PART II.
PAGES 11 TO 14.

New-York Tribune.

WEDNESDAY,
OCT. 24, 1894.

WHERE CONKLING RULED

ONEIDA WILL ROLL UP AN OLD-TIME REPUBLICAN MAJORITY.

WARNER MILLER'S FORCES ACTIVE IN HERKIMER—A POPULAR CONGRESSMAN—ASSEMBLY CANDIDATES.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

Utica, Oct. 23.—Republican prospects are bright within the territory covered by the counties of Oneida and Herkimer, which together compose the XXVth Congress District of this State. It is a Republican part of the State, no doubt, but its intelligent and independent voters are subject, like all other voters of this class, to the general causes which affect elections, and if a majority of them have decided to vote for the Republican State and National candidates it is because they think they will be acting in the interest of the State by making such a choice.

Roscoe Conkling fostered for years the Republican party within the limits of Oneida County, while Warner Miller, in the neighboring county of Herkimer, still lives to see the strong Republican organization which he began to create while chairman of the County Committee doing earnest and capable work for the Republican party. "Conkling men" and "Miller men" are actively at work for the Republican party this year in both counties, and the election returns upon the night of Election Day will disclose a large Republican majority in each county. "I have never known the Republican party so united in Oneida County since 1880," said Congressman Sherman to-day, and his statement was confirmed by all the other Republican leaders. Mr. Sherman's statement is significant. After the long and bitter struggle over the election in 1881 of a successor to Roscoe Conkling as United States Senator, the Republican party in Oneida County was badly disorganized for years. Grover Cleveland even had the fortune to carry the county in 1884 by a plurality of thirty-three votes. But that was the lowest vote recorded by the Republican party, because of Republican dissension. In 1888 Benjamin Harrison received a plurality of 1,968 votes in the county. And in 1893 the Republican candidate for Secretary of State had a plurality of 2,900 votes in the county. As for Isaac H. Maynard, the Democratic candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals, with a record of stealing a Senate District behind him, he was beaten by a plurality of 3,598 votes. What will be the plurality in Oneida County against David B. Hill, who did not merely steal a Senate District, but an entire Legislature? Competent observers here think the plurality against Hill will be greater than that against Maynard, since it is recognized that the latter was only an agent in the perpetration of this crime, while Hill was the principal. With a united Republican party, as Congressman Sherman states, the majority against Hill in Oneida County ought to be 4,000.

REPUBLICAN WORKERS.

The Republicans who have been prosecuting with great energy the Republican campaign in Oneida and Herkimer counties are Warner Miller and Palmer M. Wood, of Herkimer County, and Congressman James S. Sherman, State Engineer Campbell W. Adams, John C. Davies, Deputy Attorney-General, and Senator Henry J. Coggeshall, of Oneida County. They have made a most systematic canvass of each county, have put actively at work every Republican of influence, and they intend to roll up a big majority for Morton, Saxton and Haight. The Republican State ticket is regarded as a strong one, and it has been sustained in both Oneida and Herkimer counties by the nomination of unexceptionable candidates for county offices and for Assemblymen. Added to this, the action of the Republican Legislature at Albany last winter in lowering the State taxes has greatly pleased all taxpayers—the farmers especially, who have been hit hard by the reduction in the tariff on hops, eggs and hay by the Wilson Tariff bill. The reduction in State taxes made by the Republican Legislature in the whole State was $1,262,450. **The reduction of State taxation in this county of Oneida and neighboring counties was as follows:**

STATE TAXES.

	1893.	1894.	Decrease.
Chenango	$39,437	$33,225	$6,422
Delaware	37,223	31,678	5,545
Fulton	20,119	23,953	5,166
Herkimer	58,814	43,844	14,970
Jefferson	70,427	59,149	11,278
Lewis	20,360	17,199	3,161
Madison	49,974	42,273	7,701
Montgomery	64,845	55,169	9,676
Oneida	134,767	113,544	21,223
Onondaga	191,699	165,418	26,281
Oswego	60,859	52,007	8,852
Otsego	53,865	45,146	8,654
Schenectady	36,244	31,824	4,420
St. Lawrence	71,410	60,817	10,593
Reduction			$143,942

There are thus 143,942 reasons before the voters of these counties why they should vote the Republican ticket this year.

