# GORHAM SILVERWARE EXHIBIT.

## East Room, Waldorf-Astoria,

TEN A. M. UNTIL NINE P. M.


## GERMANS ARE ALARMED.

THEIR EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES FALLING OFF HEAVILY.

BITTER COMMENTS IN THE PRESS ON THE LOSS OF THEIR BEST CUSTOMER—RETALIATORY DUTIES SUGGESTED.

Washington, Nov. 16.—Consul Monaghan, at Chemnitz, in a report to the State Department on Germany's exports to the United States, says: "Germany is alarmed. Exports to the United States are dropping off. Nothing so alarming has appeared in twenty years. America was always the best customer in many lines of manufactures. In the September quarter of 1896 seventeen consular districts sent to the United States goods amounting to $14,481,414. In the same quarter in 1897 the same districts sent $7,189,112. The average loss all over the Empire is nearly 50 per cent. In many cases this indicates much more than mere money losses to our revenues. It indicates a diminution in exports from this Empire due to the Dingley bill. The public is told to put little confidence in newspaper reports, even if accurate. Each issue urges intelligent effort to retain the United States market."

Consul Monaghan quotes from a paper which says that some of the falling off is due to the rush of goods to get ahead of the Dingley law, but adds that Germany must suffer severe losses on account of the Tariff bill. Some papers suggest raising import duties to retaliate, especially in the matter of sugar. One paper says: "We can break off now because of America's inconsiderate, almost hostile action and attitude. The most-favored-nation clause has been violated. The universal opinion favors retaliation. We use, but we do not need, American meats, cotton, corn and petroleum. We must fight her inch by inch over every line of goods that go out into the markets to meet ours. The Government must receive full power to put reprisals in operation. When the Reichstag and Landtag get together this fall ways and means must be found for forcing the United States from its present position. We must wait and see how much damage Mr. Dingley's bill has done or will do. Mr. McKinley's bill was as bad in its way as Dingley's. It did little real damage."

The paper next counsels against hasty action, and adds: "The consciousness that we can count upon weapons with which to make war, aggressive or defensive, is enough now. Corn, cotton and petroleum they must sell. It is not so certain that we must buy from them. Russia, India and Egypt are as near to us. They have cotton and petroleum. But we will wait. Not timidly, because the only way to have effect on Americans is by a display of sharp teeth."

Consul Monaghan says the above is a fair illustration of newspaper feeling in Germany regarding the loss of trade. He also adds that every effort is being made to make up for the loss of markets in the United States by increasing trade in every other part of the world.

### CONDITION OF THE CROPS ABROAD.

THE MONTHLY REVIEW ISSUED BY THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Washington, Nov. 16.—The Agricultural Department has issued its monthly review of the foreign crop situation. Much attention is edvoted to the grain crop of Russia, especially wheat, on account of its magnitude as a factor in the European supply. The review says that all accounts agree in representing the wheat crop as deficient, but as to the extent of the deficiency much difference of opinion exists. After quoting many dispatches painting the crop situation in various provinces in very black colors and the statements of the Consul at Odessa that this year's crop has proved a failure, the review calls attention to the fact that since the harvest Russia has exported grain "very freely." "The exports of wheat from August 1 to October 23," says the review, "amounted to 4,152,840 quarters, against 2,855,640 quarters and 3,383,780 quarters during the corresponding period in 1896 and 1895, respectively. These very large exports have led commercial papers to withhold their credence from the more pessimistic of the reports which have been published. That the crop was deficient was admitted, but that the failure was so serious as such reports implied few of the grain dealers of Western Europe would believe. Recently, however, some change of attitude is becoming apparent. Stocks in the ports are not increasing in the manner usual for this time of year, and the opinion is freely expressed that after this month Russia can be relied upon for only a very moderate shipment. It is generally understood that Russia had large stocks of wheat left over from the crops of the preceding year, and this fact, coupled with the good prices which have prevailed, may account for the large exports which have taken place, even though the crop failure in large parts of Russia has been extremely serious."

