STOCK VALUES BUOYANT.

AN IMPROVED FINANCIAL SITUATION.

THE FAILURE OF ANOTHER BIG FIRM HAS LITTLE EFFECT ON THE SANGUINE SPIRIT OF TRADERS.

There were good reasons for the advance in stocks yesterday. The Western railroads have been brought to a point where a consolidation of interests has become necessary. The unification which seems to be an ideal among certain railroad managers is likely to be realized. A harmonious control of all the lines west of Chicago may not be held in one interest, but there is little doubt that the recent cutting of rates will soon be abandoned. The restoration of confidence seems to be complete. Money is easy at about 2 per cent on call and there is apparently no demand from any quarter that has not been answered.

The bank statement yesterday was favorable by a considerable gain in surplus reserves. There was an actual loss of money, but the contraction of loans and the consequent reduction in deposits caused an increase in the reserve above the legal rule. The failure of the United States Rolling Stock Company was without effect because it was known at once that it was owing simply to the impossibility of marketing equipment bonds or notes. It was said in behalf of the company that the assignment would not have been made if the railroad companies to which it had furnished equipment had paid their overdue bills. The names of the railroad companies which were in default were not made known. As the principal business of the company in the last few years has been in the South, the inference was that Southern railroads were affected seriously. The company has furnished equipment to many railroads, both north and south of Mason and Dixon's line, and the suspension has consequently no significance.

The announcement would not have been made probably if it had not been for the recent stringency in money. All the recent failures at New-York and in Europe have been caused by an inability to borrow money on securities that possessed undoubted value. There have been no serious failures if it is remembered that in Europe and America the statements of the firms have shown a large surplus of assets. The rolling stock company whose failure was announced yesterday had been in difficulty for some time. The president and one or two directors of the company have been forced to bend under the storm, but the failure was not considered important in influencing Wall Street matters. The prices of stocks advanced, indeed, from the beginning to the end. Advances of from 1 to 2 per cent were made by the active shares, and still larger gains were recorded by some of the specialties. The closing at the Stock Exchange was strong at about the highest figures.

FOR A MEETING OF PRESIDENTS.

RADICAL REFORMS IN RAILWAY MANAGEMENT LOOKED FOR.

The financial situation is not yet sufficiently cleared to justify the assembling in this city of the presidents of the Transcontinental railroads. If the dissipation of clouds continues at the recent rate the meeting may take place earlier than is now expected. But the bankers, who are interested in the matter are certain that such a meeting will be held, and that it will be productive of the most radical reforms in railway management. As the proposed change in the Union Pacific management is not yet completed, perhaps some delay may be caused on this point.

There were no further rumors of Mr. Gould's ascendancy in corporations other than those with which his name has recently been connected. The conditions are believed now to be favorable to the completion of a new and comprehensive railway combination without additional engagements on his part. The report that changes were to be made in the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Board of Directors to admit a Gould representation were denied yesterday by both interests. The harmony established between Missouri Pacific and Atchison is too substantial to require such action. Jay Gould said yesterday:

"There is no change contemplated in Atchison, for we are perfectly satisfied with the management. Mr. Sage and my son George are directors in the St. Louis and San Francisco, and that assures all protection, even if it was needed. I don't understand why the newspapers give me so much credit for the improvement downtown. I have not done more than others. I have only helped matters as far as I could. The railroad situation is growing better, although I know of no meeting. As to the attitude of the Chicago and Alton? They are conservative people and will do all they can to establish a permanent agreement. Their position, as I understand it, has always been that they would agree to any plan which would not be overturned. The matter is a simple one. If everybody agrees the question of better rates is solved favorably at once."

One of the most prominent lawyers in the city, who has been intimately connected with the plans of railroad consolidation in the West, said yesterday that the call for a meeting of presidents of Western railroads would have been issued sooner had it not been for the recent excitement in Wall Street. "It was not thought advisable," said he, "to issue the call while such a state of things continued, but it will certainly be done now. The Southern Pacific, the Atchison, and the Union Pacific roads are already co-operating under the agreement made on November 1. Now it looks as if the Union Pacific, the Rock Island and the Northern Pacific roads were trying to effect a similar agreement, thereby uniting the entire system of lines. There is nothing to indicate that Mr. Gould has purchased any large amount of Atchison stock, whatever he may have done in the Union Pacific. He secured some stock by exchange when the Atchison road got control of the St. Louis and San Francisco road. It was not a sufficiently large amount, however, to give Mr. Gould a voice in the management."

