ERIE'S DIVIDED DEMOCRACY.

SHEEHAN STILL IN THE SADDLE, TO THE DISGUST OF THE INDEPENDENTS.

NORMAN E. MACK, EDITOR OF "THE BUFFALO TIMES," DECLARES AGAINST HIS DOMINATION—SENATOR HILL HAS LOST CONTROL OF HIS UNDERLINGS.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

Buffalo, Aug. 5.—The county of Erie has three Senate districts under the apportionment of the legislative districts of the State made by the Constitutional Convention of 1894, an increase of one district over the number it has held for two years past. Up to 1892 it had only one Senate district, but the Democratic Legislature of 1892 recognized the largely increased population of the county, due to the growth of the city of Buffalo, and granted it an additional Senator. And the Republican Constitutional Convention, perceiving by 1894 that this action of the Legislature did not do full justice to the county, Buffalo having taken to herself in two years 60,000 additional population, granted it one more Senate district.

These three Senate districts are part of that aggregate of fifty which are now the subject of David B. Hill's most intense thought and inspection. People will remember how Mr. Hill, as the Democratic candidate for Governor last year, dwelt little in his speeches upon State affairs, but spoke at great length and with much vituperation of the Republican party upon the proposed apportionment of the Senate districts included in the proposed new Constitution. The reason for Mr. Hill's absorbing interest in the Senate districts was obvious. He would be a candidate for re-election as United States Senator in 1897, and any disturbance of the Senate districts, arranged by himself in 1892 so as to give an assured majority to the Democratic party in the State Senate under normal political conditions, would certainly make it a harder task for him in 1895 to elect a majority of Democratic Senators, who, holding office in 1897, as they would, through their terms being for three years, would take part in the election of United States Senator in that year. Mr. Hill could have little hope of being elected Governor, and he, therefore, strove to defeat the Legislative Apportionment Article of the proposed new State Constitution. He failed in this latter attempt, and, therefore, he is now conscious that there are almost insurmountable obstacles to the accomplishment of his aim of electing a majority of Democratic Senators at the approaching State election, justice having been done the Republican party in the apportionment.

ANYTHING TO ELECT HILL SENATORS.

Mr. Hill is, nevertheless, intriguing to carry for the Democratic party, and, of course, for himself, as a candidate for United States Senator, a majority of the Senate districts. The apportionment may be against him, but he resolutely goes forward, ready to sacrifice the Democratic State and local tickets for State Senators all over the State. In this struggle for a re-election, however, he has encountered certain hindrances in the Democratic party itself, which are visible here in Erie County as well as elsewhere in the State. These hindrances are Hugh McLaughlin, in Brooklyn; Richard Croker, in New-York; Edward Murphy, jr., in Troy, and William F. Sheehan, here in Buffalo. They are not cooperating with Mr. Hill in his ambitious effort, and the public of the State can congratulate itself that David B. Hill will perish at the hands of the political desperadoes he created.

Upon assuming the office of Governor in 1885, Mr. Hill found the affairs of the Democratic party in fairly decent hands. There were still in power in the Democratic party many of the able and reputable men who had fought with Samuel J. Tilden against the corruption of Tammany Hall and the Canal Ring. Mr. Hill drove all of these men, one after the other, out of the Democratic State Committee and out of any other position of influence or power within the organization of the Democratic party. Then he put in their places and in command of the organization of the Democratic party the leaders of the city Democrats; men without scruples and with no high political aims. Thus McLaughlin, Croker and Murphy, who had merely been the lieutenants of such men as Tilden and Daniel Manning, gained a prominence and power in the Democratic party which had never before been awarded to them. Sheehan and Sheehanism were created in this city of Buffalo, and the Bissells, Lockes, Milburns and Doyles, who had been a credit to their party, were deprived of all influence in it. To Wilson S. Bissell, who recently resigned the office of Postmaster-General, was even denied the right to vote at a caucus of the Democratic party in his own election district. Democrats of good character were forced to the rear, and ballot-box stuffers were brought to the front.

THE REVOLT OF THE UNDERSTRAPPERS.

While Mr. Hill was Governor the men he had thus put in the van of the Democratic party were obedient to him in party matters. They knew he controlled the party patronage and was their master. But when he became Senator and lost the Governorship they became aware that through their ownership of the patronage of the cities of Brooklyn, Buffalo, Troy and New-York, and their proprietorship of the Governor of the State, Roswell P. Flower, they were Mr. Hill's masters, and not his servants. Mr. Hill consequently no longer bosses the city Democratic bosses. They boss him.

