WORLD'S FAIR MATTERS.

Gossip of Interest About the Great Chicago Exposition.

CHICAGO, Nov. 21.—The subjects that will be talked about at the political and economic reform congresses during the World's fair have just been provisionally settled. Separate international congresses are to be held on each of the themes as follows:

(a) Political Economy—be province of government; the wealth of nations; the distribution of wealth; the problem of wages; the causes of poverty, avoidable, curable and uncontrollable; cost of production to producers; cost of products to consumers, etc.

(b) Public Revenues—Their levy, collection and disbursement; the distribution of the burdens of taxation; modern theories of taxation, etc.

(c) Statistics—The science of statistics; the application of statistics to public business and political affairs; census methods and results, and wherein the same may be enlarged and improved.

(d) Weights and Measures—Present international differences of weights and measures, and the importance of the adoption of a uniform system by the leading nations, and its extension as rapidly as may be throughout the world.

(e) Postal Service—Differences in the present systems of various countries, and the importance of a uniform system be adopted by the leading nations, and its peedy extension throughout the world.

(f) Suffrage—Suffrage, as it now exists, in republic, kingdom and empire; the right to vote, its nature, conditions, exceptions and qualifications, including age, sex, nativity, naturalization, education, property, payment of taxes, etc.

(g) Civil Service Reform—The principles which should govern the public service, and the practical application of those principles to that service.

To hoist an American flag on every schoolhouse in the United States at the time of the dedicatory ceremonies is the ambition of the publishers of the Youth's Companion.

Up to the present time $651,598 insurance is carried on the buildings at Jackson park. The amount is increased from time to time as the buildings approach completion.

Miss Julia Nelson has been appointed commissioner from Norway to women's department.

STETSON SETTLES FOR $30,000.

A Novel Gambling Suit Just Ended at Boston.

BOSTON, Nov. 21.—John Stetson, banker, broker and theatrical manager, has paid to Mrs. Anna B. Everett $30,000, and thus settled one of the most remarkable cases ever tried. Mrs. Everett claimed that Stetson was the proprietor of a swell gambling club, known as the Carlton. On Nov. 2, 1889, Jonathan Bourne, Jr., of New Bedford, son of the late millionaire mill owner, bucked the tiger at the Carlton club and lost $35,000 in one setting. He was drunk and later compromised by paying $16,000.

One of Mr. Stetson's clerks, George Everett, knew of this incident, and when he was arrested on the charge of embezzlement alleged that Stetson wanted to get rid of him that he might not see too much of what was done at the Carlton. Then Everett's wife went to his rescue in a novel way. There is an old law in Massachusetts which gives to any person the right to sue for money lost at gaming by any other person, provided the loser does not bring suit within three months. In case of recovery the plaintiff is to receive three times the amount lost. Mrs. Everett immediately sued Stetson to recover $51,000, which is three times the amount Mr. Bourne lost at gambling, including interest.

Mrs. Everett refused to listen to any talk of a compromise until the criminal case against her husband was withdrawn. At 3 p. m. that case was nol prossed, and a few minutes later Mr. Stetson's lawyer paid to Mrs. Everett $30,000 in cash.

A Countess Cooking Fishballs.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—There is one countess in this city who is not above cooking fishballs for a living when necessity brings her to that dire extremity. She is the Countess Marie von Stumpf, and she is head cook at the Gold Grube restaurant in the basement of 303 Broadway. She was once a soubrette in one of Herr Amberg's companies, and is suing for an absolute divorce from Count Louis Stumpf, who fell in love with her in 1889 and they were married. He deserted her and Marie was compelled to earn her living as best she could. Marie wants her divorce, she says, so she can marry the proprietor of the restaurant.

A Constable Indicted for Murder.

HARRISBURG, Nov. 21.—Alexander McCready, constable of Rostraver township, Washington county, has been indicted on a peculiar charge of murder. In September he arrested Mrs. Henrietta Ludwig, charged with severely whipping a neighbor's child. Mrs. Ludwig's two-year-old child was seriously ill and she begged the officer to wait until the child got well. McCready forced the woman to go with him. The charge against her was not sustained, but exposure killed her child.

