2,500
Charles A. Chesebrough	2,500,000	125,000	2,500
John Winthrop Chanler estate	2,500,000	125,000	2,500
Austin Corbin	10,000,000	500,000	10,000
Abram S. Hewitt	5,000,000	250,000	5,000
Edward Cooper	5,000,000	250,000	5,000
Chauncey M. Depew	2,500,000	125,000	2,500
John C. Moore	5,000,000	250,000	5,000
Richard Mortimer	2,500,000	125,000	2,500
Stanley Mortimer	2,500,000	125,000	2,500
William Yates Mortimer	2,500,000	125,000	2,500
Newbold Morris	2,500,000	125,000	2,500
Orlando B. Potter Estate	5,000,000	250,000	5,000
Emanuel Lehman	5,000,000	250,000	5,000
Mayer Lehman	5,000,000	250,000	5,000
Francis H. Leggett	2,000,000	100,000	2,000
Charles A. Baudouine	2,500,000	125,000	2,500
Rev. Charles F. Hoffman	5,000,000	250,000	5,000
Rev. Eugene F. Hoffman	5,000,000	250,000	5,000
D. Willis James	2,500,000	125,000	2,500
Isaac Hickelheimer	2,500,000	125,000	2,500
Mason Renshaw Jones	1,500,000	75,000	1,500
Oliver Livingston Jones	1,500,000	75,000	1,500
George Jones estate	2,000,000	100,000	2,000
John T. Jones	1,500,000	75,000	1,500
Frederick R. Jones	1,500,000	75,000	1,500
Robert Hoe	2,500,000	125,000	2,500
Erazm J. Jermanowski	2,000,000	100,000	2,000
Oliver B. Jennings	2,000,000	100,000	2,000
Morris K. Jesup	2,500,000	125,000	2,500
Edward S. Jaffray estate	3,000,000	150,000	3,000
Augustus D. Juilliard	3,000,000	150,000	3,000
James R. Keene	2,500,000	125,000	2,500
Alfred S. Heidelbach	2,500,000	125,000	2,500
Marcellus Hartley	5,000,000	250,000	5,000
Henry B. Hyde	5,000,000	250,000	5,000
Richard Irwin	2,500,000	125,000	2,500
John Greenough	2,500,000	125,000	2,500
Caleb S. Green	1,500,000	75,000	1,500
Amos R. Eno	20,000,000	1,000,000	20,000
John W. Ellis	1,500,000	75,000	1,500
These women will be also taxed:			
Mrs. Hetty Green	40,000,000	2,000,000	40,000
Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard	20,000,000	1,000,000	20,000
Mrs. W. D. Sloane	20,000,000	1,000,000	20,000
Mrs. H. McK. Twombley	20,000,000	1,000,000	20,000
Mrs. Bradley Martin	10,000,000	500,000	10,000
Mrs. Robert Winthrop	10,000,000	500,000	10,000
Mrs. William Seward Webb	20,000,000	1,000,000	20,000
Estate of Mrs. Mary Rogers Rhinelander Stewart	5,000,000	250,000	5,000
Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes	10,000,000	500,000	10,000
Mrs. George E. Dodge	1,500,000	75,000	1,500
Miss Harriet A. Garner	5,000,000	250,000	5,000
Lady Gordon-Cumming	2,000,000	100,000	2,000
Mrs. Abram S. Hewitt	2,000,000	100,000	2,000
Countess Francisca Serafino De Roda	10,000,000	500,000	10,000
Duchess of Marlborough	5,000,000	250,000	5,000
Mrs. A. Duane P. Ireland	1,500,000	75,000	1,500
Mrs. Laura Hall Jennings	2,500,000	125,000	2,500
Mary S. Jones's estate	2,500,000	125,000	2,500
Mary Mason Jones's estate	2,000,000	100,000	2,000
Mrs. Mary Mason Jones's estate	4,000,000	200,000	4,000
Margaret J. Jones	1,000,000	50,000	1,000
Mrs. A. D. Juilliard	1,500,000	75,000	1,500
Mrs. Sarah Helen Green	1,500,000	75,000	1,500
Miss Clementina Furniss	10,000,000	500,000	10,000
Miss Sophia R. Furniss	10,000,000	500,000	10,000
Mrs. Georgiana Fargo	4,000,000	200,000	4,000
Mrs. Charles J. Folsom	2,500,000	125,000	2,500
Mrs. Caroline Frame	1,500,000	75,000	1,500
Mrs. Roswell P. Flower	2,000,000	100,000	2,000
Countess Von Linden	2,000,000	100,000	2,000
Mrs. Cortland De P. Field	1,500,000	75,000	1,500
Duchess Decazes	2,000,000	100,000	2,000
Baroness De Selliere	1,500,000	75,000	1,500
Mrs. Rachel S. Gilsey	2,500,000	125,000	2,500
Mrs. Frank L. Gilsey	2,500,000	125,000	2,500
Miss Helen C. Butler	3,500,000	175,000	3,500
Mrs. Catherine Winthrop	2,500,000	125,000	2,500
Mrs. Annie M. Hoes	2,500,000	125,000	2,500

