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CABLE NEWS FROM GERMANY

GREAT SUFFERING AMONG THE RICH DUKE OF RATIBOR'S TENANTS.

A Workingmen's Colony to be Established Near Berlin by the Government—Unveiling of the Lessing Statue—Johann Strauss Said to Have Invented the Story That an Act of His New Opera Had Been Barred—Flogging by a Machine Suggested as a Mode of Punishment for Petty Crimes—Pauline Lucca's Retirement.

BERLIN, Oct. 19.—All last week from Tuesday to Saturday the aristocratic families of Germany were busy sending letters of congratulation to castle Rauden, where the Duke of Ratibor celebrated, with elaborate festivity, the fiftieth anniversary of his elevation to ducal rank by Frederick William IV. The Duke, who is a brother of the Governor of Alsace-Lorraine, is immensely rich, and the landlord of fifty weaving villages in Silesia whose 20,000 inhabitants are the poorest and most neglected of the entire empire. Belonging to his domain are the districts of Rybnick and Schwientalowitz, where hunger never quite ceases to levy its toll of victims all the year round, and where the women and children have to exist on a diet of weak coffee, poor potatoes, and a soup made of sour flour. The men at times enjoy the luxury of a piece of bacon or a sausage, which they claim by the right of the stronger whenever pay day comes, arguing that they are entitled to the little nutritious food obtainable, as they work harder than the women. The town of Mysloeitz also belongs to the Duke. This is the place where, as I wrote you on Sept. 14, the poor weavers ran a line over the river to the Austrian bank, to which was fastened a bag on a pulley, to bring over into Prussian territory small quantities of flour, that necessity of life being 35 per cent. cheaper in Austria than in Prussia. The Duke's guards soon stopped this, and the weavers went on starving. In all the accounts of the Duke's jubilee I have not come across a line to indicate that he has made it an occasion for bettering the condition of these poor people. They were fed on pork and beer for once in fifty years, but no permanent benefit has been effected or promised, and not a single newspaper has been outspoken enough to remind the mighty Duke of his duty to his suffering serfs.

The unveiling of the statue to the poet Lessing on Tuesday has been in many respects the most interesting event of the week. The site selected is a prominent part of the Thiergarten, close to the Goethe monument. All the élite of Berlin society was present. The Emperor was represented by Prince Frederick Leopold; the Government by Ministers Boetticher, Gossler, and Miguel; the army by Count Von Waldersee, and the municipality by Burgomaster Forckenbeck. Of course, art and literature were represented in force, but, perhaps, as the *Vorsiche Zeitung*, on which Lessing served his literary apprenticeship, points out, the most interesting feature in the attendance was the number of persons, chiefly Hebrews, bearing the name of Lessing. They were descendants of the Hebrews who, when required by royal edict in 1812 to adopt family names if they would enjoy the rights of Prussian subjects, hastened to adopt the name of Lessing out of respect and gratitude to the dramatic poet, who had been their political and religious champion. The imposing marble statue is from the hands of Prof. Otto Lessing, a grand nephew of the poet, and the cost has been defrayed by public subscription. It represents Lessing in bold outline, the features being marvellously lifelike and intellectual. Standing beneath him is an allegorical figure of Genius holding up a brazier of celestial fire. This addition to the public memorials in Berlin brings the number up to fifty-four. Forty-six of these are dedicated to celebrated personages and eight to great historical events. Of the forty-six, seven are devoted to Prussian kings, one to a woman, Queen Louise, twelve to Generals, two to statesmen, four to poets, seven to artists, eight to scientific men, and two to men of the people, namely Jahn and Waldeck.

The Prussian Minister of Commerce has before him a plan, which has already been approved by the Emperor, for starting a workingman's colony at Lichtenberg, a suburb of Berlin, which already possesses railway connections with the centre of the metropolis. It is proposed to erect there 4,000 model houses, and to place them at the disposal of poor people at a monthly rental of $5. The houses are valued at 4,000 marks, and the cheap rental stands in lieu of payments by instalment on the property, so that the tenant or his family enters into ownership of the home after twenty years' occupation without extra payment.

The houses have a seven-metre frontage and a depth of nine metres, with gardens in front and big yards at the back, together with cellars and washhouse. The entrance floor contains a parlor, dining room, and kitchen; the second floor three large sleeping apartments, and over that an extensive garret. Scientific drainage and the newest inventions for ventilation will be applied to these domiciles of the poor. The State bought the land on which the colony is to be established at a third of its ordinary value, and the entire building arrangements will be carried out under the supervision of Government officers. Only the best materials are to be used, and the objectionable samenas which so detracts from similar constructions is to be avoided. This is an important step in the execution of the paternal policy of Socialist reforms begun by the present Emperor, and the friends of the Government hope that the Socialist members of the Diet, as well as the Catholic Centre, will back them up in their benevolent scheme, and thereby set an example to the other great commercial towns of Germany.