Another advantage which the Republican leaders have had has been the ill feeling of the farmers against the Democratic party because of the reduction made by the Wilson Tariff bill in the tariff upon some of their products, such as hops, hay and potatoes. The Canadian border is only a short distance away and already this competition of the Canadian farmers with the American farmers is felt here. The southern portion of Oneida County, like the neighboring county of Otsego, is largely devoted to the culture of hops. It is the great crop of this part of the State. Waterville, Oneida County, is in the centre of the hop-growing region of the county. A year ago hops were selling at this time from 19¾ cents to 22 cents a pound. Now hops are selling at only from 6 to 8 cents a pound. They are therefore sold in some instances at one-third of the price of a year ago. This is shown clearly by the market quotations. Thus "The Waterville Times," of October 12, 1893, said: "The same condition of things is to be reported concerning the hop market as for the past two weeks—namely a comparatively quiet market and prices remaining about the same, 19@21c. Reports came from Cooperstown that hops have been sold there at 21½ cents and 22 cents. None have brought that price on this market as far as heard from. Young & Bogan have sold their growth of 100 bales at 20 cents, and the Wilcox Brothers, of Stockwell, thirty-one bales at 19¾ cents. The latest sales have been the 139-bale growth of John F. Garrett and the sixty-five-bale lot of J. H. York, of North Brookfield, at a shade better than 20 cents."

This "press extract" should be compared with the following from "The Waterville Times," of October 19, 1894. It is given below: "There is perhaps not quite as much business doing this week as last, although transactions are reported every day. As reported in our Tuesday edition, J. J. Bennett & Sons sold sixty bales at better than 8 cents on Monday. Only the best lots bring over 8 cents, and these only a shade, from ¼ cent to ½ cent. N. J. St. John has sold about 100 bales at 8¼ cents. The average lots are moving at from 6 to 8 cents."

FEELING THE HARD TIMES.

Reports from the Canadian border show that a tremendous importation of Canadian farm products is being made, and the farmers of this vicinity not only see its effect in the price of their hops, but in the price of other farm products, such as hay and potatoes. These losses have reacted upon the city of Utica and its proprietors of stores. "Utica," said a business man here to-day, "felt the panic little last year, because the farmers in this vicinity sold their hops and other articles at good prices. But this year the Wilson Tariff bill has smashed the price of farm products, and as a result farmers are not buying as much as they did a year ago in Utica. In fact, they haven't the money to buy articles here as they had last year. A business acquaintance of mine said to me last Saturday evening that it was the dullest Saturday he had known in years; that he had scarcely sold anything at his store all day. But it will not be until January, when all the schedules of the tariff go into effect, that the farmers and manufacturers will feel the full effect of the tariff reductions. Then there will be distress."

The manufacturers of Utica already have been compelled to reduce the number of their hands and to cut wages, and there is considerable distress in consequence among the operatives. The Congress district is crossed by the Mohawk Valley, and in this valley are such important manufacturing places as Little Falls, Dolgeville, Herkimer, Mohawk, Ilion, Frankfort, Utica, Rome and New-York mills. All these places have felt keenly the present year the effects of the attack made upon the Republican Protective Tariff by the Democratic Congress. Many of the mills have been closed or are running now with only a small portion of the hands they formerly employed. The home market of the farmers, which Warner Miller has so frequently pointed out as a most valuable feature of the protective system, has been much restricted. If the manufacturers and their operatives suffered, so also did the farmers, for the manufacturing operatives in the towns and cities had no longer the money sufficient to buy largely of farm products.

HILL WANTS AN ASSEMBLYMAN.

The Democrats, under instructions from David B. Hill, are laboring hard to capture one of the two Assembly districts of Oneida County. Both are now represented at Albany by a Republican. Assemblyman Hoefler, Republican, of the 1st Assembly District, served his constituents in so satisfactory a manner that he has been renominated. Against him the Democrats have put up Thomas D. Watkins, a young lawyer of Utica. Mr. Watkins is not making any inroads upon Mr. Hoefler's strength, and the latter, therefore, will be re-elected, since he has the earnest support of the workingmen and of Republicans as well. Mr. Hoefler had 1,583 plurality in 1893, and doubtless will have as large a plurality the present year.

But the Democrats are especially trying to win the IId Assembly District, where the Republican candidate last year had 1,273 majority. The Republican party, however, has nominated one of the strongest candidates it has had in years for the Assembly in Oneida County in the person of W. Cary Sanger, of Waterville. Mr. Sanger is a Harvard graduate and a farmer—a combination not frequently witnessed. Mr. Sanger has a fine farm near Waterville, and conducts it in a most efficient manner. He is a leader in the road improvement reform movement in Oneida County. His Democratic opponent, ex-Assemblyman James L. Dempsey, has attempted to excite prejudice against Mr. Sanger because of his road improvement idea, but the latter has shown the farmers that he is opposed to expending a penny additional to what they now employ for road improvements, his whole conception being that by employing wisely the funds which are now wasted the roads can be improved without expending a cent more than is now expended upon them. Speaking upon this topic at Rome in the course of the week which has just passed, Mr. Sanger said:

"As a candidate, it is perhaps proper that I should say a few words about myself. Although a farmer and a granger, I should not, if elected, consider myself merely as a representative of one class. It is the unquestioned duty of our representatives at Albany to regard the interests and claims of all classes and of all individuals in their districts, and it would most certainly be my aim to discharge my duties properly in this as in all respects. It is true that my practical experience on a farm has made me familiar with the interests, the feelings and the needs of the farmers. I know the burden of taxation is now too heavy, and that under no circumstances should it be increased. (Applause.) I believe that there are many public improvements, such as better roads or more public libraries, which would benefit financially, socially and mentally those who live on farms, but I know that whatever efforts may be made to secure any such advantages must start with the fundamental proposition that there must be no increase of taxation on the farmers. I am firmly convinced that the farmers will derive in many ways great advantages from better highways; but I am absolutely and unqualifiedly opposed to any plan or system for attaining this end which would increase the burden of taxation on farm lands."

