

out the reserves, but he has no money for them and no strong men to handle them. Any slight incident may bring on a catastrophe, and the fleets of Europe may be in the Bosphorus.

The Powers continue to act together in harmony. Russia differed from the rest on a small point, namely, that in an emergency six Ambassadors should take measures in concert without special instructions, but this was not material. The Powers have asked permission to keep two armed vessels in the Bosphorus, instead of one. Decision upon this request is now hanging fire, and the Sultan, having promised many things, must have time for showing what he can do. Carlyle would describe the whole situation as electric with suspicion.

The Government policy in domestic legislation is still seen through a glass, darkly. Many speeches have been made by the Unionist leaders, but little has been said. Agriculture is moribund with cancer, and its condition is pronounced hopeless, but some nice little porous plasters are suggested in the form of measures for cheapening conveyancing or enabling light railways to be built for farm produce. The schools question will also be taken up. The replies of Lord Salisbury and the Duke of Devonshire to the delegation headed by the Archbishop of Canterbury indicate a compromise which will aggravate the existing evils of the dual system of voluntary and board schools, and give the Liberals an effective ground for opposing the Government. Churchmen have united on what they consider a reasonable demand, and the Roman Catholics may join in what they regard as a half measure of relief; but the colorless formalists, who are satisfied with the colorless religious education now offered by the board schools, will rally to the defence of unsectarian teaching. Lord Salisbury's two promises that voluntary schools are subjected to unfair competition, and that the board schools are too expensive, and that taxpayers must be relieved, imply the conclusion that one class must be levelled up and the other down. Sir John Gorst, the Minister of Education, has promptly dissented from a policy which will block educational progress and impair the efficiency of the board schools. The question will prove most troublesome, and under local control; but it will have to be dealt with.

Otherwise the Government has no programme of domestic affairs. Probably it will take warning from the Liberals, who sailed under too great a spread of canvas without the ballast of a great majority. Already it is whispered that the Queen's speech will name only two or three domestic measures, and that Parliament will not be asked to undertake more work than will naturally fall within the scope of a single session. Sailing under bare poles may prove, say Liberal critics, to be as great a blunder as sailing against the wind with canvas flapping. The order in council reorganizing the War Office is a long, complex document, which meets with not a little opposition from military experts. As it reproduces the essential features of the Liberal scheme, it will not be likely to excite political criticism, centralization having been the main defect of the previous system. The distribution of the responsibility for the efficiency of the army among a group of officers subordinate to the Commander-in-Chief and the Secretary of War is a leading feature of the new plan. The readjustment aims at a redistribution of power by which the heads of departments will be responsible to the Secretary of State for War, and the Commander-in-Chief will retain his supremacy. It will have to be tested experimentally before its real utility can be known. Red tape is manufactured in time of peace; when war comes there is seldom much difficulty in cutting a way through it.

Mr. Chamberlain has decided that colonial interests require a fast mail service between Canada and England, and has agreed to support it with a grant of £15,000 annually. This is one of those dreadful things described by Free Trade opponents of American shipping interests as a mail subsidy, but there is no outcry against it here. He has also heartily supported a project for a joint commission of colonial representatives for reporting on a transpacific cable. He was the master of ceremonies at Windsor when the Queen received his sable friends, Khama and the other Bechuana chiefs, who have sailed for their kraals in South Africa after a final act of dissipation in the wilds of London; namely, attending a temperance meeting and laughing at Sir Wilfrid Lawson's jokes. Mr. Chamberlain's Ashantee war seems to have been settled without firing a gun, the chiefs having announced their readiness to sue for peace; but the credentials of their envoys being irregular, and the military staff having placed a scientific campaign on paper, there is an unwillingness to abandon the field of glory.

The decision of John Morley to accept the nomination for the strong Liberal seat of Montrose virtually secures his re-entrance into Parliament early in the session. The front Opposition bench is weak, and the party cannot afford to dispense with the services of one of its most sincere leaders. The Scotch electors will not expect him to devote all his energies to the Home Rule cause, when the Irish members are wasting their resources in factional fights which discredit the movement. Mr. Morley is an authority on the subject of national education, and will naturally take the lead on the Opposition side in the debates on voluntary and board schools. It is a singular fact that six of the most prominent Liberal debaters in the Commons will represent Scotland or Wales, so completely have the Unionists captured England.

