AUSTRIA SEEMS TICKLED.

THE EMPIRE DECLARED TO BE IN GLEE OVER WILLIAM'S VISIT.

Court Officers are Treasuring Up his Compliments—He Leaves Vienna Wednesday for Italy and Will See the Pope First—A War Conference at Milan—A Significant Eulogy of Germany's New Ruler.

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BERLIN, Oct. 6.—Emperor William's reception at Vienna has sent a thrill of gratification throughout the empire. Apart from the popular demonstrations, the enthusiasm shown, and the scenes at the banquet given to his Majesty, the visit has been of immense value in displaying the Emperor's latent qualities. His social tact and personal geniality have hitherto been known only in limited circles. The current notions investing him with a cold, unsympathetic personality, have been corrected by the smiling serenity with which he passed through the tiring ceremonies associated with his reception. The talk at the embassies and in official circles at Vienna is unceasing as to what the Emperor said to this one and how he received another.

But his social triumph is a trifle beside the significance of the exchange of imperial courtesies at the Rittersaal and the banquet. The official papers here and at Vienna comment upon the Emperor's speeches as assurance that the German and Austrian armies are practically united and ready for action against a common enemy. Any remote suspicion of Emperor William's inclining toward the Czar has been dispelled, and several incidents have occurred which impel the conviction that decisive action for the testing of the strength of the alliance will not be long delayed.

To-day the Emperors went chamois hunting in the imperial preserves in the Semmering Mountains. Emperor Francis Joseph's shooting lodge in the village of Murzsteig is a small building containing six sleeping rooms and a dining room. It was crowded, and their Majesties, therefore, were left at Vienna. Emperor William will remain in Vienna until Wednesday, when he will start for Italy.

The interview of Cardinal Galimberti, Papal Nuncio at Vienna, with his Majesty on Thursday lasted only ten minutes. The Cardinal, it is said, has freely stated that the Emperor, after expressing the hope that nothing would occur during his visit to Rome to wound the susceptibilities of the Pope, declined to discuss any question pending between the Vatican and Germany, simply referring him to Count Herbert Bismarck. The Nuncio's subsequent conference with Count Herbert Bismarck appears to have been limited to the arranging of the formalities of Emperor William's reception at the Vatican.

Advices from Rome received here last evening announce that the Vatican is genuinely satisfied with the programme arranged. Herr von Schloezer, German Ambassador at the Vatican, as instructed by Count Herbert Bismarck, assented to every formality suggested by Cardinal Rampolla, Papal Secretary of State. Emperor William will call upon the Pope at the Vatican before going to the Quirinal. Writing this point has gladdened the officials at the Vatican. The Pope will hold a private conference with the Emperor in the library, which is now decorated with the tapestry presented to him on the occasion of his recent jubilee. On the day of the Emperor's arrival Cardinal Rampolla will wait on him, and on next day the Emperor will return the visit of the Cardinal. The public reception at the Quirinal and the fêtes given in his Majesty's honor will be without any special formality.

The Prince of Naples, it is asserted by Berlin officers, in consequence of warnings received by them, are taking precautions to prevent any attempt upon the Emperor's life. The German and Italian Anarchists mean mischief. Letters from Zurich which have been intercepted refer to some plot against the Italian Majesty, and give rise to the belief that he will be attacked during his tour of Italy.

It is of ominous import that as part of the imperial visit a military conference will take place at Milan, at which Gen. Cosenz, the Italian Chief of Staff, will preside. Gen. Waldersee and Von Bahnke and two delegates of the Austrian War Office. The meeting will virtually be a commission of inquiry as to the condition of the army of Italy, and what part it will be able to take in coming developments. On arriving from Naples the Emperor will visit Milan.

Count Douglas's election speech at Aschersleben faithfully reflects the present popular tendency toward inconsiderate admiration of an untried ruler. Count Douglas, as far as a conservative with liberal leanings could be, has been intimate with the Emperor since his Majesty's boyhood, and is good authority on his character; but the portrait which he sketched for the electorate was obviously an ideal, combining the highest capabilities of governing and military genius with moral aspirations making him kinsman with the kinglets.

Count Douglas's effusion is about to be published in pamphlet form for distribution throughout the empire. It opens with the declaration: "Never before has our Kaiser, the only Prussian Prince, seen so much of practical life." This exaggeration is the keynote of the whole eulogy.

The author describes the Emperor as having acquired by severity of training habits of conscientious performance of duties, high moral earnestness, and a clear perception of that duty toward the country which must cause him to place personal safety and personal affections below the public weal. According to Count Douglas, William, while a Prince, showed himself a "begeisterter und schneidiger soldat" amid the unwearied exercise of his military functions. "He went through training in all the administrative departments, showing an intuitive perception and pratical sense amazing to old experienced officials. As Emperor," continues the eulogist, "he has shown himself impervious to flattery, though open to conviction and honest advice; the champion of religious toleration; an earnest philanthropist; an assiduous friend of the working classes; not ascetic, but healthily pious; a foe to sensual indulgence, and sternly opposed to gambling and other prodigalities. Finally, he is averse to war, sympathizes with popular aims, and desires progressive legislation compatible with the nation's interests."

