PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION

THE PLANS SUBMITTED TO PRESIDENT M'KINLEY, WHO EXPRESSES GREAT INTEREST.

Washington, Nov. 27.—A delegation representing the officers and directors of the Pan-American Exposition Company called on the President yesterday, in company with Representative D. S. Alexander, of the Niagara district, and laid before him the plan of the exposition, which is to be held at La Salle, on the Niagara River, in the summer of 1899. The location of the exposition is historic, being the site where Chevalier De la Salle constructed the Griffon, the first vessel to sail the Great Lakes and in which he made his famous exploration of the Northwest Territory. The President visited the site last summer, with Mrs. McKinley and several members of his Cabinet, and drove the first stake of a memorial to De la Salle which is to be erected in connection with the exposition. Among the party visiting the White House were Captain John M. Brinker, president, and R. C. Hill, secretary, of the exposition, and W. Caryl Ely, of Niagara Falls.

Representative Alexander said to the President that the chief object of the exposition was to promote the export trade of the United States on longitudinal lines and supplement the work done by the Government within the last ten years through the International American Conference, the reciprocity treaties, the Bureau of American Republics, the Manufacturers' Association, the Philadelphia Museum and similar enterprises. The proposed exposition is to be held on an exceedingly picturesque site on the Niagara River, a short distance from the falls, and with railroad facilities which can handle the large attendance without difficulty.

The financial arrangements for the exposition, Mr. Alexander said, have been completed, and the work will be begun immediately. There will be eight large buildings devoted to the eight groups into which the exhibits will be divided. The classification will follow the same lines as at the Paris Exposition of 1889 and the World's Fair of 1893. It is intended to be purely an American exposition. While exhibits from European countries will not be declined, provided they conform to the classification, no formal invitation will be sent to any Government outside of the American hemisphere. It is expected that Canada, Mexico, Central America, South America and the West Indian colonies will be represented by larger displays, illustrating their natural resources and industries, than have ever heretofore been made. Formal invitations will be forwarded to the Governments of the other American republics and colonies as soon as they can be prepared, and commissioners will be appointed to convey and present them to the proper officials.

The electrical department, which is designed to be a strong feature of the exposition, will be under the auspices of the companies which are already established on the Niagara River and are using the power of the falls for electrical purposes.

President McKinley expressed great interest in the plans of the exposition, as they were described to him. He said he appreciated its importance and would co-operate in every way possible to promote its success. He will send a special message to Congress on this subject soon after the opening of the coming session.

ARMY AND NAVY ORDERS.

SOLDIERS HONORABLY MENTIONED—TRANSFERS AND LEAVES OF ABSENCE.

Washington, Nov. 27.—The following officers and enlisted men are honorably mentioned in orders to the Army as having distinguished themselves by specially meritorious acts or conduct in service under the circumstances and at the times and places mentioned:

November 5, 1877—Major Louis M. Maus, surgeon (then first lieutenant and assistant surgeon), for specially meritorious services on the Belle Fourche River, North Dakota, in that, while serving with a small detachment suddenly surrounded by an overwhelming force of hostile Sioux Indians, he succeeded in extricating the party from a most perilous position by his tact and discretion.

February 4, 1896—Private Reese A. McCown, Battery L, 4th Artillery (then private, Battery L, 3d Artillery), and Private Ellis Kritser, Battery D, 3d Artillery (now out of service), for meritorious and courageous conduct in the attempt, at the risk of their lives, to save a civilian from drowning in the Mississippi River, near Jackson Barracks, New-Orleans.

February 27, 28, 1896—For specially meritorious services in the rescue of the passengers and crew of the wrecked steamer Point Loma, at the mouth of the Columbia River, near Fort Canby, Washington: Private Joseph C. Saxton, Battery M, 5th Artillery (now out of service), who, while a volunteer in the lifeboat, which upset, with its crew, assisted the captain, who had become helpless by the injuries received from floating wreckage, to the shore, thus saving his life; Private Charles Swope, Company D, 1st Infantry (then private, Battery M, 5th Artillery), who swam out to the wreck through the heavy surf, cleared the liferaft, which had become unserviceable by having become entangled with cordage, and thus was the means of rescuing seventeen persons from the wreck; Private Louis Klapprott, Battery B, 5th Artillery (now out of service), who went out through the breakers and wreckage to the liferaft and brought in a drowning man, and Captain Selden A. Day, 5th Artillery, who, by his zeal, skill, intelligence and bravery in directing the operations of the men of his detachment, himself in the high surf and floating wreckage, materially assisted in saving lives.