The Moderates in the London County Council, who have been blocking progressive measures, have been sustained by the electors of Chelsea. Their candidate for the vacancy on the Board was elected by a greatly increased majority, whereas the vote was close last March. The moral effect of this victory will be to strengthen the Moderate opposition to the Progressive plans for the unification of London, the purchase of the tramways and the warfare upon the water companies and other monopolies. The deadlock in the County Council, which is the municipal parliament of London, continues, with the prospect that the Salisbury Government will not interfere by proposing the measures requisite for reorganizing the local administration of the metropolis.

St. James's vestry has been asked by a syndicate to permit the erection of Parisian kiosks for the sale of newspapers on Piccadilly, Regent-st., Pall Mall and other thoroughfares. The proposal was scouted, and these crowded streets will not be disfigured. The vestry probably thought that without the additional horrors of the French kiosks abominations were already sufficiently numerous in a quarter of London where men are exposed nightly to blackmail with the connivance of the police, whose word passes as law before the magistrates.

The lockout in the shipbuilding trade still continues, with disastrous results. The latest rumor is that Harland & Wolff are arranging to

have German engines for the steamers in process of building in their yards, rather than settle the trivial dispute with their workmen. If their example be followed on the Clyde, the popular prejudice against the masters will be strongly increased. While the English would like to build ships for the American Navy they do not want to have their own fleets fitted out with German machinery.

Lord Dunraven's speech at the Cardiff banquet has fallen flat in London. Several journals have reminded him sharply that he fails to answer the main contention of his critics, which is that he ought to have retired at once from the contest when he suspected cheating. Instead of continuing racing and then withdrawing on an entirely different ground, and, finally, after a lapse of two months, renewing charges which he virtually admits can neither be proved nor disproved. Lord Dunraven, while not without influence in yachting and turf circles, is not a popular man in England, owing to his contentious habit. He is rapidly exhausting the patience of his friends by his querulous complaint that nobody can understand him, and that he hasn't meant to insult anybody in particular, much less the American people in general. Beginning by being a disturber of friendly relations between the nations, he ends by becoming a garrulous bore.

The bicentenary of Henry Purcell's death was celebrated by an impressive service in Westminster Abbey, where he was organist for a long term. His "Te Deum" in D and many of his finest anthems were performed by a band of fifty performers, with strings, trumpets, drums and a large choir recruited from the Abbey, two cathedrals and six churches, reinforced by a contingent of amateurs of both sexes. The Abbey was thronged with a reverent assemblage, and the music under Professor Bridge's direction was grand and inspiring. After Dean Bradley had laid a wreath upon the musician's grave a dirge, composed by Purcell for the funeral of Queen Mary, and sung a few months afterward over his own ashes, was sung most impressively.

Other musical celebrations of this interesting anniversary have not been equally well planned. The students of the Royal College of Music produced his youthful opera, "Dido and Eneas," the instrumental part of which was written for strings only, and saw fit to supplement the score with an accompaniment for flutes, clarinets, trumpets, oboes and bassoons. The Philharmonic Society also improved upon Purcell's "Golden Sonata," which he wrote for the harpsichord, by bringing in the piano and orchestra. The liberties taken with his scores by those honoring his memory suggest that it is fortunate for him that, as his epitaph recites, he has gone "to that blessed place where only his harmonies can be excelled."

Mrs. Keeley's nineteenth birthday was honored by a hearty reception from the dramatic profession at the Lyceum Theatre. She showed few of the infirmities of great age, and was splendidly touched by the honors showered upon her. Old as she was, there was an older actor on the platform, James Doel, whose age is ninety-two, who had played with Edmund Kean, Macready and Fanny Kemble. Mrs. John Wood's address of welcome was charming, but even more delightful was Mrs. Keeley's response. The smiling old lady began bravely with a firm tone; but her eyes soon filled with tears. Still, she did not break down, but bore up well to the last, when she was overwhelmed with applause.