Count Douglas did not draw this character without the Emperor's sanction. Every line is meant to impress upon Germans the belief that he is a sovereign able to govern without the assistance of the greatest statesman, and to lead armies to victory, relying upon his own strategy. The inference is that the Emperor aims to prepare Germany for the retirement of Bismarck.

A Hamburg despatch announces that no definite measure has yet been taken to prosecute Prof. Geffcken. It is not true that the authorities have seen a written permit from the late Emperor Frederick authorizing Geffcken to publish the diary. The inquiry resulted in establishing the fact that Geffcken never got a copy from Frederick. It is not known whence he obtained the extracts. The intimate friends to whom Frederick gave copies of the diary include the Grand Dukes of Baden and Hesse, Duke Ernest of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Baron von Roggenbach, Prince Bernhard of Saxe-Meinengen, Minister Friedberg, Count von Seckendorff, Count Rodolinski, Gen. von Blumental, Count von Munster, the Prince of Wales, and King Humbert.

As the inquiry narrows the circle of possible sources of the betrayal of the diary the Bismarckian papers become more bitter toward the ex-Empress. "*Keine frauenzimmer politik*" is again their cry. Insulting suggestions of complicity on the part of the ex-Empress are common, though no one has dared to make a direct charge that she is responsible for the publication. Mme. Geffcken was refused permission to hold a private interview with her husband recently. She appealed to Prof. Leyden, of Berlin, who promised her freer access to the prisoner after his examination by Procurator Tessendorff of Leipsic.

Professional Beef Skinners Matched.

From the Omaha Herald.

A great beef-skinning match came off yesterday at the South Omaha base ball grounds in the presence of several hundred people. The stakes were $50 a side, the winner to take the gate receipts. The contestants were Tom McGuire and Sam Reemer, both residents of South Omaha and popular with all their associates. The beeves selected were two cows, each constant picking out his own animal. They were knocked in the head and placed in position by Briny Conway. The skinners began work at exactly 3:40 o'clock, and in just 5 minutes and 45 seconds McGuire was done. Reemer did his work in 6 minutes and 2 seconds. The judges were George Seltzer, William Cornelius, and Briny Conway. Peter Brennan was time keeper. The judges at once announced Tom McGuire to be the winner of the match and entitled to the purse.

Struck a Match on his Pistol.

From the Atlanta Constitution.

RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 20.—A singular death occurred in Gates county yesterday. Ben Ganting, colored, carelessly struck a match on his pistol to light a cigar. The pistol was fired, the ball passing through him, killing instantly.

How to Become an Angel.

Said Miss Lillybrow to young Esculapius: "Do you think eating angel cake will make an angel of me?" "I've no doubt it will, if you eat enough of it," was the sapient reply. In this short dialogue dyspepsia is implied, for which Paxine is the most certain and effective remedy ever manufactured. But the active agencies of Paxine do not stop with dyspepsia. It is recommended by physicians as an absolutely reliable specific for malaria, and in all cases of nervous prostration it brings immediate and permanent relief.—*Adv.*

THURMAN IN WASHINGTON.

He Called at the White House and Went Out to Oak View with the President.

WASHINGTON Oct. 6.—In accordance with his wishes, no demonstration was made over Mr. Thurman's arrival at the Capital to-day. He arrived at the Baltimore and Ohio station at 9 A. M., in company with his son, Allen W. Thurman, and the latter's wife and children. The children went on to visit friends in Baltimore, and the Judge and his son took a cab and drove to the Ebbitt House. The Judge looked bright-eyed and smiling, and heartily greeted the hotel clerks, with whom he had long been acquainted. No politicians or public men were present at that early hour, and the Judge and his son breakfasted by themselves. They occupy the handsome apartments recently vacated by Admiral Rowan of the navy. Soon after breakfast Solicitor-General Jenks sent up his card and spent some time with Judge Thurman in going over the papers in the Bell telephone suit, which is the object of Mr. Thurman's visit to Washington at this time. Later on the two gentlemen drove over to the Department of Justice, where Judge Thurman met Attorney-General Garland and spent most of the forenoon in consultation with him. Meantime Mr. Allen W. Thurman had called at the White House, and paid his respects to the President. Mr. Cleveland expressed great satisfaction on learning that the Judge was in such excellent health, and arrangements were then made for the Old Roman to visit Oak View, in accordance with an invitation extended by the President several days ago. It was afternoon when the Judge returned to the hotel for luncheon. He remained there in consultation with Mr. Jenks until 4 o'clock, when Col. Lamont called for him with the White House carriage. They drove to the White House, where the President warmly greeted him. Speaker Carlisle was the only visitor present at the time. At 4:20 the President and the Messrs. Thurman drove out to Oak View, where they will spend Sunday. There are no other visitors at Oak View to-night. Judge Thurman did not see more than half a dozen friends to-day while at the hotel. Many cards were left for him, but everybody seemed to respect his desire for rest and privacy. There is some talk among the local Democrats of some public demonstration in honor of Mr. Thurman's visit, but no programme has been agreed upon, and the idea may be given up. The Judge will return to the Ebbitt House on Monday for another day of hard work in the telephone case.

