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vestigate the condition of the Hungarian insurrection. Mr. Clayton's note is as follows: "Should the new Government prove to be, in your opinion, firm and stable, the President will cheerfully recommend to Congress, at their next session, the recognition of Hungary."

Wharton says: "In making Congress the arbiter President Taylor followed the precedent of President Jackson, who, on March 3, 1837, signed a resolution of Congress for the recognition of Texas. The recognition, however, by the United States of the independence of Belgium, of the powers that threw off Napoleon's yoke, of the South American States which have from time to time declared themselves independent of prior Governments, has been primarily by the Executive, and such has been the case in respect to the recognition of the successive revolutionary governments of France."

Secretary Seward, in his instructions to Mr. Dayton, at Paris, April 7, 1864, wrote: "The question of recognition of foreign revolutionary or reactionary governments is one exclusively for the Executive, and cannot be determined internationally by Congressional action."

J. Q. Adams's "Memoirs," Vol. 4, Page 206, are quoted by Wharton as follows: "But receiving Ministers was, by our Constitution, an act of Executive authority. General Washington had exercised it in recognizing the French Republic by the reception of Mr. Genest (Genet). Mr. Madison had exercised it by declining for several years to receive, and finally by receiving, Mr. Onis."

IT WAS A PATRIOTIC DUTY.

SO EX-SENATOR EDMUNDS CHARACTERIZES MR. OLNEY'S STATEMENT.

HE BELIEVES THAT THE CAMERON RESOLUTIONS WILL NOT BE PASSED BY CONGRESS—THE "REPUBLIC OF CUBA" A MYTH.

Philadelphia, Dec. 20.—While declining to express a positive opinion as to the powers of Congress in the premises, ex-United States Senator George F. Edmunds, of Vermont, did not hesitate to-day to speak of the untenable position assumed by those who desire to have the "Republic of Cuba" recognized.

"To recognize as a separate and independent State anything so mythical as the Republic of Cuba," he said, "would put this country in a very undesirable position, and one in which no civilized nation would like to be placed. The Republic of Cuba has no stability, no autonomy, no organization, no capital. We may pity the condition of the people and deplore the atrocities which are being committed on the island, but to go the length proposed is something which no self-respecting nation could do.

"Should the President veto the resolution, and it be passed over the veto, it would be a declaration of Congress which, perhaps, would have the same effect as if the President had signed it, if he, as the Executive, should deem it had that lawful effect. But if the President should be of the opinion that the recognition of a new Power was purely an Executive function, and refused to carry out the instruction of Congress, there would be nothing left for Congress to do but to either submit or impeach him for high crime and misdemeanor in refusing to obey what they regard as a valid law. But I have no idea that the resolution will pass, so that that question is hardly likely ever to arise."

"What is your opinion, Senator, as to the right of Congress to act in the matter?" was asked.

"Well, perhaps it might be held that this privilege was included in the Constitutional provision which gives Congress the sole right to declare war, as it might be considered one of the elements leading to such an event."

Senator Edmunds read Senator Chandler's criticism of the statement given out by Secretary Olney, defining the position of the Administration on the question. "I think Senator Chandler erred in that matter," he said emphatically. "I think Secretary Olney not only acted properly, but that it was a patriotic duty for him to make the statement he did. As the official of the Government intrusted with the management of our foreign relations it was his duty to state clearly the result of such action, and I have no doubt that if he had taken the opposite view to that which he did the men who are now denouncing him would have been the first to say he was acting in a perfectly proper manner. He did the only proper thing and would have been neglecting his duty had he done differently."

JUDGE COOLEY SUSTAINS OLNEY.

POWER TO RECOGNIZE A GOVERNMENT RESTS PRIMARILY WITH THE EXECUTIVE.

Ann Arbor, Mich., Dec. 20.—In expressing his opinion on Secretary Olney's statement that Congress has not the power to recognize Cuba, Judge Thomas M. Cooley last night sent the following to a newspaper:

"The power to recognize belligerency and the lawfulness of action in defence of a government alleged to be de facto must devolve upon the executive power of the country, which can recognize no belligerent government until the fact is clearly made known to it that there is in existence a government maintaining itself and enforcing its authority against any other.

"But the President's power is not complete and final. The sovereign legislative power must provide for final intercourse and pass laws for the purpose—laws for which the President would be impeachable if he should fail to join in executing them.

"What he does in recognizing a new nation is clearly in part legislative, and the action taken, if taken by the President alone, would be so far defective as to be impossible of execution without being perfected now or in the future by the sovereign legislative power."

CELEBRATING MACEO'S DEATH.

