"IF YOU SEE IT IN The Sun IT'S SO."

The Sun.

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THIEF MURDERS DETECTIVE.

OFFICER CAREY SHOT DEAD IN THE STREET BY A CHICAGO CROOK.

The Man was a Till Tapper Whom the Detective Had Locked Up Over Columbian Week and was Looking Up Again.

Detective John Carey, who was famed for years in the Police Department for his knowledge of the crooks of every description that make their haunts along Seventh avenue and in the side streets of the Sixteenth and Nineteenth Precinct, lost his life last night in trying to arrest James D. Blanchett, an ex-convict and Chicago crook, whom he had arrested during Columbian week as a suspicious person. Blanchett shot him in the abdomen with a 38-calibre bulldog revolver, and he died on the sidewalk at Seventh avenue and Twenty-ninth street just as an ambulance arrived to take him to the New York Hospital.

Blanchett is a till-tapper, goes by the alias of David Wheeler, and is well known to Superintendent Byrnes and the Chicago police. He is a dark-complexioned, undersized man with a dark mustache, and is generally well-dressed. He is about [illegible] years old, but is skilled at every kind of crime.

He began his profession after his release at the close of the Hamilian celebration, and was wanted for robbery in this city. Inspector McLaughlin gave Carey the job of capturing him because they knew his face well and was familiar with his haunts in New York.

It is said that Blanchett had sworn to get even with Carey for dragging him to headquarters in handcuffs as a suspicious person during the Columbian week, and had bought his revolver about two weeks ago with the avowed intention of shooting the detective. It is said also that Carey had been warned of this.

Carey started out last night with his side partner, George Doran, who used to be one of the Tenderloin Hawkshaws, and went straight to Seventh avenue, to the saloons in which Blanchett had a habit of lounging.

He learned at about three o'clock that Blanchett was drinking in the saloon at the northwest corner of Seventh avenue and Twenty-ninth street, a place known as an all-night house. Colored women go in there for drinks late at night, and pretty tough characters lounge around the door when the policemen on post is not there.

Carey had his revolver with him, but, as usual with him, he never dreamt of having it where he could use it quickly. He relied on his strength of arm to overtake Blanchett if the latter is worth fight.

Carey was talking with Lydia Alberts, a of 110 West Twenty-ninth street, when suddenly he pointed to a man on the corner, and said: "There's the man I want." He ran for Blanchett, and Blanchett ran around the corner and into the saloon of the saloon Carey made for the proprietor.

"Hide me!" he ordered the door. Blanchett bounced out and fired at him immediately. Carey grappled Blanchett and fell to the sidewalk, threatening to have convict's son great. Detectives Sullivan and Mallon of the O'Connor's squad were at the Twenty-third street corner of Seventh avenue chatting when the report of the pistol startled them. They yanked their bodies from their hip pockets and ran instantly to the falling men.

Elliott was ahead of Sullivan during Carey with his fists in a frantic effort to break his grip of his coat. Carey still clung to him, and the men rolled over and over and finally into the gutter. They were big, three when the other detectives came up. At this had happened so quickly that the detective Doran didn't realize fully what had happened. He drew his billy, too, and set to work with the Tenderloin detectives on Blanchett. The wiry ex-convict fought all three of them, and it took a lot of hard hammering with the billies to overcome his furious struggles.

The detective knocked the revolver from his hand with one blow, and the weapon was picked up by a citizen in the crowd that gathered around the struggle.

Detective Doran got a firm grip on the exhausted ex-convict. Finally, while Mallon and Sullivan lifted Carey to the sidewalk. He had become unconscious from loss of blood several minutes before Blanchett was overpowered. He lived but fifteen minutes after the bullet entered his abdomen, expiring just as the ambulance surgeon jumped from the arriving ambulance. Policemen carried his body to the Thirteenth street police station.