The statement that Judge Thurman has contributed twenty per cent. of his prospective salary, amounting to $2,000, to the National Democratic Committee is not correct. Twenty per cent. of the Vice-President's salary is $1,600, as the man who fills that office receives $8,000 per year, the amount at present being drawn by Senator Ingalls. Mr. Thurman may have contributed $2,000, but that sum is considerably more than twenty per cent. of the salary he will receive from the Government after the 4th of March next.

INTERVIEW WITH THURMAN.

He Criticises the Senate Tariff Bill and Blaine's Detroit Speech.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 6.—The *Dispatch* representative boarded Judge Thurman's car at Washington, Pa., and, during the journey to Pittsburgh, had a pleasant chat with the Old Roman. Just as he left Washington Judge Thurman was asked:

"What do you think of the Senate tariff bill?"

"It is a badly planned measure, and only aggravates the evil. I notice they copy after the Mills bill very largely. I haven't read it in its entirety, but I know enough about it to say that it is not nearly as good a measure as the Mills bill. It is nothing more than a bid for votes. They keep up the tariff on manufactured articles to capture the votes of the manufacturer, and likewise the duty is preserved on raw materials to please the farmers. It is a badly mixed affair. I saw somewhere that Gen. Harrison said, either in his letter or in one of his speeches, I am not sure which, that there was no necessity to bother about the surplus; but I see that the Republican Senators differ with him. They claim that their bill will reduce the surplus about $75,000,000. You see they are not consistent. Why should the poor man pay a heavy tax on his clothing, his blankets, and what he eats? There is no sense in so much taxation. The principle is wrong, and then you have to resort to the trick of the tax being levied at so much per square yard and so much ad valorem. How many people are there who understand that?"

"What do you think of Mr. Blaine's statement made at Detroit about President Cleveland's use of the veto power?"

"Well, I don't think anything about it. I have heard what Mr. Blaine asserted, of course; but what does he mean? Mr. Cleveland has signed more pension bills than any other President ever in office, and what if he has vetoed 200 or 300 bills? I remember Blaine said of Grant that he has signed more in proportion than all the other Presidents together. I haven't counted up the number vetoed or signed, and I don't care a straw about it; but why didn't the Senate pass those bills over his veto if they wanted them to pass? They had the power to do it, and yet they did nothing at all. The law requires that the Senate shall consider all such bills, and if they don't do it, who is to blame?"

Speaking of trusts Mr. Thurman said: "Mr. Blaine says that trusts are private affairs, and neither the President nor the people has anything to do with them, but John Sherman doesn't think so. He introduced a bill in the Senate to have them suppressed. In England the common law would wipe them out. Here they have grown up through the avaricious ness of man, and the protection policy does much to foster them. I do not say that they are the direct outgrowth of the system of protection, but the plan of levying excessive duties has helped them. Trusts are made for the purpose of putting up prices. They have become grinding monopolies, and the laws of the land should be enforced against them."

WE WOULDN'T HARMONIZE.

Secretary Whitney Gave It Up and Went Back to Washington.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 6.—Before Secretary of the Navy Whitney left for Washington this evening, after attending the launch of the cruiser Baltimore, he was asked by a SUN reporter how he had been able to get away from the exciting scenes surrounding the Democratic Mayoralty nomination in New York.

"What I went over there to help accomplish," he answered, "has fallen through, so there was no use in my remaining."

"But are you going back to New York or are you going to Washington?" he was asked.

"Harmony having failed in New York," answered the Secretary, "I return to Washington."

This the Secretary did on the limited express at 5:42.

Scraps of Political News.

The rain yesterday didn't trouble the Wine and Spirits Men's Cleveland and Thurman Club. Every preparation had been made to join the procession, and when word came that it had been postponed they had a little time of their own at headquarters, 49 Beaver street. A fine banner was hoisted, and there were plenty of cheers.

Gov. David B. Hill will speak at Cooper Institute to-morrow evening.

The Henry B. Purroy Central Democratic Association of the Eighth Assembly district held a mass meeting at 665a Broadway street on Friday night. Over 150 new members were enrolled.

The Young Men's Club of Harlem at its last meeting adopted resolutions condemning the course of the Hon. Ashbel P. Fitch, and recommending that the Democrats nominate him for reelection as a member of Congress.

The Patrick Devine Association Cleveland, Thurman, and Hill Club, 451a street and Second avenue, had a banner raising and mass meeting on Wednesday evening.

The Democratic students of the law department of the University of New York have organized a Cleveland and Thurman Club.

