SAWDUST ALL THE GO NOW.

HERE'S A MAN IN VIRGINIA STILL THINKS HE GOT GREEN GOODS.

Offers Half to the Police to Recover It from the Express Office—All he Got by Express was Two Sticks and a Brick—Mr. Atwell of Hoboken Needs Attention at Once.

The sawdust swindlers are particularly active in this city nowadays. A few men have got rich at the game and retired, and a very few have been "sent up" or driven out of the business by the police. But there are many left, and their ranks have lately been recruited by a lot of bunco steerers and hand shakers who, because their pictures are in the Rogues' Gallery, and because of the decadence of bunco, are unable to ply their familiar arts.

It is hard to believe that throughout the length and breadth of the land there are any men, women, or children who are not informed about the ways of the sawdust swindlers, so often have their tricks been exposed by the newspapers. Their devices for persuading an unsuspecting country sharper that he is getting a lot of counterfeit money to swindle his neighbors with are numerous and ingenious, but they have all been explained and exploded time upon time; and the favorite one of putting the goods into a valise and changing the bag for another stuffed with waste paper is the one that has been oftenest shown up. The tragic death of Tom Davis while he was working this trick was enough to advertise it to the remotest depths of the backwoods, and it has been written about and talked about voluminously, both before and since its exposure in that case, yet it is very recently that a St. Louis man parted with $1,000 of good money in an Elizabeth street den devoted to the exploiting of that very trick. His rage and chagrin were so great that he earnestly offered $5,000 for the privilege of an interview in a room alone with the swindler who did him up.

Every day, in some part of the city, the thing is worked. The police would be glad to stop it, though they have no sympathy with the victims, who deserve their fate. But it is a very difficult matter to get hold of the swindlers, and even more difficult to get a complainant to appear against them.

The most exaggerated case of confidence that has been heard of is that of a man whose letter was received by Superintendent Murray yesterday. This innocent sharper seems to have come to New York to get a lot of counterfeit money, and to have been so thoroughly fooled that he not only thinks the money was stolen from the valise in the express office, but is convinced that the money is good enough to try and get back. This impression is given to the customers of the green goods men by showing them genuine money as specimens of the counterfeits to be dealt in.

This is the letter received by Superintendent Murray, but about which he can do nothing unless the complainant comes back to New York and helps him:

WEYERS CAVE, VA., Nov. 22, 1887.

Chief of Police, New York City.

DEAR SIR: You will find enclosed a letter that I want you to address to the best detective at the station, Thirty-eigh h street and Sixth avenue. I have met two of them, but do not know their names. Obliging me greatly, J. S. RUSSUS, Weyers Cave, Va.

P. S.—Write at once, and let me know if you will work on it or work so I can make o her arrangements if necessary. If you want the express receipt or any other information that I can give you, I will glad to do so.

The letter enclosed for the detective is:

WEYERS CAVE, VA., Nov. 22, 1887.

DEAR SIR: I have a fat thing for you if you can accomplish it. The fifth of November I sent $10,800 from New York city to Grisby, Scott & Kansa. The money was sent in a valise in packages as follows:

3 packages of one-dollar notes, $200 in each package, $600; 3 packages of two-dollar notes, 200 in each package, $1,200; 3 packages of five-dollar notes, 200 in package, $3,000; 3 packages of tens, 200 in each, $6,000. Total amount, $10,800.

This amount was sent in a red leather valise to William M. Rubush, Grisby, Kansas, from Haggerty's Express, 650 Sixth avenue, three doors north of Thirty-eighth street. The valise was received at Grisby, Kansas, on Nov. 10, with a brick and two sticks in it. It is thought that the money was taken out before the valise left the express office, for strong suspicion was manifested before the valise left the office. If you can get it or any portion of it I will give you half of what you do get.

All the clue that I have on these unknown parties is that I had a dealing with them. I had a little transaction with one that gave his name as Charles Manning, care Grand Union Hotel, Fifth avenue, New York city, and afterward Chas. Manning, 15 Pell street, New York city, Box 72.

In the transaction I gave him a draft of $106, given at Kansas City on New York. This was payable to Rubush Bros., which was properly endorsed and handed to the said Manning. I also handed him another draft for $98.38, given to McConville, payable at Topeka, Kan., or at Armour Bros.' banking house, Kansas City. This was properly signed by McConville and handed to him that called himself Manning.

It is thought that Manning and the Haggerty Express clique are in cahoot. I have a receipt from the express office for the valise, but didn't value it, as I thought it would go through without any trouble. Manning and his porters are the only ones that knew how much was in the valise, but I think that the Haggerty's stand in with them.

Let me hear from you at once. WM. M. RUBUSH, Weyers Cave, Augusta Co., Va.

It is a very plain case, the speculator met men who pretended to be detectives, pointed out the corner of Sixth avenue and Thirty-eighth street as a station house, and in other ways won his confidence and his little drafts, giving him in return the privilege of seeing them put the red valise with the brick and the sticks at Haggerty's express office.

