THE WORLD OF LONDON.

CHRONICLED AND CRITICISED BY MR. EDMUND YATES.

THE PARIS BOULEVARDS POLLUTED—WINTER FASHIONS—THE MAHARANEE DHULEEP SINGH BURIED—AN IRISH JUDICIAL VACANCY.

[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

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LONDON, Sept. 26.—The Paris boulevard and its cries give one but a very incomplete summary of the topics and morals of the Capital, and yet it is fertile in texts for lay sermons. Mingled with the voices of hawkers announcing the contents of the evening papers—"The New Scandal," "Arrest of Dr. Castelnau," "Arrest of Clemenceau," "A Journalist Thief,"—you hear the latest cry: "Demandez les Amours d' une Hysterique," and nobody seems scandalized. Why should one be? The secrets of science which were formerly known only to the initiated are now the common talk. Charcot and his demoniac patients are recognized as good subjects for dinner table talk. Half the novels of the year are nothing better than misguided erotico-physiological studies. On the surface of Parisian life and of Parisian light literature there is an abominable scum which, for want of laws, the police are unable to skim off. The liberty of printing and selling doubtless is a precious privilege, but these liberties have now reached in Paris a degree of license which interferes with the liberty of the individual. Literally at the present moment it is impossible to walk a hundred yards along the Boulevard des Italiens without having one's ears polluted by the cry of the titles of foul prints, and one's eyes offended by the sight of nasty images, such as the caricature of the Comte de Paris and M. Rouvier, which is at present displayed shamelessly on every kio que. The boulevards nowadays are simply infested with nuisances of all kinds, against which it is urgent that police measures should be taken, unless Parisians wish to see their city lose its good name.

A NATIONAL PANORAMA.

In view of the exhibition of 1889, which looms in the near future, brilliant with visions of fortune to so many schemers, the painters Gervex and Alfred Stevens are planning a national panorama of the century. Hard by the Champs de Mars a whole town of wood and painted canvas is being constructed. It is the Bastille and the surrounding suburb of St. Antoine as it existed in 1789. In these buildings in 1889 will be lodged a historical museum of the epoch of the Revolution.

THE FASHIONS.

This winter, it is understood in the world of dressmakers, Sardou's new play "La Tosca," of which the costumes are in the style of the Directory, will start the winter fashions; and in anticipation of recommencing the social season there is talk of diminishing the bustle, shortening the waist and combining the styles of Louis XVI. and the Directory into a modern neo-Greek style. Meanwhile Worth continues to make showy Renaissance dresses, but Worth has to satisfy the tastes of his exotic customers, and his creations do not make the law. Indeed, nowadays it is hard to say who lays down the law in matters of fashion beyond, of course, the questions of material, colors and trimmings, which depend on arrangements between the manufacturers and the buyers. Thus it has been decided that while woollen stuffs may still be worn, Pekins with broad stripes will be all the rage and silk alone will be considered supremely elegant. The new silks will be of wonderfully delicate colors, imitating the sheeny brilliancy of the plumage of birds and the fur of animals. In previous years loutre or otter has been a fashionable color; this year we shall have silks of the colors of the blue fox, golden beaver, sable, ermine, grebe, ibis rose, parrot green, kingfisher blue, humming-bird red and bird of paradise yellow. Grebe is becoming fashionable as trimming for jackets, though not to such an extent as embroidery appliqué and bead trimmings. The ornamentation of jackets seems to have its apogee, for they are literally covered with braiding and beading.

A NEW DOCKYARD SUGGESTED.

More unlikely things have happened than the construction of a dockyard within measurable distance of Liverpool. Of course the Admiralty are not at present committed to any such proposal, but as a fact an authorized official has been prospecting for a site in case events should at any time render desirable the establishment of quarters in that neighborhood for either building or repairing ships. The question, however, is still under the rose, as some members of the Board as well as of the Government would offer to any such scheme an uncompromising opposition, especially as it would mean the disestablishment sooner or later of the Sheerness dockyard.

THE MAHARANEE'S FUNERAL.

The funeral of the late Maharanee Dhuleep Singh took place last Friday at Elveden Hall in the precincts of the church which the Maharajah showed such zeal in restoring in the wonderful and early days of his fervent Christianity. Lord Henneker attended on behalf of the Queen, who sent a wreath, while the Duke of Grafton, a firm friend of the Maharajah, was almost the single representative of the Norfolk landowners. The tenantry and neighboring villagers, to whom the Maharajah was always a popular and interesting mystery, also assembled in considerable force. They have cause to regret the political vagaries of Runjeet Singh's descendant, who was princely in liberality and expenditure. Ichabod! Ichabod! the glory has indeed departed from Elveden since the days of the great shooting parties and the visits from the Prince and Princess of Wales. The house itself is dismantled and stripped of its gorgeous silk panellings and Oriental carpets, which gave such color to the stately Indian rooms. Unless the Maharajah sent his woods and return, the Hall is likely to remain untenanted, except for the contingency of some American millionaire being attracted by the proximity of royalty. A rambling shooting estate in Norfolk is not very salable in these bad times. However, if His Royal Highness would guarantee the same recognition toward a newcomer that he extended to the Maharajah a fancy price might unquestionably be realized.