A POPULAR CONGRESSMAN.

James S. Sherman, the Republican Congressman who represents this district, eminently deserves a re-election, for he has served his constituents most faithfully. Mr. Sherman was first elected a Congressman from the old Oneida-Lewis District in 1886, and was re-elected in 1888. In 1890 he was defeated owing to a general loss of votes that year by the Republican party. In 1892 Mr. Sherman again was a candidate for Congress, but this time from the new Oneida-Herkimer District. He was elected by a plurality of 1,143. Mr. Sherman when a member of the LIth and LIst Congresses was a member of the Judiciary Committee and of the Census Committee. As a member of the latter committee he wrote the report on the census investigation. Of course, like all other Republicans, he did not receive good committee positions at the hands of Speaker Crisp. He is a member now of the Committee on Indian Affairs and of the Committee on Civil Service Reform. "I don't care anything for Indians except dead ones," said Mr. Sherman to-day, "and as for Civil Service Reform, I am convinced that it is a humbug as conducted by the Democratic party. I hope we shall have a Republican Congress this year, and I believe we will have a majority of Republican Congressmen. The affairs of the Republican party are in excellent shape in this part of the State. We shall poll every Republican vote in Herkimer and Oneida counties. We have had few speeches, but they were not needed, since the tide has been all our way. Governor McKinley, I am glad to say, will be here on October 26, and will make a speech. One thing which is highly encouraging to us is the interest shown in the present campaign by all Republicans. Why, our committee rooms here in Utica are crowded with Republicans at all hours. The Democrats are making a big effort, however, and Republicans must be on their guard against over-confidence. But I believe we are going to get many a vote from Democratic business men who are disgusted with the incompetency shown by their party at Washington, and that we are going to be surprised at the size of our majority, owing to the votes of these men."

John D. Henderson, of Herkimer County, is the Democratic candidate against Mr. Sherman, but he at first declined the nomination; and it is obvious that he considers himself merely a nominal candidate.

The Republicans have nominated E. L. Smith, of Frankfort, a lawyer, for the Assembly in Herkimer County. Mr. Smith is an able and a popular man, and there is no question of his election over Adam J. Smith, the Democratic candidate for Assembly.

ITALIANS TO MEET IN THE XITH.

A meeting will be held this evening by the Italian Republicans of the XIth Assembly District at the headquarters of the Italian Republican Club, No. 118 West Twenty-seventh-st., under the direction of J. G. Perelli. Colonel De Vecchi will preside and addresses will be made by R. A. Chesebrough, Republican candidate for Congress; Frank D. Pavey, candidate for Assembly, and F. G. Ware, candidate for Alderman, and J. P. Vitslone. Ernest Antolini and John Thomas. A dinner will be given and music will be furnished by a military band.

GOOD GOVERNMENT CLUB F MEETINGS.

Good Government Club F will hold its second public meeting this evening in the IXth Assembly District, at Caledonian Hall, No. 59 Horatio-st., near Eighth-ave. L. J. Callanan, president of the club, will preside. The following men have accepted invitations to be present and speak: James C. Carter, president of the City Club; J. Augustus Johnson, president of the Council of the Confederated Good Government Clubs; George W. Miller, Good Government Club F candidate for Assembly in the IXth District; John P. Faure, secretary of the Committee of Seventy; Alfred R. Conkling, Good Government Club F candidate for Assembly in the VIIIth District; Chase Mellen, William L. Colwell, John W. Hutchinson, Jr., Montgomery Hare, Samuel Seabury and Ist Fisher.

An open-air meeting will be held in the XIIIth Assembly District by Good Government Club F some evening next week, and it has also been determined to have meetings from carts in the VIIIth, IXth and XIIIth Assembly Districts every night next week. Speakers will leave the clubrooms, No. 524 Hudson-st., every evening, beginning on Monday next, and speak at meetings held in different parts of the Assembly districts.

FOR A REPUBLICAN PARADE.

There will be a Republican parade in the IXth Assembly District this evening, in which the following organizations will take part: The regular Republican organization of the IXth District, the Ninth Ward Pioneer Club, the Garfield Club, the James Mallen Association, and the William C. Ehxter Association.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY BY H. T. UTLEY.

