TY AND 0 CHECK RAISING.

BANKS GO TO LAW TO FIND OUT WHICH LOSES BY IT.

$9.75 Drafts Raised to $90.75—Was the Drawer Negligent or was the Paying Bank Careless?—Opposite Views.

A case of interest to bankers will be brought to the attention of Judge McAdam in the City Court next week, and is to be taken to the Court of Appeals in order to get an authoritative decision on a point which has never yet been decided in this State or in England, and which arrays, in point of decisions, the Western States against the Southern States.

Some months ago a man appeared in Dover with a woman he called his wife. He got acquainted, and in course of time presented himself to the National Union Bank of that town. His name was supposed to be M. R. Ford. He bought a draft on New York to the order of Robert N. Nelson for $9.75. Other drafts were got, some by him, some by his supposed wife, to the sum of over $50. Then the man and woman left town. Not long after that a man and woman arrived in Shenandoah, W. Va., and stopped at a hotel. The man said he was Robert N. Nelson, the advance agent of a circus. He went to the leading printer of the town and had a large quantity of advance circulars printed and posted. He contracted in advance with the hotel keepers for board for a large number of persons connected with the coming show, hired grounds of still another person, and went about securing from the butchers quantities of meat to feed animals, and from the farmers hay and feed for the horses. Mr. Nelson was quite a lion among the country folk, and in a day or two was besieged in his hotel by people who had goods to sell that a circus might want. Mr. Nelson took everything that was offered to him, but made no contract with any one person exceeding $10. From one farmer, for instance, named Ficklen, he contracted for feed worth $9.75. When time for payment came he gave Farmer Ficklen a draft made to his order for $90.75, saying that he was out of cash and would be pleased to get change. Ficklen cashed the draft. It bore the name of the cashier of the Union Bank of Dover, and was drawn on the National Broadway Bank. The other sellers also got Mr. Nelson's drafts from Dover and other country towns on various New York banks, and returned change. The amount of the drafts always approached $100. When pretty nearly every merchant in town had a draft, Mr. and Mrs. Nelson disappeared. The circus didn't come to town.

Reynolds & Harrison, lawyers of 59 Wall street, recently served Lawyer George Carlton Comstock of the Drexel building, counsel for the Union Bank of Dover, with notice that they were about to bring suit in the name of the Broadway Bank of New York, for the recovery of $400 on drafts of the Dover bank, which originally called for $50, but had been raised. The firm also represents half a dozen or more other New York banks swindled by raised drafts from other Jersey and Pennsylvania country banks. The aggregate of the claims is nearly $5,000, and the raise is about $4,900 of that amount. The drafts and checks had been raised in a manner not covered by law. After the figure representing dollars on the face of the check and before the number of cents had been entered, was entered in each case a 0, raising the amount ten times.

The law provides that when checks are raised from the original amount by erasure or by the use of chemicals, the risk is with the bank that pays. The law is silent about drafts raised by inserting a 0 where there is room to insert it, or by adding a "ty" to "nine" where there is room for it, and when the original draft called for "nine 75.100 dollars." The New York banks, which paid the drafts, claim they are not responsible for the loss. The Dover bank, on the other hand, claims that the drafts, when they were delivered, were completed contracts.

"If we had left the amount totally blank," they say, "we would have been responsible for any sum that might have been filled in. But since we turned the drafts out complete they are completed contracts, and any manipulating that outside persons do on them afterward falls elsewhere, just as if the manipulation had been by erasure or the use of acid."

Against this the payers declare that the country banks are responsible, because they left room between the dollars and cents on the checks for the entering of other figures or writing.

Judge McAdam is expected to make a merely nominal decision to admit of appeal. The point has been decided in several Southern States against banks issuing drafts which can be so modified. Massachusetts and several Western States have decided the other way. New York has made conflicting decisions, but none from a high court. The New York banks go back to an English decision many years old for their case.

Meantime the swindler is not known, and it is supposed that he is getting rich.

CHARLESTON'S LICENSE WAR.

The Twenty Merchants in Jail Reject the City's Offer of Compromise.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 10.—The efforts of the city to make peace with the anti-license merchants seem to have failed. The city offered to remit fines, costs, and penalties, and withdraw all further suits if the imprisoned merchants would pay their license tax and reimburse the city for the cost of prosecuting the suits. This would add fifty per cent. to the license tax. The prisoners absolutely refused the terms. One of them is reported as saying for the rest in effect that they will pay their licenses and come out of jail if the City Council will get down upon its knees to them and beg them to accept the terms. The city Council, however, does not seem to be in a kneeling mood, and at present the prospects of peace seem as far off as ever. Besides this a new complication has arisen. The imprisoned merchants have been posing heretofore as common convicts, although they were not lodged in jail, but in a comfortable house near the jail, and without guards. One of them sent an order to-day for a box of cigars, telling the person who took the order that the cigars were intended for a jailbird and convict. The martyr theory was unintentionally exploded last night by an innocent reporter, who met one of the alleged convicts on King street. This led to an investigation, and it was found that the prisoners generally went out at their pleasure. After the refusal of the alleged prisoners to accept the terms offered, the city Sheriff notified the jailer that the prisoners sent to him were city prisoners and were not expected to be allowed the privilege of the whole town. There was no objection to the prisoners being allowed all the comforts the jailer desired to allow them, but they must not be allowed to tramp around the city. All the prisoners are serving out a thirty days' sentence. At the expiration of that term they will be recommitted unless they agree to the city's terms. Over 3,000 taxpayers have taken out their licenses, and the city will not, in justice to them, allow these twenty so-called martyrs to escape.