The recent revelations proving the already notorious inefficiency of the Berlin Fire Brigade have led to further investigations, which have brought out the astounding fact that the "laddies" still work according to a system and under regulations laid down by a lunatic. Major Witte, the former Chief of the Fire Department, who died in an insane asylum three months ago, Witte has been retained at the head of the force for over a year in spite of his repeated exhibitions of a disordered intellect. He had absolute control of the brigade, and the rules issued by him are still blindly followed. The whole matter is to come before the City Council, and if then no remedy is applied the universal helper and reformer, the Emperor, will be appealed to.

The patriotic Berliners are looking forward to next Sunday, when General Field Marshal Count von Moltke will celebrate his ninetieth birthday in the capital as the guest of the Imperial family. His old comrade in arms, the King of Saxony, will be present, together with distinguished representatives from all the countries of Europe with the exception of France, all coming to do homage to the universally respected war hero of the reunited Fatherland. To make the day memorable for the rising generation the Emperor has issued an order decreeing next Saturday a holiday in all the public schools of the empire. The students of the high and public schools, the Turnverein unions as well as the army societies and invalid unions have combined to give Moltke a splendid torchlight procession on Saturday night.

The complaints of late by several politically liberal State Attorneys in authorizing the arrest of members of the Reichstag during the present Parliamentary recess, as if the House were dissolved instead of being only prorogued, has been severely reproved by the Emperor. His Majesty has ordered the case against Deputy Hoch to be adjourned *sine die*, and has instructed the Minister of Justice to prevent the repetition of such outrages.

The new harbor for the city of Worms will not, as at first reported, swallow up the greater part of the ground on which is grown the grape from which we press the delicious Rhine wine known as Liebfrauenmilch. Not more than a fourth of the vineyards will have to be sacrificed for this work of public utility.

Lower down in the social scale stringent measures are being taken to prevent the deficiency in a genuine article from being replaced by an inferior substitute, as may be gathered from an order just issued by the Prefect of Police in this city. By this mandate the street vendors of hot frankfurters are compelled to display a large sign on their cooking cans describing their sausages as made of horseflesh whenever such is the case. The order was issued in consequence of numerous complaints, and the result is that the itinerant sausage venders have become scarce in the better parts of the city. In the workingmen's quarters, however, he boldly flaunts his sign, and there the novelty of the confession is already wearing off, while the business continues to flourish.

The last official act of the retiring Minister of War, Gen. Von Verdy, was one of kindly forethought which will bear good results. He ordered the heads of the royal factories of war material so to apportion the work as to give the men employment all the year round. Heretofore the royal factories like ordinary firms have turned out double work in times of pressure, employing many extra hands for a part of the year, and at other periods dismissing the surplus workmen at a day's notice.

The *Neue Freie Presse* has just published a leading article which is likely to attract general notice. The writer declares that the time for brilliant cavalry attacks upon infantry is past, and that the future duties of cavalry will be to serve as outposts, to conceal infantry, to escort single detachments and so forth. An attack cannot be risked by cavalry except upon a body of the enemy's cavalry, and whenever it is not stronger than the enemy it would do better to dismount and protect itself by firing. If the cavalry of the future is to be efficient, continues the writer, it should be armed with rifles and instructed in quick firing. The lance, which is being introduced again in France and Germany, is an absolutely useless weapon, and in the age of repeating rifles and smokeless powder the cavalry will never have an opportunity of using it.

By order of the Prussian Minister of Finance the issue of bank notes by private individuals must henceforth be discontinued, and the license enjoyed in this respect by several banking institutions will not be renewed. Hopes are entertained that this reform will shortly be followed by one of more far reaching character, abolishing the independent issues of the various States composing the German empire, so that sooner or later imperial bank notes will be the only legal tender throughout the country.

The Prison Society of Rhineland and Westphalia intends laying before the next Reichstag a memorial proposing a revival of corporal punishment in prisons and disciplinary institutions. It suggests that only boys and men shall be flogged and that the cruel work shall be done by a flogging machine instead of by prison warders. The society asserts that brutality and crimes against the person has greatly increased during the last few years, and that the necessary reform can only be brought about by investing the jailor with the power a parent wields over an obstinate son of inflicting severe corporal punishment. A number of Lutheran parsons, whose leader is said to enjoy the confidence of the Empress and Chancellor von Caprivi, held a meeting this week at Essen at which they came to the same conclusion.

Another blow has been dealt at the industries of Chemnitz in the form of an increase in the Brazilian customs duties. The particular severity of this lies in the fact that after the injury done to the North American export trade by the passage of the McKinley bill, Brazil was regarded by manufacturers as their last hope. Unfortunately, though perhaps not unnaturally, they are attempting to cope with the difficulty by a further reduction in wages, and as the operatives are now remunerated at little better than starvation rates, they are exasperated to a dangerous degree.

