DEMOCRACY ON TRIAL.

Continued from First Page.

ties are irritating to France. The question will soon be settled, and each country will accept the adjustment as satisfactory.

The importance of the Darmstadt episode has been magnified until the Kaiser and the Czar have been described as quarrelling outright, and the whole Continent is convulsed with commotion because the Grand-duke of Baden was not encouraged to call upon the Czarina. The Czar and Czarina, being overwhelmed at home with ceremony and etiquette, like to be released from it when they are abroad in familiar places like Copenhagen and Hesse-Darmstadt. The Czarina probably did not wish to receive a ceremonious call from the Grand-duke when she was visiting her early home.

Far more serious than this Imperial petticoat caprice is the Parliamentary crisis in Austria over the renewal of the Ausgleich or arrangement between the two halves of the empire. It has involved twelve-hour speeches and obstructive tactics which have humiliated veteran Nationalists here with a sense of their own lack of imagination in similar contests. The trend of events is in the direction of the amendment of the Constitution by Imperial decree if a bill cannot be enacted. The Emperor will be compelled to act decisively if the deadlock continues.

English Liberals have increased their majority in Barnsley, which is a mining district, where the Employers' Liability bill was expected to help the Unionists. It has not done this, and the Tory coal-owners will be convinced that Lord Londonderry was right in condemning that measure as a political blunder. The election was really a triumph of trades-unionism over socialism as represented in the canvass of the third candidate. Three other by-elections are close at hand, and the Liberals are hoping confidently for fresh signs of a popular revival of their cause, of which Sir William Harcourt will inevitably make much in his approaching visit to Dundee. Mr. Chamberlain, meanwhile, is preparing for an academic address next week before the Glasgow students. His subject is "Patriotism," and it will be treated in the spirit of the new Imperialism, and not in the manner of Johnson's satirical definition of it.

Mr. T. W. Russell has made a strong plea for equal treatment of Irish Catholics and Protestants in university education, but it is not probable that his suggestion will be acted upon by the Government. The next session of Parliament will be an Irish one, but changes in taxation and the Local Government bill will fully occupy it without an additional university bill, which would divide the Unionist forces, as it once broke up the Liberal majority under Mr. Gladstone.

The most notable speech of the week has been that of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach at Bristol, where he discussed the recent bimetallist negotiations with excellent temper and perfect candor. His statement leaves no room for doubt that the bimetallist cause has met with a decisive defeat; yet he does not conceal his scepticism respecting the confidence of Indian officials in their ability to establish a gold standard. "The Times," it is true, supports its correspondent, Mr. Macleod, in the theory that there are vast hoards of gold in India and that the ratio of sovereign to rupee can be adjusted by keeping the mints closed to silver and open to gold. Ordinary experts are more reticent, since nothing has been more striking since the closing of the Indian mints than the failures which have attended attempts to manipulate the markets for silver and Eastern exchange. What will happen is the continuance of an aimless, drifting policy. The Indian Government, having overdrawn its account and exhausted its balances, will be compelled to raise immediately a new sterling loan. Expedients of this kind will engross its attention, and the establishment of a gold standard will not be seriously considered. Mr. Maxse has a fine sheaf of five articles on the monetary problem in "The National Review"; but, brilliant as has been his championship of bimetallism, the subject has ceased to interest the public, since it is considered a settled question. Senator Wolcott has taken his defeat philosophically and in silence. He sails by the American Line to-day.

Mr. Ritchie's attempt to settle the labor war at the Board of Trade seems to have failed completely. The engineers are willing to meet the masters provided the dispute over the hours of work is referred to arbitration. The masters have made it clear that they will not submit the main question to arbitration nor tolerate the interference of an outsider. Negotiations seem to be hopeless, and a labor war fraught with disaster to employers and employed must be fought out to the bitter end.

With the retirement of Mr. Sidney Low from the editorship of "The St. James's Gazette" disappears temporarily an able controversialist, who has been dealing with the practical results of English Free Trade in a critical spirit and on protectionist lines. He will make a journey either to India or America and not return to London until spring.

The new opera, "Diarmid," has been the chief attraction this week at Covent Garden, and has grown steadily in favor. The Marquis of Lorne's work as a librettist is highly praised, and the Wagnerian orchestration of Mr. Hamish MacCunn has delighted music-lovers with its freshness and vigor. Mr. Carton's play, "The Tree of Knowledge," is a decided success at the St. James's Theatre and is most brilliantly acted. Miss Nelson does the best work in representing with subtle art a frivolous adventuress, who brings ruin upon two households. Mr. George Alexander, Mr. Fred Terry, Mr. H. B. Irving and Miss Fay Davis all appear to fine advantage. The success of the play depends upon a series of highly dramatic situations in the fourth act, which leave the audience breathless. A humdrum anticlimax follows in the fifth act, but it is essential to the central theme, which is a contrasted study of good and evil in woman. Mr. John Hare's friends are delighted with the announcement that he has secured a permanent London theatre. I. N. P.