DUFFY'S SUDDEN DEATH.

An Irishman Who Came of Good Family to be Buried in Potter's Field.

John De Lacy Duffy was found dead yesterday morning in his room in Taylor's Cleveland House, 140 Park row. He registered late on Friday night under the name of John Smith. He told the attendant who conducted him to a room that he wanted a glass of milk, but had not money enough to pay for it. The attendant brought the milk to him. From the position in which he was found in the morning it is believed that Duffy tried to get out of bed, but was too much exhausted, sank back and died. His body was not yet cold when it was found.

Duffy had been in hard luck for a year or more. He was 60 years old, and claimed to be a cousin of Sir Charles Gavan Duffy. To old acquaintances in this city that he was born in Galway, had graduated from Trinity College, and had travelled a great deal. He was a civil engineer and surveyor, and once applied for the post of Assistant Engineer of the Board of Public Works in Ireland. He figured as a witness for Kelly Brothers, contractors, in their suit against the city for opening Eighty-sixth street.

Duffy's body was removed to the Morgue, and will be buried in Potter's Field if his friends do not claim it. Michael Hughes, a saloon keeper at City Hall place and Chambers street, knew Duffy well. He says that undoubtedly it was pride that induced Duffy not to register under his own name at the lodging house.

Mrs. Whittemore's Warning to Brooklyn.

Mrs. Emily Glasser Whittemore of 12 Lincoln place, Woodside, N. J., a tall, well-dressed woman, was in Justice Naeher's Court yesterday. Policeman Ammermann, who had arrested her, said:

"I found her wandering about the streets last night. I thought she was deranged and took her to the police station. When I brought her to court here she insisted on taking off her shoes saying, as we entered, 'This is the house of the Lord.'"

When questioned by the Justice the woman said:

"I belong to the Church of Christian Science in Newark and came here to Brooklyn to warn it of its fate. The day is near at hand. Woe to the wicked!"

Justice Naeher ordered her to the custody of the Charities Commission. Her husband has been notified of her condition and whereabouts. When placed in the prison van with the crowd of drunkards who had been sentenced to jail she became frantic. Much sympathy was expressed for her. The police say there was no other way of taking her to Raymond street jail.

Admiral Thacher Again on the Deep.

The Hon. John Boyd Thacher, who commanded the Thomas Jefferson during the recent canal-boat campaign, was a passenger on the Umbria, which sailed for Liverpool yesterday. One of his fellow voyagers was the Hon. Boyd Winchester, United States Minister to Switzerland.

Among others who sailed for Europe yesterday were Philip McQuaid of Rochester on Le Normandie, and Jules Bastien Lepage, the artist, and Ilma di Murska, the singer, upon Elder.

A BEAUTIFUL STORM VIEW.

How the Clouds that Deluged Brooklyn Appeared to Staten Islanders.

When the storm broke yesterday afternoon, heavily laden rain clouds were massed, bank upon bank, just above Brooklyn Heights. Viewed from the Staten Island shore the mass showed a dull, leaden hue. Gradually the color deepened, the wet clouds showed a glint of steel, and then the color became a gorgeous purple. The purple was fading into a beautiful violet when the sun found a rift in the clouds which lined the western horizon. Almost instantly the mass of rain clouds took on the gold of the sun's rays. The gold gave way to a rosy tinge, and the clouds by degrees became gigantic pillars of fire. The waters of the bay reflected the lurid hue so strongly that the bay appeared to be a sea of molten metal. Then from the eastern horizon a brilliant rainbow slowly mounted upward until the very top of the arch only was lost amid the brighter tints shown by the clouds.

While hundreds of passengers on the Staten Island Rapid Transit trains and ferryboats, and scores of persons along shore were gazing at the phenomena, the sun disappeared behind the Jersey hills. The fiery glow again became a purple flush, the glint of steel returned, and finally the clouds resumed their sullen leaden cast. In the west for many minutes thereafter fleecy cirro-cumuli seemed to shoot up from the horizon like geysers, to assume fantastic forms and ruddy tints as they became higher and higher.

HIS ASHES STREWN ON THE SEA.

The Umbria Bears the Hindoo Sattay's Remains Out to Their Ocean Grave.

