SCHURZ HANDLES HILL WITHOUT GLOVES.

Does Not Deserve the Support of the New York Democrats.

TAMMANY HALL AND FREEBOOTERS.

HOW TAMMANY FORCED THE NOMINATION OF HILL.

The Senator Receives a Terrific Scoring at the Hands of Schurz, Who Spoke as a Private Citizen, Out of Politics—Charges Made That Have No Uncertain Ring About Them—"There Are Few Rogues in Holiness, David B. Hill Cannot Beat at Their Own Trade."

New York, Oct. 29.—Cooper Union was crowded tonight with the reform Democrats to express their determination to support Everett P. Wheeler, their nominee for governor.

The audience was enthusiastic.

Ex-Secretary Fairchild, who presided, made a speech preliminary to his introduction of Mr. Wheeler.

The latter said it was needless for him to say more than to thank his friends for the evening's demonstration and to ask them to stand shoulder to shoulder for the triumph of the cause of Democratic principles on election day.

Wheeler H. Peckham made a humorous speech, scoring mayor Grant.

Schurz a Private Citizen.

The Hon. Carl Schurz was the speaker of the evening. His address was listened to with close attention and was freely punctured with applause.

Mr. Schurz began by telling his hearers he was there as a private citizen, not engaged in active politics, to tell them why he thought David B. Hill should not be elected governor of the state of New York and Everett Wheeler deserved support.

"There is in this municipality," said Mr. Schurz, "a great struggle going on which is to decide whether the city of New York shall be owned by the inhabitants thereof or by Tammany hall. It has long been popularly believed that Tammany hall is a nest of rapacious freebooters. Recent disclosures of corruption, blackmail, robbery, of vice and crime planted and protected for revenue, of a surprising, of cruel oppression practiced upon the poor, the weak and the helpless, have gone far beyond popular expectation.

Good Citizens Resolve.

"The good citizens of New York concluded at last that it was time to make an end of this. Tammany chiefs became alarmed. They saw a day of judgment coming. Their head chief, Croker, took to his heels. He gathered up the princely fortune he had saved from his revenues as king of New York and retired as a Tammany 'sage,' complacently conscious of having secured his harvest in season. But the other Tammany chiefs were not so comfortably settled; they had to brave the coming storm; they put themselves out to their wits' ends and tried various devices. They sang the song of Barbara as sweetly as any sucking dove. They could for season all selfish designs; they would nominate a high-toned citizen for mayor; they would even endorse a ticket nominated by reform Democrats. They would do anything to make people forget the tiger's teeth and claws until after election. But all in vain.

"In their extremity they remembered that in their kind of policy the shorter the way of one point to another is a crooked line. The salvation they could not expect to win directly in New York they might secure by a flank march via Albany. They bethought themselves of their lifelong friend, their trusty confederate, David B. Hill. If they could only make him governor again they need not trouble themselves about a defeat in a mayor election.

The Game Succeeded.

"But would friend Hill be willing to accept the nomination for the governorship? Hardly. Comfortably ensconsed for several years in the Senate, he would not like to take unnecessary risks. If asked before hand, he would refuse. Tammany, therefore, resolved to nominate him without asking, and the game succeeded. It is universally known, and not contradicted, that the stampede in the Democratic state convention, which thrust the nomination on Hill, was planned and managed by Tammany, and that Hill had been put in nomination and virtually accepted and found himself harnessed to the Tammany cart ere he had time to rub his eyes. That this sly fox would be caught by surprise may seem ludicrous. But it is more than a joke. It is the revenge of fate; it is the sin of the evil-doer coming home to roost; it is the devil claiming his own. So often had Hill ridden into places of power on the back of Tammany and the state machinery, that Tammany and its allies have a right to jump on his back and say: 'Now we will ride you for our salvation; we have done your work now you do ours.'

"All this is perfectly fit and proper. Hill and Tammany are bound together by natural ties. They are of one flesh and blood. Their principles are the same; their methods are the same; their aims the same, and they know as Ben Franklin said, they will save or hang together, or they will hang separately. As Tammany has always fought Hill's battles, so now Hill fights the battle of Tammany.

Hill and Tammany.

"It means in one word that every vote for Hill is a vote for Tammany Hall and all that it implies.

"In the first place, it is said that David B. Hill has shown himself to be an able man. Yes; and how ably. After he had once risen to political prominence, did not he manage to attach to himself the mercenary elements of his party and formed out of them the worst political machine this state has ever seen?

"How ably he used the machine to undermine Mr. Cleveland in the Democratic organization of this state. How ably he strove to belittle the tariff issue until that issue was generally accepted. How ably he contrived, when Mr. Cleveland, in 1888, was for the second time a candidate for the presidency, to get for himself in this state, as a candidate for governor, a plurality of many thousands while Mr. Cleveland was sacrificed.

"How ably he took $15,000 out of public contract, and, therefore, out of the people's pockets and used it in his campaign. How ably he instigated the crime of abstracting an election return, falsifying an election and stealing the Senate.

