

EXTRA.

5 O'CLOCK A. M.

A BIG DAY'S BALLOTING.

An Immense Vote Cast in Ohio and a Close Count is Called For.

Very Handsome Republican Gains Indicate Foraker's Election.

Only One-Fourth of the Precincts Heard From--The Germans Still Stand by the Old Party.

Message Returns from Iowa, but a Republican Victory Assured.

OHIO.

Special Dispatch.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 9.—The indications at midnight are that Foraker has carried Ohio by 10,000 majority. The democratic majority one year ago was 19,000. The returns thus far received overcome that majority and give 8,000 for Foraker over Hoody. The returns yet to be received will, in all probability, carry it up to 10,000. Hoody probably carried Cincinnati, but the vote is close. The McLean democratic ticket is probably elected in this county. The reform democrats only polled about 1,500 votes. The prohibition amendment received a very small vote in Cincinnati.

Secret Letter.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 9.—There are 103 precincts in Hamilton county. Democratic majority on head of ticket last fall to overcome 2,000. We have at 1:30 o'clock 21 precincts fairly represented, showing a republican gain of 2,000. At this ratio we shall carry the county, but I hardly believe we can do that. The state is not healthy, but I think is clearly, for Foraker. HEADSTAD.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 9, midnight.—At this hour the situation in Cuyahoga county is very doubtful for both republicans and democrats. Early in the evening the democrats claimed Cleveland by 2,000, the county by 3,500, and the state by 20,000. They have now reduced their figures to 1,000 for the county and 3,000 for the state ticket. Returns are very slow in coming in, but thus far reports from eight towns and townships in Cuyahoga county show a republican gain of over 600. Last year the democrats carried the county by 2,900, and republicans think that if the gains keep coming in in proportion Foraker will carry the county. W. G. Rose, republican candidate for lieutenant governor, will, no doubt, be elected. He will certainly carry this city and county. Hundreds of Irish democrats voted and worked for him. The second amendment people claim at this hour that they have carried the state like an avalanche. Cuyahoga county will probably give a good majority for it, and prospects in northern Ohio counties are the same. Reports from neighboring counties show large republican gains, and the feeling among the republicans grows better every hour. Three wards in this city which went democratic last year have given republican majorities.

Secret Dispatch.

COLUMBUS, Oct. 9.—Notwithstanding the great excitement that existed last night, the fine weather to-day had the effect of harmonizing the various factions, and the election passed off peacefully and quietly. The fact that four tickets were in the field, in addition to the three amendments, has been such as to make the returns come in slowly, and at this hour, (1 o'clock) but a little over one-quarter of the state has been heard from. It now seems possible that George Hoody has been elected governor, and that the democrats have secured the legislature. The republicans have been handicapped from the start by the prohibition amendment, and this undoubtedly had much to do in bringing about their defeat, if they are defeated, for they made a brilliant campaign, and public sentiment seemed to say that they would be successful. The first few returns that came in to-night were most favorable to them, but soon the tide changed, and nothing but disastrous reports were received. At 12 o'clock, however, a change came that led many to believe that they would yet be able to pull Foraker through by 10,000 majority, and at least gain small control of the legislature, but this streak of good luck directly came to an end. The democrats, who were receiving in a room below, had already conceded the election of Foraker by 2,000 to 5,000, but upon receipt of these new reports they changed their tactics and commenced yelling like demons. The election to-day has undoubtedly been the most important one, so far as state officers are concerned, that has occurred in Ohio in many years. If the democrats have won they will be able to remove every republican officer in the state house. It is thirty-five years since the democrats had control of the supreme court, and over thirty years since they had the auditor of state. If they have won now they will come in with a governor, an auditor of state, treasurer of state, and other officers, and have full possession for the first time in the history of the capital building. And, in addition to that, they will undoubtedly control both branches of the legislature. In summing up the returns to-night it is discovered that in almost every case the democratic gains have come from republican counties. In this city and county, having a democratic majority of 2,000, but few democrats were elected. What was the cause of this land slide may be explained at some future time. While the indications at 1 o'clock are that Hoody may be elected, there are yet hundreds of precincts to be heard from, which may change the result.