The New York and Brooklyn theosophists recently cremated the body of the Hindoo, S. Gorinda Row Sattay, who died while on a visit to this country from Sholapore, India. Sattay, as he was familiarly called, was a finely educated man, and had arranged to remain in this city for the present, and teach Sanskrit. A number of theosophists had formed classes for the study of the metaphysical books to be found only in this dead language, and Sattay had but just entered upon the work which, as a good Buddhist, he rejoiced to be engaged in here. His death was due to the rigors of this climate, which were particularly severe upon his delicate frame during the early weeks of autumn.

Sattay's dying wish was to be cremated after death, and while he laid no injunction upon the friends about him regarding his ashes, his well-known national opposition to burial caused them to plan another disposition of them. The ashes were taken out on the Cunard steamer Umbria yesterday by the President of the Aryan Theosophical Society, William Q. Judge, who will scatter them over the waters of the Atlantic Ocean on the voyage to Liverpool. The Society of Theosophists inclined to forward them to his family in India, but the well-known principles of the Buddhists, which forbid honors to dead bodies, led them to adopt the course pursued.

Usually the Hindoos scatter the ashes of their dead on the Ganges or other rivers. As true believers in the doctrine of reincarnation they do not pay reverence to what they consider to be merely one of many cast-off garments which the spirit uses temporarily in its long passage through matter. Their only concern is to dispose of the residue remaining after incineration in some other way than by putting it under ground. This they consider a heathenish custom, unjust alike to the living and the departed.

BURGLARS IN PORT JERVIS.

They Attempt to Suffocate Two of their Victims by Turning on the Gas.

PORT JERVIS, Nov. 10.—A series of daring burglaries have been perpetrated in this town, ending in a deliberate attempt to kill two of the victims. The burglars first entered the hardware store of W. L. Ogden & Co., in Warwick, and robbed it of valuable goods and some money. They then stole a hand car and rode to Greycourt, where they took a passenger train to this place. Their first operation here was to break into the store of Hornbeck & Bonnell, flour dealers, late at night, and tackle the two safes with drills and giant powder. They burst open one safe, which contained nothing of value, and then attacked the other, which was a new Herring, containing the firm's cash box. Apparently they were compelled to abandon the work by the approach of daylight, and only succeeded in badly defacing the safe without getting at the contents.

Last night they broke into the dwelling of L. Y. Ketcham in this town, by prying open a dining room window. They went to the bed room occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Ketcham, and it is believed used chloroform to stupefy the sleeping inmates. They took a pocketbook containing $45 from under Mrs. Ketcham's pillow, and ransacked the room and other parts of the house thoroughly, obtaining other spoil, but refraining from carrying off any bulky silverware. When they got ready to depart they turned on the gas and closed the doors. Fortunately, before the gas fluid had accumulated largely in the room Mrs. Ketcham revived, and crawled to and opened a door.

IN THE FIELD AGAINST POWDERLY.

A Formidable Candidate for General Master Workman of the Knights.

HARRISBURG, Nov. 10.—The National Assembly of Knights of Labor will meet in Indianapolis on Tuesday next, and the members of that organization in this neighborhood are looking forward to the event with a feeling of much interest. The National Convention this year will be of unusual importance, because, if for no other reason, there is a candidate in the field for General Master Workman against T. V. Powderly. Well-informed members of the Knights in this city, among whom is William H. Lewis, Master Workman of Lochiel Assembly, and who will be a delegate to the Convention, feel confident that Mr. Powderly will not be his own successor as the head of the organization, and the prospects of electing another gives them great satisfaction. The Knights charge Mr. Powderly with meddling too much in politics and giving too little time to the interests of the workingmen in what he pleases to call "petty strikes." Mr. Powderly's opponent will be William F. Lewis of Columbus, Ohio, Master Workman of the coal miners' assembly. There may be several others nominated for the office, but Mr. Lewis's popularity and his well-known ability seem to specially qualify him for that place, and it is the general feeling among the Knights that there is not one among them, not even Mr. Powderly, who can defeat him.

Swindled Out of $4,000.

TAUNTON, Mass., Nov. 10.—Elisha Williams, an old and respected citizen, was swindled out of $4,000 by two men yesterday. One of them pretended he wanted to buy a farm of Williams, and yesterday went over to Williams's place with a big roll of bills and a companion. While waiting for Williams to prepare the deed the two played three-card monte, and the would-be purchaser was cleaned out apparently by his friend. He asked Williams to lend him $4,000 until he got back his money and telegraphed to Boston for funds. Williams came to the city, drew $4,000, and started for the house, but met the men coming away. They proposed that he (Williams) put $4,000 of their money with his (Williams's), and keep it until they came again in the evening. Williams agreed, the money was all put in a small box, and this box was apparently placed in Williams's carriage. Night came, but not the men, and during the night Williams inspected the box. It contained a piece of wood wrapped in a napkin. The men in the mean time went to Mansfield with a team, and sent word to the livery stable where the owner could find his horses. Williams has a good description of the men.