Detectives Doran and Mallon at the station leading the prisoner with handcuffs wound tightly around his wrist. He handed the revolver to Capt. O'Connor. Five of its chambers were loaded. Blanchett was cool, despite the beating he had received with the billies.

"I did kill him," he said to Capt. O'Connor. "But I didn't mean to kill him. I intended to shoot him in the leg."

He was dressed in a dark sack suit and had a black derby. He said that he was 27 years old and lived in Chicago.

Inspector McLaughlin's Hawkshaws are thoroughly scattered in the Tenderloin and Detectives Valley and McNaughton of the squad, collecting at the shooting, ran to the Thirteenth street station and took Blanchett on a [illegible] Doran rode to Carey's home, at 206 West Sixty-first street, to break the news to the dead detective's wife. Carey had four children.

Coroner Schultze, who had been notified of the murder by telephone, got to the Thirteenth street station at 1 o'clock, and gave a permit for the removal of the body to Mrs. Carey's home.

The Coroner found that the bullet from Blanchett's revolver had entered one and a half inches above the navel and that death had been caused by internal hemorrhage.

Carey was a stalwart sleeper before he went on the police force. He was 41 years old. He was appointed April 12, 1884, and assigned to the Church street squad. He showed aptitude for the work, and was made a ward man. He was transferred to the Twenty-fourth street, where he made a reputation for acquaintance with crooks and for skill in arresting them.

When Inspector Byrnes became Superintendent Carey was refined to the ranks along with all the other ward men. He was then assigned to patrol duty in the Tenderloin district. He had been in uniform but a few weeks when he was called to Headquarters and assigned to detective work.

Witnesses says that when Carey grabbed Blanchett the crook turned his revolver backward and tried to shoot detective Doran, too. A citizen stepped up and seized his arm. This citizen was taken to Headquarters in a cab.

The saloon in which Blanchett was cornered is kept by Eugene Doolan.

MARYLAND BY 15,000.

The Democrats Will Win Without Fail, But May Lose One Congress District.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 3.—The present indications are that Maryland will give Cleveland and Stevenson not less than 15,000 plurality. Last year the State went Democratic by 50,000, but the lines are always more closely drawn in a Presidential year. Besides, the Republicans have made some gains on the eastern shore, which comprises the First Congressional district. The gains will be sufficient, however, to elect their Congressman. The influx comes from lower Pennsylvania. So sure are Democrats of a walkover, and so convinced are the Republicans that they have not the ghost of a show, that neither side has put forth extraordinary efforts to bring out a reserve vote, excepting in the sixth district, where the Republicans are working hard to regain the territory lost two years ago by the Secretary of the National Committee, McComas, who was beat by McKaig by 165 votes. McKaig is again in the field, his opponent this time being Sub-Treasurer Washington, who is not only more popular than McComas, but a better fighter. He is backed by the coal syndicate and the banking interest throughout Western Maryland, and as the district is naturally Republican it is probable that McKaig will be beaten.

In the other districts, however, the Democrats have trouble fighting their own way. Even Barnes's majority in the Baltimore City district, which glides with Maryland and Maryland always has gone Democratic, is threatened. Barnes is a safe man, however. Lightfoot in the First, Talbott in the Second, Harry Lockie in the Third, and Lee in the Fourth, all Democrats, will certainly win. Only a tidal wave can knock any one of them out.

Born on Nov. 9, 1871, and Can Vote.

John B. Vandeze of 127 West Seventy-sixth street obtained a writ of mandamus from Justice Ingraham of the Supreme Court yesterday compelling the election inspectors of his district to register him. He says that when he told them he was born on Nov. 9, 1871, they refused to register him, declaring that he would not become of age until the day after election. Justice Ingraham said he would become of age during election day, as the law takes no cognizance in such a case of part of a day. He must be registered.

AS CHAMBERLAIN SEES THE ISSUE.

