AS "HIDE BOUND" AS EVER

ST. LAWRENCE WILL SHOW GOVERNOR HILL THAT IT STILL DISLIKES STEALING.

FARMERS HURT BY THE TARIFF—UNITED ON A CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS—GENERAL CURTIS'S SPLENDID RECORD.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

Ogdensburg, N. Y., Oct. 29.—St. Lawrence County, the banner Republican county, with its 8,000 Republican majority, stands firmly by Morton, Saxton and Haight this year, and purposes to give them her old-time Republican majority. David B. Hill saw fit while delivering a speech in support of Roswell P. Flower at the Cooper Union in New-York in 1891 to characterize the majority of the voters of this county as "the narrow, hide-bound and bigoted Republicans of St. Lawrence County." These voters since then have seen Mr. Hill steal a Legislature and they are just so "narrow, hide-bound and bigoted" as to be displeased beyond redemption with any public official who thus offends against the Ten Commandments, and they will indicate their opinion of Mr. Hill in a decisive way upon Election Day.

But it will not be merely Mr. Hill who will be condemned by the voters of the XXIId Congress District. In that condemnation will be included the Democratic party, which, by its tariff policy at Washington, has dealt the manufacturers and farmers of the district a blow from which it will take them years to recover. The glove industry of Gloversville and Johnstown is prostrate, and hundreds of workingmen and workingwomen are out of work. The farmers of St. Lawrence County find the price of their hay cut from $10 to $8 a ton by Canadian competition. Every kind of farm products, in fact, in the counties of Saratoga, Fulton and St. Lawrence, upon which the duties have been lowered under the Wilson Tariff act, is sold at a less price than a year ago. Perceiving their losses it is no wonder that hundreds of Democratic farmers and workingmen have resolved to support the Republican party's candidates.

SPEAKER MALBY'S VIEWS.

George R. Malby, Speaker of the Assembly, lives here in Ogdensburg. Speaking of the political outlook to-day, he said: "The Republicans of the XXIId Congress District will make a splendid contribution upon the evening of November 6 to the roll of Republican majorities. We shall increase largely our majorities over 1892. One of the main causes of these Republican gains in Northern New-York will be the reduction in the price of farm products since 1892. The manufacturer is not flourishing, his workingmen cannot buy farm products as they once could, and the Wilson Tariff bill is in operation. An immense quantity of Canadian farm products have been imported into the United States at this point. Last week Deputy Collector Lawrence Sawyer, of this port, sat up until midnight collecting the duty upon 700 Canadian sheep that were coming into our State. I presume the Democrats had them brought over at night in order to conceal the fact from our farmers. We have here in Ogdensburg one of the largest planing mills in the world. It has two departments, one which handles Canadian lumber and the other Michigan lumber. The tariff on dressed lumber has been greatly reduced. Either the men in this planing mill must accept lower wages or the planing mill must be closed—at least that department which planes Canadian lumber. At present the planing mill is only doing one-half the business it did a year ago. It is feared here that the planing mill company will remove that one of its departments which plane Canadian logs to Canada. In that case the American workingmen would lose their trade. We are not selling American hay here now. There was a big surplus of hay over in Canada, and it has been rushed over our border and our farmers cannot sell their hay at remunerative prices. This Canada hay is of a superior quality. There is a ridge of land along the northern shore of Lake Ontario where there is a clay soil upon which the best timothy hay and barley are raised. Buyers prefer the hay because there is no clover in it.

GOOD OUTLOOK FOR CANADA.

"Then take the matter of provisions. Our citizens here in Ogdensburg are going over to Prescott in Canada to buy poultry and not patronizing our home meat markets. The Canadians have fairly rushed their farm products into our markets since the tariff on hay, potatoes, eggs and hops was lowered. The farmers of St. Lawrence County appreciate the disastrous result of the passage of the Wilson Tariff Act, therefore, and they will show their opinion of the act in a plain way at the polls in November. The Canadian farmer occupies cheap land and has cheap labor. Added to this he has cheap railroad rates and cheap water rates. He thus is a most formidable competitor to the American farmer, and so, as time goes on and the Canadian farmer discovers his advantages, he will compete more and more with our farmers. I look also to seeing the planing mills, as I have said, largely turned over to Canada, since the rough material of logs can be handled there and converted into the finished product, and thus freight bills be saved. Now that the duty is off planed lumber there will be a strong business temptation to close up the planing mills here on American soil and to move over into Canada. There have been remarkable reductions made in the duties upon our tariff products. The duty on hay has been reduced $2 a ton; that on potatoes, 15 cents a bushel; that on eggs, 3 cents a dozen; that on live poultry, 2 cents a pound; that on apples, 10 cents a bushel; that on cattle over one year old, 20 per cent, or about $5 each; that on oats, 7 cents a bushel; that on sheep over one year old, 50 cents each; that on horses, $12 each; that on barley, 12 cents a bushel. Added to that, wool is admitted free; whereas, it was about 11 cents a pound. I did not wonder this morning when I saw some innocent American sheep being led off to the slaughter house. But why shouldn't our farmers sell their sheep? It will no longer pay them to raise wool."