AN HAVANA EXCURSION TO PUNTA BRAVA IN HONOR OF MAJOR CIRUJEDA'S COLUMN—GIFTS AND A BANQUET.

Havana, Dec. 20.—The demonstrations of joy over the death of Maceo have not yet ended. There was a largely attended excursion to-day from Havana to Punta Brava in honor of Major Cirujeda's column, which killed the rebel leader. The affair was organized by natives of Galicia, Major Cirujeda's native province, and was made the occasion for a great display of patriotic enthusiasm.

Many speeches were made on the trip predicting the speedy collapse of the rebellion and exalting the performances of the Spanish soldiery. When the excursionists arrived at Punta Brava they were received by the officers of Major Cirujeda's column and there were further speeches and jubilation. Gifts were presented to the officers of the command and a banquet was given to the men. Most of the prominent Gallegos in the city took part in the excursion.

CONSERVATISM IN THE HOUSE.

CONGRESSMAN PERKINS ON THE CHANCES OF THE CAMERON RESOLUTION.

Chicago, Dec. 20—Several Congressmen on their way home for the holidays spent Sunday in Chicago. Representative Perkins, of Iowa, was seen at a hotel and asked regarding the Cameron resolutions.

"The chances are," said the Iowan, "that Congress will do nothing with the Cameron resolution before March 4. The House of Representatives is disposed to be more conservative than some of the newspapers make it. My observation is that opinion is in favor of considering the matter carefully, and if the Speaker is not in favor of the resolution it may never get out of the committee. It is likely, too, that it may not come over from the Senate much before February 1."

The belief is current among the Western members of Congress, who were here to-day, that Major McKinley would not look with satisfaction upon any action by Congress on the Cuban question which savored of haste and undue excitement.

PARADE OF AMERICAN FRIENDS OF CUBA.

The American Friends of Cuba will hold a parade this evening. They will carry ten large transparencies, with inscriptions expressing sympathy with the Cuban cause. The officers of the parade are: Franz Mayer, grand marshal; marshal's aids—Dr. J. A. Rovirosa, J. J. Daly, Dr. Henry Lincoln de Zayas, Nicholas Unmuth, jr., Dr. Del Dungo, Dr. Enrique B. Barnet, F. McCoy, William Martin, Louis Straub, A. A. Aguirre, Edward Lloyd, Edward Bold, Dr. John Bisbe, A. Wasshauser, J. A. Carson, H. B. Dittenheimer, J. J. Dempsey, James Hoffman, Carl Rapp, Theodore F. Schuyler and Dean R. Wood.

STUDENTS BURN WEYLER IN EFFIGY.

Ada, Ohio, Dec. 20.—Eight hundred students, headed by a brass band, paraded the streets last night and made a demonstration for free Cuba. Weyler was burned in effigy.

MR. DIXON ON THE CUBAN STRUGGLE.

The Rev. Thomas Dixon, jr., preached to a large audience in the Academy of Music yesterday on the subject, "Cuba, or Our National Honor." There were many Cubans present and the Cuban flag was twined with the Stars and Stripes in the decorations. Several members of the Junta were on the platform with Mr. Dixon. Mrs. Otto Echlereth sang as a solo "Cuba Shall Be Free." Mr. Dixon made an impassioned plea for intervention by this Government in the Cuban struggle. A collection was taken up for the injured in the Cuban hospitals.

A NOVEL QUESTION.

LAWYERS HERE ON MR. OLNEY'S CONTENTION.

FREDERIC R. COUDERT THINKS THE SECRETARY IS RIGHT—OTHERS INCLINED TO BE NON-COMMITTAL AT PRESENT.

Generally speaking, those members of the legal profession in this city who are best qualified to pass an opinion upon the Secretary of State's interpretation of the Constitutional powers possessed by the President in regard to the recognition of Cuba's independence are disinclined to comment upon the stand taken by Mr. Olney. Most of those who were seen yesterday by a Tribune reporter excused themselves from any direct statement, on the ground that they had not studied Mr. Olney's contention or any precedents upon which it might be based.

Frederic R. Coudert gave out the following written opinion: "Secretary Olney's written statement seems to me perfectly clear. Senator Cameron's resolution, if passed by the Senate and the House, will be merely advisory. It involves no responsibilities whatever, as it appears to me, on the part of the United States Government. There is nothing in the resolution proposed and pending in the Senate to which the Government of Spain has a right to object. The Senators of the United States are not debarred by their high position from expressing an opinion or a wish on the subject of the Cuban rebellion. Even if the resolution were passed it would not constitute an offence against Spain. The Senate would simply place itself on record as entertaining a certain opinion on matters which concern a friendly Power. This opinion may be distasteful to that Power, but there is nothing in the law of nations which would justify the nation interested in resorting to hostile measures to show its disapproval of these proceedings.