VACANCY ON THE IRISH BENCH.

The seat on the Irish judicial bench made vacant by Justice Lawson's death, is still unfilled and seldom has so much interest been felt with regard to an Irish judicial appointment. Financial arguments call for the appointment of Judge Boyd. His advancement would be hailed with acclamation by loyalists throughout the country. By a fearless administration of the law he has made enemies of the Parnellites with whom he was formerly most popular. Lord Ashbourne is believed now to be a persona grata to these gentlemen, and if gossip in Dublin may be trusted even Mr. "Tim" Harrington, M. P., has been a guest at his table. The Parnellite influence, therefore, is in favor of Mr. Gibson, the Chancellor's brother, an Irish attorney. The general Irish public is watching the issue as an indication whether Parnellite influence will prevail with the Government.

IRISH OYSTERS DISAPPEARING.

Ireland, I am informed, is now worse off for oysters than Scotland. The fine natural oyster scalps of Ireland used at one time to yield about £40,000 worth per annum. Now it is questionable if they will yield £40 worth. Cargoes of oysters are brought from Arcachon, are laid down, grow and fatten, but importers have suffered severe losses by having had oysters stolen.

MRS. BERNARD BEERE AND MRS. LANGTRY.

Mrs. Bernard Beere has addressed a very temperate letter to "The Era" on a subject of great interest to playwrights and actors. Mrs. Beere had recently been approached by Mr. Keogh, acting on Mrs Langtry's behalf, with a view to acquiring the right of representing "As in a Looking Glass" in America. Negotiations fell through but Mrs. Beere finds, to her astonishment, that the piece has been produced; in fact, as she writes: "A comparison of the above dates will show conclusively that Mrs. Langtry must have been rehearsing my play at the very time she instructed her agent to stop negotiations with me. This is sharp practice which certainly requires explanation."

CHARLES DICKENS'S LECTURES.

Within the next few days Mr. Charles Dickens will leave London for America to give readings from his father's works in the leading cities of the States. A hearty welcome without doubt awaits him for his father's sake, but he will soon make many friends of his own. He is an excellent public speaker, and his frank, genial manner will win for him a wide popularity. Mr. Dickens is to be entertained by his friends at a farewell supper at the Criterion on Friday night.

THE SEASON AT SPA.

Notwithstanding the attractions of Royalty at Homburg and the increasing popularity of everything German in the way of cures, the season at Spa has drawn a goodly number of visitors of all nationalities and especially Spanish and English to that fashionable Belgian resort. The weather at Aix-les-Bains during September has been magnificent. An eligible building site has been purchased by the Queen, and the inhabitants look forward to a repetition of last year's visit in the spring.

EDMUND YATES.

MR. FAIRCHILD AT THE SUB TREASURY.

Secretary Fairchild was at the Sub-Treasury yesterday afternoon in consultation with Assistant Treasurer Canda. He refused to talk to reporters and it was understood that his visit related chiefly to merely routine matters. He is supposed to be still on a vacation and before he left his hotel he is reported as saying that his principal business here was to see the Sub-Treasurer. There was a common suspicion in Wall-st. that the Secretary intended to see the international yacht race and that he cared much less about the offerings of bonds for the sinking fund than the success of the American yacht.

PEOPLE SEEN AND TALKED ABOUT.

One of the first objective points of the Republican canvass in this city will be to secure a full registration. Ex-Commissioner Cornelius N. Van Cott, as a means to this end, is urging the Republican business men to hold a down-town ratification meeting early in October.

Colonel "Long" Jones, who was General John A. Logan's political manager in Illinois, is at the Astor House. He was formerly Collector at Chicago. Now he is manager of the Bethesda Company at Waukesha Springs, Wis., where he is turning barrels of water into barrels of money. He is above six feet in height, a loose jointed, lean, angular man, with a hatchet face and straggling chin whiskers. He wears an enormous black slouch hat of the Western style, and keeps a well-chewed cigar constantly between his teeth. He says that it was the persistent attacks made in some quarters on General Logan that caused the cerebral excitement and death of that statesman.

I. F. Mack, the rotund and black-haired Editor of *The Daily Register* of Sandusky, Ohio, who has been at the Normandie Hotel, was one of the firm friends of General U. S. Grant. He is in New-York to promote a steamship enterprise on the Great Lakes. He says that Governor Foraker's majority in Ohio will be 25,000 to 30,000—possibly more.