"How ably, when he championed the crime, advocated the elevation of a criminal to the highest tribunal of the state as an act of simple justice and sat down on our foremost lawyers, who had some respect for the honor of the judiciary, as a brainless set of namby pambys.

His Snap Convention.

"How ably, when he led his party after having insulted the people of the state with such a nomination, into humiliation and defeat of more than a hundred thousand votes.

"How ably, when he got up his famous snap convention, thus stealing for himself the Democratic delegation of the state and falsifying the public sentiment of its people.

"How ably he managed Mr. Cleveland's election in 1892 to make the Cleveland vote fall behind the ordinary party strength in almost all the counties in which Hill's personal influence was especially strong.

"How ably he labored as a member of the Senate to baffle the Democratic administration on every public measure in which it took a special interest.

"How ably he fought, day in and day out, to keep the McKinley tariff law on the statute book, as the law of the land, under the pretext of demanding an amendment to the Wilson tariff law, which he knew could not be adopted.

"How ably, I should say. There is no better general in the Democratic ranks. There is no more abler traitor to Democratic principles and policy, no abler demoralizer of Democratic virtue. No abler enemy of the Democratic administration.

"There are few rogues in holiness whom David B. Hill cannot beat at their own trade. There seems to be lots of credulous citizens over whose eyes he is still able to pull the wool.

"I leave it to you to think out what will become of the country and your party if such ability is to rule their movements."

Look at the Situation.

Continuing his criticism of Hill, Mr. Schurz asked his hearers to look the situation squarely in the face.

"There is an anti-Democratic sentiment sweeping over the land. We all know it. Democratic defeats crowd one another. What is the trouble? No doubt the hard times have a thing to do with it. But in spite of the hard times the Democracy would have a good fighting chance did it stand before the country with a character commanding respect and confidence. Why does it not? Because of its professed principles and its leading measures? No, if the choice between the McKinley tariff and the Wilson tariff were purely on their merits submitted to a popular vote, I am convinced that the McKinley law would be voted down. Even thousands of Republicans would vote against it. What then is the trouble? It is corrupt and treacherous leadership. It is your Tammany, your Hills, your Germans, your Murphys, your Brices, your Smiths, that have disgusted decent men and made them doubtful whether the Democratic party is capable of conducting the government honestly and for the general good. That is the trouble.

Cleveland and Hill.

"We are told that Mr. Cleveland may support Hill. I trust not. I should greatly deplore it if President Cleveland was weak enough to consider it his duty and for the welfare of his party to support every tainted character regularly nominated. But it would not alter the situation. And now I ask you to open your eyes and look as sensible, self-respecting, patriotic men at the miserable plight of your party.

"What a farcical spectacle this is, this so-called heroic campaign; Hill himself the great mogul of the machine, with the brand of fate already upon his forehead, rushing from place to place praising the tariff he voted against, fawning upon Cleveland, whom he has been constantly stabbing in the back."

Concluding, Mr. Schurz said he turned to the reform organization of the Democratic party with a feeling of relief and hope.

"Your acts have been as great as your words. Your platform is a model Democratic platform, indeed, the model platform of the day, and your standard bearers, Everett P. Wheeler, is by his principles and his public and private virtues, the model candidate.

"It is objected that this will not be the regular organization of the state. The answer is that the true Democracy must not rest until it becomes the regular Democracy. It is objected, also, that this will involve Democratic defeat. The answer is that the great reforms are never accomplished by those whom the thought of defeat can frighten from their post. The worst defeat of Democratic principles, Democratic morals and the Democratic prospects would be David B. Hill's election. And here is the genial duty true Democrats of New York have to perform. Every vote for Everett P. Wheeler is a vote for fidelity to the principles of good government and for party purification and rejuvenation."

THE LADIES LIKE HIM.

They Crowd to Hear Reed's Little Romances.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 29.—This evening Music Hall, in the exposition building, was filled with a crowd numbering seven or eight thousand people, many of whom were ladies, to hear Thomas B. Reed.

The ex-speaker receiver an ovation, and it was some time before he could begin his address, because of the long continued applause. He held the attention of the audience throughout, eliciting almost continuous laughter by his witty remarks. He said:

"At present, we are all interested in the future of this country, peopled with seventy million of intelligent human beings. In 1882 we were little less intelligent, and as a result are now seeking repentance.

"We are beginning to see the sunlight of a partial Republican victory, but we cannot have a complete Republican victory for a time. It will take two years more of the present administration to secure it. The great cause of our unhappiness during the past two years has not been the McKinley bill, as our Democratic friends would have it, but the utter uncertainty as to what the congress of our opponents would do for the country. I predict that the coming two years will be as full of uncertainty as to the previous ones, unless you curtail the power of the Democrats in the next congress.