It was, and is, essential to Mr. Hill's execution of his gigantic effort to win a majority of the Senate districts for the Democratic party that he should have the earnest co-operation of Murphy, Sheehan, McLaughlin and Croker, and the central link in this chain of a common effort to defeat the Republican party is the surrender by Murphy, Sheehan, McLaughlin and Croker of a large share of the control of the organization of the Democratic party to the independent Democrats who bolted from the Democratic party in 1893 and defeated Maynard, and who bolted from the Democratic party in 1894, and defeated Hill himself. But the men named refuse to make this sacrifice for Hill's sake. They never did love him—indeed, Croker detested him—and they see no good reason now why they should surrender any part of the control of the Democratic machine to the followers of Edward M. Shepard, in Brooklyn; of Charles S. Fairchild, in New-York; F. J. Fitzgerald in Troy, or to John G. Milburn and Franklin D. Locke, in Buffalo. Failing to secure that recognition in the Democratic party to which they believe they are entitled, the independent Democrats will be as bitterly hostile to the Democratic party in this State as they were in 1893 and 1894, and the result of this dissension and disunion will be the loss of Senate districts which Mr. Hill would like to win.

The retirement into obscurity for a time of Croker, Sheehan, McLaughlin and Murphy is now seen by the independent Democrats of the cities of the State not to have been an actual withdrawal from control of the machinery of the Democratic party. McLaughlin hid behind an alleged "reform" Democratic organization in Brooklyn, controlling it through ex-Senators McCarren and McCarty. Croker ostensibly went into horse-racing, but through Lawrence Delmour, Henry D. Purroy, Thomas F. Gilroy and Hugh J. Grant, controls the Tammany Hall organization just as absolutely as he ever did. Murphy remained in Washington or Saratoga for a time, and kept away from Troy, but never relaxed for a moment his grip upon the throttle of the Democratic machine in that city. Sheehan went to New-York and opened a law office there, but he does not appear in any court, and by long-distance telephone still directs the organization of the Democratic party in Erie County. All conciliatory tactics are rejected by these men, despite Hill's selfish urging that they grant representation in the Democratic party to the independent Democrats. What Murphy, Croker, Sheehan and McLaughlin apparently aim at is to hold on to the State and city organization of the Democratic party until the reform storm blows over. Then they think they can return to power openly and revive their ancient strength. Another of their schemes is to control the delegation from the State of New-York to the Democratic National Convention of 1896. Mr. Hill is in their power as a Presidential candidate, and he knows it. He is afraid to quarrel with them. He will plead with them to give him a chance to go back to the United States Senate, but he will not fight with them if they do not grant his petition.

SHEEHAN STILL IN CONTROL.

Mr. Sheehan, as has been said, owns the organization of the Democratic party here, as of old. It is just as easy running it from the office of the Mutual Life Insurance Company in New-York as it formerly was to run it from his law office here. His chief lieutenants are George J. Zillig, the chairman of the Democratic General Committee, and Augustus Scheu, a member of the Democratic State Committee. These men, under Mr. Sheehan's orders, refuse to make any sort of compromise with the independent Democrats. Norman E. Mack, Editor of "The Buffalo Times," who is a member of the Democratic State Committee, but not, it is suspected, in good standing with Sheehan, has suggested in his newspaper that a committee be appointed, composed of Sheehan Democrats and independent Democrats, to reorganize the party in Erie County, but Mr. Zillig refuses to accept this suggestion. "Let the independent Democrats follow the usual Democratic custom and attend the caucuses of the Democratic party," he said recently.

The independent Democrats naturally smile at this invitation to walk into a primary with Sheehan Democrats acting as chairman and tellers, with authority to count the vote as they please. Such a "compromise" will not be accepted. Ansley Wilcox, a strong Cleveland Democrat, when told of what Zillig said, uttered the common sentiment of the Cleveland Democrats when he declared, "Well, then, they will have to take another thrashing."

Norman E. Mack is not disposed to submit to Sheehan's policy of holding on to his post of Democratic boss of Buffalo, although a resident of New-York. In his newspaper last week Mr. Mack expressed his sentiments in the following forcible manner:

"The Buffalo Express" this morning states that Mr. Sheehan is endeavoring to run Erie County politics by long-distance telephone from New-York. While "The Times" admits that the ex-Lieutenant-Governor did not enter into the idea of reuniting the party as enthusiastically as might have been hoped, still we trust that he is not contemplating directing things from the other end of the State. We do not believe that the Democrats of Erie County will welcome the leadership of a resident of New-York. And for that matter, we fancy Mr. Sheehan is too sensible to attempt it.

Mr. Sheehan was here on Tuesday, and this statement by Mr. Mack, it cannot be doubted, was written by him after he had had a talk with Sheehan about this proposition of his (Mack's) that the Cleveland Democrats should have some voice in the direction of the affairs of the Democratic party in Erie County. Mr. Sheehan, as will be perceived by Mr. Mack's statement, refused to make any concessions to the independents. His mouthpiece, George J. Zillig, reiterates this refusal to admit Locke, Milburn and Bissell to a share in the directorate of the Democratic party in Erie County.