The Democratic State Committee, while waiting to get a second breath in their shouting for "harmony," yesterday sent out a long campaign roorback headed "A Grave Defect." This long-winded document, remarkable only for its silliness, sets forth that one "Henry T. Utley, esq., a lawyer of ripe wisdom," has pointed out a glaring defect in the constitutional amendments regarding the Legislature. No picture or sketch of Mr. Utley accompanies his opinion, but the Democratic State Committee has received assurances that Utley is a profound constitutional lawyer. He lives in the hop district of New-York and the air from the hop vines, presumably, has given Utley a tremendous development of gray matter. The fact that Joseph H. Choate, Elihu Root and Edward Lauterbach have pronounced favorable judgment on the proposed amendments has no weight with the Democratic State Committee so long as Henry T. Utley, the sage of the hop region, says that there can be no Assembly or Senate at Albany next winter. What Utley says "goes," according to the Democratic State Committee. He says in effect that in the proposed new constitution there is no provision made for any legislative body of Senate or Assembly of any number or of any character, coming into existence on the first day of January, or sitting on the first Wednesday of January in the year 1895.

The idea is suggested that if "Henry T. Utley, esq., of Waterville, N. Y., a lawyer of ripe wisdom," and Joseph H. Choate, president of the Constitutional Convention, were pitted against each other in an argument on the validity, regularity and constitutionality of the work of the convention, the people of the State of New-York would be quite likely to give Mr. Choate the decision.

GOOD GOVERNMENT CLUB B.

Good Government Club B is going into the campaign with its accustomed energy, and its clubhouse, at No. 70 West One-hundred-and-fourth-st., near Columbus-ave., is the scene of almost nightly meetings. It is preparing also for an aggressive outdoor canvass. The following schedule of meetings has been made by the trustees of the club: Thursday, October 25, ratification meeting of the city and Assembly ticket; Friday, October 26, at 3 p. m., women's meeting of the wives of members and friends; Saturday, October 27, at 8 p. m., special meeting of the club to consider rapid transit; Monday, October 29, at 8 p. m., club meeting for both members and ladies, to hear explanations of the constitutional amendments. All these meetings will be held at the clubhouse.

Two other public meeting for next week have been decided upon, particulars of which will be given later. The club has now 475 members on the roll, besides twenty-five more on the waiting list.

INDEPENDENT NOMINATIONS FILED.

Two independent nominations were filed in Brooklyn yesterday—Charles R. Armstrong (Ind. Dem.), for Congress in the IIId District, and John J. Pigott (Ind. Dem.), for Assembly in the XIIIth District.

THE BETTING RINGS MUST GO

PUBLIC SENTIMENT AROUSED AGAINST RACETRACK GAMBLING.

THE TENDENCY IS MARKED IN ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY—STRONG REASONS WHY THE ANTI-GAMBLING AMENDMENT SHOULD BE ADOPTED.

Some deluded friends of the betting rings on racetracks say that the anti-gambling amendment will be defeated at the polls next month. It is now easy to see on what they base this opinion. The growth of sentiment hostile to gambling of all forms has been extremely rapid, and this sentiment has become intense in all parts of the United States. All over the country the tendency of legislation is to suppress all forms of gambling with extreme severity. This is seen in the laws of almost every State in the Union; in the South as well as in the North; in the West as well as in the East. The retirement of the great Washington Park Racing Association in Chicago from all forms of racing is a significant sign. The evidence on every hand is overwhelming that the majority of the voters in every important State in the Union is sternly opposed to legalizing any kind of gambling. The development and increase of the enmity to gambling on racetracks is similar to the development and increase of the enmity to lotteries. Almost every State in the Union now has forcible and rigorous legislation against lotteries, and Congress has adopted laws of marked severity intended to suppress lotteries altogether.

If lotteries are to be suppressed, why should the betting-rings on the racetracks be allowed to exist? One form of gambling is just as objectionable as the other, and causes just as many abuses and evils. Moreover, a well-conducted lottery, which reserves only a moderate percentage to the proprietors of the lottery and divides all the rest of the money received fairly and honestly among the buyers of tickets, is much more fair and equitable to the buyers of lottery tickets than the betting-rings on our racetracks are to the people who bet on the horses. The turf is by no means free from trickery, subterfuge, devious devices, crookedness and dishonesty. Nobody but simple-minded people can sincerely assert that the turf is free from these blots. Every one who has made a careful study of racing as it is conducted in this country knows that it is tainted by evils and abuses, and that many dishonest bookmakers, owners, trainers and jockeys are permitted to practise all sorts of trickery on the racetracks. It is true that there are many honest owners of racehorses in America. But a large majority even of the honest owners of racehorses is made up of men who are easily duped, deluded and fooled by trainers and jockeys, who sell out these owners to the betting rings. Every careful observer of racing as it is carried on upon the racetracks in New-York State knows that horses are often started when they are wholly unfit to race, and when the trainers and jockeys who handle them have no intention of winning races with them. In this way owners are often cheated, and the people who go to the races and bet on the races are cheated. The turf is spotted with cheating of one kind and another, and nobody with any common-sense can possibly doubt or deny this.

