premises" as they might "deem advisable." Not only that, but they are vested with authority to decide the place in each election district where the officers shall sit and receive the enrolment, where the primaries shall be held, and, furthermore, select persons to act as enrolling officers and inspectors of election. In brief, the Republican machinery in each Assembly district was turned over to three of Platt's henchmen to do with as they pleased, provided they made it solid for the Boss. The plan was decided on last week, and it is already in process of execution. The Republican committees, or many of them at least, met on Saturday night and proceeded to act in accordance with the instructions of Lauterbach. It seemed a shocking procedure to the majority of reputable Republicans, but apparently most of them took it for granted as being all right and in accordance with the constitution.

NOT IN ACCORD WITH THE CONSTITUTION.

Well, it is nothing of the kind. It is not only unwarranted by the organic law of the Republican County Committee, but it is in flagrant violation of it. The whole proceeding is unauthorized and consequently void. Lauterbach and the Committee on Organization have no more constitutional right to act as they have done than they have to help themselves to the gold in the Sub-Treasury vaults. The basis of their action is that the election district boundaries have been altered. But Article XVI of the constitution provides expressly that "in case boundaries of any election district shall be changed the association in such district shall remain unchanged until the close of the year. But officers of the association for the year succeeding the change shall be elected at the annual election in December by the persons whose names are borne upon the roll or rolls of the old district, and who shall reside within the limits of the new district, and such others as may properly be added thereto in accordance with the provisions herein contained."

Is there anything said here about a Committee of Three to look after such work? Is there anything in this provision to warrant the appointment of any man by the County Committee to perform the task? It belongs to the Election District Association entirely.

This Committee of Three is directed to strike off the names of those who, in its judgment, have "ceased to be Republicans." Article XXIV, of the constitution, prescribes the eligibility for membership in these election district associations, any man who declares that he is a voter, a Republican and that he desires to promote the success of the Republican party and intends to act with it at the next election has a right to be enrolled. And after such a declaration, Article XXV expressly declares that "the said person shall, if unchallenged, be permitted to sign the roll which shall contain the said declaration and thereupon shall become a member of the association."

The only grounds for challenging shall be that the applicant "is not a voter, that he is not a Republican and that he is not a resident of the district." And yet, in the face of these provisions, Mr. Lauterbach's sub-committees have already, in all probability, cut off hundreds of Republicans simply because they believe them to be unfriendly to Platt.

NOT ENTITLED TO THE POWER.

Again—and this is one of the most outrageous features of the whole scheme—these sub-committees are clothed with the power of revision. Article XXVI of the constitution confines this power entirely to the election district association. Here is the exact wording of it:

The association shall in the month of June in each year revise the roll by striking therefrom the names of all members who have died, or have removed from the district or have ceased to be Republicans. But no name shall be struck off, except in case of death or removal from the district, until after notice has been given to the person, and he has had a reasonable opportunity to be heard. It shall be sufficient proof that a man has removed from the district when at least two notices sent by the secretary through the mail to his last known address shall have been returned undelivered.

Striking off names is a serious matter, according to the constitution, even though Lauterbach thinks otherwise.

As if Article XXV were not strong enough, the following article—XXVII—adds:

The association shall have no authority to add to or in any manner change the roll of voters except as in the constitution provided.

In Lauterbach's circular of instructions to the chairmen of these sub-committees, he says that they will designate the places of meeting in each election district for such revision. Here is another open violation of the constitution, for according to Article XVIII, "each association shall have a permanent place of meeting, and such place of meeting shall, where possible, be within the election district." The County Committee has nothing to do with it. Its power to designate these places is set forth in Article XV, which says that "during the month of June in each year the County Committee shall designate the places where all conventions shall be held during the ensuing year, and shall give notice thereof to the election district associations." This has nothing to do with the election district association's meeting-place. Article XXI emphasizes this point. "All elections of officers of district associations," it declares, "or for delegates to conventions, shall be held at the places designated as the meeting-place of the respective associations." The associations decide upon their own meeting-place, and no sub-committee appointed by Lauterbach can have anything to do with it.

TO KEEP THE PLACE "DARK."

But this is not the worst of it. Upon these sub-committees is bestowed the power of selecting these meeting places, and the County Committee does not prescribe any time within which such designation shall be made, nor is provision made for making public where these meeting-places are. All this information is lodged with the sub-committee, and the way that committee proposes to act in the matter was set forth with refreshing candor by one of the leaders, whose name appears in the list of members of these sub-committees. He declared on Saturday that he would send a postal card to every registered voter in his election district to the effect that if the recipient were a Republican and sufficiently interested to desire to be enrolled, he might call to see the chairman of this sub-committee at a place to be specified, on Saturday, November 23, at 4 p. m., when the chairman would then inform those who called upon him of the place where such "additional enrolment" would be held. Another of these sub-committeemen approved this declaration, and subscribed to it as an article of his political faith. The committee will simply cut off all the Republicans it is necessary for them to cut off to insure control of the district, and will keep the places of enrolment a secret so that no member of the party can go on the rolls whom they do not want to have there. When the primary election is held they will be able to carry the day to their own satisfaction.

The action taken and proposed to be taken is utterly without authority and is altogether indefensible. The reason of it is manifest. With the free expression of Republicans in the 1,392 election districts next month the machine would be broken into atoms. It is to prevent this that Platt has decided to crush the election district organizations completely. Can he do it? Will the Republicans of New-York County permit such usurpation of authority? They have rights and these rights are clearly set forth in the Constitution. They can be enforced by the courts. It is not necessary for the present to go outside the party lines, though unquestionably the continuance of this arbitrary and high-handed procedure will lead to the formation of a new organization.