Mr. Murat Halstead, of the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette, sent the following dispatch to Gen. H. V. Boynton, dated at 12:20 this morning: CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 10.—Gen. Boynton says to our friends there are indications of Foraker's election by a majority a little under 10,000. That is the run of the race. In this county, I think, there will be a mixed result on the legislative and county tickets. Hoody probably carries the county by two or three thousand, while the legislative ticket will be broken; but the German republicans have stood their grounds wonderfully, God bless them! The prohibi-

tion amendment has an immense vote, but does not prevail. The legislature promises to be republican by a small majority.

Second Extra.

6 O'CLOCK A. M.

THE GAIN GOES ON.

Late Returns Show Republican Gains in All Quarters.

The Greatest of Them Come from the German Precincts.

The Democrats Still Keep Their Courage Up by Claiming Everything.

The Latest Figures Indicate that Prohibition is Defeated.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 10.—

There are great gains for the republicans in nearly all the German wards. The gain in one ward amounts to over 200. The best gains are in themselves, at sea by reason of the erratic results in different parts of the city and state. No estimates can be made of the various candidates for county offices except on the basis of the estimated strength of the reform democratic ticket. These voters all voted for Hoody and the state ticket.

Returns from thirty-five precincts in Hamilton county show a republican gain of 3,678. At this rate the republican gain in the county will be about 9,000 on votes of Newman's majority last year.

Akron, republican majority, 448; republican gain, 123. Kohler, representative, is undoubtedly elected. Hon. Edgar M. Johnson, Judge Hoody's partner, claims the state for Hoody by 10,000 majority. He has private dispatches showing large democratic gains in Lucas and Montgomery counties. He says the democrats also have the legislature. It is wholly impossible to develop the result of the county ticket to-night in Hamilton county. The reports so far have been only of the head of the ticket. At 2:30 a. m., only half a dozen precincts are heard from officially in full. At that hour 23 precincts showed a republican gain for Foraker of 2,464. At this rate Foraker would almost, if not quite, carry the county, and the republican county and legislative ticket certainly be elected.

COLUMBUS, Oct. 10.—Returns from 671 wards and precincts show net republican gains of 4,903. The second amendment is probably defeated. There is no reliable information at this hour, 3:10 a. m., in regard to the legislature. Unless the republican majority is 10,000, the unexpected strength the second amendment will be defeated. At the present rate the republican net gain will be about 15,000, but the tendency on later returns is for an increase in republican gains. Five wards and precincts show a net republican gain of 4,880 in a total vote of 205,867. The second amendment has 105,591.

XENIA, Oct. 10.—Net democratic gain in county 1,350. The second amendment has 1,300 majority.

NORWALK, Oct. 10.—Huron county gives republican gain of 150. The second amendment is carried by 1,200. Judicial amendment carried by 3,000.

SPRINGFIELD, Oct. 10.—Fourteen out of twenty-eight precincts in Clark county give a republican majority of 703. At this rate the county will give 1,400 majority; republican gain 500 or 600.

IOWA.

Special Dispatch.

CHICAGO, Oct. 10.—Returns from Iowa are to meager as to be senseless. No opinion can be based on returns received in Chicago. An Iowa mathematician, however, has concluded that there is a democratic gain on the state ticket of 14,000, leaving a republican majority of some 21,000. This is the only intelligent guess yet heard from.

By Associated Press.

DES MOINES, Oct. 9.—The election returns sent to the Associated Press to-night from here will be compared with the returns returned to the state in 1882. The report will be late, as in this state no counting of votes is done until the polls are closed, and most of the polls are kept open until 7 o'clock, and many will close at 8 o'clock. It is a long ticket all over the state, so that the count will be slow as well as late. In the city of Des Moines, up to this hour, 3 p. m., nearly as many votes have been polled at most of the polls as in the rest of the city last year. The indications are that the poll of the state will be as large as the vote for president in 1880. All of the reports up to this hour indicate good order, and no cases of disturbance have been reported.

