The Sun.

25

VOL. LV.—NO. 121. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1887. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE STRIKE IS A FAILURE.

ALL HANDS AWAITING THE ACTION OF THE READING CONVENTION.

That Body Still in Session at Midnight Debating Whether to Order Out the Schuylkill Miners—The Reading Company Refuses to Confer with the Knights—Chairman John L. Lee Discharged—Trains Moving in Spite of the Strikers, and No Danger of a Blockade at Port Richmond.

READING, Pa., Dec. 29.—About 300 Knights of Labor delegates, representing all the assemblies in the territory of the Reading Railroad, assembled in Excelsior Hall, at Tenth and Chestnut streets, this city, to-night, with B. Sharkey of Port Richmond in the chair and Charles Benzman of Port Carbon as Secretary. About 100 delegates came down from the coal regions at 4 P. M., bringing with them their leaders, a number of whom have already been discharged by the Reading Railroad Company. John L. Lee was also present, together with some ninety delegates from the Philadelphia district, and all the leading discharged people from that section. Secretary Benzman was appointed press committee man, and the meeting was private, the officials announcing that anything for publication would be given out at the conclusion of the meeting. The entire ground was gone over, and delegates made reports of the condition of affairs in their various localities. When delegates reported strongly in favor of a strike they were applauded. The majority of the coal region men seemed to favor a strike, but a number of conservatives reported that their assemblies had voted against a strike.

The bone of contention seemed to be the refusal of the company's men in Reading to favor a strike. Strong efforts were made to have the Reading men here reconsider their action of Dec. 26. A number predicted that if the Reading men would consent to go out then the convention would order a general strike along the entire system, involving at least 40,000 men. The men in this city know that everything along the line is working smoothly, that thirty loaded coal trains went down to-day, that all side-tracked coal trains have gone down, that a large quantity of newly-mined coal was taken down, that fifty new men were put to work to-day, that several hundred applicants were on hand and ready to take any job, and that if the cold snap had not come on so suddenly many more trains would have gone down. These points were given to show the danger of failure in the event of a strike being ordered. It was also urged that the matter better be dropped until affairs had settled down and until everybody knew where they stood. The point was also hinted at that it might be a question whether a call to strike at this time would not be disobeyed entirely by the road hands. One of the great moving causes that keeps the employees here firm and loyal to the company is the fact that nearly all of them own their homes, having purchased them from building associations. They owe considerable on their houses and must pay it off in monthly installments. This necessitates regular employment and it is safe to say that those men will never agree to a strike.

John L. Lee of Philadelphia at 10½ P. M. said that the employees of the company residing in Reading had endorsed his action in issuing his order to resume work; that they were now considering Mr. Sweigard's denial of his agreement to arbitrate, and that the chances were that the men of this city would vote to sustain him in issuing his order at Pottsville calling out the men again. Mr. Lee thought the convention would come to a vote before midnight.

THE SITUATION AT PHILADELPHIA.

Coal and Freight Trains Running and the Strike a Failure.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 29.—So far as this city is concerned, it might as well be understood that the strike on the Reading Railroad is a failure. It is not over, but it might as well be. At Port Richmond alone are the effects of the strike still seen. The several hundred coal and freight handlers who struck yesterday did not turn up this morning, and very little work was done there. The officials, however, declared that they always reduced their force in winter, and they had more applications than places.

The Knights of Labor are in a most disorganized state. They have received so many conflicting orders that they obey or disobey as they see fit. The power of the leaders in this city seems to be gone. The action of Local Assembly 10,235, composed of employees in the passenger service, in disbanding their assembly, which was done last night, rather than obey an anticipated order to strike, is a most serious blow to the Knights. The organization, as a whole, has few friends left here, and the men are thoroughly cowed. Many have refused to strike, and prefer to defy their organization rather than their employers.

REFUSING TO RECOGNIZE THE KNIGHTS.

The officers of the Reading Railroad Company and a committee from the Executive Committee of the striking employees who belong to the Knights of Labor came together again this morning. John L. Lee, Chairman, and Henry I. Bennett, a member of the Executive Committee, called at the Fourth street office of the company before 10 A. M. Scattered about the hall and down stairs at the entrance were other members of the same committee, but none save the two mentioned made any effort to see Superintendent Sweigard. As soon as they arrived Mr. Lee sent in a slip bearing his name and that of Bennett. The only response he received was a word from the messenger that the Superintendent "would see him after a while." He waited patiently, and in the mean time informed a reporter that the committee had called at the request of the Superintendent.

"Understand," he said, "we did not seek this interview, though the company's officers will doubtless tell you that we did, just as they said they never agreed to arbitration, when, in fact, they did."

An hour passed, and Lee and Bennett became restless, and again was the messenger despatched to the Superintendent's office with a slip of paper bearing the names of the two Knights of Labor. Again came the answer to wait outside. Half an hour later the Superintendent left the general manager's office and, crossing to where Lee was, said:

"I will see you now, Lee."

The Chairman was on his feet in a minute, his hat in his hand.

"But Mr. Bennett is with me," he said.

"I can't help that," replied the Superintendent. "My business is with you, and I am ready to talk with you and no one else."

"Bennett is a member of the Executive Committee," said Lee, "and if you see me you must see him also."

"But I will not," was the brusque response of the Superintendent.

Then Lee and Bennett Drew aside and held a short consultation. It lasted but a moment, and when it was over Lee turned to the Superintendent and said:

"We have agreed, sir, that as long as you sent for us we will not allow this conference to take the nature of a personal interview. Mr. Bennett must be present, not only as a member of the committee but as a witness."

"I have said," replied Mr. Sweigard, "that I will talk with only you. If you choose to agree to that come into my office," and then he entered his room and closed the door.

Again did Lee and Bennett consult, and it was decided to make one more attempt to get the Superintendent to recognize both men. "Just to see," explained the Chairman, "whether or not the company's plan is to ignore the Knights of Labor entirely." Thereupon he entered the office and paused on the threshold, leaving the door partly open.

"Do you refuse," said he to the Superintendent, "to recognize this committee because it is a committee, and, if not, for what reason do you refuse?"

"I will recognize no committee," was the reply, plainly heard by those outside. "I will talk with you, if you wish, but I will recognize no committee from any organization."

"Then," was Lee's answer, "if you will not recognize the committee I represent you cannot recognize me. Good day, sir."