The Republican State Club has already taken action in the matter, and the Republican Club at the meeting of its Campaign Committee to-night will take up this question, with a view to preventing the wholesale fraud that seems likely to be perpetrated upon the Republican party in New-York County.

Lauterbach may pretend that Article VIII gives him authority for his action. Does it? The section bearing on the case is this:

The Committee on Organization shall investigate and report promptly upon all charges against officers of election district associations, and upon all demands to abolish or supersede any election district organization. It shall, in all election districts which are without effective district organizations, provide for the efficient conduct of every campaign and the protection of Republican interests.

Who has complained about any election district officer? What association in, say the XXVth, needs the supervision of Amasa Thornton? What business has the organization to act until charges are made or official information given it as to lack of organization? And if a hundred election districts are demoralized, does that justify the turning over to a lot of Platt heelers the entire organization of the county? The whole affair would be ridiculous were it not so disgraceful in its details and so serious in its possible results.

Alba Violet,
The latest novelty in Perfumes.
Colgate & Co.

CARPETS and RUGS.
The Best Values in Town
AT COWPERTHWAIT'S,
104 West 14th St., near 6th Av.

MR. MANLEY TALKS LITTLE.

HE RETURNS FROM HIS TRIP WEST.

SILENT AS TO THE FEELING OF THE PEOPLE THERE TOWARD THOMAS B. REED—SAN FRANCISCO AS THE CONVENTION CITY.

Joseph H. Manley, of Augusta, Me., who continues to be one of the most active and influential members of the Republican party to be found in the country, reached this city yesterday after an extended trip across the continent, in which he was accompanied by his wife and daughter and other members of his family. Mr. Manley was seen at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last evening, where he is staying. His bronzed and ruddy face suggested the appearance of a sturdy warrior who had fought his country's battles under a torrid sun, or that of an admiral of a fleet of war ships just returned from a junketing tour around the world.

The famous citizen of Maine, once James G. Blaine's trusted counsellor and friend and now holding similar relations to the Speaker of the last Republican Congress, Thomas B. Reed, assured a reporter of The Tribune last evening that it was not as chairman of the Republican Executive Committee or as a friend of Thomas B. Reed, the choice of Maine for the Presidency, that he made his journey to the Pacific coast. "I had my family with me," said Mr. Manley, "and made my trip for health and pleasure exclusively."

"How did you find the political pulse beating among Republicans you have seen since you started westward?"

Mr. Manley shook his head as if unable to "catch on." "Well," pursued the reporter, "how did you find the sentiment toward Mr. Reed, your man for President?"

"I don't know anything about that," Mr. Manley replied, without blinking. "A man travelling with his family gets no chance to talk politics, you know." And the chairman of the Republican National Executive Committee began opening letters and telegrams just handed to him by the hotel clerk. Other questions designed to draw out an expression of Mr. Manley's views regarding politics were unsuccessful, though he was willing to admit that the Republican chances for winning next year were immense.

Regarding the place for holding the next Republican National Convention, Mr. Manley said that he had declared himself as favorable to San Francisco more than a year ago. When it was suggested that the objection to San Francisco growing out of the three hours' difference of time might be obviated by the scheme of an agreement by which there should be no evening sessions of the Convention if it was held there, Mr. Manley replied:

"Such an arrangement would amount to nothing. Who has any authority to make it? I am well aware that a late night session in San Francisco would be a bad thing for the New-York newspapers, and to a greater or less extent to all the morning papers east of the Mississippi, but if the convention wanted to hold an evening session it would do so. No power could stop its staying in session all night."

Mr. Manley said that his visit to Colorado and California had been of great benefit to his health, and the lively way in which he spoke and moved about confirmed his statement. He favors an early convention and a strong aggressive campaign from the start.

Mr. Manley said that he had not seen ex-Speaker Reed since his return, and if Mr. Reed was in New-York, Mr. Manley was sure that he knew nothing about it. Mr. Manley will remain in New-York for a few days, however, and it was understood last night that the Maine candidate will meet him here.

Ex-President Harrison is already here; Governor McKinley is expected in New-York this morning, and Governor Morton is also liable to be down here early in the week. When Mr. Reed comes, with four first-class Presidential possibilities in the metropolis, Mr. Manley may put in a busy time of it before he gets back to the old North State.

"REED HEADQUARTERS" IN CHICAGO.

MR. MANLEY SAID TO HAVE WRITTEN FOR THIRTY ROOMS AND CHICAGO THINKS SHE IS TO HAVE THE CONVENTION AGAIN.

Chicago, Nov. 17.—A morning paper says: Joseph H. Manley, ex-chairman of the Republican National Committee and at present manager of the Thomas Brackett Reed Presidential boom, has written to Chicago to engage thirty rooms for the "Reed headquarters" at the Republican National Convention. If this letter of ex-Chairman Manley's means anything at all—and the writer is a man who knows what is going on—it means that Chicago is practically certain to get the next Republican National Convention. The letter containing this important information is now in the hands of William Odell, an attorney, and a warm personal friend of ex-Chairman Manley. The letter was written to Mr. Odell by Mr. Manley from New-Orleans a week ago. Mr. Odell, while using every effort to keep secret the contents of a purely personal letter, admitted its contents and deeply deplored the fact that the Manley-Reed plans are so soon reached by the public. Mr. Odell left at noon to-day for Philadelphia, where he will to-morrow night meet Mr. Manley.