Mr. Haggerty at first could not recall the circumstances, but a look at the entry in his books and the other entries near it resulted in his recalling the history of the whole day. The red valise was brought to the office by three men, two of whom were Western men of cowboy appearance and the third a dapper, black-moustached New Yorker. They wanted to ship the valise to Kansas, and Mr. Haggerty said that he would take it and transfer it to the American Express Company. He said that it would cost $1.50 and he got the money. After he had receipted for the bag the men stood anxiously about and would not be satisfied until they saw it safely off. They asked him many questions about what assurances he could give of its going safely. An inquiry on the part of a servant from the French Hotel whose trunk had been delayed threw them into great trepidation. The woman spoke of it as her missing trunk, and the men exchanged glances of distrust when they heard the ominous word "missing." They talked to the woman, and succeeded in making her feel somewhat uneasy, but Mr. Haggerty reassured her and got her out. Then the men stood around outside the door, loath to go away from the precious package of a brick and two sticks. They asked a passing policeman if Haggerty was all right, and his answer, with the fact that the missing trunk turned up in about ten minutes, satisfied them. They went away, but soon returned and said that they wanted to put a valuation on the valise so that they might recover for it if it was lost. But Mr. Haggerty had sent it to the American Express office, and, showing them the receipt for it, said it was too late.

Mr. Haggerty says that he did not suspect the game, but would not have said anything if he had, because such men are entitled to a skinning.

At 624 Ninth avenue Mr. Manning had never been heard of. It is a real estate office and not a cigar store. At 15 Pell street is a saloon and a house frequented by a lot of men and women, who said they did not know Manning.

The green goods operators have established a branch office in Hoboken, whence they have flooded the New Jersey towns and villages with circulars, printed in script, requesting the patronage of folks who want to get rich dishonestly. The circular is remarkable for its ingenuousness. The signer, A. B. Atwell, comes to the point in the first paragraph. He tells the recipient of the circular that he, Mr. Atwell, has been informed that the recipient is "up to snuff," and would not be loath to make money in the way suggested by Mr. Atwell.

"I am dealing in counterfeit money, of the very best material," Mr. Atwell says, and he knows he lies. Further on Mr. Atwell volunteers to give $1,000 in counterfeit money for $20, to be sent by mail. If the man who gets the circular does not care about intrusting Mr. Atwell with $20, he can, Mr. Atwell suggests, meet him personally. To do this he must hire a room at the Grand Union Hotel and telegraph for Mr. Atwell at 264 First street, Hoboken, to meet him at the hotel.

A SUN reporter went over to Hoboken yesterday and called at 264, which is the number of a saloon kept by Mr. Muehlenbeck. The saloon keeper said that Atwell was the real name of the young man who received letters there, and that he, the saloon keeper, had known Atwell fourteen years. He did not know the nature of Mr. Atwell's business. Atwell lived on the hill and passed the saloon every morning and evening on his way to and from New York. The Hoboken police say that Mr. Muehlenbeck is an honest and law-abiding citizen. Mr. Atwell is fair game for the Post Office detectives.

Dinner and Reception to Mr. Chamberlain.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Secretary Bayard entertained a party of gentlemen this evening at a dinner to meet Mr. Joseph Chamberlain. The other guests were Senator Ingalls, Secretary Fairchild, Secretary Lamar, Postmaster-General Vilas, Mr. Putnam, Sir Lionel S. Sackville West, the British Minister; Sir Charles Tupper, Gen. Cameron, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Bargne, Mr. W. Mr. Moore, Mr. Graham, Senator Edmunds, Senator Sherman, and Mr. Angell. Later Minister West gave a reception to Mr. Chamberlain. The parlors of the embassy were beautifully decorated, and the 250 guests comprised the foremost society people of Washington.

Death of Barnum's Rhinoceros.

BRIDGEPORT, Nov. 26.—The large rhinoceros which was so severely burned at the great fire at Barnum's winter quarters last Sunday, died last night. All efforts to save its life proved of no avail. The carcass and those of the elephants and lion will be sent to Wood's Museum, where they will be mounted. Mr. Barnum has decided to rebuild the winter quarters here, and will put up three buildings to replace the one burned, in order to separate the stock.

BOYCOTT IN RELIGION.

Will Some of the Congregational Churches Cut Off Mission Money?