With that he left the office, and, joining Bennett, left the building. To the reporter who followed him he said:

"Superintendent Sweigard telegraphed us that he wanted a conference. He did not intimate that he wanted the pleasure of a personal interview with me. He said he wished to discuss the labor trouble. Now, I have refused to act for the men, also, for I only represent the Executive Committee, and have no authority to conduct negotiations. As you know, we called this morning and he refused to recognize the committee, and I refused to allow him to recognize me alone. That can't be denied, for you heard the whole interview. This is our last appeal to the company. First it was agreed to arbitrate, and then the agreement was broken by the company. The officers seem determined to break up the Knights of Labor. We agreed to the discharge of the five crews first discharged, and to the removal of the men who incited them to disobey orders, but at that time Mr. Sweigard agreed to take back all the men who were ordered out by the convention, and this promise he has also broken."

GENERAL SECRETARY LITCHMAN'S VIEWS.

"It is impossible to tell what effect the Reading strike will have upon the order," said General Secretary Litchman of the Knights of Labor this afternoon. "It is not likely that the effect will be felt much outside of the district assembly engaged in it, however. We have no direct information relating to the cause of the first strike, not having been called upon to take a hand in the matter. While from a legal point the men had no right to strike as they did, they, of course, have the sympathy of the order. I have just written an editorial for the *Journal of United Labor* upon the subject. The *Journal* will be issued to-morrow. I take the stand that at this time it is uncertain what the outcome of the big strike will be, and quote an editorial in the *Record* this morning, which, in my mind, is very near the truth. The portion of the article quoted reads:

> "But as the Knights of La bor cooled down the officials of the company grew unnecessarily cocklofical. They poured vinegar instead of sweet oil upon the hot boxes of the strikers. The result is new turmoil. Unless the long headed managers of the Reading Company have in view stock speculations or a maintenance of prices or some other similar end, we confess we do not understand their tactics. Whatever life there shall be in the strike hereafter they will have put into it.

"The points of my comment are that there is possibly a collusion between the Lehigh and Schuylkill operators, and that the strike was forced upon the men for the purpose of carrying out the aims of both companies."

CHAIRMAN LEE DISCHARGED.

John L. Lee, Chairman of the Reading Railroad Employees' Executive Committee, was discharged from the employ of the Reading Railroad Company to-day. For some time the practical management of the strike has been in the hands of the committee, of which Mr. Lee is Chairman, and his discharge was a surprise to the whole committee.

Mr. Lee is a machinist employed in the repair shops at Ninth and Green streets. He has been away on a leave of absence for several days, and this time he employed in attending to his duties in connection with the Knights of Labor. The company's officials say that as long as Lee fought for the strikers in an open manner they had no objection to his course, but they claim that underhand work was done at his instigation or with his consent.

Local Assembly 6,285, composed of coal and freight handlers and stevedores, considers itself still on strike. It assembled at Mutual Hall, Port Richmond, this morning, and boasted that it had received encouraging news from all along the line. There was a protracted debate as to the strength and force of the resolutions to be adopted, but it was unanimously agreed to support the renewal of the strike to the end. Master Workman John B. Kelly of District Assembly 10,107 was present. He is one of the discharged leaders.

"There's really nothing new," he said. "We are in the same position as before—a little stronger, perhaps, and still confident that we shall win. You can depend upon it we can and will hold out until the railroad company comes to our terms."

In the afternoon he met a crowd of strikers who had congregated at a cigar store. One of the men drew him aside and showed him a despatch. Mr. Kelly glanced at it hastily and then grew red in the face.

"This is an outrage," he cried, angrily, turning to the reporter. "They have been trying to keep back our despatches. We sent out several yesterday, ordering the men at various points to quit work again, and they have purposely neglected to deliver them. You can say this, that it will not be long before we bring suit against the Western Union and Philadelphia, Reading, and Pottsville Telegraph Companies. All we want is a little more evidence, and we are collecting it now. When we are ready we will go into court and make it hot for them."

John O. Keim, the superintendent of shipping and freight at Port Richmond, denied that despatches sent out by the strikers had been delayed. "All the messages received here," he said, "were promptly delivered. In fact, I used special efforts to have them promptly delivered."

Work is generally going on satisfactorily along the company's lines. Of course there is not a full force at work, but the company has demonstrated its ability to move its trains in spite of the strikers. The old Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, who were frozen out in 1877, are cutting into the striking engineers right and left, and the company is gradually getting coal and freight handlers. No matter how many orders for strikes are issued, the Philadelphia end of the Reading road is in little danger of a blockade.

Since the strike 800 coal cars have been discharged, and several trains arrived to-day. Every station house is still supplied with a large force of officers, who at a moment's notice would be despatched to the scene of any outbreak that might occur. The policemen on duty complain bitterly of being detained at the station houses, and say there is no need of their presence. Several hundred Pinkerton men are scattered all along the wharves, but they have nothing to do. The strikers have been orderly. All day there was great anxiety among them to know the result of the Convention in the city of Reading.

WORK RESUMED AT ELIZABETH.

ELIZABETH, Dec. 29.—Work was resumed at the Philadelphia and Reading docks here this morning by non-union men, 175 of whom were brought here from New York on the steamboats D. R. Martin and Thomas Hunt. The docks are guarded by armed special policemen.

POTTSVILLE, Dec. 29.—Everything has been quiet here. The full number of coal and freight trains has been handled without accident, and there are more engineers and firemen offering than places can be found for. Fifty-five Knights and thirty others were put to work at Palo Alto to-day. The Knights did not get their old places, but others just as good. Among those blacklisted are two telegraph operators who jumped their instruments during the night. The five big Coal and Iron police stationed for two days past at Palo Alto have had nothing whatever to do. No strikers except those willing to work appeared. General Superintendent John Veith of the Coal and Iron Company is reported as saying to-night that he feels sure that nine-tenths of the miners will refuse to strike. At Schuylkill Haven six shifting engineers went out to-day, and their places were quickly filled. Seven Brotherhood engineers went to Shamokin to-day from here to take the places of strikers.

MR. CORBIN'S TERMS.

A Flat Refusal of Every Demand on Which the Strike was Based.

President Corbin sent this letter on Wednesday to General Manager A. A. McLeod, in Philadelphia:

"To such of our old employees as have stood manfully and faithfully by us we feel obliged and thankful, and shall not forget them. But the time has now arrived when all of our employees will be required to decide whether they expect to retain their places by reason of honest and faithful service and prompt obedience to the orders of the company that employs them and pays them or blind obedience to the direction of the Knights of Labor, through which organization the leaders hope to coerce us into the employment of men who consider their first obedience to that order. The men that stand by us will have employment, with reasonable hours and good pay, as much as is paid by any other corporation of a similar character. Men who do not will never be allowed on the road again under any circumstances. We have never objected to labor organizations, and do not now. Every man shall be free to belong to one or not as he pleases, but the heads of such orders cannot and shall not dictate to this company as to whom it shall employ or how operate its property. Places that are left in obedience to orders of the Knights of Labor will be filled with new men, and such new men will be retained, and under no circumstances discharged to make room for men who have left their places.