MACK'S HOSTILITY TO SHEEHAN.

Mr. Mack, in the course of a newspaper interview in "The Buffalo Commercial" on Friday night, gave expression to further hostility to Mr. Sheehan. Here is an extract from the interview:

"What is the minor significance of the editorial printed by you yesterday in relation to Mr. Sheehan directing the affairs of the Democratic party here from New-York? Does it mean that you have absolutely broken with William F Sheehan?" was asked of Mr. Mack this morning.

"So far as my being opposed to Mr. Sheehan's leadership," said Mr. Mack, "if it means his insistence on going as far as I believe he intends going, then I mean just exactly what I said."

"How about your attitude to the Democratic organization?"

"So far as the organization is concerned, every man in it, or at least every committeeman, has been for a long time in favor of the organization broadening out and readjusting its past differences to permit of co-operation with what is known as the Cleveland wing of the party. If the organization is permitted to do what all its members, big or small, think best, it will certainly work for the interests of the whole party in the country. I shall certainly oppose Mr. Sheehan, or any other man in the party who believes it to be more important to deliver delegates to the Democratic State Convention for the purpose of manipulation by Croker and men of that ilk, conspicuous party leaders in New-York City, than to attend to local issues. This policy has militated very materially against the interests of the party at home. The party has got into such shape now that union is a matter of life and death. We must secure a unification in the interests of party success at the next Democratic State Convention."

"How about the Tammany issue?"

"I am sorry to see," said Mr. Mack, "Tammany taking the field this year with some of its old leaders. It is very unfortunate for Democratic success that Croker is still a factor in the matter. I understand he still retains his place on the Executive Committee of Tammany Hall, despite his hobnobbing with royalty.

JOSEPH GAVIN FOR SENATOR.

Mr. Mack, however, does not speak for the mass of the members of the Sheehan Democracy of Buffalo, and Mr. Sheehan knows it. So emboldened does Sheehan feel by Croker's reappearance as Tammany Hall's leader that he has resolved to take the bold step of nominating ex-Controller Joseph Gavin for Senator in one of Erie County's three Senate districts. Two of these districts are clearly Republican, and one is as clearly Democratic. Gavin, of course, would receive the nomination in the Democratic district, and thus, as far as Sheehan could accomplish it, would be assured of an election. Gavin is the man who was named by Sheehan, in the act he had passed in 1893, to exercise the authority of appointing Police Commissioners, the power of which Mayor Bishop was robbed by the same act. Gavin was then Controller of the city. He, of course, appointed two Sheehan Democrats. This robbery of the home rule rights of Buffalo provoked such a tremendous rebellion in the city that the Sheehan candidates for Senators and Assemblymen, with one exception, were badly beaten in 1893. This exception was a Sheehan candidate for Assemblyman, and there is good reason for thinking that he was actually defeated and was counted in by the Sheehan election inspectors.

The revolt continued in 1894, and not only were the Sheehan candidates for Assemblymen defeated, but Gavin also, who was a candidate for Congress in what was regarded as a "sure" Democratic district. The nomination of Gavin for Senator, therefore, will be regarded by the Cleveland Democrats as an intolerable affront, and his defeat can now be predicted.

Erie County, under the new legislative apportionment, has three Senate districts, XLVIIth, XLVIIIth and XLIXth, having respectively a population of 98,458, 102,282 and 100,918. Two of these districts have a clear Republican majority. In one of them Senator Persons lives, and in the other Senator Lamy. They can both have a renomination. If they are re-elected, therefore, Buffalo will have two experienced legislators, and both Democrats and Republicans will rejoice that the two Republican Senators are anti-Platt, and representative of the best tendencies of the Republican party in this State. They sustained Mayor Strong in his reform policy in New-York; they opposed Jacob Worth, when, as Mr. Platt's lieutenant, he came to Albany and sought to gain possession of the Department of Charities and Corrections of Brooklyn, and they voted for righteous measures and against corrupt ones in every instance. Senator Lamy has announced that he is a candidate for a renomination, and by general consent it will be granted to him. Senator Persons has not yet declared his intentions, but it is believed that he will accept a nomination. Senators Lamy and Persons have been so faithful to Buffalo's commercial interests in the line of pushing through the Legislature the various bills for the improvement of the Erie Canal that they have a support outside of the ranks of the Republican party. No men did more than they to pass the great measure approved by the last Legislature, submitting to a vote of the people the proposition to expend $9,000,000 in improving the Erie Canal and other canals of the State. This fact is recognized in Buffalo, and therefore the triumphant re-election of Senators Lamy and Persons can be predicted, if they are renominated.

Assemblyman Seibert, Republican, is seeking the nomination for Senator in the Democratic Senate district and believes that he can win the district. Mr. Seibert's career as an Assemblyman was not a credit to the Republican party and his election as Senator would be a misfortune to it.