"Is there any voter who predicted one-tenth of the disasters of the last two years? As I look over that time and remember our sufferings, I wonder if you will continue in power the party that caused them. I believe that protection is not the taxing of the many for the few, but the best method for the distribution of our wealth. The American market is the foundation for American prosperity. In 1890 we had the best market in the universe, because we had 70,000,000 people here with money to buy things. Now what have we here?

"In closing, I would exhort Missouri to stand no longer with the party of the past, but take a position in the front ranks of the party of the future."

WILSON'S LIVELY TOUR.

King Wood, W. Va., Oct. 29.—Hon. W. L. Wilson addressed an audience of over 1,500 voters at this place this afternoon and at the close of the meeting left for Tern Alta, in this county, where he addressed another large audience this evening. He took the late train tonight for Martinsburg, where he will speak tomorrow evening.

SUPREME COURT DECISION.

It Affects All Rulings of the Private Lands Claims Court.

Washington, Oct. 29.—In the supreme court today Chief Justice Fuller handed down a decision in the case of the United States vs. Earl B. Coe, involving title to the Algodonz land grant of Arizona, upon a motion to dismiss on the ground that Congress had no power to confer upon the supreme court jurisdiction to entertain an appeal from a decree of the court of private land claims, by which this case was originally tried, because the latter is not vested with political power in virtue of any provision of the constitution. The motion to dismiss was denied, and the decision becomes of importance as it affects all the decisions of the private land claims court. The decision concludes as follows:

"As, wherever the United States exercises the power of government, whether under specific grant or through the dominion and sovereignty of plenary authority, as over the territories, that power includes the ultimate executive legislative and judicial power. It follows that the judication of all inferior courts established may, in accordance with the constitution, be subjected to the appellate jurisdiction of the supreme judicial tribunal of the government. There has never been any question in regard to this as applied to territorial courts and no reason can be perceived for applying a different rule to the adjudications of the court of private land claims over the property in the territories."

ARIZONA BONDS ILLEGAL.

Counties Have No Right to Issue Bonds to Aid Railways.

Washington, Oct. 29.—Justice Brown delivered an opinion in the Supreme court today in the case of Charles E. Lewis vs. Pima county, Ariz., involving the validity of railroad bonds in aid of the Arizona narrow gauge railroad, authorized by the territorial legislature. The supreme court of Arizona declared the bonds were illegal. In the decision rendered today that decision is confirmed. The opinion holds that under the federal statutes, Arizona had no right to authorize a county to issue bonds except for internal improvements, and that a railroad could not be properly considered an internal county improvement.

THE RING,

Lavigne Wins a Not Very Clever Fight.

Coney Island, N. Y., Oct. 29.—What, with threatening police interference, a previous postponement and a very light card, it was not to be wondered that tonight's assemblage at the Seaside Athletic club was in no way representative and very meagre numerically. At best there was not a thousand people in the building. The general arrangements were good and excellent order was maintained.

Tim Hurst, the well known baseball umpire, was referee of all the bouts. Proceedings commenced at 9 o'clock.

Joe Gates, of Birmingham, England, vs. Jack Madden, of Brooklyn, at 105 pounds was the first bout called. Madden was awarded the decision at the end of the fifth round.

"Dolly" Lyons, of New York, vs. "Kid" Hogan, of Brooklyn, at 115 pounds, ten rounds, was the next. They had fought twice before and had a victory each. The police stopped their bout in the second round and Hogan was declared the winner, by the referee.

Then came the bout of the evening. It was between "Kid" Lavigne, of Saginaw, Mich., and John Griffin, of Braintree, Mass., at 126 pounds, fifteen rounds.

Lavigne's seconds were Sam Fitzpatrick, Jimmy Carroll, Jim Collins and Billy Lavigne. Those in his opponent's corner were George Reynolds, Bill Crowley and Charley White. The men entered the ring at 10:15 p. m.

After a long delay the fighters got together and they actually fought at 124 pounds by a special private arrangement. Lavigne led with the left and adopted the attack. They were both wide, although Lavigne got in a couple on the body. When time was called there was little to record. Griffin did not look well and handled himself as though away off.

In the second Lavigne did almost all the fighting, being especially effective with the left. He was after his man all over the ring and had a good lead when the third round ended.

In the next it was worse for Griffin, but he took his punishment gamely. It was the same in fifth and sixth. In the latter both slipped down and Griffin left off with much the worst of it, blowing hard.

Entering the seventh round Lavigne was again hard at his man and fought him all over the ring. Griffin's gameness was remarkable, for he was everywhere outgeneraled.

The eighth saw matters much the same. Griffin aroused himself a bit in the ninth, but the thing was becoming monotonous.

In the tenth, Griffin improved considerably, and got in a few good right-handers, being cheered to the echo.

Round eleven gave Griffin's backers another ray of hope, as he freshened wonderfully, but he lost many opportunities and was very tired and weak at the close.

In the twelfth, Lavigne began to bleed from the nose and showed visible signs of weakening, while Griffin made many friends by his game attempts.