The American Board of Foreign Missions has nearly escaped a boycott at the hands of the Congregational Church, and its members are even now quivering with the excitement of the crisis. It is by no means certain yet that some of the churches in the denomination will not exercise the right, which they unquestionably have, of refusing to contribute to the fund controlled by the Board. The reason for this state of things, unique in Church history, lies in the famous Andover controversy. As is well known, the dogmas which led to that contest have been agitating the Congregational body, and particularly the Board of Foreign Missions, for two or three years. It is unnecessary here to review the struggle, but it will be sufficient to state simply that the theological point at issue is, whether the Scriptures justify belief in probation after death for those people who never had an opportunity in their natural lifetime to hear of the Gospel and the Christian scheme of salvation. The executive officers of the Board of Foreign Missions adopted a rather autocratic course in the matter, and declined to send out as missionaries representing the general body any men, whether clergymen or laymen, who believe in the probation-after-death theory. In this way several competent and enthusiastic proselytizers were prevented from going to foreign fields, and a great outcry arose from all quarters of the denomination against the decision of the Board. The matter came up at two general meetings of the denomination; one at Des Moines, Ia., a year ago, and the other recently at Springfield, Mass. Those in the general body who had been trying to avert discord had staved off a decision on the matter until the meeting at Springfield. There it was necessary to come to a definite understanding, and by a fair working majority the action of the Missionary Board was sustained. There are many congregations who, whether they believe in probation after death, or whether they adhere to the strict Calvinistic principles of the old days, yet hold most dear certain principles of individual liberty which lead them to oppose the Board, and to say that the holding of this or that theory should not prevent a man or woman from doing active service for the Christian cause. They hold that if a man believes in the fundamental doctrines of the Congregational body, and does not assert any one peculiar dogma prominently, he is amply fitted for preaching, either to the heathen or to Congregationalists at home. At first it seemed as if the decision at Springfield would be final, although it might possibly result in a schism in the general body, so that a new denomination might arise. Even the most pronounced of the Probationists, however, were opposed to dividing the denomination. And it may be said right here that even in the minority, that is, those who oppose the Missionary Board, there is comparatively a small number who accept the probation theory. The greater part of the minority take their position solely because they desire to uphold the principle of personal liberty of conscience.

The delegates to the general meeting went home and thought it over. The more the minority thought the more they saw that they could not conscientiously support the Board of Foreign Missions with their contributions. They saw that if they continued to contribute they gave a tacit acknowledgment of the correctness of its policy, an acknowledgment that would be more strong by reason of the dollars that would pour in from their hands to the Board than if they simply acknowledged it verbally. Accordingly the preachers and the leaders of the churches here and there consulted with each other by correspondence as to what they should do, and one or two of the more famous of them quietly advocated a withdrawal of contributions from the Missionary Board, although they advocated at the same time the raising of funds for missionary purposes and placing them in the hands of other agencies for distribution. It was pointed out that this policy was all the more necessary as a rebuke to the illiberal spirit displayed by the executive officers of the Board, for the reason that the Board's friends would be all the more strenuous in their exertions to raise a considerable fund for the coming year's work. In one or two churches in New England, when contributions were taken up for missionary purposes, blanks were left upon which the contributor could designate to what body he wished his money to go for distribution. It is yet early, however, to state whether this movement will become general. The friends of the Board do not think that it will, and even many of the liberals are trying to smooth matters over.

There is a strong effort being made to continue the work as in years past until the excitement produced by the controversy shall have blown over; then it is expected that the friends of the Board, or, in other words, the majority of the denomination, will make a move of their own for a reorganization of the Missionary Board. Coming as this will from the majority, it will serve to soothe the discontent that exists in the denomination at large, and will bring about at least one very important feature in the general conduct of the missionary work by that denomination. As the Board is now constituted, it is almost a self-corporation. What is desired is to have it a truly representative body, one that shall not assume to dictate a creed to any member of the denomination, whether a missionary or a layman, and one that shall represent not only the strict Calvinistic sect, but the probationists as well.

When it is suggested that such reorganization will probably be aimed at Secretary Alden, whose autocratic course was the first thing that caused opposition at the hands of the minority, it is denied that any personal considerations whatever will sway the denomination in making this move. No reference will be made to the Andover controversy, or to the controversy within the Board. The reorganization, when it is attempted, will be based solely upon the ideas of personal liberty, and the one argument used for the change will be that the Board must be made representative, and not a close corporation. Meantime there are those among the liberals who believe conscientiously in boycotting the Board, and they may make things very interesting before the winter is over.

JACQUES WISSLER DEAD.

He Engraved the Confederate Bonds and Made a Fortune which was Confiscated.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 26.—Jacques Wissler, who engraved nearly all the plates from which the money and bonds of the Confederate States of America were printed, died last night at his home in Camden, N. J., aged 84 years. Until a few years ago, when age began to affect the accuracy of his hand, he was one of the most skilful lithographers in this country. Besides his skill in that profession he was an artist of no mean ability, and his portrait work in crayon and oil was in much demand almost up to his death.

Mr. Wissler was born in Strasburg in 1803. He was educated in Paris, and spoke five languages with more than average fluency. He came to this country in 1849, and was employed by a well-known lithographing firm. He remained with them until just before the breaking out of the war, when he was engaged at a much increased salary by a New York firm of lithographers. They despatched him to Richmond, telling him that he would there be instructed as to his work. Within a few days after his arrival Fort Sumter was fired on, and he found himself in the whirlpool of the great civil conflict.