The Ex-Governor of South Carolina Has Tried Force and Knows Its Evils.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 3.—Ex-Gov. D. H. Chamberlain, who was the last reconstruction Governor of the prostrate Palmetto State, is now the receiver of the South Carolina Railway and resides here. He talked to-day about the issues on the present campaign. Referring to the Force bill issue, he said:

"I do not question that if Mr. Harrison and his party felt that they had a free hand they would pass it, and therefore I regard it as an issue which may be fairly charged upon the Republican party. The platform of the party calls for it, and the President has shown in many ways his desire for it. It is true he now shirks the issue, that Lodge and Reed avoid it, that almost the whole party is afraid of it; but the fact that it is desired, and that its passage has been seriously sought by Mr. Harrison and a majority of his party in Congress, cannot be denied. Of very doubtful constitutionality and clearly partisan in its aim, its effect upon the South, at which alone it is really aimed, would be disastrous beyond description. I speak here of what I know. Myself connected with the reconstruction period, having tried to the best of my ability to make a tolerable Government under the conditions then existing in one of the Southern States, I speak with knowledge and feeling on this subject. If to-day by a stroke of the pen I could restore any part of the political condition of the South during the period from 1867 to 1876, I would not do it.

"The Republican party under necessity in 1870 abandoned the policy of force at the South. The Force bill to-day simply seeks to restore the old policy, to secure the negro vote to be used for the perpetuation, and for no other purpose, of party power. Such was the only use made in that vote by the party North before 1876. Following then in the sincerity of the Republican party, I stood at my post, cheered by the whole host of that party till the fruits of success had been secured in the seating of Hayes. This I did against odds and dangers of no ordinary kind, and after the struggle had ended I maintained my self-respect against the blandishments of the Hayes Administration. But when a little later my sense of duty led me to support Mr. Cleveland, my only reward was a torrent of slander poured upon me by the editor of the New York *Tribune*—the present tail of the Republican ticket—slanders long before abandoned by those who first used them.

"The pretense adduced in making this bill applicable to all the States can deceive no one. Its sole purpose is to affect the Southern States. But for those States no one would have dreamed of proposing it. The Force bill, if enacted and enforced, would only plunge the South into civil confusion, make more hopeless the condition of the negroes, and bring the nation again to the brink of danger on which it stood sixteen years ago."

DEPEW SPEAKS IN BUFFALO.

He Says His Eulogy of Cleveland at Delmonico's Was All Taffy.

BUFFALO, Nov. 3.—Chauncey M. Depew addressed a monster mass meeting in Music Hall this evening. He was introduced by the Hon. Sherman S. Rogers and was received with great applause.

He eulogized the Republican party and discussed the tariff question, and said these great financial measures were the work of the Republican party.

He then took up the subject of his eulogy of Mr. Cleveland, which, he said, was made the principal campaign document of the Democratic party. He was going to tell about that. It was a private dinner. No reporters were present. Mr. Cleveland was there. So was Gen. Sherman, Thomas Nast, Mark Twain, and others.

When the dinner was over the host asked him to deliver a speech. He consented, and as he always had an unlimited amount of taffy on hand, he proceeded to apply it un-tintedly to the distinguished gentlemen present, and when he felt that he had caused as much happiness among them as they could stand he sat down.

"But I'll tell you what I'm going to do. Six weeks from now there will be a dinner at Delmonico's. I will be there and so will Mr. Cleveland. The Democratic candidate will be sadly in need of taffy. I shall have recovered from the fall he will get on election day sufficiently to be out. On that occasion I will pour so much taffy over Mr. Cleveland that the most enthusiastic Democrat will say: 'When Mr. Cleveland does this, just speech of Depew's should not be spoken.'"

After his speech Mr. Depew started for New York going straight through.

"Shall you make any more speeches this campaign?" was asked.

"Only in New York or Brooklyn," he replied, "and at Peekskill, the night before election," he added. "I've done that ever since I was a boy."

THE ANTI-REID LEAGUE.

Big Labor Demonstration in Utica—A Speech by Congressman Cummings.