Ex-Chairman Manley, who has written the request for rooms for Reed headquarters, has for some time been making a tour of the Western and Southern country. He passed through Chicago a month or six weeks ago, and while here conferred with several of the Illinois leaders known to feel kindly toward the candidacy of Reed. It is believed the question of bringing the National Convention to Chicago was, next to the discussion of Reed's chances for the nomination, one of the most important questions brought forward. Since that time Mr. Manley has visited Colorado, Kansas, New-Mexico, Utah and California. In each of these States, especially in California, he spent considerable time. After swinging around the Western circle Mr. Manley jumped over into the South. It was about this time the Tanner-Platt-Quay conference was held in the East, and within a very few days the letter to Chicago for a reservation of hotel accommodations was written.

PLEASED WITH HIS BLANKET BALLOT.

SENATOR RAINES REPLIES TO SOME CRITICISMS AND OUTLINES CERTAIN CHANGES TO BE MADE.

Senator John Raines, of the XLIId District, the father of the new blanket ballot, which had its first trial at the general election of Tuesday week, was in the city yesterday. The Senator, in speaking to a reporter of The Tribune, said that he had been carefully observing the comments which have followed the use of the blanket ballot, and was pleased to find that, so far as the voter was concerned, the general opinion was favorable to the new law; indeed, that the ballot was entirely satisfactory. "There has been considerable complaint from the inspectors regarding alleged difficulties in counting the ballots," the Senator continued, "but these are largely the fault of the inspectors themselves. The delay in making returns seems to have arisen chiefly from a provision of the law which permits inspectors to pass upon the intention of the voter when he has varied from the strict provisions of the act. This provision was inserted because I feared that a vast number of voters might, through ignorance, fail to observe the strict letter regarding voting marks, and to prevent the vote in such cases from being lost."

The Senator said that he intends to propose several amendments to the law which the practical use of the ballot had demonstrated needful. Colonel Raines said: "There is no question in my mind that the decision of Judge Cullen, of Brooklyn, permitting a party to adopt a State ticket when no certificate of nomination or emblem has been filed with the Secretary of State is entirely erroneous. Also, another judge's decision permitting names to be added to the registry list on the last day other than those omitted through the fault or negligence of the inspectors is, in my judgment, wrong. I shall prepare the necessary bill for introduction this winter correcting these errors."

Senator Raines, referring to other alleged defects in the law said:

"I have noticed some comments in regard to the fact that no circle was provided for the benefit of independent nominations, and some suggestions that this was an oversight. An examination of the law will satisfy any one that no oversight was made, as the matter is expressly covered by the statute. I notice that some fault has been found with the ballot on account of parties being able to vote a straight ticket by a single mark. Inasmuch as the vast proportion of the voters believe in government by party, and are interested in party success, that system can hardly be objectionable which permits them to signify their wishes in the easiest way possible, which in the blanket ballot is by making a cross mark in the party circle. The greatest good to the greatest number.

"There was a strenuous effort last winter at Albany on the part of certain so-called reform organizations to eliminate the circle from the ballot. Without doubt this attempt will be renewed this winter. It may not be of any particular importance, but I will say now that I shall oppose that proposition to the best of my ability. This year, in the cities the local tickets added greatly to the difficulties to be met by voters and election boards in the use of a new system of voting, and it is significant that the few complaints made come from election boards—not from voters. There are more perfect returns from the forty-five election districts of Ontario County this year than in any previous year under the old system. The blanket ballot used this year, while formulated chiefly from the Ohio ballot, is different from any in use, and is in many respects unlike any before presented for consideration. I believe it has come to stay."

A TALK WITH EX-SENATOR HENDRICKS.

HE CALLS UPON MR. HACKETT AND DISCUSSES PRESIDENTIAL POSSIBILITIES—PROSPECTS OF THE EMPIRE STATE.

Ex-Senator Francis Hendricks, of Syracuse, one of the best-known Republican leaders of the State, came to the city yesterday and met many old acquaintances at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where he is staying. During the evening he called on Chairman Hackett at the Republican State headquarters, where they exchanged views regarding the organization of the Senate and Assembly, and other matters of pressing political interest. Mr. Hendricks and Mr. Hackett discussed the present Presidential possibilities, and agreed that the Republicans were bound to win in the contest of 1896, whoever the candidates might be. They also agreed that New-York would be practically certain of getting a place on the ticket. If the Presidency did not come to the Empire State, the chance of capturing the Vice-Presidency would still be excellent.

Ex-Senator Hendricks, whose long service in the upper branch of the State Legislature qualifies him to speak advisedly on the subject, said last evening that there could be nothing in the statement recently published that the Lieutenant-Governor, under existing law, possessed the power of making up the Senate committees on the assembling of the Legislature next January. "The rules to be adopted by the Senate will govern in the matter of appointing its committees," Mr. Hendricks said. "The Senate has no rules now. The Republican majority will frame the rules, and can empower any one the Senators may decide upon to appoint the committees. They may decide to place this authority in the hands of the Lieutenant-Governor or in those of the president pro tem. of the Senate. They could authorize Senator Coggeshall to form their committees, though I do not think that is at all likely," Mr. Hendricks added, dryly.

The rules of the Senate for 1895 prescribe, under the head of the duties of president of the Senate (the Lieutenant-Governor): "He shall appoint all committees, except where the Senate shall otherwise order."

INDEPENDENCE REPUBLICAN CLUB FORMED.