In the thirteenth round, there was some terrific infighting, and Lavigne developed some wildness in his leads. They frequently clinched, and once a knockout looked certain, but the gong sounded just in time to save Griffin.

In the fourteenth round of this game fight, Lavigne went at it wickedly and downed his man. Griffin was up before the limit expired, but was met with blows that fell like rain. Three times he was all but out, but the gong sent him to his corner amidst tremendous cheers.

Last Round—Lavigne rushed and downed Griffin as soon as the men reached the center. Then the police interfered. Lavigne was declared the winner and the crowd cheered loudly for the fighters, while a few hisses were given for the police inspector.

It Was a Draw.

Boston, Mass., Oct. 29.—Over 500 sports crowded into the rooms of the Lafayette Social and Athletic club, tonight, to witness the meeting of Mysterious Billy Smith and Dick O'Brien. Both men fought hard. The fight was declared a draw by Referee Murphy at the end of the tenth round. O'Brien was the stronger by far, but he had not the punishing power of his adversary.

Smith weighed under the stipulated weight of 145 pounds, while O'Brien was six pounds over. Both men were strong and eager at the close of the tenth round.

Two More Scraps.

Washington, Oct. 29.—Sol English, of Baltimore, and Johnny Glynn, champion bantam weight of Delaware, fought a fifteen-round draw here tonight.

William Dunn, of New Jersey, and Fred Morris, also fought. Morris knocked Dunn out in the thirtenth round.

A partnership that never fails—that between the progressive housekeeper and Dr. Price's Baking Powder.

HE KEPT THE BOODLE.

Sugar Trust Money Was Not Distributed as the Managers Intended It Should Be.

Washington, Oct., 29.—The Evening Star publishes the following story, which gives promise of an outcome of interest to the public.

If current reports are true, there is a syndicate writer in New York whose name is to be found at the foot of articles in many cities of the Union, who may have a very unpleasant quarter of an hour with the Washington correspondents before the next session of Congress shall end. The story has reached here, vouched for by authority that would seem to be creditable, that one of the incidents of the Sugar trust campaign in Washington last winter was the raising of a purse by the Sugar trust people to be given to this enterprising correspondent to be distributed in Washington among the press people where "it would do the most good" in the opinion of those who furnish the money. And that place was the pockets of those representatives of the press of the country here, who, with or without right, are supposed to have influence in Congress and in the making of public opinion throughout the country. There are intimations, even, that the men who furnished the money did so under the impression it was to be distributed pro rata among the representatives of the press in Washington, in the expectation the comments upon the operations of the Sugar trust would be either less severe or that they would be altogether withheld, of course, assumed that the distributor of this fund was to receive his commission. There are intimations, even, that a list was furnished of the names of correspondents to whom this fund was to be distributed, and that the expectation was that it would be expended in part in dinners, in part in ways that would be appreciated by those for whom it was intended.

If there is anything in this story, it is safe to say that not one dollar of this alleged fund ever passed to the representative correspondents for whom it is represented that it was intended. The man who undertook to disburse this fund did so with the full knowledge that it would not be safe for him to approach any of the gentlemen whose names may have appeared on this pretended list for any such purpose whatever. He not only is not on relations of confidence with them, but he never calls upon any of them when in Washington.

Efforts are being made to ascertain the truth of this report, and if it shall be found some of the correspondents intend that he will hear more later, possibly in the courts, and probably before a committee of investigation.

IS NOT INVALID.

Important Ruling by Assistant Attorney-General Newell.

Springfield, Ill., Oct. 29.—It having been discovered that the amendment to the constitution empowering the legislature to regulate the relations between corporations and their employees had not been published until August 16, whereas the statute provides that the publication shall be at least three months preceding an election for members of the general assembly, Assistant Attorney-General Newell was asked for an opinion as to whether this would invalidate the amendment. Newell said he was of the opinion that the mere omission by the secretary of state to make a publication of such amendment at least three months before election as required by the revised statutes, will not render its submission invalid.

Governor Altgeld and several prominent lawyers here held a similar opinion.

SHEEHAN ON THE RACK.

He Corrects Some Portions of His Former Testimony and Becomes Considerably Rattled—How Protection Was Paid For.

New York, Oct. 29.—Commissioner Sheehan was again on the witness stand before the Lexow committee today. He made some corrections in the preceding portions of his testimony. One was with reference to his partnership with Mr. Brown. He produced a printed notice of a prospective partnership, which had been mailed to friends early in February, 1892. He was not appointed police commissioner until March of that year. He had intended to resign his position on the aqueduct board about May 1, but his appointment to the police board came before this time. Mr. Sheehan also presented a paper which proved to be the first notification to bidders in the Long Island contract, in which it was shown that a check, for 5 per cent. of the bid was enclosed in an envelope. His information on this point was obtained from Mr. O'Brien; he knew nothing of it otherwise.