George C. Magoun, of Kidder, Peabody & Co., one of the bankers who have undertaken a reformation of railroad methods, said yesterday:

"A meeting of the railroad presidents has not yet been called, but there is not the least doubt in my mind that it will be called soon. Things are certainly taking that shape now, and I expect to see the meeting held within a few days in this city. As to the reported changes in the management of the Union Pacific and the Northern Pacific roads, I am not in a position to speak. But from what I know, I am at least sure that the position taken by the Union Pacific will coincide with that of Mr. Gould, and that the action of the Northern Pacific will be guided by that of Mr. Rockefeller."

Concerning the management of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe road, Mr. Magoun said that neither Jay Gould nor George Gould was identified with it, nor was likely to be. "That rumor probably arose," added Mr. Magoun, "from the fact that George Gould is connected with the St. Louis and San Francisco road, which is owned by the Atchison, and that he attended the meeting of its directors in this city yesterday."

STILL PAYING OFF SCARED DEPOSITORS.

The run on the Citizens' Saving Bank is about over. The line of people anxious to obtain their money formed again yesterday morning, and when the bank closed at 12 o'clock 150 of them had been paid off. But there was another line of people just as anxious to open accounts as those in the first line were to draw their money. The number of new accounts opened was 227. The bank officials refused many offers of deposits from people who could not read or write, and they say they will continue to do so. About $40,000 was withdrawn yesterday, and $6,000 deposited. Many of those drawing their money tried to draw it all but a dollar or two, leaving this small sum in order to keep their accounts open with the bank. The bank people refused to do that sort of business, however, and insisted on paying such people in full.

THE PHILADELPHIA MARKET STRONGER.

Philadelphia, Nov. 22.—Stocks were stronger here to-day, and the general feeling of security remains strong. No statement of their position has yet been made by Barker Bros. & Co., and it is not likely that one will be made for several days. The stock of the Finance Company of Pennsylvania fell from 61 to 50, at which price it was offered to-day. The company still asserts that it is perfectly solvent, and that it has stood in no need as yet of the large sum said to have been offered it by the syndicate of banks and banking-houses. The stock of the Investment Company of Philadelphia was offered to-day at 29, a decline of 2 from yesterday.

HEAVY SALES AT THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

Trading on the Produce Exchange was heavy yesterday, and during a business of only one and one-half hours the trading in wheat amounted to 4,000,000 bushels. Prices recovered from those of Friday's closing rates and there was an increase of from 1 1-4 to 2 1-8 cents. The only setback during the day came on top of the reports of the failure of the United States Rolling Stock Company.

TO SEND NO MORE MONEY FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Washington, Nov. 22.—Secretary Windom to-day instructed the Assistant Treasurer at San Francisco to receive no more deposits of money for payment in New-York. This action is based on the general ground that the Government has now more use for money at New-York than at San Francisco, and is taken to prevent a further depletion of the available balance at the New-York Sub-Treasury, under the transfer system. The orders for such transfers were meant to be temporary only, and the purpose for which they were made is regarded as already accomplished. Through this system the sum of $3,360,000 held in San Francisco was made immediately available for use in New-York. Of this amount $200,000 was returned to-day through the sub-treasuries, showing a slight change in the financial tide.

THE LONDON STOCK MARKET.

London, Nov. 22.—The stock market opened buoyant to-day, but prices afterward fell slightly on realizing sales. The market at 12:30 p. m., however, was very firm. Prices as compared with the closing yesterday showed an advance of 7-16 for consols for both money and the account, an advance of 1-2 for Atlantic and Great Western first mortgage trustees' certificate, no change for ditto seconds, an advance of 1 1-8 for Canadian Pacific, an advance of 1-2 for Erie, an advance of 1-2 for Erie second consols, an advance of 1 for Illinois Central, an advance of 1 3-8 for St. Paul common, an advance of 1-4 for New-York Central, an advance of 1 1-8 for Pennsylvania and an advance of 5-8 for Reading.

The market closed very steady but at a slight reaction from the best prices. Prices as compared with the 12:30 quotations show no change for consols either for money or the account, an advance of 1-8 for Atlantic and Great Western first mortgage trustees' certificates, no change for ditto seconds, Canadian Pacific, Erie, Erie second consols, Illinois Central, or St. Paul common, an advance of 1-4 for New-York Central, no change for Pennsylvania and a decline of 1-8 for Reading.

GOOD WORK OF COLLEGE WOMEN.

WHAT HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED BY THE RIVINGTON STREET "SETTLEMENT."

An interesting meeting of the New-York Association of Collegiate Alumnae was held at the school of Mrs. Susan M. Van Amringe, No. 106 East Thirty-eighth-st., yesterday afternoon. In her paper on "The Relation of College Women to Social Need," which introduced the programme, Miss Vida D. Scudder told of the many possibilities for college women to do excellent work in the charitable world. Women were constituted to excel in that kind of work. Miss Scudder ended her paper with an interesting description of the results of the various "college settlements" in the United States.