A new club, the Independence Republican Club, of the XXXth Assembly District, was organized on Saturday evening at Pletzel's Hall, Second-ave. and Ninety-second-st., by representative Republicans of the upper part of the XXXth District. John B. Slattery was elected president; James Holst, vice-president; Samuel E. Magill, secretary, and A. C. Hornady, treasurer; trustees, William A. Gibson, Max W. Levy, Henry Spielman, A. Geiselman, and H. F. Bruck; sergeant-at-arms, Philip Golden. Sixty-two signatures were appended to the roll, embracing the active men in fifteen election districts, and the field covered and the offers of assistance proffered guarantee a membership soon of 300 to 400.

EX-SENATOR KELLOGG AS A PROPHET.

HE PREDICTS AN UNEXAMPLED ERA OF PROSPERITY FOR THIS COUNTRY IN 1897.

Washington, Nov. 17 (Special).—Ex-Senator William Pitt Kellogg, of Louisiana, is widely known as an astute politician. He is not, perhaps, so extensively known as a prophet. An incident which he tells among his friends, producing the data to confirm his statement, shows that his business foresight is at least equal to his political, if his business investments in this city are not sufficient proof of the fact. In December, 1881, he was in the office of his friend, C. B. Farwell, in Chicago. The conversation turned on panics. Governor Kellogg said he felt sure there would be a great panic about the year 1893—one of the greatest through which the country had ever passed. Mr. Farwell asked why he thought so. Governor Kellogg replied that he had noticed such things went in cycles of twenty years or nearly so. The remark seemed to impress the banker. He made a memorandum embodying the prophecy, told the Louisianian what he had done and laid it away in his safe among other papers duly labelled. In February, 1893, after the Baring Brothers' failure and the inception of the great financial crisis which followed, Mr. Farwell sent the memorandum to Governor Kellogg, reminding him of the fulfilment of the prediction of 1881.

Something was printed of the matter in one of the Chicago papers last summer, and it was alluded to in private conversation between ex-Senator Kellogg and Representative Cannon, of Illinois, a few days ago. The ex-Senator then observed: "I will make another prediction on reverse conditions. I say that in 1897 the country will have unexampled prosperity. Manufactures will be more profitably worked, mines will develop beyond present expectations, real estate will rise; in fact, all values will increase to a tremendous extent. Nothing like it has ever yet been seen in this land. I feel sure of it, and do not hesitate to predict it. It might take place in 1896 but for the fact that a Presidential campaign has a somewhat depressing effect usually on business operations. The improved outlook of 1895 will by 1897 become a wave of National prosperity vaster than any with which we are acquainted in history."

He thinks the Republican party will prepare to settle the currency question at the approaching session by proposing a joint commission of experts who will represent the Executive and both houses of Congress and report a plan in 1897. This plan, being the work of financial authorities based on all the bills, suggestions and projects which have been and may be offered to date, will, he thinks, be received by the country as final and conclusive. "It ought to be," he said. "Any number of men, even three, who have intelligence and some experience can sit down and frame a satisfactory system if they will hear all the arguments and digest them properly. As for the silver question, that is in course of adjustment right now. All these rich finds in Alaska and Africa of gold not on the surface, mind you, but deeper down, will make sure of a sufficient supply of gold for coinage purposes." The ex-Senator seemed to think that as gold was found in greater quantities silver would advance in value, and thus the two metals would approach each other. This copious supply of gold would lessen the political agitation in behalf of silver free coinage. It would give a stable basis to the country's prosperity, he thought.

BACKING MR. NIXON FOR SPEAKER.

Jamestown, N. Y., Nov. 17 (Special).—Last night a conference was held in this city by leading Republicans of this section. The main object was to inaugurate a canvass looking to the election of S. Fred Nixon, of Chautauqua, as Speaker of the Assembly. Among those present were Congressman Warren B. Hooker, of Fredonia; Senator Frank W. Higgins, of Cattaraugus; H. R. Case, of French Creek, and Dana P. Horton, of French Creek. A county slate was also made up. Jerome B. Fisher is to be candidate for County Judge, Warren B. Hooker is to be renominated for Congress, and William Northrup will run for Sheriff. Mell Taylor is to be the candidate for Sheriff of Chautauqua County. Henry R. Case is to run for State Assessor, John D. Aldrich, who has been the supposed choice of the Republicans, having been thrown overboard.

STATE POLITICAL NOTES.

Lauterbach's candidacy for United States Senator will not interfere with Platt's ambition, according to "The Buffalo News," because the Boss will be satisfied with nothing less than a place in the Cabinet of the next Republican Administration.

Leaders of the Republican County machine say that they will have nothing whatever to do with General Kerwin under any circumstances. His story in New-York politics is all told.

"The Syracuse Herald" calls upon Senator Coggeshall either to affirm or deny the report that he voted last winter against the New-York Police Reorganization bill at the instance of Mr. Platt. "Probably," adds "The Herald," "Mr. Coggeshall will make a statement, in case he is not treated with distinguished consideration by Mr. Platt in the coming session of the Legislature, and it is going to be embarrassing for the Boss to treat the Oneida Senator with distinguished consideration."

No one will deny that "The Troy Times" speaks the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth when it makes this solemn declaration concerning "Bat" Shea: "Yet there is warrant for sympathy, real and deep, for Shea and the humble family to which his disgraceful end brings unmitigated sorrow. He is the product of conditions for which he is not responsible. He was the tool and agent of abler and more cunning men, and they, not he, are morally responsible for the state of things that culminated in the assassination of Robert Ross. Crystallized and concentrated, the forces that spoke through the revolvers of Shea and McGough on that memorable March election day of 1894 were the forces of the Democratic 'machine,' which for years had used just such agents as those criminals to carry out its plans and purposes. So, while 'Bat' Shea goes to the electric chair and John McGough serves his sentence in Dannemora, it will be impossible for the 'machine' to escape from the pillory where public condemnation places it."

