The Sun.

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LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE.

ARMED SOCIALISTS IN LONDON MEET TO STUDY MILITARY TACTICS.

The Czar Sleepless and his Mental Powers Impaired—Sharp Americans Unloading Mining Stock Upon British Capitalists—The Prince of Wales's Poor Luck on the Turf—Gerster Devoting Herself to her Babies—Spoiling the Fun of Fox Hunters.

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LONDON, Nov. 6.—Ireland's peaceful condition enables the Government to postpone the reassembling of Parliament till Feb. 8. Earl Cowper has informed Sir Michael Hicks-Beach that the preliminary report of the Royal Commission of inquiry into the land question will be ready in January for use in supplying data for a Land bill to be produced at an early period in the session. Gen. Sir Redvers Buller's anti-eviction circular has aroused a great deal of angry comment in the English Unionist press, which characterizes the document as a distinct revolution against the statute law. The circular directs that police sergeants shall supply Gen. Buller with information showing the condition of tenants who are threatened with eviction, and says that if the contemplated evictions are unreasonable or unjust, he (Buller) will refuse assistance to enforce them. Gen. Buller has already refused assistance in several instances, and the landlords interested in these cases threaten to bring action against him for refusing to execute the judgments of the courts. Gen. Buller is fortified in his line of conduct by the instructions of the Government, and continues his course of refusing to aid landlords in ousting tenants, but his action is illegal, beyond doubt, and will cause a furious storm in Parliament as soon as that body resumes its labors.

Although the Social Democratic Federation has declared that it will not parade on Lord Mayor's day, many members of Socialist clubs are hard at work trying to organize a turnout of malcontents and roughs, and are holding nightly meetings throughout the metropolis, where speakers urge their hearers to adhere to the original intention of having a counter procession, and use the argument that it is better that men of spirit should die at the point of the bayonet to-day than perish from hunger in the streets to-morrow. Fifty branch meetings have been convoked, and the men attending are being thoroughly drilled. The drill sergeants are chiefly old soldiers, and are paid to teach the full army drill. The plans of the Socialists as far as known indicate that an attempt will be made to penetrate the line of the Lord Mayor's procession at a number of points simultaneously. Bands of men acting in concert will assemble in the side streets opening upon the Lord Mayor's line, ready at the signal of their leaders to try to force their way upon the procession. Eight thousand policemen, a large number of mounted constables, and two squadrons of cavalry will guard the route of the procession, and there will be an ample force of soldiers and police in reserve.

Henry George's heavy vote in New York created the greatest astonishment, and all kinds of sensations here. Business men are worried, and treat the matter as seriously as though the entire United States had declared for anarchy. The press draws baleful conclusions, and socialism, cockawhogs, and all stripes of professional reformers, from the inmates of the little red-curtained Anarchist Club in Charlotte street to the short-haired young woman who helps Bradlaugh to lecture and sells his books in a Fleet street shop, are shaking hands and beaming.

Among Mr. George's own clique the enthusiasm is unbounded. Mr. Morison Davidson, Mr. George's particular friend, uttered a few whoops and then drank Mr. George's health steadily until he was taken home. Mr. William Saunders, the head of the George movement here, first heard the news from your correspondent. He immediately jumped upon his chair and yelled "Hurrah!" saying in the next breath that he never expected anything like it, and that they would have George for Mayor of New York yet. The event interested the real workingmen and their unions very little, but it caused the Socialist bugbear, already magnified through the advertising which the leaders have received by the threats of a demonstration on Lord Mayor's day, to grow to enormous proportions.

Much greater anxiety is caused here by the labor complications at home than all the diplomatic scheming abroad. As I announced last week, the Socialists, headed by Mr. Henry M. Hyndman, who has chosen to exploit the misery of the unemployed, have declared their abandonment of the intended parade at the last moment, when its prolonged discussion has sown among the lawless classes a hankering for riot and disorders not easily subdued. The proposed meeting in Trafalgar square has been planned so as to cause the square to be packed with excited mobs as the Lord Mayor's procession passes through. No order forbidding the meeting has yet been issued. Gen. Warren wavering regarding the action which he ought to take. Even if a formal meeting is prohibited, a crowd will gather and the objects of the promoters will be attained unless the most energetic measures are taken. The heads of the police departments are anxious that the Socialists be allowed to show their heads, that they may have a crack at them and wipe out the disgrace of last February. The proposed demonstration is regarded with scorn by all except the Social Democratic Federation, as the organizers are pleased to style themselves.