Several weeks ago I advised you of the general opposition of German railroad men to the Carpenter brake, which is pronounced unsafe. The *Official Gazette* now admits that this brake is not all that could be wished, and adds that the Minister of Railways has always been open to reforms in this or any other direction. This announcement seems to indicate that there is a chance of the introduction of a new brake system on the German railroads.

I learn that the report of the loss of the third act of Johann Strauss's new opera must be taken with several grains of salt. As everybody knows, "Bitter Patzmann" is the first serious opera the waltz king has ever attempted. It was originally booked for production at the Imperial Opera House in Vienna, but latterly obstacles arose. Some of the directors insisted upon hearing and approving the work before placing it on the bills. Strauss took offence at this decision, and it is said that he himself invented the story of the accidental burning of his work in order to gain time to bridge over the difficulty.

Oscar Blumenthal, the dramatist, at one time the most powerful critic in Berlin, and now manager of the Lessing Theatre, has refused admittance to the representative of a daily review on account of strictures passed in that journal on his comedy of the "Hatchet-faced Woman." Your readers are indirectly interested in this incident from the fact that the transatlantic rights of the piece have been secured by an American manager.

Two of Germany's most honored singers have taken leave of the public during the past week. Pauline Lucca repeated one of her early triumphs as *Selika* in "L'Africaine" at the Frankfort City Theatre last Friday before an overflowing audience, many of the most noted Berlin musicians and members of the highest society being present. This was her last appearance on any stage, and she will henceforth devote herself to giving lessons.

Another star shone for the last time above the footlights at Munich in the person of Franz Nachbow, whom Richard Wagner pronounced to be the ideal *Lohengrin*, and who for thirty years has been the leading tenor of the Royal Opera. He made his farewell appearance in "Le Postillion de Lonjumeau." Nachbow was cheered and fêted, and his friends say he sang in as fine voice as ever. He now retires into private life, which will be the easier for him as he is a very rich man.

Otto Hegner, the child pianist, is evidently better liked in the land of his birth than in the United States. At any rate, his reappearance in public here yesterday was a great success.

Whatever the Bremen exhibition might have been in other respects, it was not a financial success. I learn that the accounts show a deficit of no less than $50,000.

Thought to Be by an Old Master.

DETROIT, Oct. 19.—Dean Wagner of Windsor, Ont., is exhibiting a painting at the Windsor exhibition which was sent him recently at the dying request of the Mother Superior of an Ursuline convent at Fraque, Austria, and which is believed to have a very interesting history. The painting is entitled "The Crucifixion." It is reasonably certain that it is "The Crucifixion" painted by Hans Memling in the fifteenth century.

Rudyard Kipling's first novel has been purchased by us. The first instalment will be printed in THE SUNDAY SUN of Nov. 2.

SIXTEEN MEN UNDER ARREST.

NEW ORLEANS POLICE THINK THEY HAVE HENNESSEY'S ASSASSINS.

An Italian Imprisoned for Assault Gives Information Against the Arrested Men and Describes the Methods of the Stopallagieri—Mayor Shakespeare and Mr. Peeler Threatened with Assassination.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 19.—The police authorities insist that they are making good progress in the Hennessey assassination case, that they have the murderers in jail and will be able to secure the necessary evidence to convict them. The assassination, they assert, was ordered by the Matrangos, the head of one of the Sicilian gangs here. It had been planned long in advance and the details fully arranged. The house from which the murder was committed was rented by Joe Macheca under the name of John Peterson. Mastero, Bagnetto, Incardona, Scafidio and two others who are not yet known, and some of whom had seen Hennessey before, were detailed to kill him. Among those identified and against whom the police claim to have all the needful evidence, are Macheca, Matrango, and the four assassins. The following Italians are still locked up in the parish prison without the benefit of bail: John Matrango, Antonio Scafidio, Antonio Bagnetto, Pietro Mastero, Bastiano Incardona, Loreto Locoreti, Luigi Farmeno, Pietro Mortalle, and Salvadore Sunzeri, all charged with murder, and Charles Patorno, Charles Matrango, Joseph Macheca, James Caruso, Rocco Geracci, Frank Romero, and John Caruso, charged with being accessories to the murder.

The police regard the arrest of the Matrangas and Macheca as the most important made. They are men of great influence among the Italians, and very strong politically. Macheca paid for the rent of the Mastero house in advance. At the moment that Hennessey was murdered, Macheca and the Matranges were at a public supper in Fabachero's saloon, so that an alibi, as far as the murder itself is concerned, is proved. Macheca was seen four hours afterward, at 4 A. M., in the rear of the city in consultation with several Italians.

Mr. A. J. Peeler, who saw the shooting of Chief Hennessey from the gallery of his home, at Girod and Basin streets, and who has identified several of the assassins, has called upon the Mayor and asked for police protection. Mr. Peeler said he had received letters threatening him with assassination, and declared that he was afraid to go about the city alone, especially in the neighborhood of his home. The Mayor assured Mr. Peeler that he would do all he could to protect him. The Mayor at the same time took occasion to say that he, too, had been menaced through the medium of anonymous letters, and that his wife and children were in terror every time he went out at night. Mr. Peeler went from the City Hall to the Central Police Station, and two court officers accompanied him from there home. Officers have been on guard about the spot of the murder ever since the tragedy.