The Kearsarge Sails for Hayti.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Nov. 10.—The United States steamer Kearsarge on Friday took on board a supply of powder, having received peremptory orders to go to sea on the 10th. She received orders more than a week ago to sail on that date for Port-au-Prince, Hayti, to protect American interests there, but the order was countermanded on account of the reported arrival at Kingston, Jamaica, of the United States steamer Boston, the latter vessel being ordered by cable to proceed to Hayti. But the Boston had left Kingston before the arrival of the despatch, and she reached New York on the 8th inst. This caused the renewal of the Kearsarge's original orders, and she left here about noon to-day.

Fatal Quarrel Between Toughs.

PHILADELPHIA, May 10.—Peter McIlvain, aged 24, was fatally stabbed by Daniel Dougherty last night at Nineteenth and Naudain streets, and died in the hospital this morning. The two men belonged to different gangs of "toughs" who frequent that part of the city, and while all were more or less under the influence of liquor a political discussion arose and ended in a general row. While the fight was going on Dougherty drew a knife and made a lunge at McIlvain. The knife penetrated the abdomen, producing a fatal wound. Dougherty escaped at the time, but was arrested later in the night, and he, with several others of the two gangs, was locked up.

NEWS FROM FATHERLAND.

THE POWERS COMBINING TO PUT DOWN THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

Looking for Troops in India to Fight Arabs With—Emperor William's Criticisms on the Press—Snow on German Mountains.

Copyright, 1888, by the New York Associated Press.

BERLIN, Nov. 10.—The chief event of the week is the African agreement among the powers. Cardinal Lavigerie's eloquent European campaign against the African slave trade has already proved fruitful. Count Kalnoky has intimated his readiness to send a man-of-war to assist in the blockade, and other powers, including Russia and Greece, are disposed to coöperate. A Mozambique despatch to-night announces the departure of the Italian cruiser Dogali for Zanzibar.

The agreement with England gives great satisfaction here, but it is thought that some territorial action is also required. It is argued that the blockade will irritate the Arabs, and render them more hostile than ever to the existence of German settlements. The Government shows no disposition to provide military assistance for the trading companies, which are said, as an alternative, to be discussing the formation of a colonial force to protect their settlements. The Plantation Company, which is taking the lead in this movement, has just sent an agent to Zanzibar, with instructions to proceed to Bombay if advisable, in order to inquire as to the feasibility of recruiting Manrattas for the purpose. Difficulty, however, is anticipated in obtaining England's consent, in which case an endeavor will be made to make Egypt the recruiting ground.

If the scheme proves successful, similar measures might be adopted to organize an Emin Pasha relief expedition. The Government, however, is quite outside of these proposals, and may contemplate different measures.

A Prussian officer, writing from Zanzibar, says: "The sudden abolition of slavery would be a disadvantage to us and a blessing to nobody. On the other hand, the chasing of slave dhows, as practised by English vessels on the coast, is wholly to our interest, as it tends to counteract the depopulation of the country."

The Kaiser's strictures on the Liberal press continue to be discussed. A Liberal organ to-night declares that restrictions on the liberty of the press are contemplated, but little credence is attached to the statement.

Count von Sackendorff accompanies the Empress Frederick to London as equerry. It is said to be a mere formality, however, that the visit will again be postponed.

The rumor that the Kaiser had assented to the betrothal of his sister to Prince Alexander of Battenberg is semi-officially denied.

Judge von Simson, President of the Supreme Court at Leipsic, is to be replaced by Herr von Tessendorf, the public prosecutor, who is best known for the prominent part he took in the trial of Count von Arnim.

A society has been formed, under the Presidency of Prof. Gneist, to introduce sanitary improvements in small dwellings in Berlin.

The weather has been extremely cold, and lovers of skating have for several days been enjoying that sport. Snow is lying thickly on all the mountains of Germany.

The *Political Correspondence* of Vienna denies the statement that the Empress of Austria, under medical advice, is going on a sea voyage to India or America.

THEY WORSHIP THE DEVIL.

A Queer Armenian Sect Who Have Wandered a Good Ways Out of Christianity.