The review says the estimates of the Russian crop are so uncertain that their reproduction would be of doubtful utility. The preliminary official figures for France show a reduction of 28 per cent below 1896 and 17 per cent below the average for ten years. As for five years France and Russia produced 26 per cent of the world's crop, the review says a heavy shortage in both countries would therefore be sufficient in itself to produce a sensible effect on the world's supply, independent of the short crops in Austria-Hungary, the Danubian and Balkan countries and elsewhere, and the shortness of the last crop in India, Australasia and Argentina. In Germany rye, which is the principal bread grain of that country, has been officially estimated at 4 per cent less than last year's crop. The various estimates for Austria-Hungary are more or less conflicting, but there is no doubt as to there being a heavy deficit in the wheat crop. The wheat crop of the United Kingdom is estimated at 50,666,666 bushels. The preliminary estimate of the Italian wheat crop makes it 85,121,000 bushels, against 144,732,700 bushels last year. The Rumanian wheat crop is estimated at 57,134,726 bushels. The Bulgarian wheat crop is estimated at 40 per cent, rye at 35 to 40 per cent, and barley at 25 per cent less than last year. The wheat crop of Turkey has been estimated at 50,800,000 imperial bushels.

As regards crops now growing in the Southern Hemisphere, the news continues to be favorable on the whole. In Argentina drouth, which for a time in some provinces threatened serious injury, seems to have been generally broken, and danger of any serious loss from such a source seems now, in the advanced state of the crop, to have passed. The Indian wheat crop has been sown under favorable conditions, and the same is in general true of the winter grain crops of Europe, and both in India and in Europe the weather seems in the main to have been favorable to growth.

### POSTAL RECEIPTS AT NEW-YORK.

Washington, Nov. 16.—The postal receipts of New-York and Brooklyn for October, 1897, compared with the same month in 1896, are, as stated at the Department:

New-York, 1897, $730,720; 1896, $691,084, an increase of $39,646, or 5.7 per cent.
Brooklyn, 1897, $111,444; 1896, $98,299, an increase of $13,145, or 13.3 per cent.

### NEW FOURTH-CLASS POSTMASTERS.

Washington, Nov. 16.—The following were among the fourth-class postmasters appointed to-day:

New-York—Caughdenoy, J. F. Hopkins; Madalin, F. R. Peelor; Pennellville, W. H. Merriam; South Richland, F. B. Rich.


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*Minton's China, English and French Intaglio Glassware. Choice Patterns. Great Variety.*

*Broadway and 21st Street.*


## MURDERED BY THE SERIS.

FATE OF A PARTY OF AMERICANS ON THE ISLAND INHABITED BY THAT REMARKABLE TRIBE.

Washington, Nov. 16.—United States Consul Hugh Long, at Nogales, Mexico, has sent to the State Department the particulars of the murder of a party of Americans headed by Captain Porter, by the Seris Indians on Tiburon Island in the Gulf of California. According to the statement made to the Mexican customs officials by Martin Mendez, master of the sloop Otila, Captain Porter sailed from San Diego, Cal., with his companions in a small boat, to engage in collecting shells. They left the port of Guaymas on August 3, under special permission from the Mexican Government to explore the shores and islands of the Gulf.

The Consul says the island of Tiburon is one of the largest and most picturesque in the Gulf of California, and is peopled by a most remarkable tribe of Indians, who are noted for their large size and extraordinary activity on land and water. Those who have witnessed their aquatic sports at a respectful distance declare that many of them can actually walk, or rather run, on the water, with no other assistance than broad rawhide shoes. They are, writes the Consul, expert fishermen and huntsmen, having rigid ideas as to the maintenance of game preserves on their island and limiting the killing of game under severe penalties. They destroy in infancy all children who are malformed or appear to be lacking in intelligence. In this way the standard of physical and mental conditions in both sexes is kept high. It is currently believed that at one time the native women were exterminated to make room for a whiter and superior race of women. The nucleus of this race of higher women was formed from captives made at various times, extending over a series of years, on land and water. They have no schools, but each home has a system of physical training.

The natives guard their shores day and night, and no man is allowed to penetrate the island, even if he should make a landing. It is said that no epidemics have ever prevailed on the island, and disease is scarcely known among this extraordinary people, so that the men and women are magnificent in their physical endowment. No man or woman is allowed to live beyond the age of seventy, no matter how well preserved in body and mind. By careful selection a large percentage of the women have a transparent, peachy complexion and deep auburn hair.