Miss Maria P. Brace described in a pleasant manner "Toynbee Hall and the People's Palace." A report from the "college settlement" at No. 95 Rivington-st., which was established by the Association of Collegiate Alumnae, was distributed among the members. It showed that the "settlement" had succeeded in organizing four clubs of boys in the neighboring district. The members of the girls' clubs, under the charge of Miss Jeane G. Fine, are taught cooking, sewing and dressmaking. Lessons are given, also in hygiene, science, history and gymnastics. In the boys' clubs military tactics are taught in addition to other useful branches. The library of the "settlement" according to the report now numbers 1,000 volumes. During the year, 700 persons have used the library, and more than 6,000 books were loaned during that time. Books on history and science were most popular among the boys, while the girls preferred fiction. The settlement has also established "The Penny Provident Bank" for the purpose of encouraging the boys and girls to save their money. The bath rooms in the basement of the house have been patronized by an average daily number of thirty-five. One dime is charged for each bath. The report shows that excellent work is being done by the young college women who have it in charge.

Among those present yesterday were Mrs. Abbey Longstreet, Mrs. Ole Bull, Mrs. Truman Backus, Mrs. Helen Campbell, Mrs. Jennie Jane Crosby, Mrs. Anna Nathan Meyer, Mrs. Collier, Mrs. Florence Kelly Wischnewetzky, Mrs. Trask and Miss Alice Williams.

ABOUT CONE-BEARING TREES.

PROFESSOR BICKMORE'S LECTURE WITH COLORED STEREOPTICON VIEWS.

The great popularity which Professor Albert S. Bickmore enjoys as a lecturer was again proved yesterday afternoon by the presence of almost 1,000 people in the large hall of the American Museum of Natural History. Professor Bickmore delivered a highly entertaining lecture on "Coniferous Trees" to the members of the museum and their friends. The lecture was illustrated by fine stereopticon views, which showed the trees and mountains in their natural tints. The professor described a journey which extended from the pine region of the South through New-York State and parts of Canada, the Rocky Mountains and the Yellowstone Park.

The coniferous group of trees was, he said, illustrated by the fir family. Cone-bearing trees had long, needle-shaped leaves. Their number varied in subgroups and formed the basis of divisions into classes. Pines were classified according to the ornamentation of the scales of the cones. The regularity of the scales was a marked peculiarity. They were arranged on an axis according to symmetrical law, which gave the cone great beauty. The region in the neighborhood of Puget Sound was celebrated for the density of its forest growth. According to the professor, there was no other place on the globe where the woods were so dense. There were cedar trees in that district fifty-three feet in circumference, and Douglas first thirty-seven and a half feet in circumference. A view of the spruce trees of the Catskills, colored as in nature, showed the beauty of the scenery in that region. Professor Bickmore also exhibited a striking picture of the lake, "Tear of the Clouds," which is the source of the Hudson. He gave also in the course of his lecture a graphic description of the life of the lumbermen in the pine regions of Maine.

Among the historical trees of the coniferous group which the professor exhibited by pictures was the Nochte Triste tree, under which Cortez is said to have passed the night after his reverses in the city of Mexico. Professor Bickmore again expressed his condemnation of the devastating methods pursued by the lumbermen in this country. Laws should be enacted, he thought, to prevent the robbery and to preserve the forests for the benefit of the people and the climate. The professor will continue his talks on American woods next Saturday.

MANY WOMEN TO MEET IN CONFERENCE.

The first triennial meetings of the National Council of the Women of the United States will be held at Albaugh's Opera House, Washington, from February 15 to 18 inclusive, during which time there will be seven sessions. This organization is the outcome of the International Council of Women held at Washington in 1888, at which papers were read by nearly 100 women, representing seven different countries. At that time two permanent organizations were formed, the International Council of Women, of which Millicent Garrett Fawcett, of England, was elected president, and the National Council of Women of the United States. The latter organization receives as auxiliaries all National organizations of women interested in the advancement of women's work in philanthropy, reform and social culture.