Mr. Wissler was informed that he was assigned to the work of engraving the paper money and bonds of the new Confederacy, and although his sympathies were with the North, he found himself virtually a prisoner at the rebel capital. He made the best of the situation, went faithfully to work, and sent for his wife and family. They were outspoken in their loyalty to the Union cause, but on account of their husband's position were not disturbed during the four years of bloody strife.

Mr. Wissler acquired a snug fortune while making money for the Confederacy, but they grew suspicious of him toward the close of the war, and confiscated his estate. After the cessation of hostilities he purchased a farm near Macon, Miss., and lived there for several years, finally coming to Camden.

Attorney-General O'Brien Entitled to $10,282 62.

ALBANY, Nov. 26.—John E. Develin of New York, who was appointed referee by an order of the Supreme Court on Nov. 4, 1887, to determine the subject and amount of the allowance due Attorney-General O'Brien of New York as counsel of the receiver of the Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railway Company, reports that the amount of money involved is nearly $500,000, and that for services rendered he is entitled to $10,282 62.

Who Stabbed Daly?

Policeman Sweeney of Capt. Killilea's command found John Daly, a young laborer of 234 West Sixtieth street, wandering about Tenth avenue early yesterday in a drunken stupor, and with four stab wounds on his head. He either would or could give no information about how he got the wounds. They were not serious, and the police, after having them patched up at Roosevelt Hospital, let him go.

A Dangerous Sister-in-Law.

At 8 o'clock last night Thomas Cuff of 414 East Fourteenth street was stabbed twice in the left shoulder by his sister-in-law, Ellen Fitzgerald, at her residence, 619 East Fifteenth street. She also struck him with a club, dislocating his shoulder.

FOR PEACE AMONG NATIONS.

MAYOR HEWITT PRESIDES AT A GREAT PEACE MEETING.

The English Committee Have a Hearing at Chickering Hall—Many Good Names Put Down For International Arbitration.

An atmosphere of peace, conciliation, and good will pervaded Chickering Hall last night on the occasion of the hearing by the citizens of New York of the English deputation of members of Parliament now on a mission to this country for the purpose of promoting a treaty with Great Britain which shall stipulate that any differences arising between the two Governments which cannot be adjusted by diplomatic agency shall be referred to arbitration. A committee of the deputation, consisting of Sir George Campbell, M. P., Halley Stewart, M. P., and W. R. Cramer, M. P., was invited to speak at Chickering Hall, by a large number of well-known citizens headed by Mayor Hewitt, George William Curtis, Joseph H. Choate, Morris K. Jessup, F. B. Thurber, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Andrew Carnegie, and D. O. Mills. Many of these were present. Among others on the platform was Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor.

Mayor Hewitt, in opening the meeting, said:

"It was hoped that this meeting would be presided over by the Governor. In his absence it is proper that the Mayor should have the duty, which is very agreeable to me, and, I trust, acceptable to you. I present to you the very distinguished delegation of the House of Commons, who have come to this country on a mission which has had no parallel in the history either of England or of this country. Representing, as they do in part, a great many of the people of Great Britain [applause], they have come here to say that they hope that the common blood which flows in their veins and in ours will never be shed by one or the other nation. [Applause.] Nearly 2,000 years ago the glad tidings of great joy were proclaimed to mankind, "Peace on earth and good will to man," and yet it is within the recollection of every one in this room that there has been fratricidal war in this country and destructive wars abroad. In the present generation there have been many wars. It is the hope of certainly every good man and every Christian that before 2,000 years shall have elapsed since that precious Gospel was proclaimed war will have become an unknown word in the English language [applause], and will be looked upon as a horrid spectre of the past. There are questions within a country that cannot be settled by outside interference, and which cannot be settled by outside meddlers, and with which outside interference would be an impertinence. But differences between nations are of a totally different character. There is no conceivable question that cannot be settled with less sacrifice of money, life, and property by arbitration than by war.

"Between Great Britain and the United States what question can arise that shall disturb the peaceful relations of these great families of the same blood? We seek no collision. It would be idle for Great Britain to think of overcoming this nation of 60,000,000 of people, soon to become 100,000,000. War between us means ruin to both. We feed Great Britain, and we furnish them with the staple on which the greatest of their industries rests, and it can come from no other people. On the other hand they purchase from us the surplus for which we should otherwise have no market. We are bound together by ties stronger than those of blood. We are so powerful that we seek no extension of territory either north or south, and thank heaven extension east or west is impossible. The privilege of coming into this Union is not to be the fruit of war or purchase money or tribute.

"The great industrial system of the world cannot afford to go to war. Most of the evils and suffering in the world are caused by the enormous standing armies which are maintained in time of profound peace. [Applause.] There is a vast fund taken from productive industry to distribute when wars are over among those who suffer from poverty and distress. We have shown that we do not expect war, because we do not fortify our harbors, and we have only the pretence of a navy, and only a small standing army in case a contingency shall arrive. We are contented in our strength. We are willing to submit every question to the fair judgment of mankind, the same as we did at Brussels and Geneva."

