CLEVELAND WAS SILENT.

THE EFFECT OF HIS ACQUIESCENCE IN THE ALBANY OUTRAGE.

No Freedom of Speech for Butler Men—"It is Nothing but a Labor Meeting, and these Men Don't Amount to Anything!"—A Democratic Witness—A Disgraceful Affair.

A prominent and influential Democrat was at the headquarters of the People's party, at 10 Union square, yesterday. He had just arrived in this city from a trip to western New York, where he had been called by professional duties. He attended the labor meetings at Albany, Rochester, and Buffalo. His account of these meetings and of the feeling among the workingmen was of such importance that a reporter was sent for to talk with him. The reporter asked: "Were you present when the political followers of Cleveland disturbed the meetings of the People's party at Albany, Troy, and Buffalo?"

"Yes," he replied, "I was at Albany and Buffalo, but not at Troy. I will tell you of those disturbances. At Albany about 5,000 people were crowded into a large tent. Every seat was occupied. The aisles were packed with deeply interested men. The meeting was presided over by Mr. Healy of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. He introduced Gen. Butler. The people received him with cheers. It was evident that the bulk of the people present were in full sympathy with Gen. Butler. Those who were politically opposed to him listened attentively to his views. There was no interruption worthy of note while he was speaking. At the conclusion of his speech he left the platform and hurried to Troy to address the meeting there, which had been listening in the peculiar manner characteristic of Cleveland's followers, to Senator Grady. At the conclusion of Senator Grady's speech at Troy the Senator came to Albany. His appearance on the speaker's platform in the tent was the signal for the prearranged disturbance. The Cleveland Democrats who are employed on the Capitol were the leaders in this disturbance. They had considerable following. They hooted and howled and cheered for Cleveland almost continuously. These free-speech-suppressing interruptions were varied by throwing stale eggs at the ladies and gentlemen occupying the platform. It was a most disgraceful performance. After the conclusion of the meeting I went among the audience. I heard the Cleveland men exulting over their work. I heard them damning Senator Grady, John Kelly, and the People's party. Their curses of Tammany Hall were very hearty. They regretted that they had not succeeded in breaking up the meeting. The outrage against free speech at Albany shook my intention to vote for Cleveland.

"At Buffalo an enormous crowd of men had gathered in front of the Genesee Hotel to welcome Gen. Butler. They waited patiently for his appearance. When he faced the crowd preparatory to speaking he was received with hearty cheers and with loud cries for Cleveland. With rare skill Gen. Butler quieted the crowd. Then, seeing that there was a large body of Cleveland men present who were bent on breaking up the meeting, he called for three cheers for Cleveland. They were given with a will. From this on no man could desire a more orderly meeting than Gen. Butler had. The great crowd stood in silence and listened attentively until his last word was uttered. Gen. Butler retired from the platform and Senator Grady stepped forward to address the meeting. His appearance was also the signal for a disturbance. The Cleveland Democrats howled and hissed and screamed at him. They sang and cheered for Grover Cleveland almost continuously. They formed into column and marched on the sidewalk back of the speakers' stand, singing as they marched. They strenuously endeavored to suppress free speech. I saw many men tear the Democratic badges from their breasts and cast them in the mire. I heard many others say that they would not vote for a party that believed in suppressing free speech. I went among the people present, and talked with many of the men. The Republicans were indignant at the outrageous conduct of the Democrats. The workingmen were enraged at the treatment their speakers had received. Many of the Democrats deprecated the conduct of the more hot headed of the Cleveland men. The latter bodily asserted that no public speaker had the right to assail the moral or political record of Grover Cleveland in his home. They brazenly asserted that their acts were eminently proper. In one instance I heard a well-dressed, white-haired blackguard say, in reply to the expostulations of one of his political comrades: 'It is nothing but a labor meeting. These men don't amount to anything.' I threw off the Democratic yoke and decided to vote for Gen. Butler. He is a good enough Democrat for me."

"What do you think is the meaning of the persistent efforts of the Democrats to suppress free speech at the meetings of the People's party?" asked the reporter.