Representatives of 80,000 genuine London workmen met to-day at Whitechapel and drafted an appeal, to be issued forthwith, calling upon them not to be deluded into doing anything on Lord Mayor's day which would injure their cause. The address says that the great and sacred cause of labor cannot be promoted by acts of anarchy in this country. The workingmen are told not to look to Mayors or corporations, which can do nothing, but to the Imperial Government for protection against the competition of cheap foreign labor. Genuine Anarchists think the proposed demonstration not bloody enough. The Radical Federation was invited to join the movement, but its committee refused, by a vote of nine to three, to have anything to do with it.

The greater part of Lord Salisbury's coming speech at the Lord Mayor's banquet will be devoted to the labor question, and will avow complete sympathy with the laborers and utter abhorrence of socialism. Within ten days Lord Salisbury will receive a deputation of bona fide workingmen, and in opposition to the professional outcry for eight hours' work there will be a demand from 40,000 dock and riverside laborers to be allowed to work ten hours a day instead of eight, which they are now restricted to by the Custom House rules.

According to the latest absurd rumor, Russia is supplying the London Socialists with funds to continue their agitation, in order to keep England too busy with internal troubles to uphold her dignity abroad. The English feeling toward Russia is one of intense hatred, which is increasing day by day, and a desire to chastise her, if England only dared. In regard to what is about to happen in the East, nobody of any importance seems to have the slightest idea, and only totally ignorant people form opinions on the subject. John Bright expresses his belief that Russia is acting in a perfectly open manner and means well, and the newspapers tell Mr. Bright he ought to go to school and learn something.

British public feeling is getting tired of the Government's inactive foreign policy. The people want to see something done. Lord Salisbury is reminded from several quarters that only a year ago he denounced Russia as a burglar among nations, while now he is indifferent to her extinguishment of the independence of the smaller peoples, to say nothing of her steady absorption of the territory which hitherto separated her from India. Lord Randolph Churchill also receives hints of the same kind. It is recalled that on May 4, 1885, he attacked Mr. Gladstone for what he characterized as a base and cowardly surrender to Russia on the Afghan question, and he denounced Russia's conduct as a long and uninterrupted series of acts of treachery, fraud, and falsehood. Lords Salisbury and Randolph Churchill are asked why they are so calm now when Russia is doing just as she chooses in the East.

The speech of the Emperor Francis Joseph at Pesth to-day shows how thoroughly unsettled the Austrian mind is respecting what to do and how to do it. Austria seems unwilling even to pull out her own chestnuts. The Emperor "hopes" everything will tend to eventual peace, but does not say what he will do if they tend otherwise.

France, ever ready to rejoice at any blow to English national dignity, continues her outcry for the evacuation of Egypt. This more or less popular demand at least keeps the Bourse in a lively condition.

The Italian press deplores without stint Italy's humble position in international affairs which compels her to remain impassive in the face of Russian injustice, because of the quiescence of the large powers whom she would gladly join as an ally against the greedy Muscovites. Bismarck, meanwhile, shows that he either does not care or does not dare to risk the enormous German investments in Russian stocks by giving the Czar an excuse for repudiation. With France eager for revenge, war would certainly change the present industrial development of Germany into widespread ruin. Bismarck is obliged to be cautious, and no one more thoroughly appreciates the significance of this fact than does Russia. The seizure of the Bulgarian loan Government at Bourghas by Russian agents thinly disguised as Montenegrin patriots is another indication that the Czar's treacherous Government continues its policy of creating anarchy as a pretext for the seizure and occupation of coveted regions. If England does not adopt a more vigorous attitude, and if Austria continues her policy of half measures, war will soon have shaped themselves so that the Russian bear will easily take the last little step which separates him from long-desired Constantinople. In western Europe war is not yet considered imminent, but throughout Russia and Turkey it is constantly expected.

Commercial travellers report almost complete stagnation of business in Russia. Merchants are giving the smallest orders possible, and then only when the immediate delivery of the goods is guaranteed. Baron De Staal, Russian Ambassador to England, denies that Russia is in any way connected with the seizure of Bourghas, but as it is popularly understood that Russian diplomats earn their salaries by denying such things, no attention is paid to the denial.