OTHER CANDIDATES.

Assemblyman Gerst will seek a nomination for Senator if Senator Persons declines a renomination. If, however, Mr. Persons determines to go again to Albany, Mr. Gerst will once more be a candidate for Assemblyman. He was an influential Assemblyman, with a creditable record, and if he is renominated it is to be hoped he will be re-elected. Assemblyman Whitlet declines a renomination. Henry Hill, who was a distinguished member of the Constitutional Convention in 1894, may be nominated in Mr. Whitlet's district, and if so will be an addition of value to Erie County's delegation at Albany. Assemblyman Schoepflin stated this week that he would not seek a renomination. Assemblyman Braun, Republican, desires a renomination, which it is to be hoped he will not get, for the Republican party, in view of his votes at Albany last winter, can take no pride in him. Assemblyman Coughlin, Democrat, desires a renomination, and it is believed Mr. Sheehan will grant it to him.

From the present outlook the Republican party will elect three Senators and a majority of the Assemblymen from Erie County this fall.

PARIS GOWNS.

WITH NOTES ON TRIMMINGS, COLLARETTES AND FICHUS.

August toilets look better not to be too "fade" in color, especially at the seashore or on the mountains, where the cool nights and occasionally chilly days indicate that summer is on the wane. Strong tints are refreshing, after the delicate pinks and blues of July, and fashionable women may take a hint from nature, whose most vivid coloring seems to be reserved for this month.

At this season yachting is paramount, and some of the latest French yachting frocks are charming. A model by Pingat is of white serge over red. A tablier front shows a little of the red petticoat in front, and is slashed at the side, where it is edged with black and gold braid, and has four black and gold cords, holding the front and side breadths together over the red petticoat. These cords are placed at regular intervals, and are held at each end by a button. The bodice has a wide plissée of muslin in front, with a curved ladder of gold and black cord, commencing at the neck and swerving around to the hips; this edges the duck bodice, and shows the red underneath. The under part of the sleeve is also formed of the cord ladder, showing the red. This trimming, by-the-way, is very effective, and would be very pretty on any dress.

Puffs are beginning to be much worn as trimmings. A pretty plaid costume by Demarsy has a full blouse, with a deep, low-cut yoke. This is

trimmed with passementerie and edged with a short puff of the material. The collar and belt on this costume are both wide and plain, and trimmed with passementerie.

Summer is the time when the American dressmaker is in the ascendant, and her confections are very fresh, dainty and suitable. A pretty piqué gown, indebted to "local talent," has a deep, white collarette, cut in one continuous seam from the collar; this hangs half over the sleeve, and is then cut up to the armpit and then straight across to the other side, forming a yoke, each corner being finished with a pink rosette. The tight-fitting bodice is of pink piqué, braided in an all-over pattern of white, and is cut cuirass fashion over the hips, from which the pink skirt is laid on with one wide box pleat in front, a godet at each side, plain and flaring over the hips, and gathered in at the back. On each side between the two front godets are loops of pink satin ribbon. The elbow sleeves are of white piqué like the collarette cape, which is finished with a pink satin crush collar with two lace points hanging over in front, and lace wings standing out on either side.

Many of the newest skirts have fanlike pleatings inserted between the gored front breadths and the sides; these reach about three-fourths of the way up the skirt, where they are met by a long end of ribbon depending from the waist, and finished by a bow, the knot heading the folds, and a loop and end on either side.

A very pretty toilet with the skirt made in this way is of mauve muslin. The bodice is of white, very openwork Swiss muslin, over a mauve silk lining. The same embroidery forms a crush collar, from either side of which is a deep loop cut in the muslin so as to show the silk, and at the top of the loop is a knot of the ribbon with two loops standing straight out like little wings. The effect of this arrangement is very fanciful and pretty and is the same back and front. The sleeves are of the mauve muslin made exceedingly full with godets, each of which is creased in the centre so as to form horizontal pleats, which are gathered under the openwork muslin. At the elbow they are tight-fitting and wrinkled, extending for several inches below on the arm.

Fichus always make a charming trimming for a waist. A pretty pattern has a band of the material laid over the shoulders; this is edged with a deep full ruffle either of white mousseline de soie or of knife-pleated organdie, so as to half cover the upper part of the sleeves. At each corner of the band a rosette is placed, and from this to the waist is a full gathered strip of the muslin, leaving the dress showing between the strips and at the neck.

White plissée fronts of chiffon are exceedingly popular. A becoming costume has a very full pleated front with collar of white chiffon and an écru sailor collar with very broad squared ends, and bands of écru on either side of the plissée, which seem like a continuance of the collar. The rest of the waist is a blouse of gold-colored silk shot with green and scarlet.