"Think!" the influential Democrat indignantly exclaimed. "I don't think. I know what it means. It is the aim of the Democratic party, as now controlled, to suppress free speech. In all States where they are in power free speech is suppressed. In all States where theirs is the supreme political power, workingmen are deaf to reason. The disturbances at Albany, Troy, and Buffalo were but the expressed contempt the leaders of the Democracy have for workingmen. No sensible man for an instant believes that the disturbances at Albany and Buffalo would have been committed if Grover Cleveland had expressed a desire that they should not occur. If, after the disgraceful affair at Albany, Grover Cleveland had expressed displeasure at the unwise introduction of the South Carolina method of conducting a political campaign in New York, do you suppose that the Buffalo blackguards, who hope to win political reward by acts of rowdyism, would have dared to disturb the labor meeting? No. It needed but a word from Albany to have prevented the Buffalo outrage. The Democratic party is so permeated with the belief in the wisdom of oppressing workingmen that outrages committed on them are not considered worthy of notice. The Democratic party does not endeavor to disturb Republican meetings in the State of New York, because that party has sufficient political power to cause the police to do their duty. The men who tried to break up a Republican meeting would be promptly clubbed into respectful silence, or they would be hauled through the streets and thrown into the cells of police stations. But the People's party? They have no political influence. Their meetings are composed of workingmen. It is safe to assail them."

The aged Democrat ceased to king. He hit the end off of a cigar. He stroked his gray beard for an instant, and then, looking the reporter squarely in the eyes, he said: "Young man, the election of Carlisle for Speaker of the House rendered the defeat of the Democratic party probable. The nomination of Grover Cleveland a most insured defeat. To make a dead sure, his political advisers have adopted the Bourbon scheme of suppressing free speech. Cleveland has killed the Democratic party. By their unwise course the Democrats created a political opportunity. The Republicans promptly seized. That able statesman has welded the disconnected fragments of trade associations into a political power that will soon take possession of this Government. As young as the People's party is, it is going to decide this election. The workingmen whose meetings the Democrats have endeavored to break up, will defeat Grover Cleveland. The trades unions are against him."

GOSSIP OF THE CANVASS.

Cleveland Men Getting Up St. John Meetings—To-day's Mass Meetings.

The members of the Republican National Committee who are in town are still confident that Ohio will go Republican next week. Their advices indicate that the majority will exceed 10,000. The Republican State Committee are apparently resting on their oars, waiting for the Ohio election. Chairman Warren said that he had received information that Cleveland men were going about in the western counties of the State in the guise of Prohibitionists, arging Republicans to vote for St. John.

Ex-Senator Francis Kernan visited the Democratic Headquarters yesterday. He said that his observation of the canvass in New York State had satisfied him that it would give its electoral vote to Cleveland. Mr. A. A. Wilson of Washington brought to the National Committee $3,500 which had been contributed by citizens of that city in response to the committee's appeal. The Washington Democrats have given $6,000 in addition to this sum. The managers of the National Committee are satisfied with the condition of the Democratic outlook in Ohio. They do not claim the State, but believe that the Democrats will make a satisfactory showing. All the news received at the New York State Committee's headquarters is said to be indicative of Democratic success in the State.

The arrangements for the business men's meeting this afternoon are completed. The clubs which will participate are from the Produce and Agricultural Exchanges, the Stock Exchange, the New York Mining Exchange, the Cotton Exchange, the Coffee Exchange, the Merchants' and Builders' and the West Side Merchants'. The several clubs will march from their respective headquarters to the Sub-Treasury. It is said that nearly 2,000 men will march in the procession.

The County Democracy and Irving Hall Democrats say that at least 20,000 uniformed men will parade to-night, and that 40,000 men will attend their meetings in Union square, the Academy of Music, and Irving Hall.

MOBBED BY CLEVELAND'S FRIENDS.

Assemblyman Burke Describes the Breaking Up of a Butler Meeting.

The absorbing topic among the members of the People's party yesterday was the breaking up of the Butler open-air meeting at the junction of Gold and High streets, Brooklyn, on Tuesday night, by a gang of Democratic heelers. Among those who addressed the meeting were Assemblyman Patrick Burke, Chairman of the Kings County General Committee, and Mr. J. A. Hennessy.

"There were over two thousand people present," said the Assemblyman yesterday, "the most of whom were workingmen. The trouble began immediately after Chairman Burke called the meeting to order. There were not more than twenty roughs present. I recognized most of them as members of the Democratic organization, officeholders, and ex-officeholders. They acted in concert in everything they did, and, I have no doubt, attended the meeting in order to break it up. First they jeered and interrupted the speakers. Finding this ineffective, they sent volleys of tomatoes and showers of stones upon the stand. They pushed and drove the peaceable listeners hither and thither, and made it impossible for them to hear anything the speakers said. One missile struck a musician; but nobody else, strange to say, was hurt. The police made no attempt to arrest or quiet the roughs. It looked to me as if the police were encouraging them, and I was so informed afterwards.

"They cut off every speaker but me. I told them I recognized some of them as ex-convicts and men who had indictments hanging over their heads, and I defied them to throw any missiles at me. I will give $5,000 to charity, I said, if one ruffian in your gang dares to throw anything. They were comparatively quiet until I was through speaking. Then they began again, and continued until we were compelled to break up the meeting.