The Rev. Yaroo M. Neesau, who has just been ordained in this city as a Christian minister to go back to Persia and preach the Gospel to his brethren of the oldest existing Christian church in the world, the Westorians, when he has completed his work of getting his people back into the straight and narrow path from which they have so far strayed, will have a large field before him in the land of the "Devil Worshippers." This is a name given, according to the accounts of Herr Gustave Pauli, who has recently been among these serviles, by the Westorians to a number of communities scattered along the valley of the Tigris in Russian and Turkish Armenia. Ba-Hasani, the holy city of these devil worshippers or Jesids, lies near Mosul, on the borders of Kurdistan, and contains the temple and mausoleum of their patron saint, Sheikh Adi. The village of Bashlyka, a little distance off, is the residence of their civil and religious head. They claim to have descended from certain apostate members of the Armenian Church, but into their faith has been incorporated so much from other earlier and later religions, from Zoroaster to Mohammed, that its resemblance to Christianity is insignificant. They pray to the rising sun and kiss the place first touched by its beams. They warm the fingers of their right hands at a holy taper, draw them over their right eyebrows, and kiss them. They call God Ahriman, and Mohammed a prophet. Christ they name Ben Isai Nurani, Jesus, Son of the Light, and worship Him as a great angel who will come one day to rule the world. But Shaitan, the devil, is their great deity. To live in good understanding with the evil one is the chief aim of their religion. They venture not to pronounce his name, but call him "Melek-Taup," and honor him symbolically as a light giver and in the figure of a bird. Their Sabbath is Thursday. They have a forty days fast, like Lent, in the spring, 4ft one member of the community being killed annually for all. There is a holy spring at the grave of Sheikh Adi, and all children must be baptized immediately after birth in water from this spring. The water is borne to all parts of the country by mendicant monks Kawal, all descendants of one family. Half the money which these monks gather goes to the Mausoleum of Adi, one-quarter to the head of the sect, and the rest to the monk himself. Besides these there are high priests, servants about the Temple called fakeers, and Pirs, or Presbyters. The latter are held especially in high esteem on account of a presumed power to cure diseases. The priests teach that he who gives abundant alms is sure of eternal happiness. Circumcision is not strictly required, and the will of the head of the family governs as to it. One peculiarity of the sect is a popular abhorrence for blue.

The reputation of the tribe for morality and honesty is good. Polygamy is allowed to chiefs, but common men can have but one wife at a time, and must pay her mother for that one. Women are held in such high esteem that they are allowed even priestly dignity. Celibacy is required of priests, but they cannot marry out of their caste. Widows dress in white, smear their faces, with clay and scatter dust on their heads. Corpses are buried with the head toward the north star. The Jesids cling stoutly to their own faith, but refuse to admit outsiders into the sect.

War Against Electric Light Poles.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 10.—A war has begun between prominent merchants in the city and the Electric Light Company, the issue being the erection of the unsightly poles along the streets. Sharp street, one of the busiest and narrowest streets in the city, has a large part of its sidewalks taken up with the timber, while the network of wires overhead has seriously impeded firemen in working against fires. Yesterday William Reed of the firm of Morton, Reed & Co. was arrested on a warrant sworn out by President Dunn of the Construction Company, charging him with malicious destruction of property. Yesterday morning, when Mr. Reed came down to his place of business, he found one of the large poles raised immediately in front of his place. He gathered his employees, and they sawed the pole down. This gave the cause for the action, though the company put the pole up again last night. The trial has been postponed. Mayor Latrobe has, upon the petition of a number of merchants, instructed the City Solicitor to sue out an injunction, asking the Court to restrain the company from erecting any more poles in the streets.

President of the Poughkeepsie Bridge Co.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 10.—John S. Wilson, late general freight traffic manager of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, has finally accepted the Presidency of the Poughkeepsie Bridge Company. An auxiliary company, to be known as the "Air Line Trust Company," will be formed, of which Mr. Wilson will also be President. This company owns a controlling interest in the various railroads approaching the bridge, among them the Hartford and Connecticut Western Railroad, the Pennsylvania, Slatington and New England, the Hudson Connecting, the Poughkeepsie Connecting, and the Poughkeepsie Railroad Bridge Company. Mr. Wilson will have the direction of all the traffic passing over the bridge.

A Wheelbarrow Bet Paid.

ANNAPOLIS, Nov. 10.—Election bets are being paid up, now that the result is known. A wheelbarrow ride was given Mr. Wm. Marcy and Mr. Joseph Basil, Jr., around State House circle to-day. Notwithstanding the inclement weather, a crowd was present. Editor George W. Brock of the *Evening Bulletin* manipulated the vehicle in which Basil sat, and Richard Green, a clerk in the Farmers' National Bank, operated the barrow occupied by Marcy. A drum and fife furnished the music.

The Penalty of John Glenn's Crime.

GLENN'S FALLS, N. Y., Nov. 10.—John Glenn, who assaulted a little girl at Sandy Hill last week, and who was accidentally shot by the policeman who was protecting him from the mob that wished to lynch him, died in great agony this morning.

CANADA WANTS ANNEXATION.

Her Business Men Eager for It, and Manitoba and the Maritime Provinces Ready.

MONTREAL, Nov. 10.—Nothing strikes the American visitor to western Canada more forcibly than the growing belief that annexation with the United States is the only salvation for one of the richest countries in the world, so far as natural products are concerned, and after a few weeks' sojourn among the intelligent portion of the community occupying the garden spot of Ontario between Toronto and Windsor, there is no doubt that fully three-quarters of the people of that district are strongly in favor of a severance of the ties which have bound them to a monarchy 3,000 miles distant for more than a hundred years, and affiliating with a country whose geographical situation has preordained the change which must come sooner or later.