As yet the police have made little progress toward getting at the bottom facts concerning the Mafia. The question is, who are its leaders? This honor is assigned by some to Macheca, and by others to one of the Matrangos, Giovanni Provenzano, Mero Provenzano, Nicolo Giulio, Antonio Leuggini, Antonio Gianforcarro, and Gaspardo Lombardo have been in the parish prison since last May, charged with wounding while lying in wait. Salvador Sunzeri, Vincent Caruso, and Tony Matrango, all three of whom have been arrested in connection with the assassination of Chief Hennessey. They talk quite freely of the Hennessey murder and of the Mafia, which they assert was controlled by the Matrangos. "Hennessey was killed," said Provenzano, "because he was going to expose these men. He knew all about Matrango and Geracci; he got some money from them, and he was going to tell what he knew, and that would have broken them up. Matrango was the head of the Stopallagieri Society."

"What is that society?" was asked.

"They are the people who work for the Matrangos. There are a dozen of the leaders of them, the committee, and there are about 300 greenhorns, who have got to do anything the leaders say. When Jim Caruso came to me about four years ago with a letter asking $1,000 for the Mafia or they would kill us, Caruso told me Matrango was the President, and Rocco Geracci was the leader. Caruso said he was in it too, but got out of it as soon as he could. He said they took him into a room, where he saw Matrango dressed in a black domino, and others in dominos, and they made him swear on a skull with a dirk in it. He said he was willing to rob people, but he didn't want to have to kill anybody; so he got out of it. I didn't believe Geracci was in it, but Caruso told me so again. I took the letter to George (his brother, George Provenzano) and said I thought we had better pay. George said 'No,' and showed it to some friends there. We were in a pool room on St. Charles street. A lot of men wanted us to go up a street, go out the lake, have us pay over the money, and then catch the fellows. Judge Davey, Mr. Mealey, and Ralph Morgan were among the crowd."

"Are there any Italians in the Mafia besides the people who work on ships?" he was asked.

"I don't know. They have got the Mafia society everywhere. They have it in San Francisco, St. Louis, Chicago, New York, and here."

"Did you ever belong to it?"

"No, indeed," was the reply, uttered with considerable vehemence.

"Where does this Mafia society meet?"

"They meet anywhere—out near the levee, back of town, and in Carrollton, I think. They make the greenhorn men just arrived from Italy do the killing. They pay them $10, $20, or $100 to get a man out of the way, and if the man they order to kill some one won't do the job they have him killed."

"Have you killed two of our witnesses now," said Pellagrini, "the Chief and Vitrano. Vitrano was going to testify that he was in a restaurant with me the night the Matrangos were shot at, and they killed him before our first trial," and he told how the young Italian was murdered. Pellagrini, Giulio, and Provenzano also recalled other vendetta murders where horrible atrocities were committed and the witnesses made to keep perfect silence through fear of the Mafia's vengeance.

The Provenzano case comes up for trial on Wednesday, when the whole subject of the vendetta and the Mafia will be investigated. There are fifty witnesses summoned for the State and 110 for the defence, a majority of them Italians.

Relative to the arrival of the steamship Elysia with 800 Italian immigrants aboard, which will get here to-morrow or Tuesday, and whose landing it is sought to prevent, United States Collector of Customs Wormoth has invited Mayor Shakespeare and the State authorities to appoint each a representative to go with a Federal representative to assist in the inspection of the immigrants. The revenue cutter will take the party down the river when the telegram announcing the vessel's arrival is received. She will be boarded near Quarantine, and a rigid examination of the immigrants will be made to see if any come within the provisions of the exclusion act.

The Italian Consul, Signor Corte, has represented to Recorder Brenzur that relatives of the Italian prisoners confined in the parish prison complain that the prisoners have been treated badly. The complaint of the Consul has been referred to the Criminal Court, and will be investigated. The Mayor has also received communications from a large number of Italians complaining of the manner in which the prisoners are being treated, and protesting against their being held responsible for the crimes of the Sicilians. The paper draws a distinction between the Sicilians and the Italians proper.

An examination of the police records for the past forty years, to determine the number of murders committed by Italians or charged to them, has disclosed the fact that they are fewer than is generally supposed, but that in 1866, in consequence of a murder of a steole by a Sicilian, a riot resulted in which a large number of Italians were killed. This checked the Italian immigration to this city for several years.

The Italians are keeping quiet. The assassination has hurt the fruit trade of New Orleans. Since its occurrence three car loads of grapes, two of which were consigned to Macheso Brothers and one to A. Fish & Co., have arrived, but no Italians have called to buy the fruit. Fish & Co. sent word to C. M. Aiken, San Antonio, Texas, not to ship any more fruit until further advised, as there was no sale for it at home.