"I hope they will go on with this kind of conduct. It has done us a mint of good. I think last night's performances brought us 300 votes. A half dozen very respectable citizens, indignant at the treatment we received, came up and signed our rolls.

"I regard this method of trying to crush the People's party as the last desperate hope of the Kings county Democrats. Knowing that we will nominate candidates for the city and county offices, they fear defeat, and resort to measures that were effectively used in days before the Democracy here was united."

"What is the strength of the People's party in Brooklyn?"

"We have about 8,000 members enrolled. We haven't taken any names off tombstones, either. Our men are all live voters, as anybody who is skeptical can see by our books, which are always open to public inspection."

"How many votes do you think the People's party will poll in Kings county?"

"Probably between 15,000 and 16,000. If we continue to get accessions between now and election day in the ratio that we have for the last four weeks, we shall poll a larger vote than Cleveland's. Nearly all our men were Democrats before the nomination of Cleveland."

THE WORKSHOPS FOR BUTLER.

He is to Be Received in Williamsburgh by the People in their Working Clothes.

The interest aroused by the mass meeting held on Tuesday night at Wood's Rink, in North Ninth and Second streets, Williamsburgh, was manifested yesterday at the Butler headquarters, 175 Grand street, by an increased enrollment of names, and the reception of cards and letters from all the districts in Greenpoint and Williamsburgh.

"To think," said Mr. Smith, a member of the Executive Board of the Glassblowers' Association, who presided at the meeting, "that we were able without the aid of fireworks or music to gather together such a crowd as was present, and to hold them attentive listeners for three hours! All our speakers were workingmen, and our listeners were just from the shops and work benches. You can say that there are few men in any calling who are not for Butler."

An old officeholder who stood with Mr. Wood, the proprietor of the Rink, looking in upon the meeting, said:

"I never saw anything like it. It is surprising how Butler has set men thinking."

Word was sent from the men employed in the People's Gas Works at the foot of Morton street to headquarters pledging the support of the men there to Butler, and asking for the headquarters of the clubs in the different wards, so that the men might enroll their names on the books and take active part in the campaign.

Preparations are being made for the coming of Gen. Butler to Williamsburgh. He will speak at Wood's Rink on next Tuesday night. The meeting that night promises to eclipse any meeting of any kind that has ever been held in Williamsburgh. To-night the officers of the ward associations of Williamsburgh and Greenpoint will meet at the headquarters, 175 Grand street, to perfect the plans for the General's reception and for the parade, which will take place after he has finished his address. Seats will be reserved for ladies. A number of labor organizations propose to turn out that night in their working clothes, and appear at the meeting just as they appear in their shops and factories, covered with the grime of their labor.

LOGAN ON HIS TRAVELS.

Nobody to Meet Him at Baltimore—Better Treatment in Other Towns.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 8.—Gen. John A. Logan and party passed through Baltimore to-day from Washington for Philadelphia. His coming was known, but there was no one to receive him. The leaders did not appear to understand the time of his arrival.

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 8.—Gen. Logan arrived here at 11:34. He was accompanied by Gen. Beaver, and a delegation from the Young Republican Club of Philadelphia and Anthony Higgins. The party were received with cheers, and were escorted to the Opera House by the city Republican organizations. Anthony Higgins introduced Gen. Logan to the people. The general commented the manufacturing industries of Wilmington, and discussed free trade and protection, asserting that tariff for revenue only was a free trade doctrine.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 8.—Gen. Logan and party arrived here at 2½ P. M. The party was met by a committee consisting of John Roach and others. Nearly all the shops were closed, and business was suspended in the streets. The camps are lots turned out in their uniforms, and were arranged in two lines along the streets through which the party passed. Bonfires were ever where to be seen, and as the general passed through the streets, drawn in a barouche by four white horses, he acknowledged the cheers on every hand by bowing.

The cadet fell into line behind Logan's carriage, and the procession moved to the grounds of the Chester Republican League, where a large crowd had gathered. Congressman Ward introduced Gen. Logan, who spoke on the tariff and the financial policy of the Government. At the conclusion of his address he left for Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 8.—Academy of Music was crowded this evening. Mrs. Logan, with several lady friends, occupied a box adjoining the stage. Gen. Logan was greeted with great applause. He spoke for nearly an hour.

Butler Clubs.

There will be a grand rally at the People's headquarters, 323 West Thirty-eighth street, near Eighth avenue, to-night.

The regular meeting of the Butler and West Club of the Twentieth Assembly district will be held in Central Hall, 229 East Forty-seventh street, this evening.

The Fifth Assembly District Butler and West Club will meet this evening at 130 Prince street.