January 3, 1897—First Sergeant George E. Hughes, Troop H, 8th Cavalry, for meritorious conduct in rescuing at Sturgis, S. D., at imminent risk to himself, a woman from a pair of runaway horses.

May 10, 1897—Sergeant Harry N. Dickinson, Troop C, 1st Cavalry, for meritorious conduct in attempting, at imminent risk to himself, to stop a runaway horse attached to a wagon, and preventing what might have been serious injury and possibly loss of life, in Chicago.

July 5, 1897—Corporal Samuel E. Grim, Company H, 21st Infantry, for meritorious and courageous conduct in saving, at the risk of his life, two comrades from drowning in Lake Champlain, near Plattsburg Barracks, New-York.

August 7, 1897—Private Lyman Fifield, Company D, 21st Infantry, for meritorious and courageous conduct in saving, at the risk of his life, a civilian from drowning in Lake Champlain, near Plattsburg Barracks, New-York.

The following assignments of officers to regiments by the Secretary of War are announced: First Lieutenant Ross L. Bush (promoted from second lieutenant, 15th Infantry) to the 25th Infantry, Company K, to date from November 15, 1897, vice Green, retired. Additional Second Lieutenant Edward A. Roche, 21st Infantry, to a vacancy of second lieutenant, 15th Infantry, Company B, November 15, 1897, with rank from June 11, 1897, vice Bush, promoted.

The ordinary leave of absence, on surgeon's certificate of disability, granted to Second Lieutenant Kenzie W. Walker, 5th Cavalry, September 23, is extended four months on account of sickness.

Leave of absence for three months to take effect December 1, 1897, is granted to Captain Norton Strong, assistant surgeon.

Assistant Naval Constructor S. F. Smith is ordered to the League Island Navy Yard, Philadelphia, December 1.

Assistant Engineer S. E. Moses will be detached from the Monterey December 4 and ordered home on two months' leave, delay in arrival home till January 25 authorized.

Captain F. Rodgers, ordered as president of the Board of Inspection and Survey, December 1.

Ensign H. E. Smith has his orders modified to take steamer at San Francisco for Honolulu December 27, instead of December 7.

Chief Engineer W. W. Dungan will be detached from the Cramps' shipyard December 21, and retired December 23.

Assistant Paymaster R. C. Schenck is ordered as paymaster of the Vicksburg December 1.

Paymaster J. Foster will be detached from the Vicksburg December 1, and resume duties at the Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

INTERNAL REVENUE APPOINTMENTS.

INSTRUCTIONS TO COLLECTORS ISSUED FROM THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Washington, Nov. 27.—Acting Commissioner Wilson, of the Internal Revenue Bureau, has issued the following circular to all collectors of internal revenue:

By direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, you are hereby notified that until otherwise ordered existing rules relative to appointment of deputy collectors must be complied with. You will at once take steps necessary to compliance with this order, making out requisitions for certification for original appointments under Civil Service Rule 8, or reinstatements under Civil Service Rule 9, through this office.

This rule, it is said, is not in conflict with the views hitherto held by the Department with reference to the removal or appointment of deputies by collectors. In the case of Collector Brady, at Richmond, Va., the Department held that a collector is not bound by the law to reappoint the deputies of his predecessor in office, and that vacancies thus made should be filled by appointments from the eligible list furnished by the Civil Service Commission or by restorations. The collectors in some districts contended that they had a legal right to make their own selections for filling vacancies, but this view was not sustained by the Department, except as to districts where no eligible list existed.

APPEAL IN THE DISPENSARY CASE.

A MOTION TO REVERSE JUDGE SIMONTON'S DECISION BEFORE THE SUPREME COURT.