This convention will probably be the largest representative body of women ever assembled. Eleven National organizations have already entered the council. The interests of women's clubs will be represented at this convention by Mrs. Ella Dietz Clymer, of New-York, president of Sorosis, and Mrs. J. C. Croly (Jennie June), president of the New-York Women's Press Club. Religious work of women will be considered by Mrs. M. Louise Thomas, of New-York, and Mrs. Emily Sherwood, of Washington, D. C. Dr. Julia Holmes Smith, of Chicago, has been invited to represent the Queen Isabella Association. Papers on every topic of interest to women will be read by a large number of well-known women. The call which was issued by the Board of Managers bears the signatures of hundreds of the prominent women of the country. Among these are Harriet G. Hosmer, Clara Barton, Frances E. Willard, Mrs. M. Louise Thomas, Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Mrs. Kate Tannatt Woods, Susan B. Anthony, Mary H. Krout, Elizabeth Boynton Harbert, Mary F. Seymour, Lucinda H. Stone, Kate Fields, Jennie C. Croly (Jennie June), Mary Eastman, Julia Holmes Smith and Lillian Whiting.

The general officers of the council are Frances E. Willard, of Evanston, Ill., president; Susan B. Anthony, of Rochester, vice-president at large; M. Louise Thomas, of New-York City, treasurer; Mary F. Eastman, of Tewksbury, Mass., recording secretary, and May Wright Sewall, of Indianapolis, Ind., corresponding secretary.

AN EVENING HIGH SCHOOL ENTERTAINMENT.

The students of the Central Evening High School, No. 220 East Sixty-third-st., are making extensive preparations for a reception and literary entertainment which will be given on Thanksgiving Eve at 8 o'clock. A number of addresses will be delivered and a spirited debate upon the advisability of extending the term of naturalization to ten years will take place. The debating class receives instruction in political economy, constitutional law and debating from Thomas J. Bradley, the principal.

MOVE THE MOUNTAIN.

The Great Ease with which an Ancient Miracle Can Be Performed at the Present Day.

Mahomet, the prophet, whose constant prayers at the mountain of the prophet he believed gave him his power, was unable, by physical infirmities, to go to the mountain, neither could he be removed there. In this emergency, he commanded that the mountain be brought to him.

There are many men and women at the present day who need to go where their health and strength can be renewed, namely to Carlsbad, but unfortunately comparatively few, either from want of time or lack of means, can go there. To all such, it is fortunate that "Carlsbad can be brought to them." The genuine imported Carlsbad Sprudel Salts, dissolved in water, act precisely the same as the water that one secures at Carlsbad itself, and as that can be purchased at small cost from any reliable druggist, those who do not avail themselves of the opportunity are certainly standing in their own light. Be sure enough to obtain the genuine imported article.

THE SPEAKERSHIP FIGHT.

SOME OF THE CANDIDATES ANGLING FOR THE FARMERS' ALLIANCE SUPPORT.

THE LIBERAL PROMISES OF OUTHWAITE AND SPRINGER—COLONEL MILLS BELIEVED TO BE FAR IN THE LEAD—M'MILLIN'S LONG LIST OF QUALIFICATIONS FOR THE PLACE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Nov. 22.—Some of the Democratic candidates for the Speakership of the next House have already begun to angle for the support of the Farmers' Alliance. The first one to bait his hook was Outhwaite, of Ohio, who, in a published interview, declared in effect that if one should scratch an Ohio Democrat he would find a Farmers' Alliance man; that any Democrat could subscribe for twelve of the eighteen "declarations" of the Farmers' Alliance without hesitation, and that really there was no reason why Democrats and Farmers' Alliance men should not work and act together in loving harmony. Mr. Outhwaite, who thus openly patronizes the Farmers' Alliance and courts the votes of its representatives, is a lawyer, but probably he thinks that he will be able to convince them that he is not enough of a lawyer to hurt anybody.

Springer, to use a phrase which most Democrats will quickly and easily understand, has "seen" Outhwaite, and "raised" him. With a generosity which does not surprise anybody who knows him, Springer publicly announces that, in case of his election as Speaker, the Farmers' Alliance representatives shall be treated the same as Democrats in the distribution of chairmanships and assignments to committee places. Moreover, he will insist that every Alliance man shall be treated as a Democrat, whether he enters the Democratic caucus pending the organization of the House or not.

Springer thinks that there is enough common ground in the platforms of the Democratic and Alliance parties to satisfy the Alliance for some years to come. The reduction and equalization of the tariff, the passage of an act for the free coinage of silver, and the issue of greenbacks, to take the place of National bank notes, as fast as the latter are retired—all things which the Alliance wants, and as to which it can make common cause with the Democrats. He "has no doubt that the Democrats will pass all these measures in the next House."