A well-known Conservative, who is very close to the Government, said in conversation with a reporter of THE SUN less than a week ago: "The spot in which to feel the Canadian pulse in regard to the annexation question is in such cities as Toronto, London, Hamilton, and Winnipeg, where the manufacturers are almost wholly in favor of the scheme. Naturally you will encounter here and there a rabid John Bull only a few years in the country, with loyalty written in every line of his countenance, who would be threatened with apoplexy were he asked for an opinion upon the question. He would vote it downright treason, and assure you that the Canadian people were more than satisfied to be a portion of the tail to the British kite. Then again, another class from which strenuous opposition to such a scheme would be expected is the large number of office-holders under the present Government whose occupation would be gone the instant this country became a portion of your great republic. Sir John A. Macdonald, Sir Hector Langevin, the Hon. John Carling, and other Ministers would deprecate such a movement. The truth of the matter is, nearly every Canadian in politics nowadays is in search of a title, great or small it matters not, and they are all mightily afraid to utter a word which would meet with the disapproval of the British Government. These gentlemen have been interviewed on the annexation issue, which has grown up of late to such proportions that it is folly for them to ignore it, and have always looked askance at any project having that end in view.

"What will become of this country in the next decade if our national debt continues to pile up as it has in the past? Think of a debt of $200,000,000 weighing us down, and the United States, with a surplus in their Treasury, anxious to take us into their fold, enhance the value of our property, develop our rich iron, coal, and phosphate mines, our magnificent timber lands, and a dozen other enterprises which have remained stagnant only because of a lack of capital.

"If the people of Ontario are in favor of annexation, those of Manitoba, Quebec, and the maritime provinces fairly demand it, and there is no question in the minds of unprejudiced observers that, were the question put to a vote to-morrow, there would be a decisive opinion in favor of the union. It is coming. We may have to pass through the preparatory school of commercial union, but when Canadians have had a chance to observe the workings of the project there will be few demurrers. Ask any Canadian who depends upon his hands for his daily bread where he can obtain the higher wages, in Canada or the United States, and he will gaze upon you as though you were demented. Take the case of the Grand Trunk Railway employees as a criterion. The average pay of conductors, engineers, firemen, brakemen, switchmen, and other employees increases 20 per cent. the moment the line of Sarnia and Port Huron is crossed. Those doing service between Port Huron and Chicago receive 20 per cent. more wages for doing the same work that their brethern on the road between Sarnia, or more correctly Point Edward, and Montreal, receive. A more forcible illustration of the difference of the financial condition of the countries could not be adduced.

"This is not only true in almost every trade, but for years the pick and flower of our young men have, immediately upon learning of the superior inducements held out across the border, left the land of their birth and become naturalized citizens of the United States, and no small contributors to the prestige which that country has attained in the commercial and financial world."

"Is annexation strong in Manitoba?"

"You should visit Winnipeg or any of the Northwestern cities and hear for yourself a few of the opinions which the people of that province have been at great care to give publicity to. They are more than outspoken in their derision of their restricted railroad facilities, and there will be another rebellion up there unless the Government handles this Red River Railroad question very gingerly. The farmers of that country declare that it is time to compile with them, or they are compelled to send their produce thousands of miles eastward over the Canadian Pacific at exorbitant rates in order to reach a market purely because the Government is interested in the road. They contend that they can secure better prices at the adjacent markets of St. Paul and Minneapolis, where the milling interests are second to none in the world, and assert with much vigor that they will market their products where they can obtain the largest return independent of the Government. The Canadian Pacific refuses to permit the Red River road to cross its tracks, and has placed armed guards to see that its behests is heeded, and there is no telling where the affair will end. If this country had an able champion—a fearless, resolute man, who would not become discouraged at obstacles which would be thrown in his way at Ottawa—annexation would not be the question, no, nor three years distant. It is time we were through with the farce of paying a foreigner a stupendous salary to do nothing except wear the empty title of Governor-General of Canada."

The List of Referees.

These referees were appointed in cases in the State courts in this city last week:

SUPREME COURT.

By Judge Lawrence.