Washington, Nov. 27.—The appeal of the authorities of South Carolina from the decision of Judge Simonton in the case of the Vandercook Company's complaint of the enforcement of the Dispensary law has been docketed in the United States Supreme Court. The representatives of both sides to the controversy have agreed on a motion to advance the case on the docket, which probably will be made in the Court on Monday. In this case, the principal point at issue is the effect of the Congressional amendments to the act regulating interstate traffic in spirits. These amendments were incorporated in the law at Senator Tillman's instance after the decision of the Supreme Court holding the late law to be antagonistic to this Federal statute, but Judge Simonton, in the present case, held that the amendments did not remove the friction, and that the enforcement of the dispensary law by taking possession of the goods shipped into the State from the outside, as in the case of the Vandercook shipment, was a violation of the rights of interstate commerce.

DECIDED BY SECRETARY BLISS.

AN IMPORTANT PRECEDENT AS TO LAND GRANTS ESTABLISHED.

Washington, Nov. 27.—Secretary Bliss to-day decided the case of the State of Minnesota against John Leng, John Caldwell et al., involving large interests in Minnesota and of extreme significance as a precedent. The case came from the Duluth land district, and the decision of the General Land Office, which rejected the State's claim to the lands at issue, is largely modified. The issue was the construction of the act of March 3, 1879, which allowed the State to select twenty-four sections out of any public lands to be selected by the Governor within three years of the approval of the act. The General Land Office held the three-year proviso to be mandatory. The Secretary of the Interior now construes it to be directory, permitting later selection on presentation of any reasonable excuse for delay. The Department in its decision says: "The rule of construction indicated in this case has been followed by courts in an unbroken line of decisions, and to adopt a different rule would be to cloud title to millions of acres of public lands patented under land grants, which have been uniformly held to take effect as though on the date of the granting act, although the lands were not actually identified until later periods."

WORK ON APPROPRIATION BILLS.

FIRST DRAFTS OF THE PENSION AND LEGISLATIVE MEASURES ALREADY PREPARED.

Washington, Nov. 27.—Chairman Cannon of the House Committee on Appropriations is expected to reach here next Monday, and will be joined by Messrs. W. A. Stone, Barney Belden, Allen and Bell, of the Pension Appropriations Sub-Committee, and Messrs. Bingham, Hemenway, Moody, Dockery and Livingston, of the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Sub-Committee. The first drafts of the two bills have been prepared, and the subcommittees will begin work on them immediately.

As the currency question and an amendent to the banking system of the country will come up for extensive discussion, if not for action, in the House at this session, some interest attaches to the character of the bills relating to those subjects which were introduced at the extra session. An examination of the files of the House shows that there are several scores of bills, embracing nearly all phases of the monetary question, which the committee can make the basis of any legislation it desires to recommend to the House.

DOESN'T EXPECT CURRENCY LEGISLATION.

Washington, Nov. 27 (Special).—Representative Jenkins, of Wisconsin, who is one of the arrivals to-day, said to a Tribune correspondent respecting the probabilities of financial legislation: "If the House Committee on Banking and Currency agrees on a measure and reports it, which is probable, although they may have some difficulty in coming together, it is not likely that the bill will become law. I do not say that it is impossible for an agreement to be reached between the two houses, but it looks that way now. There are various plans for securing financial reform. My own idea is that no more money is actually required to do the business of the country with, but something might be done to secure the distribution of the currency; that is, to have it where it is needed at certain periods in business. There is no need, in my judgment, for so large a gold reserve. A chief principle of a bill which I have introduced in this Congress is a provision for the use of silver for this reserve. Another feature gives better security to depositors and stockholders."

THE PURITAN TO BE OVERHAULED.

Washington, Nov. 27.—Secretary Long has ordered the monitor Puritan to be detached from the North Atlantic Squadron and sent to New-York. Most of the ship's company will be transferred to other vessels, where they are baly needed. Captain Harrington, with perhaps three of his officers and a few sailors, will be left aboard the Puritan. The stores will not be disturbed, but otherwise the monitor will be practically out of commission. She is to be overhauled and new boilers put in.

THE HEADQUARTERS NOT TO CLOSE.

CHAIRMAN HANNA'S PRIVATE SECRETARY DISCREDITS A RUMOR FROM CLEVELAND.