A simple and effective waist arrangement, which may be worn with different colored silk blouses, is of black and white striped silk, cut on the umbrella pattern with the stripes running vertically in front and diagonally on the sides. The collar is also made of the striped silk cut diagonally, with a gathered fold on either side, and from the shoulder a pleated width of the silk hangs straight on either side of the neck, half-way down the waist. This collar, with its hanging bands, can easily be tacked on any bodice. A perfectly plain collarette cut with one straight line across the front and sleeves and held down with a band of ribbon over the shoulders, ending with a rosette at either end, is a pretty trimming for a child's frock. Another becoming fashion is to cut the blouse open en coeur to the waist, showing a chemisette of another color, the blouse being finished with two sailor collars, one overlapping the other, each with squared ends in front. Still another which has a quaint Japanese effect is to cross the blouse en surplice, the edges turned back with a deep band of red and fastened at the waist with a wide belt of the red with a Japanese bow, the upper sleeves hanging loose at the elbow also edged and lined with red.

The sketch presented herewith shows one of the current arrangements for the corsage of delicate lace and muslin.

GOODS SEIZED BY CUSTOMS OFFICERS.

The Custom House officials yesterday made a seizure from a cabin passenger of the steamer Umbria which, though of slight value, consisted of rather a varied assortment of goods. They included a small watch, a pearl brooch, six small brooches, a locket, six knives, five pairs of scissors, a pocketbook and two matchsafes. The entire value of the seizure was a few hundred dollars.

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A STRANGE STORY OF NEW-YORK HARBOR

THE INDRA'S CAPTAIN SAYS A BURNING STEAMER GROUNDED ON THE JERSEY FLATS—NO POLICE OR FIRE DEPARTMENT ACCOUNT OF THE AFFAIR.

It is somewhat startling, as well as peculiar, to know that a steamboat could be burned to the water's edge in New-York Harbor and no one ashore be the wiser, yet such an occurrence, says Captain Thomas Trotter, of the big British tramp steamship Indra, happened on Thursday night, while the firemen of the fireboat New-Yorker were still fighting the flames in the hold of the East Indian ship Cairniehill, which was grounded on Governor's Island. Captain Trotter first reported the matter at the Maritime Exchange, but he said he "got the laugh" there, and then, mad clean through because his tale was catalogued as a "sea yarn," he rowed out to the wreck and brought back a piece of the burned craft as a verification of his story.

This is the captain's story: Between 12 and 1 o'clock of the night the Cairniehill was burned he noticed a small screw steamboat, evidently about twenty tons burden, all aflame, and bearing down toward the Indra, which lay anchored south of Liberty Island, waiting for an empty pier. The boat, he said, appeared to be headed from Staten Island to New-York. The wind was from the southwest, and as he feared the boat, which was to the windward of him, would come close aboard and set him afire, he had all hands called and the anchor chain hauled taut. But luckily the burning vessel passed astern of the Indra, and as she passed he noticed a solitary man in a rowboat circling around the doomed steamboat. With the exception of the lonely occupant of the rowboat he could see no evidences of life about the burning vessel or near it. The crew of the Indra is composed of fifty or more Lascars, and these, in their weird East Indian costumes, manned the rigging and watched the fire in their stolid Hindu way, while the officers viewed it from below.

The steamboat, to continue the description given by Captain Trotter aboard his steamer, which lay at the Atlantic Docks yesterday, passed on and grounded on the Jersey flats, the high smokestack going by the board before she grounded. She now lies, says the captain, with her boiler exposed and part of her port side on the corner of the main ship channel, and is a menace to navigation. Captain Trotter said that he heard several explosions on board the vessel, and supposed they came from oil tanks.

Near him, lying at anchor, was the Norwegian steamer Baracoa, the crew of which also witnessed the spectacle. The story of the captain of the Indra is partially confirmed by Lieutenant W. C. Braisted, of the fireboat New-Yorker, who told a Tribune reporter yesterday that while he was fighting the fire on board the grounded Cairniehill about 1 a. m. on Friday he noticed a floating mass of flame south or southwest of Liberty Island, in the direction of Bayonne, and he had no doubt that the story of the Indra's captain was correct. It was out of his jurisdiction and his attention was engaged, anyhow.

The burned boat is now supposed to have been the Refuge, a small fifteen-ton boat, 46 feet long, 11 feet beam and 5 feet deep, which was formerly owned by the Charities Department, of this city, and afterward sold.

The most peculiar feature of the affair is that neither the owner nor any of the crew has appeared to tell of the disaster, nor is anything known regarding them. That a vessel, however small, should burn in New-York harbor without any one being the wiser and without some of the many greedy and wideawake tugs coming to her assistance, is, declare the harbor steamboatmen, a remarkable occurrence.

STEAMERS TO PORT LIMON DIRECT.