"Spain may retaliate in kind by having resolutions passed in her own Legislature denouncing the conduct of our press and Senate, and may even place herself on record as of the opinion that republican government is a failure, and senates generally a mischievous and useless bit of machinery. This would be a retort of a character to which we could make no objection. The Executive and its authority cannot be resolved away in any such fashion. True, the Congress may declare war, if it should deem so grave a step necessary for the National honor, but the distance between such a declaration and the resolution proposed is too manifest to require notice. Besides, whatever may be the shortcomings of Spain in dealing with her rebellious children, she has not yet insulted, outraged or injured us. Until she does some of these things we shall probably not find it necessary to rush into war. War is an expensive luxury, and it is not absolutely certain that we can afford to indulge in it, even with a McKinley protective Administration to fill the National coffers to overflowing."

Joseph H. Choate said: "I am not prepared yet to say anything on this matter. The point that Secretary Olney puts forward is one of great nicety and interest. But I have not examined it, and for that reason you must excuse me if I decline to discuss it."

Elihu Root was equally reticent: "The whole question, so far as I can see," he said, "is one of precedent, and until one has carefully delved into those precedents it is impossible that one can give any opinion that is worth consideration."

William B. Hornblower said: "I do not like at this juncture to give any decided opinion on the merits of the case, but it has always been my impression that the Executive is the sole judge with regard to dealings with foreign governments. I think that the precedents have all been in this direction. I do not recall any instance of Congress passing any resolution recognizing the independence of any foreign nation or territory. At the same time, such resolutions may have been passed, but, as I have stated, I do not recall one. It is true that the recognition of independence does not really mean very much unless we are prepared to follow it up by armed intervention, and that, of course, would require the action of Congress. Congress is the only power that can declare war.

"The recognition of the belligerency or independence of Cuba would still leave us bound to carry out our duty as a neutral nation, and would still leave our merchant vessels subject to search by the Spanish Government and by Spanish vessels for contrabands of war; would still impose upon us onerous obligations, and would moreover relieve Spain from any liability to us for further injury to our citizens in Cuba. In other words, the recognition of the independence of Cuba is a mere form, and would be of little or no benefit to Cuba, unless, as I have said before, we are prepared to follow up our intervention by force."

Wheeler H. Peckham said: "This is a question that does not arise every day in the week, and involves a momentous principle that we are not frequently called upon to consider. Therefore, I would prefer saying nothing regarding it until I have given the matter my deepest thought. But in a superficial sense I am inclined to think that Secretary Olney is in the right. Let me say, however, that that opinion may turn out to be founded on prejudice, inasmuch as I am likely to regard the action of the Senate Committee as ill-judged and intolerant."

Professor William A. Keener, dean of the Columbia University School of Law, refused to give any opinion, on the ground that he had as yet given no attention to the question.

DR. DIAZ TELLS HIS EXPERIENCE.

THE EXILED CUBAN MISSIONARY AT CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH.

A large audience greeted the Rev. Dr. Alberto José Diaz, the exiled Cuban Baptist missionary and preacher, when he spoke of his trials and those of his country last night in Calvary Baptist Church. The Rev. Dr. Robert S. MacArthur, in opening the service, prayed earnestly that the Congress and President of the United States be guided aright in the momentous question now confronting them. He prayed that no war would come upon the United States, and that Cuba might be free.

Dr. Diaz said he had been in Cuba fourteen years since his acceptance of the Baptist faith, ten years of which he spent in the pulpit. In that time he had established a church worth $40,000, a hospital worth $25,000, and a cemetery that yielded an income of $6,000 a year. Dr. Diaz first explained that the trouble in Cuba was not unforeseen, and that it was due to the oppression of the Spaniards, who, though the little island held but 1,500,000 people, imposed annually a tax of $29,000,000 on them and made them pay annually $1,000,000 upon a debt about which the Cubans knew absolutely nothing. As in Spain and Italy, the speaker said, the Catholic Church was a potent political factor that worked a baleful influence, and he alleged that many causes of corruption could be traced to the linking of Church with State.

He explained that Señor Cisneros, the President of the Cuban Republic, was a man of sterling integrity and honor, and one who sought to form a government for the island such as that of the United States. To show the state of affairs existing in Cuba, Dr. Diaz said that under the Spanish tariff law a barrel of flour bought from the American manufacturer would cost $24. The same flour, bought from Spanish houses, would cost $15. It was the identical flour that the American sold, but it went, in the latter case, in a roundabout way to Cuba, by way of Spain. Spain could not produce for Cuba, hence Cuba suffered by the whole scheme of trade.