At 8 o'clock, the returns set in which may interfere with the transmission of returns. Two reports only have so far been received, one from Van Meter, Dallas county, which gives a republican majority 100, a gain of 82; and one from Des Moines, which gives a republican majority 273, a gain of 127. In the fourth ward the republican majority is 273, a republican net gain of 72. Twenty-one precincts show a republican loss of 353. This does not include the three wards in Des Moines, where Sherman has 329 majority.

At 9 o'clock, the city gives 1,710 majority for Kinne for governor, and the democratic county ticket is elected by majorities equally as large. All the advices received here up to 12 o'clock show large democratic gains. Allamakee county gives 350 majority for Kinne. Dispatches received at republican headquarters concede the election of Wood (dem.) to the legislature in Floyd county, (Ill.) and in Chickasaw, (Miss.) and in Winnebago, and of Chamberlain (dem.) in Buchanan. Millington has 400 majority over Doonan in Buchanan, which will be likely to insure his election. Jones is 350 republican.

BURLINGTON, IOWA, Oct. 9.—Returns come in slowly. The city gives 1,710 majority for Kinne. The total vote in the city is 1,230. The democrats carry the county by about 800; being 100 less than last year. The democrats claimed the county by 1,000.

CITY ELECTIONS.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Oct. 9.—At the municipal election here to-day the vote was small and very close. It will require a full count to decide the result. The republicans probably elect the mayor, clerk, and assessor, and the democrats the treasurer. The city council stands democrats 12, republicans 12, and one ward tied.

The latest returns from the city election give McMaster, republican, for mayor, 250 majority. The republicans elect their clerk and assessor by 750 majority. The treasurer is still in doubt; Geiger, democrat, is probably elected. The board of aldermen stands 7 republicans and 3 democrats.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 9.—

At the city election to-day the democrats offered the crowd, were Henry Lang, the republican candidate, who they carried eight and the republicans six wards. The common council is 17 democrats to 13 republicans; a democratic gain of 2.

THE MARYLAND MASSES.

Growing Indications that They Intend to Oust the Democratic Ring.

Five or Six Thousand People Greet Hon. Hart B. Holton at Annapolis.

The Shrewd Scheme by Which Senator Gorman Made Himself Master of the Canal.

Disaffection Among the Democrats of Anne Arundel County.

Special Letter.

ANNAPOLIS, Oct. 9.—To say that Maryland will elect a republican state administration in November would be somewhat rash, but in any event it is perfectly safe to predict that the state will be closer than has been the case for many years past. If the republicans fail it will not be for lack of earnest hopeful effort. Looking at the meeting here to-night it is very evident that the republicans are pulling together; that their candidates are satisfactory to the masses, and that for once leaders and followers alike feel that it is a propitious time for harmonious concert in the way of an endeavor to give the arrogant state and municipal democratic rings a stunning basket.

The history of Maryland republicanism in the past has been largely that of many other southern states, not having a very lively prospect of being able to carry the state, or what amounts to the same thing, having no belief in their ability to do so, the republican leaders, who were ambitious for the rewards of political life, have been content to expend their energies in striving for control of the state federal patronage, leaving the democracy in practically undisputed control of state politics. The great bulk of the republican party in Maryland, and the overwhelming influence of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, with its army of employes, have been sorely disheartening obstacles to republican effort, and it is hardly to be wondered at that the party history for years past has been mainly one of intrigue, and struggles over the control of the custom house, postoffices, and collectorships.