Mrs. Foraker, whose name has been frequently in the papers for the last few days on account of the affair at Philadelphia, is the daughter of one of the oldest and most respected citizens of Ohio, ex-Congressman Hezekiah Bundy. Mr. Bundy has been known principally in connection with the development of the coal and iron fields in the Hocking and Sunday Creek Valleys, where he had a large amount of property. The family was originally from the East and among other relatives here is Major Bundy of *The Mail and Express*. Mrs. Foraker is one of those womanly women who win the hearts alike of men and women by their amiability and goodness. She was the oldest of a large family of brothers and sisters, who were left motherless just as she was entering upon womanhood. She assumed entire charge of her father's household. Although Judge Foraker won her love about this time, she refused him her hand until her father's family had grown up and begun to separate. Judge and Mrs. Foraker now have a family of their own.

Charles Yandell is a stalwart man with ruddy face, reddish beard and curling reddish hair. He was born in Dublin, and educated in the universities of Ireland and France, acquiring a taste for art which has been developed in this country through his art gallery, and the manufacture of antique leather ornamentations. The name of Yandell is a rare one in America. Dr. Yandell, of Louisville, is president of the Kentucky Medical Association.

Uriah Welch, who has a summer hotel at Richfield Springs and a winter hotel at Thomasville, Ga., says that winter travel to Florida and Georgia is to be stimulated by a special limited Pullman vestibule train soon to be put on. By this train passengers can breakfast in New-York one day and take dinner in Jacksonville, Thomasville or St. Augustine the following afternoon.

Aqueduct Commissioner Ridgway, the Irving Hall leader, and Assemblyman Sheehan, of Buffalo, the Democratic leader of the Assembly, were discussing State politics in front of the Fifth Avenue Hotel a day or two ago. Mr. Sheehan has taken the contract to nominate his law partner, Mr. Tabor, for Attorney-General. The Commissioner's principal play at the state Convention to-day will be to endeavor to equalize Irving Hall's representation with that of Tammany Hall and the County Democracy on the vote last fall, when Hewitt backed by the two organizations got some 90,000 votes and Nonoy as the Irving Hall candidate got 65,000. Both politicians agree that they and their fellow Democrats were going to Saratoga with harmony in one hand and a big knife in the other.

Near Madison Square, Larry Jerome and Colonel James Duffy were seen getting into a coupe to be driven off to a dinner. Colonel Duffy is the great gentleman farmer of Pennsylvania. His big, round, smiling face is like a full moon, and he wears an English top coat of blue broadcloth that covers him from neck to heel. Mr. Jerome and Colonel Duffy have become such fast friends that they are rarely separated.

WATCHING NEW-YORK POLITICS.

A WESTERN MAN WONDERING WHAT HENRY GEORGE WILL DO—THE PRESIDENT AT ST. LOUIS.

Ex-Senator John B. Henderson, of Missouri, was at the Hotel Brunswick yesterday. He has been in the Adirondacks for the summer and was hastening home to St. Louis to take part in the Grand Army demonstration there. There was a freezing spell in the mountains before he left them and ice formed a quarter of an inch in thickness. When asked if he thought the St. Louis gathering would be attended by any trouble like that at Wheeling, he replied:

"I think not. The President's visit is to be next week and I do not think there will be any attempt to display banners that would be offensive."

"What do you hear of the Presidential drift in the West."

"There seems to be a quite general breaking up among Republicans by which several candidates will be brought forward supported by their respective States. We are more interested in the New-York situation than in the nomination just now. I have been curious to know whether it is Henry George's policy to hold his votes separate from the old parties or to give the blow that should decide the issue one way or the other. He naturally desires to show his power. If his party is not strong in the country he could veil it in mystery by giving support to one or the other of the old parties. This was the Mugwump theory. It reminds one of the St. Louis man who built a house on the river bottoms opposite the city. He complained that he could not sleep from the noise of the bullfrogs in a pond near by and declared that there were millions of them. He got a net and drained the pond. His total capture was one big bullfrog which had made all the noise. The Mugwumps gave an appearance of great numbers and power to their movement by the noise they made, the mystery with which they were surrounded and the absence of any definite and positive method of estimating their vote. If the Labor men operate in this manner they may make greater headway than by standing alone. I look on their operations as likely to be largely decisive next year, whatever course they may pursue."

PROFANING THE MYSTERIES.

SUDDEN AND MYSTERIOUS FRENZY OF A WORSHIPPER—STRANGE ALLUSIONS TO "FAT"—DID IT BOIL OVER AND SCALD HIM?

From The New-York Herald Editorial, Sept. 24.