MADE INSANE BY A HABIT.

Fate of a Man Who Harped on His Mother's Cooking.

"Beautiful scenery here, isn't it?" asked the young man of a solitary traveller whom he found pacing along the seashore.

"Well, no," replied the stranger, according to the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, "I can't agree with you. I think the ocean is too small. It is no such ocean as my mother used to have."

"Your mother's ocean was superior, then?"

"Oh, yes, vastly superior. What tumbling breakers! What a magnificent sweep of view! What amplitude of distance! What fishing there was in my mother's ocean!"

"But the sky is magnificent here, is it not, sir?"

"Too low and too narrow across the top," replied the stranger.

"I hadn't noticed," said the young man.

"Yes," said the stranger, "it is too low, and there isn't air enough in it, either. Besides, it doesn't slit plumb over the earth; it is wider from north to south than it is from east to west. I call it a pretty poor sky. It is no such sky as my mother used to have."

"Pardon me, but did your mother have a special sky and ocean of her own?"

Right here an old resident came up and drew the young man aside.

"Don't talk with him," said the old resident. "He is a hopeless lunatic. He is a man who always used to tell his wife about 'the biscuits my mother used to make,' 'my mother's pies,' 'my mother's puddings' and 'my mother's doughnuts.' The habit grew on him so much that he became a confirmed lunatic."

Was Careful of Her Baby.

(From Le Temps.)

The other night, at the corner of the Pont-Neuf, a poor woman, carrying a child in her arms, accosted a passer-by. The latter looked closely at the baby and flirted its nose with the effect of producing an unreal and suspicious sound.

"Why, your brat is made of pasteboard!"

"I beg your pardon, kind gentleman, but the evenings are rather chilly. I've left the real one at home!"

You read The Evening World!
Do you read the Sunday World?

TO VOTE ON WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Constitutional Convention Will Meet Specially To-Night.

City Home Rule Ideas to Be Put in a More Complete Amendment.

(By Associated Press.)

ALBANY, Aug. 15.—Members of the Constitutional Convention were rather tardy in assembling this morning, the late session last night having some effect upon them.

As soon as the order of resolutions was reached Mr. Johnson offered a resolution that the cities amendment, together with all the substitutes and amendments, be referred back to the Cities Committee, with power to that Committee to report back to the Convention a completed amendment.

Mr. Johnson's resolution was adopted and the vexatious question of home rule will not be before the Convention for some days.

A resolution to limit the debate on woman suffrage was offered, but Mr. Goodelle wished to deliver his two hours' speech, and the resolution was withdrawn.

As to the woman suffrage matter, it was finally decided to do away with the afternoon session, to meet at 7 o'clock to-night and to begin taking the vote at 10 P. M., after an hour and a half of debate on each side.

You read The Evening World!
Do you read the Sunday World?

He Suffered from the Curse.

(From Zeitspiegel.)

Frau Schlemiller (standing with her second husband at the grave of her first)—Yes, here he lies, the brave warrior. You would certainly not be my husband to-day if my dear John had not died the death of a hero on the battlefield.

Herr Schlemiller (pensively)—Yes, war is the curse of humanity!

Weak and Weary

Overcome by the heat or extraordinary exertion, the physical system, like a machine, needs to be renovated and repaired. The blood needs to be purified and invigorated and the nerves and muscles strengthened by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which creates an appetite, removes that tired feeling and gives sweet, sound, refreshing sleep. Be sure to get Hood's.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

HOOD'S PILLS cure all liver ills. 25c.

STUDA FINDS HIS WITNESS.

The Ex-Dive Keeper Claims the Police Are Persecuting Him.

Kept Out of Earshot in Court by Detective Sloane, He Says.