## THE BEAR TO HURRY NORTH.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR RELIEF OF THE WHALERS APPROVED BY THE CABINET.

Washington, Nov. 16.—The Cabinet held a brief session to-day. The time was occupied principally in discussing the orders to the revenue cutter Bear, which were prepared at the Treasury Department. The instructions were approved, and the Bear will sail as soon as she can be made ready. Captain Shoemaker, Chief of the Revenue Cutter Service, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, has prepared a letter of instructions to Captain Tuttle, who is to be in command of the Bear on her cruise north for the relief of the eight whaling vessels icebound in the Arctic Ocean. Owing to the fact that at this season of the year the route to the Arctic through Behring Sea is closed by ice, Captain Tuttle is directed to establish communication with the whaling fleet by means of an overland expedition. With this purpose in view, he is ordered to proceed with his vessel on or about November 25 to Cape Nome, thence, if the ice permits, north between St. Lawrence Island and the coast of Alaska, to the north shore of Norton Sound, between Cape Nome and Cape Prince of Wales, where a landing will be effected if possible.

From the point of landing will begin the overland expedition north. The people in charge of the Government reindeer station at Unalaklik are to be communicated with, in order to collect the entire available herds to be driven to Point Barrow. W. T. Lopp, at Cape Prince of Wales, is to take charge of this herd and make all necessary arrangements. The food for use of the party will be landed from the ship. When the deer are collected and the start is made, the party from the Bear will travel with it as far as Kotzebue Sound. That point reached, one officer and the necessary drivers will push on ahead, along the coast to Cape Hope, leaving the others and the herd to follow. At this point the expedition probably will get news of the condition of the imprisoned fleet at Point Barrow. If it should be learned that the fleet is icebound and its people in distress, the white people are to be informed that they will be expected to take care of such men as will be sent down later. The expedition is then to push on, following the coast.

On arrival at Point Barrow, if the situation is found to be desperate, as is anticipated, the officers will take charge in the name of the Government and organize the community for mutual support and good order, apportion the provisions on hand and slaughter as many reindeer as are necessary for food until August, 1898, when Captain Tuttle may be expected to arrive with the Bear. Such reindeer as are left will be turned over to the Presbyterian Mission at Point Barrow. All the rescued whalers should be at Point Hope by July 1, where they can be reached and succored a month earlier than at Point Barrow. No opportunity for hunting, sealing or whaling, whereby the food supply may be added to, is to be neglected. In case Captain Tuttle finds it impossible to effect a landing on the north shore of Norton Sound, he is instructed to adopt the most feasible of five other plans which are outlined, always bearing in mind that food must be supplied to the 265 starving men at the earliest possible moment. He has full authority and the largest possible latitude to act in every exigency that may arise. After landing the overland expedition, the Bear will seek any harbor that may be deemed proper to await results and the opening of navigation in the spring.

In closing his instructions to Captain Tuttle, Secretary Gage says: "Mindful of the arduous and perilous expedition upon which you are about to enter, I bid you, your officers and men Godspeed upon your errand of mercy, and wish you a successful voyage and safe return."

## THE POSTAL TREATY RATIFIED.

PRESIDENT M'KINLEY SIGNS THE CONVENTION ADOPTED BY THE RECENT UNIVERSAL CONGRESS.

Washington, Nov. 16.—The final act on the part of this Government in the ratification of the treaty adopted by the recent Universal Postal Congress was taken to-day when President McKinley signed the formal convention or treaty and Secretary Sherman had the Government's seal affixed. Postmaster-General Gary had already signed it. The treaty takes effect January 1, 1899. It modifies the convention of Vienna, now in force, as follows:

For territorial transit, including maritime transit of not more than three hundred nautical miles, each country in the line of transit is to be compensated by the country of origin at the rate of what amounts to an American currency as 18 cents per pound for letters and post-cards and 2½ cents per pound for other articles. This rate is to be reduced every two years of the six at the rate of 5, 10 and 15 cents respectively. For maritime transit about $1 45 per pound for letters and post-cards, 9 cents for other articles. This is to be divided pro rata among countries in transit, with graduated reduction each two years to $1 35, $1 16 and 97 cents respectively. Transit expenses will be further reduced, as payments will be made only on the basis of weights exchanged during 1896, though mails increase in weight about 10 per cent annually. Commemoration postage stamps will not be recognized in international mails. Postage stamps are to be printed as far as possible by the various countries as follows: Five-cent in dark blue, two-cent in red, one-cent in green. Natural history specimens, except for commercial use, will be admitted as merchandise samples. Letters in care of consuls will be returned to origin free.