THE QUEEN THANKS COLONEL HAY.

London, Oct. 30.—Queen Victoria telegraphed this morning to the United States Ambassador, Colonel John Hay, saying:

I thank you most truly for your kind message of condolence. VICTORIA, R. I.

The Queen's message refers to the Ambassador's expression of sympathy on the death on Wednesday of the Duchess of Teck, cousin of Queen Victoria and mother-in-law of the Duke of York.

"77" For Grip

Neglect

of a common Cold leads to Grip, and takes longer to "break up."

It's better to "head off" the first chill or shiver with a dose of "77" and prevent the Cold "hanging on" or running into La Grippe or Pneumonia.

It will pay you to keep "77" handy; most persons do.

Sold by druggists, or sent on receipt of 25cts., 50cts. or $1. Humphreys' Med. Co., Cor. William and John Sts., New York.

Of bottling ale there is no end—ditto of bottlers—hence that cloudy sediment and muddy appearance.

Evans' Ale

is bottled by an improved method peculiar to its makers, by which it pours out brilliant and clear to the last drop.

No Sediment.

1780—C. H. EVANS & SONS.—1897
Brewers, Maltsters and Bottlers,
HUDSON, New York.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN ANSWERED

A STATEMENT ON THE SEALING QUESTION FROM HERMANN LIEBES.

ABSOLUTE PREVENTION OF PELAGIC SEALING THE ONLY SALVATION OF THE HERDS—RIGHT OF RUSSIA AND JAPAN TO ATTEND A CONFERENCE.

London, Oct. 30.—Hermann Liebes, of the North American Commercial Company, and one of the lessees of the Pribyloff Islands, has made a statement in refutation of the case put forward by Joseph Chamberlain, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, in his recent dispatch to Secretary Sherman. Mr. Liebes says in part: "There can be no doubt whatever that the Pribyloff Islands are legitimately owned by the United States, and the United States had an undoubted right to grant a lease of the seal fisheries upon the islands to the highest bidder, viz., my company; and there can further be no doubt whatever that the United States Government has an absolute right to permit the lessees of the islands to kill every single seal frequenting the rookeries established there.

"It is equally clear that as the result of the arbitration proceedings in Paris it has been established that the United States has not any exclusive right to kill seals in the ocean, but that the right to kill seals there is common to America and Canada, and indeed to all other countries, though as regards England and America certain regulations and limitations have been made by the arbitrators which apply to those two countries, but do not apply to Russia and Japan or any other country which has an equal right under existing circumstances to kill seals in Behring Sea. If America were to exercise its right and power and kill off all the seals on the rookeries on the Pribyloff Islands, there can be no doubt whatever they would exterminate the whole seal herd in less than a week, and pelagic sealing in the Behring Sea would be brought to a very summary end, and this would be a very easy means of putting an end to the present dispute.

"The object of America, however, is to preserve and not to exterminate the seals, though we may be ultimately driven in self-defence to kill off the seals, much as we should regret it, as under present conditions sealing is not profitable, and I know of no law to compel a man to persist in an unprofitable business.

"What is desired by America and the lessees of Pribyloff Islands is that all parties interested both in land and ocean sealing should, without a moment's loss of time, confer together with a view of considering whether or not some arrangement cannot be made by which on fair and equitable terms to all parties the herd can be protected. I do not myself believe that any solution can be found which does not include as one of its terms the absolute prohibition of all pelagic sealing. This ought not to be a difficult matter to arrange, having regard to what I assert as an undoubted fact, viz. that pelagic sealing is not and cannot be under present conditions profitable.

"A great deal has been said about Russia and Japan. It is suggested that as they were not parties to the Paris treaty and not bound by its regulations and are said to be concerned only in the seal fisheries of the western and not the eastern coast of the North Pacific, their presence at any conference would be out of place and could only be desired by America to secure from these countries a majority vote against British interests. There can be no doubt that Russia and Japan, to say nothing of other countries who may care to incur the risk and expense of fitting out sealing vessels, have an equal right with Great Britain and America to carry on pelagic sealing, and indeed their right is greater, inasmuch as they are not bound by the restrictions and limitations imposed by the Paris arbitrators. How can it reasonably be expected that America will agree to any compensation being paid to Canadian pelagic sealers if the other countries are to be allowed to continue unchecked their pelagic sealing operations?

"The whole objection to Russia and Japan being represented at any conference is, I venture to think, most unreasonable. There is no question of voting in the matter; the conference is merely with the view to arriving, if possible, at some solution by which the herd shall be saved from extermination, but so many difficulties and delays arise that I very much fear that by the time the conference has been held there will be no seals left to confer about, and then, when it is too late, it will be discovered that the fears so frequently expressed and urged on behalf of the United States were well founded."

PRINCE HOHENLOHE WILL REMAIN.

THE EMPEROR YIELDS IN THE DISPUTE OVER MILITARY COURTS.