A physician has to pay from $10,000 to $15,000 for his education. Then, if he wishes to practise, he has to pay $300 a year for the privilege. If he wants to advertise himself, or wants to hang out a sign, he has to pay all the way from 10 cents to $1 for each letter of the advertisement.

Of the Senators who represented Cuba in the Cortes the Cubans were always in the minority, even in the island representation. Thus the reforms the Cubans prayed for were always defeated.

Insurrections, Dr. Diaz said, would always be the result of such evils, and no power on earth could restrain the righteous indignation of such an oppressed people. Dr. Diaz said he was six times in jail, and always for preaching against the Church of Rome. Once he was jailed for ridiculing the idea of canonizing Columbus, he said. The last time he was jailed with his brother both were sentenced to death without a civil trial, he said, and it was only through getting a friend to smuggle out telegrams to President Cleveland that both lives were saved through this country's intervention.

To prevent the inculcation of the gospel of liberty Spain had passed a law, Dr. Diaz said, cutting off from political preferment any Cuban who sent his children to the United States for their education.

"Unfortunately for us," said Dr. Diaz, "we have no Lafayette. Our liberty bell has been ringing two years, but nobody seems to have heard it."

After he was released from jail the last time Dr. Diaz was told that he and his family must leave the island at once. Dr. Diaz said he took a lesson from President Cleveland and went fishing, "for," said he, "I always notice that whenever your Congress gets Mr. Cleveland in a tight place he goes fishing." The congregation roared at the joke.

Dr. Diaz in fifteen days or so will start on a tour through Texas and Mexico to spread the Baptist faith and to arouse interest in the Cuban cause. He said that the atrocities practised by the Spanish were most revolting, for he had seen them shoot down women and helpless old men in their thirst for blood. Once he said he saw the Spanish soldiery hack to death the body of a six-months-old child.

After the service a collection was taken up for the Baptist Church in Cuba, which, Dr. Diaz said, numbered 2,700 converts in ten years.

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We don't pretend our $25 dress suit is as good as that of the best tailor—only better and cheaper than the cheap tailors.

Same cloth, silk-lined, $30.

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They have.

The opera cape is a copy of an old English style, $45; the Inverness is just as good, but not so new, $25 and $35.

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Our ready-to-wear stock is as complete as complete can be; if you don't think so we make to order.

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Black ribbed silk, satin-lined.

Ask for anything men or boys wear; we have it.

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M'KINLEY WOULD NOT FAVOR A WAR.

SO SAYS THE SPANISH AMBASSADOR TO VIENNA—OPINIONS OF THE LONDON PRESS.

Vienna, Dec. 20.—The Marquis de Hoyos, the Spanish Ambassador here, declares that the Spanish Government has received positive information that Mr. McKinley, the American President-elect, is not in favor of a war with Spain.

The "Neues Wiener Journal" publishes an interview with Count de Casa Valencia, the Spanish Ambassador to Great Britain, in which he says he is convinced that Mr. McKinley will not allow a rupture of the peaceful relations existing between Spain and the United States.

London, Dec. 20.—In a leader to-morrow "The Standard" will say:

"There exists in Europe an irritable feeling regarding the tendency of popular opinion in the United States to assume an attitude of excessive dictatorial presumption toward other Powers. France and Germany join in reproaching Lord Salisbury for weakness in settling the Venezuela matter in a pacific manner. Englishmen do not indorse this sentiment, but they dislike the tone and manner of American diplomacy and wish for more harmony in the traditions of international urbanity. If Spain is driven into a war with the United States we do not doubt that she will enjoy the sympathy of most, perhaps all, of the Continental States."

"The Standard" adds that it does not apologize for Spain's conduct in her colonies, but only pleads for the observances of international law and the rights of foreigners. In concludes by tendering the advice that Spain grant qualified autonomy to Cuba.

"The Morning Post" will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Madrid, saying that Hannis Taylor, the American Minister, declares that he believes that President Cleveland will veto the Cameron resolution.

"The Times" will to-morrow say that the declarations of firmness on the part of the Government at Madrid will not suffice to rid it of its difficulty, which is aggravated by gross mismanagement. Whatever the Constitutional futility of the action of the Congress at Washington, its moral effect will be to encourage the Cuban insurgents and depress the Spaniards.