But in politics "these be perilous times, my masters." The tyranny, corruption, and gross abuses of the democratic rings and rings and rings, under the leadership of a compact, vigorous opposition, have produced their natural effect even in a party so slow to rebel as the democracy, and the better element of the party is evidently disposed to try the chastening effect of defeat, even if it can only be effected through republican success. That there are enough who sympathize with Gov. Hamilton and believe in the truth of his scathing arraignment of his party to bring about a revolution there is little room for doubt. The question is whether, with the near approach of the election, they will weaken before the crack of the ring whip or act up to their convictions.

It is not wanting evidence that the task of carrying the state is naturally less formidable to the republicans to-day than in past years, even without the aid of the reform democrats. An analysis of the vote cast for president in 1876 and 1880 shows that the ratio of growth in the republican party has been greater than in the democratic party, and the probability is that on a strict party contest the democrats have no more than 5,000 or 6,000 majority in their favor. Figures based on state and local elections, where domestic and personal considerations serve to color the result, are not worth quoting, but the vote cast for president in 1876 and 1880 shows that the vote in the growth or decadence of parties. The vote in 1876 and 1880 was as follows:

	Dem.	Rep.
1880	28,706	78,219
1876	41,789	71,881

Showing a decided preponderance of growth on republican basis in favor of the reform democrats. In Baltimore the same process applied shows the following results:

	Dem.	Rep.
1880	22,472	23,668
1876	22,179	22,668

These figures seem to show that the growth of the republican party is not only in the neighborhood of three to one, and as the vote of the last two years has probably increased this disproportion there is little doubt that if the reform element of the democracy can muster 5,000 votes in favor of good government they will enjoy the pleasure of overthrowing the corrupt regime, whose misdeeds are being exposed by the patriotic denunciations of Gov. Hamilton.

The center of effort on the part of the reform democracy will be in Baltimore, and the measure of success that will fall to them in the hands of the President is James Monroe, who will greatly influence the vote they will be able to cast in the greater election of November 5. If the reform element, with the aid of the workmen and republicans, depend on the success of Mayor Pinkney, it is plain that nothing succeeds like success will apply, and with accession then reasonable to look for they will prove potent factors in the good work of electing a republican reform state administration.

It is a well known fact, a well known gentleman said to me: "I think he is sure to beat Latrobe. He is a man of ability, whose record is a guarantee of good municipal government. He is a great grasping man, when he was Mayor of Baltimore he was in Washington forty years ago. He was educated at Georgetown college, and has been a success in every form of business that he has been connected with. He is appointed to succeed Mayor Pinkney, and it is here he made the record that has rendered him so acceptable to the reform element by withdrawing his department from politics, over and against the protest of the party managers who had been in the habit of making the 'fire ladders' an active element in all elections. This action was so offensive to Mayor Whyte that it resulted in breaking off all relations between them, and the two now pass each other without speaking. He is the only ex-confederate soldier who could hold a commission in the United States army, having been relieved by special act of congress from the disabilities imposed by the Revised Statutes on those engaged in rebellion.

The meeting here to-night was the formal opening of the state campaign on the part of the republicans, and certainly if large attendance and much enthusiasm goes for anything, it must be considered an encouraging omen. The democrats and an opening here last week that was so completely laid in the shade by that of to-night that there is no proper basis of comparison. I am told that no such gathering at a night meeting has ever been known in this county before. Five or six thousand people were gathered around the speaker's stand, erected in the public square, and the reception accorded Mr. Holton was one he will not soon forget. The speakers were Hon. Hart B. Holton and Col. James C. Mullikin, candidates respectively for governor and comptroller, together with Messrs. J. Morrison Harris, James M. Monroe, J. Wirt Randall, and Nicholas Brewer. Quite a large proportion of the crowd were evidently reform democrats, and it was significant of their present drift of thought that they were so ready in applauding the points made by the speaker against demo-

cratic state and municipal shortcomings as the republicans were. Very little reference was made to national affairs by any of the speakers, the burden of their arguments being altogether in the direction of state affairs, and the response of the people was that cordial and hearty approval which comes when popular chords are being struck.