"Hereafter we will operate this property with employees who consider their first duty is to the company and expect to obey reasonable orders made in the transaction of its business. There has never been a moment when, under any circumstances, we would arbitrate any question growing out of this strike.

"There has been nothing to arbitrate. It is only a question as to whether the company shall be permitted to operate its own property—a property in which there is invested over $200,000,000—or whether that property shall be controlled by the Knights of Labor.

"It may as well be understood now and from this time on that every wheel which is turned on the Reading system shall be turned on the orders of this company and under the orders of nobody else."

A NEW CIVIL SERVICE BOARD

GOV. HILL REMOVES JOHN JAY AND HENRY A. RICHMOND.

He Asked them to Resign Last Summer and they Wouldn't—Gen. Sickles, James H. Manning, and Major Treadwell Appointed—They Choose a New Chief Examiner.

ALBANY, Dec. 29.—There was a political sensation on Capitol Hill late this afternoon. It was quietly rumored about the State Department that Gov. Hill had effected another political *coup d'état*, but the details of his stroke were aggravatingly meagre. In the Executive Chamber, when one newspaper man called to get the details he was met by a clerk who gave him an inkling of truth, but who, after a signal of caution from another attaché of the department, refrained from further communication. It was subsequently learned that the Governor had appointed a new Board of Civil Service Commissioners to replace the old Board, which has not been complete since Augustus Schoonmaker resigned from it to become Inter-State Commerce Commissioner. Moreover, the new Commissioners had been notified and had appeared and qualified.

James H. Manning, son of the late Daniel Manning, was appointed to the vacancy left by Mr. Schoonmaker's resignation. In place of the other Commissioners, President John Jay and Henry A. Richmond, there were appointed Major George H. Treadwell and Gen. Daniel E. Sickles. Major Treadwell is a Republican and department commander of the G. A. R. He lives in Albany.

The new Board met in the afternoon and organized by electing Gen. Sickles President. John Riley was appointed Chief Examiner in place of Mr. Potts. Mr. Riley comes from Plattsburgh, where he has been President of the village and School Commissioner. He was appointed Superintendent of Indian Schools by President Cleveland in 1886.

There can be no possible doubt as to the Governor's absolute power to remove any of the Commissioners at any time. The first section of chapter 354, Laws of 1883, under which the Commission was organized, and which is still in force, expressly provides that "the Governor may remove any of the Commissioners." The only qualification is as to the appointment of their successors, who, according to the law, are to be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Governor's request for the resignation of Messrs. Jay and Richmond was tantamount to removal, and if they do not so regard it the Governor will probably make it plainer. The validity of the appointments made to-day by the new Commission may depend upon the confirmation by the Senate of the new Commissioners. Whether the Governor has power in this case to make "recess appointments," that shall hold until their successors are nominated and confirmed, seems to be the doubtful point. If he has not, and the Senate refuses to confirm, then there will be no Commission at all, Schoonmaker having resigned and Jay and Richmond having been removed. But it is altogether probable that the Senate will speedily confirm, as the Republican majority would scarcely put themselves in a position of refusing to confirm two leading members and officers of the G. A. R. The new Commission is generally regarded here as much stronger than the old one, and while they will no doubt make changes in the rules governing examinations, these changes are certain to be in the direction of practicability.

THEY WOULD NOT RESIGN.

Letters that Explain the Apparent Suddenness of the Governor's Act.

Correspondence that preceded the Governor's act was made public yesterday by Mr. Jay on receipt of a notice of his removal from office. The letter, in which Gov. Hill asked for Mr. Jay's resignation last summer, is here given:

"STATE OF NEW YORK, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, [Personal.] ALBANY, June 28, 1887.

"DEAR SIR: The resignation of the Hon. Augustus Schoonmaker, a Commissioner, and the death of the Hon. James E. Morrison, the late Chief Examiner, made important vacancies in the Civil Service Commission. As you are doubtless well aware, the Commission was organized to aid the Governor, as he might request, in improving the civil service of the State, and is so declared to be in the law establishing it. No term of office is fixed, and the absolute power of removal is vested in the Governor, thus making it clear that the Commissioners were particularly intended to be the Governor's personal advisers in matters covered by the law under which they were appointed.

"The appointment of the present Commissioners was made by my predecessor, and they have been continued in office for considerably more than two years of my term. You can well realize the situation in which I am placed; and I feel that, in continuing the Commissioners' terms so long after the expiration of Gov. Cleveland's term, I have done all that custom or courtesy requires. The resignation of Judge Schoonmaker and the death of Col. Morrison lead me to desire an entire reorganization of the Board, and I have, therefore, to request that you will kindly place your resignation in my hands.

"I have addressed a like letter to the Hon. Henry A. Richmond. With expressions of high esteem, I am very truly yours,

"DAVID B. HILL.

"The Hon. JOHN JAY, New York city."

Mr. Jay acknowledged the receipt of this on July 2 and made a long reply on July 8 from Southampton, L. I. He said he had consulted with his colleague, Mr. Richmond, and that they were unwilling to give up their offices. Mr. Jay protested that the Governor had not made any charges against him, except that he was the appointee of Gov. Cleveland, and added that he was "the only representative in the Board of the Republican party, to which the civil service reform was so largely indebted for its inauguration." The rest of Mr. Jay's letter is a discussion of the propriety of Gov. Hill's request. He contends that the Commission was not appointed solely to aid the Governor, but was endowed by the original act with exclusive functions, including the regulation and control of examinations, and, by the amended act, with new, important, and extensive duties not shared with the Governor, including the supervision of the municipal civil service systems. He says:

> The power to remove "any Commissioner" is a power properly given, and to be exercised for the public good, as, for instance, when a Commissioner violates the first section by holding another official position under the State, or the fifth section, making certain acts by certain officers a misdemeanor, or for other sufficient cause connected with the public interest; and then the vacancy so created is to be filled with the advice and consent of the Senate. Admitting the power given to the Governor to remove any Commissioner in accordance with the intention of the act, the question how far such a power can be properly used for the purpose mentioned in your letter is one of minor concern to us personally, although it may not be without interest for the people and for yourself.
>
> These considerations, which I will not extend, compel me very respectfully to decline your request kindly to hand to you my resignation. With my reading of the law and my idea of what honor and duty demand of us as Commissioners, the surrender of the post for the reasons which you assign would seem like the betrayal of a great trust, and an act inconsistent with self-respect and with my position as a representative of the Republican party.