The commissioner, referring to the fact, brought out by Mr. Goff, that no judge had ever rendered a decision declaring pool selling illegal, cited a decision by Judge Van Brunt in the case of Thomas F. Wynne. The court of appeals had upheld the decision.

"I'm glad you mentioned that case," said Mr. Goff; "that's the case of the Barclay street pool-seller, who said he was a common carrier."

More Before Than After.

Mr. Sheehan stated that no action had been taken in the case, but he had been ready to vote on it. He admitted that the Levin trial had not been decided as promptly as it should have been. In reply to the question how many times during the two years he had been commissioner, he had heard that protection money was being paid to the police for various forms of vice, Mr. Sheehan said he had heard it less since he had been a commissioner than before he came on the board.

The commissioner said he considered the superintendent better qualified to investigate such cases than the board was.

"Have you ever heard," Mr. Goff asked, with a smile, "that every police commissioner was corrupt and a bribe-taker, except Commissioner McLean?"

The witness became angry at that. "I won't say whether I heard it said or not," he said. "I have heard that some Republican stump speakers had expressed themselves in such a manner; and probably every one of them are bribe-takers themselves. They lied."

"You said on Friday," observed Mr. Goff, "that the people in New York were indebted to Richard Croker for closing the pool rooms."

"I said he was always doing good things," said Mr. Sheehan.

"So the fact remains that it remained for Richard Croker, a private citizen, to force the commissioners to do their duty?" sneered Mr. Goff.

"I did not admit that," said Mr. Sheehan angrily.

Paid for Protection.

Regarding pool selling the commissioner said that he was satisfied the sellers paid the police for protection; but that he could not trace the money. He had heard that Superintendent Byrnes got it, but doubted the truth of this report.

The committee took an adjournment until tomorrow, when the taking of evidence will be resumed with Commissioner Sheehan in the witness box.

RUINOUS M'KINLEY LAW.

That Is What Has Brought on the Present Depression.

Detroit, Mich., Oct. 29.—Vice-President Stevenson arrived in Detroit at 6 o'clock and received a most cordial greeting.

Tonight the Democrats held an immense meeting in the Auditorium, where the vice-president addressed fully 7,000 people. On the appearance of the vice-president he was received with great cheering.

When introduced, he was referred to as the next president, and again the cheering was renewed.

Mr. Stevenson made an eloquent and forcible address of an hour. He compared the condition of the treasury in 1889, when the first Cleveland administration ended, to its condition in 1892, when Mr. Cleveland again became president, and attributed its depleted condition to the ruinous policy of the Harrison administration and the prohibitory results of the McKinley law.

MYSTERY OF THE SEA.

Grim Remnants of a Probable Tragedy Float Ashore.

Vancouver, B. C., Oct. 29.—H. D. Chantrell, collecter of customs at Douglas, a village on the Canadian border near Blaine, Washington, reports that a large open boat came ashore there Friday night, containing a woman's hat and shawl. There were a number of spots of blood on the seats and sails. It is believed a tragedy has occurred.

The schooner Sadie sailed from New Westminster yesterday for San Francisco with 410,000 feet of spruce lumber. This is the first cargo ever shipped from the province to coast points in the states, the changes in the tariff having rendered the province lumbermen able to compete with Puget Sound mills.

AMALGAMATION CONFIRMED.

Paris, Oct. 29.—The Journal Des Debats announces that the minister of posts and telegraphs, with the sanction of the government, signed a decree on Saturday last authorizing the transfer to the French submarine telegraph company, of all the rights and charges of the Paris-New York company's concession of 1878. This confirms the amalgamation.

A GREAT DEAL OF ACTIVE WORK DONE.

Both Parties in New York Are Putting in Some Hard Licks.

EACH EXPRESSES THE UTMOST CONFIDENCE.

TAMMANY PLACES GREAT RELIANCE ON ORGANIZATION.

Chauncey F. Black Is on the Stump for Hill—Rumors of Several Resignations from Tammany and Affiliation with Reform Democrats—Comparatively Little Betting, so Far, and That Is Confined to the Stock Exchange.

New York, Oct. 29.—Notwithstanding the quiet appearance of the different political headquarters today a great deal of active political work was in progress, both there and outside, and there is no doubt that the leaders of all the organizations are fully alive to the fact that only a week remains before the day of election. All express the utmost confidence of success. So far as the city is concerned, the Tammany men place great reliance on their thorough organization, and even their opponents admit the full Tammany vote will be polled. The adherents of the committee of seventy ticket base their firm belief in winning upon the conviction that there will be, regardless of ordinary political methods, an uprising of people such as overthrew the Tammany ticket in 1871.

Much of the quiet work done today was directed toward detecting frauds in registration and toward arranging to get to the polls, without fail, all who are duly registered.

An Important Factor.

Men who seldom take an active part in politics are laboring to make converts of personal friends, and there has seldom been a campaign in which there were more private political discussion. Perhaps the most important incident of the day was the attempt of an evening newspaper to implicate Colonel Strong in an old matter involving leanings toward the A. P. A. and his emphatic denial of any intentional participation in it.