Berlin, Oct. 30.—To the general surprise of the official world, the crisis in the affairs of the German Government has been temporarily adjusted, and Prince Hohenlohe, the Chancellor, will remain in office for the present. The Emperor and Prince Hohenlohe had an hour's conference yesterday, resulting in the Chancellor being able to fulfil his promise to submit to the Reichstag a project for the reform of the military courts. His Majesty was evidently anxious to remove all misunderstandings with Prince Hohenlohe before going to Liebenberg to meet Count Philip von Eulenberg, the German Ambassador to Austria, and has apparently yielded to Bavaria's demand to have a supreme military court of her own.

BRITISH OPERATIONS IN INDIA.

STILL ANOTHER STRONGLY HELD PASS TO BE CAPTURED—SIR WILLIAM LOCKHART'S STRATEGY.

Simla, Oct. 30.—Dispatches received here from Gundaki to-day announce that, owing to the difficulty in getting transport over the Sempagha Pass, General Sir William Lockhart was unable to attack Arhangha Pass, thirteen miles from the Afghan frontier, at Safed-Koh, to-day; but he has been reconnoitring in force the enemy's position, which seems to be strong, and which is held by masses of the insurgent tribesmen.

The valley around the pass is thickly studded with villages, apparently full of grain and fodder.

The comparatively easy capture of Sempagha Pass was due to a manœuvre of General Lockhart, who feigned an attack upon the enemy's right, which was immediately reinforced by the commanders of the insurgent tribesmen. But by so doing the chiefs weakened their centre, and the British commander, acting with great quickness, threw the main column of his troops against the enemy's centre. The tribesmen were thus taken by surprise, and their leaders did not have time to recall the forces sent to reinforce their right, and they were obliged to abandon their positions, as a hurricane of shells swept intrenchment after intrenchment, which were immediately occupied by the British troops.

Only four British soldiers were killed and twenty wounded during the engagement.

THRILLED BY A HEROIC CHARGE.

London, Oct. 30.—The story of the charge of the Gordon Highlanders across the fire zone at the storming of Dargai Ridge, which has come in, bit by bit, from India, reveals many instances of great personal heroism and has produced an extraordinary wave of patriotism throughout Great Britain. At the theatres and music halls everything which can possibly be construed into an allusion to the bravery and dash of the Highlanders is rapturously applauded.

THE SULTAN RECEIVES MINISTER ANGELL.

Constantinople, Oct. 30.—By invitation of the Sultan, the United States Minister to Turkey, James B. Angell, attended the Selamlik yesterday and was afterward received in private, cordial audience by His Majesty.

ROBBERY IN AN ONTARIO BANK.

Teeswater, Ont., Oct. 30.—People here were awakened early this morning by two explosions rapidly following each other, and upon investigation it was found that the vault and safe of the private bank of Gilles & Co. had been blown open and robbed of about $2,000. Three men were seen running up the street immediately after the explosions. They have not yet been found.

WHAT LONDON TALKS ABOUT

London, October 30.

THE DANGER IN AFRICA.—The African situation has been aggravated by the French semi-official note, made public on Tuesday last, and reading:

"The news from West Africa foreshadows great difficulties at Nikki and in Borgu. The Niger Company (British) is sending officers there to incite rebellion and distribute arms to the natives. In view of this situation, French troops have been dispatched to that district from Senegal as a preventive measure. Moreover, the British negotiators for a settlement of the Niger question have been in Paris for over a week, and everything points to Great Britain seeking to let matters drag. Seemingly, she does not intend to discuss the question; but means will undoubtedly be found to foil these tactics.

"The situation was further aggravated by the reply of the British Colonial Office, issued the same day, declaring that there did not seem to be any reasonable fear of complications at Nikki, capital of the Borgu territory, 'provided the French Government behaves reasonably.' It was added, however, at the Colonial Office that Great Britain has taken the determination more effectually to police her territories, and 'that if the French persist in trespassing complications will naturally arise.'

"The wording of these statements, it is pointed out, shows that both sides are inclined to lose their tempers. Even the unexciable "Times" says:

"If the French are unwise enough to persist in carrying out the theory of effective possession constituting a title, they will find that we shall be reluctantly obliged to apply it, too.

"It is one of the rare occasions upon which the press is unanimous, papers of all shades of opinion promising the Marquis of Salisbury the nation's support in 'bringing the French officers to their senses.'"

The St. Louis speech of the French Colonial Minister, M. Lebon, seems to show that the cardinal feature of French policy in Africa is the extension of French influence from the West Coast to the Nile Valley, and thence to Erithonia, which means an uninterrupted series of posts and protectorates.