## FOUR HUNDRED DECISIONS IN A DAY.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY DAVIS MAKES A NEW RECORD IN PENSION CASES.

Washington, Nov. 16.—Assistant Secretary Davis made what is probably the record of the Interior Department by handing down four hundred decisions in pension cases to-day. One of the most important was in the claim of Marshal Lawson, 10th Tennessee Cavalry, allowing increase to $50, where the Pension Bureau had refused any larger pension than $30 a month, for epilepsy resulting from concussion of the brain from the explosion of a shell while in the line of duty. In consequence of the frequent and periodical attacks of epilepsy, it is said that the claimant needs constant attendance and watchfulness. The decision has a significant bearing, and Assistant Secretary Davis says:

I am convinced that the appellant is entitled to the increased rating of $50 per month. In a case of this kind it is evident that, aside from the pathological effects of the disease itself, a large share of the danger to a soldier lies in the fact that he may be seriously injured by falling during an attack, as he was when so seriously burned in 1895. I am satisfied that the mental and physical condition of appellant, as produced by his disease, makes necessary aid and attendance, as described in the act of July 14, 1892, and that he is entitled to the rating therein provided.

## THE A. A. U.'S ALL-NIGHT SESSION.

The meeting of delegates representing the Amateur Athletic Union, which began at 10 a. m. Monday at the Astor House, was adjourned at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, and such business as still remained was referred to the Legislation Committee. Before the meeting adjourned the resolution which had been adopted that no athletic meeting shall receive sanction from the Amateur Athletic Union if it has on its schedule any contest which is open to women competitors was stricken from the minutes of the meeting, owing to the strong opposition of Joseph B. McCabe, of Boston, who argued that as many of the female colleges had formed athletic associations they should not be debarred.


## TRAGEDY IN REAL LIFE.

A GRAPHIC STORY CONCERNING THE FATE OF A YOUNG LADY.

Here is a graphic narrative from real life showing how many of our friends whom we love, may be on the verge of a great tragedy.

A young girl residing on Madison Avenue, New York, and who had been in society but a short time, was preparing to attend a grand ball for which great preparations had been made. She was in her own room on the second floor over the parlor, and called down to her mother regarding certain matters connected with her new dress. The mother answered, but received no response, nor did she receive a word of reply to her continued answers. The mother therefore climbed the stairs, and found her daughter lying dead upon the side of the sofa.

As is usual in all cases of sudden death, heart disease was assigned as the cause, but a careful examination by competent physicians revealed the terrible fact that the young lady met her death from acute Bright's disease of the kidneys.

The above painful accident is related precisely as it occurred, the names of the parties only being suppressed, owing to their prominence. The story is related to impress the fact of how many people there are, apparently in good health and yet actually upon the verge of the

grave. Kidney diseases are the most deceptive and the most dangerous of all known complaints. Their subtle poisons steal into the system like a thief, manifesting few if any symptoms, and usually no pain whatever, when suddenly, without warning, they culminate in acute Bright's disease, and eventually, too often, in death. In very many cases they assume the symptoms of other diseases, and a vast number of headaches, coughs, chills, lack of appetite, sleeplessness and feverishness trace their cause to deranged kidneys or disordered adjoining organs. Very often this tendency to Bright's disease is inherited, but acute Bright's disease, too often, arises from colds and the closing of the pores of the skin from change of weather.

Notwithstanding the fact that this disease is so common and so dangerous, there has been but one scientific discovery for effectually preventing it or checking it after it has begun to fix its fangs upon the system. That remedy is acknowledged by the medical profession of the world, and is used in greater quantities in other countries then even in the United States. It has become a household remedy and it richly deserves the reputation it has secured. That remedy is Warner's Safe Cure.