If the people elsewhere in Maryland, as the canvass progresses, show the interest manifested here in Anne Arundel it will indicate that the republicans have a very good chance of success, for their is no doubt that many of the democrats who are dissatisfied will content themselves with staying away from the polls. The county has been democratic, but the republicans are hopeful of carrying it for Holton.

The state central committee has marked out an active canvass, and Mr. Holton will speak every day from now until the election. Apointments are published for him to-day, to Oct. 19, taking in Elkton City, Cumberland, Oakland, Frostburg, Lonsconing, Frederick, and Rockville. Many others of the best speakers in the party, such as Hons. J. C. Mullikin, Stephen H. Stockert, Edwin H. Wood, Stockert R. Matthews, R. C. Thackeray, W. F. Adreon, A. Worth Spates, James Whitehouse, Wm. M. Marine, Henry R. Torbert, Adam E. King, Louis E. McComas, F. M. Darby, Wm. Braco, J. L. H. Smith, James Wallace, and J. S. Robinson are billed for speeches at various points through the state, to begin at once.

A gentleman, speaking of the shrewdness of Senator Gorman in manipulating his party, told me this story of how he worked his way to control of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal: "When Gorman was speaker of the Maryland house of representatives the republicans had but eleven members, of whom but three were of any count as speakers. The three, however, continued to do some pretty fair work in their role of the minority. Jim Clark, of Frederick, was at that time president of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, getting a salary of \$10,000 per annum. At his private residence he had been struck by the 'germyandering' Frederick, so as to give the democrats complete control of its municipal government. It was thought a rather petty business. One of the talking republican managers, consulting with a republican measure vigorously, Gorman gave him his aid, and the bill failed to pass.

A few nights later the republican member was called upon at his room by Gorman, and something like this colloquy ensued: "Miller, I helped you defeat that bill of Clark's because I thought it an injustice, and am friendly to you. Now you can do me a favor if you will in return."

"Well, I feel like doing anything in return for your favor."

"I am of opinion that the management of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal is very bad, and a showing might be made that would bring about Clark's retirement, and I want to measure vigorously, Gorman gave him his aid, and the bill failed to pass.

The republican member then told Gorman that he had been thinking of getting even with Clark by attacking the canal management. That he intended to introduce a resolution of censure, and furthermore that he intended to propose a reduction of the president's salary to \$5,000. Gorman enthusiastically patting this proposition on the back, metaphorically speaking, and declared that a \$5,000 salary met with entire approbation. On the next day he introduced a resolution to reduce the salary to \$5,000. Gorman enthusiastically patting this proposition on the back, metaphorically speaking, and declared that a \$5,000 salary met with entire approbation. On the next day he introduced a resolution to reduce the salary to \$5,000. Gorman enthusiastically patting this proposition on the back, metaphorically speaking, and declared that a \$5,000 salary met with entire approbation.

Saying nothing to the member from Frederick, he then arranged that his Baltimore member should afford the former a chance for a speech by meeting with a year on the canal. The Baltimore member offered a resolution highly eulogistic of the management of the canal, glowingly described the benefits it was to the state, and intimated it was an injustice to Mr. Clark that he should only receive a beggarly salary of \$10,000 a year when the presidents of patry railways in many cases were receiving double the amount. Eagerly embracing his opportunity, the unsuspecting member from Frederick, in reply, made a bitter attack on the canal management, and telling were his arguments and the statistics with which he had been supplied that he carried the house with him, and secured the passage of his resolution, cutting down the president's salary to \$5,000. Clark resigned, and the astute Gorman was his successor, and has kept his grip on the control of the canal and Maryland ever since. The whirring of time has now brought it about that pretty much the same sort of attack that ousted Clark is likely to bring about his defeat.

A NEW MAMMOTH RIVER.