It is evident that Springer expects to "take the wind" from Hatch and Outhwaite, with little trouble, despite the fact that both of them have declared their allegiance to the tariff reform platform proposed by Senators Cockrell and Vest, and advocated by "The St. Louis Republic" and other Democratic papers in the West and South; a platform whose supporters expect to break down the system of protection to American labor and industries by twelve separate assaults of the whole army of free-traders. It is strongly suspected, however, that Springer, Outhwaite and Hatch have all alike reckoned without their host. There is reason to believe that Colonel Mills, of Texas, has forestalled them, and that he has for some time been in possession of personal pledges of support from all, or nearly all, of the Democratic and Farmers' Alliance Representatives-elect from Nebraska, Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan, as well as from some in Missouri, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, and from others in the Middle States and New-England. The stories to the effect that Governor Hill, Senator Gorman, and other Democratic leaders are scheming to defeat Colonel Mills with a Northern or Western candidate are not credited by his friends.

The latest boom is that of Mr. McMillin, of Tennessee, which is temporarily in charge of Representative Richardson, of the same State, who has launched it in an eloquent interview, setting forth that McMillin is "modest," "young," "able," "honest," "popular," "aggressive," "a splendid parliamentarian," "always cool and self-possessed while in the chair," and, withal, "a broad man, firm and bold, but conservative." If Mr. Richardson has omitted any adjective of praise, he begs to have it understood that the omission was wholly unintentional, and he hopes to be forgiven. In Mr. McMillin's behalf Mr. Richardson adds: "The whole country is familiar with his record as a public man, as he has taken a prominent part in the discussion of all public matters that have been considered by Congress since his term began. He has been a leading member of the Ways and Means Committee of the House for several sessions, and is in perfect accord with his party associates on all questions. He is a real and positive tariff reformer and by all odds the man for this hour and this occasion. His State delegation and other friends will press his claims warmly, and, I trust and believe, successfully." Such a "send off" certainly ought to give McMillin a good lead in the race for the chairmanship of Ways and Means, he being now the senior Democratic member next to Mills, if not for the Speakership itself.

There are a few Republicans who earnestly desire that Mills shall not be elected. One of them is a quiet, modest man who has had some years of legislative experience, and who thinks that he would prefer not to receive the advice: "Oh, go soak your head," in case he should ask a question which the Speaker might not be able to answer. This narrow view of the matter, however, is not held by many Republicans, for most of them have learned to admire the Sage of Corsicana for his courage and frankness, if for none of his other good qualities. They know that when Mills preaches "absolute free trade," he means what he says.

TO INVESTIGATE FRAUDS IN SOUTH DAKOTA.

Chicago, Nov. 22 (Special).—A dispatch from Huron, S. D., says: "Forty or more representative men from all parts of the State are here without previously announcing their coming. The purpose of their meeting is unknown, but it is believed to be to arrange for the Investigation of the late election frauds. Among those present are Governor Millette and nearly the entire corps of State officers, with Congressmen and members of the Legislature."

PROHIBITIONISTS SHUT OUT.

New-Bedford, Nov. 22 (Special).—The Prohibitionists in this city are in a bad plight in relation to their ticket in the coming election. It is said that the Secretary of State informed the leader of the Prohibition party here that nominations of officers could be made at a general caucus for the municipal elections by any party casting 3 per cent of the entire vote of the last election, and consequently it was done instead of by nomination papers as the other two parties did. This the city clerk declared illegal and refused to place the names on the official ballot unless fifty signers in each ward sanctioned the nomination by their signatures. He, in company with other clerks of the State, holds that the laws of 1888 bearing on this matter are repealed by the law of 1890, while the Secretary of State thinks otherwise. Jethro C. Brock, candidate for Mayor on the Prohibition ticket, was out of town, and it was decided that it would be useless to try to secure the required number of names before 2 p. m. to-day, at which time the limit expired in which to hand in the names, and their ticket will not appear on election day. The election of Councilmen is an important affair this year, as they are to elect a president, who will also be a member of the Board of Public Works, and if it was a close election the Prohibitionists might have held the balance of power. There was not much time to spare when the names for Mayor and Aldermen were handed to the clerk.

"Well! Well!"

That's the way you feel after one or two of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets have done their work. You feel well, instead of bilious and constipated; your sick headache, dizziness and indigestion are gone. It's done mildly and easily, too. You don't have to feel worse before you feel better. That is the trouble with the huge, old-fashioned pill. These are small, sugar-coated, easiest to take. One little Pellet's a laxative, three to four are cathartic. They regulate and cleanse the liver, stomach and bowels—quickly, but thoroughly. They're the *cheapest* pill, sold by druggists, because you only pay for *the good* you get. They're *guaranteed* to give satisfaction, every time, or your money is returned. That's the *peculiar* plan all Dr. Pierce's medicines are sold on.

Can you ask more?

SPECIAL SESSION CALLED.