Mr. Malby is once more the Republican candidate for Assemblyman from St. Lawrence County, and of course there is no question of his election. He had 6,989 plurality in 1893, receiving 13,128 votes, his Democratic opponent 6,139 votes, and his Prohibition opponent 781 votes. There were thus 20,048 votes cast in the district. It is interesting to know that William Sulzer, the Democratic leader in the Assembly, represented a district in New-York City which cast only 9,959 votes. Mr. Sulzer thus represented only half as many voters as Mr. Malby. This is another example of the Democratic gerrymander of the legislative seats in 1892.

TAXES UNDER DEMOCRATIC RULE.

If there is a Republican Assembly, there is no question that the Republicans of St. Lawrence County will again press the selection of Mr. Malby as Speaker. In the eyes of the St. Lawrence County leaders especial credit is due Senator Saxton as president pro tempore of the Senate, and Speaker Malby, for the reduction of the State tax rate. The Republican County Committee of St. Lawrence County has issued a campaign pamphlet containing the following interesting statement:

In 1892 St. Lawrence County's portion of the State tax was $18,000 more than in 1891. In 1893 it was $17,639 greater than in 1892, an increase of $36,000 in two years. This immense additional burden was added when the State was entirely under Democratic rule. This year, the Legislative branches being under Republican control, your State tax is nearly $100,000 less than in 1893, and with a Republican Governor the reduction would have been as much more. Taxes are always a burden. Is there any easier way to reduce them than by electing the Republican ticket?

There was a rather warm contest over the Republican nomination for Congress in this district, but it is now happily ended by the selection of General N. M. Curtis as the sole party candidate. The other candidates for the Republican nomination, Lucius N. Littauer, of Gloversville, General W. B. French, of Saratoga County, and Judge Baker, of Fulton County, have all withdrawn in General Curtis's favor, and he will have the loyal support of every Republican. The XXIII Congress District is the choicest product of the skill of the Democratic party in executing a gerrymander. In point of territorial arrangement it surpasses every other Congress District in the State. That is, it surpasses every other district in ill-arrangement. One would have to go to Mississippi and gaze upon its celebrated "shoe-string district" to find its counterpart.

A FINE GERRYMANDER.

The district includes the counties of St. Lawrence, Hamilton, Fulton and Saratoga. One has only to glance at a map of the State to discuss what an abominable arrangement of "contiguous territory" this one is. St. Lawrence County, one of the largest in the State, is tied on to Hamilton, which in turn is attached to Fulton, and finally Saratoga is tied to Fulton. Practically this plan of apportionment, which was made by the fraudulent Democratic Legislature of 1892, does not create a district of "contiguous" nature, since the county of Hamilton is a wilderness. This Adirondack forest separates for seventy-five miles the populous territory of St. Lawrence from that of Fulton and Saratoga. There is no railroad which crosses Hamilton County. When a Congress Convention is held, therefore, the delegates have to circle about the district in a remarkable manner, in order to arrive at the convention. The St. Lawrence delegates at a recent convention had to travel nearly 200 miles before they arrived at their destination.

The district, also, under the Congress gerrymander act of 1892, was made unfairly large in point of voting population, as compared with Democratic Congress districts in the cities. The counties of the district in 1892 cast the following votes:

	Curtis. (Rep.)	Curtis. (Dem.)	Whitney. (Pro.)
Fulton and Hamilton	3,802	4,571	5,[illegible]
Saratoga	7,[illegible]	5,[illegible]	1,[illegible]
St. Lawrence	15,069	6,129	760
Totals	26,269	16,767	2,070

General N. M. Curtis, the Republican candidate for Congress in 1892, thus had a plurality of 9,502 votes, and represented in all 43,036 votes. Daniel S. Lockwood, Democrat, of Buffalo, represents the Congress only 29,297. This is a fair example of the size of the Democratic districts in point of population as compared with the Congress districts represented by Republicans.

A FINE RECORD.

General Newton Martin Curtis, the Republican candidate, has a fine war record, as well as an excellent official record. He was born in St. Lawrence County in 1835, and therefore is now fifty-nine years of age. A man of great stature, 6 feet 3 inches, and broad-shouldered, he has a most martial appearance. He entered the United States Army in 1861, at the outbreak of the War of the Rebellion, and rapidly rose through the ranks of captain, lieutenant-colonel and colonel of the 121st Regiment, New-York Infantry, to that of commander of the Second Brigade, Second Division of the Tenth Army Corps. As brigadier-general of the First Brigade of the same division of the same corps, he rendered most distinguished and brave services at the capture of Fort Fisher. While leading his brigade in an assault upon that fortress he was shot in the left eye and lost its sight. Returning from the war, he was made Collector of Customs at Ogdensburg. He has been president of the St. Lawrence County Agricultural Society, president of the New-York State Agricultural Society, a trustee of the Board of Control of the New-York Agricultural Experiment Station, and commander of the G. A. R. of New-York.