There were many Democratic politicians at the state headquarters, especially along the Hudson river counties and seaboard.

Among the speakers from other states whose services have been secured for the closing efforts of the Hill campaign in New York are Chauncey F. Black, the late Democratic lieutenant-governor of Pennsylvania, and James Carr, clerk of the House of Representatives. The speaking campaign is to be continued up to Saturday night all over the state, and the number of meetings held in small places up to that day will be beyond precedent in any state campaign of similar duration.

Reported Resignations.

It is announced at state Democratic headquarters that John M. Sheehan, president of the Sheehan club of the Twentieth assembly district, has sent in his resignation from Tammany hall today and that he and the members of his club, 118 in all, have joined the state Democratic organization of the district of which P. W. Cremin is chairman.

It is also announced that Austin J. Reilly, of the same assembly district, has resigned from Tammany hall and with twenty other voters has joined the state Democracy organization.

The attention of Mr. Jerome, campaign manager of the headquarters of the committee of seventy, was directed this afternoon to a report emanating from the grand headquarters to the effect that the committee had violated the statute of 1890 by sending circulars appealing for funds to the city and judicial officers. His only comment was:

"The members of the committee of seventy are able to take care of themselves as far as any violation of the election law is concerned. They are not at all disturbed by such reports as this."

At a meeting of the Real Estate Exchange Honest Government club this evening resolutions were passed and Tammany hall was vigorously assailed.

A letter from Levi P. Morton was read, in which the Republican nominee for governor declared himself in full sympathy with the aims and purposes of the club.

But Little Betting.

Comparatively little betting on the result of the election is being done, except on the stock exchange, there are odds of 30 to 8 given that Morton's plurality for governor will exceed 35,000, P. T. Adams placing $2,000 against $1,600 of T. H. Meyers' money. An offer was made by one of the Wormers to put up $1,000 to $400 on the plain proposition of Morton's election, but there was no taker. A few bets have been placed on the mayoralty issue at $100 to $80 in favor of Strong.

As a rule, though, Republican money is held for bets on better terms.

STRANGLERS IN DENVER.

Two Mysterious Deaths Among the Women of the Town Cause a State of Mind Bordering on a Panic.

Denver, Oct. 29.—The inmates of the disorderly houses on Market street are in a state of mind bordering on panic, in consequence of the belief that they are in danger at the hands of a supposed strangler.

On September 3, Lena Tapper was found choked to death in bed and the murder still remains a mystery, although Richard Demady, with whom she lived, was arrested and is now under bonds awaiting action in his case.

Yesterday Marie Contassert was found dead in bed, and her appearance indicated that she, too, had been choked to death. Richard Demady, Charles Schoten and John Callahan have been arrested. Demady recently wrote Marie, asking her to live with him and she refused. She had lived with Schoten until a week ago. Callahan chatted last week to have been robbed of $100 in Marie's house, and he was seen in the neighborhood Saturday night.

Antonio Santopietro, messenger of the police department, and Emil Taymens were also arrested on suspicion. Both were in the house, according to their statements, when the murder was committed, yet they heard no disturbance.

Taymens was employed by the woman as cook and is said to have been very jealous on account of the preference shown by her for Santo Pietro. Santo Pietro had been dismissed from the police force. The murdered woman is believed to have had considerable money, and as only 75 cents was found in the house after the murder, one theory is that robbery was the motive of the crime.

CHEAPER BREAD.

Low Price of Wheat Has Caused Eastern Bakers to Cut Prices.

New York, Oct. 29.—The unprecedented slump in the price of wheat may bring woe to the farmer and speculator, but the situation is not as gloomy for the consumer of bread, because cheaper wheat is to be followed by cheaper bread. The New York bakers, following the commendable lead of their fellow tradesmen of Washington, have decided to reduce the price of bread to conform to the relative price of wheat. Ever since wheat began to tumble to the lowest price recorded in the history of trade, a reduction in the domestic tariff of bread has been looked for, but it was not until last week, when the bakers of Washington knocked off a cent from the ordinary price of bread, the breadmakers in New York and other cities began to consider the matter seriously.

The reduction in Washington has compelled the New York bakers to make a similar concession, although they will maintain former prices. The weight of the loaves is to be increased to double the present weight. In Washington, a five-cent loaf is now sold for four cents. In New York, the five-cent rate will be retained, but the pound loaf sold for that price will be given place to a two pound loaf sold at the same rate.

IN HONOR OF A DOG.

Providence, R. I., Oct. 29.—The third anniversary of a dog's death will be observed with high honors tomorrow. Bells will be tolled, anecdotes of the deceased will be recited and anthems will be sung in praise of his deeds. Food, raiment and money will be distributed among the poor, and a special service at his grave, over which the lofty column rises. The dog was Jumbo, a magnificent specimen of the St. Bernard breed. The celebrated theosophist, Blavatsky, was positive that Jumbo was existing as a dog through some misfortune, and that he had a previous existence as one of the mightiest of men.