Despite the talk about Lauterbach's first mortgage on Platt's aid for the United States Senatorship, the friends of General Tracy insist that he is in the race with a good start. "The Troy Press" says that if "Warner Miller be not lulled by soft words and fair promises and aggressively goes to work to construct his own Senatorial fences without reference to the plans of Platt and his lieutenants, he will make a formidable showing, but if he attempts to make terms with Platt he will deserve to be doomed, and this will be his fate."

It is not surprising to find "The Troy Press," "Ed" Murphy's organ, declaring for "more business and less politics." Mr. Murphy has had quite enough election experience for one year. "The Press," however, is right in declaring, with The Tribune, for a short Presidential campaign next year. "The party," it adds, "that would inflict upon the Republic a campaign of five or six months should be made to suffer for its reckless indifference to popular interests. It is time that the people made their power felt in a weighty matter of this character; they should not leave everything to the unhindered will of half a dozen selfish and plotting politicians, who arrange dates mainly with reference to their own convenience and interests."

The popular decision in favor of improving the canals gives much satisfaction to the papers of the State, regardless of politics. "It shows," says "The Buffalo Courier," "that the people have a clear perception of what their common interests and a proper State pride demand."

There is a general feeling, amounting to a conviction, that the Republican majority in the Legislature is entirely too large for Platt or any other man to handle successfully.

The high character of most of the newly elected State Senators is dwelt upon at length by "The Buffalo Commercial," which speaks in this way of our local representatives: "The Republicans of New-York City had the good sense to elect their best Senatorial candidates, Messrs. Pavey and Ford. Two excellent independent Republicans, Messrs. Brush and Wray, were elected in Brooklyn, and half a dozen more of the same type have been chosen in other parts of the State. The presence of these vigilant, independent Senators will have a very wholesome effect on legislation."

THAT'S WHY.
"What are you in for?"
"'Cause I can't get out!"
(From Life. Copyright, 1895, by Mitchell & Miller.)

SILVERWARE
(solid only) of best designs. Single inexpensive articles or complete outfits.
THEODORE B. STARR,
Madison Square.

A PHILADELPHIA CHURCH 200 YEARS OLD.

Philadelphia, Nov. 17.—When the chimes in the belfry of Old Christ Church pealed forth the hour of morning service to-day that venerable parish recorded the entrance into the third century of its honored and historic existence. The church where George and Martha Washington worshipped, and where the family of William Penn attended divine service, was fittingly decorated for the celebration of its two hundredth anniversary. The interior of the building has recently been restored and renovated, and the quaint colonial pulpit, towering above the high-backed pews in the body of the church, was draped with the Stars and Stripes. Behind the pulpit hung on one side a Colonial flag, on the other the American emblem of to-day.

The semi-choral services incident to the occasion were of the most impressive character, and were read by the Rev. Dr. Charles Ellis Stevens, rector of the church, assisted by several of the clergy. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. William J. Seabury, of New-York, professor of ecclesiastical polity in the General Theological Seminary, and great-grandson of Bishop Seabury.

FOR A PAN-HELLENIC LEAGUE.

Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 17.—Representatives of thirty Greek letter societies arrived here to-day to attend the Pan Hellenic Congress, which meets to-morrow at the Exposition Auditorium. About eighty fraternities will be represented and a Pan-Hellenic League will be organized. This has been a dream of college fraternity men for years, but the matter was never shaped up before. By to-morrow morning 5,000 college men will be here. In the afternoon there will be a football game between the University of Georgia and Sewanee University. At night there will be a banquet to the visitors.

Captain Miller, of the Governor's Horse Guard, is arranging for mounts for 160 men of Squadron A, New-York Cavalry, and 200 carriages for the committeemen and other distinguished visitors who are to be here Manhattan Day. Saturday will be Brooklyn Day.

THE EL NORTE SMASHES A RECORD.

New-Orleans, Nov. 17.—The steamer El Norte, of the Morgan Line, arrived at Algiers last night, having broken the record between New-York and Algiers. The record since December last has been held by the El Rio, a sister ship. Her record from Sandy Hook bar to South Pass bar is four days, five hours and twenty-nine minutes. The new record made by the El Norte, four days, four hours and fifty-six minutes, an average speed of over sixteen miles an hour, for a freight ship for such a distance is extraordinary.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

St. Louis, Nov. 17.—Major-General O. O. Howard lectured last night at the First Congregational Church on the subject, "General Grant at Chattanooga."

South Bend, Wash., Nov. 17.—Stanley Egbert and G. A. Riddell, who left here Wednesday afternoon in a fishing boat for North River, have been given up as lost. Their upturned boat drifted in yesterday. Egbert is a son of the Mayor of this city.

Portland, Ore., Nov. 17.—H. C. Humphrey, a banker, of Eugene, Ore., committed suicide last evening by taking morphine. No cause can be assigned for the act.

Seattle, Wash., Nov. 17.—John Brown, a laborer, aged sixty, and Royal Buel, a boy eleven years old, were drowned yesterday in Elliott Bay. They were fishing on the Northern Pacific trestle running across West Seattle when the lad fell into the water. Brown heroically leaped in after the drowning boy, and both were lost.