Mr. Ballard Smith, the present managing editor of one of our contemporaries, recently had an interview with President Cleveland. It was one of the most tremendous news successes of many years and reflected everlasting credit on Mr. Ballard Smith's skill, and also gave evidence of the President's common sense in making Mr. Ballard Smith his mouthpiece. We therefore with great hesitancy and diffidence suggest that if Mr. Grover Cleveland really desires a renomination he ought to use all his great influence and all his vast patronage in favor of Mr. Ballard Smith for the Vice-Presidency, for what better man could we have in that high position? Has not Mr. Grover Cleveland unbosomed himself to Mr. Ballard Smith, and told him confidentially in a loud stage whisper that the duties of the office of the Governor of New-York greatly fatigued him, and that he is still more fatigued by the onerous duties of his present office? That is all very well. We have the greatest appreciation of Mr. Cleveland's intelligence and think he has proved a most valuable Chief Magistrate. The sixty millions of our American people have been amazed up to the present moment at the mature direction and influence of Mr. Cleveland. How these sixty millions of people have been controlled by a Buffalo Mayor can be explained by asking the question of the first butcher or green grocer to be met in the city of Buffalo, and perhaps he will tell the secret. And, for that matter, perhaps we, who are entirely disinterested, may give it. It is fat. Fat told as Mayor, fat told as Governor, and fat tells as President. Now it is for Mr. Ballard Smith to mould the fat, so to speak, and make it good for another term. We are for Mr. Ballard Smith, to use a sporting American expression, "agin the deck" for second place on the Cleveland ticket, and we are for fat first last and all the time.

A QUEER STORY FROM JAPAN.

Nagasaki letter to The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

There is a little stir in medical circles here that may make Nagasaki known to all the world in this connection, and Pasteur and the hypnotizing Parisian will find themselves deposed as lions in medical society for a young peasant woman from a village near here who has a new theory and cure for rheumatism. Many of those short-tempered people who have had rheumatism in their knees and gout in their toes have declared that the sensation was as if something were gnawing at their muscles, and this Japanese woman says that it is in reality that. Rheumatism, according to her, is a growth of small parasites under the skin, a small insect that gnaws and bites and causes the untold misery and all the twinges of that ailment. She has had for one of her patients here a grizzled and sceptical sea captain, and as sea captains may always be believed, except about the sea serpent, his case ought to settle it. The mariner was completely laid up with his ailing knees, and the Japanese woman was sent for. She claimed to see the movement of the parasites under the skin, ordered foot baths of bran and hot rice brandy and came another day with a little steel hook and nipped small white insects out by the dozen. By the stories it must be a large white flea, for one of them when brought out to the surface made a spring and was lost to sight. One of the bystanders felt a sting and the next day had a sore place on his arm, and cutting into it it was found that the rheumatism bug was there, burrowing like a tick.

The regular practitioners are still sceptical about the new theory of rheumatism. They put one of the insects under a microscope and decided that, by its organism, it never could have lived under the surface of the skin away from the air, and that she must have carried it under her finger-nail and produced it at the proper moment. To this the sea captain enters vigorous denial. He says that she has taken the insects from his knees and ankles by the hundreds now, and that all have been killed in his sight, and that he is growing better and can feel the relief after each treatment. A deaf man was persuaded to go to her after suffering pain in his ears, and she promptly took a dozen or more parasites from one ear. The idea was so repulsive to the man that he would not continue the treatment. Those who believe in the woman and her strange discovery are anxious to have her go to Tokio and be made famous and give a chance to operate upon the Mikado, who suffers grievously from *kakke*, a disease of the legs peculiar to Japan and something akin to rheumatism in its excruciating pain. If this Nagasaki woman's idea is proved to be the right one there will be a grand upsetting of medical theories and a closing of hot springs and other rheumatic resorts; and if they prove her to be an impostor, Japanese jugglers again come to the fore as the cleverest in the world.

THE SHINY HAT FREQUENT.

DEMOCRATS GATHERING AT SARATOGA.

PEACE REIGNS IN BARROOMS AND CORRIDORS—THE WEATHER TOO COLD FOR CONTROVERSY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

SARATOGA, Sept. 26.—This is fine "harmony" weather. The delegates huddle together indoors to keep warm and wear their thick overcoats. They are crowded into the United States Hotel, the only large hotel remaining open, and this gives them an air of greater friendliness. Downstairs in the basement, where the facilities for obtaining internal warmth are unlimited, the braves assemble to fill themselves with firewater, and they faithfully discharge that pleasing duty. It may be observed, incidentally, that the reproach said to have been cast upon the recent Republican convention—that the bar hadn't paid expenses—was never applied to a Democratic convention. The bar always pays expenses at a Democratic convention, even if all the delegates do not, and the barkeepers have the satisfaction of artists who are highly appreciated. A liquor-dealer, who is wise in his day and generation, stretched two broad canvas signs on a building opposite the United States Hotel, one read: "Democratic Headquarters;" the other: "D. G. Youngling, Jr.'s Beer." A few of the more fastidious delegates privately characterized this as an outrage, but a much larger number promptly crossed the street without saying anything whatever.

But, speaking of drinking, it is only fair to say that I found a delegation of the County Democracy diluting their vital fluids with water at the Hathorn Spring. They went away with the air of wiser and sadder men, whose curiosity was thoroughly satisfied.