The Custom House Brokers' Cleveland and Thurman Club was organized yesterday with 112 brokers and firms of brokers as members.

Mr. Fitch and the Harlem Republicans.

Now that the Republican Senators have produced a tariff bill, Congressman Fitch has got after the Harlem Republican Club. That club sent him a resolution last summer declaring that all internal revenue taxes should be abolished and all revenue raised by tariff on imports. He now writes from Washington that, as the Republican majority of the Senate Finance Committee and Mr. Blaine have pronounced against repeal of the tax on whiskey, he respectfully suggests "the immediate adoption by your club of some courteous but decided resolutions which shall call the attention of the Republican Senators and Mr. Blaine to the fact that they do not represent the Republican sentiment of Harlem as expressed by your club."

Also he says that the club has unjustly styled him a free trader and an unreasonable advocate of the direct taxes. He proposes to test the latter statement at the election, and says he will resign if the district goes with the club.

Republican Saturday Nights.

The Republicans held a meeting last night in the large hall of the Cooper Union, the first of a series of Saturday night mass meetings which they propose to hold there from now on till the end of the campaign. The meeting last night was not largely attended. Editor Allen Thorndike Rice presided, and made a short speech. Gen. Paul Van Der Voort of the Grand Army pitched into President Cleveland's pension vetoes, and W. D. Foulke of Indiana declared that the President had treacherously violated all his promises made to the civil service reformers, and that the President's course in regard to civil service reform, as in regard to everything, was shaped solely by his desire for a reelection.

Cleveland Won the Case.

Over $10,000, not including the check of Charles Higgins, the soap manufacturer, for $5,000, is the net result of the Brooklyn fair, which closed last night in Grand Army Hall, Bedford avenue, Williamsburgh. Cleveland won by virtue and aid will come from honest courses.

TAMMANY SURPRISED THEM.

How Far the National Committeemen Went for Union.

The objects and purposes of the National Democratic Committee in intervening in the local fight, as well as the limitations of their intervention, have not been made very plain by the local statesmen who have been concerned therein. The contention as to whether there was a conference or not between Tammany and the County Democrats is very little to the purpose. The fact is that the National Committeemen talked on the subject with County people and Tammany people at different times, and such men as Senator Gorman and Congressman W. L. Scott care little if one side calls this a conference, and the other side calls it something else. They do wish, however, that the contention on this point shall not be the cause of an erroneous idea of what the National Committee's position was. They are so careful about giving color to the suggestion of their interference that they will not even authorize the publication of the true story of what they did. But a gentleman who is in a position to know says that they did not consider the local question at all except in its relation, real or supposed, to the vote on the national ticket. They tried to balance in their minds the benefit of the increased vote got out by a contest with the disadvantage that might come from trading.

They concluded that union would be most desirable, and they tried to see what chance there was of getting the local magnates over to that way of thinking. But they did not do any thing in the way suggesting candidates or trying to force or persuade the taking up or putting down this man or that man. They are now, the gentleman added, convinced that there is no danger in the situation.

But there is no doubt that the first news of Tammany's action on Friday night surprised and angered Messrs. Gorman, Scott, and Whitney. They were relying on Tammany assurances that the Convention would adjourn without putting up a ticket, and leave the doors still open for the conciliatory influences of discussion, conference or, whatever you may call it, in fact, in the circles of Cleveland's friends, outside of the campaign officials. It was angrily charged yesterday that Tammany had tricked the National Committeemen, that she never wanted a union at all, and was indifferent to the fate of the national ticket. These severe critics asserted that Tammany's hurried action of Friday night was due to a fear that the Counties would accept Roswell P. Flower, to whom Tammany had committed herself, and thus leave no excuse for non-union.

On the other hand Tammany Democrats of no questioned fidelity to the national ticket could be found who seemed to believe that the Tammany ticket was made up of staunch patriots who would have withdrawn from the race in the headlong course of the County Democracy had not precluded the possibility of a harmonious agreement. The National Committeemen by safety be said to be out of it now, even on such speculations as these on the local problem.

A regular meeting of the Executive Committee will be held on Thursday next at 11 A. M. to discuss the general situation. Secretary Fairchild called yesterday and expressed most encouraging views of the condition of the Democratic national and State canvass in his section of Ohio.

The contributions yesterday were headed by $500 from the Samuel J. Randall Club of Pittsburgh, Pa. This is one-half of the amount the club has appropriated for the National Campaign Committee, a course of action that many other have determined on, and which will soon be heard from. Other contributions were:

Pekin, Ill., $10: "To the culmination of good Government under Grover Cleveland."

Grayville, Ill., $10: "I take pleasure in sending this small contribution; very sorry I cannot send more on account of my contributions to the local and State campaigns."

Jerseyville, Ill., $25: "We are using the most strenuous efforts to carry this State for national and State tickets, not without flattering prospects of success."

"From an American abroad," $250.