With excitement rampant at home, there is imminent danger of the roving armed expeditions meeting in Africa. The situation is brimful of dangers, and it looks as if a conflict can only be avoided by a humiliating surrender of the aspirations of one of the would-be grabbers of Central Africa and the Upper Nile Valley. Great Britain has always claimed the right of supremacy in the Nile Valley. Sir Edward Grey in 1895 informed France that any invasion of that territory would be regarded as an unfriendly act, and the present Secretary of State for the Colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, has since indorsed his words. Yet two French expeditions are now there, and Great Britain's position in Upper Egypt is thereby dangerously imperilled.

LORD HALSBURY CRITICISED.—The Lord Chancellor (Lord Halsbury) evidently believes in the policy of the spoils belonging to the victors and that it should be the predominating influence in making appointments, for a worse piece of jobbery than the appointment of Charles John Darling, Q. C., Conservative, Member of Parliament for Deptford, to the judicial bench would be hard to find. When it was first mooted the strongest protests against the appointment were evoked, and since it has been made, as announced on Thursday last, the leaders of the bench and bar and the public, of both parties, have severely and openly censured the step taken. But Lord Halsbury is thick-skinned, and it is not his first attempt to pack the bench with men who are partisans first and lawyers afterward. The present average of the judiciary is notoriously low, the worst examples being Lord Halsbury's party appointments. In consequence, confidence in the administration of the law has been greatly shaken, and this feeling is so strong that the more unruly spirits of the Law Courts are talking of organizing a demonstration of disapproval to take place when Mr. Darling is sworn in.

His qualifications for appointment to the bench seem nil. Although he was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1874, and was appointed a Queen's Counsel in 1885, he is practically briefless and the only apparent reason for his selection has been that he is a good party fighter. In the House of Commons he is known as "Deptford's Little Darling" and brought himself into prominence and eventually reached the House by the fame which he acquired as the author of an amusing little work entitled "Scintillæ Juris." Mr. Darling is small of stature, smart and youthful in appearance and has a wife who renders him considerable assistance at election time. Mr. Darling is forty-seven years of age and in addition to his work on law is the author of "Meditations in the Tea Room," and many articles and verses in "The St. James's Gazette."

COMMENTS ON THE PULLMAN WILL.—Much interest is taken here in the cabled account of the provisions of the will of George M. Pullman, and the question is raised as to whether such a precedent is desirable. "The Graphic," for instance, says:

"Many economists opine that an irresponsible heir is the most useful check Nature has provided against the efforts of the Napoleons of commerce to get all the wealth of the world into their clutches. If all millionaires declined to pass their savings to their sons who do not share their talents in accumulating, the terrible power of the money-bag would soon grow to dimensions endangering society."

"TOD" SLOANE'S RIDING.—"Tod" Sloane, the American jockey who is riding for the Lorillard-Beresford stable here, has been so successful lately that the papers are asking whether the American short stirrup and tucked-up action has not a decided advantage in the case of sure-footed animals. Sloane is still positive that St. Cloud II won the Cambridgeshire Stakes on Wednesday last at Newmarket. That he is not alone in this opinion is shown by the statement published in "The Sportsman," on the following day, from its correspondent at Newmarket. The latter said:

To all standing where I was, in line with the winning post and the judges' box, St. Cloud II appeared to win cleverly. Nobody dreamed he was beaten; but the men in the box must know best. "Tod" Sloane himself was grievously disappointed.

YACHT FOR HERR KRUPP.—George L. Watson, it is announced, has designed a racing cutter of about the size of Bona, the property of the Duke of Abruzzi, nephew of the King of Italy, for Herr Krupp, who is now building the yacht at his works at Essen. The new boat is to meet Emperor William's Meteor in the Baltic races early in 1898.

ELECTRIC TYPEWRITER.—The German Post-office is experimenting with an invention, an electric typewriter apparatus, which, at a cost of $125, can be connected with a telegraph wire and messages which are typed off on the keyboard at one end are reproduced at the other end.

MARLBOROUGH AS A HUNTSMAN.—"Vanity Fair," reviewing the hunting prospects at Melton-Mowbray, is sarcastic in its references to the Duke of Marlborough, who has just arrived there, "coming down in ducal fashion by special train. As a hunting man, the Duke is a credit to his bootmaker, for no one wears more perfect boots."

THACKERAY'S GRAVE.—A paragraph appears in the papers this week calling attention to the neglect of Thackeray's grave in Kensal Green Cemetery. It is overrun with ivy, which obliterates the inscription.

THE "BAD AMERICAN SPIRIT."—Sir Charles Dilke, the well-known Radical Member of Parliament for the Forest of Dean Division of Gloucestershire, addressing a big meeting at Newcastle this week, said he had hitherto never believed in the embittered feeling here between capital and labor, or that capital oppressed labor "as it does in America." But, he added, recent events showed the "uprising of the bad American spirit here, particularly in the shipbuilding and engineering trades."

MONETARY COMMISSIONERS RETURNING.

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT NOT INCLINED TO TAKE ANY FURTHER STEPS TOWARD BIMETALLISM.