From 1884 to 1890 he represented only one of the districts of St. Lawrence County in the Assembly. In 1891 he was elected a Congressman from the Jefferson-St. Lawrence District to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Leslie W. Russell. In 1892 he was reelected as a member of Congress from the district composed of the counties of St. Lawrence, Fulton, Hamilton and Saratoga. Representing this district, he has taken assiduous care of the applications for pensions made by the soldiers of his district, has done his utmost to defend the glove-making industry of Gloversville, and has passed bills for the improvement of the harbor of Ogdensburg and for the survey of the St. Lawrence River, so as to render it safe for navigation. In this manner he has most faithfully and ably represented his district. His re-election by a large majority can be predicted.

Assemblyman Keck, Republican, who so ably represented Fulton and Hamilton counties in the last Assembly has been renominated, and will be re-elected by a large majority. Fulton and Hamilton counties will give as good results proportionately for the Republican party as St. Lawrence County.

C. H. McNaughton has been nominated for the Assembly by the Republicans of Saratoga County. Here also the Republican party is united, and its members have been joined by Democrats; so that Saratoga County will give a large Republican majority and will elect a Republican Assemblyman.

EMPIRE STATE POLITICS.

COMMENTS OF THE NEWSPAPERS OF THE CANDIDATES AND THE CANVASS.

In the opinion of "The Syracuse Post," the story that Mr. Hill would not accept the Governorship if he were to be elected, but would turn it over to Mr. Lockwood, the candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, is very generally believed throughout the State. The opponents of Hill everywhere know that a trick like this would be characteristic of the man. "The Post" believes, however, that this purpose will injure his chance of election, and asks: "Which office does he want? Is he really running for Governor? Why should the citizens of New-York try to present him with the highest office in their gift if he merely wants it to throw away? And why should they tolerate the campaign of a man who plays fast and loose with their confidence?"

"The 'reform' Democrats," says "The Buffalo Express," "recognize Senator Hill's full moral responsibility for all the recent crimes and lawlessness of Democracy in this State," and they repudiate him therefor, with the show of virtue. But they indorse two-thirds of the Hill ticket. If that two-thirds of the Hill ticket—Lockwood and Brown—represents anything, it represents Hill—him. Hill—represents Tammany. The 'Democratic Party Reform Organization,' therefore, belies its name."

"It is the knowledge of James B. Sherman's fidelity and ability, as proved in his three terms in Congress, and experience of his courtesy and prompt response for information or service," says "The Utica Herald," "that make him strong with his constituents, and win him the confidence and warm praise of his constituents. Mr. Sherman's voice and vote were given, in the 51st Congress, for the McKinley law, which gave the farmers of the United States protection in the home market against foreign competition. Mr. Henderson applauds the removal of that protection by the Sugar Trust Tariff law."

"Hill is Tammany's choice for Governor; he represents Tammany methods, Tammany principles, if Tammany has any principles," says "The Binghamton Republican." "Mr. Hill is the pet, the idol, the hero of Tammany; his election will be a victory for Tammany, no matter what the fate of Tammany in New-York City. "The Republican" warns its readers not to forget that Tammany and Hill are desperately anxious to get the Assembly, and adds: "The people in the interior of the State will most assuredly combine with the reputable citizens of New-York City for the overthrow of Tammany."

"The Sullivan County Republican" suggests that those who are objecting to the proposed new districting will do well to examine the XVIIth Senate District, which includes Greene, Schoharie, Sullivan and Ulster—a district running right across all the old landmarks, business channels and associations—that piece of gerrymander being especially the work of Governor Hill and his friends.

The voters of Monroe County will not be diverted from the live issues of this campaign, says "The Rochester Democrat and Chronicle," by the outrageous attacks upon the character of Henry C. Brewster, the Republican candidate for Congress. Mr. Brewster stands too high in the estimation of his townsmen to be injured by the shameless libels of a partisan journal, and the political principles which he represents are well understood by the great mass of voters who are only waiting for the chance to elect a Republican majority in Congress.

"The Buffalo News" asks whether it is wise to send to Congress a man who went secretly to Albany, engaged in a midnight raid on the charter of Buffalo, stole the liberties of its citizens, insulted and humiliated its Mayor and in every way showed the instincts of a law-breaker rather than a law-maker. The election in the XXXIId Congress District, says "The News," involves the question whether Joseph E. Gavin shall receive from his master a seat in Congress as a reward for these proceedings.