Mr. Richmond replies in much the same vein, says that the limitation of an official term by custom or courtesy is unknown to the Constitution and laws and that he ought not to be removed except for cause, publicly stated. He says:

> I may add that the refusal of the Legislature to fix any term of office for the Commissioners seems to me to indicate clearly its belief that frequent changes in the composition of the Commission would be injurious to the service it is intended to render. Under the plan you suggest, of making a complete change whenever a new Governor came into office, anything like continuity or fixity of policy in the enforcement of the rules would be impossible, and all experience of the working of the law would be thrown away almost as soon as acquired.
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> The gentlemen whom you may put in our places might, for instance, have to vacate them in one year and a half from this date, or in January, 1889, when your own term expires. The effect of this, in the execution of the law, I need not point out. It could hardly fail under frequent and sudden revolutions in methods to become a mass of confusion and contradiction. For these reasons, and without in any way calling in question the goodness of your intentions, and while in no way asserting my eminent or peculiar fitness for the place I have held during the past four years, I must, until some explanation of the change is offered to the public, respectfully decline to place my resignation in your hands as requested. The appointment came to me unsolicited. I have valued it as it deserved, but I have no personal reason for wishing to retain it. I can assure you, sir, that nothing but a sense of duty imposed on me by the very nature of the law which it has been my duty to carry into effect could persuade me to make this reply.

A YOUNG WOMAN'S ADVENTURES.

She Gets into a Disorderly House, Marries a Cruel Man, and Tries to Kill Herself.

BOSTON, Dec. 29.—One evening about a week ago a young woman fell upon the sidewalk, was picked up unconscious, and taken to the hospital, where it was found that she had taken laudanum. It was at first thought she would die, but she rallied, and is now nearly well. Her name was given as Sadie Sidelinger, wife of Alfred Sidelinger, a carriage maker of this city. The next day her husband said he first heard of her in June last in New York through reading of a young girl who had been ruined by a ranchman under promise of marriage. He said he hunted her up and married her. The result, he said, was anything but satisfactory. His wife made trouble between him and his family, and he charged her with infidelity. To-day the young woman told her side of the story. She is only 21 years old, and quite pretty.

When she read to-day the story her husband had told she exclaimed: "It is a cruel lie." She said she had lived in Toronto most of her life with relatives, her parents having died when she was a child. She came to New York in January, last year, to get employment as a governess or school teacher. She supported herself for three months doing fancy sewing, and while there she first met Alfred Sidelinger, who visited at the house where she was boarding. They became engaged to be married and she went back to Toronto. She continued:

"In June last I started for New York again, where I told a cab driver to take me to respectable lodgings. He took me to 29 Rivington street. The woman who kept the place said she had a furnished room for $3 a week. I told her I came to New York to look for work, and that my means were limited. She said: 'I will not charge you for your room until you get work.' During that day I only saw two persons in the house, who looked like servants. That night I retired about 7½ o'clock. I was awakened by singing, dancing, and swearing. Then it flashed across my mind what kind of a house I was in. I dressed, and with my shoes in my hand went down to the front door. It was locked and I could not open it. I tried again, and the noise I made brought out the woman, who asked me why I was not in bed. I told her I wanted to go out. She said she would not let me out; that I was there and had to stay. She said:

"'No harm will come to you here that you will not get over in time. You will have an easy life here.'

"I told her I would call the police, and did so. Then she came for me like a tiger and knocked me down. That brought probably fifteen women and as many men. The women all began to kick me, and kept it up until my body was covered with bruises and both eyes were black. Then policemen came, and the next thing I knew I was in the hospital. The people who kept the house were arrested, and I was taken to the court as a witness as soon as I was able to go.

"It was then that my story came out in the newspapers. Not having bail I was sent to the House of Detention. All this time I had given an assumed name, as I did not want to let my friends know into what trouble I had fallen. It was while there that I, the affianced wife of Alfred Sidelinger, received a letter from him addressed to the name I had given, asking me to come to Boston and live with him. I answered him, telling him that the girl to whom he had made such a proposition was his promised wife. In reply he wrote that he was sincerely sorry for what he had done, and asked me to come to Boston at once.

"I did forgive him, and as soon as I could get away from New York I went to Boston, where we were married, not, however, before Sidelinger had tried to induce me to live with him without a marriage ceremony. After our marriage his family repeatedly insulted me, and my husband beat and otherwise most cruelly abused me. He finally induced, or rather forced me, to go on to the stage. I got an engagement to sing in Providence, and he bought me a costume. When my time came to go on the stage I was so frightened that I could not sing. I telegraphed my husband that I was sick. I got a reply that he had left town. I came to Boston to look for him, and there found a note saying that he was sick of me and would not come back.

"It nearly broke my heart. I wandered around the streets for hours. Finally I purchased an ounce of laudanum. Then I went into a restaurant and ordered a cup of tea. I drank the tea after emptying the laudanum into it and went out. I started to walk to the Charles River, determined to jump in. Before I got to the river I fell, and you know the rest.

"Now I am convinced that my action was both wicked and foolish. I am young. I gave Alfred Sidelinger all I had in the world. He abused me and left me. I have secured the services of a lawyer, and I shall force him to support me, as he can afford to, for he is worth several thousand dollars."

A PRIVATE WEDDING.

A Baltimore Society Belle Weds a Foo Chow Tea Merchant.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 29.—This city was the scene of another private wedding to-day, which caused a flurry in fashionable circles. The bride in this case was Miss Leslie Buckler, the daughter of the late Dr. Riggin Buckler, once one of the most prominent physicians in the city. Miss Buckler is a beautiful woman, and has been for several seasons one of the reigning belles. She has also attracted attention at Bar Harbor and other fashionable summer resorts. The groom was Mr. Thomas Pollard, a wealthy and influential tea merchant of Foo Chow, China. As far as can be ascertained there is no reason for the great secrecy taken. The couple met at the St. James Hotel, where they were joined by Mr. George May, the Sheriff of the city and brother of Fred May of New York, and Mr. Alexander Brown. Both of these gentlemen are prominent society people. With them they drove to the residence of the Rev. Dr. Wm. Kirkus, rector of St. Michael's and All Angels' Protestant Episcopal Church. Here they exhibited a marriage license, which had been secured in the usual way at the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, and there being no obstacles the pair were married in the presence of Messrs. May and Brown. The couple immediately left Baltimore for a trip to Washington, and presumably to the South. Mrs. Buckler was kept in ignorance of the intention of the parties, but as far as known an opportunity had not been given her to object to the marriage. Mr. Pollard is comparatively unknown here, and the whole affair seems to be mysterious as well as sensational to Baltimore fashionable society.