The health of the Czar is still discussed, and rumors that a taint of insanity, said to be hereditary, is cropping out in him are numerous. It is recalled how a British doctor prophesied the date of the death of Nicholas I. within a few days, alleging that he would die insane, and British newspapers express the hope that the mental trouble of the present Czar will not cause disaster in Europe similar to the Crimean war, which has often been attributed to the insanity of the Emperor Nicholas. The Czar's trouble is officially designated as sleeplessness and congestion of the brain, brought on by want of exercise.

The health of the Czarewitch, although much improved, causes great anxiety. It is asserted that the Princess Dolgoroukl, whose eldest son was legitimitized by the Czar's marriage with the Princess after the Empress's death, is now fondly calculating her son's chances for inheriting the Russian throne. The Princess has just left Paris for Cannes, taking her pleasant sister-in-law, friend and whipper-in, Mme. Gerster, at the Princess's palace in the Boulevard St. Germain writes that she preserves her placid sweetness of temper and her wonderfully vigorous appetite, which united in endearing her to the late Czar.

A number of Hungarian newspapers print sensational stories about Mme. Etelka Gerster. One of them tells how the cantatrice, having lost her voice, had also lost her reason through her husband (Gardini's) cruelty. Gardini is accused of running away from a ballet dancer, who was his first wife, because she broke her leg, and of having run away from Mme. Gerster because she had lost her voice and fortune. The truth is Mme. Gerster is living happily in Paris, having retained neither her fortune, her voice, nor her husband. She is devoting herself chiefly to bringing up her babies.

The French have always been fond of saying that the Americans, who boast of their ugly Washington Monument, must have souls dead to art and incapable of appreciating a more size, but among the Frenchmen who, under the presidency of M. Lockroy, have voted a subvention of 1,500,000 francs for the construction of the Eiffel tall tower, M. Tirard was the only one who had a word to say against this ugly mass of iron framework, which has less artistic merit than the Coney Island elephant.

Lord Lonsdale, upon his return to England, expressed his sorrowful feelings to your Queenstown correspondent. He thinks the American press is prejudiced against English artists, and can account in no other way for the abuse heaped upon himself and his company. He says he retains an interest in the company, and has come to England to be present at his sister's marriage on the 25th of this month.

American sharps are still plentiful in London, and bunches of sharp-looking gentlemen, taking advantage of the investment fever, are offering gold mine investments full of millions to the disappointed British capitalists who were unable to obtain any of the much-coveted Guinness stock. While the speculating fever is on the sharp gentlemen are living at the best hotels.

Memories of New York's sporting element are awakened by a gentleman who talks well, dresses well, entertains freely, and gets introduced to as many gentlemen as possible under the name of Col. Tremaine from Canada. He is the same gentleman who, as George Truman, carved up Larry O'Brien, and subsequently had the progress of the divorce suit brought against him by his wife, confessed how uniformly lucky he had been in making men sorry they had played cards with him.

As the fox hunting season opens, a wail goes up because Mr. Cox has had the indolence to become inflicted with mange, and scouts sadly across the country waving a tail that is streaky instead of bushy. The trouble is attributed to the introduction of a plebean breed of foxes from the continent, and also the practice of hand or spoon feeding for cubs. The *Lancet*, the leading medical journal, has solemnly discussed this national affliction, and concludes that a fox cannot be expected to keep his spirits and tail up unless he has his dinnerets and hen roosts. The affliction is aggravated by the fact that a well-regulated pack of hounds detects and refuses to pursue spoon-fed and mangy foxes.

The first racing season of the Prince of Wales as an owner has been a signal failure. Two of the Prince's three horses have died and the third amounts to very little.

A craze for travel to queer places seems to have seized upon the nobility. The passenger lists of the Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Company read like a page from "Burke's Peerage," and the destinations include many places heretofore tabooed by the traveller for pleasure. Lord Cairns starts soon for a six months' visit to New Guinea. He intends to write a book about what he observes on his trip.

W. G. George, the runner, sailed for New York to-day. He says that after a trip to Australia, where he expects to run Malone, he will settle down in New York.

"The priest in the family" question has just been raised by a correspondence between Cardinal Manning, concerning the Rev. Mr. Moore of the pro-Cathedral, and an aggrieved husband, the latter charging that Father Moore had accomplished the surreptitious conversion of his wife to Catholicism. Father Moore received the wife alone at his house and admitted her fully to the communion of the Church without the knowledge of her husband. Cardinal Manning defends Father Moore on the ground that it was his lawful right, as a priest to receive any one at his house privately. Finally the Cardinal asserts that, according to all law, both human and divine, a higher law suspends a lower, and the law of conscience is higher than any law of the affections.