"The Elmira Advertiser" reminds the voters of Elmira that when three years ago a bona-fide resident of Elmira was the Republican candidate for Governor, it was said by John B. Stanchfield (now Democratic candidate for the Assembly) that any Democrat who should cast a complimentary vote for Fassett was a traitor to his party. But now Mr. Stanchfield seems to be preaching a very different doctrine; he is trying to induce Republicans to cast complimentary votes for Hill, and thus to be traitors to their party.

BURIED WITH MILITARY HONORS.

St. Louis, Oct. 29.—The funeral of General Amos Beckwith took place yesterday from the home of his old friend and comrade, General J. W. Turner, No. 717 Garrison-ave. The Rev. J. C. Armstrong conducted the religious service. A number of Army officers were in attendance. The body was buried with military honors in the National Cemetery at Jefferson Barracks.

MANY MINISTERS ACT.

WORKING HARD FOR THE ANTI-POOL-SELLING CLAUSE.

PASSING RESOLUTIONS FAVORING THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

That the proposed anti-gambling amendment to the Constitution meets the approval of the great mass of religious people in the State is shown by the large number of resolutions that will be passed within a week indorsing it. Many congregations and church organizations already have expressed, in a more or less formal manner, their approval of this clause in the proposed revision of the Constitution.

Several meetings of ministers were held yesterday at various places in the city, and measures were taken in nearly all of these gatherings to have resolutions passed at the coming meetings of these bodies, indorsing the anti-gambling amendment. At the meeting of the Congregational Clerical Union, held in the morning at the Bible House, the subject was freely discussed by the ministers present, and measures were taken to have formal resolutions drafted and presented at the next meeting of the Union, which will be held next Monday.

The Rev. W. T. Stokes, the superintendent of the Home Missionary Society of the Congregational Church, said to a Tribune reporter yesterday: "This certainly is a matter that should interest every man—whether he be a church member or not—who has the good of his fellowman at heart. As a rule, I do not approve of ministers of the Gospel mixing in political affairs, but when an amendment is presented to the voters of this great State that has for its object the repression of the great vice of open gambling, it is the duty of every Christian minister to raise his voice in support of it. The members of the Constitutional Convention offer an anti-gambling amendment to our State Constitution, which is a step in the direction of morality and commonweal, and it should be heartily supported by every good citizen, whether he be a church member or not. I have no doubt that the Congregational Clerical Union will heartily indorse it at its next meeting."

The Manhattan Association of Congregational Preachers holds its meeting to-morrow morning, afternoon and evening, in the Lewis Avenue Congregational Church, Lewis-ave. and Madison-st., Brooklyn. This organization is an influential body of ministers, and its deliberations are noted with great interest by all Congregational churches in the United States. Many of the best-known ministers of that denomination in New-York and Brooklyn will be present, and steps have been taken to present resolutions indorsing the proposed Anti-Gambling amendment. The Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs or the Rev. Dr. Meredith, of the Tompkins Avenue Congregational Church, of Brooklyn, probably will offer the resolutions.

At the annual convention of the National Christian Association, which was held yesterday, in the Seventh Avenue United Presbyterian Church, the anti-gambling amendment was spoken of in the highest terms, and to-day, which is the closing day of the convention, resolutions will be offered formally upholding the amendment. The temporary chairman of the convention was the Rev. W. B. Stoddard, of Washington, D. C., and the secretary was the Rev. James Parker, of Jersey City. Mr. Parker said to a Tribune reporter: "There has been no act of public legislation coming before the voters of this State in many years that appeals so strongly to the commendation of religious and right-minded men as this proposed anti-gambling amendment to the Constitution. It is seldom that Christians have such a good opportunity for arraying themselves on the side of right at the polls. The issue is clearly defined. It is between the debased, immoral and law-breaking classes on the one side and the law-abiding and decent citizens on the other. It is for all decent and respectable citizens to decide by their ballots on which side they wish to be enrolled. It is a case where organized bodies of church people may formally express their approval at the polls on the side of good government and public morality. We will pass a resolution indorsing the anti-gambling amendment to-day."

Among others who attended the Methodist Preachers' meeting yesterday in the mission-room of the Methodist Book Concern, in this city, was the Rev. Dr. J. H. Knowles, general secretary of the American Sabbath Union. Dr. Knowles said:

"I have come in contact during the last two weeks with certainly 100 Methodist ministers located in New-York City and its vicinity. The sentiment of all with whom I have conversed is very strong in favor of the anti-pool-selling amendment to the Constitution. I am receiving letters by every mail from different parts of the State from ministers of all denominations, asking for information and manifesting the deepest interest in the successful support of the action of the convention. Some of these ministers have already preached from their pulpits on the subject, urging their congregation to vote for the amendment. Many of those who have already preached, and all those who have not yet preached, propose to make it their theme in the services next Sunday. And I want to be particular to say that I believe that the sentiment of the Methodists is no stronger than that which prevails among ministers of other denominations. I am enabled to say this because my work as general secretary of the American Sabbath Union, which is a non-sectarian society, has brought me into contact with a large number of representative ministers of other denominations, and has thus afforded me an opportunity to ascertain their views in this matter.