For a Bruised Heart, $800.

BROOKLYN, Nov. 21.—Mrs. Matilda Partridge, a Brooklyn widow who admits that she is sixty years old, but who is said to be seventy-four years, was awarded $800 damages in her breach of promise suit against Andrew A. Joyce, who admitted that he was sixty-nine when courting, but who swore on the witness stand that he was only forty-nine years old. Grandma Partridge sued to recover $10,000 damages for bruised affections.

The Ly[illegible]s Adjourn.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—At the final session of the congress the topic of debate was "Personal Religion." Among the speakers were Right Rev. O. W. Whittaker, D. Parker Morgan, Rev. F. M. Baker, Rev. Henry Mottell and Bishop Dudley. The last named said that in the Episcopal church there was room for all. Adjourned sine die.

Wants to Chop Up Her Rival.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 21.—Mayor Gourley has received a letter signed by Mrs. Mattie E. Moore, of Newark, O., saying that Rosa McElroy had stolen her husband, and asking the city marshal "to put my husband and the McElroy woman in the lockup and I will come and make sausage meat out of the woman with a hatchet."

Two Years for a Pension Forger.

AUBURN, N. Y., Nov. 21.—In the United States court William H. Walbridge, of Penn Yan, charged with forgery in connection with application for a pension, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the Monroe county penitentiary.

Another of Mr. Quay's Libel Suits.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 21.—Major E. A. Montooth, representing Senator Quay, has entered suit against the Pittsburg Post for $100,000 damages on the charge of libel.

Which is the Best?

	Insurance in force.	Insur. for 1890
Equitable Life,	$720,662,475.00	$263,626,107.00
Provident Life and Trust.....	79,274,945.00	13,241,355.00
Penn Mutual...	90,276,701.00	20,663,272.00
Manhattan Life	54,500,754.00	12,963,401.00

The "Equitable's" business for 1890 alone nearly equals the total insurance in force of the Provident Life, Penn Mutual and Manhattan Life combined.

Clearing House.

The exchanges of the Wilmington banks at the clearing house to-day were: Total $113,522.95; balance, $21,107.73.

BAYARD AN EXPOUNDER.

DEMOCRATS HEAR HIM IN THE TENTH WARD.

He Explains the Workings of the State Registration and the Ballot Reform Laws—The Duties of the American Citizen Set Forth.

About 500 persons assembled at the Weccacoe engine house at Second and Jackson streets, last evening, to hear Hon. Thomas F. Bayard exemplify the workings of the new state registration law, and the law governing elections, to the voters of the Tenth ward. Both measures were passed by the late Democratic General Assembly.

The attendance was so great that many persons who came late were compelled to stand. Notwithstanding this, Mr. Bayard held their closest attention from the beginning to the end of his interesting and instructive discourse. It was as interesting to Republicans as to Democrats.

The men who assembled to hear it were all deeply interested in the workings of the two new laws. They represented the brains, bone and sinew of the Democratic party in this city. Among those present were: Receiver of Taxes John T. Dickey, Victor B. Woolley, Branch H. Giles, Councilman James Murray, Patrick Neary, Thomas R. Lally, John N. Carswell, Thomas F. Bayard, Jr., John Callahan and John A. Mitchell, Police Commissioner Lawson.

The meeting was presided over by Councilman James Murray. He introduced Mr. Bayard by stating that he was a man whose fame as a statesman and Democrat was world wide.

Mr. Bayard's Address.

Mr. Bayard began his address by defining a man's political duties. He said:

"It remains to be seen whether the plain citizens, those who work for their own living, will rise to the conception of the nobility of American citizenship. We claim that the Democratic party is not the representative of a class or a combination of classes, but it is organized to carry out justice between man and man. That law is undemocratic which confronts the man by the power of his government against his own principles. All our great taxing powers should be for the public use only. That is the Democratic idea and confronts the idea of the Republican party. I know from my own observations that those men who have the most money and better houses belong to that party which gives one man the power to become rich at the cost of the rest. I am a Democrat because it gives a man a man's chance, because it treats every man the same.