A MEXICO MINING CASE.

Well-known Persons Mixed Up in Floating Mines that Did Not Pan Out Well.

The trial of the suit of Mrs. Mary Beadleston and others for an accounting and other relief against the Las Nueve Minas de Santa Marie Gold and Silver Mining Company was begun yesterday in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, before Justice Cullen. The mines are located in the State of Sonora, Mexico, and have already formed the subject of considerable legislation. The plaintiffs in the present suit are stockholders to the extent of over $1,000,000.

The mining company, according to the story told by Lawyer La Grange, was organized in October, 1881, by Henry Clews, Lee R. Schreiber, and Abriel A. Sullivan. There were seven trustees, of whom Col. Fred Grant was one. It was agreed that the proposition of Pierre Humbert, Jr., to convey nine mines at Sonora, Mexico, to the corporation, and to receive 999,993 shares of the stock, the trustees taking the other seven, should be accepted. On Oct. 13, 1881, a certificate was given to Humbert, declaring him the owner of the above number of shares of capital stock, fully paid in. The capital fixed upon was $25,000,000, all the stock to be issued in payment for the property. Humbert went to Mexico as the agent of Asbury Harpending and John B. Alley, the projectors of the corporation. Certificates for over $5,000,000 of stock passed into Alley's hands for developing the mines, and six months afterward the property was attached and the company bankrupt. The stock had been reported as fully paid up, and was offered to the public through Clews & Co., and 850,000 shares were sold at from $1.10 to $5 a share. The condition of the mines, as alleged, was grossly misrepresented. The trial will last several days.

Hackettstown's Defaulter in Bermuda.

BELVIDERE, Dec. 29.—William B. Cramer, Hackettstown's defaulter, is supposed to be in Bermuda. It is now ascertained that he had $3,000 in cash in his pocket when he left belonging to the estate of William Poole, of which he was executor. This will be a total loss to the heirs, as he gave no security. Among the heirs are several infants, who will be left almost penniless. Application has been made to the Chancellor to have a receiver appointed, as there is some property left out of the wreck. He was extensively engaged in the manufacture of carriages with Edward Hayward. The amount of Cramer's liabilities cannot be ascertained, as his books are missing. They are very heavy, and the local hardware dealers have suffered severely.

A MOUNTAIN OF SEA WATER.

PORTLAND HEAD STRUCK BY A WAVE SIXTY FEET HIGH.

It Twists and Shatters the Big Iron Fog House—A Disastrous Storm at Halifax and Along the Entire New England Coast.

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 29.—It is evident that Portland escaped a great danger during the storm of last night. The great gale struck Portland Head at 9½ o'clock last night at a time when in this harbor the wind seemed to be dying out. Up to that time, while the wind had been terrific, blowing fifty miles an hour, the rain falling continuously, Keeper Strout and his assistants, Joe and Gil Strout, had no idea that anything unusual was about to occur.

"It was very clear," said Gil Strout this afternoon, "and we could see a long way out through the rain, and when the great wave made its appearance we could see its white cap far out and could watch its approach."

Apparently the monster wave came in the shape of a pyramid. It struck first against the outer line of rock, and at that time, when the fountains of the mighty deep seemed to have broken up, a mass of water towered up even, as they believe, with the lighthouse itself. Between the line of rock extending for perhaps a hundred feet along the sea line and the shore is an opening some forty feet deep, and varying from ten to twenty feet in length. This space was never filled with water until last night, when the giant wave broke and filled it from above. Waves of ordinary size and power breaking and pressing behind added their strength to that of the monster, and the entire mass was hurled sixty feet above high-water mark against the engine, boiler, and fog-horn house. The force of the blow was such that the building, built as strongly as possible, was bent, twisted, and shattered. Great iron stays were snapped as though they had been pipe stems, and the receding wave carried with it everything on the shore, including stones weighing tons.

A farmer who lives on the shore of Cape Elizabeth, about two miles beyond the headlight, said: "I know something about that monster wave. I never saw anything like it in my life. It was greater than the one two years ago, which swept over Pond Cove and carried away the bridges and roadways.

"When the wave was coming in it made a fearful roar, but when it struck the cliffs it seemed as though it fairly smashed them to pieces. The force of the blow was tremendous. Another such gigantic billow would have done woeful damage along the shore."

The British schooner Achsah, outward bound, when off Cushing's Island, this afternoon became unmanageable, and rapidly drifted toward the shore. She was saved by the tug Warren. From all Maine ports to-night stories of the work of the storm are coming in, and it has been a long time since so much damage has been done. In eastern Maine the telegraph and telephone wires are prostrated, and even to-day no communication with the outer islands and lighthouses could be effected. At Rockland vessels were damaged, and at Calais the night was one of the worst ever seen.

HALIFAX, Dec. 29.—A terrific southeast gale prevailed last night and caused extensive damage to shipping in the harbor. All the vessels in the port were injured, and in some cases wharves were damaged. The schooner Helene, Capt. Currie, sank at the gas company's wharf with a cargo of coal. The brigantine Ida Maud, Capt. Purdy, ready to sail for Bermuda, parted her lines and, driving into the schooner Olivia A. O'Mallin, received considerable damage. The schooners Moss Glen, Capt. Hyde, and Roderick McCree, were badly damaged. The steamer Alpha broke away from Pickford & Black's wharf and had to run out into the stream. The schooner Josephine was severely damaged at the Liverpool wharf, one side being cut down almost to the water line. A number of small boats were smashed and swamped, and it is said that a small coal-laden schooner sank at Ketch Harbor. The schooner Arthur is ashore at the entrance to Liverpool, N. S., and will likely be a total wreck. The storm was at its worst between 8 and 6 o'clock this morning. About the city fences were blown down, trees uprooted, and chimneys and skylights torn away.

HIGHLAND LIGHT, Mass., Dec. 29.—One of the most severe gales of the season prevailed last night, and early this morning it changed to a high northwester, with a rapidly falling temperature, and at sunset was blowing more than sixty miles an hour. The four-masted schooners Augustus Hunt, Sarah W. Lawrence, and Jonathan Bourne attempted to get by the Cape, but were forced to scud before the gale and seek anchorage under Chatham. To-night is very cold, and will be a bad one in the bay and along the coast.