"We know how fervently the Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur, the conspicuous Baptist clergyman of this city, has expressed himself. I have received strong expressions of views from the Rev. Dr. J. Ellenbogen, of the Dutch Reformed Church; from the Rev. Dr. Loyd, in behalf of the Congregationalists; from the Rev. Charles L. Thompson, speaking for the Presbyterians; from the Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford, of St. George's Church, in behalf of the Protestant Episcopal denomination, while the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst has thoroughly and enthusiastically indorsed our work and our endeavors in sustaining him in his vigorous fight against vice in this city and State. I find also strong sympathy from the Roman Catholics and from the Hebrews in the city. As for the Methodists, I have letters from the Rev. Dr. James M. King, with whom I have also conversed on the subject; from Dr. S. L. Baldwin, corresponding secretary of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, from the Rev. Dr. A. J. Palmer, of St. Paul's, the Rev. Charles H. Millard, of the Washington Square Church; from Dr. A. B. Leading, of Calvary Church, of Harlem; the Rev. Dr. S. F. Upham, a professor in Drew Theological Seminary, of Madison, N. J.; Dr. A. B. Wilson, of the Epworth Street Church; the Rev. Dr. Buckley, Dr. W. Bourne and the Rev. Dr. Chadwick, of Brooklyn. Many communications have been received from ministers in all parts of the State, expressing themselves enthusiastically in favor of the amendments. The American Sabbath Union has sent out 6,000 circulars signed by fifteen prominent clergymen and laymen in this city, and we have issued about 15,000 large posters setting forth facts, figures and opinions relative to the evils of pool-selling, and giving in brief what judges, jurists, bishops, bankers and many other prominent men have to say on the subject.

"We are pleased also to note as an evidence of the non-partisan character of the indorsement which this amendment is receiving, the comments of many of the leading newspapers of all parties in the State."

HILL AND HIS MAYNARD LETTER.

THE MASTER AND THE MAN TOGETHER.

From The Buffalo News.

An effort is to be made to show that Governor Hill wrote a letter to Judge Maynard advising him not to seek the nomination for Associate Judge. But Hill and Maynard are too closely allied in the theft of the State to be separated on any expression of the kind designated.

A CHALLENGE TO THE AUTHOR.

From The Oswego Times.

Now, Senator Hill, according to some of your organs, you wrote a letter to Maynard, before his nomination, advising against such nomination. By all means produce that letter and contradict the words and spirit of your Brooklyn utterance; produce it if you dare! Then the people will know of a verity what sort of double-dealer you are in politics.

HIS OWN WORDS TELL.

From The Syracuse Post.

He may resurrect a dozen letters if he can, showing that he advised against Maynard's nomination, as a matter of political expediency, but he cannot hide or wipe out the words he has repeatedly offered, not simply in extenuation of Maynard's crime, but in open defence of his infamy.

HILL SHOWS HIS MORAL QUALITIES.

From The Springfield Republican.

Hill has never paraded his moral obtuseness and utter lack of principle more openly than in this performance, nor his entire indifference to the fate of his tools after he gets through using them.

A SIGNAL OF DISTRESS.

From The Utica Herald.

It is a frantic signal of distress, this effort of Hill to disclaim responsibility for Maynard's nomination. At the best it offers only "good politics" as his reason, on the eve of the convention, for wishing Maynard to withdraw.

AN EFFORT THAT WILL FAIL.

From The Watertown Times.

Suppose there is such a letter; suppose Mr. Hill did advise Mr. Maynard not to take the nomination—all that only shows that he feared the just vengeance of the people for robbing them of their franchise, which was expressed in a majority of over a hundred thousand. The nomination of Mr. Maynard only gave the opportunity to give emphasis to the rebuke. He was nothing in the case but the mere tool. The principal actor comes before the people now, and tries to divert the public attention from the great wrong done them at his direction. The effort certainly ought to fail.

A VICTIM OF RABIES.

JOSEPH HINTERSCHER, WHO WAS SLIGHTLY BITTEN BY A DOG LAST MARCH, DIES AT THE PASTEUR INSTITUTE.