Wilson Barrett's second version of "The Manxman" has been produced at the Shaftesbury Theatre. The first one was criticised because it did not embody the main motive of the story, which is the struggle between love and ambition, but made a subordinate character the hero of the drama. Mr. Barrett has tried again, but Pete dominates the play, as he did before, and Philip is left out in the cold. An obvious ground of criticism is that the play has been recast by a playwright who could see only Pete, and has attempted to do justice to a dramatic novel without knowing how. The scenery was good, especially in the opening act, and two parts are well played—Pete, by Mr. Cockburn, and Nancy, by Miss Phillips. The play has been generously noticed by the critics, but is not likely to have a long run.

At St. James's Theatre two new plays were produced to-night. One was "The Misogynist," by G. W. Godfrey, a good curtain raiser, with George Alexander in a capital old man's part; the other was "The Divided Way," by H. V. Esmond, which was admirably acted and held the large audience fairly spellbound until the close. It embodied the struggle between love and honor, with virtue triumphant, and everybody wretched. It was a play which gave George Alexander and Miss Millard great opportunity for the display of the resources of their art, but it was open to adverse criticism for faulty construction. It was well received by the audience, which was wrought up to a high pitch of excitement at the end.

FROM A TURKISH POINT OF VIEW. CHRISTIANS ARRESTED AT THE REQUEST OF THE COUNCIL OF THE ARMENIAN CHURCH.—HAPPIER AND AINTAL IN PEACE.—ORDER RESTORED IN KOURNAIKINIA.

Washington, Nov. 23.—The Turkish Legation in this city received from the Sublime Porte the following cable dispatch under to-day's date: At the request of the Council of the Armenian Church of Nisapur (Sivas), the authorities arrested several Armenians who were charged with having thrown the affray at the villages of Kournaikina and Koyounkar (Sivas), two Mussulmans and one Armenian were killed and three Mussulmans and Armenians wounded.

Under the advice given by the authorities the Armenians, who were assembled at Tchoukmeraz, returned to their villages and order was restored. In the Armenian church of Karahissar (Chark), thirty-nine revolutionary pamphlets were found.

TAMMANY HALL AND THE GERMAN. A BERLIN PAPER REGRETS THAT THE DEUTSHE FAKTOR FOR THEM IN A POLITICAL FIGHT IS BEER.

Berlin, Nov. 23.—"Die Post" expresses regret that Germans should have assisted in the triumph of Tammany Hall in the recent election in New York. "Though enforced temperance," "Die Post" says, "can only lead to clandestine drinking, it is unpleasant to find that the decisive factor for Germans in a political fight is beer."

THE POPE SUFFERING FROM CATARRH. TWO CONSISTORIES POSTPONED UNTIL NOVEMBER 26 AND DECEMBER 2, RESPECTIVELY.

Rome, Nov. 23.—The Pope is suffering from an attack of catarrh. The holding of the secret consistory, which was fixed for November 23, has been postponed until November 26. The next public consistory will be held on December 2, instead of November 23, the date originally fixed.

NO LETTERS FROM ARMENIA.

There is considerable excitement among the Armenian residents in this city on account of the news received by way of London of continued outrages on the part of the Kurds. Dr. A. Avayazian said yesterday to a Tribune reporter that no letter has been received by any member of the Armenian colony for weeks, and they have small hopes of receiving any. "It is high time," he added, "that something were done by influential people, for if there is much delay there will be no Armenians left in Armenia. The true state of affairs in our country," he went on, "can never be known except by those who go there, because reports which are written there are contaminated by the censors, and they never reach their destination, unless they are favorable to the Turk."

Dr. Avayazian said that his countrymen are grateful for all that has been done for them by public speakers and by the newspapers, and they are in hopes that some good may be the result.

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PRAISING LORD SALISBURY.

THE PREMIER CALLED THE SAVIOR OF THE PEACE OF EUROPE.

CONSERVATIVE PRESS RADIANT WITH EULOGIES—TERRIBLE EXECUTIONS IN THE BOSH—PHILOSOPHY—HOW TURKEY SHOULD BE PARTITIONED—SIR PHILIP CURRIE'S INSTRUCTIONS—THE KAISER SOUNDING AUSTRIA.