It might be possible to purify the turf if men were put in control of every race-meeting who were thoroughly familiar with the performance of all the horses, who were in deadly earnest, who were men of the highest ability, of unconquerable energy and determination, bent on the total suppression of every form of trickery and fraud; but such men are not put in control of race-meetings.

OTHER SPORTS NEED NO PROTECTED GAMBLING.

Why should gambling be permitted on the turf any more than on baseball grounds? Baseball contests, football contests and other forms of innocent, healthful, enjoyable sport do not need any protected gambling attachment. The betting rings are not really needed on the racetracks, racing could be carried on without them. It is true that the receipts of the jockey clubs will be cut down heavily if the betting rings are abolished, but racing can still be kept up. The stakes and the purses can be reduced greatly in value without seriously impairing the true interests of the turf. As racing is conducted now in this country, it is not chiefly an agency for the improvement of the breed of horses, but it is chiefly an agency for the promotion of gambling. It is not for the public interest to permit betting rings on racetracks in order that the racing associations shall pay prodigious dividends on their stocks. It is not in the public interest that the betting rings should be permitted in order to enrich the bookmakers, a class of professional gamblers. In fact, gambling on racetracks is full of mischief and evil, of damage and injury, and serves no good and useful purpose whatever in any way. It is a pestilence and a nuisance and ought to be wiped out altogether. Betting rings do not improve the breed of horses, and racing can be carried on without betting rings, even if the dividends of the turf associations are reduced immensely, and even if dishonest bookmakers, owners, trainers and jockeys are prevented from amassing dishonest gains.

A prominent owner of racehorses said recently that not more than one in twenty of the people who go to the races make a practice of betting on the horses. This was a grotesquely ridiculous statement without the slightest foundation. Any one who studies the races and goes frequently knows that nineteen-twentieths of the men, women and children who visit the racetracks make a constant practice of betting on the races. That is the absolute truth, no matter what an interested owner of racehorses may say.

BETTING RINGS ATTRACT VILE PEOPLE TO THE TRACKS.

The betting rings of racetracks attract the worst elements of the community, and our racetracks are infested with the most degraded people that can be gathered from our great cities. Betting rings are prolific causes of dishonesty of all sorts, of peculations, embezzlements, defalcations, robberies and swindling.

If all the jockey clubs were really in earnest in a desire to promote public interests and to improve the breed of horses, they would suppress the betting rings themselves. They would put men in control who were smart enough and energetic enough to put a stop to all frauds. They would give races which would be of the right sort really to improve the breed of horses. Instead of offering a lot of miserable little scurries and scrambles of five furlongs and six furlongs, as all the racing organizations of the country have been doing in recent years, they would give races at a distance of a mile, and a mile and a half and two miles. The contemptible little scurries and scrambles of five and six furlongs do not improve the breed of racehorses; in fact, they depreciate, weaken and lower the grade of the breed of horses and are intended simply and solely for the promotion of gambling.

A STRONG APPEAL TO THE CLERGY.

The appeal given herewith to the clergymen of this State has been issued by Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, ex-Judge Noah Davis, Josiah Strong, Spencer Trask, the Rev. Drs. James M. King, Robert S. MacArthur and Theodore L. Cuyler, and by Edward Lauterbach, John M. Cornell and others. It should be remembered at all times that the Republican party in New-York City is thoroughly committed to the support of the Anti-Gambling amendment of the Constitution. This amendment was adopted by the Constitutional Convention by a vote of 109 to 4. Even the Democrats in that convention, with hardly an exception, did not venture to vote against it. This amendment is clearly in the public interest. It will not ruin racing, it will elevate, purify and improve it. By every possible means which can bind a great political party to the support of a political measure, the Republican party of this State is bound and committed to the support of this amendment, and every respectable and honorable Democrat in this State, who is opposed to the encouragement and increase of a frightful gambling evil by the laws of New-York State, will vote for this anti-gambling amendment. The following is the appeal:

Among the Constitutional amendments to be submitted to popular vote at the coming election in this State, there is none that relates so directly to the moral welfare of the people as that touching the pool-selling evil. The amendment is in this form:

Section 10 of Article I, of the Constitution is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Sec. 10. No law shall be passed abridging the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the Government or any department thereof; nor shall any divorce be granted otherwise than by due judicial proceedings; nor shall any lottery or the sale of lottery tickets, pool-selling, bookmaking or any other kind of gambling hereafter be authorized or allowed within this State, and the Legislature shall pass appropriate laws to prevent offences against any of the provisions of this section.

The Anti-Pool-selling Amendment Committee in urging you to present to your people the importance of the adoption of this amendment, beg to remind you that the racetrack managers and the pool sellers are strongly opposing this measure, and they may succeed in their efforts unless the moral sentiment of the people be aroused on this point. It will be a lasting reproach to the Empire State if the proposed amendment suffers defeat because of the opposition of a ring of racetrack pool-sellers. Every agency of righteousness in the State ought to enlist itself at once in behalf of the amendment. Election Day is near at hand, and if any action is taken it must be taken without delay. It is recommended that the subject of the new Constitution, with particular reference to the anti-pool-selling amendment, be presented from every pulpit in the State on one or more Sundays, between now and November 6.