Ellinger Brothers, of No. 1 Broadway, in connection with the Matina Banana Company, of Costa Rica, have established a new line of steamers, with weekly service, between New-York and Port Limon, Costa Rica. The first steamer of the new line to arrive in this port will be the City of Kingston, due on August 19, with a full cargo of bananas. The City of Kingston will sail again with a cargo of American produce from New-York on the 21st inst., and will be followed by the Sama and the George Dumois every week. The Sama and the George Dumois will leave New-York on Wednesdays, for Port Limon direct, and leave Port Limon on Saturdays for New-York, carrying mails. These steamers are fitted with American saloons on deck for first-class passengers.

The establishment of this line will be a great improvement on existing transportation facilities to Costa Rica, as the trip from port to port will be made within eight days, while heretofore shipments from this port to Limon could only be effected every fortnight, with cargo and passengers by way of Jamaica, etc., taking about two weeks.

THE CAIRNIEHILL BADLY DAMAGED.

The badly burned steel ship the Cairniehill, which was beached on Governor's Island on Thursday last, was floated last evening and towed to Erie Basin. Her hull is badly warped and her cargo of 2,800 bales of jute and 500 bags of saltpetre is almost a total loss. Her upper rigging is badly charred and will have to be removed. It is probable that the ship will never again do more noble duty than that of a lighter.

THE TOURAINE TO GO IN DRYDOCK.

The big French steamer the Touraine will be drydocked to-day at Erie Basin, where she will be overhauled and her plates repaired. This is the first big French line steamship that has been docked in this country and there is some little doubt among steamship men as to the success of the experiment, although some of the German vessels have been docked at the basin.

THERE IS NO DULL SEASON

for the store that's alert. The very time when goods can be had of makers and importers for least money is when merchants generally are taking their Summer sleep. That's why we can bring you such surprising values in this GREAT AUGUST SALE.

THE BLACK SILK SALE

goes merrily on. What if Silk prices are going up? This maker's market is made. Think of pure dye Black Silks like this:

$1.20 Black Satin Duchess at 88c.
$1.15 Black Armure Royal at 88c.
$1.15 Cachemere Gros Grain at 88c.
$1.10 Black Taffeta at 85c.
$1 Black Faille Francaise at 78c.
And there are dozens more—colored Silks, too.

Rotunda.

HOSIERY—VERY CHEAP

Cheaper than we ever knew it before. It was a big mistake of the wholesaler to so overload, but he has paid the piper and now you may take the Hosiery at prices sometimes that don't pay for the knitting. Grand, good Hosiery it is—all but some of the colors.

Women's tan lisle thread Hose, 3 pair for $1; were 50c pair.
Children's ribbed tan cotton Hose, double knees, toes and heels, sizes 6 to 8½, 2 pair for 25c; were 40 and 50c pair.
Children's Swiss ribbed cotton Vests, 15c each; were 35 and 50c.

Broadway and Ninth Street.

WOMEN'S SUITS

Pretty blazer Duck Suits in pretty colors, coats trimmed with check duck cuffs, skirt of check duck to match trimmings on jacket, $3; the $6 kind.

Second Floor, Broadway.

COLDER NIGHTS

are close ahead. Absurdly little money is enough to make the bed mellow and comfortable.

Silkoline Quilts, $1.60, $2, $2.50.
Honeycomb Spreads, 70c, $1, $1.25, $1.50.
Marseilles Quilts, $1.85, $2.50.
Gray Blankets, full bed size, $2.25, $2.75.
White Blankets, $2.25, $3, $5.

Fourth Avenue.

NO SEWING MACHINE

on the market is better than the Stewart. Lockstitch, up to date attachments and warranted for 5 years. No. 1, $12.75; No. 2, with three drawers, $18.75; with five drawers, $20.75.

Basement.

WOMEN'S SHOES

Women's vici kid Button Boots, patent leather tips, welt soles, new shape and style, $1.90; good value at $3.

Second Floor, Tenth Street.

SHIRT WAISTS—SACKS

Not a word needed. See the things, they tell a story of money-saving that you'll be glad to hear.

Laundered Shirt Waists in fine lawns, percales, batiste and madras, full front, yoke back, extra large sleeves, 50 and 75c; the $1.25 and $1.50 kinds.
Sacks of fine white lawn, cluster of pleats down front, pointed collar, ruffle of same around collar, on cuffs and around bottom, large, full sleeves, $1.

Second Floor, Fourth Avenue.

IF THERE ARE FURS

to be repaired or redyed or in any way revised, now is a handy time for us to do the work. Special prices during August. We have the new designs and patterns for the coming season.

If you wish we will store your Furs, keep them safe from moths or hurt of any kind and send them back when you say.