Another sensational divorce case invites the attention of the lovers of social scandal. The persons involved are Mrs. Sebright, a society beauty, and a daughter of Lady Scott of Hurst, and her husband, Mr. Arthur Sobright, a member of the Bachelors' Club. Mrs. Sebright asks for a divorce on the ground that her marriage is void, her consent to the union having been obtained by threats to damage her reputation. Mr. Sebright responds that the lady freely and fully consented to the marriage, without coercion or even persuasion. Behind the suit is the question of the possession of the lady's fortune, which consists of the sum of £40,000.

The Persian Monarch and her Cargo.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—The British steamer Persian Monarch, from New York Oct. 17 for London, which ran on the breakwater while entering Portland Roads and which afterward got off and entered the harbor, will proceed for her destination without help when the weather moderates. Her cattle and cargo will be forwarded by smaller steamers. The leak in her hull does not increase.

MR. ELDER TURNED AWAY.

ROSE ELIZABETH CLEVELAND REFUSES TO ADMIT HIM TO HER HOUSE.

She Severed All Relations with her Publisher Because of a Violation of Contract—The Story of her Editorship of Literary Life—Lies Circulated Concerning Her—Her Home in Holland Patent and the Esteem with which she is Regarded There.

UTICA, Nov. 6.—Ever since Miss Cleveland severed her connection with the magazine to which she gave the only prominence it ever had, her friends have been annoyed by the published statements of its publisher, who has taken occasion to give to interviewers a variety of disclosures regarding his business relations with her. For instance, a week ago he told the public through a New York daily that he should visit the President's sister at Holland Patent on Monday. A few days later his friend W. M. Clemens put forth the announcement that Mr. Elder did visit her at her home. These are minor declarations, but they are false if the statement of a visitor in Holland Patent last week may be taken. This visitor's acquaintance there warrants THE SUN in accepting it unqualifiedly. Mr. Elder, it appears, did go to see Miss Cleveland on Monday, and this is what happened. He arrived on the evening train from Utica and sent a note to Miss Cleveland. He was unfortunate in securing the services of a boy to take his note, and a gentleman, hearing of his dilemma, kindly delivered it at Miss Cleveland's door. It may be remarked by way of parenthesis that this gentleman was highly indignant when he learned the errand he had lent himself to do unknowingly. He is one of Miss Cleveland's oldest and stanchest friends, and it is hinted that it would not do for Mr. Elder to repeat his request in that village again.

The note was delivered, and shortly afterward the publisher himself rang Miss Cleveland's door bell. He had come once too often, and was not admitted. The pleasant-faced maid told him that her mistress could not be seen, and handed him a note which informed him that a third person, whose name had been given to him previously, would have all future dealings with him on her account. The discomfited man walked away up the village street, and one or more of the neighbors—who knew what was going on—watched him on his way, and rejoiced over the situation, painful as it ought to have been to him. Everybody in Holland Patent knew of his presence in the town, and during the remainder of the day and up to bed time that night, when he left, he was closely observed. He wrote again to Miss Cleveland, and killed the remainder of the day and evening as best he could. He had no sympathy there, and went his way unregretted, and carrying with him the contempt of many who knew of the course he had pursued toward his late editor. Holland Patenters do not know the President, who left the village when he was a little boy and never lived there, but they remember his gifted and earnest father, who died so early, and his rare mother, who lived many years among them and reared her children in a way that won for her the love and reverence of all. Both the father and mother of Miss Cleveland sleep in the pretty cemetery in the village, and she, their youngest child, remains alone in the old home, now made new by her Indian relations. He visited there, and, inexplicable fact, came away forgiven. He pleaded the baby act, and got off through promises of better behavior, and a contrite confession that he himself wrote the letters, and thought he had a right to, because he was her publisher.

From that time people here who had dealings with him thought he had a secure hold on Miss Cleveland's services, for if she overlooked this piece of perjury she intended to stick to the agreement, and remain with Elder. If at that time she had consulted an lawyer she would have broken the connection, but she continued, and Elder scored a success. His creditors were surprised at his ability to get so prominent a person to associate herself with his magazine, and they were surprised, and less agreeably, to find what a one-sided arrangement he had made with her. He was constantly running to Holland Patent, and each time promised to bring Miss Cleveland back with him. He was chafing inwardly at all the trouble she was to him and promised to be. Her refusal to let certain paying advertisements remain in the magazine hurt his pocket, but he had to yield. He next had to face the demand she made for an assistant editor. What she wanted with an assistant editor, when he had a good manager in Chicago, and she herself to do all the reading matter except her own contributions, he could not see, he said, but he made the best of the bargain, journeyed again to Holland Patent, and promised to get one. Then, he says, Miss Cleveland demanded that a lady friend of hers should have the place, and he wanted to have a man. The difficulty was for the moment adjusted by the refusal of the person selected to accede to Mr. Elder's proposition, but Miss Cleveland soon made another choice, and Mr. Elder, to get ahead of her, had to get somebody. He chose a man who was her employ before, and notified Miss Cleveland that he had an assistant editor.