The place presents an unwonted aspect. The season is over, emphatically so—"fatally dead," as A. Ward said. The grass plots of the great courtyard of the hotel are strewn with withered leaves. There is no band any more to play for an hour after you want to go to sleep. There are barely half a dozen ladies about the hotel looking like lost spirits against the background of black coats, shining hats, silk badges and cigar smoke. How the Democratic "tough" does love a shiny hat! But it must be said that the crowd look better, somehow, than usual. The personnel is about the same, but they seem better dressed and more contented. There are more shiny hats, and they seem shinier, if that is possible. Perhaps it is because, being in possession of the National, State and City Governments, the "hungry and thirsty" party is at best pretty well fed, though it would never admit of course that it had enough.

The outlook thus far is for rather a quiet convention, as Democratic conventions go. Several of the nominations are conceded in advance and the contest over the others is being conducted with very little noise. The only contest of any large importance, that over the State Committee, can't appear in the convention at all, but is carried on in bed-room caucuses and room-corner whisperings—that part of it at least which has not been already settled in the local conventions. The chief cause of wrangling will be in the numerous cases of contested seats. But even here it looks as if Democracy might be becoming emasculated. Time was when the traditional New-York contest, with its fierce rival delegations, its riots in the committee-room and its pitched battles on the floor of the convention, amid the yells of the assembled tribes, could not but be highly interesting to every man who has any taste at all for a dog fight, and that every man has as we all happen, in our innermost consciences, to know. But now even this historic controversy excites only a mild interest. Tammany and the County Democracy, whose embraces used to be of the deadliest kind, are now amicably locking arms to keep poor Irving Hall out of the convention. Poor Irving Hall, indeed, for thby say the delegates are coming up by the day boat, because it was a question between that and walking.

In the Convention itself the natural gravitation of events will be toward union, not toward division. The administrations, both of President Cleveland and Governor Hill will, of course, be warmly commended. No material for a contest there. It is well understood that there will be no effort to commit the Convention to a second term for Cleveland. The Cleveland leaders do not think it wise or necessary. Governor Hill's followers will surely have no objection to make to that. It is not expected either that there will be any covert demonstration of hostility to Cleveland and certainly no such exhibition of feeling as was seen in the Wisconsin Convention. The Hill men would have nothing to gain by it and something to lose. They would unquestionably find themselves in the minority. They would have accomplished nothing, but to show that they can be beaten and to hurt Governor Hill's chances of a renomination next year, which he will have a much better chance of securing, if he takes care not to anger the Cleveland men in the meantime.

HILL'S ATTITUDE TOWARD THE PRESIDENT.

The relative position of President Cleveland and Governor Hill is the subject just now of a good deal of curiosity. One set of rumors has it that the Governor is really a candidate for the Presidency, and is fighting for the State Committee for use next year. The other set has it that everything has been amicably arranged between the Governor and the President for the renomination of both, and even the day and the hour when this was done are known. Assurances from both sides agree in declaring the latter story false. Men who know the President well say that it would not be his way to have any discussion of this kind with Governor Hill, either directly or through friends, and the governor's friends deny the story with a defiantair, as it to suggest that their man is still in the field for a higher office. The President's friends evidently feel that he is in no need of making any arrangements with Governor Hill. They feel that he is sure of the New-York delegation and sure of a renomination and nothing that the Governor can do can affect the result. They say, too, that Governor Hill himself must see all this as clearly as any one. Then the question naturally arises: Why is he making the earnest fight he has evidently been making for the control of the State Committee, a fight that has sent split delegations here from a large number of districts. Does he still seriously think that he can contest the delegation from this State with the President?

Perhaps the answer to this had better be given in the words of a well-known Democrat in the interior, a shrewd observer, and it should be said, a warm Cleveland man:

"I've known Governor Hill," said he, "intimately for about ten years, and I consider him a shrewd politician. He is too shrewd a man not to see that Grover Cleveland has the State and has the country, that his renomination is inevitable. Suppose the Governor should come out publicly and acknowledge it by announcing himself for Cleveland. He would sink at once into a position of secondary importance. Now almost every element in the party that is dissatisfied with Cleveland's Administration turns to him as its natural leader. He is talked of for the Presidency in the newspapers and by many Democrats. This keeps him in a prominent place before the public, and all this helps to give him prestige in this State. It pays him to dissent from the President's views on Civil Service reform etc. If he sails his tidy little craft on a course of his own, it will attract a great deal more attention than if it were modestly and quietly following in the wake of the big ship. When the proper time comes, you'll find that the little ship will come into line. Then all the prestige he has acquired will help him in his canvass for renomination and for re-election, if he is renominated, as he probably will be. All the strength he can get now on the State Committee will be useful to him, and then there are always contingencies to be thought of. Something may happen to Cleveland and in that case Hill would come forward as candidate."

This gentleman was asked whether it was not true that there was a great deal of dissatisfaction with Cleveland in the party. He said:

"Yes, among those who haven't got offices. Just as there would have been, if Cleveland had turned out every Republican and put a Democrat in his place."

When he was asked what the feeling of the party in the State was toward Civil Service Reform, he wasn't bold enough to claim that they liked it, but he said: "They are learning to accept it, as a thing the country will not recede from."