Women's Suit Store, Second Floor.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

Boys' all-wool tweeds and Scotch cheviot Suits for rough-and-tumble wear, seam double stitched and taped, elastic waistband in trousers, 6 to 15 years, $4; usually $6.
Boys' double-twilled denim Sailor Suits, light blue, solid color and gray stripes, some have four rows of white braid on collar and shield, 85c; the $1.25 kind.
Boys' corduroy and all-wool Trousers in pretty checks and solid colors, gray and brown, the knockabout kind, double knees and patent elastic waistband, $1.

Second Floor, Ninth Street.

SUMMER UPHOLSTERY

If ⅓ to 8 yd. pieces of tapestry, brocade, satin damask and brocatelle will work in for the furniture covering the cost won't count.

Extra quality 50 in. Swiss Tambboured Muslin for curtains that has been 85c, $1 and $1.25 is now 50c yd.
Bead, and bead and bamboo Portieres at very special prices—$1.50 to $7.50.

Upholstery, Third Floor.

BICYCLES AT $60

High grade Bicycles, 22 and 25 in. frame, single tube tire, Hunt or Garlond saddle, two styles of handle bar. This is the grade of machine that used to be $150 and is now $100 in many stores.

Basement.

BROADWAY 9th & 10th Sts. FOURTH AVE. Hilton, Hughes & Co. SUCCESSORS TO A. T. STEWART. BROADWAY 9th & 10th Sts. FOURTH AVE.

PLANS OF REPUBLICANS.

VIEWS OF A. H. STEELE ON THE STATE COMMITTEE ENLARGEMENT.

HE SAYS THE COUNTY PLAN IS UNJUST, AND FAVORS THAT BASED ON ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS.

The enlargement of the Republican State Committee is the subject of much conversation and argument in Republican circles, and Adelbert H. Steele, chairman of the Campaign Committee of the Republican Club, in speaking on the subject to a Tribune reporter yesterday said:

"I have read with great interest the view of Warner Miller, published in The Tribune, in regard to the several plans of enlarging the State Committee proposed in the address issued by the Campaign Committee of the Republican Club, and I am pleased that he has so frankly expressed his views and given his reasons.

"Mr. Miller's high character, eminent ability and prominent position in the party," added Mr. Steele, "give him deserved influence with the people throughout the State. I think that a frank discussion of this question will lead to the enlargement of the committee, and the adoption of the best plan. Mr. Miller favors the enlargement of the State Committee and changing the basis of its representation. He objects, however, to any plan that depends solely on population as a basis of representation, claiming that it would give the big Democratic clubs overpowering weight in the councils of the party, and be unfair to the Republican majorities which rule in the country. He therefore

ALBERT H. STEELE.

heartily approves of the second plan proposed by the Campaign Committee, which creates a State Committee of sixty members, composed of the chairman of the County Committee in the sixty counties of the State, which he suggests should have power to elect a chairman and advisory members from well-known Republicans of the State at large.

"This plan is based entirely on territorial representation. It gives the smallest county in the State equal voice and power in the councils of the party with the largest in population. In order to understand the matter better, look at these figures: According to the official returns, twenty-nine counties without New-York polled 123,404 votes for Levi P. Morton in 1894, and New-York gave him 124,308."

This is the official list:

Allegany	5,810	Rockland	3,810
Chemung	4,440	Schenectady	3,759
Cortland	4,272	Schoharie	3,406
Chenango	5,444	Schuyler	2,381
Clinton	5,166	Seneca	3,210
Columbia	5,992	Sullivan	3,671
Essex	4,204	Tioga	4,192
Fulton and Hamilton	6,236	Tompkins	4,352
Franklin	5,185	Warren	3,655
Genesee	4,458	Wyoming	4,400
Lewis	3,808	Yates	3,034
Livingston	4,889	Herkimer	6,560
Montgomery	6,080		
Orleans	3,894	Total	123,404
Putnam	2,033	New-York	124,308
Richmond	4,700		

"In other words," continued Mr. Steele, "New-York County polled 904 more Republican votes than the twenty-nine counties named, and under the county plan of representation, advocated by Mr. Miller, New-York would have no more voice or power in the councils of the party than the smallest of them. If representation based on population is unfair to the Republican counties in the State, certainly representation based on the county plan of territory is more unjust to the Republicans in the cities. The county plan should therefore be dismissed. It is thoroughly unjust and gives absolute control of the 'party councils' to a small minority of the Republican voters in the small counties of the State."

In speaking of the various plans Mr. Steele said: "The plan proposed by the Campaign Committee provides that the State Committee should consist of one member from each county, except that every county having more than one Senate district should have as many members as it has Senate districts. This practically overcomes the objections raised by Mr. Miller, and is more equitable to the Republicans in the larger counties and cities than the straight county plan.