DECISIVE ACTION BY THE NEW-HAMPSHIRE REPUBLICANS.

GOVERNOR GOODELL AND HIS COUNCIL SUMMON AN EXTRA SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE FOR DECEMBER 2—PARTY UNANIMITY ON THE SUBJECT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Boston, Nov. 22.—A dispatch from Concord, N. H., to "The Journal" says: "The action of the Governor and Council on the subject of a special session of the Legislature culminated this afternoon in the calling of one to assemble on December 2. The result is precisely what the leading men of the party, with scarcely one exception, had for some days predicted. The unanimity of sentiment on the subject, as shown by the votes of the four Republican members of the Council, must prove very gratifying to the Governor. He has repeatedly stated that it was his earnest wish that himself and Council, at least the Republican members of it, might be in unison in disposing of so important an issue.

"All fair-minded persons must admit that the Governor and Council canvassed the subject long and patiently, through personal interviews as well as by correspondence, and in every other possible manner they endeavored to learn as accurately as could be done the prevailing sentiment of the prominent men of the party, and the result of the vote in the Council, 4 to 1—a party vote—may well be regarded as voicing the sentiment of a majority of the Republican leaders. When it is considered that the issue which so unexpectedly arose before the smoke of the present political election had cleared away was regarded by many as the gravest one ever brought face to face with the Republican party in New-Hampshire. It is not at all surprising that there was a diversity of opinion among the leaders. It augurs most favorably for the unity of the party that in the long canvassing the Governor and his advisers of the same political faith encountered in no instance any factious opposition whatever. It is true, however, that there were Republicans who were doubtful as to the best course to pursue, and there were others who desired to avoid a special session, thinking that the Republicans were abundantly able to fight their way and finish the victory in the new Legislative session, but the almost invariable response of both of these classes was in substance: "Governor, go right ahead, and do the best you can. Whatever the decision of yourself and council may be, we will stand by you and the party to the end.' In view of such sentiment, he who in the coming struggle predicts a divided or even a mixed stand on the part of the Republican party counts without his host.

"In the great battles soon to be inaugurated, the establishment of the clerkship of the House on an unquestioned basis of legality is only one of the great issues that must be met and grappled with. The question as to whether additional Representatives under the census, speaking for 60,000 people, are to be kept out of their seats, and members from logging camps and rotten boroughs admitted, will be an issue for the Republicans to settle, and they propose to do it. If any necessary special legislation is lacking, the Republicans intend to supply it, keeping, not only in the line with precedents established and approved by both parties, but to adhere strictly to the line and spirit of the Constitution. Through various causes the margin of the Republican majority has become small, but not dangerously so, and we believe that margin will stand solid as a rock from the beginning to the close of the special session. It is interesting to glance back and recall some of the leaders who will be in the thick of the fight on the Republican side. It will not be invidious to mention General Francis C. Faulkner, of Keene; Newton S. Huntington, of Hanover; the Hon. George Cummings, of Francestown; Cyrus A. Sulloway, Isaac L. Heath and Speaker Upton, of Manchester; Sherman W. Greene, of Hopkinton, and Sherman Holt, of Claremont. They are a good guarantee that the Republicans will have in the House able and reliable leaders.

"In a contest which will be led by men like these backed up with solid rank and file there would seem to be no doubt that it will open the way to complete success. The victory to be finally reached means only the securing of what the Republicans achieved in the election. Having a good majority in the Legislature of 1891, they will only strive to enact such legislation as will prevent these fruits from being taken from them by fraud or otherwise. With additional legislation legally and constitutionally enacted, the Republicans in the new session will need only to go forward, elect Hiram A. Tuttle Governor, fill other vacancies and also choose a United States Senator. Regarding the attitude which the Democrats will take in the struggle there can be no doubt. Their programme adopted in a midnight conspiracy has been unmistakable and now they openly proclaim what their line of action will be. It will be simply a gigantic effort to rob the Republicans by methods questionable or unquestionable of what they gained in the election. From the first to the last day of the special session the Democrats will be obstructionists or even revolutionists, if the latter role has to be resorted to in a desperate effort to carry out their programme. First, it is understood that they will endeavor to prevent a quorum, and they are laying various plans to accomplish that, but with the Republicans united the effort must fail. In the matter of the clerkship the Democrats show not the slightest spirit of fairness, compromise or conciliation. It is understood that their first rally will be to prevent the election of a clerk to fill what is now practically, and we believe constitutionally, a vacancy. The Democrats claim that Mr. Dickey is still the clerk. They want him to make out the new roll, then they will claim that his acts are illegal and establish a dual house and appeal everything to the courts. That this is the Democratic revolution scheme there can be no doubt. In fact, the Democrats proclaim it themselves. Among the Democratic leaders in the extra session will be the Hon. Harry Bingham, of Littleton; the Hon. E. B. S. Sanborn, of Franklin; Samuel B. Page, of Woodsville; Oliver E. Branch, of Weare, and the Hon. George E. Hodson, of Portsmouth."