Lieut. Storey's Discovery of an Immense Water Course in Alaska.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 9.—Lieut. Storey, who went upon the last trip of the revenue steamer Thomas Corwin, for the purpose of distributing among the Chukchee Indians of Alaska the \$5,000 worth of presents given by the government in recognition of the fact that they afforded shelter and food to the officers and crew of the steamer Rogers, burned in 1881, reported the discovery of an immense river hitherto unknown to geographers. The river had been vaguely spoken of by Indians to former explorers, and Lieut. Storey, being compelled to make a return trip of the Corwin, determined to see if it existed. Accompanied by one attendant, an interpreter, he proceeded inland from Hotham inlet in a southeasterly direction until he struck what he believed to be the mysterious river. He traced it to its mouth, a distance of about fifteen miles, where he saw such large pieces of floating timber, as to satisfy him that the stream must be of immense size. He traced his way for a distance of fifty miles, where he encountered natives, from whom he learned that to reach the head waters of the stream would take several months. The Indians told him they had come down the river, a distance of 1,500 miles, to meet a fur trader, but that it went up higher than that. Having no time to go further, Lieut. Storey returned. It is his opinion, as stated by those on the Corwin, from whom this information was obtained, that the discovery of this river accounts for the large quantities of floating timber in the Arctic ocean, which has popularly been supposed to come down the Yukon river. The Indians stated that the river in some places is twenty miles wide. It flows within the Arctic circle, but in August when Lieut. Storey was there he found flowers and vegetation not hitherto discovered in so high a latitude. He has forwarded his report to the secretary of the navy, and hopes to be permitted to go back and continue his explorations.

Base Ball.

At Philadelphia—Athletic..... 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—7 Base his—Athletic, 5; Buffalo, 9; Corwin—Athletic, 7; Buffalo, 1.

At Baltimore—Baltimore..... 1 1 0 0 0 4 0—6 Cleveland..... 1 1 1 1 1 1 0—4

International Protection of Trade Marks.

The Patent Office Gazette yesterday published a convention between the United States and the Kingdom of Spain, providing for the reciprocal protection of trade marks of the citizens of the two countries.

The Weather To-Day.

Generally clear, very, variable winds, stationary or falling barometer, rising temperature. Yesterday's thermometer: 7 a. m., 65°; 11 a. m., 64°; 3 p. m., 71°; 7 p. m., 63°; 11 p. m., 54°; maximum, 72°; minimum, 44°.

THE GERMAN BICENTENNIAL.

Its Celebration Concludes with a Mass Meeting at Abner's.

Addresses by Commissioner Edmonds and Simon Wolf, Esq.

The German-American Citizen and His Love for His Adopted Country.

Letters of Regret from Prominent Citizens—The Saengerbund's Statement.

The mass meeting and oration closing the celebration of the bicentennial of German emigration in America was held at Abner's music hall last evening. The hall was densely packed by the patriotic sons of Germany and their many friends. The decorations were extremely tasteful the stage being profusely embellished with foliage plants and shrubs, and the walls and chandeliers elaborately draped with the American and German flags. The music gallery was occupied by Donch's orchestra, which rendered appropriate music during the progress of the programme. The stage was occupied by Commissioner Edmonds, President Haberman, Hon. Simon Wolf, and Mr. Poesche.

The meeting was called to order by President Haberman, who said that those assembled were either foreigners or descendants of foreigners. There were no natives except the red men, who were fast dying out. This people of America was destined to become the great and grandest nation on earth. It took those who came over from the fatherland to cast off some of the peculiarities, but they were all American citizens, and only asked that their liberties should not be curtailed, but that they should be free to enjoy the rights and liberties of others. At least one-fifth of the population of the United States had German blood in their veins, and they were always ready to contribute their share to the glory of this great republic. They were ready to shed their blood for their adopted country. He returned the thanks of the committee and of the Germans of Washington for the hearty co-operation in the celebration of Monday, and pledged the German-American citizens to remember this, and to stand ready to reciprocate on all occasions when their fellow citizens desired their assistance.