ROCKLAND, Me., Dec. 29.—A southeast gale raged here all night with unparalleled fury, doing great damage to shipping in this harbor, washing away wharves and wood, demolishing windows, blowing down chimneys, and doing other damage here and all along the coast.

THE COLD WAVE.

Wide Prevalence of Cold Weather Throughout the Country.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 29.—The thermometer was 20° below zero at 7 A. M.—a typical Minnesota day, clear and still. No serious delays are reported to traffic. In Dakota the weather is much cooler, and there is more interruption to business. Watertown reports 32° below.

MARQUETTE, Mich., Dec. 29.—A fierce northeast blizzard prevailed throughout the upper peninsula yesterday and last night, and bad blockades are anticipated.

RONDOUT, Dec. 29.—People walked across the Hudson River on the ice, between Saugerties and Tivoli to-day.

LYNCHBURG, Va., Dec. 29.—The weather was extremely cold last night, and the thermometer registered 13° above zero this morning. Reports from the Southwest say the weather is very cold, and the thermometer registers below zero.

FREDERICK, Md., Dec. 29.—This city was visited early this morning by the most violent wind storm known by the oldest people here. A number of houses were unroofed, and large trees uprooted. Several wagons and the Jefferson mail coach were uplifted and dashed to the roadside, completely demolishing them. Pedestrians were afraid to venture on the streets. Much damage is reported throughout Frederick county.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Dec. 29.—There have been snow squalls in the Catskills all day. There is not a great deal of ice here, and the Daniel S. Miller will make her last trip to New York to-night. North of here the ice is moving with the tide between Hyde Park and Rhinebeck, and it is fast from shore to shore from Rhinebeck to Albany. The ferryboat at Rhinebeck has a good track, and also the Catskill boat, but all the rest of the ferries are closed, and people are crossing on the ice. North of Hudson preparations are being made for the ice harvest in the way of staking out the ice fields.

WHERE'S THE YACHT CHALLENGE?

A Few Days of Grace will be Given to Insure an America Cup Race.

Forty-eight hours after noon to-day the officers of the New York Yacht Club, the present custodians of the America's Cup, are not bound by the deed of gift to accept any challenge that may be sent by foreign yachtsmen asking for a race in 1888. No challenge has been received. Rather than disappoint themselves and the public, the club will extend the time, provided a challenge arrives in the first few days of January.

At the New York Yacht Club the members are hourly expecting a challenge from Mr. W. G. Jamieson. The steamer Germanic is due to-day, and on Saturday the Baltic and Etruria bring mails from Liverpool. There has been some doubt expressed that a challenge was really coming, but several members of the New York Yacht Club stated positively yesterday that a letter had been received by a member notifying him that a challenge was on its way.

"I should be one of the first to know if Jamieson was building a boat," said J. Beavor Webb, the designer of the Genesta and Galatea, "for he is my intimate friend. If he has sent a challenge I know nothing of it, and he must have changed his mind since I last saw him, for then he said 'I am too busy a man to build a yacht, and then it's no fun crossing the Atlantic to take the chances of light weather in American waters.'"

"To what cause do you attribute the tardiness of the English yachtsmen in challenging?"

"They are afraid that if they send a 70-foot yacht over you will put one 90 feet against her without time allowance. I consider their fears groundless. I should have no hesitancy about challenging myself with a 90-foot cutter, but they might just as well leave it alone unless they challenge with a centreboard, as I have already told them. If Jamieson builds a boat, you may be sure she will be deeper than the Thistle, but with not so much beam as that yacht."

TAMMANY'S MANY RECRUITS.

Republicans, County Democrats, Irving Hall, and Labor Men Come In.

Primary elections for delegates to the General Committee of Tammany Hall were held last evening in each of the twenty-three Assembly districts of the city and in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth wards. There were no contests in any of the districts, and the elections were as quiet as they were peaceful. The well-known faces familiar in past General Committees will be seen in the one just elected, and in addition there are a number of recruits.

From the County Democracy Gen. Martin T. McMahon, United States Marshal, enters the Tammany ranks in the First district, and Edward J. Stapleton in the Fourteenth district. In the latter district ex-Senator Thomas J. Creamer reënters Tammany, and in the same district Simon P. Donnelly, an active United Labor party worker, is recruited.

In the Tenth district, Col. George L. Lowenthal of the Progressive Labor party and John N. Bogert, late Secretary of the United Labor Party General Committee, are enlisted.

A number of Irving Hall men have sought shelter in the Tammany fold. Among them are Joseph H. Tooker, Charles G. Cornell, Daniel Hawley, Henry Waltman, Leonard A. Giegerich, Louis Cohn, and Moses Weil, Judge Ehrlich, Aqueduct Commissioner Ridgway, and Henry Steinert.

From the Republicans also Tammany has won recruits. Among them are J. C. Julius Langbein, Charles H. Knox, Joseph J. Little, Charles De Kay Townsend, Stephen Peabody, and Dr. Charles E. Simmons.

The reporters had a hard time of it in the Eighth Assembly district last night, trying to get a copy of the ticket that had been elected. Those in charge of the primary refused to furnish the reporters with the names, and as a last resort they appealed to George Hall, the Tammany leader of the district, who said: "I cannot give you a list of all the names, as we do not wish certain parties in the district to know whom we have on the ticket. There was only one ticket printed, and that was read off before all present. We wish to keep a portion of it secret at present, but I will give you a partial list of the General Committee." The list is as follows:

Albert Elterick, George Hall, John W. Reppenhagen, Wm. B. Calvert, W. Campbell, Philip Wissig, George Scalley, Moritz Hertzberg, Wm. Snell, P. H. Martin, Hyman Rosenshein, Bernard McLaughlin, John E. Mulvy, H. J. Appel, Jr., C. C. Wilke, J. H. Schnibon, Robt. Lavy, Hugh O'Neill, A. C. Otto, Henry Schwab.

WILL BE REALLY COLD TO-DAY.

Yesterday it Only Blew, but Now the Mercury is Going Down.