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VANDERBILT'S NEW ENTERPRISE.

A Line of Railroad to Connect the West Shore with the Coal Fields.

CATSKILL, N. Y., Nov. 5.—A want of harmony which has for some time existed between the West Shore Railway and Thomas Cornell's road, the Ulster and Delaware, is likely to be productive of good by the building of a new line of railroad connecting the West Shore with the Albany and Susquehanna road. It was originally proposed by the West Shore that the Ulster and Delaware should build a short road to make this connection with the Albany and Susquehanna, and as the advantages to be gained were so apparent it was generally believed that the negotiations would be carried to a successful termination. All such arrangements, however, are now at an end, the West Shore having determined to make its own connection. The proposed new line, for which the survey has just been completed, will run from Saugerties, through the famous Stony Clove, to Hunter, Greene county, and thence down the Schoharie valley to Central Bridge, where it will join the Albany and Susquehanna, thus making one of the most important of the West Shore feeders. In addition to bringing the vast coal district of Pennsylvania into more direct communication with central New York, it will open up an extensive and important region.

Ferd Ward's Yacht Sold For a Despatch Boat.

NYACK, Nov. 6.—When Ferdinand Ward was sent to Sing Sing prison a costly little steam yacht, the Annie A., was being built to his order by J. P. Voris of Upper Nyack. While the yacht was still on the ways it was purchased by Mr. Alexander Pollock, Mr. Pollock has sold the yacht to the President of the Construction Company at Colon, who will use the vessel as a private despatch boat on the Panama Canal.

Senator Evarts in Vermont.

WINDSOR, Vt., Nov. 6.—Senator Evarts arrived here this afternoon from New York. He has fully recovered his health, and intends to remain at his summer residence until the assembling of Congress.

John G. Caville Sick.

John G. Caville, formerly General Auditor of the Knights of Labor, who was defeated in his race for Assembly in the second district, Brooklyn, is again seriously ill at 139 North Elliott place in that city.

The Deadliest Enemy Was

Is croup. Dr. A. C. Ioxsie's Certain Croup Cure never fails. Price 50 cents.—adv.

inflicted upon others through her. For herself she does not care; for her friends she cares everything.

PUBLISHER ELDER'S SITUATION.

His Chicago Creditors Interested in the Report of Miss Cleveland's Retirement.

CHICAGO, Nov. 6.—Publisher A. P. Elder is in hot water with his creditors, and is not happy in his business relations with the President's sister. He has made a muddle where another publisher might have made money, and he is now compelled to go on without Miss Cleveland, although he has announced again and again that she is still associated with him. He was in New York last week, and before starting promised to bring back indubitable proof, in the shape of copy from Miss Cleveland, that she was in his employ. He came back minus this essential evidence, although he had declared, in an interview published on Oct. 31, that she would remain with *Literary Life* until Jan. 1, when her health might compel her retirement. He returned to Chicago, and was disinclined to talk. But one of his creditors was heard to say that Miss Cleveland had given him his dismissal, and that things looked blue for him. On being asked if she could not be held to her contract, he laughed, and said he thought it likely that Elder would not care to undertake the job.

It is understood in Chicago that Elder has lost considerable money, and that he has not increased the circulation of his publication by the employment of Miss Cleveland's services. He has had to please her and his creditors at one and the same time, and it has been no easy task. The magazine was not a paying institution when Miss Cleveland accepted its management, and she has been incompetent to deal with it, as any one would be who lived away from Chicago. Added to this disability she had no experience and is not a practical business person, consequently she ran the magazine into debt, which Elder refuses to pay. His bookkeeper has letters from a number of literary people, all of whom are demanding their money for their articles. Elder has refused to pay for articles contracted for by Miss Cleveland, and it is fair to presume that they will not be paid for by her out of her own pocket.