Bolivar, N. Y., $2: "I would send more, but I am spending a good deal myself in canvassing and otherwise. Cleveland will more than hold his own in our section."

Baltimore, $2: "Out of my scanty means I gladly contribute to the good cause, and will be ready about two weeks hence to contribute $2 more, if more is needed."

Dayton, Ky., $10: "A widow's mite to help the party still keep the reins. Would like to send more."

Upper Alton, Ill., $5: "I wish it was more, but I am not rich, and we are trying to do something for the Democratic cause here."

New York lady, $2.

Glens Falls, N. Y., $10: "I enclose this small remittance for Democratic reform. I would send as much more, but I want to pay the expenses of a Democratic voter from Boston."

Salisbury, Conn., $5: "I enclose one-half of a $10 bill. The other half I will send in another letter." The other half came duly to hand.

VETERANS OF THE SEVENTH.

Gen. Sherman Speaks at Their Annual Dinner—The Split in the Regiment.

The annual dinner of the veterans of the Seventh Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., was held at the Metropolitan Hotel last night. A parade from Fifty-third street down Broadway to the hotel was arranged but abandoned on account of the weather. Over 300 veterans and guests sat down at 7 o'clock. Among the guests were: Gen. W. T. Sherman, Gen. D. E. Sickles, Gen. Daniel Butterfield, Col. R. F. O'Beirne, Col. Fred Mears, E. A. Whitfield, Major-Gen. George W. McLean, Capt. A. Hemigner, the Rev. Dr. Vandewater, Col. D. W. C. Ward, Col. H. C. R. Braine, Col. H. Gunsmann, Capt. F. P. Earl, Capt. Louis Wendel, Col. L. W. Winchester, Gen. T. F. Rodenburch, U. S. A.; Col. Parkinson, U. S. A.; Capt. E. L. Zalinski, U. S. A.; Gen. E. Jardine, U. S. A., and Mr. Jackson S. Shultz.

Gen. E. Tremain presided, and from a secluded corner Cappa's orchestra played national airs. The big dining room was trimmed with the Stars and Stripes. After the dinner Gen. Tremain proposed a toast to President Cleveland, Mr. Butterfield responded, and the first to rise from the table with lifted glass and waving napkin was Gen. W. T. Sherman.

When his own name was called Gen. Sherman said, as soon as he could be heard:

"Veterans all, I am glad to look you in the face as you celebrate your sixty-fourth birthday. Your first duty is to your God, then to your family, and last and greatest to your country. Your fathers fought for you and these trusts. You were one of the first regiments to answer the call in '61. When Ben Wade saw your drum major's big beard he can say to Peter, as Peter said to Christ, then he said: 'Now our country's safe. I'll go home and go to sleep.' I came later, but I think we all went out to hell and came back together.

"Now, we are announced that I am a partisan, and must in 1888 preserve our country as you did in the '60s. What would a decree of a Judge on the bench be worth if it were not for the power behind him? That power is the volunteer soldier. It makes no difference what kind of a gun you carry. The soldier is the man, the heart within the man. So long as life lasts keep that pure, noble, and chivalrous." (Cheers.)

In proposing a health to the Seventh Regiment Gen. Tremain introduced Gen. Egbert Viele as the man of the Seventh who took the steamer up the Potomac after the war broke out. Gen. Viele said:

When I say I love this regiment, I say it with the love of an adopted child. When a 1,000 men band together they mean business and that the soldiers' spirit shall be kept alive. I am told that the reserve corps are walking the street, trying to hire or borrow a Halfe Mill to meet the issue. Is this right? Should a hall be erected to hold you, the reserves, the Grand Army, and all the legions? (Cheers and cries of "No!") No one comes out of this house, no matter what Sherman says, but we shall separate them. Never shall a member of the Veterans go back on any active member. (Cheers.) If the active members remember what the veterans really are to them they will cherish them as the veterans cherish the active members. There are a number of trophies, including the magnificent animal that carried Sheridan down to Winchester, now on Governor's Island, where few can see them. They ought to be in this city. The veterans put their shoulders to the wheel and built a magnificent armory. Why should they not do so again and build a home for the Seventh and for the veterans? I think before two years roll over our heads it will be an accomplished fact.

In the course of his response to a toast to the artillery Lieut. G. N. Whistler, alluding to the split between the veterans and the regulars of the Seventh Regiment, said that those who opposed the uniformed veterans' association did not understand the military necessities of the land.

President Cleveland, Gov. Hill, Mayor Hewitt, and others sent letters of regret.

Col. Clark of the Seventh Regiment was not present.

A Queer Check.

From the Washington Star.

The following is a true copy of a check drawn on a West Washington bank a few years ago, and shows how banking business was conducted in those days. The check was drawn by a citizen to pay the judgment in favor of a man whom he had cowhided:

GEORGETOWN, June 18, 1824.