Joseph Hinterscher, the young Illinois farmer who came to this city ten days ago to be treated for hydrophobia at the Pasteur Institute, died in frightful agony there early Sunday morning. So pronounced were the symptoms of the disease when he was taken ill in Central Park a week ago Sunday, as he was walking from his boarding-place to the institute, that he was immediately removed to Bellevue Hospital. The physicians there diagnosed his case as one of acute hysteria induced by fear and constant dread of becoming a victim of rabies. He recovered rapidly, and on Wednesday last was discharged. He returned to the Pasteur Institute to continue the treatment. The following day Hintersecher betrayed marked signs of insanity. He grew rapidly worse, and on Friday evening was again seized with convulsions more violent than the first attack. He made desperate attempts to bite the attendants, and eight men could scarcely restrain him in his frantic struggles. He was gagged and put in a strait-jacket, and quieting medicines were administered, but without avail. Early Sunday morning death relieved him from his sufferings.

A singular and uncommon feature of the malady in Hintersecher's case was the rapidity with which he recovered from the violent spasms and his apparently excellent state of health in the intervals between the violent attacks.

Hintersecher, who owns a farm near Ingerham, Ill., was bitten by a mongrel dog early last March. At the same time two colts belonging to him were also bitten. The bite was a slight one on the left hand, and he thought nothing of it until the colts, five weeks later, died, apparently from the rabies. His mother then became much frightened and endeavored to persuade him to take the Pasteur treatment. He refused, however, and made light of it until two weeks ago, when he was taken with convulsions.

Dr. Paul Gibler, head of the Pasteur Institute, said that Hintersecher had neglected the case so long that all hope of even relieving his suffering was destroyed. Hintersecher is the second victim of hydrophobia who has died at the Pasteur Institute within the last year.

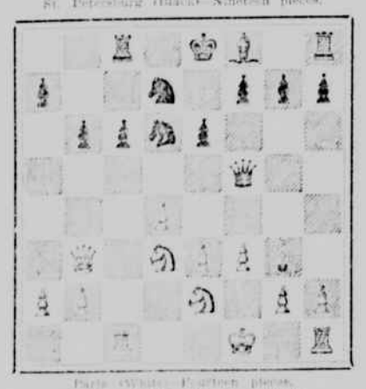
THE ST. PETERSBURG-PARIS MATCH.

Play in the two games played by telegraph between Paris and St. Petersburg was resumed this week. It will be remembered by the readers of The Tribune that Paris adopted a P—Q 4 opening in the first game, while St. Petersburg relied upon an Evans Gambit. Both games were played on entirely novel lines. Here are the scores of these games up to date:

FIRST GAME—P—Q 4 OPENING.

WHITE. Paris.	BLACK. St. Petersburg.	WHITE. Paris.	BLACK. St. Petersburg.
1 P—Q 4	P—Q 4	11 P—K B 3	Q—R 4 ch
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—K B 3	12 K—B	P x P
3 P—K 3	B—K 5	13 Q x P	K Kt—B 3
4 P—Q B 4	P—K 3	14 Q—B 3	Q—K R 4
5 Kt—B 3	P—B 3	15 Q—Kt 3	P—Q Kt 3
6 Q—Kt 3	Q—B 2	16 B—Q 2	Kt—K 5
7 Kt—K 5	B—K R 4	17 B—R	Kt—Q 3
8 P—Q 3	B x B	18 R—B	R—B
9 Kt x B	Q Kt—Q 2	19 B—Kt 3	To move.
10 Kt—K 2	Kt—K 5		

St. Petersburg (Black)—Nineteen pieces.

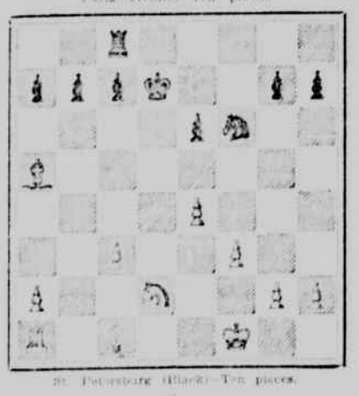


Paris (White)—Eighteen pieces.

SECOND GAME—EVANS GAMBIT.

WHITE. St. Petersburg.	BLACK. Paris.	WHITE. St. Petersburg.	BLACK. Paris.
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	12 B—Q Kt 5	Q—K 3
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	13 B x Kt	Q x B
3 B—B 4	B—B 4	14 Kt x P	Q—K 3
4 P—Q Kt 4	B x P	15 R x B	R x R
5 P—B 3	B—B 4	16 Q x R ch	P x Q
6 Castles	P—Q 3	17 Kt x R	K x Kt
7 P—Q 4	B—Q 2	18 K—R	Kt—B 3
8 Q Kt 2	Q—K 2	19 P—B 3	B—Q B
9 P x P	P x P	20 Kt—Q 2	B—R 4
10 R—Q	B—Q	To move.	
11 R—Q 5	B—Kt 3		

Paris (White)—Ten pieces.



St. Petersburg (Black)—Ten pieces.