Turning to the delegation, the Mayor then bid them welcome on behalf of the people of this city.

Sir George Campbell said that he felt that the eloquent welcome by Mayor Hewitt and its cordial endorsement by the audience gave promise of a successful issue to his mission. He thanked the Mayor as an old friend whom he was glad to see in so prominent a place. On the special subject of his mission, he said the Mayor had lightened his task and explained his mission in felicitous and guarded terms. He was not sanguine enough to suppose that this mission would succeed in preventing war, but he did hope that the days are coming when the craze for military glory shall have passed away. He could make some allowance for the fact that sentiments of gratitude to the great military leader of the late war might, to some extent, keep this spirit alive, yet he hoped that an example would be set for the settlement of not only international contests, but of contests between nations, without war.

A voice in the audience shouted, "How about the Alabama?" There were cries of "Put him out."

Sir George, however, took it good naturedly, and, with the utmost good nature urged that the instances of the settlement of the Alabama claims was a signal illustration of the advantages of arbitration. He confessed, however, that most Britishers now are of the opinion that they behaved very badly during the war, and that they were justly compelled to pay swinging damages. So, upon the whole, he could find no better argument for the system of arbitration than that of the Alabama claims. He denied the charge that England is anxious only to arbitrate with strong nations, and pointed to the case of Portugal as an illustration of willingness to arbitrate with weaker nations. He admitted that England is not bad as she is painted. He remarked jocularly that the present offer is almost like the case of an inebriate asking to be put in an asylum. England asks that an agreement shall be made that shall prevent herself from doing wrong in the future.

Alluding to the fisheries dispute, he spoke of Mr. Chamberlain as a most capable man.

Frederic R. Coudert was introduced by Mayor Hewitt, and good naturedly spoke of the confession made by Sir George Campbell as the first instance of any confession by an Englishman that Englishmen had been guilty of any peccadilloes at all. He said that it was a great wonder that Mayor Hewitt had dared in the presence of three sons of Albion to declare that England could not whip 60,000,000 of people. He wondered that the Mayor was not extinguished on the spot. Mr. Coudert endorsed the scheme of arbitration most heartily, and, while enlivening his speech with good-natured hits at the Englishmen, endorsed their mission with earnestness. Incidentally Mr. Coudert observed that all the fish in the Atlantic Ocean would not sell at auction for as much as we have paid for them by treaty.

The Hon. Halley Stewart then called attention to the fact that the British deputation represented 233 members of Parliament as individuals. He called attention to the fact that the delegation was accompanied by a delegation of British workingmen, members of trades unions, representing 700,000 English workmen. Taking all the facts into consideration, he thought it pretty well settled that the deputation was a representative one, even of the Irish members of Parliament.

"Not an Irish member signed it," shouted a man in the audience.

"I claim to be even a little better informed than you are on this subject," retorted Mr. Stewart; "and I will inform my friend who has interrupted me that there were ten Home Rule Irish members of Parliament who came down to help my election, and I am glad to say that our mission here is favored by our noble leader, Gladstone, who has written a cordial letter approving of our movement."

He continued in earnest language to urge the necessity for arbitration, and said that in favor of that principle the democracy of Europe would make itself felt.

A resive auditor took occasion to interrupt Mr. Stewart with a query: "How about Ireland?"

The speaker frankly answered that the Irish question is one which must be settled at home, and not by arbitration. He expressed the firm conviction that the question would be settled at the polling booths and that the voters of Great Britain would, when they got a chance, do justice to Ireland.

W. H. Cramer, the trades union member of Parliament, also appealed for arbitration. He urged that democracies are everywhere peaceful, and that if the votes of the people of England could have been heeded the Alabama would never have left England's shores. But now he believed that the votes were getting on top, and he asked the democracy of America to stand by the democracy of Great Britain.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, This meeting has heard the presentation of the members of the British Parliament upon the subject of their "address to the President and Congress of the United States" in favor of a treaty with Great Britain, "which shall stipulate that any differences arising between the two Governments which cannot be adjusted by diplomatic agency shall be referred to arbitration;"

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint a committee of five, of which he shall be a member.

First—To urge our Government to formulate such a treaty at as early a date as practicable.

Second—To request Congress to pass a law convening a convention of the nations of North and South America, and such others as may choose to join therein to form an International Court of Arbitration, which will command the respect of the civilized world, and to provide sufficient funds to carry out this proposed law with appropriate dignity.

John J. O'Brien's Case.

The Committee of the Republican County Committee to investigate the conduct of the election in the Fourth judicial district will meet at the office of its Chairman, George W. Lyon, at 96 Broadway, at 4 P. M. to-morrow.

MISS SMITH HIS VICTIM.

A Glib Stranger who Made Jamaica People Think he was a Detective.