The platform usually attracts little or no attention at a Democratic convention. This year, however, the liquor and tariff planks will be important. The provisions of the former cannot be known until the representatives of the liquor dealers have appeared with their demands. As to the latter, a leading Democratic editor said to-day significantly, that it would be "mild," probably a reaffirmation of the National Platform of 1884.

FEDERAL OFFICIALS NOT STAYING AWAY.

DISREGARDING THE PRESIDENT'S ORDER—STATE OFFICIALS AT WORK IN BEHALF OF GOVERNOR HILL.

SARATOGA, Sept. 26 (*Special*).—The gravel train of the Delaware and Hudson deposited here a large number of delegates to the Democratic State Convention to-day. Early in the morning Saratoga had the quiet sleepy appearance of a small, back-country town. Gradually the streets filled up with big, burly men wearing glossy stove-pipe hats tipped at a jaunty angle on their heads, new ready-made clothing and several bushels of paste diamonds. The centre of attraction for these men was a large liquor store in Broadway with a big sign running across its face bearing the words in large black letters, "Democratic Headquarters." Beneath this sign was another telling "the hungry and thirsty Democrats" who might be passing that the best beer of a certain New-York manufacturer might be procured within. The concern did a big business.

The transfer from New-York brought 750 members of the County Democracy, 400 members of Tammany Hall and 200 members of Irving Hall. Nicholas Haughton, the Irving Hall member of the Democratic State Committee, said:

"We came up by the boat, as it is the cheapest way and we feared we would have to go a-foot if we went any other and tramp into Saratoga."

Usually there is a brass band with some one of the New-York delegations, but none brought one to this convention.

"We will supply the brass," said Assemblyman Cantor, of Tammany Hall, "and let some one else furnish the band; but, indeed, there is so much harmony in the Democratic party that no band is needed."

First to arrive this morning were a throng of Federal and State officials. Apparently the Federal officials have not read President Cleveland's special order of July 14, 1886, in which he says:

"I deem this a proper time to especially warn all subordinates in the several departments and all office-holders under the General Government against the use of their official positions in attempts to control political movements in their localities. Office-holders are the agents of the people, not their masters. Not only are their time and labor due to the Government but they should scrupulously avoid, in their political action as well as in the discharge of their official duty, offending by a display of obtrusive partisanship their neighbors, who have relations with them as public officials. . . . The influence of Federal office-holders should not be felt in the manipulation of the political primary meetings and nominating conventions."

The Federal officials who boldly defied this order were James A. Hanlon, of Medina, Collector of Internal Revenue in Western New-York; D. G. Hackney, postmaster of Fonda; Charles P. McClelland, Dobbs' Ferry, Deputy Collector of the New-York Custom House; John A. Mason, of Newburg, Deputy Collector of the New-York Custom House, Michael Whalen, of the Barge Office in New-York, and William F. Creed, Auditor of the New-York Custom House. Besides these was present in town E. Prentiss Bailey, postmaster of Utica. But Mr. Bailey is also Editor of "The Utica Observer," and he explained that he was in Saratoga to transact business of the Associated Press and not to see to it that delegates elected in Utica by the influence of Federal officials are admitted to the Convention. Mr. Bailey scampered out of town this evening in order to remove all suspicion from President Cleveland's mind that he had dabbled in politics here. But the other Federal office-holders were plainly contumacious. Deputy Collector McClelland said:

I come here as a Democrat and not as an officeholder.

Mr. McClelland then set to work "as a Democrat" to bring about the admission to the convention of the Administration delegates elected from the three Assembly districts of Westchester County. Internal Revenue Collector Hanlon was equally audacious. He was hard at work all day seeking to gain the admission to the convention of the Administration delegates elected in Orleans County. Mr. Mason was, of course, at work in behalf of the Administration candidate for State Committeeman in the Newburg Congressional District, while Mr. Creed made plain his desire that he should be succeeded by a Cleveland man as the representative in the State Committee of the Franklin County Congressional District.

Besides these men there were several New-York Custom House officials at work; William A. Purey, who dispenses "Boss" McLaughlin patronage in the New-York Custom House. President Cleveland, in addition to this "machine," had working in his interest Wilson S. Bissell, of Buffalo, his former law partner. Mr. Bissell is, of course, the President's closest personal friend in this State, and is regarded as his mouthpiece. Mr. Bissell arrived in the morning and immediately put forth all the influence that he possessed in favor of the nomination of Charles F. Tabor, of Buffalo, for Attorney-General. The influence of Mr. Bissell in favor of Mr. Tabor was instantly perceptible among the delegates. It had been loudly declared by the friends of William A. Poucher, of Oswego, that he was "the Simon-pure" Administration candidate for Attorney-General. Mr. Bissell's appearance as Mr. Tabor's champion upset this announcement and Mr. Poucher's candidacy waned in strength. Mr. Tabor, who had established headquarters in a cottage of the United States Hotel, was obviously in much higher spirits after Mr. Bissell's arrival than before, and his rooms were crowded with delegates desirous of getting the tip from the National Administration. Mr. Tabor is earnestly backed by General Peter C. Doyle, Assemblyman Sheehan, Judge Henry F. Allen, Edward Fleming, of "The Buffalo Courier," and the delegates of Erie County and many other counties in Western New-York.