London, Nov. 23.—The temporary lull in the Turkish crisis gives the Conservative press occasion to publish radiant eulogies on Lord Salisbury as the savior of the peace of Europe. He alone, it is asserted, has preserved the continuity of concerted action by the Powers; he is the greatest living figure in diplomacy, and he extorts the admiration of foreign statesmen, et cetera, et cetera. There is no doubt that the Prime Minister's reputation has been enhanced by the tact with which he has manipulated the diplomatic tangle in the East, but the Conservative jubiliations are premature and are likely to be turned into ridicule by coming developments in Constantinople. The latest and best advice received on the Continent concur with those received in London that the Turkish revolutionary party is making headway against the Sultan, whose promised reforms are held in derision. Batches of suspects are daily deported from Constantinople and secretly executed or imprisoned in some of the Sultan's outposts in Asia Minor. His own order that all the Princes must reside within the Yildiz Kiosk under his direct supervision is sufficient to indicate how volcanic the position continues.

"The Westminster Gazette" publishes a letter from Constantinople regarding the secret executions, and the writer tells a grim story. Divers, who are employed in driving piles for a new pier outside the Golden Horn, on reaching bottom were surprised to find a number of bodies standing upright around the place that had been designated for the driving of the piles. One of the divers identified them as the bodies of students, some of whom had been known to him personally. All had heavy leads tied to their feet, causing them to stand erect.

Apart from the Conservative bluff, it is generally recognized that the Powers must prepare to deal early with a radical solution of the Turkish problem. In discussing the partition of Turkey, the English press of both parties does not shrink from claiming a fair share of the spoils for Great Britain. "The St. James's Gazette" holds that Egypt and Arabia, with that part of Persia joining the British-Indian system through Beluchistan, ought to be British. The assent of the Shah of Persia to the scheme does not matter. Southern Persia, the paper says, is ripe to fall at the first shuffling of the cards. "The Westminster Gazette," advocating more modest British rights, suggests that the United States may have a finger in the pie. It recalls a similar proposal published in a pamphlet in 1853 and entitled "England, Ireland and America," in which he pictured the Pacific States transformed into free States controlled by Americans and prosperous civilization. Cobden's letters show that an Americanized Turkey haunted his mind. While admitting that this is an illusion, "The Westminster Gazette" holds that it is not a hopeless, erratic one. Robert College, it adds, is not the least powerful of the agencies in Asia Minor. If the American people intervened, it asks, what might not happen?

It can be authoritatively stated that Lord Salisbury's instructions to Sir Philip Currie, the British Ambassador to Turkey, who left England a few days ago on his return to his post, were to refrain from exerting any pressure on the Sultan for the execution of reforms in Armenia and to give the Porte time to recover from the existing administrative anarchy and to appoint authorities through which to carry out the reforms. It is reported that he took with him an autograph letter from the Queen to the Sultan. This is supposed to be a reply to a letter the Sultan sent to her with the communication that he had accepted the Sultan's proposals. The letter read at the meeting of the National Union of Conservatives at Brighton on Tuesday night. It is reported that the Queen will invite the Sultan to visit England in the autumn. The Sultan is expected to arrive at the Foreign Office in regard to the East has greatly lessened during the week.

GERMANY STILL TRUSTS THE SULTAN.

Berlin, Nov. 23.—Before going to Letzlingen on his hunting trip the Emperor gave an audience to M. de Szozenyi-Narich, the Austrian Ambassador to Germany, with whom he had a prolonged conference, and upon his return from Letzlingen on Tuesday His Majesty invited himself, upon very short notice, to dine with the Austrian Ambassador. Obviously this latter act of courtesy was intended to emphasize the entente cordiale between Germany and Austria upon the situation in the East, as well as to enable His Majesty to express his satisfaction with the diplomatic work of Count Goluchowski, the Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs. The confidence felt in official circles here that the Sultan will be successful in transforming order in Turkey and carrying out the reforms in Armenia is increasing. According to the correspondent of "Der Hamburger Correspondent" in Constantinople, the inquiries made by the Sultan in regard to the Austrian Ambassador to Turkey, have assisted in creating clearer views of his practical grasp of the situation than have hitherto been held in official circles in Vienna and Berlin. The Austrian Ambassador to Turkey, however, and Germany, made it clear to the Sultan that the demands of the Powers could not be evaded and that disorders in every part of Turkey must positively be put an end to by administrative reform taken up and carried into effect. In the course of his interviews with the Ottoman Emperor Baron de Calice obtained evidence that the Armenians were not only not renewed their incitement to an uprising in Constantinople, but that the Sultan had become aware of their designs and had been successful in defeating them. The Turkish authorities have renewed their silence in regard to the situation in the East have now suddenly followed the lead of "Der Correspondent" in attacking the Armenian Committee for having incited agitation leading to outrages. "The Cologne Gazette" on Friday, in an article quoting the recent protest made by the Russian Ambassador at Constantinople to the Armenian Patriarch, blamed the Armenian Committee for the disorders in Armenia, and promised armed assistance from foreign countries.