"The whole system of our government is governed by elections. I wish there would be more calmness and less heat and vituperation. Each of us has the right to vote and each is responsible to his own conscience for the manner in which he shall exercise that power.

"At the last election we find that the public choice was perverted. By intimidation and otherwise many votes were cast which should not have been cast.

"The Legislature at its last session made three changes in New Castle county for our protection. They found that our Levy Court needed a change. Corruptions had arisen so that taxes were not properly collected and paid over. This abuse was to be remedied by the abolishing of the tax collectors, and the Legislature also made provision for the changing of the Levy Court to a commission of a smaller number. No change was made in the law regarding the payment of poll tax.

"I will particularly call your attention to the new registration law. It does not, of course, add to or subtract from the qualifications of a voter. The upshot of this law is this that it gives to the busy, industrious, well-behaved, modest citizen an opportunity to cast his vote quietly and unmolested more than any other law we have had. It provides for four registration days, three of them Saturdays before each election. Each precinct cannot have more than 300 voters. Thus, all the voters can be known. Each man who applies will be fully examined as to nativity, color and so on, and as to his qualification to vote. All these facts are entered in a book. When you go to register take your tax receipt. If you do not, it will be stated in a book that you will have a right to vote as soon as you pay your tax. The law requires that the voter must pay his own tax, personally. He cannot send his son or his neighbor, and he cannot buy 4,000 tax receipts for others. [Laughter.]

"There is a special law for Wilmington and another for the state. This is because they bring their fraudulent voters into our city after they have probably already voted in the country. They have done this because they could sometimes get through in the confusion. It is required that each person appearing to be registered shall display a tax receipt.

"All the books shall be kept in harmony with each other. They are open and can be examined fully. On the day of the election the inspectors are required to be present at 7 o'clock in order that the books shall again be revised and be in absolute harmony before the polls are opened at 9 o'clock. If any man is improperly on the list and you know it you can file a cause for challenge and have a right to be heard to show that he has no right to be registered. You can do this in deliberation and can thus have the opportunity to prevent an unlawful voter from making useless your vote. No vote shall be accepted unless the man's name appears upon two of the three registry books. If he has not paid his tax he can still have the opportunity to pay his tax.

"I am glad that the attention of my countrymen is called to this matter, for it will show them the responsibility of the right to vote. It takes more time, I know. If he is old or sick he may not be able to get registered, yet the same conditions apply to all. This is not child's play, it is not for fun and excitement, it is for the gravest duty that men can perform for the country in which they find their homes. I feel deeply impressed by the importance of the subject which I am discussing. Each man among you should give all the time and take all the trouble to get yourself registered that you may show your sentiment at the election.

"The purification of the list of voters is provided for in this law in a manner incomparable. If a man finds an illegal register he can brings his witnesses and calmly prove what he knows. If the challenge is sustained the name is stricken from the registration lists. Illegal voting is checked by this system. Each party shall have a challenger at each registration and election place. The object of the law is fairness and justice; thus each party is represented. Inspectors of election have power to keep the peace and repress disorder, keep the space to the window open, to prevent the voters from intimidation and violence, to protect the ballot boxes and to have the assistance of the officers of the law in all these matters.

"By the ballot law in this same volume the polls can only be approached through an alley-way entered thirty feet from the polls. The voter shall pass into a room in which is a very small number of officials. It shall be light and comfortable. There are three booths in which he shall prepare his ballot. He shall not bring his ballot with him. If not intelligent enough to prepare it himself, an honest man of his own party shall assist him. When he deposits his ballot he shall fold it, and no one can know what he has voted. If some one pays him to vote a certain way that person has no assurance but his word that he will do it. A man who accepts money for his vote is not likely to have a word worth anything.