Colorado Springs, Col., Nov. 17.—Mrs. Minnie Eaton, the society leader of San Francisco, has won her counter suit for divorce against her husband, William V. Eaton. The decree was decided in her favor yesterday by Judge Murphy, who awarded her the custody of the two children and $50 weekly alimony.

Cincinnati, Nov. 17.—Caesar Von Witzer, who says he is a son of General Von Witzer, of the German army, yesterday applied for a charity pass to New-York. He says he was a surgeon in the German army, but deserted and came to New-York, where he held a position in the Bellevue Hospital. With a Dr. Moore he started a sanitarium at Hot Springs. This failed, and he is trying to return to New-York.

Canajoharie, N. Y., Nov. 17.—Reports received during the week at the office of "The Hay Trade Journal" confirm former statements that the surplus of hay at interior points in Quebec is such that a good demand will be required to move the surplus before the new crop presents itself, and, while prices are advanced owing to the pressure of buyers for American account, they are not so high as to prohibit shipment.

Farmland, Ind., Nov. 17.—At a stereopticon lecture in the Methodist Church here last night a panic was caused by the bursting of a rubber hose attached to the gas generator. In the stampede women and children were thrown down and trampled on. The greatest crush was at the doors, which opened inward. The furniture in the building was utterly ruined. Several were in danger of asphyxiation by the gas, but outsiders burst in the windows and rescued them.

Louisville, Ill., Nov. 17.—A fire at Flora last night, originating in the rear of Smith Brothers' clothing store, spread with great rapidity, and was checked only when there was nothing more in reach. Three large brick buildings and several frame ones were destroyed. The total loss is estimated at $40,000.

Phillipsburg, N. J., Nov. 17 (Special).—A freight train on the Lehigh Valley Railroad parted at 1 a. m. to-day near Flemington Junction, and the rear section came into collision with the front section. A bad wreck followed, ten cars being smashed. Both tracks were blocked seven hours. The New-York mail and Sunday papers were delayed three hours. No one was hurt.

Oneida, N. Y., Nov. 17 (Special).—The evangelist W. E. Geil raised $25,000 for the Y. M. C. A. here, and has nearly 800 converts in Oneida. For two and a half weeks the young evangelist, who comes from Doylestown, Penn., has been holding union revival meetings.

SULTAN AGAIN IN DANGER.

Continued from First Page.

the further pillaging and murder among the Armenians, and secure to them the largest measure of civil and religious liberty.

GERMANY CONCEDES A POINT.

WILL DISCUSS THE QUESTION OF UNITED ACTION TOWARD TURKEY.

BUT SIMPLY SO FAR AS IS NECESSARY TO PROTECT CHRISTIANS AND MAINTAIN ORDER—EXTREME MEASURES STILL REJECTED—IN PRAISE OF THE NEW GRAND VIZIER AND TEWFIK PACHA.

Berlin, Nov. 17.—Prince von Hohenlohe, since his conference with the Emperor on Thursday, has intimated to Count Goluchowski, the Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs, that Germany will consent to discuss the question of united action on the part of the Powers toward Turkey, so far as providing protection to Christians and maintaining order are concerned. Although this assent does not commit Germany to any definite policy beyond participation in negotiations, it still marks a considerable change in the official attitude of the Government, which has hitherto been reluctant to admit that anything like coercion of the Sultan is likely to be necessary. The expectation, which is entertained in official quarters that this decision of the Government will influence the Sultan, is based upon the belief that the Kaiser retains the friendship and confidence of the Turkish Emperor. Since he and the Empress visited Constantinople in 1889, the German Emperor is the only European monarch the Sultan has personally met, and the two sovereigns have every year since the visit exchanged friendly greetings. But the most potent factor in convincing the Sultan of the desire of Germany for a policy of moderate intervention in Turkey is the information, which has been conveyed through Prince Radolin, the German Ambassador at St. Petersburg, that the overtures made by Italy and Great Britain looking to the adoption of extreme measures have been rejected as being inopportune. The idea advanced by Baron Blanc, the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, which is believed to be supported by Lord Salisbury, that England should establish a coalition with the Dreibund in the event of the breaking up of the Ottoman Empire, has not commended itself to the Berlin Government as being in the mean time worthy of discussion, and the tone of the semi-official press is in consonance with the policy of the Government. "Der Hamburger Correspondent" admits that the fear of a catastrophe in Constantinople has influenced German diplomacy to energetic action, but the paper still expresses hope that such action will be directed toward averting final disaster to the Sultan. "Die National Zeitung" goes a little further than its Hamburg contemporary in declaring that the best and most direct way of preserving peace is the honest introduction of reforms throughout the whole Turkish Empire, treating Christians and Moslems alike; but no semi-official newspaper has, as yet, taken a pessimistic view of the situation of the Porte.

The correspondents of German newspapers in Constantinople, who are now keeping pace in respect of the abundance and accuracy of the information they are supplying to their respective journals with all competitors, agree in conceding that the new Grand Vizier, Halil Rifat Pacha, and Tewfik Pacha, the new Minister of Foreign Affairs, are men of pure intentions and considerable ability. Tewfik Pacha, while he was for a number of years the Ambassador of the Turkish Empire to this capital, was a well-known figure in Berlin society and earned the reputation of being a pleasant gentleman and a diplomatist, who was averse to getting into trouble, but rather fancied leading a quiet and enjoyable life. Rifat Pacha, according to the correspondent of "Das Tageblatt," though an old man with snow white hair, has the energy of a man in the prime of life, combined with ample diplomatic craft and a readiness to fight his opponents upon the slightest provocation. He will not allow the Palace clique to suppress him as they did Kiamil Pacha, and it will go hard with anybody who may attempt it. In an interview with the correspondent of "Das Tageblatt," the Grand Vizier expressed with much warmth his satisfaction that Germany had not joined in the English and general foreign policy of denouncing the Turks, denunciations which, he declared, were as unrestrained as they were unjust.