Washington, Nov. 27.—Mr. Perkins, private secretary to Chairman Hanna, and in charge of the headquarters of the Republican National Committee, said to-night that he had not been informed of any intention to close the headquarters. He added that he did not believe that such a policy was under consideration, as had been reported in dispatches from Cleveland.

TO BE KNOWN AS FORT NEWTON.

Washington, Nov. 27.—Secretary Alger has named the Staten Island batteries in the following order: "By direction of the President, the two batteries of ten-inch guns on Staten Island, near Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., now designated as the Clifton and Ravenna batteries, together with any adjacent defenses yet to be built, will hereafter be known and designated as Fort Newton, in honor of the late John Newton, Chief of Engineers, U. S. A., who for many years was in direct charge of the works in New-York harbor."

MR. GAGE'S NEW PRIVATE SECRETARY.

Washington, Nov. 27.—Milton E. Alles, of Sydney, Ohio, has been appointed private secretary to the Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Alles entered the Government service in 1887 as an assistant messenger, and in the following year passed the required Civil Service examination and was appointed to a law clerkship in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury. Since that time he has passed all the regular examinations and has been advanced through all of the grades of the classified service. His present appointment is said to be wholly due to his exceptionally faithful and efficient service.

RESIGNATION OF CONTROLLER ECKELS.

Washington, Nov. 27.—The resignation of Mr. Eckels as Controller of the Currency will take effect the last of December, and he will assume the duties of president of the Commercial National Bank of Chicago on January 1.

CHARGES AGAINST A NAVY CHAPLAIN.

Washington, Nov. 27.—The Navy Department has received from Captain Picking of the receiving-ship Wabash charges against Chaplain M. M. Goodwin of that vessel. The charges are that the chaplain has been of irregular habits, and he has received a copy of the document to make answer and show why he should not be tried by court-martial.

MR. GARY TO VISIT THIS CITY.

HE IS EXPECTED TO DISCUSS POSTAL PLANS FOR GREATER NEW-YORK.

Washington, Nov. 27.—Postmaster-General Gary will leave here either to-morrow night or on Monday for New-York. His visit is largely on personal business, but he will take advantage of an invitation from Postmaster Wilson of Brooklyn to look over that office, and he may informally talk over the postal plans for Greater New-York. He will probably return on Wednesday night.

NEW FOURTH-CLASS POSTMASTERS.

Washington, Nov. 27.—Sixty-five fourth-class postmasters were appointed to-day. They include:

New-York—McLean, Newton Baldwin; Obernburg, Jacob Rutz; Peruville, C. H. Tarbell; Speedsville, Franklin N. Patch.

EDUCATORS TO MEET IN WASHINGTON.

Washington, Nov. 27.—Information was received here to-day that the committee appointed by the National Educational Convention to select a place for the next meeting had decided on Washington. The meeting will be held in July of next year.

INTERNAL REVENUE INCREASING.

Washington, Nov. 27.—The records of the Internal Revenue Bureau show that the receipts for the five months of the present fiscal year will exceed those for the same period last year by about $8,000,000.

MRS. M'KINLEY AT THE THEATRE.

Washington, Nov. 27.—Mrs. McKinley, accompanied by Mrs. Abner McKinley, the Misses Barber and McKenna and Colonel H. C. Corbin, occupied a box at the Academy of Music this afternoon to witness the production of Hoyt's "A Contented Woman."

A NEW FIREBOAT LAUNCHED.

IT IS THE WILLIAM L. STRONG, AND IS INTENDED FOR THIS CITY.

Camden, Nov. 27.—The fireboat William L. Strong was launched just after 3 o'clock this afternoon at the shipyards of Dialogue & Son, this city. The boat is intended for service in the North River detachment of the New-York Fire Department.

Her main dimensions are 110 feet long over all, 102 feet on water-line, 20 feet beam and 9 feet draught. She contains two Scotch boilers, each 10 feet 1 inch in diameter by 11 feet long, with Morrison furnaces. Her compound engine has cylinders 18-inch and 30-inch by 22-inch stroke; steam pressure 135 pounds. She is fitted with two fire-pumps, with a capacity of 6,000 gallons a minute. Her displacement with full equipment on board is 366.8 tons.