The person who is at the head of the arrangements for the celebration is H. L. Dorsey. At a banquet tripe will be the principal dish. Jumbo was very fond of it. Out of respect to him it will be served in a dozen different styles. The guests will be fourteen, the number of years Jumbo lived as a dog. On this occasion Mr. Dorsey will announce his intention to bequeath a sum of money for the founding of a retreat for homeless dogs to be called "The Jumbo Refuge."

GREATLY EXAGGERATED.

Too Much Importance Attached to Germany's Recent Action.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 29.—Secretary Gresham has made a representation to the German government as to the injustice to the United States of the order prohibiting the importation of American cattle and fresh meat into Germany. He has protested that the action was taken without sufficient evidence of the existence of disease among the cattle exported from the United States, or its contagious character or harmless effects. "There is some reason to hope that your government" he says, "will be able to secure the suspension of the order, for a time, at least, to afford an opportunity for further investigation, and the reason for this belief is founded on the change in the German chancellorship."

One of the secretaries of the German embassy, when asked today about German exclusion of American meats and the protest against that action by Secretary Gresham, cited the recent interview with a Chicago meat packer to the effect that we were sending very little meat or cattle into Germany anyhow, as evidence the importance of the action of the German government had been much exaggerated. He knew nothing, he said, of the protest of Secretary Gresham against Germany's action.

"There is no probability," continued the secretary, "that the new chancellor will inaugurate any change in policy toward the importation of American cattle. With us all questions of policy originate with the emperor and are not subject to change in the personnel of the government."

THE WHEEL.

Manufacturers Are After the Class B Riders.

New York, Oct. 29.—The board of directors of the National Cycle Board of Trade of America held a meeting today at the Howard club. Among those present, were Colonel A. A. Pope, president; A. G. Spaulding, Phillip Gormully, R. L. Coleman, J. McKee and William Redding. The most important matter discussed was the attitude of the manufacturers toward class B riders, whom the manufacturers say they are going to make live up to their contract in the future.

It is alleged by the latter that many class B have been drawing a salary from one maker and have been riding for others.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S VIEWS.

Resignation of Caprivi Was But the Natural Result.

Berlin, Oct. 29.—A correspondent of the Associated Press learns from Varzin that upon the receipt of the news of the ministerial crisis, Prince Bismarck said:

"I knew this would be the inevitable result. Count Zu Eulenberg was right in his anti-socialist measures, but General von Caprivi disagreed with them, and either one or both had to resign. Prince Hohenlohe is a safe man, but he lacks initiative."

Prince Bismarck returns to Friederichsruhe on November 3. Owing to the state of his health the prince will be unable to see any more delegations before leaving Varzin.

The health of the Princess Bismarck causes much anxiety.

Order of the Black Eagle.

Berlin, Oct. 29.—The Reichsanzeiger officially announces that the emperor has conferred upon General Von Caprivi the order of the Black Eagle, set with brilliants, and upon Count Botho Eulenberg the cross and star of grand commander of the Hohelzollern order.

A DIABOLICAL CRIME.

Greenwood, S. C., Oct. 29.—A most diabolical crime was committed here last night while the colored folks were returning from prayer meeting. A party was waylaid and shot into. One man was killed; a woman shot in three places and another man seriously wounded. As the assassin has confessed, the situation is that if the prisoner can be taken away from the officers, a lynching is probable.

A TOWN DESTROYED.

Fosteria, O., Oct. 29.—The town of Rising Sun, with a population of 1,500 was totally destroyed by fire. Loss, $50,000.

BANDITS AND PIRATES.

They Have Established a Reign of Terror in the Orient.

San Francisco, Oct. 29.—Chinese papers received by steamer contain accounts of numerous outrages by bandits and pirates in the Orient. A band of men, made desperate by the loss of crops and home in the recent overflow of the Liao river, have established a reign of terror. This band comprises about 200 men. By their piratical raids they have secured several boats, on which they carried on operations on the water.

During three weeks of the raids of this lawless band, twenty men were killed and more than three times that number were wounded. Their operations covered nearly 120 miles along the Liao river. For protection, boats now travel in batches, but so daring and powerful have the robbers become, that they do not hesitate to attack numbers of boats at the same time, even in daylight. Four boats were attacked by one of the piratical craft having a crew of forty armed men on September 9th, near New Chang. All valuables and arms were taken, two sailors were killed and two others wounded. The cargo boats are arming their crews and preparing to resist the pirates.

News from Singapore tells of the robbery of a Chinese coasting vessel bound from Singapore for the island of Lingat, by Malay pirates. A number of them took passage on the coaster and at night attacked the ship's clerk and robbed him of about $300. The noise aroused a member of the crew and he hastened to the aid of the clerk, but was stabbed by the Malays and thrown overboard. The Malays jumped into the water and escaped.