Most people imagined that the weather was cold all day yesterday. People came around the corners as ships go sailing over big seas, propelled by an invisible but effective force; they stopped in the lee of friendly doorways, and slapped their arms and rubbed their hands and noses, and readjusted their wraps before they ventured to brave the blast anew. And yet it was not so very cold in the afternoon. It has been colder several times within a week and people called it charming; but the wind did not blow on those days. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon the thermometer on top of the Equitable building, where the wind had a fair chance at it, marked 33°, or one degree above the melting point. It would have required very careful searching about the streets to find anything melting. However, 33° was the maximum temperature. The mercury very soon drooped, and at 11 o'clock last night it had gone down to 20°. Half an hour later it was a degree and a half colder, and, if the signs don't fail, the coldest weather of the season will be to-day.

To make life out of doors still more disagreeable it is said that the wind will continue to blow, as it did yesterday, or all the way from thirty to fifty miles an hour. If the air was biting in such a wind with the mercury just above melting point, it will be something extraordinary with the mercury twenty degrees lower. Despatches from the West indicated, however, that the wind would not last all day. The blizzard has lost its wind out that way.

The fierce wind which blew yesterday forced the water out to sea, and even at high tide the water mark was several feet below what is usual. This made trouble at the ferry slips.

THE NEWCASTLE CITY WRECKED.

Her Captain and Twenty-five Men Safe on the Nantucket Lightship.

The schooner Agnes J. Grace, which reached Baltimore Wednesday evening from Boston, brought word that the British steamer Newcastle City, from Newcastle for New York, had gone to pieces on Nantucket Shoal. Last Saturday afternoon, while passing the Shoal, the schooner saw signals hoisted on the Nantucket Lightship. She drew to leeward of the lightship, which sent out a lifeboat to the schooner. In the boat was Capt. Thornton, the commander of the Newcastle City, who reported that his crew of twenty-five men were all on the lightship. The day before, the Captain said, his vessel had gone ashore between the mainland and lightship. Capt. Thornton asked to have word sent to Sanderson & Son, the New York agents of the line, to send a relief boat at once, as the lightship is not sufficiently provisioned to maintain the crew long. The agents were already somewhat anxious about the Newcastle City, which was ten days overdue, and had sent instructions to the steamer Buffalo, of the same line, which left Boston for New York on Wednesday, to look out for the vessel and to tow her into port if she were disabled. The Buffalo is expected to reach New York to-night. The Newcastle City was an iron steamer of 2,000 tons.

KRAUSE CALLED ON HER.

After Escaping From Prison he Went to Williamsburgh After his Coat.

Mrs. Mary Koenig of 418 Broadway, Williamsburgh, yesterday told the police of the Flushing avenue station of a visit paid her by Paul Krause, the prisoner who escaped from Raymond street jail last Sunday morning. Krause before his arrest and implication with Greenwell, the convicted murderer of Mr. Weeks, lodged in Mrs. Koenig's house.

"About 1 o'clock Monday morning," she said, "I was awakened by knocks on my door. When I opened the door Krause was there, and said he wanted his coat. At the time of his arrest he left an old coat in his room. I had given the coat to an Italian ragpicker, and on my telling him what I had done with it he became very angry, and went from the house, slamming the door after him."

This is the only news of Krause that has been received since his escape.

A Boston Sprig in the Toils.

The café at the Casino was the scene of a lively scrimmage last night. Luther Pollard, aged 21, of Boston, who is in the wholesale lumber business in that city, after witnessing the play at the Casino, went to the café with a young Englishman, William Purvis of London, who is stopping at 53 West Twenty-sixth street. Pollard became crazy drunk, and wanted to clean out the place. Purvis, his friend, tried to quiet him, and in the scuffle had his finger badly lacerated. Pollard was arrested.

Boss Quinn Discharged.

Boss Quinn of Pythagoras Hall, who was arrested for pushing Reporter Ballard of the *Tribune* down the stairs of the hall recently, was tried in the Court of Sessions yesterday, and discharged by the Court. Ballard told of Quinn's unmannerly conduct to the reporters who were present to report the proceedings of a meeting of working women, and said that after ordering the reporters out he pushed Ballard down the stairs. Mr. Ballard's story was corroborated by other reporters, and by some of the girls who had witnessed the assault. Boss Quinn denied the charge, and said that Mr. Ballard slipped and fell, and that no force was used to push him down.

Examination of the Silk Robbers.

George Williams, Michael O'Brien, and Andrew Robertson, who are charged with obtaining silks from the public stores by forged orders, were before United States Commissioner Griffiths for further examination yesterday. Judge Busteed, for one of the prisoners, moved that the complaint be dismissed on technical grounds, but the motion was denied. Frank Doudney, watchman at the public stores, identified Williams, who took the silks away.

The Little Judge's Friends in Chinatown.

Even the down-town Chinamen mourned all day yesterday when their interpreters read them the news that their favorite, Judge Duffy, was to be exiled to Harlem. As one man they protested against such an outrage, and said that they could not go up town so far to play the fantan as their only excuse to see and hear Judge Duffy occasionally.

Bond and Mortgage Howell Dead.

DOYLESTOWN, Dec. 29.—Esek Howell of Fallsington, this county, and known as Bond and Mortgage Howell, is dead, aged 85. He held mortgages on farms in his township to the amount of $250,000. It was his boast that he could stand on a certain hill in Falls township and take in at one sweep of the eye land covered by his mortgages amounting to $100,000.

CLOSE UP RANKS FOR 1888!

SOUND TALK FROM EMINENT DEMOCRATS AT THE HARLEM DINNER.

We've Won the Skirmish and are Ready for the Battle—Gov. Hill, Senators Gorman and Vance, ex-Mayor Grace, Charles A. Dana, and James Fitzgerald the Speakers—A Letter From President Cleveland.

The jubilee banquet of the Harlem Democratic Club at the club house in East 125th street, last evening, spread a glow of good cheer over all the bleakness of wind-swept Harlem. J. R. McNulty, President of the club, presided. He sat at the middle of a long table that ran down the easterly side of the meeting room or hall in the wing of the club house. From this table, in short, spurs were set across the room to the number of ten, including three upon the platform or stage. The result was a fairly good centralization of the company, and everybody could see and hear all that was going on. In the gallery the music was stationed embowered in topical plants and evergreen decorations. The hall itself was festooned and draped with a similar effect, and had the addition of many cages of startled canaries. The scene of many an exciting and rousing Democratic meeting was completely transformed. The business-like appearance that obtains at the regular monthly meetings was covered up and obscured by the trappings of festivity.