Several New-Yorkers witnessed the launching.

DECLARING FOR A SEPARATE CHURCH.

A RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE CONVENTION OF COLORED PRESBYTERIANS IN BIRMINGHAM.

Birmingham, Ala., Nov. 27 (Special).—The convention of colored ministers and ruling elders of the Presbyterian Church, in session here, this afternoon adopted a resolution declaring it to be the sense of the convention that the time had arrived for the formation of a separate and self-governed colored Presbyterian Church of National jurisdiction, and inviting all colored Presbyterians holding these convictions to send two ministers and two elders to a convention to be held in Berean Church, New-Orleans, the third Sunday in May, when this separate Church shall be organized. The present convention was afraid to organize the separate Church at this time, because of lack of assurance of sufficient financial support, but believes that such support will be forthcoming by the next meeting.

THE PRINT-CLOTH MARKET.

Fall River, Mass., Nov. 27 (Special).—The cloth market has been dull this week. The price still hangs at 2 5-16 cents, and odd goods are selling on about the same basis. Some thin goods bring a little higher price. The production for the week was lessened to 185,000 pieces, owing to the observance of the holiday. The sales were only 104,000, of which 40,000 were spots. The deliveries were light again, and the stock on hand was increased to nearly 1,000,000 pieces. An improvement was not looked for this week, and the holiday dulness is likely to continue for another week, if not longer. The general situation is no worse than it was a week ago. The talk of curtailment in any direction has ceased and nothing will be done until after January 1, if at all, for men who have been studying the market find some signs of an encouraging nature.

WOUNDED IN THE HAYMARKET RIOT.

Chicago, Nov. 27.—Patrick Hartford, one of the policemen wounded in the Haymarket riot, and a pensioner of the Police Department, died at the county hospital last night. It is believed that his wounds had something to do with his death. Hartford was shot in the right leg and the left thigh, and had three toes of the left foot blown off by the explosion of a bomb. On the night of the riot Hartford was in the third company, the fifth man in the front rank. The company was commanded by Lieutenant Bowler. Soon after the riot he was retired by the Police Pension Board. Sixteen members of the company which stood with him on the memorable night will act as honorary pall-bearers.

A JAPANESE CONSUL IN CHICAGO.

Chicago, Nov. 27.—Chicago has at last been recognized by the Japanese Government as an important commercial point. She received last night a full-fledged consul in the person of Count Tatsugoro Nosse. He came to the city direct from Victoria, B. C., where he has represented his Government for some time, and took apartments at the Auditorium Annex for himself, his wife and child, and two servants. The arrival of Count Nosse created great excitement among the resident Japanese. Fully two hundred of them gathered at the Union station to greet the new consul and convey to him assurances of their esteem.

AUSTRIAN STAVE-CUTTERS DEPORTED.

Baltimore, Md., Nov. 27.—The North German Lloyd steamer Muenchen, which sailed for Bremen to-day, carried the forty-seven Austrain stave-cutters who were recently arrested in Memphis and the State of Mississippi for violation of the Contract Labor law. Since their arrest they have been confined at the House of Detention here, awaiting the arrival of a steamer of the line by which they came to this country. Johann Poje, their former leader, was released in consideration of his services to the Government.

A STAGE ROBBED IN NEVADA.

Carson, Nev., Nov. 27.—The stage running between Bishop and Independence was robbed yesterday of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s express box, containing about $1,000. This is the first stage robbery in this section for fifteen years.

PLAN OF REFORM FOR CUBA.

THE ROYAL DECREES PUBLISHED IN MADRID.

POWERS OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND THE INSULAR PARLIAMENT—FURTHER DETAILS OF THE SCHEME GIVEN.

Madrid, Nov. 27.—"The Official Gazette" this morning publishes the royal decrees granting autonomy to Cuba and Porto Rico.

Article I explains the principles of the future government of the two islands.

Article II decrees that the government of each island shall be composed of an insular Parliament, divided into two chambers, while a Governor-General, representing the Home Government, will exercise in its name the supreme authority.

Article III declares that the faculty of making laws on Colonial affairs rests with the insular Chambers and the Governor-General.

Article IV directs that the insular representation shall be composed of two corporations, with equal powers—a Chamber of Representatives and a Council of Administration.