It is to be remembered that this amendment is one of thirty-one non-partisan articles, which are to be included in a single ballot. These amendments as a whole are in the interests of good government, and were adopted by the votes of both Republican and Democratic members of the convention. Among them are those relating to Civil Service Reform, the separation of State from municipal elections, forbidding public appropriations to sectarian schools and the reform of the judiciary.

In view of the multiplicity of questions before the people at the coming election, there is danger that these amendments, including the anti-poolselling amendment, will be overlooked. It is of the utmost importance, therefore, that they should be diligently pressed upon popular attention. Every church should be represented in this work by one or more reliable persons, specifically charged with this service.

Noah Davis,	Robert S. MacArthur,
Spencer Trask,	Killaen Van Rensselaer,
Josiah Strong,	Theodore L. Cuyler,
J. H. Knowles,	John Y. Foster,
James M. King,	John A. Sleicher,
Charles H. Parkhurst,	J. Elmendorf,
Edward Lauterbach,	LaSalle A. Maynard.
John M. Cornell,	

GOSSIP OF THE TURF.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

NEED OF WIDE-AWAKE OFFICIALS AT ST. ASAPH—THE ABSENCE OF RACING MEN FROM THE CITY.

Where are the racing men who are likely to suffer by the adoption of the constitutional amendments? Only the occasional racegoer remains in this city, and of the regulars only a mere handful. The piteous appeals to save racing from the amendments lose force when the real situation is taken into consideration. Of the regular racing crowd not one in ten will register, and of the ones that do not one in twenty will vote. Election Day racing is far too attractive for them, and the affairs of the State and of this city do not interest them sufficiently to impel them to exercise their rights of franchise. In former years the turfmen were content with the situation, as the Gravesend registration was made on a census taken during the meeting at the Gravesend racetrack, and every turfman, down to the humblest stableboy, no matter of what color or creed, or what section of the country he came from, scored at least one vote, and it was counted, no matter where he might be on Election Day.

Now the situation is changed. John Y. McKane said that injunctions did not go at Gravesend. John Y. McKane was sent to Sing Sing Prison just to teach him that sometimes men and things did go and keep going, even if they are compelled to learn the lockstep, the fashionable gait inside the grim walls of a State prison. The vote of the turfmen will not be counted this year. All letters of regret should be addressed to "Boss" McKane, Sing Sing Prison, or R. V. B. Newton, Crow Hill Penitentiary.

The racing at St. Asaph is as mystifying to the students of form as it was at Jerome Park. Just why such a state of affairs should exist is in itself a problem beyond the capacity of the average racegoer's mind. Just why such men as acted at Brighton Beach are not appointed stewards causes many turfmen to discredit the efforts of racetrack managers to purify the turf. One day of a vigorous, active, sharp-sighted steward unfettered by obligations to racetrack owners and managers is worth a cycle of the fossilized dodos who act as stewards on racetracks where in-and-out running is the rule and not the exception. Jockeys who are prone to be overconfident or are likely to be overcome by the soporific conditions of the 10 to 7-on state of the atmosphere, are unable to give satisfactory explanations to real live stewards and racing officials who have the true interests of the turf at heart.

Everybody who is at all initiated in the ways of the gambler has heard the story of old Ben Brace, who made a journey to the South for his health. In Savannah, Ga., he visited a faro bank, and was surprised to see planters and merchants betting heavily at a game that was a feeble imitation of the system of faro that bears his name. He looked wistfully at the game, as the dealer raked in the stacks of reds, blues and Llamas, until his nature gave way under the strain. He began to hum a tune which caused the dealer to look up at him in a menacing manner, and, catching the dealer's eye, Mr. Brace broke out in song. The burden of the song was:

> Old Ben Brace, that's my name,
> If I'm not declared in I'll break up the game.

The dealer hesitated a minute, and sang the following refrain:

> Old Ben Brace, don't sing that song,
> You are declared in from this time on.

The "Brace game" prospered under the partnership. To many persons it appears as if the "Brace" song was being sung, and with as good results as when Ben Brace visited Savannah in the good old days before the war.

Broadway looks deserted, as the so-called sports have fled. Some of the actors make a vain endeavor to keep up the appearance of upper Broadway, but the task is in vain. The politicians of both parties pay little attention to dress, and look bedraggled and worn by the mixed state of politics. The Tammany men are wearing old clothes, and have discarded their diamonds, so as to prevent the question, "Where did you get it?" The professionals on the other side get themselves up as men of moderate means to prevent the people from thinking they are "after it." The men who do not mingle in politics or bet on the "ponies" delight in the situation, as they have a chance to look at the matinee parades and enjoy the exhibition of beautiful women, whose eyes are not blinded by the glare of diamonds and the glamour of loud plaids.