In conclusion he introduced Commissioner Edmonds, who was greeted with enthusiastic applause. Commissioner Edmonds said the Germans were a great people, who had challenged the admiration of the world. Caesar and Tacitus had told the story of how they had thrown themselves almost empty handed upon the discipline of Rome. It was their day they held more than the balance of power on the Rhine and the Danube, and all the nations of Europe bent respectfully at the sight of the German flag. Centuries ago they invaded Britain, and today they are there, but not Englishmen. They are still thousands of the German race were moving steadily westward in this country, making the wilderness blossom as the rose, and their presence was felt in every field of labor, from the forum to the workshop. If the republic of America were divided as Cesar divided Gaul, one-third of us would be found to be Germans, and it is a fact beyond controversy that America is very proud of her German citizens.

President Haberman then announced that Hon. R. T. Merrick was unavoidably detained at home, but he had received a letter from him stating that he was in heartfelt sympathy with the meeting and the occasion, and intended to commemorate. He then read letters from Postmaster General Gresham, Assistant Postmaster General Hutton, Atty Gen. Brewster, Adjt. Gen. Drum, and Col. Amos Webster, the regular addresses rendered it impossible for them to accept the kind invitations of the committee to be present at the mass meeting. These letters were full of complimentary allusions to the German citizens of America, and were received with enthusiastic applause. At the conclusion of the reading President Haberman introduced Hon. Simon Wolf.

As this well known gentleman approached the front of the stage he was greeted with the warmest and brightest of the people. He had subsided Mr. Wolf said that he would not inflict a labored effort upon the audience in view of the eloquent speech yet in store for those present. He was profoundly moved by the grand and brilliant display of Monday. He was not surprised at the success, but he had been frequently asked by American citizens of the district why they had not been informed, so as to take part in it.

A striking feature of the parade of Monday was the good order that prevailed. A leading trait of the German people was their respect for the laws and their appreciation of good fellowship. Even the Evening Star, that conservative of conservative journals, had, after the celebration was over, awakened to the fact that German people were lovers of good order, and energetic enough to push this prospect to a complete success, and had concluded the day after to give them credit for it. The strength and character of the German race had sent their achievements down to history in the union of the many scattering states and principles into the grandest empire of the earth. The Germans loved pleasure, but had the cool, good sense to know when they had had enough. In this respect they were fast inducing their fellow citizens of native birth to follow their examples. So far had they progressed in this direction that to-day the proverb, "Who do not love wine, women, and song remain a fool all his life long," had fully as much force, if not more, in America than it had in Germany. When he saw the character of Monday last he felt proud of the fact that he was a German, and prouder of the recognition which had been extended by all the citizens of the district to the celebration of the landing of the first Germans in America, our country. As a German, he felt proud of all this, but his proudest thought, as was that of every other German in this broad land, was that they were citizens of this great republic, the land of the free. The remarks of Mr. Wolf were greeted by frequent bursts of applause, and when he spoke of the love the Germans had for the country of their adoption, the applause was continued for several minutes.

Theodore Poesche, esq., of the treasury department, was next introduced by President Haberman, as the German speaker of the evening. Mr. Poesche delivered a short address replete with interesting facts, and in choice language gave a condensed history of German influence upon the history of the western hemisphere to contemporaneous history.

Mr. Poesche reviewed the German life in America during the four centuries since its discovery. He claimed for Germany a share in the glory of the discovery of America, inasmuch as Columbus could never have found his way through the watery waste without the lunar tables of Regiomontanus, a celebrated German astronomer. During the first century after the discovery the only participation of the Germans in the work of opening America to commerce and colonization consisted in the commercial expeditions of the Fuggers, the merchant princes of Augsburg, to Venezuela. They had lent money to Charles V., who in return gave them privileges for trading in America. But they soon grew tired, and gave up every connection with America.

In the second century, after the discovery, the first German emigration among the Dutch colonists of New Netherland, and others, may have joined the Swedish colonies on the Delaware. The Germans had at that time, in which