A good-looking man about 28 years old, who speaks with a German accent, was arraigned before Justice Hendricks of Jamaica, L. I., yesterday, on a warrant sworn out by Clarence H. Badger. The prisoner gave his name as Richard P. Miller, but he declined to plead, declaring that he must first consult his counsel. On Nov. 10 Miller entered the oyster saloon of Mr. Badger, in Smith street, and said he was a detective from the agency of Boland & Mooney of New York, and that he had been sent to Jamaica to arrest a man living back of the village, who was accused of assault with intent to kill. Miller continued to make visits to Badger's saloon for several days, and finally told the proprietor that he had decided to make it his abode until he should capture his man. The bills for drinks at this time footed up $15.75. A draft for $25, alleged to have been drawn by Boland & Mooney, was tendered to Mr. Badger to take out the amount. The latter rubbed out the score, and handed the alleged detective $10 change. Both then went out in the village to see if they could turn the draft into money. They failed. Miller sat down and wrote a sharp letter to the firm, and read it to Badger. He wrote that if it had not been for a friend he would have been placed in an awkward situation. He then started to go to the Post Office under the pretence of mailing the letter. Mr. Badger interfered, and would not think of letting him walk to the Post Office, and insisted on one of his waiters going. The alleged detective said that would never do. The saloon keeper was bound to have his way, and snatched it from Miller's hand, and hurried the waiter to the Post Office with the epistle.

Shortly after this a young lady named Mattie Smith, related to the Badger family through marriage, came on a visit to the house, and Miller at once began to pay her marked attentions. He told her that he had purchased a brown-stone house in Union street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, Brooklyn, paying $10,000 for it. He then produced a spurious deed of a brown-stone house. He followed up this by picturing to the young woman what a happy life they would have in their handsome house. On Nov. 15 Mattie and the bridegroom elect went to East New York, accompanied by Mrs. Badger and Mrs. Emma E. Conway, where the Rev. M. D. Van Pelt of the Reformed Church married them in Wright's Hotel, the ladies acting as witnesses. The couple then returned to Badger's, where they remained about eight days, after which they took up their residence at the home of the bride's mother. Before their departure Mr. Badger presented a bill for $40 against Miller. The latter declared he had no ready cash, but offered Mr. Badger a check on the Shoe and Leather Bank for $39 made payable to himself, with the signature of Boland & Mooney. Mr. Badger accepted the check, but becoming suspicious, hastened to the house of John M. Crane, President of the Shoe and Leather Bank, who lives in Jamaica. Mr. Crane informed Badger that Boland & Mooney had no account with the bank, and they had not used a check of that kind for five years. Mr. Badger then went before Justice Hendrickson and swore out a warrant against Miller, accusing him of obtaining money under false pretences. Mrs. Smith did not know of the marriage of her daughter, as she was away, and upon her return was surprised to find she had a son-in-law. On Thanksgiving Day Miller had a festive time in the house to which he called "George." The following day he kissed his wife good-by and left with his friend, saying he was going to Brooklyn to buy these than nine loads of furniture to fit up their bachelor's home. The wife next saw her husband in the court room. Boland & Mooney disclaim all knowledge of Miller.

AMUSEMENTS.

Second Concert of the Symphony Society.

Mr. Walter Damrosch produced two novelties at the symphony concert in the Metropolitan last evening. The first and most important was a symphony, No. 1, by Eugen d'Albert. This work is of the classical form, so far as is indicated by the programme divisions, but it departs widely from the recognized form in its individual movements and as a whole. The first movement is *allegro*, and in it is found a theme which does not reach its complete development until the last movement is played. A slow movement follows which is full of sustained discords of the most sombre character, having hardly a trace of the cantabile melody which most composers like to develop in this division of the sympathy, and giving a general impression that d'Albert tried dreadfully hard to do something very wonderful. Certain it is that if the composer did not strain himself in writing this movement, it wearies the audience to hear it. The third movement is a good *scherzo*, and the fourth, a brilliant resumé of what has gone before, with many original features added. It is not a movement that can be classified as belonging to any known form, but that is not to be construed against it. It relieves the unfavorable impression created by the first two movements, and makes one feel that the symphony was worth producing.

The other novelty was an introduction and serenade from "Namouna," by Lalo. This is a light, fanciful piece, deliciously marked by Oriental color and originality. It may well become a standard number on symphony programmes.

Another number heard by many for the first time was a song, "Siegfried's Schwerd," by Leopold Damrosch. It is a spirited composition, in which are traces of the ballad style of the last century, and the dramatic force of to-day. The orchestral part is remarkably interesting. Herr Max Alvary was the singer, and his delivery, it is said, he sang an English translation of the poem without many noticeable mistakes in pronunciation. His general style of singing was admirable, and unlike most operatic artists, he seemed to feel no restraint from lack of scenic surroundings. The exhibition of his powers were, however, plainly shown by a wavering in pitch on sustained high notes. The audience liked the song so well that Alvary repeated it. He also sang an air from "Don Giovanni."