To-night, at 8 o'clock, a meeting will be held at 12 Union square to organize another club in the Third Assembly district for the accommodation of Butler and West voters residing above Eighth street in that district. An outline of issues meeting will be held to-night corner of Dodge street and Avenue D, in Bergen Point, Senator Grady and E. F. McDonald are expected to speak.

The regular meeting in the Second Assembly district of this city will be held this evening at 60 Oliver street.

Senator Grady, Major Quinby, E. F. McDonald and other good speakers are expected for the Catholic Institute, Jersey City, to-morrow night.

There will be mass meetings to-night at 128 Clinton street and at Little street and West Broadway.

The People's National party of the Third Assembly district have nominated Cornelius F. J. Doody as candidate for Assembly.

A flag raising Butler club has been organized in Pawtucket, R. I. A flag has been raised, a public demonstration made, and the workingmen are rapidly enrolling. Wm. Foster JR. is President of the club.

A Butler club was formed in Jefferson Hall, in Meeker avenue, Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening. Mr. Frank Mayne was presided, and the following officers were elected: Hugh Mourath, President; Thomas Tomlinson, Vice-President; Thomas Bergnian and Michael Dolan, Secretaries, and Daniel O'Neill, Treasurer.

Court Calendars this Day.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Nos. 21, 36, 40, 51, 66, 85, 117, 118, 126, 133, 145, 146, 152, 218, 220, 241, 242, 250, 252, 253, 276, 281, 291, 293, 299, 302. GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 79, 87, 98, 4, 16, 18, 20, 60, 180, 177a, 198, 191, 193, 199, 192, 198, 193, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422, 424, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 440, 442, 444, 446, 448, 450, 452, 454, 456, 458, 460, 462, 464, 466, 468, 470, 472, 474, 476, 478, 480, 482, 484, 486, 488, 490, 492, 494, 496, 498, 500, 502, 504, 506, 508, 510, 512, 514, 516, 518, 520, 522, 524, 526, 528, 530, 532, 534, 536, 538, 540, 542, 544, 546, 548, 550, 552, 554, 556, 558, 560, 562, 564, 566, 568, 570, 572, 574, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584, 586, 588, 590, 592, 594, 596, 598, 600, 602, 604, 606, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626, 628, 630, 632, 634, 636, 638, 640, 642, 644, 646, 648, 650, 652, 654, 656, 658, 660, 662, 664. CIRCUIT—Parts I., II., and III. adjourned until Monday.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Contested will of Henry Stelle. Mary Hulse, Frederick Hines, Henry Mccullough, Regina Klein, and John F. Rich at 11 A. M. Mary Gilbert I. P. M.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 35, 38, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46. Part I.—Clear. Nos. 1292, 562, 580, 585, 587, 595, 596, 571, 590, 1042, 603, 595, 597, 1288, 278. Part II.—Clear. Nos. 386, 408, 720, 1027, 1042, 1328, 908, 1284, 606, 610, 611, 613, 617, 618, 619, 620. Part III.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Nos. 1390, 1391, 1409, 1412, 1413, 1418, 1422, 1423, 1426, 1441, 1442, 1443, 1445, 1446, 1447, 1448, 1449, 1450, 1451, 1452, 1454, 1454, 1455, 1456, 1457, 1458, 1459, 1460.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.—No day calendar. EQUITY TERM.—Part I.—Motions. Nos. 4, 14. Part II.—Clear. Nos. 874, 537, 808, 578, 602, 809, 859, 1492, 406, 893, 862, 512, 901, 902, 504, 906, 906, 907, 908, 908, 1040, 1091, 1092, 1093, 1095, 1096, 1097, 1098, 1099, 1100, 1101, 1012, 1013, 1014, 1015. LAW COURT—Part I.—Adjourned. Nos. 1814, 2088, 2084, 1816, 2170, 2184, 1838, 1478, 1489, 898, 2461, 2492, 2493, 1838, 1834, 2365, 2031, 2405, 2470, 2477, 1471, 1892, 2133, 1782. Part II.—Nos. 2521, 1491, 2443, 1548, 1091, 1465, 2104, 1430, 2045, 2202, 2448, 2449, 1031, 2446, 2486, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2546, 2548.

THE DOCTOR PANS OUT RICH.

A Big Table Heaped with Jewelry Captured Along with Mysterious Mr. Werner.

Dr. Andrew Werner, the respectable-looking gray-haired old man who was arrested at 12 Stanton street on Tuesday by Detectives McGuire and McCloskey as a receiver of stolen goods, was taken to Jefferson Market yesterday morning. His case went over until to-day. When he was put in the cell which he occupied all Tuesday night, the detectives arranged all the jewelry found in the prisoner's room on a table in the detectives' office for identification.