"It is stated that there were no serious obstacles in the way of reaching unanimity among the Republican members of the Council in the matter of calling the special session. Two members at least, however, hesitated for a time, in the hope that an extra session might be avoided. If Mr. Dickey had forwarded a resignation at least two weeks ago, it would undoubtedly have exerted some influence, but matters had gone so far that a resignation tendered this morning would not have affected the situation. Mr. Dickey has stated, however, that his resignation will be forwarded at no distant day. It is therefore probable that he will resign before the special session opens, which leaves the situation entirely clear for the selection of his successor. If by any means he should not resign, the Republicans in special session will proceed on the assumption that his becoming a citizen of another State creates a legal vacancy. According to custom in the party, the present Assistant Clerk, Colonel Jewett, of Laconia, will be elected Clerk. Colonel Jewett is the secretary of the Republican State Committee, by profession a lawyer, and, being well versed in Legislative affairs, will be in every respect qualified for the Clerkship, especially should there be a stormy and hard-fought session. Governor Goodell feels greatly relieved that so much at least of the responsibility in which he so largely shared has been removed. He will immediately begin the preparation of his message to be presented to both branches at the opening of the special session, and he will devote much care and time to its contents, in order that he may set forth clearly the gravity of the situation and the causes which led him, with the advice of the Council, to make the call for a special session. The Governor appears very cheerful and expresses great confidence that the way marked out will peacefully solve all existing complications. He remarked to a reporter:

"'It would hardly be in good taste for me to make at this time any extended remarks on the situation. It would seem as though all fair-minded persons ought to admit that the condition of the clerkship most emphatically demonstrated the necessity for a special session. I was confronted with the fact that each of two great parties claimed a victory in the election and neither was willing to recede in the least. As is well known this arose from the neglect of the last Legislature to pass the laws necessary to re-establish the basis of representation in certain classed towns affected by the last amendments to the constitution. Hence it appeared plain to me and also to my official advisers that a special session should be called to remedy the existing want of certain legislation. We felt it incumbent upon us to do all in our power to prevent, if possible, threatened commotion in the Legislature. While I am an advocate of strict economy in the public expenditures the matter of expense that would attend an extra session is, under the present serious circumstances, unworthy of a moment's consideration. The honor and reputation of the State must be protected. In taking the action we did this morning I am entirely confident that we voiced the sentiments of all the Republicans in New-Hampshire who have thoroughly acquainted themselves with the present condition of political affairs in our midst.'

"In the course of a leader this evening from the pen of Senator Chandler, 'The Concord Monitor' says: "The Governor and Council were confronted with an impending crisis of no ordinary magnitude and could not safely have refrained from calling the session. In view of the wicked and revolutionary designs of the Democrats, so openly proclaimed, the Governor and Council had an imperative duty to perform which was to call the present Legislature together for the election of a clerk and for such other action as should be deemed lawful and expedient in order to prevent the organization of two rival Houses and to preserve the public order and the good name of the State. The plans of the Eagle Hotel conspirators have been foiled. In the face of all threats the Governor has discharged his plain and evident duty conscientiously and fearlessly. A majority of the Council have sustained him in his important action and both the Governor and Council can rest assured that they never did so wise, so necessary or so patriotic a deed as when they summoned the General Court to assist in extricating New-Hampshire from the danger to its peace brought on by the now baffled Democrats of New-Hampshire.'"

THE KANSAS SENATORSHIP.

VIEWS OF DEMOCRATS ON THE SITUATION—CANDIDATES FOR THE PLACE.