William A. Poucher has headquarters in the United States Hotel, near those of Mr. Tabor, and seems to be backed in candidacy chiefly by Judge Peckham, of the Court of Appeals. Simon W. Rosendale, of Albany, once law partner of Judge Peckham, who labored with Poucher, is here in the latter's interest. Judge Peckham's influence has induced D. Cady Herrick, of Albany, to support Poucher.

SENATOR DALY, MR. CHAPIN AND MR. O'BRIEN NOT ASPIRANTS.

State Senator Edward Wemple, candidate for Controller, has also established headquarters in one of the cottages of the United States Hotel. He does not have an opponent and a parcity will be nominated by acclamation. It was rumored to-day that Senator Daly, of New-York, would be a candidate for Controller but he arrived here to-night and said that he was not a candidate. There was also a rumor that Controller Chapin would seek a renomination for a third term but this was shown to be false by the publication of the following letter sent by him to James Renick, one of the delegates to the convention from the 11th District of New-York, in which Mr. Chapin lives:

"Understanding that you will attend the convention as a delegate, I beg leave to ask you to say to your associates that I am not a candidate for renomination. It is most gratifying to learn from yourself and others that there is a very friendly feeling toward me among the delegates. Please assure them that I appreciate this as I do the generous treatment which I have received from our delegations in the past as well as the earnest and loyal support that has always been given to me by the honest masses of our party."

Attorney-General O'Brien also will not be a candidate for renomination. He said to-day:

"I have not changed my mind, that I would be placed in nomination. I should much rather see Mr. Tabor nominated than to have that honor come to me again. I have held the office for two terms and am satisfied."

The Monroe County delegates have established headquarters to push Frederick Cook for renomination for Secretary of State, but it was needless. He has no opponent and will be nominated by acclamation. State Treasurer Fitzgerald will also be renominated by acclamation. It looks also as if John Bogert, of New-York, would be nominated for State Engineer by acclamation and that the only contest in the convention would be in regard to the nomination for Attorney-General.

GOVERNOR HILL ALSO HAS A MACHINE.

If President Cleveland has a machine here, so also has Governor Hill. The State officials who arrived to-day to work in Mr. Hill's interests were Charles F. Durston, warden of Auburn Prison; Robert A. Maxwell, superintendent of the insurance Department, Elliott F. Danforth, Deputy State Treasurer; Judge Muller, of the Court of Claims, Charles F. Hall, Deputy Controller; Philo H. Backus, clerk in the State Treasurer's office; John E. Ashe, Deputy Superintendent of Public Works; Henry G. Appleton, H. G. Hogan and A. D. Angles, clerks of the insurance Department, W. S. Waterbury, chief clerk in the secretary of state's office; State Assessor John D. Ellis, E. M. Holbrook, clerk of the Court of Claims, and Lieutenant-Governor Jones.

The Tammany delegation have their headquarters in the Windsor Hotel. Among its members who came to-day were Congressmen W. Bourke Cockran and F. B. Spinola, Fire Commissioner Richard Croker, Sheriff Grant, County Clerk Flack, Police Justices Welde and Gorman, Commissioner of Jurors Reilly, Charles G. Cornell, Hasbrouck S. Ransom, ex-Assemblyman Sheehy, ex-Coroner Martin, Judge Ambrose Monell, John J. Scanlan, and scores of others. Hunkies, Reilly and Cullen.

Irving Hall has its headquarters in the Wolden House. Here there came to-day Senator M. C. Murphy, Nicholas Haughton and other of the organization.

The County Democracy leaders all have rooms in the United States Hotel. The leaders who came to-day were ex-Mayor William R. Grace, ex-Mayor Edward Cooper, Police Commissioner John R. Voorhis, Fire Commissioner Henry D. Purroy, Congressman Timothy Campbell, Thomas Costigan, Police Justice Murray, Senator James Daly, Senator Dunham, Assemblyman Finn, Police Justice Maurice J. Power and ex-Excise Commissioner William P. Mitchell.

From the interior of the State there came Senator George Raines, of Rochester; Henry J. Mowry, of Syracuse, ex-Mayor Edward Murphy, of Troy; Samuel J. Tilden, of Chatham; ex-Assemblyman O. H. P. Gould, of Lowville; ex-Mayor Augustus Schoen, of Buffalo; ex-Assemblyman Willard Johnson, of Oswego County; District-Attorney D. Cady Herrick, of Albany; Senator Nelson, of Sing Sing; ex-Assemblyman L. S. Burnham, of Wayne county; ex-Assemblyman John Ligton, of Syracuse; ex-District-Attorney Downing, of Queen's County; Congressman Stahlnecker of Yonkers; Assemblyman Dickey, of Rockland County; ex-Senator Newbold, of Hyde Park; ex-Judge William A. Russell, of Ulster County; Mayor Thacher, of Albany; Assemblyman George S. Weed, of Clinton County; Milton H. Northrup, of Syracuse; ex-Senator Hammond, of Geneva; and ex-Congressman R. S. Stevens, of Attica.