UTICA, Nov. 3.—There was a big labor demonstration here this evening under the auspices of the Anti-Reid League of this city. Its magnitude opened the eyes of those Republicans who have maintained that the movement is but a mere bubble.

The League is composed of nearly 1,500 men, who are opposed to the *Tribune* and Reid and to the Utica *Herald*, which has fought labor as persistently as had Reid and his paper. There was a parade, composed of a thousand men, carrying red-hot banners.

The opera house was packed to the doors, and there was an overflow meeting in the street below, addressed by John F. Walsh and congressman Amos J. Cummings of New York. The principal address was made by Amos J. Cummings of New York. The applause was deafening.

Mr. Cummings said that this is a hot and a red campaign. The principal topic of his address was the attitude of Reid toward organized labor.

He said that Reid had worked himself into the Tribune office over the head of Young, the managing editor, and had not only rafted Young out of his job, but had also rafted out Young's wife, who went to his grave soon afterward.

He spoke well in a scathing manner Reid's treatment of the union printers in the *Tribune* office, and said he had offered to rat THE SUN, but had not succeeded.

He reviewed the record of Congressman Belden and his labor record and the defeat of Sperry. He also compared the labor record of Cleveland and Stevenson with that of Reid.

Illegal Registration in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Nov. 3.—Jas. Hill, who was yesterday arrested for illegal registration, was arraigned before Commissioner Fairchild this afternoon. He pleaded ignorance of the law and was admitted to bail in the sum of $1,000 for appearance to-morrow afternoon. Later John Donohue was arrested, charged with aiding and abetting Hill in illegal registration. Evidence is in the possession of the officers that Donohue took Hill to the tenth when he made his illegal registration. Donohue is a canal employee. Commissioner Fairchild fixed his bail at $1,000 and then adjourned the hearing until to A. M. to-morrow.

W. W. Imus of Angola was also arrested on the charge of illegal registration in that village. He left Angola last fall and went to Pennsylvania returning last July. His residence in the State is claimed to have been forfeited. His hearing was put down for Saturday.

The Strike on Its Last Legs.

The strike of the electric wiremen is likely to end to-day. The union did nothing yesterday but hold meetings. An attempt was made to get up a committee to meet the contractors' association in the afternoon, but the only member of the union who appeared was C. W. Hoadley. He did not see the contractors, and a committee consisting of C. W. Hoadley, Joseph Jacobs, William Bloomfield, Hastings, and John Whitehead was appointed to meet them to-day.

It is believed that the strike is on its last legs, any way, and the contractors say that the union men are returning to work.

Killed on a Fireboat.

The New York fireboat Etcan, No. 15, returned to Stapleton yesterday from a cruise at sea. At 11 A. M. on Wednesday Richard Perry, 17 years old, while working on the foretop sailed and fell to the deck. He was instantly killed. The body was brought to Stapleton, and Coroner Schaefer took charge of it.

The Royal Family of England,

including the Queen, use the famous Hardman Piano. Hardman, Peck & Co., manufacturers, 138 5th av.—Adv.

A RUNAWAY WATER TOWER

BANGS THROUGH LINES OF TRUCKS DOWN CHERRY HILL.

Upsets and Smashes Them, and Fires Them Into the Shop Windows—Men and Children Sent Flying—Four Men Bring the Three Frightened Horses to a Stand.

At 6:30 o'clock last night Water Tower No. 1 left its house in Chambers street to go to a fire at 95 and 97 Cliff street. Fifteen minutes afterward it was bowling down Cherry street in a wild runaway, its ponderous body sweeping from one side of the narrow street to the other like the tail of an angry whale, crashing rows of trucks together and driving them over the sidewalks into house fronts, and endangering the lives of the swarm of children that are ever present in the streets of that crowded district.

Just what started the three big horses that draw the tower is a matter of conjecture. They never ran away before, and John Pilger, the driver, who has been driving water towers in the department since '83, never had an accident before.