The two suspicious Italians arrested in Mobile and sent to New Orleans turn out to be a Roumanian and a Polish Jew, both candy peddlers. They were not even in New Orleans at the time of the murder, but pretended to know all about the case, and got themselves into trouble in consequence.

The police to-night arrested forty odd Italians at the grocery of Carlo Graffero, at Burgundy and Conti streets. The police had seen many Italians dropping into the place in twos and threes, and, believing that something was wrong, forced their way in, and found a man addressing a crowd in Italian. Charging that it was an unlawful assemblage, all persons present were arrested and carried to jail.

When they were brought to the station it was discovered that not one of them had a cent or a home, and that the entire party had arrived here yesterday from Chicago, and had been told to meet at Graffero's place. As the men could give no explanation of themselves or why they came to New Orleans or met at the grocery, they were locked up, charged with being dangerous and suspicious characters.

GOT $1,500 IN DIAMONDS.

Having a Store Was Necessary to Get Credit, and So He Hired One.

Adolph Raubitscheck, who was arrested in Philadelphia charged with defrauding Jacob Morch of 130 Broadway, Williamsburgh, of $1,500 worth of diamonds two months ago, was brought to Brooklyn late on Saturday night and lodged in Raymond street jail. Both men are Austrians. Mr. Morch is responsible for the statement that Raubitscheck has wealthy relatives. He had been dealing with the Broadway jeweller for some time before committing the act for which he is now in jail. The transactions had been small, and had generally been on a cash basis. One day Raubitscheck asked Morch to give him some diamond jewelry on credit. Morch refused, saying he never sold goods on credit without security. He added:

"If you had a store now, it would be different. Then I should be glad to oblige you."

Raubitscheck took him at his word and hired a moderate-sized store in upper Broadway. He laid in a stock of cheap jewelry and then went back to Morch and reminded him of what he had said. Morch let his friend have $1,500 to put in his windows to make a show, and for a few days everything seemed all right. Raubitscheck called at Morch's store every now and then, giving glowing accounts of the business he was doing. Morch believed him, and it was not until about three weeks after he had parted with his goods that he was informed that Raubitscheck's new store was closed up. An investigation showed that his diamonds had been pawned in New York. Raubitscheck will have to explain his curious methods of doing business in a Brooklyn police court this morning.

A WIRE ACROSS THE AVENUE.

Small Boys Stretch It and Bring Down a Baker's Horse.

Two little boys, not more than seven or eight years old, thought it would be fun yesterday to stretch a stray telegraph wire from the pole to which it had been originally attached on the southwest corner of First avenue and Sixty-second street, to the lamp post on the other side of the avenue. They had apparently some idea of playing telephone with its aid, but before they had done more than securely fasten it, Victor Goldberg, a baker at 115 Ridge street, came driving along in his wagon. The wire was fastened so securely that in place of giving away when the horse ran into it, it threw the animal. Goldberg would have been thrown out of the wagon had he not jumped. The wire had been hung about a foot from the ground, and the horse's forelegs below the knee were cut nearly to the bone, while his breast and head were torn and mangled by contact with the pavement. He was so badly injured that he was removed to a horse hospital in one of the Bergh Society's ambulances. If he recovers his legs may stiffen, for some of the tendons must have been cut.

The little boys who caused the accident made themselves scarce as soon as it had happened, so only the name of one was learned, while the residence of neither could be ascertained. The name in question—Murphy—being common in that neighborhood, it was no clue to its owner's whereabouts.

YOUNG ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S BODY.

To Be Buried in a Crypt in the Monument at Springfield.

SPRINGFIELD, Oct. 19.—Robert T. Lincoln has decided to bring the remains of his only son, Abraham Lincoln, to Springfield and deposit the body in a crypt in the Lincoln monument. At a meeting of the Lincoln Monument Association yesterday a letter from Mr. Lincoln was read, in which he says:

"When, upon the death of my son, I foresaw the extinction upon my death of my descendants bearing his name, the desire came upon me that if it met the views of every member of the monument association, arrangements might be made for the burial in the monument of my son, and thereafter of myself and my wife and my two daughters, unless they should marry. This is the arrangement I would make under the peculiar circumstances if the tomb of my father were, as would usually be the case, in my keeping, but I trust it may be understood that I know that the monument was not erected or arranged for such a purpose, and that I would abandon my desire if it does not seem proper to each member of the association that the arrangement should be entered upon. I need not say that any expense caused by such an arrangement would be borne by myself."

The association passed resolutions instructing the Executive Committee to carry out the wishes of Mr. Lincoln. It is expected that the remains of the dead boy will be brought here within the ensuing month. Mr. Lincoln has written that he will be here in November.

TELEGRAPH SERVICE PARALYZED.