Berlin, Dec. 20.—The situation in regard to Cuba created by the action of the Foreign Relations Committee of the United States Senate in agreeing to a resolution recognizing the independence of that island, caused the Berlin and Frankfort bourses to open weak yesterday, and greatly checked the transactions of business in American securities until advices were received from London showing that confidence was practically unshaken there. This news had the effect to restore confidence here and in Frankfort, and prices recovered, but closed a fraction lower on the day.

SYMPATHY FOR THE CUBANS.

MEETINGS HELD IN VARIOUS CITIES IN THE INTEREST OF THE STRUGGLING ISLANDERS.

Buffalo, Dec. 20.—A meeting of the Cuban sympathizers was held at the Lyceum Theatre to-night and was attended by 3,000 persons, among whom were many prominent lawyers and citizens. Resolutions were unanimously adopted by the assemblage indorsing the Cameron resolution calling for the recognition of Cuban independence. Speeches were made by members of the bar in favor of the cause. The meeting was held for the purpose of creating a fund for the relief of the soldiers fighting for Cuban liberty. A meeting will be held at the same place next Sunday night, which will be presided over by Dr. Henry d'Zayas, of the Cuban Junta, of New-York City.

Cleveland, Dec. 20.—The feeling of sympathy for Cuba is strong in Northern Ohio, and not a day passes without offers from young men to fight for the island. All such are referred to the Junta in New-York. It was decided yesterday to have a mass-meeting on the evening of January 2. Bourke Cockran or some other famous orator will be engaged as the principal speaker by the New-York Junta.

Davenport, Iowa, Dec. 20.—The Society of the Sons of the Revolution in Iowa has adopted resolutions commending the Cuban patriots and expressing the hope that their heroic struggle may soon win for them recognition as a free and independent nation.

Valparaiso, Ind., Dec. 20.—Over three thousand citizens and students of the Northern Indiana Normal School held a mass-meeing yesterday and adopted resolutions sympathizing with Cuba in her struggles for freedom, and requesting Senators Voorhees and Turple and the members of Congress from this district to do all in their power to assist in obtaining liberty for Cuba.

Los Angeles, Cal., Dec. 20.—A mass-meeting in the interest of Cuban liberty was held here last night. Every reference to the necessity for intervention by the United States brought forth enthusiastic applause, and the statement that it was the plain duty of this Government to stop the ruthless butchery, even if war had to be declared to do it, was received with deafening cheers. Resolutions expressing these sentiments were adopted.

Chicago, Dec. 20.—A dispatch from West Superior, Wis., says: "In two weeks a company of not less than forty will start from Superior to join the Cuban Army. They have been enrolled by William Munroe, the warhorse of the Populist party in Northern Wisconsin. Mr. Munroe is an old Grand Army man, and has quite a following in this section. A large number of those who will accompany him are G. A. R. men and sons of veterans."

A COMMISSION TO FIND A MURDERER.

A pistol-shot attracted the attention of Roundsman Sweeney last night, and as he saw several men running down James-st., he gave chase, catching one of them, who proved to be Sarato Bride, twenty-eight years old, of No. 44 Oliver-st. The roundsman saw Bride throw away a revolver, which was still warm when the former picked it up. The prisoner was taken to the Oak-st. station, where Bride produced an order, signed by Detective Sergeant Joseph Petrosina, of Police Headquarters, instructing Bride, if the latter should see a certain Italian, who is wanted for murder, to call a policeman, show him the paper and have the murderer arrested.

Bride told Sergeant Westervelt that before the shooting he had been on the top floor of No. 88 James-st. and had there found the man he was after playing cards with two other Italians. As the odds were too great for him, Bride decided to go for help, but as he started to leave the room the three men attacked him with knives. He had fought his way to the street, he said, unharmed, and as the others continued to chase him he had fired the shot, which hit no one.

Detective-Sergeant Petrosina was at once called. After identifying the letter as his writing he went out with a detective to try to find the murderer. He refused to tell the latter's name. Bride was locked up.

BIG BLAZE IN NEW-BRUNSWICK.

FLAMES START IN ALLEN'S THEATRE AND COMMUNICATE TO ADJOINING BUILDINGS.

New-Brunswick, N. J., Dec. 21 (Special).—A whole block of houses at George and Albany sts., New-Brunswick, N. J., were burned out last night, and at an early hour this morning the fire was still blazing fiercely and threatened the houses on the opposite side of the street. The fire started in the rear of the stage of Allen's Theatre. John O'Brien, who sleeps in a room above the stage, was overcome by the smoke and was carried out unconscious. Other buildings in the block caught fire, and it was with difficulty that their occupants were rescued.

A row of frame houses in George-st. also caught fire and were burned almost to the ground.