In regard to Russia's occupation of Armenia under the administration of an international commission, "Die Frankfurter Zeitung" publishes a telegram from its correspondent in Constantinople asserting that M. Nelidoff, the Russian Ambassador to Constantinople, has declared that Russia would not accept the mandate of the Powers in the pacification of Armenia.

SALISBURY'S SPEECH BARRED OUT.

THE PORTE HAS FORBIDDEN ENTRY INTO TURKEY OF THE NEWSPAPERS CONTAINING THE ADDRESS AND THOSE CONTAINING COMMENTS UPON IT.

Constantinople, Nov. 17.—The London newspapers of November 11, containing the report of the speech made by Lord Salisbury on the occasion of the banquet given by the Lord Mayor of London, and the papers of November 12, containing comments on the speech, have been forbidden entry into Turkey by order of the Porte.

APPEAL OF ARMENIANS IN PARIS.

Paris, Nov. 17.—The Armenians of this city have addressed an appeal to President Faure, in which they say they are convinced that France will not refuse to protect their countrymen in the cruel ordeal through which they are now passing.

SPANISH-AMERICAN TOPICS.

The treaty of peace between Chili and Bolivia, it is again reported, has been signed finally. Still, it is safer to wait for a confirmation of the report, inasmuch as the treaty conditions have not been officially made public. Anyhow, it will be remembered that the question has been the pretext for many local troubles in Bolivia, as well as in Peru, which is opposed to the treaty, since it has been rumored that it contains the transfer to Bolivia of a portion of Peruvian territory by the Chilian negotiators. "El Comercio" of La Paz, Bolivia, reports that some chiefs of the National Guard had requested permission to arm their respective corps with Mauser rifles of the latest pattern. But the Government, fearing that this request might conceal some projects of a revolutionary rather than of a patriotic movement, refused its assent to the request. It added that, as the duty of equipping and arming the National Guard is its special privilege, the chiefs had better surrender to the Ministry the funds they have collected for the purchase of the rifles.

The city of Bogota, Columbia, came near, says "La Estrella" of Panama, being the scene of a bloody encounter between the German and French residents on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the battle of Sedan. Counter demonstrations had been planned on both sides; but they were fortunately nipped in the bud by the prompt action of the police.

Is the ever-recurring question of frontiers, which has so long troubled the relations of Brazil and the Argentine and which is now putting England and Venezuela at loggerheads, destined to cause similar troubles between the Republics of Central America? At any rate, the Government of Honduras has just placed a sum of 2,000 francs at the disposal of Señor Carrera, its Consul at Madrid, to enable him to investigate the old archives of the Spanish-Indian possessions and find what are the precise limits separating Honduras from the neighboring States.

The Government of Honduras does not neglect any means to attract the attention of foreign nations and their sympathy for its commercial and political development. It has appropriated 600 pesos for subscriptions to a new periodical which Señor Vargas Vila is about to publish in Paris, where there are already special newspapers advocating the cause of several Spanish-American countries.

The people and Government of Paraguay are seizing every opportunity to proclaim and practically demonstrate the solid friendship which unites them to Brazil, their adversary of thirty years ago. The newspapers of Asuncion, the Paraguayan capital, and of other cities publish highly suggestive articles about Brazil on the occasion of the seventy-third anniversary of the declaration of independence of that country. A large number of Paraguayan citizens accompanied the Brazilian residents at Asuncion to present their compliments to Senhor Lisboa, Minister of Brazil, and to celebrate the anniversary.

The Chilian Minister, Señor Don Carlos Molas Vicuña, accredited to the Government of Paraguay, was expected to arrive at Asuncion toward the end of September. The semi-official organ of that city, "La Opinion," says that Señor Vicuña will be the first representative of Chili ever sent to Paraguay on a diplomatic mission. It adds that his arrival will strengthen still more the friendly relations already existing between the two countries, and that the "Paraguayan Youth" intends to make a manifestation of sympathy on the arrival of the Chilian Minister and offer him a banquet.

In Salvador a real revival seems to have taken place in matters of public instruction. Mixed schools, on the American plan, have been established in many places, Coquinolapa, las Huertas, Hobasco, etc.

FIRED A REVOLVER INTO HER OWN MOUTH.

Troy, N. Y., Nov. 17.—Mrs. Frank Brault, a young matron in Cohoes, committed suicide this morning while temporarily insane, owing to illness. On arising from bed, where she left her husband still sleeping, she placed a revolver in her mouth and blew out her brains.

Pearl-Handled Table Knives
Special Sale.
We are closing out two beautiful patterns at very low prices. We are doing this to advertise our cutlery department, where we have a large variety of articles in pearl, ivory, stag, and silver handles, with steel and silver-plated blades, at very moderate prices.

Plain and Fancy Handles.

	Per Doz.
Table Knives, Plated Steel Blades.	$15.65 to $22.00
Tea " " " "	15.65 to 20.00
Dessert " " " "	11.65 to 12.10
Nut Picks, Plated Steel,	7.60
Fruit Knives, " " Blades.	8.55 to 13.50
Carving Sets, 3 Pc's, Steel Blades, Set.	8.55 to 13.50
" " " Plated "	13.35 to 20.00

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ANDERSON & CO., 583 FULTON-ST.