Fire in the Western Union Office in Boston Caused by an Electric Wire.

BOSTON, Oct. 19.—The Western Union Telegraph service in Boston was paralyzed by a fire early this evening, and, as usual, an electric light wire was the cause. It was blown down by the wind somewhere in the city and crossed a telegraph wire. The electric current at once steered for the cupola on the Western Union building, from which 250 wires radiate.

The New York, Western and Southern wires were burned out, and a fire was kindled which required the services of the Fire Department. The fire was quickly subdued, but the water which poured down the shaft connected all the wires and rendered them useless for service. The wires on top of the building were repaired in a few hours, but the water behind the switch boards can't be removed before morning, and the service will, therefore, be crippled during the night.

The Mining Engineers at Chattanooga.

CHATTANOOGA, Oct. 19.—The visiting English and German mining engineers, a party of 256, including about thirty ladies, arrived in this city early this morning in three trains of Pullman sleepers. They were taken to Lookout Mountain and entertained there to-day, and to-night at Lookout Inn, by citizens of Chattanooga.

To-morrow the visitors will visit the industries of Chattanooga and the battlefields, and in the evening attend a public reception by the Chamber of Commerce. They will leave here to-morrow night at 9:30 and spend Tuesday at Middleborough, Ky. They all express themselves as being charmed with their Southern trip and amazed at the wonderful resources of the country and the progress made in so short a time.

For the Starving Poor of Ireland.

ELIZABETH, Oct. 19.—A letter from Bishop Wigger was read in all the Catholic churches here to-day and throughout the diocese of New York, ordering that a special collection be taken up next Sunday at every mass in all churches of the diocese for the starving poor of Ireland. Bishop Wigger calls upon Catholics to be as generous as possible in this emergency.

Idaho's Election.

BOISE CITY, Oct. 19.—Official returns completed last evening show the total number of votes cast at the recent State election to be 16,036. The majority received by the Republican candidates for Congress and Governor are as follows: Sweet, Congressman, 2,171; Shoup, Governor, 2,372. Upon joint ballot the Legislature will stand: Republicans, 45; Democrats, 9.

PERPETUATING AN OLD HOUSE.

The old-established candy and chocolate house of Andrew J. Hope is being reorganized into a stock corporation, and offers a peculiarly good opportunity for money making.

The price of candy and chocolate is, at the present time, too high altogether for the masses, and Mr. Hope proposes, with sufficient capital to meet that want.

Capital	$100,000
Shares, par value	10
Subscription price	8

Circulars mailed on application.

Books of subscription now open at 15 Wall street. E. M. Burdett, Att'y.—Adv.

THE CHEATED METROPOLIS.

WILL SECRETARY NOBLE OR CONGRESS STAND BY THE CHEAT.

Mr. Flower is Afraid that Congress Would Make a Partisan Question of a Count of Noses, and He Suggests Democratic Absenteeism on the Census Appropriation.

The law says that when the enumeration of any section of the country shall be found to be incomplete or inaccurate the Superintendent of the Census shall, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, order a recount to be taken. If this law has been complied with, Superintendent Porter has made no recounts without the approval of his superior, and the presumption is that the decision of a clerk of the bureau refusing us a recount has met with Secretary Noble's approval. In this event Mayor Grant's appeal to Secretary Noble, which will propably be sent down to Washington to-day, can hardly meet with any different reception than the Mayor's first demand on the Census Bureau.

If the apportionment bill becomes a law, alloting one Congressman to every 200,000 population, New York will be neatly done out of her rights if the Porter census stands. New York city has now eight Congressmen, and Westchester county shares with her in a ninth. Under the proposed law, with a population of 1,513,000 as Porter counts us, we shall lose one Congressman. Republican Chicago, on the other hand, has now three Congressmen. Porter credits her with a round million, which would give her two more representatives.

In view of the fact that Congress will no doubt ultimately be called upon to take the responsibility of giving or denying to New York the recount which she demands, the stand that the city's representatives in Congress will take is of vital interest to every New Yorker.

Congressman Roswell P. Flower, who made the World's Fair fight in the House against so heavy odds, said yesterday:

"The Republicans stole the World's Fair from us, they have tried to steal Grant's body from its resting place in our city, and now they are completing their work by endeavoring to steal our very right to proper representation in Congress. What rank hypocrisy Lodge and Reed are showing in their campaign speeches when they are appealing for the rights of the poor colored voter, and picture the poor negro driven away from the polls or forced to vote for the Democratic ticket! Here are 200,000 of the population of New York city practically disfranchised through a Republican census bureau, backed up by the sanction of Republican leaders. Mr. Reed's lurid story of thirty black voters being kept away from the polls somewhere down South sinks into insignificance when compared with the wholesale fraud practised on New York. The call for an honest ballot and a free count laid down by the Republican platform is either a hollow mockery or else it is intended to apply only to a fraction of the colored population. The white New Yorker who votes the Democratic ticket isn't taken into consideration.