At an early hour this morning it was feared that two churches across the street from the burning buildings would be lost, and the firemen were keeping a stream of water playing constantly upon them. The row of houses already destroyed had a frontage of 240 feet in George-st. and a depth of 160 feet in Albany-st.

The loss, which is estimated at several hundred thousand dollars, is shared by several real-estate owners. Vanderbilt L. Boorhees is one of the heaviest losers by the fire.

EIGHT BOMB-THROWERS TO DIE.

THEIR CRIME COMMITTED ON JUNE 7, ON THE OCCASION OF A RELIGIOUS CELEBRATION IN BARCELONA.

Barcelona, Dec. 20.—Eight of the Anarchists who were convicted of complicity in the bomb-throwing that occurred here in June last have been sentenced to death by the court-martial before which they were tried. The Attorney-General, who personally conducted the prosecution, asked the court-martial to sentence twenty-eight of the prisoners to death and fifty-six to penal servitude for life. The proceedings were marked with the strictest secrecy, it being feared that the Anarchists, of whom there are many in Barcelona, would make a demonstration if the fact of the condemnation and sentencing of the prisoners should become generally known. The court-martial met in a vault in the Fortress of Montjuich, and only military officers were allowed to be present at the trial.

The crime for which the eight Anarchists will suffer death was committed on June 7, on the occasion of a religious procession in celebration of Corpus Christi. Just as the procession was entering the Church of Santa Maria de la Mar a bomb was thrown into the crowd that was watching the ceremony. The missile exploded with great violence, killing twelve persons instantly and wounding about fifty others, some of whom subsequently died. A large number of arrests were made, and eighty-four of the prisoners were held to await trial. Eight of them will be shot.

MR. WHITE MAY RETURN TO LONDON.

London, Dec. 20.—"The Chronicle" will to-morrow say it believes that Henry White will in March succeed J. R. Roosevelt as secretary of the American Embassy here. Mr. White was formerly secretary of the American Legation.

LEICESTER HOLME'S WARD WEDS.

London, Dec. 20.—Miss Grace Holme, ward of Leicester Holme, of New-York, was married here on Tuesday last to H. T. Nixon, an Englishman.

A POPOCRATIC CONTEST ABANDONED.

Louisville, Ky., Dec. 20.—Chairman P. P. Johnston and William M. Gobel, of the Silver Democratic State Central Committee, and Chairman H. A. Sommers, of the Silver Democratic Campaign Committee, decided yesterday not to contest the election of the twelve McKinley electors, because of their inability to raise funds to meet the expenses of such a cause.

J. PIERPONT MORGAN MAY BE COMMODORE

The coming meeting of the New-York Yacht Club in February and the election of officers are causing a great deal of comment. It was reported some time ago that William K. Vanderbilt would be chosen Commodore and that his handsome yacht, the Vailant, would fly the commodore's flag. Yesterday there was another rumor. It was said that J. Pierpont Morgan is likely to be the choice for Commodore. Nothing authentic could be learned from the members of the club. Mr. Morgan's yacht, the Corsair, is one of the handsomest of the New-York Yacht Club fleet.

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The royal welcome extended to our Store touches its zenith in the Christmas shopping.

Our twenty-five hundred employes have done good and faithful work, but the splendid purchasing of our visitors has for a few days overtaxed the resources of even our great organization.

We begin Christmas week with readjusted stocks, refreshed employes, rested horses, and our entire Store system well in hand for greater work.

The Store news is limited to one line for each important item.

Small Furs, Neck Pieces and Muffs. About half.
Wanamaker Great Coats, $16.50, $20, $22.50.
Cutaway and Frock Coats and Vests, black stuffs, $9 to $30.
Moquette Rugs, 18x36 in., 85c; 27x54 in., $1.85; 36x72 in., $3.
New Spring Dress Silks, Scotch Plaids in French Satins, 75c.
Novelties in Dress Silks for Spring, various plaids, $1.
Chairs for Parlor, Hall and Library, dozens of bargains.
Handkerchiefs for Men and Women, pure Silk or pure Linen.
Books: Every good sort for Holiday giving, especially Juvenile.
Open evenings until Christmas.

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GOSSIP ABOUT TURF AFFAIRS.

WHAT THE HORSES ARE DOING AND THE HORSEMEN TALKING ABOUT.

It is the old story so far as turf affairs are concerned in this neighborhood. Of course, there will be the usual number of alleged stakes with small purses to fill. The only thing that causes any discussion among horse-owners and turfmen is the question of dates for the meetings to be held next year. Saratoga is in the swim, and appeals for dates to which, according to all precedents, the Saratoga Racing Association is entitled. The Saratoga association intends to give liberal purses in addition to stakes that will exceed in value a majority of the stakes offered by the more pretentious clubs.