The "North German Gazette" contends that the existence of the Armenian State is impossible, having neither geographical nor racial unity. The paper then attacks the London Armenian Committee, accusing them of employing dishonest forms of agitation in sensational telegrams and articles in the press, and of doing work upon the British humanitarian sentiment for the purpose of forcing the British Cabinet to take action against the Porte. The article concludes by asserting that the Armenians are a semi-official Constantinople dispatch praising the energy so splendidly displayed by the Sultan during the crisis, proving his great qualities as a sovereign, who is now promising speedy and excellent results.

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GUIANA IS BELLIGERENT.

PREPARING TO FIGHT FOR THE DISPUTED TERRITORY.

IT IS BELIEVED THERE THAT THE VENEZUELAN AFFAIR CAN ONLY BE SETTLED BY A RESORT TO ARMS—CREDIT FOR WAR EXPENSES VOTED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

Georgetown, Demarara, Nov. 8.—That the crisis in the dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela as to the boundaries of the Republic is approaching cannot longer be doubted. The Administrator of British Guiana, acting on instructions from the Imperial Government, has made a declaration to the British Guiana Legislature which clearly indicates that unless Venezuela withdraws her claims to the greater part of the territory in dispute the Imperial Government is prepared to assert the rights of British Guiana by force of arms, and the Colonial Legislature has voted to the Governor an open check for war expenses for Colonial and Imperial forces.

The belief now generally accepted here is that this long standing dispute will only be settled by force of arms, and that it is only a question of weeks before the roar of cannon and clash of arms are heard again in the South American Republic. The British Guianians openly boast that they've "got the men and got the money, too," for the assertion of their territorial rights. Within the last few days there has been a wonderful change in the talk and temperament of the people. Instead of the frequent expressions of disgust and dissatisfaction with the masterly inactivity of the Imperial authorities, the people speak hopefully of a speedy retarded development which has seriously retarded the development of the mineral resources of the colony. They point to the fact that while there are vast stretches of territory with gold deposits to be developed, the unsettled question as to boundaries and the probable recurrence of such incidents as that which took place at Yuruan without the necessary capital for the development of the gold industry, and the lack of security on the frontier. But now, by a sharp and decisive blow at what they term "Venezuelan arrogance," they hope to change all this shortly, and hail the prospect of a speedy return of prosperity to the British colony.

THE DECLARATION OF THE GOVERNMENT. There can be no doubt that the openly avowed dissatisfaction of the people, the freely expressed opposition by their representatives in the Colonial Legislature and the positive refusal to sanction the expenditures of any moneys for governmental schemes until the colony was assured whether the Imperial Government was prepared to support it in asserting its rights on the frontier and to obtain redress for the Yuruan incident have made necessary, if not forced, a public declaration from the Imperial Government, through their local representative.

Of course, international courtesies require that the Administrator, in making the declaration, should only do so in the most guarded terms; but on the other hand, a dissatisfied people had to be appeased, and the readiness with which an open check was voted to the Government is sufficient proof of how admirably the Administrator succeeded in satisfying the representative members of the Legislature.

"It may be confidently assured and believed," said the Administrator in the course of his speech, "that steps are being taken to bring the still existing question as to the boundaries of the land to a satisfactory point." (Cheers.) With that point settled, he need not say how much brighter would be their outlook, how much more a joyful and secure, and it would be but poor policy on the part of the colony if they did not show to those who advise Her Majesty that the colonists do not mean to be lagging behind in assisting the Government to add its quota toward the security of the great province, the upholding of its dignity and the assertion of its territorial rights. (Great cheering.) That was all that would be asked from them that day.