Four men usually go out with No. 1, but last night when the signal bell rang two men were away at supper, and Pilger started out with only one mate. He brought his horses to a stand in Franklin square, just east of the elevated track, with the horses' heads toward down town, and his mate left to report the arrival of the tower to the Chief in charge. Pilger, anxious to get his machine into position, left it for a moment to find a pathway up to the fire. When he returned the team had gone. Men who saw the horses start thought the elevated trains had startled them.

The horses swung around and headed down Cherry street. In half a dozen jumps they had the 5-ton tower at the beginning of the steep down grade that lasts to Rooseveit street, and once on that neither brakes nor horses could have controlled it, even had there been a man on the driver's seat.

The horses, used to finding a way in the crowded streets of the city, picked a path, and would have passed through the narrow lane between the lines of empty trucks that lined the curb, but only an ordinary wagon had been behind them, but as the long-geared tower gathered way down the hill the hind wheels slid from side to side of the street. In front of 31 Cherry street were two wagons of Thomas Buckley's. Two children were playing in one wagon and others were all around.

The hind wheels of the tower caught in the nearest wagon, threw the two children into the air, jammed the first wagon against the second, and drove them both across the sidewalk, and crashing into the front window of John Isaacs's liquor store at 33 overturned the wagons and smashed them.

At a dozen children were mixed up in the wreck.

Nellie Wilden, aged 4, had a finger crushed. Thomas Kelly, aged 8, was cut about the head, and three-year-old Nettie Murphy was thrown down a cellar stairway.

This crash was a warning to the children down the block and they scattered, finding refuge in stores and doorways. They are used to taking care of themselves. Charles Wichmann's grocery wagon was the next one caught and then, at 95 and 97, Nicholas Schneider's wagon and another were crushed together. There is a little up grade from Roosevelt street to James slip, but over the asphalt pavement the great tower did not lose headway. It ploughed into Devine's dump carts with hardly more than room to pass, but the horses took it through all right until just at the corner. There it struck McFadden's truck that he earts goods on tour. Tingue, Hearn & Co. of 5 James slip, William Tingue and another young man were sitting on that truck. The tower smashed the truck against a telegraph pole and broke its leg in the fact. It was because, in the end of the place, the American workingmen were so scattered that were intelligent, and another reason was to be found in the strength of the labor organizations.

"And I want to ask you, sir," said the Senator, "who is it that is trying to break down the labor organizations now?"

"Chauncey Depew," shouted somebody in the audience.

"That's right," said the Senator. "I am too much of a gentleman to dispute you."

He ceasing the Senator, the speaker said it was time for the Government to provide a means by which the honest votes of the South could be informed under the protection of federal laws. Even the recount of supervisors at elections was a nuisance to be dispensed, and no such officers were needed in the South.

The speaker closed with words of praise for Cleveland's Administration, and with an earnest appeal to his audience to do their utmost to secure the success of the Democratic ticket at the polls next Tuesday.

THE FIGHT IN MISSOURI.

It is Particularly Warm Over the Gubernatorial Candidates.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 3. The Missouri campaign is waxing very hot. Cleveland will of course carry the State by from 20,000 to 30,000 over Harrison. But in the race for the Governorship the case is different. While the chances are strongly in favor of the election of the Democratic candidate, W. J. Stone, not a single Republican can be found who will concede the defeat of that party's candidate, William Warner, ex-commander-in-chief of the Grand Army. Warner is popular even among his political opponents, has made an active campaign, and has forced the Democrats to bring into the State some of their best speaking talent.

The third party vote for Governor will cut little figure. Neither Democrats nor Republicans expect Lesueur's Populists more than 50,000 votes out of 700,000. The result will largely depend on how St. Louis votes. The Democrats say that Warner will have from 50,000 to 60,000 majority. The Democrats claim for Stone 50,000 to 60,000. The Democrats are saying all, the Republican candidate has the Farmers' Alliance, but that was caused by local dissatisfaction, which some managers say have been overcome. In a distinguished manner it looks as if the voters will be decided by chance, with the chances favoring Warner having about 2,000 majority. If Harrison had do better than that he cannot be elected.