Horse-owners should not be deterred from entering their horses by the greed and avarice of racetrack owners. Some of the prominent racetrack owners assert that as soon as the racetracks have a sufficient surplus large stakes will be given, with definite amounts added from the surplus funds. It is not likely that money can be added to stakes when shareholders of racetracks receive such a small dividend as 15 per cent on their investments.

A large amount of free advice is being given to horsemen about weights and handicaps. Horse-owners as a rule do not hanker for advice from experts in evading farm wagons, neither do they care for second-handed theories. What is desired most is that some practical men who have paid for their tuition by owning and racing horses be placed in the positions that require skill and judgment to fill with honor.

Favoritism has done much to injure the turf in this country, inasmuch as almost everybody associated with the turf looks upon certain new rules in regard to starting with suspicion.

It is generally known and talked about in the uptown hotels and cafés that several trainers and a number of jockeys will not receive licenses next year. Consultations have been held with legal advisers by men who believe that trouble is in store for them when they apply for licenses. The foregoing indicates that racing will be enlivened by legal proceedings before the season of 1897 is fairly under way.

A great deal of interest is manifested in the aged, or handicap, division of 1897. Unless an epidemic of disasters overtakes the horses in training in the East, there is every reason to expect high-class contests. Handspring is almost certain to be in the list. Ben Brush, Hastings, Requital, Belmar, The Winner and an array of lesser lights should aid materially in making the handicap highly interesting to the racegoing community. An oil painting of Belmar, by Henry Stull, hangs on the wall of an uptown hotel picture gallery. The painting attracts much attention from horsemen, as well as the public. It is one of Mr. Stull's happiest efforts, and gives much satisfaction to G. E. Smith, the owner of Belmar.

The Winner is wintering splendidly, although a mistake was made in clipping the erratic Westerner, who will not permit clothing of any sort to remain on him.

Howard Mann is the giant of horses in training, and is likely to make things interesting for all comers next year.

Walter Rollins visited Lakewood, N. J., last week, but is now at West Chester, where he intends to remain until the racing season begins. Mr. Rollins is satisfied with the yearlings in his stable, and is confident that he will win a purse or two, and if he is fortunate one of his youngsters may land a stake to his credit.

A. J. Joyner has the Gideon horses quartered in the Walcott & Campbell stable, where they can get strong work indoors when the weather is too stormy for outdoor exercise. J. W. Rogers is taking a much-needed rest, and has only four horses, which are being prepared for next year's campaign. J. James Hyland listens to what the wild waves are saying at far-off Babylon, on Long Island. Report says that the Belmont horses are in first-class condition, and that Hyland is as happy as the keeper of the Fire Island lighthouse. James R. Keene finds much satisfaction in visiting his stable at Sheepshead Bay.

Richard Croker is undecided about his departure for England. It is likely that he will remain in this city until March.

There is gloom and sadness in the establishment of an uptown manicure, who mourns the departure of so many turfmen and jockeys for California. This particular establishment has an extensive patronage, and is a favorite place in which to hear the gossip of the day. Statesmen, journalists, politicians, bookmakers, gamblers, actors, artists, trainers, horse-owners, jockeys and racing officials make confidants of the manicures, who detail all the news to their patrons in the various callings in which they are employed. Here is what the manicure said on Saturday:

"Henry Griffin is in San Francisco. A telegram was received from him this morning.

"'Ted' Sloane left here for Hot Springs a week ago, and arrived in San Francisco yesterday.

"Edward Purser has won a lot of money since he arrived in California, as So-and-So received a letter from him.

"Harry Vingut can't lose his money fast enough on American racetracks, so he is going to England to give some of it to the 'dash boys.'

"George Wheelock went to San Francisco to get tanned. Carey Hamilton thinks he has a good thing for the Brooklyn Handicap. James Rowe knows how to skate. David Gideon intends to study law with Moses Gunst. Johnny Kelly doesn't come up here. He reserves his smile for Delmonico's café. Colonel Thomas P. Ochiltree intends to play a steady engagement in Washington during the winter. An Army officer told me that he gave a dinner that surprised everybody present on Friday night. General Miles and Speaker Reed were among the guests.

"One of the real swells of Fifth-ave. got a splendid black eye by hitting the wrong man with a biscuit in an uptown café on Thursday night.

"One of our customers from Lexington, Ky., is anxious to have a branch of this establishment located in Lexington, and says that we will do a lot of business if we will accept pay in yearlings. It is not true that W. C. Daly is a patron of ours. He merely looked in to see if any of his jockeys were here.