Mr. Damrosch won a signal triumph in the last number of the concert. It was made up of three romantic overtures—Weber's "Freyschuetz," Wagner's "Flying Dutchman," and Berlioz's "Corsair." "Freyschuetz" was grandly played. It showed conclusively that the young director can, on occasion, command his orchestra absolutely. The audience, encouraged by the readiness with which the Damrosch song had been repeated, was ready to have the overture played again, but the leader would not allow it. It was several minutes before his admirers would quiet down and listen to the "Dutchman," which was performed in the same brilliant, inspiriting style. No exception can be taken to the rendering of "The Corsair," but compared with the other overtures it proved to be uninteresting. It is a capital idea to play such works together.

Thomas's Second Popular Matinee.

There was not a large audience at Steinway Hall yesterday afternoon, but it was enthusiastic. The occasion was the second of Young People's concerts given by Theodore Thomas. The programme was one worthy any audience, as every number on it is a standard selection for symphony concerts. It began with Wagner's "Huldigungs Marsch," continued with Weber's "Oberon" overture, and then presented a prelude, chorale, and fugue by John Sebastian Bach, a number sufficiently intellectual to tax the interest of a popular audience anywhere. Yet this particular selection seemed to be especially enjoyable to most of the listeners. The scherzo from "Midsummer Night's Dream" and Liszt's "Preludes" and an arrangement of a Schubert quartet for the string band followed, and the concert was concluded with Saint-Saën's "Henry Eighth" ballet music.

That all these pieces were admirably played needs not be said, and the only feature to mar the pleasure of the performance arose from an expert young man who sat in the back of the hall and manifested his delight by whistling, more or less softly, the melodious of student lovers as we first familiarized him. He seemed, unfortunately, to know the entire programme.

Matinee at the Metropolitan.

"The Trompeter von Säckingen" has almost every element of popularity. Bright stage pictures of the lovely scenes of the Rhine, quaint and pretty costumes, and a well-arranged ballet all combine to lend enchantment to the opera. The music serves as a running accompaniment to scenery and action. It neither helps nor hinders very much the general course of events upon the stage. Only the song "*Es hat nicht sollen sein*" and the ballet music is in any degree attractive. The rest glides along smoothly and tastefully, but unimpressive and commonplace in character.

The cast yesterday was the same as upon the night of its first production, and the same high class of acting that is the rule of the German opera was observed in all details. After the third act the curtain was raised three times to quiet the storm of applause which rang from an excited audience.

The Odds on Miss Porter for Postmaster.

PLAINFIELD, Nov. 26.—Miss Emma J. Porter's term as Postmaster of Somerville will expire on Dec. 17. She is a candidate for reappointment, and she has gone to Washington laden with letters and credentials from many of the prominent Democrats in Somerset county. She is a very fine-looking woman, has an attractive face, graceful figure, and is moreover a brilliant talker. That she has gone to bring these adjuncts of her power to bear upon President Cleveland is considered unfair by the four other candidates. Betting is lively on the result, and odds are given that she will receive the appointment. The salary is $1,600.

THE WETS CARRY THE DAY.

ATLANTA VOTES AGAINST PROHIBITION BY 1,100 MAJORITY.

White Women and Girls at the Polls Singing Hymns and Urging Negroes to Vote the Dry Ticket—A Chubby-faced Blonde and a Colored Hebe the Centre of a Tableau.

ATLANTA, Nov. 26.—Atlanta to-day voted against prohibition by about 1,000 majority, after the most bitter and exciting canvass in the history of the city. The fight was begun two days after the close of the Piedmont Exposition. For over a month meetings have been held almost every night, and local speakers and foreign statesmen have stumped the county from almost every curbstone in the city and every cross road in the county limits. Early in the campaign the Prohibitionists leased the largest warehouse in the city, and fitted it up with seating capacity for 8,000 persons. Almost nightly that building has been filled, and such scenes of wild enthusiasm have rarely been witnessed. Among the prominent Prohibition speakers who plunged fearlessly into the fight early in the campaign were United States Senator A. H. Colquitt and the Hon. H. W. Grady. These were assisted by almost every minister in the city, who preached prohibition from their pulpits Sunday after Sunday to deeply interested congregations. The most prominent leaders of the anti's were Senator Joseph E. Brown, Capt. E. P. Howell, and Capt. John B. Goodwin. Both sides had full campaign funds, and managed their respective causes for all they were worth.

The negro vote was the bone of contention and was the balance of power. Each side made the most strenuous endeavors to secure it in every way possible. The negroes were divided on the subject, though a majority of them voted with the anti-Prohibitionists. One of the features of the contest has been the active part taken by many women of the city. Several of the churches organized committees from among their female members who took an active part in the campaign. They organized the women of the colored churches into societies, and met with them and prayed with them day after day.