Article V provides that the Council of Administration shall consist of thirty-five members, of whom eighteen shall be elected and seventeen nominated by the Home Government.

Article VI provides that the members of the Council of Administration must be Spaniards, thirty-five years of age, who were born in the island or who have lived there continuously for four years. It specifies numerous officials, such as Senators, Presidents of Courts and of Chambers of Commerce and other bodies as eligible to election to the Council.

Articles VII to XIV, inclusive, deal with nominations and the conditions of election to Councils.

Article XV empowers the Throne or the Governor-General to convoke, suspend or dissolve the Chambers, with an obligation to reassemble them within three months.

Article XVI and the following articles deal with the procedure of the Chambers and grant immunity to members.

Article XXIX empowers the insular Parliament to receive the Governor's oath and make effective the responsibility of the secretaries forming the Governor's Council. When the secretaries are impeached by the Chambers they are to be judged by the Council of Administration.

Negotiations for treaties of commerce are to be made by the Home Government, with the assistance of the secretaries of the island.

Article XXXIX confers on Parliament the imposing of customs duties.

Article XL deals with the commercial relations of the island with the peninsula, and provides that no import or export tax may differentiate to the prejudice of the productions of either island or the peninsula. A list will be formed of articles coming from Spain direct, which will receive favorable treatment in regard to similar articles coming from abroad, and the same will be done for productions of the island entering Spain, the differential duty in no case to exceed 25 per cent.

The remainder of the decree explains the Governor-General's powers. He will exercise supreme command, be responsible for the preservation of order, have free power to nominate officials and his secretaries; he will publish and execute the laws and decrees, international treaties and conventions, etc., and will have the power of pardoning, suspending Constitutional guarantees and ordering a state of siege, should circumstances require it.

HELP FOR THE RECONCENTRADOS.

GENERAL BLANCO SUGGESTS THAT SUPPLIES BE SENT THROUGH CATHOLIC BISHOPS.

Washington, Nov. 27.—In consequence of the widespread destitution among the people who have been concentrated at certain points in Cuba, the Governor-General of the island has informed Consul-General Lee that citizens of the United States who desire to send supplies to the poor and needy in Cuba should send them to the Catholic bishops nearest the point of collection and these prelates would in turn consign whatever might be sent to the bishops of the island at Havana and Santiago De Cuba for distribution. He also informed the Consul-General that the Madrid Government alone has power to remit duties on supplies that may be sent. It is suggested that the quickest and probably the most practical method of rendering aid to the sorely distressed, whose lamentable condition appeals to all charitably inclined people for aid, is by sending money rather than supplies.

NEEDY AMERICANS IN CUBA.

CONSUL-GENERAL LEE SAYS THERE ARE 1,607 STILL DEPENDENT ON CHARITY.

Washington, Nov. 27.—Consul-General Lee has made a report to the Secretary of State in which he says that there are 1,607 American citizens in Cuba dependent on charitable assistance. They have been partly provided for out of the $50,000 appropriated by Congress.

General Lee says that in making provision for the relief of these citizens more than $1,600 a week must be expended. He has drawn $25,000 of the sum appropriated, of which two drafts for $5,000 each were drawn this month. He expresses the opinion that a considerable time must elapse before the sufferers will be self-sustaining.

GENERAL LANUZA RELEASED.

Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 27.—General J. A. Gonzales Lanuza, the Cuban criminal lawyer, who has been confined in a penal colony in North Africa for over a year, has been released. He is now on his way to Atlanta and will join his family some time next week. General Lanuza was convicted of treason against the Spanish Government in Havana and sent to prison in Africa.

ONLY ONE SKIRMISH IN CUBA.

Havana, Nov. 27.—Attention is officially called to the fact to-day that, according to the Spanish reports of yesterday, there was only one insignificant skirmish throughout the whole island, while four more insurgents surrendered.

INDUSTRIAL DELEGATES DISSATISFIED.

Madrid, Nov. 27.—The industrial delegates from Catalonia have returned home greatly dissatisfied with the manner in which the Spanish Cabinet received their protests against granting autonomy to Cuba and Porto Rico.

MANY PHILIPPINE INSURGENTS KILLED.