"De Courcey Forbes threatens to retire from the turf."

PREPARING FOR A CROSS-COUNTRY RUN.

The Knickerbocker Athletic Club will hold another cross-country run on Christmas morning similar to that held on Thanksgiving Day. Harry Cornish and G. G. Hollender have the affair in hand, and everything points to its success. More than seventy-five runners representing the different clubs have already signified their intention of entering. A feature of the run will be the club pack. These men will simply go over the course without trying for records, and it is probable that several oldtimers will don their uniforms for the occasion. The run will start from Williamsbridge on the arrival of the 9:30 a. m. train from this city.

SPALDING'S.

Skates for Christmas

We are the makers of the celebrated Peck & Snyder American Club Skates, always the favorite with skaters. Made in five grades, from the handsomely polished and plated to an ordinary finish.

No one can offer greater drives than we can in this department.

Special this week.

Ten thousand pairs Club Skates, all clamp, at 25 cents per pair. Sold usually at 50 cents to $1.00.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.
126 130 Nassau Street.

Flint's Fine Furniture.
Christmas Suggestions.
Tasteful Tea Tables, $4.00.

Persian Lamb, Genuine Leipsic Dyed, best in the world. Coats, Capes, Collarettes and Muffs at lowest prices for reliable goods. C. C. Shayne & Co., 124 W. 424 St.

WARTS are unpleasant. Don't try self-treatment, but consult Dermatologist Woodbury, who has had 20 years' experience in curing warts and all skin diseases. 127 W. 424 st., N. Y.

7TH REGIMENT SHOOTING.

Seventh Regiment marksmen shot off the prone class and volley matches at the armory range on Saturday night, one side of the range being used for each match. Sergeant Robinson, of Company C, made the highest score in the former and Corporal Stevens, of Company F, in the latter contest. The shooting in the volley match was done at the word of command. Each man took seven shots standing and seven prone, in each match. Two men also qualified as sharpshooters, and two as experts.

The scores follow:

VOLLEY MATCH.

			Total.
1. Corporal A. Stevens, Company F	32	34	66
2. Sergeant J. L. Roberts, jr., Company I	31	32	63
3. Private A. E. Weil, Company E	31	32	63

PRONE CLASS MATCH.

1. Sergeant E. C. Robinson, Company C	34	35	69
2. Sergeant J. L. Roberts, jr., Company I	33	35	68
3. Corporal H. E. Crall, Company G	32	35	67
4. Corporal L. L. Clarke, Company F	31	35	66
5. Corporal A. Stevens, Company F	30	35	65

SHARPSHOOTERS QUALIFYING.

Captain F. G. Landon, Company I	32	34	66
Corporal L. L. Clarke, Company F	31	35	66

EXPERTS QUALIFYING.

	Deliberate.	Rapid fire.
Corporal H. E. Clark	68	70
Private C. J. Austin	68	65

THE AMENDMENTS DEFEATED.

Thomas Fleming Day, a delegate from the Huguenot Yacht Club, offered several amendments to the racing rules of the Yacht Racing Union of Long Island Sound at the meeting of that body at the Fifth Avenue Hotel on Friday night. An amendment giving a new definition of the Corinthian yachtsmen was made, with a view to remedying the defect in the present Corinthian rule under which a naval architect can be an amateur, while many others who sail yachts solely for the love of the sport are declared professionals. The amendments were defeated.

THE 22D'S RIFLE CLUB TROPHY.

The team from Company H, 22d Regiment, won the Regimental Rifle Club trophy in the contest which took place at the armory ranges on Saturday. The record of all past contests was broken by the score of 699. Company C was a good second, with only eighteen points less than the successful team.

MONEY FOR THE PEABODY HOME.

The Rev. Dr. E. Walpde Warren, rector of St. James's Protestant Episcopal Church, yesterday made an appeal from his pulpit for money to carry on the work of the Peabody Home for Aged and Indigent Women, at No. 2,964 Boston Road. A gift of $5,000 was made to the institution some time ago on condition that $15,000 should be raised by the first of next year. The treasurer of the institution, J. C. Lawrence, was seen last evening by a Tribune reporter, and said that the money would probably be raised before the specified time. There will be a Christmas festival at the Home one week from to-morrow.

THE CHURCH MISSION TO DEAF MUTES.

The twenty-fourth anniversary of the Church Mission to the Deaf Mutes was celebrated yesterday in the Church of the Incarnation, Thirty-fifth-st. and Madison-ave. The Rev. William M. Grosvenor, rector of the church, presided. A fairly large congregation was present, the majority of whom were deaf mutes. The R