Frederick Studa, of 291 Elizabeth street, claims to be a victim of police persecution because of his evidence before the Lexow Committee. Studa kept a disreputable resort on Elizabeth street, and in his evidence before the Committee said that he had paid Detectives Sloane and Sullivan $300 to "fix" a charge made against him of keeping a disorderly house. From that day, he says, he has been a marked man.

A few weeks ago Gustave Von Schwab, a German sailor, complained to the police that he had been robbed in Studa's place, and as a result, Studa and his wife, Julia Byrnes, an inmate, and Edward Feiner, a waiter, were arrested. They are now under bonds on the charge.

Studa claimed at the time that James Dempsey, a painter, was in the room with the sailor at the time of the alleged robbery, and that if he could be found his evidence would clear him. He held that the police could produce Dempsey at any time, but would not do so, as they wanted him convicted because of his damaging evidence before the Lexow Committee.

Studa saw Dempsey yesterday afternoon on Houston street, and had a heated argument with him. When Policeman Beck came up there were several hundred people about them. The policeman understood Studa to say that Dempsey stole the money from the sailor, and took him to the station.

He was arraigned at the Tombs Police Court this morning and remanded until afternoon. Studa, who is an excitable German, stated, through an interpreter, that he did not charge Dempsey with stealing the sailor's money, but wanted him held as a witness.

To an "Evening World" reporter he said that he was being hounded by the police on account of his evidence before the Lexow Committee. Detective Sloane, against whom he had testified, was given charge of the present case, though he had no connection with it, and he compelled Studa to sit in the rear of the court-room among the spectators, out of earshot, until Justice Brady asked where he was.

Von Schwab is held at the House of Detention as a witness. He claims to have been robbed of $96 and a gold watch presented him by Emperor William of Germany for bravery. He says he cares nothing for the money, but wants the watch.

A Decided Difference.

(From Tid Bits.)

Studious Boy—What is the meaning of "market value" and "intrinsic value?"

Father—The "market value" is the price you pay for a thing; "intrinsic value" is what you get when you sell it to a second-hand dealer."

RUSH AFTER GOODS.

Bonded Warehouses Will Be Rapidly Emptied Now.

$168,000 Paid in Duty on Whiskey Alone Yesterday.

Tariff Legislation Has Spurred Importers Into Speedy Action.

The passing of the Tariff bill has brought a rush of business to the Custom-House, which is keeping the officials and clerks there on the jump, and for the next four weeks all the Government employees expect to work early and late.

"Business has been at a standstill for so many months," said one of the customs officers this morning, "that merchants through lack of cash and customers for their goods have allowed all their importations to go into the bonded warehouses until the latter are so crammed with goods that their walls are almost bulging.

"For months goods have only been withdrawn on a hand-to-mouth system, and the accumulation is to-day greater than has ever been known in the history of this port."

In the warehouse division of the Custom-House every employee is buried in work. Deputy Collector Duryea, who is in charge of this division, was found at his desk, coat off, and signing permits as fast as he could write. To an "Evening World" reporter he found time to say:

"The rush to withdraw goods has begun. We have in this district, which includes New York, Jersey City and Brooklyn, about 125 bonded warehouses and any number of free warehouses, the latter being generally used for the storage of sugar. In the bonded warehouses to-day there are a million and a half packages of goods of all descriptions.

"On the 1st of July the records showed that we had in bonded warehouses 700,150 proof gallons of whiskey. Yesterday the amount of duty paid into the cashier's office on whiskey withdrawals alone was $168,000, the largest amount of duty, I believe, ever received here in one day for withdrawals of whiskey.

"Then there is a great quantity of tobacco in storage, but as the new Tariff bill is more favorable to tobacco in the way of duty than the present one, I imagine that the owners will let all they can remain in bond until the new law goes into effect."

From another source it was learned that, as near as can be estimated, the Government would receive in duty about $30,000,000 if all the goods now in bonded warehouses at this port were withdrawn under the present Tariff law.

Regarding the various reports about the great amount of sugar stored here, a prominent sugar importer and broker who was at the Custom-House this morning, said that the truth of the matter is that there is not as much raw sugar at this port to-day as has been stored here at times past.

"A crop is only a crop," said he, "and high tariff or none at all, there will still be the year's crop of sugar, no more, no less. The yearly production about equals the consumption, and there is but little left over."