Cases.	*Referees.*
German Savings Bank agt. McCool	Jefferson M. Levy.
Wilson agt. Wilson	George H. Newell.
Gloss agt. Gloss	Geo. F. Smith.
Matter of Ryan	James J. Nealis.
Hamilton agt. Thomas	Jacob P. Larremore.
Carr agt. Meader (four cases)	Louis Binse.
Stokes agt. Bouton	John M. Bowers.
U. S. Trust Co. agt. Lyon	M. Silver.
Bristow agt. Brumer	Ed. H. Schell.
Vonderlehr agt. Collins	M. W. Platzek.
Lange agt. Wilberly	E. H. Schell.
Leary agt. Leary	Thos. J. Connolly.
Harrison agt. Harrison	Henry L. Morris.
Crosby agt. Clough (two cases)	Geo. F. Rotaling.
Matter of Hahneweller	Thos. P. Wickes.
Howland agt. Mason	Anderson Price.
Lyon agt. Macknight	John H. Cole.
McCauley agt. Williams	George B. Morris.
Marie agt. Marie, &c.	John Yard.
Carrington agt. Carrington, &c.	H. C. Van Vorst.
Sheridan agt. Sheridan	Thomas Nolan.
Doty agt. Sully	F. F. Forster.
Matter of Bannin	J. J. Lyons.
Koch agt. Koch	S. D. Levy.
Metz agt. Metz	Joseph H. Stiner.

Commissioners.

Whitney agt. Whitney	C. S. Brown, J. J. Hallenback, Thomas J. Miller.
Matter of Dien	R. F. Andrews, Austin Flint, Wm. H. Markham.

By Judge Barrett.

Brown agt. Childs (16 cases)	George P. Smith.
Pottier agt. Ingersoll	J. A. Davenport.
Matter of New York Protective Association	George P. Smith.
Brown agt. Friedman	P. B. Olney.

SUPERIOR COURT.

By Judge Dugro.

Hanover agt. Hanover	A. L. Jacobs.
Armstrong agt. Pottier & S. Mfg. Company	J. H. McCarthy.

By Consent.

Rochester agt. Hurlbut (4 cases)	John Whalen.

COMMON PLEAS.

By Judge Bookstaver.

Sudon agt. Clemons	T. F. Hascall.
Matter of Crowell	W. O. Campbell.

He is 24 Now, and His Hands Are Tattooed.

Where is Maxwell Newman? This is a question that his father, Mr. J. H. Newman of 843 Ninth avenue, has been asking for the last nine years. In 1879, one morning in December, young Newman left the house to go to work, as usual, but did not return. He was then 15 years old, and objected to his father's strictness. He had no money. There is a small blue tattoo mark on each of his hands.

A year later it was found that he had been adopted by a woman in Williamsburgh, who had taken a liking to him, and whom he told that he had no parents. When he found his parents were looking for him he ran away.

His father believes him to be in California. If living he is now 24 years old, and his father thinks he should have sense enough to let his parents know where he is.

Newspaper Change in Nyack.

NYACK, Nov. 10.—The Nyack *City and Country*, leading Democratic paper in Rockland county, has been sold to Deputy Sheriff William A. Thompson, son of Sheriff Thompson. Young Mr. Thompson will assume possession on Monday. Col. Charles C. Moserve, the veteran newspaper man who died three weeks ago, brought the paper, after many vicissitudes, to a high standard of excellence. The *City and Country* was founded in 1869 by Robert Carpenter, and William Wirt Sikes was its first editor. The entire press of Rockland county is now in the hands of young men, four papers out of five having changed management in little more than a year.

LIFE AT THE HORSE SHOW.

STIRRING FEATURES OF THE LAST DAY OF THE EXHIBITION.

New York's Crack Trotting Rigs Competing—Professional Coachmen Display Their Skill—Mrs. Langtry's Driver Wins—High Jumpers Wind Up the Show.

Madison Square Garden presented a remarkable contrast yesterday morning on the last day of the National Horse Show to that of the previous evening, when the great building was jammed with society people from Philadelphia, Boston, New York, and other cities, who had assembled to look on at the cavalry contest between the City Troop of Philadelphia and the First Hussars of this city. Then the Garden blazed with electric lights, bright flags, gay uniforms, flashing sabres, and sparkling eyes of fair women, whose cheeks became rosy over the scene that recalled tourneys of the days of chivalry they had read about. The morning was rainy, close, and oppressive, similar to that of the last day of the previous show two years ago. The few who trailed in with dripping umbrellas showed little enthusiasm until the evening crowd began to fill up the building, and the parade of prize winners portrayed the beauties of the equine world. Every animal in the line that marched round the eighth of a mile ellipse, from Mother Hubbard, weighing 1,940 pounds, down to skewbald Cupid, who tips the scale at about 200, tossed their blue and red rosettes with conscious pride. The great building filled up with the usual fashionable assemblage in the evening, which made the fifth annual exhibition of the National Horse Show of America the greatest success, financially and socially, of the series. The management reported an attendance of 50,000 for the week. Three hundred and forty-nine horses competed, $10,775 was paid out in premiums, including 59 first prizes, 58 second prizes, and 49 third awards.