Cashier of the Union Bank of Georgetown, pay the bearer Two hundred & sixty four dollars & seventy seven cents, being the amount of a Judgment for cost and damage against me for cowhiding a miscreant by the name of ——. This Judgment was obtained by the assassin-like midnight's work of *Pisgo* and the aid of his associates. This will supply the Puppy with the means of giving a few more Rich Dinners to those who cowhiped with himself to persecute and wrong me out of this money. May a just God in due time smite and prostrate these vile *hypocrites*, and let each and every one of them eat at the table of degrated wretch prove a dose of Gall and Wormwood until they are brought to repentance for their iniquity. It is reported a part of this money is to be a donation to the Female Orphan Asylum of Georgetown; by that means this condemned wretch expects to keep from sinking in public estimation. Can it be possible? It does not; that the Guardians of that Institution would receive from this miscreant a donation of money received in this way, when it is well known he is this day largely indebted to many respectable persons in this Town, who he has by in some instances entirely ruined by taking the benefit of the Bankrupt Law, and now living in greater affluence than any other person in this Town. Not only that, but he owes Corporations and run off from Boards, indebted to an immense amount, which he still is indebted. Then is the female who now comes out to make donations to the Female Orphan Asylum of Georgetown? I pray the Guardians may not receive a cent of that stain; look only to virtue and aid will come from honest courses.

HOW ANTI-POVERTY VOTES.

CLOSING NIGHT AT THE FAIR AT MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.

Last Votes for Everything, from an Old Maid to a Baby—The Votes for Miss Finn, the Watch, maybe, for Miss Carson—Called a Success, but Receipts not stated.

The Anti-Poverty fair in Madison Square Garden closed last night. The evening that it opened, just three weeks before, it had rained so hard that every one said it couldn't rain any harder; but it could, and did last night. Besides raining, it thundered and lightened so that even the bright eyes of the 500 pretty girl beggars were dimmed occasionally. In spite of it all, however, the fair's last night was a booming success, ending, what the managers assert, has been a very successful three weeks' work. The managers, however, decline to give even the vaguest estimate of the gross receipts or the profits, and there is a suspicion that when all expenses are paid the balance will not be so large as was hoped. The managers complain bitterly of the interference of the police in the matter of music and of selling chances, but the interference of the police undoubtedly paid in advertising all it cost in receipts.

All the interest of the closing night centred in the voting. The Anti-Poverty fair was the greatest place for voting outside of the Horseshoe district in Jersey City. Those who didn't care to vote for President, for Governor, for Mayor, for choice of political party, or for choice of political principles, for each of which there was a polling place, could exercise a franchise in the selection of the most popular young man, young woman, old maid, bachelor, priest, clergyman, Chairman, National Committeeman, Labor man, member of the Anti-Poverty Society, lady of the Concordia Chorus, lady worker at the fair, newspaper man, woman of the Working Women's Society, newspaper, evening newspaper, Assembly district, base ball club, and for the baby of the most popular Labor man. The winning baby was Georgie Moran, son of John Moran.

Then there were opportunities to vote as to who was the "truest and noblest friend of Dr. McGlynn," for which honor Dr. Burtsell led every one, with Dr. Curran a fair second; and as to what living American was most true to the principle of the Declaration of Independence. Dr. McGlynn won with 94 votes, but Mayor Hewitt pressed him close with 65. Blaine had 28, and Cleveland 14. Bob Ingersoll, Jeff Davis, Jake Hess, and R. B. Hayes of Fremont, Ohio, were among the scattering.

The greatest contest of all was that over a watch to be given to the most popular young lady worker. It was given by Miss Martin, whose table was right under the gallery in which the restaurant was. The leading candidates were Miss Finn, a plump and pleasing waitress, and Miss Carson, a slender, pink-cheeked, bright-eyed little girl in black, who was at Miss Martin's table. Ill feeling out of this contest grew up between the restaurant and Miss Martin's table. The girls at the table said that the girls in the restaurant sneered at them over the gallery railing, and last Thursday the trouble culminated when Miss Martin declared the voting closed. Miss Carson was then fifty votes ahead, but the voting went on just the same in spite of Miss Martin. Early last evening Miss Carson and Miss Finn were nearly even, with several other young ladies near enough to them to be in the running. Miss Finn's friends were on hand early, and began to plump in the dimes until their favorite had over 400 votes to 341 for Miss Carson. All Miss Finn's friends up in the restaurant clapped their hands and shouted with glee. Down under the gallery Miss Carson's face was prettily aglow with excitement, and her friends got together and made up a little fund to save the watch for her. They had $10 ready to put in for 150 votes when Miss Finn's vote began to climb with great rapidity. It knocked $15 out of sight in no time. Miss Carson's friends declared that the receipts in the restaurant were being fixed for Miss Finn as fast as they came in. Miss Finn's vote soared up to 600 an hour before closing time, and Miss Carson's friends decided to let it soar. Up in the restaurant, however, they didn't know this, and expected that Miss Carson's money would be put in in a lump at the last moment, as they kept on whooping it up for Miss Finn, and amid great excitement they got it up to 809, when the polls closed. There was cheering from the crowd that watched the voting for an hour, and up in the gallery several of the pretty waitresses nearly fell over the railing in their excitement. Miss Carson, down stairs, looked prettier and pinker than ever, as her friends gathered about her and told her it was a shame. They divided up the $15, and she got a good share of it as a consolation purse. Miss Martin says she shall have the watch, too, and that if Miss Finn gets one, it will have to be bought for her by the society. The voting for her watch, she says, closed on Thursday evening, and Miss Carson won it.