THE CLEVER WOMAN SWINDLER IN COURT

The dingy old benches in the Tombs Police Court were filled yesterday with a number of well-dressed women, who had come to prosecute Millie Herrowitz, the clever young woman who, with a most engaging manner, had been swindling milliners all over the city. She was not at all disconcerted by the steady gaze her victims subjected her to. Her mother, best, aged and weeping, came in later and sat holding her daughter's hand. Her garments were a striking contrast to the handsome clothing worn by her daughter.

Only one complaint was taken against the girl; it was made by Mrs. Irving McGuire, of No. 224 West One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-st. Mrs. McGuire told how Miss Herrowitz had come to her shop and ordered two hats, valued at $15, and the change for a $50 bill sent to the Hotel Hamilton. She sent Kate McGuire with the hats and $35 in money. Minie secured both and "skipped." Millie pleaded not guilty, and said she was twenty-four years old, and lived at No. 347 East One-hundred-and-fourteenth-st. Justice Ryan set the examination down for to-morrow, and held Millie in default of $1,500 bail.

MR. AND MRS. GRANT'S PURCHASE

San Diego, Cal., Oct. 29.—Mr. and Mrs. U. S. Grant have just purchased a five-acre tract of land in the Sweet Water Valley, on which they intend to build immediately. The land is delightfully situated near Avondale station, and adjoins the ranch owned by J. H. Clough, considered the finest young orchard in the country.

KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others, and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers, and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them, and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c. and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

THE COURTS.

ARGUING M'KANE'S APPEAL.

MATTHEW HALE AND EDWARD M. SHEPARD SPEAK FOR AND AGAINST THE CONVICTED BOSS.

Albany, Oct. 29.—The appeal in the case of the people against John Y. McKane, appellant, who was indicted jointly with John W. Murphy, Morton Morris and John Brownhill, was argued to-day in the Court of Appeals. This is an appeal from a judgment of the General Term, affirming a judgment of conviction for felony, rendered in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, of Kings County. McKane was indicted for inducing the inspectors of election in the First District of Gravesend, in November, 1888, to violate the provisions of the Election law, which required them to keep the registry lists of that district accessible to the public. Upon this verdict a judgment of conviction was rendered, and he was sentenced to imprisonment in Sing Sing Prison for six years at hard labor. McKane was the first to be indicted under the section of the Election law, in accordance with which the indictment was found. Counsel for the appellant are Edward C. James, Matthew Hale, Albert Tennant, the two latter of Albany, and George W. Roderick is the attorney. Matthew Hale argued for the appellant. His principal points were:

That the defendant could not be indicted for felony, as he was not an election officer, and that the section of the law under which he was indicted applied only to election officers; that acts and declarations of third parties were improperly admitted, in the absence of the defendant, on the trial; that there was no proof that there had been a conspiracy formed to suppress the registry books; that the Court improperly admitted the rumors and publications in newspapers as to the improper control of the Gravesend vote by McKane, and also as to his permitting, while Chief of Police, the open violations of the Excise law at Coney Island on Sundays; that the Court erred in its charge to the jury in reference to the effect of a conversation carried on between Justice Gaynor's partner and Mr. McKane by telephone, regarding the Gravesend registry lists.

Benjamin F. Tracy and Edward M. Shepard are the counsel for the people, and the latter made the argument for the people. He said that all these points had been carefully considered and passed upon by the General Term. Among the points made by him were:

That the verdict was supported by the evidence; that no serious stress was laid, in the course of the trial, upon any exclusion of evidence; that the appellant, in making his objections to the admissions of evidence, seemed to fail to appreciate that the means or agency by which the appellant was proved to have committed the special crimes charged in the indictment was the conspiracy of many persons.

When the court adjourned at 2 o'clock the arguments were unfinished; they will be continued when the court convenes at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

JOHN C. ENO REMANDED.

HE MUST STAND TRIAL IN THE NEW-YORK COURTS BEFORE HE CAN INVOKE THE AID OF THE FEDERAL COURTS.

Washington, Oct. 29.—The United States Supreme Court has reversed the decision of the Circuit Court of the Southern District of New-York, discharging John C. Eno, formerly president of the Second National Bank of the City of New-York, from the custody of the Grand Jury for making false entries on the books of the bank in order to cover up misappropriations of its money. He applied to the Circuit Court of the United States for release from custody of the Sheriff on a writ of habeas corpus on the ground that the Federal Court alone had jurisdiction of the crime with which he was charged.

The Circuit Court took the same view of the matter and ordered his discharge. Justice Harlan, speaking for the court, said that Eno must first answer to the State courts, the crime charged against him being an offence against the State of New-York, as well as against the United States. When his case has been passed upon by the highest court of that State, then, said Justice Harlan, he may invoke the aid of the Federal court. The judgment of the Circuit Court, therefore, was overruled with instructions to remand the petitioner to the custody of the Sheriff of New-York. Justices Field and Shiras dissented from the opinion of the court.