Madrid, Nov. 27.—The Captain-General of the Philippine Islands, General Primo de Rivera, cables from Manila that the insurgents of that colony held a meeting, but could not arrive at an agreement and started for home. But, the dispatch adds, "they were intercepted by the Spanish troops, who killed many of them."

VIEW OF HENRY CLEWS.

Henry Clews said yesterday: "The concessions now offered by Spain to the people of Cuba, conceding home government to the island will doubtless be recognized by the members of Congress as sufficiently liberal to merit their acquiescence; and inasmuch as this excellent result has been brought about by astute diplomacy by the Administration, the inference naturally is that the President and his Cabinet are well satisfied with the liberal attitude now taken by the Spanish Government. The plan proposed for the government of Cuba is, as a matter of fact, in many respects more liberal than that accorded to Canada or to any other of the British colonies, and it would appear, therefore, that there is no longer any justification on the part of the insurgents to continue hostilities. A government such as is now proposed for Cuba, in the estimation of fair-minded people is undoubtedly the best for them, for if an independent government were established on the island it would not likely be permanent, as it would lack the necessary adhesive qualities, and certainly any one having the interest of this country at heart would not advocate the annexation of Cuba and making the Cuban people American citizens. There has been much apprehension felt that the coming Congress would evince a spirit of jingoism similar to the last regular Congress. This should not now be seriously contemplated, as the release of the American prisoners, the humane treatment on the part of General Blanco of the Cuban people, and the withdrawal of General Weyler by his substitution since the last Congress, is a revolutionary change all round and one that cannot fail to be recognized as removing the sting from jingoism."

MUST NOT RIDICULE THE EMPEROR.

Berlin, Nov. 27.—The police have confiscated this week's issue of the "Kladderadatsch," because it containing a cartoon ridiculing Emperor William's recent speech to the recruits.

CONSUL GLASS RECEIVES HIS EXEQUATUR.

Berlin, Nov. 27.—Wilbur S. Glass, of South Dakota, who was recently appointed United States Consul at Kiel, has received his exequatur.

MINISTER FIELDING ON THE CAMPANIA.

Liverpool, Nov. 27.—Among the passengers who sailed from this port to-day on board the Cunard Line steamer Campania was Mr. William S. Fielding, the Canadian Minister of Finance.

Why Evans' Ale won its way.

FIRST—Because it is a *full gravity ale*, containing only the legitimate materials of Malt, Hops, and purest spring water.

SECOND—Because the Malt and Hops used in brewing are the highest selection of Nature's richest product.

THIRD—Because the brewing is performed according to advanced scientific principles, thus preventing *false ferments, harmful acidity*, and the objectionable *dregs and sediment* common to others.

FOURTH—Because it is stored in sweet casks for two years to ripen, and then bottled by its makers according to a method of their own, by which all the virtues of the brewing are retained and the ale pours out *brilliant and clear* to the *last drop*.

When You Order Evans' You Get

A perfectly brewed and perfectly bottled Ale, Ripe, Mellow, Sparkling, and Clear to the last drop, without a particle of dregs or sediment.

C. H. EVANS & SONS.
BREWERS, MALTSTERS, AND BOTTLERS,
HUDSON, N. Y. Established 1786.

NEW YORK CITY DEPOT, 127 HUDSON ST.

BEST & CO LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Good Things for Children at Low Prices.

BISHOP DRESSES, 6 mos. to 2 yrs., of fine nainsook, neck and sleeves trimmed with fine embroidery, 50c.

CASHMERE DRESSES, 2 and 3 yrs., dainty colors, tucked yoke, shoulder lappets trimmed with ribbon, 2 and 3 yrs., $2.85.