Elder announced that Miss Cleveland was coming to Chicago to enjoy a big reception which he would give her at the Palmer House, and also that she would spend a part of her time there. She has not come, and it is now believed that she never intended to come. The device worked for a time for Elder, and no one is greatly surprised that it was untrue. Nor is it a surprise to his acquaintances here that Miss Cleveland has left his business society. He was in no position financially to make such terms with her as he declared he had, and if she had taken the slightest trouble to find out she would have known his pecuniary condition from the commercial agency reports. The statement was made by Elder at the beginning of August that the magazine was paying $1,000 a month net profit; he now says that it has never paid expenses, and that he has lost over $40,000 in it. Miss Cleveland, he says, has been paid all that he agreed to give her, and he has fulfilled his contract. If this statement be true, then he has a case, and will not lose time in taking it into court. But Elder will have to explain the authorship of the remarkable letters published over Miss Cleveland's name in July, an authorship of which there was some doubt at the time. Elder has told more than one person that he had them written by way of advertisement, and that when they appeared Miss Cleveland ordered him to go to Holland Patent and explain them. He went there, and, inexplicable fact, came away forgiven. He pleaded the baby act, and got off through promises of better behavior, and a contrite confession that he himself wrote the letters, and thought he had a right to, because he was her publisher.

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LIGHTED UP FOR BARTHOLDI

THE BIG LIBERTY LOOKS NOBLE IN THE RAIN, AND HE IS PLEASED.

She Won't be Lighted To-night Unless Some Citizen Puts Up the Money—No Appropriation, and the Committee has No Funds.

Another hurried arrangement was made yesterday to light the Statue of Liberty another night. Mr. Butler of the American Committee telegraphed to Lieut. Millis that Mr. Bartholdi was desirous of seeing the effect of the statue when lighted, and that members of the committee would take him to the island on a special boat at 8½ P. M. Mr. Butler desired to have the statue lighted if possible. Lieut. Millis hurried over to the office of W. F. Haring, of E. P. Hampson & Co. Mr. Haring said that his engineer and firemen had gone off on leave and that there was no water on the island, but he was willing to run his engine if he could make the necessary arrangements. Mr. Goff's men were ready to look after the electric lights. Lieut. Millis said he had no money to pay for the lighting, and Mr. Haring could do as he thought best under the circumstances. Mr. Haring said that the engine should be run anyhow, and he set out to get men and have some water carried to the island.

Lieut. Millis said that his experience with reporters had been sad, and that he preferred not to say anything about his alleged mistake in the arrangement of the lights. "The system works all right," he said, "and I don't see anything the matter with the effect of the lights, but it seems it don't suit some people."

Mr. Butler said to a SUN reporter yesterday that practically the statue was out of the hands of the committee, and that the lighting of it, until such time as Congress should make an appropriation, must depend on the generosity of the public. The committee felt as if they had put their hands in their pockets often enough. He said that the report that Mr. Bartholdi's ideas for lighting were not carried out was not true, for Mr. Bartholdi had no plans. The Government put the matter in the hands of Gen. Abbott, Gen. Newton's successor, and Lieut. Millis, who are considered experts. The committee could assure the public that the best results possible would be obtained, and that Mr. Goff, formerly of the Edison Electric Lighting System, would have a chance to experiment. Mr. Butler thought it too much to expect that one part of the statue could be made as bright as another, for the pedestal is gray and the statue proper dark brown.

A young man visited the Executive yesterday and wanted to make a contract with him to run his engine for a week more. He said he represented a wealthy citizen who would pay twice as much as it cost to run the light rather than have it out a night. But Mr. Haring said he had no authority to make a contract, and advised the young man to see the committee. He said he would do so and call on Mr. Haring again on Monday.

The rain was pouring down as hard as it did any night during the week of the unveiling of Liberty when Mr. Bartholdi and his wife, accompanied by Messrs. Butler and Moon of the committee, boarded the Jud Field at the Battery last night. Mrs. Bartholdi withdrew to the dry seclusion of the little pilot house, while the others stood in the bow of the boat under his umbrella. He got his first glimpse of "Liberty Enlightening" as the Jud Field backed away from the Barge Office dock, and when he saw the light he said it was good. It beamed only feebly, however, through the mist and the rain. He stood for it for a moment and then withdrew to the cabin until the boat was nearly at the island. Then the party gathered around him in the bow of the boat, one holding an umbrella. He got his first glimpse of "Liberty Enlightening" as the Jud Field backed away from the Barge Office dock, and when he saw the light he said it was good. It beamed only feebly, however, through the mist and the rain. He stood for it for a moment and then withdrew to the cabin until the boat was nearly at the island. Then the party gathered around him in the bow of the boat. One-eighth of a mile from the island Liberty shifts at her best. There the folds of her drapery come out distinctly, and the streams of white light poured through the double row of "bull's-eyes," which have been cut in the torch veil her in a brilliancy that would not be suspected in Battery Park. Glory was added to the picture last night by the rain. The lights that shone down from the torch and the lights that shone up from the reflectors at the five points of the old fortifications wove a veil of illuminated rain drops over her, and she looked like a colossal bride. Mr. Bartholdi was pleased.