THE FIGHT FOR THE DIMON ESTATE.

The fight made by Mrs. Martha Keery to obtain possession of the estate of Stephen C. Dimon, which she alleges he bequeathed to her in a will made in 1881, but which has disappeared, was continued before Judge Ingraham in the Supreme Court yesterday morning. The plaintiff told how Dimon had asked her and her husband to get a house where he could live with them, and that he would leave her all his property when he died. He had been obliged to leave his father's home, he said, and had no one he cared for. Mrs. Gray, the witness's mother, corroborated this testimony, and told of numerous occasions on which Dimon had told her that Mrs. Keery would be a rich woman when he died, as he had left her everything. In the fall of 1884 Dimon told her he had made the will, that Mrs. Keery had read it and knew every word in it. He also said several times that his relatives might try to break the will, but he had made it short and unmistakable.

Mrs. Lockwood, a niece of Dimon, for the defendants, testified that Mrs. Keery had told her there was a will in the safe-deposit vaults, and that she afterward received a letter from her, stating that there was no will. Other testimony for the defence was given, and the case was submitted without argument. Judge Ingraham gave counsel time to submit briefs.

BEQUESTS FOR CHURCH PURPOSES.

The will of Elizabeth K. Moffat, who died in May last, was filed for probate yesterday in the office of the Surrogate. It was executed on June 16, 1885. She leaves personal property of the value of $17,000, and appoints Frank Cunningham and Frederic Cunningham executors. All of her property is left to her executors in trust to pay the income of it to her two sisters, Mary M. Field and Sarah M. Cunningham, for life. On the death of the survivor of the two sisters the sum of $5,000 is to be paid to the Presbyterian Board of Relief for Disabled Ministers and the Widows and Orphans of Deceased Ministers, and for the support and maintenance of the Presbyterian Ministers' House at Perth Amboy, N. J.

MADISON SQUARE BANK AFFAIRS.

The report of William J. Larimer, passing upon the accounts of Miles M. O'Brien and James G. Cannon, as the receivers of the Madison Square Bank, which was submitted to Justice Barrett, of the Supreme Court, has been sent by that Justice to the Justice who passed upon the report of the referee who examined the first accounts of the receiver. This second report deals with the accounts of the receivers from March to August of this year, and at the latter period showed that they had in their hands $390,088.76. Of this they had $215,309 since the previous report was made. During the period mentioned they paid out $43,822.20, so that there is still a balance in their hands of $346,266.76. The referee found that the accounts of the receivers were correct and recommended that $13,961 should be paid to their counsel, and that each of the receivers should be awarded $2,000 on account of his commissions.

CONTESTING NICHOLAS SEAGRIST'S WILL.

The contest over the will of Nicholas Seagrist was continued yesterday before Surrogate Fitzgerald. Dr. Allen Fitch, in answer to a hypothetical question, said that a man suffering from diabetes would have an impairment of his mental faculties twenty-four hours before his death to such an extent as to make it impossible for him to execute a will understandingly. He admitted on cross-examination, however, that a man who could recognize his relatives and mention them all twenty-four hours before death might be competent to make a will. State Senator Guy, temporary administrator of the estate, brought a lot of bonds and mortgages into court, and testified that he had investigated the condition of the estate, which shows that Seagrist left $175,000 of personal estate, outside of the real estate, although the original petition to admit the will to probate stated that the personal property amounted to only $8,000. Mrs. Frank W. Seagrist testified that the testator and her husband had always been on very friendly terms. The contest was not concluded.

SUPREME COURT CALENDAR.

Washington, Oct. 29.—The day calendar of the Supreme Court for Tuesday, October 30, will be as follows: Nos. 44, 45, 47 (and 48), 49 (and 50 and 51), 53, 55, 57, 673 and 58.

COURT OF APPEALS CALENDAR.

Albany, Oct. 29.—The Court of Appeals day calendar for to-morrow is Nos. 544, 571, 572, 575, 447, 539, 577 and 581.

COURT CALENDARS FOR TO-DAY.

Supreme Court—General Term—Recess.
Supreme Court—Chambers—Before Barrett, J.—Court opens at 10:30 a. m. Motion calendar called at 11 a. m.
Supreme Court—Special Term—Part 1—Adjourned for the term.
Supreme Court—Special Term—Parts II and III—Adjourned for the term.
Circuit Court—Parts I, II, III and IV—Adjourned for the term.
Superior Court—Special Term—Before Gildersleeve, J.—Court opens at 10 a. m. Motions.
Superior Court—Equity Term—Adjourned for the term.
Superior Court—General Term—Adjourned sine die.
Superior Court—Trial Term—Parts I, II and III—Adjourned for the term.

A GREAT MAN'S WORDS.

WHAT A WORLD-RENOWNED WRIT