Charles Reed, the owner of Fairview and breeder of racehorses, has withdrawn from public gaze and taken up quarters in the Presbyterian Hospital, where he intends to remain for several weeks. Nobody seems to know why Mr. Reed went to the hospital or what malady has afflicted him, as to all appearance he is robust and in excellent health.

Fast yearling trials are reported from all the tracks in this neighborhood. The yearlings are certainly a better lot than the youngsters that were tried last year.

The record-breaking watch is owned by a man who has several yearlings quartered at Morris Park. Marcus Daly's yearlings are being trained by Bernard Reilly at Monmouth Park. Some of them have showed well in their work, which indicates a more prosperous season in 1895.

Peter C. Kellogg & Co. announce some highly important sales of high-bred trotting horses at the Madison Square Garden on the 30th and 31st of the present month and on November 1. On the first day William Simpson's consignment of seventy-four head will be disposed of. On the second day the consignments of Robert Steel, of Philadelphia; I. V. Baker, of Comstocks, and John H. Smith, of Parkville, L. I.

On November 1 H. A. & F. D. Stout, of Dubuque, Iowa, and the produce of the famous Palo Alto Stock Farm, of Santa Clara County, California, will be offered for sale. The catalogues are now ready and can be secured by addressing Peter C. Kellogg, No. 107 John-st.

CAYENNE AND SPEED WIN AT NEWMARKET

London, Oct. 23.—At the Newmarket Houghton meeting to-day the race for the Criterion Stakes, of 20 sovereigns each, with 200 sovereigns added, for two-year-olds, winning penalties and sex allowance, three-quarters of a mile, was won by the Duke of Westminster's chestnut colt Cayenne. The Duke of Portland's chestnut colt The Owl and Prince Soltykoff's bay colt Spur Royal ran a dead heat for second place.

The race for the Limekiln Stakes of 50 sovereigns each for starters, with 1,000 sovereigns added, for three-year-olds and upward, penalties and allowances, one mile and eleven yards, was won by Prince Soltykoff's three-year-old bay colt Speed. Lord Bradford's three-year-old brown colt Belgherton was second, and Lord Arlington's three-year-old bay colt Matchbox third.

THE RIVALRY WILL PROBABLY END.

C. P. Huntington, the president of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, says in regard to the rivalry between his company and the Columbian Line:

"The feeling between the Pacific Mail and the Columbian Line interests has been more friendly of late. Negotiations for ending the rivalry between the two lines on the Atlantic Coast are now in progress, and the Pacific Mail is considering the advisability of charterfng its vessels to the Columbian Line. Nothing definite, however, has yet been concluded. Of course, should the Pacific Mail vessels be chartered to the Columbian Line, it would only affect our service on the Atlantic. Matters would remain as at present on the Pacific."

The Columbian Line is backed by the Panama Railroad Company, which itself is controlled by the Panama Canal Company.

WILL MR. GOFF GO UP HIGHER?

A POLICE COMMISSIONER MAY BE CALLED BEFORE THE LEXOW COMMITTEE.

SENSATIONAL TESTIMONY EXPECTED AT THE SESSION TO-DAY—A RUMOR THAT DOHERTY WILL "SQUEAL."

When the investigation of the Police Department is resumed by the Lexow Committee in the courtroom of Part III of the Superior Court at 10:30 a. m. to-day there may be some highly sensational testimony affecting one of the Police Commissioners. There were rumors afloat yesterday that John W. Goff, of counsel for the committee, was now to "go up higher." Members of the committee at the beginning of last week said that they desired to hear testimony from one of the high officials of the department, and the counsel announced that the time for such testimony had not arrived. It was said then that Mr. Goff did not wish to call Commissioner James J. Martin or Commissioner John C. Sheehan to the witness-chair until the Commissioner could be confronted, if necessary, with some definite proofs of official corruption. Mr. Goff was not at his office yesterday. It was said that he had been in the country somewhere, getting rest for to-day's work, and there was an intimation that he expected to conduct an examination in which one official might keep the witness-chair for two or three days. Whether the official was James J. Martin or John C. Sheehan could not be learned, but there was conveyed to newspaper men a hint that some important information concerning the official misconduct of one of the Commissioners was in possession of the counsel for the committee, and that Mr. Goff was ready to wring a confession from the man who is to be the chief witness before the committee to-day.

There was another report that ex-Police Captain Doherty, who was indicted last week on the old charge of blackmailing Mrs. Augusta Thurow, was ready to "squeal." The report could not be confirmed, but it may be remembered that immediately after Doherty was dismissed from the force he was said to have declared his willingness to go before the committee and tell the truth about Commissioner Martin's interference in the police business of the Fourteenth Precinct. Doherty afterward declared that he had no intention to "squeal," and he took his counsel to task for talking too freely about his intentions. The indictment of Doherty may have caused another change of front.