As to congressmen Democrats say they will elect fourteen of the fifteen members. The Republicans concede them ten members, and insist that at the worst they will elect two, and the Populists two members. When the votes are counted it is probable the Democrats will be found to have elected at least thirteen congressmen.

ALLEGED COLONIZERS IN BROOKLYN.

Detectives Hired by the Republican National Committee Make Arrests.

Detectives acting under the direction of the Republican National Committee claim to have unearthed a deep-laid plot of Democratic colonizing in Brooklyn, and last night there were twenty-five arrests in that city for alleged illegal registration. Some of the prisoners furnished bail and were released, and the others, who could not get bail-men, were locked up, and will be arraigned to-day for examination before United States Commissioner Allen.

Paul Eilen, one of the prisoners, who is registered in the Twelfth ward of the Nineteenth assembly district, is said to have been in jail in Brooklyn, and came to this city as alleged and organize a gang of repeaters. Bail in his case was fixed at $1,000. It was said at the United States Marshal's office in Brooklyn last night that twenty-five warrants had been made out and served to-day. The alleged colonization is confined mainly to the Sixth, Tenth, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth wards. The detectives say that they had also unearthed nests of repeaters in Long Island City, Newtown, and Stapleton, S. I.

The Case in a Nutshell.

Republican platform: Protection to American industries.

Democratic platform: Tariff for revenue only.

The first means goods used in America are to be made in America, and the second means they are to be made in Europe. Goods made here means wages earned here. Goods imported means wages earned in Europe.

Which shall it be?—Adv.

The Case in Another Nutshell.

Republican Platform: Protection to monopolists.

Democratic Platform: Equal benefits to all.

The first means favor to a few, exactions from the many; the second means fair dealing all around. The first means trusts, high rents, and the poor house; free commerce and trade. The second means light taxes and well-paid labor.

Which shall it be?—Adv.

TWO SPEECHES BY SENATOR HILL.

He Addresses 4,000 People in Canandaigua and 5,000 in Syracuse.

CANANDAIGUA, Nov. 3.—To-day was by long odds the greatest day of the kind Canandaigua or Ontario county has ever seen. The occasion which drew to the town thousands of people from the adjoining towns was an address delivered by New York's junior United States Senator and the Democracy's great chieftain—David Bennett Hill. Never before in the history of the old town of Canandaigua did such a crowd gather to hear a speaker of any political creed. A conservative estimate places the number at 4,500. A large open-air stand had been constructed in front of the Court House, but the day was cold and rainy, and Senator Hill very properly declined to risk his voice and health by speaking in the open air. When the news leaked out that the speaking was to be in the opera house, the crowd stampeded for that place. Judge Rice introduced Senator David B. Hill, who said in part:

"Last fall our Republican friends were much worried over what they called the 'Tammany Tiger.' They have quit that now, and profess to be greatly disturbed over Democratic wildcats. They are always in fear of some imaginary danger. According to them some great disaster will result if the Democrats succeed. I recollect, and you recollect, that back in 1884 they said that in the event of Democratic success the rebel war debt would be paid, the Federal debt would be repudiated, slavery would be restored, and our industries paralyzed, and there would be no peace at home or with foreign nations. The Democratic cause triumphed, and all their prophesies came to naught; and instead of the country's being harmed, we had one of the best administrations we ever had. The personal honesty of the gentleman who occupied the Presidential chair, Grover Cleveland, has never been questioned by his political foes. His administration was creditable to the country. It was honored with peace at home and abroad. It was dignified and honorable; it did not cringe before monopolies, but sought to command its full share of the approbation of the people. In the light of the record of that administration I hope and believe that you will not be disturbed by the dire predictions of our adversaries."