Liverpool, Oct. 30.—The Cunard Line steamer Campania, which sailed from this port for New-York to-day, has on her passenger list the names of Senator Edward O. Wolcott, of Colorado, chairman of the United States Monetary Commission, and Mrs. Wolcott, and General Charles Jackson Paine, of Massachusetts, one of Senator Wolcott's colleagues on the Commission, and Mrs. Paine.

London, Oct. 30.—Senator Wolcott arrived in London from Paris yesterday evening on his way back to the United States. The Senator's visit to the French capital is regarded as mysterious, as he had written to the United States Ambassador to France, General Horace Porter, saying that he would not return to Paris, but would proceed direct to America.

The French Government, it is understood, is not inclined to take any further steps in the matter.

A "GLEAM OF HOPE IN GERMANY."

London, Oct. 30.—The Right Hon. Leonard Henry Courtney, Member of Parliament for the Bodmin Division of Cornwall, speaking at Cornwall, this evening, expressed regret over the answer of the Indian Government on the bimetallic question. He said, however, he saw one gleam of hope in Germany. He understood that Emperor William had said he was extremely disappointed at the fact that India would not reopen her mints.

M. CAMBON STARTS FOR WASHINGTON.

Algiers, Oct. 30.—Jules Cambon, the retiring Governor-General of Algeria, started for Paris to-day on his way to Washington to assume the duties of his new post, that of French Ambassador to the United States. A large crowd of Frenchmen and natives assembled here to bid farewell to him.

Professional Title Wanted.

To purchase the name, and right to use same, of a retired physician. Address with full particulars, BOX 827, New York City

DR. VON HOLLEBEN'S TASK.

A TALK WITH THE NEW GERMAN AMBASSADOR.

TARIFF QUESTIONS, RECIPROCITY TREATIES AND SAMOA—GERMAN ANTI-AMERICANISM.

Berlin, Oct. 30.—The new German Ambassador to the United States, Dr. von Holleben, recently Prussian Minister to Wurtemburg and formerly, 1892-'93, German Minister to the United States, left Berlin on Wednesday last to spend a fortnight on his family's estate previous to his departure for America on board the North German Lloyd steamer Wilhelm der Grosse on November 9. He has received several unusual marks of distinction and confidence from the Emperor during the week, and the King of Wurtemburg has conferred his highest decoration upon him, the Grand Cross of the Order of the Crown. Before Dr. von Holleben left this city he was interviewed by the correspondent here of the Associated Press, as his mission is of special importance, in view of several questions in which the two countries are involved, notably the tariff and the Samoan questions. In the course of this conversation the newly appointed Ambassador said:

"I wonder I have not got diabetes. I have been so dosed with sugar in Berlin. I mean, of course, the remonstrances of our sugar men against the unfavorable sugar-import provisions of the Dingley tariff, and explanations and technical discussions on that topic that I have had to listen to at the various Ministries. The sugar question, I am sure, is what interests us most and vitally strikes us the hardest in the new tariff, and against that breach of our existing treaty with the United States vigorous protests will, of course, be renewed. As yet it is too early to tell exactly in which branches of industry the Dingley tariff most affects German exports. Another three months must elapse before that can be determined, but I am quite certain that many of its provisions hit us hard. These questions I consider, and so does my Government, as being of the first importance. The Samoan and other questions are comparatively secondary. It is fortunate that the United States is represented here by so able and well-meaning a man as Mr. White. In going to America I go to a field I know by previous experience, with the best of intentions, and by that I mean the intentions of my Government as well."

As to what his instructions were regarding the conclusion of reciprocity treaties with the United States, Dr. von Holleben would not give a direct answer, but he intimated that in a general way he was instructed to open negotiations. He said he was personally acquainted with both John A. Kasson, of Iowa, the new Special Commissioner on Reciprocity Treaties appointed by President McKinley, and with Mr. Kasson's secretary, Chapman Coleman, for many years Secretary of the United States Legation in Berlin.

The new Ambassador is in vigorous health, and is prepared to enter upon a hard siege, for his country's sake, at Washington.

In the meanwhile the German Government has continued to ignore the announcement made by the United States Embassy that the latter is ready to open negotiations on the subject of reciprocity, and neither has the Government replied to the protests of the United States Embassy against the exclusion from Germany of American live cattle and fresh beef. The Embassy, in fact, expected no direct answer to either of these representations, but it believes Dr. von Holleben will carry with him the answers.

At the request of the Foreign Office, Consul-General Goldschmidt has furnished complete figures regarding the exports to the United States during the last two trimestres. In regard to the demand of the German bicycle manufacturers for an increase in the duty on American wheels, the correspondent of the Associated Press here understands that a movement is on foot to comply with it. Hitherto American wheels have been admitted into Germany under the tariff schedule governing imports of iron and steel, whereas, in the near future, they will be, under a reclassification, graded as vehicles and on which duty may be put as high as 150 marks in some cases.