There are thousands of men and women throughout the length and breadth of the land who owe their prolonged lives and present health to its faithful use. There are women who were once pale, sallow and sickly and suffering from painful complaints peculiar to their sex, who are to-day bright, rosy, healthful and grateful to the remedy that has produced this remarkable change. There are men who were once broken down, listless, nerveless and despondent, and who are now in complete health, are able to attend to their duties without fatigue, who glorify the power of Safe Cure. Among the physicians throughout the world who speak in the highest terms of this great remedy are Dr. William Robeson, of England; Dr. Beyer, of Germany, and Drs. R. A. Gunn and Dio Lewis, of America. In speaking of this great remedy, Dr. Robeson, of England, said: "I emphatically state that I have been able to give more relief and effect more cures by the use of Warner's Safe Cure than by all the medicines in the British Pharmacopœia."

If any man or woman who reads this is suffering from any of the symptoms above mentioned, and desires to avoid the fate that is overtaking so many worthy people, prompt action should be taken at once. Bear this carefully in mind.


## ARGUMENT ON THE NEW BRIDGE TRACKS.

JUSTICE ANDREWS RESERVES DECISION ON A MOTION TO ENJOIN THE WORK.

Justice Andrews, in the Supreme Court, yesterday heard argument upon the motion by W. R. Hearst, suing as a taxpayer, to continue a preliminary injunction pendente lite, obtained by Mr. Hearst, restraining the trustees of the Brooklyn Bridge from the further prosecution of the work now being executed in the New-York terminus of the Bridge, for the purpose of laying tracks across the passageway for passengers, for the use of the Brooklyn trolley roads. The complaint alleges that the defendants are engaged in tearing up the pavement of the terminus for the erection of four trolley tracks, which are on the street level, and cross the passageway used by not less than one hundred thousand pedestrians daily, and that unless a tunnel is constructed the tracks will be a continuous danger and menace to life and limb.

James C. Bergen, on behalf of the Bridge Trustees, opposed the application, and asked that the preliminary injunction might be dissolved. The applicant, he said, did not know what he wanted or what the situation was. Justice Andrews reserved decision.

### A PROTEST AGAINST RUNNING THE CARS.

The Mills Debating Club, an organization in the new Mills House No. 1, at Bleecker and Sullivan sts., met last night in that house and adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that we enter our most solemn protest against the laying of tracks or the running of trolley-cars of any kind whatsoever on the Brooklyn Bridge, as we regard such action as putting the structure in great danger, which may possibly lead to the utter collapse of the structure, thereby involving serious loss of life and property, which would tarnish the fair name of our city and leave a permanent blot on its history.

Resolved, That the chairman of this body be empowered to enter our solemn protest against this monstrous usurpation of the rights of our citizens.

There were about five hundred men present. Jeremiah Murphy, who presided, said to the meeting that he had been told by men who built the Bridge that it was now carrying as much as it could stand. He said that if the trolley-cars ran over it, the added weight would be too great, and a serious accident, like that of the Tay Bridge disaster, might result.

### WERE UNWILLING TO LOSE MR. LOW.

COLUMBIA PROFESSORS WOULD HAVE ASKED HIM TO REMAIN PRESIDENT EVEN IF HE HAD BEEN ELECTED MAYOR.

It became known about Columbia University yesterday morning that two weeks before last election, a petition was signed by the professors to be handed to President Low in case he was chosen Mayor. Of the seventy-two active professors of Columbia, sixty-seven signed, five being out of town at the time. The petition was not circulated among the instructors and tutors.

The petition commented upon President Low's services in reorganizing the educational administration, obtaining large gifts and erecting the new buildings, and upon his own gift of the library. It then goes on to say that his knowledge of the details and wants of the University is such that, even if he were elected Mayor, if he could devote only a little of his time to his Alma Mater, he could do much better work than a new man, devoting all of his time to the presidential duties. Those duties are now less onerous, so far as the internal administration is concerned, but there is a greater need for outside representation. There are now under the president seven distinct faculties, with a dean at the head of each, and the president is relieved of much of the detail. The petition says that if, in order to serve the people of New-York, President Low would have to sever all his connections with Columbia, it would be a great misfortune to the University, and that the professors hope that other claims on his time and energies might be met, in case of his election, without causing his retirement.