"The Republicans haven't carried an election in New York State in fifteen years without the liberal use of money, and by this time they have become convinced that the Empire State is Democratic. They can't afford to let New York city have another Congressman who is certain to be a Democrat. For a good many years the Republican leaders have done with New York as they pleased and just now they are holding the State up by the slack of the breeches. I trust that Secretary Noble will see the disgreeable light he will put himself in before the country if he denies Mayor Grant's righteous demand for a fair count.

"What is your opinion of the Federal census of New York?" asked THE SUN reporter.

"The failure of Mr. Porter's men to get the names of New Yorkers out of town is one of the explanations the Bureau gives of the discrepancy between the two censuses. Well, then, they did miss these New Yorkers, and ought to have counted them. It seems to me that the census enumerators neglected their clear duty in every instance where they failed to obtain the names of such persons. I know that it has been utterly impossible in some of the densely populated sections of the city for the Federal enumerator to obtain even the names of large numbers of the residents. Father Huntington, the Episcopal monk, has told me that between Fourth and Fourteenth streets on the east side, in which he labored, there are thousands and thousands of foreign-born persons who absolutely refused to give the enumerators any information, and who view every stranger with suspicion. It is in such districts as these that the value of the police count is apparent. The foreigner has a wholesome fear of a uniform and brass buttons. For this reason I would put more confidence in the police count than in any other. The charge that the police census is a Tammany census is absurd. On the police force of New York are as many Republicans as Democrats, and with them it wasn't a question of politics, but a matter of local pride, backed up by a belief that New York hadn't received her due at Porter's hands."

"What do you think of the prospect of New York getting her rights at the hands of Congress?"

"Well, that is hard to answer just now, but with matters as they stand we have a case for presentation to Congress in the practical refusal of the Acting Superintendent of the Census to grant another count. There is no reason why there should be any delay if the Republicans are ready to grant us our rights, and why a recount should not be ordered within a day or two after Congress has reassembled. A joint resolution might be introduced on the very first day substituting the police count for the Federal count, but if any objection was raised it would have to go to the Census Committee, of which Congressman Dunnell of Minnesota is Chairman. Then Mr. Reed might see fit to quash it entirely, or in case it was favorably reported he might kill it by his well-known arbitrary methods even in the open House. To my mind the best plan that suggests itself is a resolution calling for an entire recount, at which the Federal enumerator and a member of the police force acquainted with the district could make the rounds of the blocks together, the policeman would become an enumerator himself, and he would be of great value to the Federal representative in obtaining accurate information. This would prevent all possibility of fraud, and the Congressman who voted against such a plan would go on record as committed to wrongfully deprive one of her correct representation in Congress and the State of her proper representation in the Electoral College." Mr. Flower was very much afraid that when this came to a vote it would be made a party issue.

"I am free to say now," continued Mr. Flower, "that if the Republicans fail to give New York redress I will use all my endeavors to see that the census appropriation, which will come up later in the session, does not go through. I will take great pleasure in organizing the Democratic members to stay away and prevent the Republicans from obtaining a quorum to carry through the appropriation bills. If we carry out the fight on this line it will take plenty of hustling by the Republicans to get all their members together to obtain a quorum."

Congressman McCarthy of the Eighth district calls the treatment of us by the Census Bureau one of the biggest outrages of the day. He declares that it was the fight of Revolutionary days over again for proper representation, with Reed and the Republican leaders to make the fight against this time. He was certain that the Speaker would use all his power at the winter session to kill any attempt at remedial legislation, no matter how much of an effort the Democratic members made to obtain a full count of New York.

Here is a suggestion that comes to THE SUN from a New York clergyman as to the way Porter's enumerators might be punished for their slipshod methods:

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir*: You quote from the *Herald* Mr. Robert P. Porter as saying that if any of the Federal enumerators failed to perform their work properly they will be arrested and punished and the work done over again.

"The Mayor of New York, one would suppose, must be in possession of evidence from responsible persons who are residents of this city, and who were in this city while the census was being taken, that no enumerator ever came to them. Why should not affidavits to this effect be procured from such persons and be forwarded to Washington? And why should not others, who are in the same position, furnish of their own motive such affidavits in the interests of justice and fair dealing?

"I know of one man, a clergyman, and some time during the late civil war, chaplain in the United States Army, who has resided continuously in the same house for nearly two years, has registered twice in the same precinct, who was in this city all the month of June, to whom no enumerator came, and who has furnished me with the information which the law requires should be obtained from him. S."

John Kreuter Kills Himself.

John Kreuter, a machinist, 70 years old, of 202 Orange street, Newark, hanged himself in his bedroom yesterday afternoon while his wife and one of his sons were out walking. Kreuter has been unable to get work for months because of his age, and he had to depend upon his sons for support. This made him despondent.

MURDERED BY ROBBERS.

Farmer Hakes Chloroformed and Robbed on Friday Night.