The voting for President was rather slow. Cowdrey leading with 215; Harrison had 112; Cleveland, 108; Streeter, 76; Belva Lockwood, 40; Fisk, 20. For Mayor, James J. Coogan had 135, but Abram S. Hewitt had 116, and all the rest were scattering. Miller had 100 for Governor; Hill, 32; Martin Jones, 78; J. H. Blakeney, 28, and "Ballot Reform," 51. The United Labor party had 215 votes: Republican, 181; Democrat, 36, and a lot of other parties were scattering. As to principles, land value tax had the most votes, polling 135, and free trade, 10.

Of course Dr. McGlynn was the most popular clergyman. John McMackin got a gold cane for being the most popular Labor party man, with 253 votes to 143 for Frank Ferrol. Sylvester Malone had 387 as the most popular anti-poverty man. George Bender was second with 168. W. Martin was the most popular Irishman, with 140 votes, and Miss Nellie Sheridan led in the Concordia Chorus voting with 265. Mrs. James Ryan was the most popular lady worker at one table, with 80, and Miss Margaret Byrnes led at the Working Women's Society contestants with 135 votes. The Leo Club of the Twenty-first ward was the most popular base ball club, and J. J. Breslin the most popular bachelor.

The voting for the most popular priest was rather lively. The latest returns gave Father Malone 262; Dr. Burtsell, 192; Dr. Curran, 180, and Father Ducey, 168, with some voters yet to hear from. H. O'Neill and M. Healy had a close run as to popularity as to young men, O'Neill winning by 184 to 171 for Healy.

The cleverest scheme of all was that devised by two plump little brunettes at one of the tables. Early in the evening they put up a slate for votes for the most popular old maid, and began to run votes up to each other for the honor. At a late hour Miss Mamie Shields, who was the liveliest and brightest of the two, had gathered in by vigorous work in her own behalf, 71 votes, while Miss Kittie Hogan, whose manner was as sweet and charming as those of her opponent, bright and lively, had succeeded in coaxing but sixty-five persons to libel her by calling her an old maid. They said they were going to keep the polls open as long as any one would vote, and when the fair closed at 4 o'clock no one knew who was the winner. Other candidates who got occasional votes in this contest were Miss Mamie Leonard, Miss Lizzie Mullane, Miss Kitty Flaherty, Miss Mary Munich, Miss Mary Kelly, and Miss Mary McCool.

The Thing Went Off.

From the Athens Chronicle.

Last night at Oconee church, when the prayer for the mourners was being offered up by the pastor, the sound of an igniting match was heard in the corner of the house. After prayer was over and before the benediction was pronounced the pastor said:

"If the young man who struck that match will come forward after service and acknowledge it, or say it was accidental, we will excuse him; but if he does not, there is a man in this house who will sift it out, and it will cost him more than 1,000 boxes of matches at wholesale." This seemed to fall like a bomb over the people, and all eyes were turned to where the sound came. After the benediction a young man came forward and told the pastor it was a boy who had struck the match. On seeing her the pastor asked: "How did it happen that you struck that match, my sister?"

"Well, sir, I had a match in my hand, and, not thinking what I was doing, rubbed it on a bench, and before I knew, it went off."

Of course she was excused, as the act was simply a mishap, and purely unintentional.

College Societies Uphold.

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The evolution of college fraternities, sometimes called secret societies, or Greek-letter societies, is a subject of a good deal of interest, as they form bonds of union between the graduates stronger than the colleges themselves. These associations have in time past been the cause of a good deal of ill feeling and jealousy, as well as strife; but they have developed a decidedly better spirit, and now are endorsed by nearly all college authorities. President Seelye of Amherst is quite emphatic that their aim and result is improvement of the members in manly character as well as literary culture. There is, however, no doubt that in some of them the social element predominates, and in a few cases the element of dissipation; but the most recent and startling feature of this evolution of the college club has been the building of chapter houses. All of the leading colleges have them in abundance. They are mainly used as refectories for boarding as well as for libraries, lodges, and rooms for study. They cost all the way from $5,000 to $25,000.

Foster Traced in Canada.

The trustees of the Gratuity Fund of the Produce Exchange, whose confidence in William R. Foster, Jr., has cost $193,000, were gratified to learn yesterday that Bob Pinkerton's men had got on Foster's track in Canada, somewhere near Kingston. Some of the trustees have contended all along that Foster had fled to Mexico. The Pinkerton people expect to get Foster in a day or two.