"The Assembly district plan certainly gives the most equitable representation to the Republican voters in the cities and the State of any yet proposed. The Constitutional Convention, comprised of many of the ablest Republicans in the State, was determined to prevent the infamous gerrymandering of the State in the interest of the Democratic party, and the amendments to the Constitution, fixing the Senate and Assembly districts lines as now constituted, are the result of their intelligent efforts. They are as fair to the Republicans of the country and to the cities as it is possible to make them, and they therefore form the fairest basis of representation based on population that exists.

"One of the objections to the Assembly district plan urged by Mr. Miller is that it would give the control of the committee to the Republicans in the Democratic districts. If this is true it constitutes to my mind one of the strongest reasons for its adoption.

"It is in the Democratic districts that the most earnest and efficient efforts of the State Committee should be directed. To get out the Republican vote in all the minority districts—where the local candidates have no hope of election and where they do not work with the same energy as candidates who expect to be elected, is one of the most important duties of the State Committee. To such districts its ablest speakers should be sent, and there the most telling literature should be distributed. It cannot be doubted that these districts, directly represented in the councils of the party, will urge and approve such action by the State Committee, and will bring about the best results at the polls."

"How about the conflict of authority?" was asked.

"I see no danger in any conflict of authority between the State committeemen and the local authorities. The duties of each are, or can be, defined, and all good Republicans will work earnestly for their party's success, upon which their own prosperity depends."

In speaking of other political organizations Mr. Steele said: "The State Committee of Pennsylvania is composed of 150 members, and is claimed to be one of the most perfect organizations in the country; and the large Republican vote of that State testifies to its efficiency. No conflict of authority there seems to injure the Republican party, and I should like to see the State of New-York imitate the example and excel it with Republican majorities."

GOLD WITHDRAWN FOR EXPORT.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAMSHIP COMPANY SAID TO BE THE SHIPPER—NO ALARM CAUSED BY RECENT SHIPMENTS.

Gold to the amount of $150,000 was withdrawn from the Sub-Treasury yesterday for export to Europe. It is to be shipped on the steamship Aller, which will sail to-day, and is the sum spoken of in The Tribune last week as conditionally engaged for shipment. It is stated that the gold is taken by a steamship company for the accommodation of tourists, and it is learned that the North German Lloyd is the company.

At the Sub-Treasury it was said yesterday that no further order for gold had been received, but there is a common report in exchange houses that more will follow to-day's shipment in small sums. Sterling rates of exchange still rule high and were quoted at 4.90@4.91. The net Treasury gold reserve is now $101,417,035, a decrease of $2,555,701 before the heavy gold withdrawals of the latter part of last week. Wall Street now pays scarcely any attention to gold shipments, as these are believed to be primarily caused by high exchange rates, and there is no apprehension of business depression on account of the shipments.

TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS.

PASSENGERS WHO ARRIVED HERE YESTERDAY—SOME WHO WILL SAIL TO-DAY.

Among the passengers who will sail to-day on the North German Lloyd steamship Aller for Southampton and Bremen are:

Miss E. G. Black,	Mr. and Mrs. E. Hennick,
P. Bogen,	A. Ludwig,
F. D. Cummer,	M. Sturke,
Mrs. W. H. Crocker,	P. Schoenewald,
Miss I. Fallon,	Mrs. A. Wakeman,
R. Gudewill,	Mrs. R. Wagner.

The Trave, of the North German Lloyd Line, arrived here yesterday, with a large number of cabin passengers on board, among whom was District-Attorney John R. Fellows. Other passengers were:

Dr. E. H. Bosse,	Dr. Myltus,
Mr. and Mrs. G. Bommer,	Theodor W. Nevin,
Mr. and Mrs. F. Buckel,	Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Oliver,
The Rev. A. J. F. Behrends,	Dr. Henry Ruhe,
Mrs. F. de Coppet,	David Rosenberg,
Dr. G. T. Cott,	Emil Reith,
Mr. and Mrs. A. Clark,	Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Sullivan,
Mr. and Mrs. A. Fains,	Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Schetz,
M. Gaube,	Colonel E. A. Stevens,
Mr. and Mrs. Austin Hazen,	Mrs. H. Shotwel,
Dr. and Mrs. P. A. Hilbert,	Miss M. D. Shadwell,
Wilhelm Johansmeier,	Allen D. Severance,
Dr. Christopher H. Kohler,	Gottfried Walbaum,
Friedrich A. Koch,	J. R. Whitehead,
Gustav Lesser,	Baron von Zedlwitz.
Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Little,	

THE DENTAL SCHOOL YEAR LENGTHENED.

Asbury Park, N. J., Aug. 5 (Special).—The National Association of Dental Faculties held two more sessions of their annual convention to-day at the Ocean House. Professor Frank Abbott, dean of the New-York College of Dentistry, presided. The application for membership in the association of the dental department of the Marion Sims Medical College, of St. Louis, was tabled until next year, on account of some technicality in the form of the request. An important forward step in dental education was taken. The bylaws were changed, lengthening the school year in the colleges of the