"This law reaches another thing. The power of the tyrannical employer is removed. The bully who would intimidate the voter is unable to get near him. Take these two laws together. They protect the poor man, the man of little intelligence, of weak nerves, and he who is open to solicitations of a corrupt nature. These laws are capable of easy understanding by those who apply.

"We need organized activity. Two active young men can in five hours block the square in which they live, and by energetic work we could learn the correct political composition of the city without fear of being deceived.

"It is a great privilege to vote and worth all the trouble we are put to. I will take the trouble to be registered as a free and equal voter in my city. It is our duty to register. There is nothing undignified in it. It is an honorable duty which no man can escape without a loss of his self-respect. The way for us all is to ask what is the law and then work to make it a success. It is a great obstruction to the fraud which is resorted to to control elections in this city. I recommend the young men to form themselves into an association and subdivide themselves, so that they can completely block out the ward. They can then find from the registration lists the names which should not be there and also learn the names which should be there and are not there.

"Bear in mind, you cannot vote unless you are registered. If it works badly let us hope for the Legislature to change it.

"I will be glad to discuss the law fully with all who have questions to ask upon it and will receive any young man at my home or office who desires to do this. I think the young men should organize and have a meeting room. There they and their Democratic friends could meet and discuss these matters. They should have some good newspapers there for the news of the day. As soon as they organize I will make a pecuniary contribution to their funds for the support of the project.

"I have spoken to you to-night upon the same sentiments which animated the heart of George Washington, and I trust that you, like him, will always do your duty by your country."

When Mr. Bayard closed his address Branch H. Giles was called for. He said:

"It is for each one of you to carry out the laws enacted by the Democratic Legislature and thereby cast a free and untrammeled vote. I hope that the Tenth ward will roll up such a majority as will insure Democratic control in this county. A United States Senator, the county government and the next Presidential electors are at stake. It may be that the electors of Delaware will cast the votes that will elect the next President, so close is the contest. We do not want to have a man in the Senate of the United States who will revile our little state. We have with us now a man who has done more than any other to raise our state to the high place she now holds."

Each Man Must pay His Tax.

After the meeting Mr. Bayard explained that part of his speech which said: "The law requires that each man shall pay his own tax, personally." He said: "The phraseology of the Delaware Constitution and the Pennsylvania statute are the same. The Pennsylvania courts have constructed their statute to mean that a voter must pay his own tax, and Judge Finletter recently said that he would refuse a vote if the man who offered it had not paid his own tax and held the receipt."

MARRIED

BALDWIN—CHANDLER.—At the parsonage of First Presbyterian Church, on the 19th instant, by Rev. George M. Hickman, Harvey T. Baldwin of this city, and Ella R. Chandler of Romansville, Chester county, Pa.

COLLINS—ELLIS.—On the 15th instant, by Rev. J. France, George W. Collins and Ida E. Ellis, both of this city.

COLBOURN—GRIFFITH.—At the Asbury M. E. Parsonage, No. 222 Walnut street, on Wednesday evening, November 18, 1891, by Rev. John D. C. Hanna, George W. Colburn and Miss Ardella Griffith, both of Wilmington, Del.

MATTHEWS—BRATTON.—On the 18th instant, in Scott M. E. Church, by Rev. John France, Elmer P. Matthews and Carrie Alpe Bratton, both of this city.

DIED

GRIFFIN.—On November 18, 1891, Robert D. Griffin, aged 81 years.

GRUBB.—In this city, on the 17th instant, William H. Grubb, in his 69th year.

HOUCK.—On Thursday, November 19, Mary J., wife of William Houck, aged 44 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, corner Ninth and Spruce streets, on Monday, November 23, at 9 30 a. m. High mass at Sacred Heart Church. Interment at Cathedral Cemetery.

McCORMICK.—In this city, on November 20, John McCormick, aged 85 years.

SMITH.—At the residence of James Smith, Newark, Del., on November 17, Mrs. Caroline Smith, in her 54th year.

WILSON.—In this city, on November 19, Mary, wife of William W. Wilson, in her 69th year.