HUTCHINSON KEEPS IT UP.

The Men in Chicago are Caught and Their Purses Fattened.

CHICAGO, Oct. 6.—The wheat market gave "the boys" another blister to-day that made the December shorts feel very sore and correspondingly weak about the knees. Seven days ago the December option was selling at 98¾ cents, while to-day it reached $1.22, and still there were predictions that the market would go higher on Monday.

The market opened in a desultory way, and first sales were made at $1.17¼. It was soon evident that "old Hutch" was a buyer, and there was a leap upward that did not stop till $1.22¼ was reached.

Then the market fell back 2 cents, but its strength was apparent, and it was noticeable that had the full clique so willed, it could have raised it clear out of sight. There is no question but that wheat is cornered by the local talent for the December option, and that those who are short when the settling time comes will have to pay whatever the clique may ask.

The outside demand for wheat is not great, but Billy Linn, John Cudahy, N. B. Ream, and "Old Hutch" have about all the wheat there is in the market for December delivery. Duluth and Minneapolis also have bull cliques that are assisting in the corner.

There are those who predict another squeeze of $2 wheat. Whether this will be so or not, when trades were made to-day the margin demand was at the rate of $1.25 for December.

Near the closing hour, the market became stronger again and there was another spurt up to $1.22, the closing quotation of the clock being $1.21¾.

On the curb the market was weaker, and sales were made as low as $1.20½; $1.21¼ being the highest price obtained after the regular market hours.

The remainder of the defaulting December wheat deals were settled with R. P. Hutchinson to-day. There were altogether 116,000 bushels in default, and all were amicably settled at the rate of $1.10 on the advice of C. L. Hutchinson, the old man's son, who asked his father to let the defaulters off easy.

A. R. Bliss, the speculator, was the last to come, but he joined the procession as the best thing that he could do. James Boyd & Co. settled for 40,000 bushel. There was 50,000 bushels involved through the Frank Clifton failure.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 6.—The St. Louis shorts were given another squeeze to-day. December wheat going to $1.19½, and closing at $1.18⅝, three cents above yesterday's closing. The losses here have been enormous, and Chicago has raked in all the money. The entire short interest has been shaken out, and the big St. Louis traders are now full-fledged bulls. The excitement at to-day's session was almost as great as on Wednesday, but yesterday's trembling spell gave the bears a chance to cover, and no failures were reported.

A BREATHLESS SCRAMBLE IN NEW YORK.

There was a high old time in the wheat pit on the Produce Exchange during the two hours of the half-holiday session. More business was done in the two hours than in all Friday. The transactions footed up 20,000,000 bushels. There was a sky-rocketing advance from the start, the December option leading off at $1.19 and $1.21¼. The prices were bid at the same time in different parts of the ring, but the confusion and howling hid the discrepancy. The official closing price on Friday was $1.17¼. May, which opened yesterday at $1.23, had closed at $1.21 the night before. There was the wildest tumult.

It was clear that the foreigners were the heaviest hit shorts, and that the Chicago men knew it, and proposed to give them a drubbing that would be remembered. The Chicago men at first continued to buy, and their purchases carried the market. The scalpers jumped in and out and sometimes the confusion had finished but when December reached $1.21½ the Chicago fellows began to corral some of the profits of the week. Through their New York brokers they supplied the agitated foreigners with all the wheat they wanted at the moment, and in doing so caused a reaction from $1.21¼. This was the official closing, though on the curb there was trading enough on the bull side to bring about a recovery to $1.22¼.

May boomed up from $1.23, the opening price, to $1.25½, and then, following the influences that affected December, dropped to $1.24¾, the closing price. There were many businesses on the curb in the May option. Of the 20,000,000 bushels sold, 11,000,000 were December and 7,500,000 May.

The Grain Committee will meet on Tuesday and try to put a stop to trading on the curb, in violation of the Exchange's rules, and there are fines and penalties for such offenders. It has been a poor week for enforcing rules, for many members are enthusiastically thankful that they are financially alive.

Flour was pushed up another 25 cents a barrel, and rye flour was advanced 50 cents a barrel.

POLITICS OUT IN THE WET.

The Business Men's Cleveland Parade Put Off—Secretary Fairchild Heard Indoors.

There was keen disappointment among the Cleveland and Thurman business men's organizations yesterday because the rain prevented the great demonstration at the Sub-Treasury. Secretary Fairchild came down town from his hotel at noon and was ready to deliver his speech. He was within reach at Stickney & Sherman's law office, awaiting the decision of the committee. Just after noon there was some prospect that the meeting would be held, particularly when many of the committeemen agreed that as a great Harrison and Morton banner was being flung to the wet on the west side, the Cleveland and Thurman business men could stand a little drenching. The Produce Exchange men's band was booming out national airs half a block away, from the headquarters in the Stevens House, and the insurance men marched in the mud by headquarters chipper and brisk, led by an inspiring band. Shortly after 1