LOWER RATES WANTED FOR UPPER BERTHS.

Chicago, Nov. 17.—A morning paper says: "All the railroads in the United States using the Pullman sleeping cars are about to present a unanimous petition to the company to have the price of upper berths in its sleeping cars lowered at least 25 per cent. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has started the war against the Pullman rates. James R. Wood, general passenger agent of the above road, has addressed a private letter to the general passenger agents of all the important railroads in the country using the Pullman sleepers asking them to join him in a request to the Pullman Company to have the price of upper berths reduced at least 25 per cent below the price charged for lower berths. In his letter Mr. Wood says that his company is determined to have the price of upper berths lowered, and earnestly requests the co-operation of all roads using the Pullman sleeper. About two-thirds of the Chicago roads using these cars have agreed to join the Pennsylvania Company in its campaign for lower berth rates."

A WILD RIDE TO DEATH.

Memphis, Tenn., Nov. 17.—A dispatch from Birmingham, Ala., says: "Near Corona, Ala., sixty miles west of Birmingham, this morning, while a heavy freight on the Southern Railway was climbing a long grade, the caboose and two cars broke loose and started back down grade. Conductor W. F. Ruffin was the only man in the caboose and he applied the handbrakes, but to no avail, the wild cars gathering speed as they ran. Seeing that to jump meant certain death, Ruffin remained at the useless brakes. After running six miles the cars dashed into the engine of the Corona express, which was backing down from the junction to Corona station. Engineer Broom and his fireman jumped from the express train engine just in time to save themselves. The engine and freight cars, the latter then running fully eighty miles an hour, were smashed, and Ruffin, still at the brakes when the crash came, was instantly killed, being crushed into a shapeless mass. The passengers on the express escaped with a shaking up."

CHANGES IN THE BALLOT LAW

THE LEGISLATURE MUST CONSIDER IT.

From The New-York Evening Telegram.

Well and simply as the blanket ballot worked in the late elections in this city and generally throughout the State, it is not to be concluded that it is perfect. Moves for its improvement, so long as they are made in good faith and are devised with obvious wisdom, are likely to command the attention of the public and action at the hands of the next Legislature.

NO TAMMANY CONSTRUCTION WANTED.

From The Buffalo News.

The next Legislature must make the ballot laws so clear that Tammany judges may not be called upon to give construction of a partisan nature.

MORE POPULAR THAN ANY OTHER.

From The Utica Press.

The new blanket ballot law is more popular than any of its predecessors, and very few would consent to go back to either old style of voting.

THE SIGN OF THE CROSS IN POLITICS.

From The New-York Sun.

It is not unlikely that there are here between 30,000 and 40,000 voters of Jewish-Russian origin. It would be unfair that any part of these voters should be disfranchised by a mark which stirs up religious antagonism in their mind and brings back to them unhappy memories of Russia.

MAKE VOTING HARDER, NOT EASIER.

From The New-York Advertiser.

Instead of making it easier for the ignorant to vote in this country, we ought to safeguard the franchise with an educational qualification which would make this shameful degradation of it an impossibility.

GOOD WORK AT THE FIVE POINTS.

The Five Points House of Industry, No. 155 Worth-st., in the course of its Thanksgiving appeal, says:

The poorest children in the city are the subjects of its care, and there have been 28,678 inmates since its organization.

It is not only a school, it is a home, and it has had during the last year a family ranging in numbers from 250 to 400. Type-setting, carpentering, cooking, sewing, and housework are taught to the inmates.

A hospital building is attached, in which the sick of the institution are cared for, and the sick poor of the Five Points are treated in its dispensary.

Outdoor poor: During the year clothing, food, coal and cash were given to poor families in the neighborhood.

A new building, made necessary by the unsafe condition of our main structure, has been nearly completed. It will have all the modern conveniences, and will accommodate more children than the old.

An earnest appeal for funds to enable the institution to continue its rescue work, which it has prosecuted for forty years, is made by the trustees.

A Thanksgiving dinner, which is yearly given to its inmates, and also to the street poor, will be served this year if the result of this appeal warrants it.

The yearly work: Meals given, 504,282; cost per meal, 2¾ cents; average attendance in school, 306; whole number in school since organization, 45,915.

Visitors are welcome at any time.

Thanksgiving Day programme: One o'clock, dinner for house children; 2 o'clock, dinner for street poor. Last year 1,200 of this class were given a dinner. Chapel services—At 2 o'clock the children will render a programme which will include singing, solos, duets, choruses, marching, drills and recitations, and the reputation of our children for superior singing will be maintained. Public invited.

Checks may be made payable to Archibald D. Russell, treasurer pro tem., No. 155 Worth-st.

HE DREW INTEREST.

From The Washington Star.

"You should put your nickels and dimes in a savings bank and let them draw interest," said an indulgent father to his little boy out Northeast, who was continually calling for nickels and pennies to buy soda water and candy along in the early summer.

"What's interest?" questioned the little fellow.

The subject was fully explained to him by the father, and the boy was made to understand that with the interest he could in time buy all the sweetmeats he wanted. His mother bought him a toy savings bank and he commenced business, demanding a dime or nickel from his father every night on his return home from office. Last Sunday, out of curiosity, the father examined into the little one's financial affairs and found just 13 cents.

"Why, George, where's all the money I gave you?" he asked the youngster.

"Been drawin' interest," meekly replied the young hopeful.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.