President Low, who has returned from a brief vacation spent in Stockbridge, appears much improved, except for a slight eye trouble. He spent five days of his vacation in a dark room, his sight temporarily gone.

### THE MINISTER DOES NOT REMEMBER IT.

Milwaukee, Nov. 16.—Minnie Walkup and John B. Ketcham were married at the home of the Rev. W. A. Hunsberger, in this city, by the Rev. I. P. Roberts, on September 24. The bridegroom gave the name of his parents as Valentine and Rachel Ketcham, and the parents of the bride are recorded as James and Elizabeth Wallace. Mr. Roberts, who was acting for Mr. Hunsberger, during the absence of the latter at the annual conference at Marinette, can remember nothing about the marriage, though the record shows the ceremony to have been performed.

### MONTANA'S INHERITANCE TAX LAW.

Helena, Mont., Nov. 16.—The State Supreme Court has sustained the constitutionality of the Inheritance Tax law passed by the last Legislature. The law imposes a tax of 5 per cent on bequests to any beneficiary not a relative where the estate amounts to over $100,000. The tax on estates directly inherited, where the value is over $7,500, is 1 per cent.

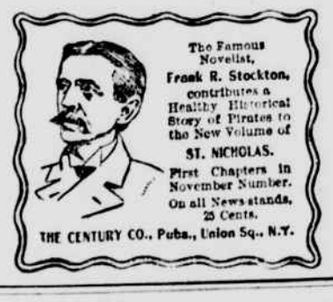
### THEY WANT OKLAHOMA MADE A STATE.

Hennessey, Okla., Nov. 16.—The Territorial Press Association, in session here, has adopted resolutions favoring the creating of a State from Oklahoma Territory, provided "that if its boundaries shall include Oklahoma and the Indian Territories, the State so created shall exercise neither legislative, judicial nor other control over either of the Five Nations until such Nations shall ratify the Constitution of such State in such manner as Congress may direct."

### BUILDING AND LOAN LEAGUE.

The International League of Building and Loan Associations began its third annual convention at the Windsor Hotel, Fifth-ave. and Forty-sixth-st., at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. The league comprises nearly every building and loan association in the United States and Canada. There were between fifty and sixty delegates present at the meeting yesterday. John Hanson, president of the New South Building and Loan Association of New-Orleans and president of the league, called the meeting to order.

The object of the league and its meeting is primarily to secure the passage of laws in all States of a uniform nature regarding the regulation and government of building and loan associations so that associations in different States can more easily do business with each other.

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### BANK OFFICIALS IN SERIOUS TROUBLE.

Macon, Mich., Nov. 16.—Warrants were issued today for the arrest of officers of the defunct People's Savings Bank, of Lansing. Charles H. Osband, the cashier, is charged with making false entries in the books, with intent to deceive the bank officers and the State Banking Commissioner. Two directors, Charles Brown and Christian Breisch, are to be arrested, charged with perjury, it being alleged that they did not own in good faith the amount of stock required by law as a qualification of directors.

### NO VERDICT IN THE DORSEY CASE.

Lincoln, Neb., Nov. 16.—At 2:30 o'clock this morning the jury in the Dorsey bank-wrecking case announced its inability to agree. Assistant Cashier Higgins, who was jointly indicted with Dorsey, was acquitted. Federal Judge Woolson discharged the jury. Dorsey was ordered to give a new bond for his second trial. The case consumed over a month of the time of the Federal Court. The defendant, Frank M. Dorsey, is a brother of ex-Congressman William Dorsey, of Fremont, and was cashier and manager of the First National Bank of Ponca, Neb. The case was given to the jury on Thursday, and last night the Court held an all-night session, in the hope that the jury might reach an agreement.


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Norfolk Street, Embankment, London. This newly erected Hotel is replete with every modern comfort. Overlooks Embankment and River. Elegant and spacious public rooms. Electric Light throughout. American system elevators. Fixed tariff.

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