In connection with the Bavarian Diet's motion to terminate the most-favored-nation clause of the treaty with the United States, it is pointed out that the Bundesrath alone has the power to settle the question, and it is added that reports credit the Bundesrath with favoring the abrogation; but thus far Prussia opposes it, in spite of strong agrarian pressure, while Saxony and Bavaria and some of the smaller States favor the abrogation. The Liberal and commercial newspapers declare such a step would be deplorable, and refer to the renewed demands of the United States for the withdrawal of the prohibition against the importation of American beef and cattle, as being "a piece of characteristic impudence."

A GREAT STRIKE THREATENED.

VAST INDUSTRIAL LOSS FEARED FROM THE LOCK-OUT IN THE ENGLISH COTTON TRADE.

London, Oct. 30.—"The Pall Mall Gazette" this afternoon, commenting upon the threatened strike of the cotton operatives throughout the North of England, says the lockout will affect two hundred thousand persons, adding that the strike will last for months, entail the loss of £70,000,000, and mean the ruin of the cotton industry. Continuing, "The Pall Mall Gazette" remarks:

"The worst of it is that Lancashire is cutting its own throat and supplying textile machinery to its rivals. The cotton goods trade is already shut off in the United States by prohibitive tariffs, and Lancashire is supplying Canada with machinery almost sufficient to supply her own requirements, while India and China are fast beating it out of the neutral markets."

AN AMERICAN SHIP WRECKED.

THE COMMODORE LOST ON MALDEN ISLAND, IN THE PACIFIC.

London, Oct. 30.—A cable dispatch has been received from Melbourne, Australia, announcing that the American ship Commodore, Captain Davidson, from Honolulu, August 20, for New-York, was wrecked on Malden Island, in the Pacific, about latitude 2.58 south and longitude 155 west. There were no lives lost and eight members of the crew have been landed at Launceston.

The Commodore was built at Yarmouth, N. S., in 1891 and registered 1,979 tons gross. She hailed from San Francisco, and was owned by W. A. Boole & Co. She was consigned to J. W. Elwell & Co.

Advices have been received here that the Norwegian bark Canopus, Captain Simonson, from New-York, September 21, for South and Central American ports, which arrived at Corinto, October 14, for San Jose de Guatemala, has been driven ashore and that her cargo is being washed out of her upon the beach. All on board were saved.

JOHN DALY COMING TO AMERICA.

Dublin, Oct. 30.—John Daly will be among the passengers who will leave Queenstown for New-York on board the Cunard Line steamer Campania, which left Liverpool to-day for the United States, via this port. Mr. Daly is much disappointed at his failure to be declared eligible for election to the Mayoralty of Limerick, the Revision Court having struck his name off the list of Burgesses for the current year on the ground that he had not occupied a residence at Limerick for a year prior to August 31.

A dispatch to the Associated Press from Dublin on Thursday last announced that there was great excitement at Limerick that evening in anticipation of Mr. Daly's departure for Queenstown. The police patrolled the entire town, as it was feared there would be disturbances, and a strong detail of police guarded the residence of the Mayor.

Mr. Daly addressed a large and enthusiastic meeting of his admirers and denounced the Mayor of Limerick as a "myrmidon of Dublin Castle" for having struck his (the speaker's) name off the list of Burgesses.

PHRENOLOGISTS IN CONFERENCE.

The annual conference of phrenologists was held on Friday morning in the hall of the American Institute of Phrenology, No. 27 East Twenty-first-st. Dr. Nelson B. Sizer presided. George Rockwood, a New-York photographer, gave a talk on "Are We a Two-sided People?" He spoke of the difference between the left and the right side of the face, the left side being the most genial and kindly and the right side displaying the most strength and force of character, and he illustrated his talk with portraits of eminent men, showing this difference. A number of other papers were read.

The closing exercises of the American Institute of Phrenology, class of '97, were held in the same hall on Friday afternoon. The salutatory address was by Mr. Goodwin, of New-Jersey; the valedictory by D. H. Bate, of Illinois, and addresses were also made by Miss Lane, of New-York, Mr. Smith, of Ohio; Mr. Tasker, of Iowa, and Mr. Dibden, of British Columbia.

TRACY AND QUIGG SPEAK.

PLENTY OF ABUSE OF LOW AT CARNEGIE HALL—TAMMANY ALMOST IGNORED.