Later in the day, the property represented by the forty-nine pawn tickets found on Werner was taken from the pawn offices and placed on the table with the other jewelry. Persons who have been robbed during the summer filed into the office during the day to see if any of their property was in the collection. They were dazzled by the elegance and variety of the jewelry. Besides the twelve gold and forty silver watches, chains, rings, and trinkets found in his room were the other watches, diamond earrings, lockets, sleeve buttons, and so on, redeemed from pawnshops. The long, broad table was literally covered with jewelry. William Keller, a scourer, of 187 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn, whose watch was stolen from his pocket at South Ferry on Sept. 26, identified the timepiece yesterday, although his initials had been rubbed from the case. Two other watches were identified by their owners.

Werner has lived in a small furnished hall bedroom on the third floor of the four-story building at 12 Stanton street for six years. He rented the room from Mrs. Weibrecht and her son, with whom he had lived for seven or eight years in Division street before they moved to Stanton street, six years ago. Werner's room is scrupulously clean and neat and comfortably furnished. Almost every square foot of the walls is covered with lithographs, prints, engravings, and photographs. Mrs. Weibrecht, her son, and neighbors were surprised and indignant at Werner's arrest as a receiver of stolen goods, and were further amazed when the detectives unearthed the piles of jewelry from his trunks and boxes. They had always looked upon him as a perfectly respectable member of society. They had never known that he made any claim of being a physician and were positive he was not one. They had always understood that he was a tailor employed by a Fulton street firm. He was quiet and reserved in his manners, had few visitors, and spent very little time in his room. Daily he left his room at 8 o'clock A. M. and returned again at about 6 o'clock, and then in an hour he would go out, to return before midnight. This was his regular habit until about two years ago, when he became ill and went to the German Hospital, where he remained about one month. Since that time he appeared to be irregular in his habits.

A framed paper in his room announces that he was born in Switzerland, became a citizen of this country in 1850, and served during the war as a private in Company A, Second Regiment, Pennsylvania Veteran Artillery, getting an honorable discharge in 1865. The police know very little of Werner's methods, but are trying hard to learn more.

Did Van Cortlandt Invite the Eleventh Regiment.

Major-Gen. Alexander Shaler, Commanding First Division, N. G. S. N. Y.

SIR: I see by to-day's papers that the Eleventh Regiment, one of the commands attached to your division, had its annual inspection and muster on the proposed new military ground in Van Cortlandt Park yesterday. I am not informed as to whether this use was made of the ground under an assumed right to thus occupy it, or whether the regiment was present upon the invitation of the owner of the property.

There seems to be an impression abroad that the city is the owner of the land included within the limits of the parks provided for by chapter 522 of the Laws of 1884. I have recently been applied to for information as to which department of the city Government was the proper one to give consents to the location of street surface railroads upon these parks, under the idea that the city is now the owner of the property bounded on the proposed routes. Application has also been made to me to know if the tax lists in the correct year upon property included within the areas described in the act could not be remitted, on the assumption that the city became the owner of the property on the passage of the act. Another impression seems to be that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund did not have the power to lease to him land for a stable in one of these parks.

The subject is respectfully submitted, in order to call attention to this apparently widespread misapprehension as to the terms of the act. It is provided in the second section of the act that the lands shall not thereby become and be seized in fee of the lands laid out for parks and parkways on the land condemnation of the report of the Commissioners. Estimates. These Commissioners have not yet been appointed, and, of course, their report cannot be confirmed until it is made, nor can it be made until there has been laid before the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment testimony as to all the facts necessary to enable them to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion as to the value of the lands taken. I am, sir, yours respectfully, E. HENRY LACOMBE.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8. Counsel to the Corporation.

The Canadians Lay Victors at Lacrosse.

The lacrosse party of the Metropolitan Club of Ottawa, Canada, who arrived in this city on Tuesday, visited the Staten Island cricket grounds yesterday by invitation of Mr. Erastus Wiman, and there engaged in a one hour's match game with a team of the New York and Williamsburgh Athletic Clubs, the majority of whom were out of practice. The contest was arranged merely for the sake of exercise and pastime, and to pass their brief sojourn in the city. The visiting twelve did not include the full team of the Metropolitan Club, but those who composed the twelve were strong enough to give the home players all they could do to escape a signal defeat. Aself was out of the six goals taken within the hour, and the home players were caught by the visitors. Ritchie taking one goal for New York by a splendid throw, and Flannery another by skillful dodging and a sharp throw. Toronto is the visiting team which occupies leases of Niblo's, and afterward view the American procession.