The party were met at the dock by Lieut. Millis, who immediately took Bartholdi in charge, while Mrs. Bartholdi remained in the pilot house. Mr. Bartholdi climbed to the top of the pedestal and looked admiringly up at the drippings drapery of his handiwork. The scene from the top of the pedestal at night could hardly be equalled. The little island below appears in a blaze of light of the 20,000-candle light thrown up from the reflectors, and the picture made by the two great cities and the connecting bridge is impressive. Mr. Bartholdi stood watching it a long time, and declined to go any higher.

"I think the lighting of the work is all that could be desired," he said. "It would be impossible to make the statue appear as light as the pedestal, it is so dark. I am not only satisfied. I am pleased."

After visiting the engine and dynamo rooms the party returned to the boat. The members of the committee conferred with Lieut. Millis and Mr. Haring, who were on the island, as to lighting the statue in the future. No arrangement was made to light it to-night, and unless there is some Sunday hustling the light will be out to-night. The committee decided that if the man who wanted to pay for the lighting of it appeared on Monday he would be encouraged. Indeed, that is the only hope there is at present, for neither the committee nor Lieut. Millis has any funds.

THE WARREN-O'LEARY FIGHT.

To be Fought on Monday Morning Near Louisville with Kid Gloves.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 6.—The much-talked-of prize fight between Tommy Warren, champion feather weight of the world, and Patsy O'Leary of Cincinnati will take place either in Indiana or Kentucky about daybreak on Monday morning. A large sum of money has been sent down from Cincinnati and is held here for bets, and is being gobbled up as fast as offered. The fight is to be to a finish, Marquis of Queensberry rules, three-minute rounds, with one minute intermission. The fighting will be conducted with kid gloves, forming a bare covering for the knuckles, so as to evade the law on the question of knuckle duster. There has never been a kid glove fight in this vicinity before, and this feature alone will attract attention. The Warren-Barnes fight was with small two-ounce gloves, being the lightest used in fights here up to that time. The members of the prize ring say that a fight with hard gloves is really worse than with bare knuckles. They add nothing to the softness of the blow, while giving weight to the hand and protecting the knuckles. The fight will be for $1,000 a side, all of which money is now up in the hands of the stakeholder. The winner will also get the net gate receipts.

O'Leary will arrive here to-night, accompanied by his trainer and backers and a number of friends. They will probably remain here until they leave for the fighting grounds. The spot has already been selected, but has been kept a profound secret. It will be within two hours' ride of the city, however. It was stated this morning by one on the inside that the ring would be pitched in Indiana within thirty miles of Jeffersonville, and a train will be provided for the transportation of the spectators. Those who procure tickets will get the "tip" at the proper time. The tickets have not yet been placed on sale, but can be had at the right time by inquiring of those who have charge of the arrangements. It will take a five-dollar note for any one to become a "voluntary spectator" in the eyes of the law. Every precaution will be taken to prevent the interference of the officers, and even if the party is broken up the ring will be moved to some other spot, and the fight will certainly be finished.

Warren said to-day that he never felt more confident of anything in his life than he does of winning. "I have learned a new trick or two," he said, "and I think I will surprise those who saw me fight before. I was never in better condition in my life, and the only way I can lose is by breaking an arm or leg."

Struck With Blindness on the Stage.

WATERBURY, Nov. 6.—J. B. Turner, with the company of W. J. Scanlan, is one of the best known personators of old men on the stage, being himself nearly 70 years old. Last week he caught cold in his eyes, and was playing in the "Irish Minister" here last night because blind. His wife was with him and cared for him. This morning he was sent to Dr. Agnew in New York for treatment. Mr. Scanlan bearing the expense. Mr Turner has long been a great favorite among both theatrical men and theatre goers.

Miners Threaten to Strike.