The customs officials anticipate a heavy withdrawal of all goods now in bonded warehouses on which the new tariff increases the duty, but they also expect heavy and immediate importations in the same line. It is thought that merchandise now in bond on which the duty will be reduced by the new measure will be allowed to remain there to benefit by the reduction in duty.

There will be heavy withdrawals of champagnes and wines of all kinds, the customs officers say, but as yet the business has not begun to any great extent. This morning the Appraiser's office and the Custom-House was filled with brokers and representatives of big dry-goods importing houses, arranging for the taking out of goods from bond.

The brokers are happy, for they see plenty of business and money to be made after many, many months of dull times.

THREATENED A COMMITTEE.

Five Policemen Required to Restrain a Saloon-Keeper.

KEARNY, N. J., Aug. 15.—Patrick Maher, a saloon-keeper, caused a small riot at the meeting of the Township Committee last night. The trouble was over the granting of a license, and it became so serious that five policemen were required to restrain Maher. His application for a license was opposed by the Rev. D. C. Freyer, of the Knox Presbyterian Church, and the License Committee reported against the saloon-keeper.

Maher was not allowed to address the committee and then he began to yell and curse. He was three times carried bodily out of the room by the five policemen, but each time he returned. He threatened the Committee with the direst vengeance, and said he would run his saloon with armed Italians for barkeepers and bouncers. The Committee finally adjourned.

WHY HE GREW THE WHISKER.

He Was Athletic and Looking for Trouble.

A broad-shouldered man, fashionably dressed, came into the lobby of an uptown hotel on Saturday evening, says the Buffalo Express. He looked like an athlete. His step was springy and his face was ruddy with health. He was just the sort of a man one would steer clear of in a fight. Still, it was none of these qualities that attracted the attention of every person in the lobby. He wore a peculiar whisker. Hanging from his chin was a long blond wisp of hair such as stage farmers and some sure-enough ones wear. It was a whisker that waved briskly in every passing wind. It was so clearly out of place on this man-of-the-world's face that a young fellow, bolder than the rest, engaged its owner in conversation, and, after a time, asked him about it.

"That's a peculiar whisker you wear there," said the young man, insinuatingly.

"Yes," assented the other.

"That the style where you come from?"

"No."

"Then, if the question is proper, I should like to know why you wear it?"

The broad-shouldered man smiled a bit and said: "I'll tell you why. I grew that whisker for the sole and only purpose of getting fresh young men to talk about it, and thereby giving me an opportunity to get even with them."

The young man shivered apprehensively.

"Don't be afraid," said the other. "I was not alluding. The fact is, I was riding on the Boston and Albany a while ago and there was a man in the seat in front of me, who had a wisp of hair on his chin. It was similar to this in all respects, save that it was gray, for he was an old man. There was a party of fresh young collegians in the same car, and when they saw the old man's whiskers they began to make game of it.

"One lantern-jawed youth amused himself and his companions by reaching over, taking hold of the whisker and saying 'Na-a-a-a,' like a billygoat. He kept that up for forty miles, greatly to the old man's discomfort. Right then and there I resolved to grow a similar whisker. I did it and am looking for somebody to shake that appendage and say 'Na-a-a-a.' When that somebody does those things there is going to be trouble, and after that I'm going to shave it off. I have noticed, however, that it makes a heap of difference whose chin the billygoat whiskers are on."

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething softens the gums and allays all pain. 25c.

BIG SALES IN SUGAR.

For Awhile It Was the Leading Feature on 'Change.

The Market Grew Dull as the Day Advanced.

Prospect of Prosperous Times Strengthened Stocks.

The bears tried hard to give the market a black eye this morning. Prices opened lower in sympathy with a decline at London, but it soon dawned upon the minds of operators that the drop there had been engineered from this side, and once more the bullish sentiment became quite pronounced.

There is a growing belief that the settlement of the tariff controversy will lead to a brisk revival of trade and bring prosperous times both in and out of Wall street. The first indication of this is seen in a more active demand for time money and for discounts of mercantile paper, rates for which are advancing.

Railroad earnings are also increasing, many companies reporting gains where only a short time ago they were making heavy losses.

The posted rate for demand sterling was reduced this morning from 4.89 to 4.88 1-2, and a further decline is looked for.

The feature of the market was Sugar. In the first half hour fully 20,000 shares changed hands, within a range of half a point, but shortly after that the price shot up from 107 to 108 1-2, and large blocks were taken.