Dissension in the English Cabinet.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—It is reported that there were serious dissensions in to-day's session of the English Cabinet. The Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, President of the Board of Trade, denounced as cowardly the proposed compromise on the Franchise bill. Mr. Chamberlain's speech is said to take to task for the lateness of his speech at Hanley last night, in which he secured at compromise, and insisted that the Franchise bill should be forced through without conciliating the House of Lords by first introducing a Redistribution bill. He was told that his violence of language was not only indignantly in a member of the Ministry, but was unobvious in its tendency, as it could only result in stiffening the opposition of Lord Salisbury and his party to all measures of reform.

Short and Easy Wrestling.

The wrestling match been Fritz Gamenwein, champion of Switzerland, and August Schmidt, champion of Germany, for $250 a side, took place at Irving Hall last evening. Schmidt weighed 192 pounds, and Gamenwein's weight was nearly 200 pounds. It was 9 o'clock when they appeared on the stage and grasped each other at the waistband. They tried to throw one another in every imaginable way, twisting and turning, but with little effect. After this had gone on for at least fifteen minutes Gamenwein got a hold of Schmidt's left arm and leg and threw him. After waiting the required ten minutes, as Gamenwein did not make his appearance, Schmidt was decided the winner.

Whom Sullivan Wishes to Fight.

PROVIDENCE, Oct. 8.—John L. Sullivan, in an interview today, said he intended to train down to 200 pounds or less for his set-to with Laflin. He is willing to wager $2,500 to $1,000 that he will have the best of Laflin from the start, and is confident of easily disposing of him. After the Laflin fight he desires to meet Mike with Alf Greenfield, the English athlete, and with Mitchell, if he is so inclined. He declares that he has stopped drinking for all time, and is determined to take care of himself. After he has completed his engagements in this country he will make a tour through England, Ireland, Scotland, and Australia under the management of John D. Hopkins of this city.

Promise of a Great Sprint Race.

In the early part of next week a great sprint race at 100 yards will take place between William Craig Wilmer, Captain of the New York Athletic Club, Malcolm W. Ford, the champion general athlete of the club, and, possibly, L. E. Myers. Wilmer will be remembered as a great sprinter eight years ago. He broke his leg in Will Amerigh, and did not put a running shoe on for years. During this summer he has made 100 yards in either 9⅘ seconds or 10 seconds, the judges disagreeing. That he should recover his speed after eight years of retirement is a unique circumstance in the annals of athletics.

The Newmarket Races.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—This was the third day of the Newmarket second October meeting. The race for the Middle Park Plate, for two year olds, was won by Lord Hastings's bay colt Molton. M. A. Lupin's chestnut colt Kalmarkuff was second. Capt. C. Bowling's bay colt by Sterling, out of Casuistry, and Mr. Chadwick's bay colt Royal Hampton ran a dead heat for third place. The betting was 10 to 1 against Molton, 7 to 1 against Kalmarkuff, 9 to 4 against the Casuistry colt, and 25 to 1 against Royal Hampton. Molton was ridden by Archer. Kalmarkuff is by Wells, the Casuistry colt by Barrett, and Royal Hampton by Giles.

The Romeyn Outsails the Ideran.

The sloops Romeyn and Ideran of the Atlantic Yacht Club sailed out of the harbor at Bay Ridge yesterday morning in a thirty-two mile race for the club pennant, held by the Romeyn. The Romeyn turned Scotland Lightship 7½ minutes ahead of the Ideran. The homeward sail was with a free wind. The Romeyn increased her lead with every mile. She retains the pennant. This is the record:

	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed.	Corrected.
Romeyn	11:11:40	5:18:33	6:03:44	6:02:14
Ideran	11:13:33	5:31:55	6:18:22	6:14:15

Handball.

Two match games at handball were played yesterday afternoon in Sweeney's Racquet Court, at 159 East Thirty-fifth street. In the first game Michael Lundy of this city and James Smith of St. Louis played against James McKoy, amateur, of Brooklyn, and Sweeney's spaniard. McKoy and the spaniard won by a score of twenty-one to twenty. The second was between George Haney of the Custom House and the spaniard for $50 a side. The Spaniard won, 38 to 28.

Base Ball, Polo Grounds, To-day.

Grand match for championship of America. Cincinnati vs. Metropolitan. Game 3:30 P. M. Admission 25c.—*Adv.*

"Rough on Coughs" Troches, 15c.; liquid, 25c. For coughs, cold, sore throat, hoarseness.—*Adv.*

ENGLAND IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Prospects that she Will Soon be at War with the Transvaal Republic.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—It seems quite certain now that England will soon have another African war upon her hands. This time the trouble comes from the south of the continent, and the English base of operations will be Cape Colony instead of Egypt. The continual encroachments of Boers upon the natives and settlers in Bechuanaland and Zululand are held to be a sufficient cause for England to wage war upon the Transvaal. The treaties between England and the countries named make it imperative upon England to forcibly interfere in certain cases, and many politicians here insist that a case demanding interference has now arisen.