MOUNT CARMEL, Pa., Nov. 6.—Eight hundred miners employed at the Cameron colliery, the largest in the Shamokin valley, have decided to strike on Monday next unless the Mineral Mining Company advances wages ten per cent. The advance is improbable. Five hundred Excelsior miners are still on strike, and the Luke Fiddler and Hickory Swamp miners will probably join them.

A Tramp's Revenge.

MARLBORO, Mass., Nov. 6.—A tramp called at the house of Mr. Macomber last evening and asked for shelter. He was refused and ordered from the premises. As he departed he said: "You'll be sorry for this." At 4 o'clock this morning the house was burned to the ground. The family escaped.

THE SENATE AFTER MARCH 4.

It Looks as Though Van Wyck and Riddleberger Will Hold the Balance of Power.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—It begins to look as though the United States Senate after next March will be so evenly divided as to render its political complexion a matter of some doubt. The *Star* says:

"On the 3d of next March the terms of sixteen Republican and nine Democratic Senators will expire. The Republicans whose terms will then end are Messrs. Williams (recently elected) of California, Hawley of Connecticut, Harrison of Indiana, Hale of Maine, Dawes of Massachusetts, Conger of Michigan, McMillan of Minnesota, Van Wyck of Nebraska, Sewell of New Jersey, Miller of New York, Sherman of Ohio, Mitchell of Pennsylvania, Aldrich of Rhode Island, Edmonds of Vermont, Mahone of Virginia, and Sawyer of Wisconsin. On the Democratic side the terms of Messrs. Gray of Delaware, Jones of Florida, Gorman of Maryland, George of Mississippi, Cockrell of Missouri, Fair of Nevada, Whitthorne of Tennessee, Maxey of Texas, and Camden of West Virginia will end. Of the sixteen Republicans who will retire twelve will certainly be succeeded by men of the same party. Messrs. Sherman, Aldrich, and Edmunds have been re-elected, and the Legislatures of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, New York, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin are Republican. The Democrats lose one of the nine whose terms expire (Fair of Nevada), and are secure of the remainder, so that if the Legislatures of California, Indiana, and New Jersey prove to be Democratic the result of the change in the Senate after the third of March will be a net loss of three to the Republicans, a Democrat having been chosen to succeed Mahone from Virginia. The present Senate stands 41 Republicans, 34 Democrats, and 1 Readjuster (Riddleberger). But Senator Van Wyck comes back from Nebraska as a people's candidate. He made his fight before the whole people, and won on an issue of opposition to corporations. During his present term he has not hesitated on occasions to antagonize his party, and under the conditions of his reélection he may be more independent still.

"Leaving Van Wyck and Riddleberger out of the count, the next Senate will stand, provided the Democrats secure the three doubtful States mentioned, 37 Republicans and 37 Democrats. Thus Messrs. Van Wyck and Riddleberger would hold the balance of power. In connection with the probable situation, it is a fact worth mentioning that both Van Wyck and Riddleberger have given evidences of a kindly feeling for the Administration. In the event of any conflict between the Executive and the Senate, the two votes from Nebraska and Virginia would determine the issue. Van Wyck and Riddleberger would have this power by cooperating with the Democrats to organize the Senate, or, should Van Wyck vote with the Republicans and Riddleberger with the Democrats on the question of organization, there would be a tie, and there is no Vice-President to throw the deciding vote."

ON WINTER'S THRESHOLD.

A Considerable Fall of Snow in Many of the Northern States.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 6.—Snow began falling here about 3 o'clock this morning, but melted as fast as it fell, except on the hill tops, where the ground was covered an inch deep.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 6.—Snow fell at intervals all the morning, but melted as fast as it fell.

DETROIT, Nov. 6.—Half an inch of snow fell during the night, but disappeared when the sun rose.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 6.—The first snow of the season in Buffalo began early this morning, and continued falling steadily through the forenoon. The snow fell to the depth of two inches on the level, but melted rapidly, causing a vast quantity of slush in the streets.

WATERTOWN, Nov. 6.—Snow commenced falling at 10½ o'clock this morning, and is now falling rapidly in large flakes. This is the first snowfall of the season here.

ST. PAUL, Nov. 6.—Snow commenced here this morning, but it melted as soon as it fell.

AUBURN, Nov. 6.—It commenced snowing here about 2 o'clock this afternoon.

EFFINGHAM, Ill., Nov. 6.—The first snow of the season, to a depth of two inches, fell here last night.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 6.—Shortly before midnight last night the rain and