There is reason to believe that the counsel for the committe might bring to light some astonishing corruption in the police courts at any time. Already some proofs of corruption in those courts have been presented in the testimony before the committee, but they have been considered only as the beginning of the revelations which are to come. There is a rod in pickle for several of the Tammany police justices, and when the time comes for the examination of Thomas F. Grady, "Paddy" Divver and other men who administer Tammany justice in the police courts there are likely to be some shocking disclosures of oppression and bribery.

The character of the testimony to be taken before the committee to-day and to-morrow may determine if the committee will have any sittings next week. If one of the Police Commissioners is a witness and his testimony cannot be finished this week, the committee may sit for a few days next week. The engagements of some of the members of the committee to make speeches in the campaign are likely to prevent any sittings of the committee in election week.

NOT TO BE RETIRED JUST YET.

THE CASES OF THE POLICE SERGEANTS WHO WANT TO GET OUT OF THE DEPARTMENT RIGHT AWAY.

At the meeting of the Police Board yesterday the resignation of Patrolman John J. Callahan, of the Leonard-st. station, was accepted. Callahan was charged with threatening and falsely arresting a restaurant keeper named Smith, of No. 8 Greenwich-ave. His conduct had been looked into by the Lexow Committee, and he had been shown up as a brutal officer.

On the motion of Commissioner Murray, the board took up the retirement cases which have been pending for some time. President Martin thought that no members of the force should be retired so near to election, as the services of every man were required on the registration days and Election Day. Mr. Sheehan said: "I think we had better go slow on retiring men from the Detective Bureau. There seems to be a rush to get out of there."

The application for retirement of Detective-Sergeant Edgar S. Slauson was then taken up. Slauson has been on the sick list for some time, and the Board of Surgeons has declared him to be physically disabled. Mr. Murray moved his retirement. Both Commissioners Martin and Sheehan voted against it, and the motion was lost. Mr Sheehan said it would do no harm to hold all the detective-sergeants for a while longer. The board then retired Sergeant Charles H. Pless, of the Church-st. station, on $1,000 a year. Pless has been on the sick list some time. He served over twenty years. The other retirement cases were laid over until after election.

It was learned that Superintendent Byrnes submitted to the board in executive session a report made by Detective-Sergeant Charles Jacobs relative to the charges that he employed spies to watch the striking cloakmakers on the East Side. Superintendent Byrnes told the Commissioners that Jacobs only did his duty. What he did was perfectly legitimate and for the best interests of public peace and welfare. The Superintendent was directed to make a report in writing on the Jacobs matter.

AIMING AT MORE CORRUPT CAPTAINS.

There were reports about the Criminal Courts Building yesterday that the Grand Jury had examined additional witnesses against Police Captain Schmittberger, but at a late hour in the afternoon it was said that no indictment of the Captain had been found. The names of ex-Captains Devery, Cross and Stephenson were mentioned as likely to be found on indictments before many days elapse, but no definite information about either case could be obtained.

District-Attorney Fellows said he could not state when the trials of ex-Captain Doherty and the ex-sergeants and ex-detectives of the Fourteenth Precinct, accused of blackmailing Mrs. Augusta Thurow, would be called, but he intimated that none of the trials would begin until the Grand Jury had finished the investigation of all the police bribery cases.

THE STOCK GAMBLERS SURRENDER.

William S. Fender and Walter D. Valentine, the owners of the "fake" stock-broking concern of No. 38 New-st., known as the Stearns Commission Company, which was exposed before the Lexow Committee, surrendered themselves in the Tombs Court yesterday. William Craig, a publisher, of No. 14 Ann-st., who exposed the place, accuses them of maintaining a gambling-house. Justice Ryan held them in $100 bail for trial to-morrow. James J. Lutkin, a broker, of No. 307 West Twenty-eighth-st., furnished the bonds for both men.

ANOTHER COMPLAINT AGAINST PRICE.

Police Superintendent Byrnes yesterday directed Inspector McAvoy to make an investigation of a fresh complaint against Captain James K. Price, of the West Thirty-seventh-st. station. Kirk Matthews, the conductor of a conservatory of music, lives at No. 315 West Thirty-eighth-st., and has a piano on the first floor of the house. Somebody living on the second floor of the adjoining house lately complained to Captain Price that piano playing made sleep impossible at late hours of the night. Mr. Matthews was one of the guests entertained by Police Commissioner Sheehan at the Pequod Club late on Thursday night, and while Mr. Matthews was away from home Captain Price is said to have gone to the house and insisted on making a search for a piano on the second floor. The servant told Mr. Matthews that the captain showed his shield, and insisted upon searching the second floor of the house for a piano, although she told him that there was no piano there. Mr. Matthews wrote to Captain Price, it is said, demanding to know by what right the captain had searched the house without a warrant, but no reply was received