Solid Democratic interest centered on the arrival of Gov. David B. Hill, one of the guests of honor, who had accepted the task of responding to the toast of the State of New York. But fate made his welcome a deferred pleasure that sometimes was involved in the mists of doubt. Telegraphic notice of the Governor's departure from the Capital in time to meet the banqueters around the board was the news that was bandied about as the guests assembled. But a little calculation showed that it would not be well to await his arrival before eating something. A second despatch soon came announcing that the Governor's train was an hour and a half late at Poughkeepsie. This meant that he could not reach the club house until after 9 o'clock. In the mean time the oysters, the soup, the red snapper, the venison, the sweetbreads, the terrapin, the partridge and grouse, and the other good things were slowly passing in procession to the tables and to their doom. With them was the proper accompaniment of Sauterne, Amontillado, Liebfraumilch, Pontet Canet, champagne, sherry, Burgundy, coffee, and cognac.

Half way down the bill of fare the feast was interrupted by the arrival of Gov. Hill, accompanied by Adjt.-Gen. Porter. Their appearance was the signal for a burst of applause, the club men and their guests rising to their feet and cheering, while the strains of "Hail to the Chief" stirred the decorations. It was 9½ P. M. when Gov. Hill took his seat. The train had been delayed two hours on the road.

The arrangement of guests at the long table was as follows, the odd numbers being on the Chairman's right and the even ones on his left:

1. J. R. McNulty.
2. Wm. R. Grace.
3. Gov. Hill.
4. Senator A. P. Gorman.
5. Senator Z. B. Vance.
6. E. F. Jones.
7. E. Sweet.
8. Charles A. Dana.
9. Lloyd Bryce.
10. Amos J. Cummings.
11. T. J. Campbell.
12. T. A. Merriman.
13. Josiah T. Porter.
14. Wm. L. Brown.
15. Vacant.
16. Henry R. Beekman.
17. George M. Van Hoesen.
18. M. J. Power.
19. James Fitzgerald.
20. R. A. Cunningham.
21. Charles E. Patterson.
22. Wm. G. Rice.
23. Vacant.
24. H. S. Beattie.

No. 15 was for Col. Fellows, but he was at home indisposed.

Among the other guests were Justice Welde, Judge-elect Martine, Assistant District Attorney Bedford, Street Cleaning Commissioner Coleman, Police Commissioner Voorhis, Senator Jacob A. Cantor, Judge Charles H. Truax, Roswell P. Flower, Joseph J. O'Donohue, Charles F. MacLean, Coroner Messemer, and Henry D. Purroy.

Before the dinner was over it was noticed, with some solicitude, that Gov. Vance was confining his attention to a single glass of the array before him. Mr. P. W. Copper explained, with glee, that the reason was that he had received a bottle of corn whiskey from the South for the Governor's use, and that the latter was satisfied to seek no further.

When cigars were lighted President McNulty explained that the club had adopted this form of meeting to put itself "first in line for 1888," hoping to inspire kindred organizations throughout the country to activity. He closed by toasting "the President of the United States," and said "his recent message to Congress courageously and forcibly presents the vital question of reduced taxation and a revision of the tariff as the issue upon which the Democratic party, in the interest of the whole country, is sure to succeed in the coming campaign." He then read the following letter:

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S LETTER.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 17, 1887.

Hon. Charles W. Dayton.

MY DEAR SIR: I regret that the exactions of public duties here will not permit my acceptance of the invitation, just received, to attend the banquet of the Harlem Democratic Club on the 29th instant.

I hope, however, that the occasion will prove a pleasant and profitable one to those present, and that it may serve to keep alive the interest of the club in Democratic principles and intensify the zeal of its members in their efforts for Democratic success. Yours truly,

GROVER CLEVELAND.

In proposing the next toast, "The State of New York," Chairman McNulty "welcomed in the name of the club the sterling Democrat who was to respond to it—the Hon. David B. Hill."

SPEECH OF GOV. HILL.

As the Governor was introduced an enthusiastic Democrat shouted: "He is a Democrat every time." The renewed applause that followed this kept the Governor standing some moments. Then he said:

MR. PRESIDENT AND FELLOW CITIZENS: For this cordial reception I tender you my earnest thanks. Your President has well stated that when I accepted your invitation to be present this evening (and it was with considerable inconvenience that I have come), it was with the express understanding that I should not be expected to speak more than a few moments. I propose to obey that injunction which I placed upon myself. The State of New York is the toast you have selected for me to respond to. Knowing that I am not much of a partisan [laughter], you have selected that toast. If you had said "the Democratic State of New York," I should have felt at liberty possibly, to have spoken upon the subject of politics. [Laughter and applause.]

The State of New York needs no response. She has spoken for herself at every recent election, in favor of the Democratic party. I need only say that our friends all over the State are animated by the same spirit that animates the Harlem Democratic Club, and will, with them, keep "First in line for 1888." I do not propose to speak of the characteristics of our grand old State. You know the Democracy of the State of New York is known by its modesty. [Laughter.] We have two members of the Cabinet. We have the President of the United States, and all we want just now is the National Democratic Convention. [Applause.]

New York State has had memorable Presidents in the past. We have had that able Democratic statesman and politician, Martin Van Buren. Afterward we had that dignified man, Millard Fillmore; then that cultured gentleman, Chester A. Arthur, and last, but not least, Grover Cleveland. [Great applause.] If I had expected to speak upon the subject of politics I should have spoken of his Administration. But during the recent campaign I have given you my views upon that subject. I need only say now that his Administration has met the expectations of the whole country, of all sections of the country, and that all interests are satisfied with Democratic rule. [Applause.]

The great State of New York is blessed with Democratic Government. We have all branches of the State Government except the Legislature. There is scarcely, I think, an elective official of the State Government who is not a Democrat. You know the reason, my friends, why the State Legislature is not under our control. I do not propose to enter elaborately upon that topic now. You know to-next Tuesday I am required to transmit to the Legislature of this State a message wherein I am to show the condition of the State. I propose to reserve my remarks for that message, and I will take pleasure in transmitting to you a copy to be preserved in your archives.

New York may well be called the Imperial State; with its vast population, its increasing manufactures, its thousands and tens of thousands of fertile farms, its famous cities, including your own great commercial metropolis of America—your own Democratic city, New York, with its magnificent Hudson River, its great Niagara Falls, the admiration of the world, its thousand miles of railroads, its free canals, its commerce of every kind, is indeed an empire in itself. We rejoice to-night that this State, which was foremost in the past in every good work, will continue foremost in the future. I can only say upon this occasion that I am rejoiced that in the State of New York there is situated a place like Harlem, and that you have been one of the best Democratic clubs in the State. I hope the good example you have set will be copied by other clubs in the