In conclusion he said:

"You do not need me in this late day of the campaign to eulogize our candidates. The time is past for that. It is too late for the finding. If any one has a grievance, is no time now to air it. The time to do work is close ranks and march forward to victory."

SYRACUSE, Nov. 3. Decidedly the largest audience of the campaign was addressed by Senator David B. Hill at the Alhambra hall this evening. Nearly 5,000 people crowded into the large hall and in the aisles, on the side, in front of the stage and about the doors wherever, in fact, there was standing room, they were packed together literally like sardines in a box. The very rafters, even, were alive with human beings from floor to roof, and not an inch of available space was left unoccupied anywhere. The Senator's passage through the streets on his way to the hall was like a triumphal march, and he was greeted upon the stage by a tremendous ovation of greeting. It was some minutes after 8 o'clock when he began his speech, and the crowd had been waiting patiently since 7 o'clock.

After a reference to the magnitude of his audience the Senator discussed the tariff question. The McKinley bill, he said, had been condemned by the people, and he was sure that they would condemn it again. The country was prosperous today, not because of it, but in spite of it. The Republicans said that under it the wages of workingmen had been increased, but he had yet to find the workingman who could honestly declare that, though he had made diligent search for him in many places. Wages were higher here than abroad, and he could tell in the fact. It was because, in the first place, the American workingmen were so scattered that were intelligent, and another reason was to be found in the strength of the labor organizations.

"And I want to ask you, said the Senator, "who is it that is trying to break down the labor organizations now?"

"Chauncey Depew," shouted somebody in the audience.

"That's right," said the Senator. "I am too much of a gentleman to dispute you."

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Bismarck on the Army Bill.

BERLIN, Nov. 3.—Prince Bismarck has allowed himself to be interviewed by several journalists on the Army bill. He said that the first reason in favor of passing it is lacking, inasmuch as the bill is not necessary.

"It is highly improbable," he said, "that Germany will have to fight with two fronts. Russia will not declare war in case France picks a quarrel with us, and if Russia attacks us, which is unlikely, France will await the event before moving."

Prince Bismarck added that the winner of the next great war would be the power which won the first battles. Armies of 500,000 or 300,000 men, and part of millions, would be involved in these battles. The Government's proposal to introduce the two-year term of service was fraught with dangers.

Ex-Assessor Gardner Takes Paris Green.

William Gardner, formerly an assessor under Mayor Gleason, attempted suicide at his home in 358 Hulse street, Long Island City, last night by taking a dose of Paris green. When attended by Dr. Strong he first said he took the dose as a stimulant. Later he said he always took a dose of Paris green after he had been drinking to relieve his stomach. To a policeman in his cell at the station he said he would not be killed if he could not fix him he would not be killed in his cell. He is a bachelor and is 48 years old and has four children. He was taken to St. John's Hospital. It is thought he will recover.

Chenango County Democrats Wide Awake.

NORWICH, N. Y., Nov. 3.—John Temple Graves talked to a packed house to-night, in spite of a Republican parade and a Republican meeting addressed by Mr. Fassett. Congressman Graves spoke eloquently on the Force bill and other issues. Conservative estimates reduce the Chenango county Republican majority of 1,200 to 700.

Police Arrests for False Registration.

The police of the Eldridge street station arrested twenty-seven men last night for illegal registration. All were inmates of lodging houses on the Bowery. The prisoners will be arraigned in the Essex Market Police Court this morning.

Young & Smyile's "Arm" Licorice Pellets steadily gain favor on their merits. All druggists.—Adv.

TEN TO NINE ON CLEVELAND.

FOR THE FIRST TIME ODDS ARE GIVEN ON THE GENERAL RESULT.

Only One Big Bet at that Figure—Odds of Two to One Given that Cleveland Will Carry This State—Mr. Storm Got 8 to 10—Bet ors to Find New Headquarters.