This is the tone of several leading London papers, and about half the members of the Ministry are said to entertain a similar opinion. The Tory papers say that the whole excitement about the Boers and the Transvaal is a trick to withdraw attention from the Government's blunders in Egypt.

While President Kruger and the rest of the delegation from the Boer republic were here last spring, trying to get justice from Earl Derby, the London papers, instead of giving intelligible accounts of their grievances and desires, contented themselves with deriding "those Dutchmen from Africa," criticising the cut of their coats and noting that they drank tea and remained at home with their wives during the evening, instead of drinking champagne and going elsewhere. A correspondent called this evening upon Mr. Clarke, an eminent practitioner in London, who spent some years of his life in southern Africa, and to whom the Volkraad of the Transvaal Republic recently sent a formal vote of thanks for having championed the cause of the Boers against the slanders of interested Englishmen. "It should be known," said Dr. Clarke, "that the Transvaal republic has disclaimed responsibility for the marauding in Bechuanaland and Zululand. Some of the marauders are Boers, but they are beyond the control of the Transvaal authorities. The Transvaal is an immense region, and if its frontiers between Bechuanaland on the west and Zululand on the east were strictly guarded, it would require a large standing army. The Transvaal people respect the convention entered into with England. They are grateful to England for the justice done to them in the matter of boundaries, tardy though it was. But there is another thing which England ought to know by this time—they will resist to the death any attempts at English dictation."

On the other hand it is asserted that the Boers, instead of annexing Zululand to the Transvaal, which they were forbidden to do by the London convention, established a republic in that country under the Presidency of Joubert, Vice-President of the Transvaal republic, and thus tried to circumvent the convention. It is also asserted by the Cape Colony authorities that President Kruger himself authorized the invasion of Bechuanaland.

FIGHTING OVER THE LOO CHUAN RIVER.

Chinese Troops Defeated by the French in a Six Hours' Battle.

PARIS, Oct. 8.—An official despatch from Hanoi to-day says that Col. Dounier, with two battalions of the foreign legion, two companies of infantry, and a section of mountain artillery, had an engagement with Chinese troops in the valley of the Loo Chuan River, which lasted six hours. The Chinese made a stubborn resistance, but were finally completely routed. Four gunboats assisted the French forces. Four of the French, including a Captain, were killed, and twenty were wounded. The forces under Col. Dounier are continuing to advance.

Capt. Fournier, who negotiated the Tientsin treaty with China, repudiates the copies of that treaty distributed by the Chinese Government, with important clauses erased. He offers to fight whoever questions his good faith.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—Advices from Hong Kong state that business is at a complete standstill. Commerce is paralyzed.

TIENTSIN, Oct. 8.—China has sent 1,000 reenforcements from Kirin, in the province of Manchooria, to Pekin. Li Hung Chang has advised the Government to postpone the reduction of the pay of the Chinese soldiers.

SHANGHAI, Oct. 8.—The bombardment of Tamsui by the French fleet is still in progress. On the 6th instant the fleet had destroyed the Chinese forts. The houses of the Europeans residing in the city were shattered with shells, but the inhabitants have not suffered any fatalities. The Chinese are strongly intrenched.

LED INTO AMBUSH.

Col. Stewart a Victim of the Treachery of Native Guides.

CAIRO, Oct. 8.—Advices from the Nile say that after the steamer on which were Col. Stewart and his men had stranded, three natives came on board and told Col. Stewart that he was only a short distance from Merawee, which he could easily reach on foot, and where he could obtain assistance to float the steamer. They offered to guide the party there. Col. Stewart and two companions started for the village, and when they had travelled out of sight of the steamer a number of men sprang from an ambush and murdered them. The natives then attacked those remaining on the steamer, killing all except four.

The report that Mr. Herbin, the French Consul at Khartoum, was with Col. Stewart and his party at the time they were massacred by Arabs, and that he was among the killed, is doubted here.

Advices from Dongola say that the Mudir of the place is sending out spies to assist the Nile expedition. The tribes from the Khartoum and Shendy districts, with 1,500 of their followers, have submitted to the Mudir. Sheik Keir advises that a depot be established at Deibeh, and undertakes to procure camels and cattle therefor. Reports are current in Dongola that the Mahdi is quelling the rebellion at Jeb-el-Dair. The news of the Mudir's victory at Kortl has reached Khartoum, and has greatly encouraged the garrison at that place.

The West African Question.