Caused Consternation.

Tien Tsin, Oct. 29.—News of the Chinese defeat north of the Yalu river has caused consternation here. Chinese officials do not attempt to deny the serious nature of the disaster. The next fighting is expected at Port Arthur.

Denby Arrives.

Washington, Oct. 29.—United States Minister Denby has cabled the state department announcing his arrival at Pekin on return from the United States.

Surrounded Port Arthur.

London, Oct. 29.—A dispatch to the Times from Shanghai states, it is reported there the Japanese have completely surrounded Port Arthur and the Chinese forces defending that place cannot hold out long.

For Sketching Defences.

London, Oct. 29.—The Times publishes a Hong Kong dispatch, stating that William Hill, an American, has been arrested and fined $100 for sketching the defences of Hong Kong.

Third Japanese Army.

London, Oct. 29.—The Times will tomorrow publish a dispatch from Yokohama saying that a third Japanese army, numbering 20,000 men, is assembled at Hiroshima.

HAWAIIAN SUGAR CROP.

San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 29.—The outlook for the Hawaiian sugar crop of 1895 is very flattering. For years this industry has been in a depressed condition. This has been due in part to successive seasons of drought. The dry seasons have taught the sugar-growers a lesson. Most of them no longer depend on the elements alone for water.

Immense reservoirs for the storage of water have been built in the mountains, where the rainfall is always very heavy. From these reservoirs the water is conducted to the plant, across hills and sandy plains by means of wooden or iron aqueducts, in some cases as far as forty miles. For one the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar company has expended nearly $150,000 in the development of its water supply this year, and now has over seventy miles of ditches.

The sugar crop of 1895, which will begin to come into market very soon, is estimated at 150,000 tons.

MEMPHIS STREET FIGHT.

Two Citizens Wanted and a Chief of Police Killed.

Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 29.—A street fight at York, Alabama, this morning, resulted in the wounding of two prominent citizens, one fatally, and the killing of the chief of police, J. A. Thompson.

On Saturday, S. A. Cameron, and E. F. Allison, a timber merchant, had a quarrel about a business settlement, and the interference of friends only prevented bloodshed then.

This morning Allison met Cameron on the street, and demanded an apology for certain harsh epithets that he had applied to him during Saturday's difficulty. Cameron refused to apologize, and drew a pistol. A fight ensued, when Chief of Police Thompson ran up, seized Cameron and tried to disarm him. In the scuffle Cameron's pistol was discharged, two bullets passing through Allison's side and then penetrating Thompson's heart. The latter fell dead, and the former is mortally wounded.

Cameron was severely hurt by blows on the head.

Thompson leaves a large family.

APPEARED WEAKER.

But a Few More Days on Earth for the Czar.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 29.—The official bulletin issued tonight from Lividia, says that the czar took little nourishment today. He appeared weaker. He coughed more, bringing up phlegm.

The cough, which results from chronic catarrh, has become worse, and impedes his majesty's breathing.

Are in No Hurry.

London, Oct. 29.—A Yalta dispatch says during the next four days Princess Alix will attend religious services in the national church. It is not expected the marriage will occur before Friday. Preparations are being made there for the arrival of the Duchess of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, the (Duchess of Edinburgh), the sister of the czar, the royal family of Denmark, and other distinguished guests.

TWO TOUGHS CAUGHT.

Are Supposed to Be Members of the Cook Gang.

Fort Gibson, I. T., Oct. 29.—Deputy Marshal Bouden and posse have come in with two prisoners supposed to belong to the Cook gang. One of them gives his name as Jim Price and is identified as the man who jumped his bond at Paris, Tex., eight months ago. He was under bond for stealing horses and disappeared a few days before his trial.

HYPOLITE MAY RESIGN.

New York, Oct. 29.—A special from Kingston, Jamaica, says:

Advices from Port Au Prince say that President Hippolyte, of Hayti, is about to resign.

MORE BOMBS FOUND.

New York, Oct. 29.—A special from Panama says: The Costa Rican authorities have discovered six new explosive bombs in one house. The mother of Araya and others suspected of being implicated in Araya's plot, have been found concealed in outbuildings on the Phillips coffee estate. Further arrests are expected shortly.

GOLD IN NEW MEXICO.

One of the Most Valuable Discoveries Made in Recent Years.

La Belle, N. M., the recent gold find in the Costilla district, N. M., from present indications is among the most valuable discoveries of recent years. An area of about ten square miles has been thoroughly prospected, and everywhere is evidence of a practically inexhaustible supply of gold bearing ore of medium grade, running from $10 to $20 a ton. This ore is free milling and so soft that the cost of reduction is very low.

The new camp has been named La Belle. It is about forty-five miles to the southwest of Catskill, on the Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf road, south from Pueblo, having daily stage connection with Catskill. The present population of the camp is about 75 to 100, many of whom are locating there permanently. The little camp presents all the bustling activity of