CREDIT UNANIMOUSLY VOTED.

The Government Secretary then submitted the following resolution: Whereas, it may become necessary, for the better security of the colony, in case of emergency, that increased expenditure should be incurred under the authority of the Legislature; Resolved, That this court undertakes to provide the necessary amount of money for the purpose, and that the Governor in Council may determine the vote was passed unanimously.

Within the last few days there has been a marked increase in activity in the local official circles; the colonial forces are being regularly drilled and the military police are at frequent rifle practice. On every hand the indications are that, should force be resorted to, neither the Government nor the people will be in any way handicapped by active military steps. The general opinion entertained here is that the solution of the Venezuelan boundary problem will be speedy and effective.

IN PLACE OF PROTECTION.

LORD SALISBURY'S SCHEME TO RELIEVE AGRICULTURAL DISTRESS.

London, Nov. 23.—The cool contempt with which Prime Minister Salisbury, when speaking last Tuesday at the meeting of the National Union of Conservatives, treated the proposals of the protectionists relative to the imposition of a tariff on wheat, oats, barley and hops has keenly disappointed the agriculturists, who trusted that the accession of the Tories to office would imply some modicum of protection. His explicit declaration that a tariff for protection in any form was impossible has not deterred the agricultural interests from making fresh appeals. Yesterday a deputation from the National Association of Hopgrowers waited on Lord Salisbury and protested that unless a tariff was placed on foreign-grown hops the English hop industry would soon cease to exist. Again the Prime Minister was compelled to speak plainly. He asked the deputation to look closely into the problem of protection. If protection should be granted to the hopgrowers, he asked, what would be the feelings of the wheat growers? The Government, he added, had no intention of placing a tariff on any article of general commerce. It was a question of agricultural protection, and the Government was not prepared to discuss the details of the Government scheme, but it is no secret that the plan will be on the lines announced in this cable correspondence last week, that is to say, the Government will consolidate and take over all mortgages on land by lending money to landlords at 3 per cent, thus enabling them to save 2 per cent, as most of the landlords have been obliged to raise loans at 5 per cent. Whether the plan will meet the approval of the House of Commons is another matter. It is generally believed that it will require the full Liberal-Unionist and Conservative majority to pull such a measure through the House, as it will shift the burden upon the general ratepayers to the meagre benefit of the tenant farmer.

Unable to gratify the party yearning for protection, the Government is preparing to gratify the desire for agricultural education. Lord Salisbury used a suggestive phrase in speaking to a deputation of bishops who visited him on Wednesday. He said: "We must do what we can, and what we can do must be done quickly." The Prime Minister obviously means that the Government is ready to grant urgency to the educational reforms approved by the House of Commons. It is generally believed that Salisbury left a bed of sickness for the purpose of heading the deputation.

King Humbert of Italy, the Shah of Persia and the Mikado of Japan are credited with the intention of visiting England in the spring. It is said that the Shah will be accompanied by his wife, the Empress, and his children, the Valiahd, or heir-apparent to the throne.

The nineteenth anniversary of the birth of Mrs. Keeley, formerly Miss Goward, the veteran actress, was made the occasion yesterday of a unique afternoon reception at the Lyceum Theatre. Early in the morning groups of people assembled at the entrances of the theatre, waiting to be admitted, and

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to provoke a crisis in the Paris market by attacking in succession each of our large credit houses, hoping that the attempt with respect to the public credit. It is reported that a manoeuvre of this kind will be attempted to-day. We do not believe that it will succeed, but, in any case, it will not be carried out with impunity.

Paris, Nov. 23.—The settlement on the Paris Bourse, which begins on Monday, is awaited with anxiety at the Stock Exchange here. During the week the break in the market here was chiefly due to large Paris selling. A great French operator who was recently worth millions became embarrassed and threw his stocks on the market, thinking that the attempt with respect to the public credit he could liquidate his account without help. After disposing of large lots the market became alarmed, and the operator could find no buyers. The Rothschilds then took over his Kauff and foreign securities, thus averting a failure and saving the market generally. Despite the readiness of strong firms to assist weaker houses, some failures are expected.

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