ROCHESTER, Oct. 18.—William B. Hakes, a farmer residing about one and one-half miles west of Sandy Creek, was found dead in his bed on Saturday morning. On Friday Hakes took grain to Holley and received from the buyers about $120. The same evening he accompanied his wife to a social. He said that he had over $100. Later he returned home without his wife and spent the night alone. On Saturday morning Hakes's hired man, James Beck, who lives near by, came to work as usual. As Hakes did not appear Beck attempted to call him, but received no answer. He then raised the bedroom window, and entering found Hakes in bed dead.

The doors into the woodshed and kitchen had been forced open and on the kitchen floor were found Hakes's trousers with the pockets turned inside out. His pocketbook was lying near by empty. A silver piece was also found on the kitchen floor, where it had rolled from one of the pockets. Over Hakes's face was a towel, and in the absence of any marks of violence it seems certain that robbers chloroformed him and that he died from the effects. A Coroner's inquest and autopsy will be held to-morrow.

WRECK ON THE LAKE SHORE ROAD.

Two Sections of a Freight Train Collide and an Express Runs Into the Wreck.

SILVER CREEK, N. Y., Oct. 19.—At about 9 o'clock this morning an accident occurred on the Lake Shore road near Irving station, about three miles east of here, which fortunately resulted in no loss of life, though the escapes of some are little short of miraculous. Eastbound freight No. 50, in charge of Conductor Patrick Connors, was in three sections, and the middle section broke in two near Irving. Engine No. 381, pulling the third section, was following closely and crashed into the caboose and cut its way through four or five cars, breaking them into kindling wood.

St. Louis express, No. 5, west bound, was coming down the other track and running fast to make up time on a down grade. The express train was made up of a baggage car, smoker, two day coaches, and seven Pullman cars, drawn by a ninety-ton engine, No. 34, John Burns engineer. The demolished freight cars were thrown right across the west bound track in front of the express, which smashed into the wreck, breaking the locomotive, tearing the side out of the baggage car, and scattering the trunks and their contents to the winds. The sides of the smoker and the first day coach were also torn off, the seats ripped from the floor, and the passengers badly shaken up. Two persons only were injured. A woman, aged 65, whose name could not be learned, was so badly squeezed that two or three ribs were broken, and John Quinn, township of Buffalo, was badly bruised. Several horses and cattle in the stock cars of the freight were killed outright. Many cattle had their horns torn off and ran bellowing up the road, while others, pinioned in the wreck, added their cries of distress to the tumult.

The engineer and fireman of 381, the freight engine, jumped and escaped unburned; so did the fireman of passenger engine 34, but Engineer Burns stuck to his lever and crowded on the air brakes, and was unhurt, save for a scalded arm. The wreck was not cleared until night. It is thought remarkable that such an accident could have occurred under the block system of signaling, unless the third section of the freight was following closer than its order permitted. Investigation will follow.

SHE HAD PASSED THE TEUTONIC.

Latest Bulletin of the City of New York's Race to the Eastward.

When the steamship Normannia passed the Teutonic and the City of New York on Thursday morning, racing for Queenstown, the Teutonic was thirteen miles ahead of the Inman hustler and about seventeen miles to the northward. The City of New York must have made a tremendous spurt before 7 o'clock that night, for she closed up the big gap and made another one of several miles between her own stern and the bow of the Teutonic. That is what the Hamburg-American steamship Suevia, which arrived last night, reports. She passed the City of New York on Thursday evening about 650 miles from Sandy Hook. On the same parallel (latitude 43° 28') the Suevia passed the Teutonic about three miles astern of the Inman ship.

THEY WORE LOW-NECKED DRESSES.

Father Gessner Orders Several Ladies to Leave a Social Party.

ELIZABETH, Oct. 19.—The Rev. Father Gessner of St. Patrick's Church here has begun a crusade against low-necked dresses. On last Friday night he ordered some female members of his congregation to leave a sociable given by the Father Mathew Dramatic Corps in aid of the church because they appeared in the, to him, objectionable attire. He won't tolerate it at any affair given by the societies connected with the church.

A Chinese Charged With Assault.

Sing Lee, a sad-looking young Chinaman, gazed through the iron door of a cell in the Thirteenth precinct police station last night. He told a SUN reporter that he was 19 years old, and had been one year in New York, keeping a laundry at 457 East Houston street. Sing Lee is a short, fat little fellow, but he is not so harmless as he looks. He was arrested at his laundry at noon yesterday, on a charge of having assaulted Mary Geber, aged 13, who lives at 497 East Houston street. She was sent by her mother to the laundry in July last, when, it is charged, the Chinaman enticed her into his back room and assaulted her. Since that time she has visited the laundry frequently. Mrs. Geber discovered her daughter's condition and complained to Mr. Gerry's society. The case will come up at Essex Market to-day.

A Fatal Baptism.

PERRY, Mich