At early dawn to-day bands of women stationed themselves near the six polls at which the people were to vote upon the question of prohibition. As the first ballots began falling into the boxes, the women began singing familiar Methodist hymns. All day long the most remarkable scenes were presented. White women engaged in conversation with negroes, whom they had never seen before, urging them to deposit their ballots against the sale of liquor. At one precinct a chubby-faced blond and blue-eyed girl stood leaning against a doorpost, while by her side, with arm twined around her white sister's waist, stood a colored Hebe, whose fine proportions were admired by all the men who passed. As this group of white and black posed in sisterly embrace, two colored dudes, hat in hand, stood in the front yard passing the usual compliments of the season. Just outside the gate stood a huge black man with his back against the fence. In front of him stood a white woman, patting him on the breast, and begging him to "Vote for Jesus." An old negro, who happened to be passing, threw up his hands as he looked upon this scene and exclaimed:

"Bress de Lord, I'se lived to see de cullud folks as good as de whites."

It is proper, however, to say that the ladies who engaged in this business are not representative of the ladies of Atlanta, and their conduct in behalf of such sorrowful surroundings is not approved of by the people of the city.

As early as 5 o'clock voters began to congregate about the voting places, and it is said that not a few spent the night at the polls. Before 6 o'clock the streets were thronged in all the city polls, and when the town clock struck 7 the balloting began. Both sides had out a number of carriages. The antis' carriages were placarded "Bring prosperity back to Atlanta; vote for the sale," and all the other carriages, "Vote for prohibition." The work commenced under the auspices of the prohibition ladies, were crowded all the morning, and good lunches were furnished the men who worked at the polls. A band of little girls wearing blue badges marched up to the Court House at 9 o'clock and sang several hymns. Quite a sensation was caused by their appearance. In the Fourth ward, at 11:15, the Hon. Bill Mickelberry addressed an excited crowd of colored people, saying that the Prohibitionists had shot a negro down town, and urging them all to vote the wet ticket. The crowd was disorderly. The policemen on the ground sent for reënforcements. It looked like a riot. At this time Mickelberry mounted a carriage and said:

"They are preventing the poor people from voting by challenging, and no whites are challenged."

Peter Dillard, Prohibitionist, spoke, saying that the antis' offered him $15 to work for them. He refused, and hung his badge to the breeze. The announcement that Mayor Cooper had voted the dry ticket raised a shout among the blue ribbons. Mr. Grady arrived on horseback and begged the crowd to be quiet and orderly. He urged the people to vote the dry ticket, and was invoked into a speech. Dr. Hawthorn's vote was challenged by J. S. Lester, it being alleged that he lived at Norcross. The Doctor was indignant at what he called an intentional insult, and took the required oath and voted.

During the morning several women and girls assembled near the voting place. There were about fifteen altogether, and as the voters marched up to the polls they sang such songs as "Bringing in the Sheaves," "Rescue the Perishing," "Ole Time Religion," &c. The singing was under the supervision of the Rev. H. W. Beville, a member of Hunter Street Christian Church. Directly behind the women and girls was a large sign posted on the door of a former wine room, which read: "Michigan beer on ice."

All the preachers worked hard with the crowds. The exhorters, the cranks, and the politicians struggled with them to vote dry, but with an enthusiasm which would not brook resistance they marched away and voted wet. The negroes especially resented what they looked upon as an infringement of their personal rights.

The hero of the day was Capt. Evan P. Howell. Wherever he appeared great crowds would gather around him. Toward night the women and the preachers began to retire, and by 5 o'clock the fight was given up.

The official majority for the sale is 1,140. The country two years ago went for prohibition by a majority of 1,225 out of about 8,000 votes. The registration this time exceeded that of last year by 2,000 votes.

IS GLADSTONE COMING?

A Report that He will Visit America Next Spring.

BUFFALO, Nov. 26.—Mr. Charles A. Gillig of the American Exchange, London, registered at the Genesee to-day. In conversation with a reporter, Mr. Gillig said that his present visit to the United States was for the purpose of perfecting the necessary arrangements for a visit by Mr. Gladstone in April next.

"Mr. Gladstone," said Mr. Gillig, "has so far overcome his dread of an ocean voyage that he will make a short trip to this country in the spring. One thing that tended to bring about this change of mind in Mr. Gladstone was the fact that his physicians have long advised him that an ocean voyage would be beneficial to his health, and as he has always cherished a desire to visit this country, now that his dread of the ocean has been conquered, he embraces the opportunity eagerly."

Mr. Gillig says that Mr. Gladstone's visit will occupy about two months' time, and that he will visit only the principal cities.

GREVY TAKING HIS TIME.

He Won't Announce his Resignation Until he Gets Ready.

PARIS, Nov. 26.—It is not certain that M. Grévy will announce his resignation on Monday. In an interview with a Deputy to-day the President said: "I am master of my day and hour. I must yet see what I have to do and say."

The Presidents of the groups of the Left, at their conference on the proposed plenary meeting to appoint a candidate for the Presidency, failed to agree.

Gen. Saussier has definitely declined to become a candidate for the Presidency, and M. Ferry will probably be elected. The commanders of the