CONTROL OF THE STATE COMMITTEE.

IT IS THOUGHT TO BE IN HANDS FRIENDLY TO THE NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION.

SARATOGA, Sept. 26 (*Special*).—The Cleveland men control the convention and have resolved to make ex-Senator George Raines, of Rochester, the permanent chairman of the convention. Mr. Raines supported Mr. Cleveland heartily for President, but since then has been disappointed in the distribution of the Federal patronage in Rochester. He showed his resentment at his treatment by Cleveland last week by electing an anti-Cleveland delegation from Rochester to the Democratic State Convention. It is deemed good policy by the Cleveland men therefore to put him in a place of great honor in the hope that this may conciliate him.

The Democratic State Committee listened to arguments all the evening between the contesting delegations from Westchester, Albany, Kings, Oneida, Onondaga and Cayuga Counties. The committee was engaged in making up a temporary roll of the convention. Whatever its decision in the various cases the committee on contested seats will review its action on all.

The probable character of the State Committee which will be elected by the Convention is begining to be revealed. It is plain already that President Cleveland will have under his control a majority of the members of the committee. It is not so plain that he may not have to depend on Tammany Hall for his majority. Mr. Cleveland will certainly control the 1st., the XVth, the XVIIIth, the XXth, the XXIst, the XXIId, the XXIIId, the XXVth, the XXVIIth, the XXXIst, the XXXIId, the XXXIIId, and the XXXIVth Districts. This is fourteen districts. To these can be added the three State Committemen of the County Democracy of New-York. This makes seventeen votes, or one half of the committee. The Tammany Hall members of the committee voted with the Cleveland men at its last meeting. Their four votes added to the seventeen votes enumerated give Mr. Cleveland that much majority. Mr. Hill's votes must come from Kings County, which is inclined to support Cleveland and from the XIVth, the XVIIth, the XXIVth, the XXVIIth, the XXVIIIth, the XXIXth and the XXXIIIth. There are only twelve or thirteen votes upon which Mr. Hill can depend in the State Committee.

Later.—The Democratic Committee finished its secret session at 12 o'clock. It was then announced that the names of the Irving Hall delegates from New-York had been dropped from the roll and Tammany and the County Democracy delegates substituted for them. It was also stated that on motion of Willard Johnson, the substitute of William A. Poucher, the names of the Dutcher delegates from Utica had been put on the roll. This action greatly angered the Administration Democrats, who had just heard that the Cleveland delegates from Utica had elected S. Mason Smith, a Cleveland man, as successor to Dishler on the State Committee. This action of Mr. Poucher has hurt himself much among Administration delegates as a candidate for Attorney-General.

There was a square contest in the committee over the selection of a temporary chairman between D. Cady Herrick, a Cleveland Democrat, and Austin S. Lathrop, a Hill Democrat who was acting as a substitute for C. C. B. Walker, who is ill. Mr. Herrick was elected by a large majority. The names of the New-York delegates representing Tammany Hall and the County Democracy who were put on the roll are as follows:

James S. Coleman,	Michael C. Murphy,
Thomas P. Walsh,	Henry R. Beekman,
Charles Reilly,	Philip K. Dealon,
T. J. Campbell,	H. M. Goldfogle,
Edward Cooper,	Arthur W. Berry,
Daniel Patterson,	J. S. Voorhis,
W. P. Mitchell,	John H. Cart,
W. R. Grace,	Nelson J. Waterbury,
Patrick Keenan,	Patrick G. Duffy,
Pat Divver,	James G. Slevin,
Charles M. Clancy,	E. F. Fitzpatrick,
Peter Mitchell,	Edward F. Reilly,
Bernard F. Martin,	William T. Moore,
George Hall,	J. W. Rappenhagen,
James Fitzpatrick,	John S. Gorman,
Charles Stockler,	Thomas D. Flanagan,
John J. Scannell,	Daniel Hanley,
William Dorsheimer,	James Dwyer,
Thomas Costigan,	Edward Kearney,
Truman G. Merriman,	Harry C. Hart,
Maurice J. Power,	Randolph B. Martine,
R. D. Cunningham,	William Caldwell,
Henry Murray,	John B. Shea,
James McCafferty,	James Barker,
John R. Fellows,	Henry Bischoff, jr.,
John E. Develin,	Bernard Reilly, jr.,
Patrick H. Kerwin,	Richard J. Sullivan,
James G. Keler,	Francis B. Spinola,
George