The campaign of the Platt Republicans for the election of General Benjamin F. Tracy as Mayor of the Greater New-York practically closed last night with a mass-meeting in Carnegie Hall, where speeches were made which surpassed in virulence all the previous utterances of the several speakers in denunciation of Seth Low as a candidate and as a man, and which seemed to breathe in every sentence the bitterness of the vanquished. It was a sympathetic audience which these speakers addressed, an audience which responded to every mention of the name of Seth Low or Mayor Strong or the "Citizens Association," as General Tracy called it, with savage hisses and hootings long and loud, and it manifested the passionate fervor naturally to be looked for from devoted adherents of a lost cause. When General Tracy mounted the platform at 8:15 o'clock, he received an enthusiastic welcome. The house was not then filled, although it became full within the next half hour; but it made up in intensity of expression what it lacked at that time in numbers. Everybody stood up, all over the big hall, and for fully three minutes there was incessant yelling and cheering and blowing of horns. Finally Quigg stood forth, smiling like a basket of chips, and as presiding officer called the meeting to order. He made a long address, speaking in part substantially as follows:

There is about to close the most remarkable political contest in which the citizenship of New-York has ever engaged. I notice that my friend, the present Mayor of New-York hisses and a swelling chorus of boots from all over the audience—well, now, just think of it. Three years ago we thought we had raised high above the City Hall the banner of the Republican party (cries of "Nix"), and we had a right to think so, for it was the Republican party which had elected Mayor Strong. The Mayor now does not not have advice from "imported statesmen." That would have come with better grace from a Mayor who has not been importing statesmen, not simply to tell us how to vote, but to draw our salaries and run our government.

This is a queer campaign. There are three Democratic candidates—four, counting Gleason, and no Democratic majority. (Applause.) There used to be a Democratic majority, but that was in the old days, when they had a Democratic Election law, under which Tammany Hall had complete control of the electoral machinery at every polling-place. Well, why shouldn't they have a majority? (Laughter.) Since those days Governor Morton and a Republican Legislature have made another Election law, and it is instinct with the spirit of the Republican party. That Election law has been in operation three years. We have had three elections in that time, and in two of the three the Republican party has had a magnificent majority. (Applause.) The Democratic vote is going to be divided, and the Republican vote is going to be consolidated on Benjamin F. Tracy (applause), and it is more than enough to elect him. We have taken a very careful canvass of districts in which it is alleged Republicans are deserting their party. They're not deserting it. Mark this prediction: Of the thirty-five Assembly districts in the city of New-York, not one will give a majority for Seth Low. (Applause.) The fight in this campaign is between Tammany Hall and the Republican party. They say we do not sufficiently abuse Tammany Hall. Well, that's the truth. We don't have to. Tammany Hall is the principle of the "rake-off." Everybody knows just what that is. But they say we do abuse Mr. Low, and we abuse him too much. (Hisses and long hooting.) All we do is to tell the truth about him. It is we who have been abused. Why, my friends, one of their stock lies is that this noble gentleman, who has had a lifelong record of nobility (turning to General Tracy), is somebody else's man. (Hisses.) And they say we've made a deal with Tammany Hall. Look at this audience and see these men and women, and talk about a deal with Tammany Hall!

Then Mr. Quigg introduced General Tracy, who received another warm welcome. General Tracy, in opening, said that the people had made up their minds, and the victory was won. He had to speak at other meetings, and his remarks here would be confined to a discussion of one or two points. There had been false pretences on the part of some of his opponents. They had attempted to convey the impression that there were two Republican candidates in the field, but there was really only one. He did not wish to abuse the candidate of the "Citizens Association," but would simply cite facts from the records. Mr. Low, continued General Tracy, had said in his letter of acceptance that he was a Republican and would remain one. But, as Mr. Low was on a non-partisan ticket, what difference did it make whether he was a Republican or a Democrat? Obviously Mr. Low intended to convey the impression that he was "a Republican on State and National affairs. (Voices: "No; he's a liar!" and load laughter.) What, asked the General, was necessary to constitute a man a Republican? Wasn't the authority which defined Republicanism the National Convention? Was Mr. Low, then, a Republican? (Voices: "No; a Cleveland Democrat!" "Mugwump!" and discordant yells.)

Then General Tracy went over again the tale so often told by him of Mr. Low's alleged withdrawal from the Republican party, and asked again: "Is he a Republican? (Voices: "No; he's a yellow dog!") When and where has he come back?" (A voice: "What did he do in 1884?") General Tracy paused, and then said: "He defeated Blaine. He defeated Blaine because of his refusal to speak and because of his bearing, which led every one in Brooklyn to suppose that he was opposed to Blaine, and he has felt it necessary to call a witness to certify how he voted."

Then General Tracy charged that the papers opposed to him had transposed his speeches and made him appear to say what he never said. Another slander he wished to mention. Charles Stewart Smith was reported to have said that he had trustworthy information that a deal was going on between the Republican party and Tammany Hall, by which the former was to be sold out. Mr. Smith, he added, had expressly excluded him from complicity in the deal, but he knew that General Tracy would be the victim of such a deal, and he should have brought his proof to the General's attention.

In closing, the speaker asserted his entire confidence of the Republican leaders, and expressed the utmost confidence in his own election.

John S. Wise, the next speaker, abused Mr. Low, eulogized Senator Platt, and went on to say that among the Democratic opponents of General Tracy were "Paddy Gleason and the Nihilists, Sanial and the Anarchists, Seth Low and the egotists." (Applause.) Mr. Low's election he regarded as impossible, and he predicted that on Election Day there would be "10 for every Low howler a platoon of Republican voters at the polls."