In the early trading Burlington & Quincy fell 1, to 72 3-4; St. Paul 5-8, to 62 1-2; Distillers 1 1-2, to 21; Louisville & Nashville 7-8, to 53 5-8, and Western Union 5-8, to 88 1-2.

Later American Tobacco rose 2 to 94 1-2, Rock Island 1 to 66 7-8, Burlington & Quincy 5-8 to 73 1-2, Chicago Gas 5-8 to 75, St. Paul 1-2 to 63, Distillers 3-4 to 21 3-4, Louisville & Nashville 5-8 to 54 1-4, Lead 1 1-4 to 44, Western Union 3-4 to 89 1-4 and Pitts., Cin., Chic. & St. Louis pref. 4 to 46.

The Atchison Protective Reorganization Committee will meet to-morrow to elect a successor to Mr. W. H. Male, resigned. All the members have promised to be present, and it is said the Committee will select some one who has a high reputation in financial and railroad matters. It is understood that Judge Caldwell will hear the representations of the Committee at the same time he does Mr. Wheeler H. Peckham on the application for a receiver to succeed Mr. Reinhart.

Commercial bar silver rose to 63 and Mexican dollars to 50 3-4. Bar silver in London is up to 28 15-16d. per ounce.

Money on call is 1 per cent.

Foreign exchange is weak. Bankers' 60-days sold at 4.86 a 4.86 1-2 and sight at 4.87 a 4.87 1-4. Should the market rally a little, it is considered probable that the bankers would again begin to draw freely.

There was talk on the street about importing gold within thirty days, but this is pronounced nonsensical by those who are horoughly conversant with the conditions governing the Exchange market.

The stock market relapsed into quiet after midday and the changes in a majority of instances were merely fractional. Even the interest in Sugar died out. The stock received support around 107 1-2 a 108, but the trading was exceedingly light.

The Quotations.

	Open.	High.	Low.
Amer. Tob	92½	94½	92½
Amer. Sugar Ref	107½	108½	107
Amer. Sugar Ref. pf	97½	97½	97½
Amer. Cotton Oil	30	30	29½
Atlantic & Pacific	1	1	1
Atch., Top. & Santa Fe	6¼	6⅝	6¼
Ches. & Ohio	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
Chicago Gas	74⅝	75	74⅝
Chic., Bur. & Quincy	72⅝	73½	72⅝
Chic. & Northwest	106⅞	105⅞	105⅞
Chic., Mil. & St. P.	62½	63	62¾
Chic., Rock Is. & Pac.	66⅝	66⅝	65⅞
Col. & Hock. Coal	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
Den. & Rio Grande pf	33⅛	33⅛	33
Dis. & Cattle Feed	22½	22½	20½
E. T., Va. & Ga.	11	11	11
General Electric	39	39½	39
Green Bay & Winona	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
Illinois Central	92½	92½	92½
Iowa Central	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
Iowa Central pf	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝
Lake Shore	131½	131½	131½
Louis. & Nashville	55⅝	54⅝	53⅝
L., N. Alb. & Chic.	8½	8⅝	8½
Manhattan Consol	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝
Minn. & St. L.	4	4	4
Missouri Pacific	27⅛	28	27⅛
Mo., Kan. & Tex	15¼	15¼	15¼
Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf	28½	28½	28½
Nat. Lead Co.	42⅝	44	42⅝
Nat. Lead Co. pf	86⅝	87	86⅝
Nat. Lin. Oil	17	17	17
New Jersey Central	111½	111½	111
New York Central	100⅝	100½	100⅝
N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
N. Y., L. E. & West	15¼	15¼	15¼
N. Y., L. E. & West. pf	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝
N. Y., Susq. & West	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
Norfolk & West	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
Northern Pacific	4	4	4
Northern Pacific pf	16⅝	16⅝	16
Ontario & West	16⅝	17	16⅝
Pacific Mail	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
Phil. & Reading	19⅛	19½	19⅛
Peo., Dec. & Evansville	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
Pitts., C., C. & St. L. pf	45	47½	45
Pitts & West. pf	23½	24	23½
Pullman Palace Car Co	156½	156½	156½
Rich. & West Point Ter	17⅝	17⅝	17½
Rich. & West Point Ter. pf	22⅛	22⅝	22⅛
St. Paul & Omaha	37	37	36½
St. Paul & Omaha pf	114	114	114
St. Louis Southwestern	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
St. Louis Southwestern pf	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
Southern Pacific	18½	18½	18½
Texas Pacific	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
Tenn. Coal & Iron	19	19	19
Tol., Ann Arbor & N. M.	6	6	6
Union Pacific	11⅛	12⅛	11⅛
Union Pacific, Den. & Gulf	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
United States Cordage	22⅝	22⅝	21⅝
United States Leather pf	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛
Wabash pf	16⅛	16⅝	16⅛
West. Union Tele	89½	89½	88½
Wheeling & Lake Erie	11	11⅛	11
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	40⅝	41⅛	40⅝
Wis. Central	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛

A full report of Wall street affairs will be found in "The Evening World's" Six O'Clock Extra.

Wall Street Notes.

For the first week of August the Big Four road earned $254,435, an increase of $2,618.

For the year ended June 30, 1894, the Ohio Southern road reports gross earnings of $702,360, a decrease of $9,181; expenses, $521,906, a decrease of $17,885; net, $870,453, an increase of $8,404, and surplus, $128,572, a decrease of $6,676.

The net earnings of the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis road for July were $141,893, a decrease of $19,696, and surplus, $17,922, a decrease of $20,139.

In Danger of a Rescue.

(From the Marine Journal.)

Lieutenant—We advanced only five miles yesterday.

Captain (of Arctic expedition)—That's what I reckoned it. We've got to do better than that or our relief expedition will be catching up with us.

Even Mosquitoes Complain.

(From the Washington Star.)

"Pretty hard times," said one mosquito.

"Yes," replied the other; "I don't know when we have presented our bills so often with so few collections."

RIGHTS OF STRIKERS.

Crowds of Tailors Hear Arguments in the Injunction Case.

Lawyer Stecker Submits More Than 100 Affidavits.

No Intimidation, but Quiet, Peaceful Protest.

Supreme Court, Chambers, was crowded to-day with merchant tailors, members of the Journeyman Tailors' Union and people interested in labor matters when Judge Beach heard arguments upon the motion made by counsel for John Patterson & Co. and other merchant tailoring firms to make permanent the temporary injunction issued by Judge Dugro, of the Superior Court, last week restraining the members of the Union from even going in the vicinity o fthe stores of the plaintiffs.

It is doubtful if such a sweeping injunction was ever before issued by a court in a labor controversy, and the interest taken in the matter by those interested in labor matters was evident from the large attendance to-day.

Lawyer Hastings, of Hastings & Gleason, counsel for the merchant tailors, opened the argument. His statements were much the same as those on which Judge Dugro granted the temporary injunction. He claimed that the members of the Union had entered into a conspiracy to injure the business of the firms, who were the plaintiffs in the action and who embraced nearly all the tailors on Fifth avenue and the immediate neighborhood between Twentieth and Thirtieth streets.

He alleged that the Union had established pickets, which he described as a "standing army," who went on duty as early as 5 o'clock in the morning, for the purpose of hindering and interfering with the business of the plaintiffs and intimidating tailors not members of the Union from working for plaintiffs.

He also charged that the members of the Union had violated the law by publishing in the newspapers and in circulars requests to other tailors not to work for the plaintiffs.

Lawyer Charles Steckler, of the Pulitzer Building, replied. He agreed with Mr. Hastings that it was a matter of regret that most of the Supreme Court Justices were out of town when the application for the temporary injunction was made, so that the matter was taken to the Superior Court.

"I do not believe," said Mr. Steckler, "that there is a justice of the Supreme Court who would have granted the temporary injunction."

"Here are 1,600 men," continued Mr. Steckler, "who are actually restrained from walking along certain streets of this city, simply on general allegations that are based, not on actuia knowledge, but on information and belief.

"The allegations against these men do not contain a statement of a single specific overt act, the name of a single man who was intimidated to quit work, or the name of a single man assaulted. The affidavits of all the plaintiffs are the same, except the name of the maker, and are simply a lot of general charges that must have been based on 'information and belief.'"

Mr. Steckler denied that the union was for the purpose of hindering the business of the plaintiffs. He charged that the plaintiffs had entered into a conspiracy to break up the tailors' union, and that the plaintiffs had bound themselves to pay $1,000 if they violated their conspiracy agreement and paid the members of the union the wages asked.

"This is a case," said Mr. Steckler, "where a body of men with $3,600,000 capital have banded together to deprive these men of their rights.

"If the charges made by the plaintiffs were