A display that drew a crowd of city horsemen to the show was the turnout for the prizes offered by the association for the best roadster and the best appointed road rig. The rig consisted of about 100 different articles, from the wagon and harness down to a pocket knife. The majority of these articles were packed in boxes as compact and neat as a woman's dressing case, and stowed away under the seats of the road wagons. Nine outfits competed for the premiums. Neither speed, breeding, or record of the horses were to be considered. Perfection of the outfit was the chief point. The nine entries were trotted round the ring by skilful drivers. W. Durbin drove E. C. Stokes's black gelding Tip Top. Palmer Cleveland drove Henry L. Grant's bay mare Kitty. J. Shelly drove H. W. Reboul's brown mare Queen. Jerome Whelpley drove Nathan Straus's brown mare Fanny Temple. William Weeks drove James A. Bailey's bay gelding J. B. Thomas. John Murphy handled the ribbons over Wm. Campbell's black gelding J. Q. Frank Ferguson drove his bay mare Katrina. C. H. McDougal drove D. S. Hammond's bay mare Corona, and Buchanan Houston drove his father's chestnut mare Clara. They made a fine show of gentlemen's road turnouts. Fifteen minutes were spent in carefully inspecting the rigs. The drivers urged the horses many times around the ring before the awards were made. Applause arose when the blue rosette was attached to Frank Ferguson's Katrine and the red to Mr. J. B. Houston's Clara. The prizes were $100 and $50, respectively.

Professional coachmen followed the trotting rigs in competition for Mr. Hugo Fritsch's silver cup, originally offered for the best performance of driving pairs to four-wheeled traps. Owing to the lack of entries the conditions were changed to single horses and two-wheeled traps. The route was serpentine, between poles, which allowed less than twelve inches space from the wheels even when the trap was driven exactly in the centre. The drivers—Frank Ewales, Edward Smith, David Davis, Arthur Rasson, and Thomas Challoner—were splendid specimens of New York cabbies. Although the poles were of light bamboo, they never swerved into one of them. David Davis, Mrs. Langtry's driver, drove her high-stepping gelding Cox with such masterly skill that he won the prize.

A fine lot of young trotters pranced around the ring to settle which of them were entitled to prizes in the class 15, for Canadian-bred stallions. Elizur Smith's brown Alphonso, by Baron Wilkes, dam Alma Mater, took first prize, $100, and Caton Stock Farm's big bay, Syndic, 16¾ hands high, won second premium, $50.

There was fun in the air when five polo ponies came to the post to jump for a special prize offered by Mr. M. L. Herbert for polo ponies not exceeding 14 hands 1 inch showing the best performance over the regular jumps. T. A. Havemeyer, Jr's., Naller refused; Sidney Dillon Ripley's Majestic and Louis E. Wilmerding's Dandy showed great qualities for clearing off timber land, while James A. Burden, Jr.'s Broncho performed the lofty tumbling act and repeat. Mr. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr.'s, gray mare Dorothy was the only pony that made clean work over the three courses, taking each jump with the freedom of a gazelle. Of course she carried off the prize.

Ladies' qualified hunters, up to carrying 150 pounds, gave fine exhibitions of sports of the field while leaping for prizes in class 87. Seven competed without a tumble. Mr. Hitchcock's Windbeam, Mr. Herbert's Punch, Mrs. Lloyd Aspinwall's The Count, and Percy Rainey Ripley's Greybuck jumping so evenly that they had to make an extra round before the judges could decide on their merits. Mr. Hitchcock's Windbeam won first prize, $100; Mr. Herbert's Punch took second. Mrs. Aspinwall's The Count was very highly commended, and Mr. Ripley's Greybuck was highly commended.

The class of qualified hunters, mares, or geldings, up to carrying 224 pounds, were judged for conformation and quality only, and were simply led around the ring. The string comprised Miss Florence F. Hurst's Hungry Jim, E. L. Morgan's St. Patrick, Percy Ripley's Herbert's Transport, E. C. Lamontague's Tycoon, F. Gebhard's Leo, Elliott Zbrowski's Lord Longford, and several more well-trained timber toppers. Transport was decorated with the blue rosette, second prize going to Tycoon. Hungry Jim, although one of the cleanest of jumpers, was left out in the cold, probably from the fact that he appears a little weak below the knees, but he gets there all the same.

Mrs. Barclay Warburton's cob Merryleg and Mrs. Robert Sedgwick's cob Bessie walked off with first and second prizes, respectively, when the mares and geldings in class 47, not exceeding 14 hands 2 inches, were led around the ring.

An extra special prize for coaching stallions, offered by the association, resulted in one of the finest exhibitions in high-stepping stallions that ever took place in this country. Only two were a superb pair. Mr. Archibald Wilson's imported brown horse The Swell, and Mr. Prescott Lawrence's brown imported horse Fashion. Fashion won about thirty first-class prizes in England. The pair trotted down the garden side by side at one time as closely as though they were yoked. Their high, resounding steps were marked in unison, and so perfect was their action that the judges were unable to decide which was the better horse. The result was that two prizes were awarded, one to each horse.

The championship high-jumping contest, for which the cream of America's timber-toppers were entered, and the possibility of Hempstead's famous record of 6 feet 8 inches being beaten, attracted fully 7,000 people to the horse show last evening, and the old garden was fairly