PARIS, Oct. 8.—The *Temps* publishes a letter from Brussels which says that delegates representing the Governments of England, America, France, Portugal, Spain, Holland, and Belgium will attend an international conference, to be held in Berlin probably in the latter part of November, at which the West African question will be considered. The letter says that France and Germany have agreed to submit a proposal to the conference securing freedom of commerce to all nations in the Congo country and upon the River Niger. The proposal will determine the rights of any power to occupy the unannexed territory in Africa, it is expected, will result in the creation by the conference of an International Commission of the Congo, similar to the Danubian Commission.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 8.—The Chamber of Commerce has forwarded an address to Earl Granville in reference to the recent encroachments of Germany on the west coast of Africa, urging upon the Government the necessity of protecting British interests.

Another Cholera Panic.

MADRID, Oct. 8.—Three persons who were suffering from cholera at Barcelona have died. One of the victims was a son of an aide-de-camp of King Alfonso. His death has caused alarm among the members of the upper classes, many of whom have left for the city. There have been four fresh cases of cholera and four deaths in the province of Alicante during the past twenty-four hours.

ROME, Oct. 8.—The reports from the cholera-infected districts in Italy for the past twenty-four hours give a total of 107 fresh cases and 97 deaths.

MARSEILLES, Oct. 8.—Five deaths by cholera have occurred here to-day.

Catania Swept by a Hurricane.

ROME, Oct. 8.—Intelligence has been received here of a hurricane at Catania, on the island of Sicily. Trees were uprooted and houses destroyed. Twenty persons were killed and fifty were injured, owing to the severity of the storm. It was impossible to render any assistance to the sufferers during its prevalence.

The Elections in Belgium.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 8.—At a mass meeting of Liberals, held in this city to-day, M. Jarison, a Radical leader, said that it was the intention of the Radical party to support the workingmen's candidate in the municipal election. This declaration, it is expected, will cause a division in the ranks of the Moderates.

Challenged by an Editor.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 8—M. Marchi, late director of the *National Journal*, who was expelled from Brussels on Oct. 2, has telegraphed to the *Independance Belge*, describing the author of a recently published abusive article in that journal as a calumniator and a coward, and challenges him to mortal combat.

Growing Strength of the Parnellites.

DUBLIN, Oct. 8.—The Irish party in Parliament has increased its adherents for the coming session. Mr. George Errington, member of Parliament for Longford county, Ireland, and other Catholics who have hitherto held aloof from the Home Rulers, will join the Parnellites.

The Egyptian Indemnities.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—Earl Granville, in replying to a communication from Prince Bismarck, expresses the hope that the payment of the Alexandria indemnities will be effected toward the middle of December.

Protecting English Investors.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—An independent committee of financiers, excluding stock brokers, is forming an association for the protection of English investors in American railways.

"I Don't Know What Ails Me."

Says many a sufferer. "I have the 'blues' frightfully; I am troubled with headache and dizziness; I have lost my appetite; there is a bad taste in my mouth constantly. What is the matter with me?" We will tell you: you are "bilious." Get a bottle of Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery," use it faithfully, and you will soon be a new man again. All druggists have it.—*Adv.*

"Rough on Pain." Quick cure. Cramps, neuralgia, rheumatism, aches, pains, sprains, headache.—*Adv.*

AMUSEMENTS.

Mme. Theo Herself Again.

The burden of "Boccaccio" was lifted from the shoulders of Mme. Théo and her company at Wallack's Theatre last night, and these artists plunged gayly into the life and action of "La Fille de Mme. Angot." Having returned, as it were, to their native land from an enforced détour into the land of the enemy, they were soon themselves again. This was particularly the case with Mme. Théo, who was completely overweighted by the score of "Boccaccio."

"La Fille de Mme. Angot" is one of the happiest efforts in the school in which Offenbach ruled supreme. No composer ever contested this supremacy so closely as Lecocq in this opera bouffe. The melodies are light and dainty, easily caught and remembered, and have, moreover, the merit of freshness and originality. The action, too, is quick and breezy, affording admirable opportunities to an artiste of Mme. Théo's peculiar talents.

Mme. Théo is supreme ruler in a little realm of opera bouffe, for her performances of opera bouffe are somewhat different from those of other bouffe artistes who have been heard here. There is, it is true, the same general effect of bustle and vivacity, but they are toned down by moments of discretion, which give all the more point to any audacious sallies. *Clairette* is admirably adjusted to Mme. Théo, and it is one of the brightest portraits in her lively sketch book.

The other members of the company benefited by the change as much as Mme. Théo, and, headed by Mme. Lefort as *Mlle. Lange*, supported the leading artiste with a racy humor quite their own.

The National Game.

The New York and Buffalo teams had to stand idle yesterday and see Chicago take a step in advance, as rain