Archie E. Baxter, of Elmira, also spoke.

THE PASTERS MUST BE USED.

CORPORATION COUNSEL DECIDES THAT THE NAME OF YOUNG HENRY GEORGE MUST BE PRINTED.

The Police Commissioners had a special meeting yesterday to authorize the printing of Henry George pasters, which had been ordered on Friday. General Rodenbough, the Chief of the Bureau of Elections, said he had been advised that the printing of the pasters and their use by the election officers were compulsory under the law, although there was to be no change in the name of the Jeffersonian Democracy's candidate for Mayor on the ballot. The Corporation Counsel had given an opinion that pasters with the name of young Henry George must be affixed to the ballots, covering the name of the late Henry George.

Colonel Smith suggested that the pasters might fall off some of the ballots. It was decided that in that case, if there were a cross on the ballot for Henry George, that vote should be counted for him. The Board said that every voter must receive a paster, and inspectors of elections must see that each voter got one.

VAN WYCK DARED TO SPEAK OUT.

A great George memorial meeting was held at the American Theatre last night to pay tribute to the memory and principles of Henry George. The speakers included Tom L. Johnson, Charles W. Dayton, Louis F. Post, of Cleveland, and James W. Gray, the George candidate for District Attorney.

Mr. Gray's speech was loudly cheered. "The first great issue that the late Henry George presented in this campaign," he said, "was the issue of Crokerism—and although Henry George is dead, Crokerism still lives. If the Tammany ticket is elected, Croker will be the man behind the throne. If that is not so, let Judge Van Wyck come out and say so. Let Van Wyck say that Richard Croker will not control him. The moment he denies his master the whole chance of his election passes away, and so Van Wyck maintains a discreet silence."

Mr. Gray closed by saying that while certain Tammany ballot-box stuffers were punished some time ago, the instigators escaped.

Mr. Post, in closing his remarks, said that he wished to advocate the candidacy of young Henry George, who said yesterday: "What my father has promised, that I will do."

CITIZENS UNION NOON MEETINGS.

The Citizens Union noonday meetings at No. 136 Church-st. will be continued to-morrow, when speeches will be made there by Mayor Strong, Carl Schurz, the Rev. W. S. Rainsford, Joseph Larocque, Charles S. Fairchild and others.

Financial.

The Financial World.

Politics, Cuba and Union Pacific have been the prominent topics of the week in connection with the stock market. The last named engaged most attention in the early part of it, politics filled in the latter part, and the Cuban question turned up at occasional intervals. The Union Pacific affair was the only one which really exerted an appreciable effect on prices. The others were more or less pretence—good for a room trader's fluctuation of half or five eighths per cent. If there had been anything really serious in the talk about the menace to property rights in Henry George's candidacy, the removal of that menace by the sad event of his sudden death, should have been followed by a quick rise in prices. There was nothing of the sort. The market merely stiffened up a little, which its firm close of the previous day had indicated it might do. It was firm but dull yesterday; and it is much talked of that after the election is out of the way, the market will be generally better. It is to be hoped it will, for the commission business has suffered, since the reaction from the high prices of September, a collapse very distressing to those who have to depend on it for paying their butchers and bakers bills. The daily volume of trading has dropped to about one-third of what it was, which shrinks the market to professional trading, and that means fluctuations of prices within very narrow limits.

The Street had a much narrower escape from a bad smash last Monday than is generally suspected. That was the day on which it was announced from Washington that Attorney-General McKenna would move for a postponement of the sale of the Union Pacific road to December 15th, so as to permit Congress to act on the matter—which meant that no human being could tell what the outcome might be, or how long before there would be any outcome. It meant that a mass of new securities, aggregating at least $150,000,000, the financing and distribution of which had been a labor of more than two years, would become the subject of Congressional wrangling and attack. It meant that the long labored plans of leading financial houses here and abroad, who had pledged $70,000,000 cash to carry them out, would be scattered to the four winds. This laboriously constructed financial structure was threatened with instant destruction by a single telegram from Washington! The incident was almost dramatic. Any one with the slightest faculty of perception can see what a wholesale selling of the market and smash of prices might have happened. If the Reorganization Committee, or more properly the head of it, had for an instant lost his nerve, or his grasp of the situation, it would have happened. The immediate offer to raise the bid of the committee to the full amount of the Government claim, was not alone sufficient. It was necessary to employ the larger resources of the syndicate to support the market. Had not this been done, promptly, things would have been lively enough to make the traders think the Spanish warships were coming up the bay. Union Pacific stock would have dropped ten points, instead of 3½; the new securities, "deliverable when issued," would have sunk like lead; the losses and confusion would have had the usual effect of precipitating the selling of everything else.

In the new situation created, the Union Pacific common stockholder may naturally inquire "Where do I come in?" Well, he is a little worse off than he was before. In May last, "The Financial World" had something to say in his behalf, criticising the reorganization