Politics was preferred to trading on all the Exchanges yesterday. Wherever a crowd gathered it was safe to say that a bet or political argument was the cause. The members of the New York Stock Exchange led in the betting, although bets were frequently made on the other Exchanges. George Wheelock, the mysterious customer of Theodore W. Myers & Co., placed $30,000 with that firm to be bet on Harrison. That makes $70,000 placed by him altogether. He says he has $8,000 more. Ten thousand dollars of yesterday's $30,000, it was said, was taken by H. H. Hart, the wealthy Secretary of the Stock Exchange Cleveland Club.

A. Robertson, a speculator in Philadelphia and Reading, let a broker named Dominick $1,000 even that Harrison would not be the next President. He also bet a like sum with J. H. Sterling that Harrison and Reid would not be elected. That bet is supposed to be favorable to Mr. Robertson on the supposition that the election might be made by Congress, in which case the Democratic House would elect Cleveland, while the Republican Senate would elect Reid. Mr. Robertson also placed $5,000 more in smaller bets against Harrison.

J. H. Sterling bet $100 to $90 on Harrison. James Whitely made a bet of $3,000 even with W. H. Granberg, the former taking Harrison. Mr. Cranberg also bet $1,000 on Cleveland with Lowenguard & Stern, and a like amount with a broker named Thompson. Arthur Hunter bet Ed Wasserman $1,000 on Cleveland. F. C. Randolph bet $2,000 on Cleveland with a customer of Clark, Ward & Co.

Daniel Chauncey made a bet of $1,000 to $900 on Cleveland's carrying New York State. Plunger Atwood let a Philadelphia broker $300 to $200 on Harrison. The betting on the Exchange was even on general results all day, with the exception of a few small bets. All morning the Democrats offered odds of $1,000 to $800 and $1,000 to $750 on Cleveland's carrying this State, but could get no takers, the Republicans demanding $1,000 to $900.

On the Produce Exchange the bets were small, although the excitement was general. Most of the bets were made on combinations of states. One combination was made up of New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Indiana, and the general result. Fifty dollars was bet on each, the man winning the majority to take the stakes. Another included New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Indiana, and Wisconsin, the bet on each being $25.

At the Consolidated Exchange William Lewis bet $500 on Cleveland's election and offered $200 more. About $400 was placed by Cleveland men in Chairman Peters's hands against an equal amount of Harrison money, to be deposited in a bank if Cleveland should carry the State were bet to point favor of Cleveland.

The corridors and the barroom of the Hoffman House were filled again last night with Democrats and Republicans. It was the liveliest night of betting that has been seen in the place. Democrats were willing to bet that more states should be doubtful than Republicans, the well-known stockbroker, offering to bet for the hand to refund the money. Peacock waved him off with the remark: "I don't take that money, gentlemen," he said, "for I know he would bounce me if I did; he orders me right."

The would-be bettors found a mutual friend after some delay, to whom they intrusted the money. The order of the United States caused a great deal of uneasiness among the sixth at appointed place. The bettors in the Hoffman House in the corridor in roused no end, as the betting became other, that a rope was finally stretched across the corridor to keep the people out of the hotel desk clear and give the bookmakers a show.

To-day the betting will be transferred to the Exchanges. The men who had the money to bet last night said that they would not go to Delmonico and desert the Hoffman House, the world's resort.

Chauncey Depew was seen in the Hoffman House last night with a roll of money in his hand. He was asked if he was betting on the general result. He said: "No, I am not betting on the general result." The Harrison and was said to have [illegible] the Republican speaking [illegible] even with Blaine. It [illegible] to me that Harrison got the best of the argument yesterday on the result in the [illegible].

Wm. Phelps Eaton, a prominent Republican, offered $1,000 [illegible] Harrison men that took [illegible] Cleveland's election [illegible] Harrison men made the bet [illegible] Cleveland men [illegible] Harrison men [illegible] Cleveland men [illegible] Harrison men [illegible] Cleveland men [illegible] Harrison men