Washington, Nov. 22 (Special).—"The Star" this afternoon publishes an interview with a well-known Kansas Democrat, which throws a good deal of light on the struggle soon to begin in the Legislature over the choice of a United States Senator to succeed Mr. Ingalls. "It has generally been supposed," says the politician quoted, "that 83 votes would elect a Senator, but that is not so. There are nineteen delegate members of the Legislature from counties that have been organized since the State was apportioned in 1885. It will take 93 to elect, and of these Mr. Ingalls has somewhere in the neighborhood of 75. Thirty-eight votes in the Senate belong to him, and these, with the thirteen new members and twenty-four old ones, make up the sum total of his strength. The Democrats, on joint ballot, have 11 votes all told. The others are from the Farmers' Alliance, composed of men who were formerly Republicans or Democrats, but who are neither just now. They form a solid and purely independent party. It doesn't matter much whom the Democrats vote for, but the compliment will probably go to Glick or Blair. Republicans, of course, will vote for Ingalls, but the Farmers' Alliance has not yet decided upon a candidate. Judge Peffer, Editor of 'The Kansas Farmer,' is in the field, and he has the support of President Polk and the National Alliance. Another aspirant is Willetts, who was defeated for Governor and whose following is not small. Peffer and Willetts are vigorously opposed to each other, and the friends of one will not under any circumstances vote for the other. There is a man, though, on whom a compromise is possible, but he cannot be regarded as a candidate; if he gets the prize it will be a clear case of the office seeking the man. I refer to Professor Canfield, of the State University. He is a Republican and a Free Trader, a combination that has made many bitter enemies in the Republican party. Canfield is an able, brainy man, one of the most scholarly men in the West; not a politician, but a great big man nevertheless. If he gets the Alliance nomination he will be elected beyond question.

"Ingalls is not asleep, nor are any of his friends. How the fight will turn out depends upon the Alliance men. If Ingalls can rally any of them to his support his chances are good. I don't think I would care to be the Alliance man who would vote for him, though, because they say out there they will hang any one who betrays the trust reposed in him by the Alliance; jerk him right up to the nearest lamppost in Topeka. Personally, though I am a Democrat, I would like to see John J. Ingalls re-elected, but my reasons are purely personal. I don't think he can possibly secure the Democratic vote. The eleven Democrats will never vote for a Republican, unless they are so situated that they have to decide between two Republicans. That situation may come up if Canfield gets the nomination, and then they would vote for Canfield because he is a Free Trader. Ingalls has chances, but they are slim."

GOOD WORK OF A HEBREW CHARITY.

The eleventh annual report of the New-York Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society, which has recently been published, shows the institution to be in a highly prosperous condition. The home was established in 1879, with the view of providing a shelter for Hebrew children, who would otherwise be entirely unprotected or found in institutions of other religions. In the eleven years of its existence the asylum has sheltered 1,646 children, and in September of the present year it had 346 inmates. Of these, 299 were boys and 266 girls. During the last year 153 children have been admitted and 179 discharged. The increasing demands upon the resources of the asylum, and the consequent lack of adequate accommodation necessitated the erection of a new building adjoining the present house, at Eleventh-ave. and the Boulevard, between One-hundred-and-fiftieth and One-hundred-and-fifty-first sts. The cost of the new structure is estimated at $100,000, and subscriptions in aid of the work are earnestly entreated. The total receipts from all sources during the year were $74,976 52.

THE STORY OF COLUMBUS IN WAX.

The window curtain of Macy's, at Sixth-ave. and Fourteenth-st., will rise to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock on the grand spectacular panorama of "Scenes in the Life of Christopher Columbus," which will be presented to the passing public daily during the holiday season from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Alfred Alexander, the wax-figure artist of the Eden Musee, is the artist of Macy's "Christopher Columbus," and he has been at work on it since last Christmas. There are fifteen groups, eleven scenes, fifty-seven figures and 120 feet of canvas scenery in the panoramas, so that it is a big show.

Columbus in the first scene is shown as a child playing in the wool-carding shop of his father. In the next his marriage is represented. Then he is seen studying the maps and log-books of his wife's dead father, who was a celebrated navigator. Columbus's explanation of the spherical theory of the shape of the earth, his employment by Queen Isabella, the discovery of land on October 12, 1492, and the landing and the return of the navigator to the Court of Spain are all presented in graphic groups of wax.

Then come the famous egg scene and the founding of the city of Isabella on the island of Hispanola, and for the last scene there is poor Columbus in chains in the year 1500, when he was put in fetters by Bobadilla and taken to Spain, owing to the vindictiveness of his enemies.

ADDRESSED BY MELVIL DEWEY.

Albany, N. Y., Nov. 22.—Secretary Melvil Dewey this afternoon addressed a meeting of the members of the eastern New-York branch of the association of collegiate alumnae in the State Library, taking for his subject "The Relation of Women to Higher Education." At the conclusion of the address, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, May Seymour; vice-president, Nina E. Brown; secretary, Katherine L. Sharp; treasurer, Lida Shaw King; directors, Elizabeth L. Foote and Bessie R. Macky.

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Beginning with January, 1891, GOOD HOUSEKEEPING will be published MONTHLY. The regular subscription price is $2 40 a year, $1 20 for six months, $1 for five months. Twenty cents a number. All newsdealers sell it. SAMPLE COPIES FREE.

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