SCHOOL DRESSES, bright plaid, basket weave. Sleeves, yoke, shoulder trimming, collar and belt of plain cloth, trimmed with black braid, (sleeves have twenty rows of braid), 4 to 12 years, **$4.30 to $5.70.**

SCHOOL GIRL'S HAT. Plain cloth, soft crown, stiff corded brim, side trimming of cloth and quills, **$2.50.**

GIRLS' SHIRT WAISTS, all wool serge, red, brown, or navy blue, **$2.85.**

SCHOOL STOCKINGS, fast black, ribbed, double knees, heels, and toes; medium weight for girls; extra heavy for boys, **25c.**

GINGHAM APRONS, full two yards wide, box plaited front, waist back, sailor collar, 2 to 8 years, **65c.**

FOR THE BOY AT SCHOOL. All wool flannel waists, in desirable colors, plaited front and back, **85c.**

WINTER PETTICOATS. English moreen, deep ruffle, changeable colors **$3.00.** Imported wool, dainty colors, **55c. to $1.00.**

BOYS' REEFERS. Blue chinchilla. All wool, fast color. Made by Boys' Tailors and made right—3½ to 8 yrs., **$5.00.**

COLD FEET GOWNS. Little feet not confined, but always covered. Canton flannel, **$1.35.** All wool flannel, **$2.00.**

FOR BABY BOYS, 2 to 4 yrs. A pretty house dress, bright all wool flannel, plaited back and front, **$2.25.**

While it is true that we have the finest and most expensive articles for children's wear, it is equally true that at no other store in the world can Boys and Girls of all ages be dressed well, from Hats to Shoes, so economically.

60-62 West 23d Street.

NO CONFLICT IN AFRICA.

NEVERTHELESS THE SITUATION IS HIGHLY INFLAMMABLE—MORE MEN AND GUNS LEAVE LIVERPOOL.

Lagos, West Coast of Africa, Nov. 27.—The report of a collision between British and French troops near Nikki is unfounded. The French expedition from Porto Novo has reached Nikki without any trouble.

London, Nov. 27.—In spite of the cheery optimism of the colonial officers of both Great Britain and France, the rumor of a conflict at Nikki between French and British forces is a matter of the greatest gravity. The reasons for believing the report were far from wrong. Since the initiation of the wild policy of sending armed bands from Dahomey and Lagos, led by hotheaded officers, to assert the authority of their respective nations and grab anything in sight which might still be unoccupied, it has been obvious that a collision was bound to occur sooner or later. Both governments have repeatedly been warned to recall these roving expeditions, and await the settlement of the Delimitation Commission now sitting at Paris.

It is difficult to apportion the blame for this state of affairs. That the French initiated the system of raiding the contested territory in West Africa is indisputable, but "the Colonial Columbus," as Sir William Vernon Harcourt, the Liberal leader, has nicknamed Joseph Chamberlain, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, has made a serious false step in following suit. If a diplomatic protest on the subject had been promptly lodged in Paris and vigorously pushed, the whole question would probably have been amicably settled by this time. But, instead of this, the French have been permitted boldly to invade the admitted limits of British Lagos territory, fight the natives and occupy towns, so that they might more easily reach and occupy the Say-Boussa-Nikki triangle, which is the subject of the dispute. So far as known, the Marquis of Salisbury has not asked for reparation, or even for explanations, and the whole story appears to be incredible. If the Marquis of Salisbury and Mr. Chamberlain have a settled policy regarding West Africa, they have failed to make it known, and all they seem to be doing at present is to impress the French with the fact of Great Britain's unlimited "squeezability."

The present situation is fraught with perilous humiliation and the loss of the little self-respect the Tory Ministry has left. For this the country and press, even the Conservative newspapers, are demanding reprisals, by the resetzure, for instance, of the town of Boussa, lately seized by the French, though believed to be unmistakably within the British sphere, and by the breaking off of the negotiations in Paris until the acts of the Dahomey officials are formally disavowed.

In the mean while, another batch of eighty British officers and non-commissioned officers sailed from Liverpool to-day for Lagos, west coast of Africa, accompanied by a battery of six 12-pounder Maxim-Nordenfeldt howitzers, specially supplied by the Colonial Office, without consultation with the War Office. It is computed that when the forces in process of being dispatched are joined to the troops already there, Great Britain will have two hundred and fifty officers and non-commissioned officers and four thousand troops in West Africa. Commenting upon this fact, the semi-official "Temps," of Paris, says:

"The British troops will be received by our troops, who are already de facto in possession, and who propose to remain so until the pending negotiations are settled by equitable compensations, legitimately shared by France and England. Until then we shall not swerve."

If this means anything, it means that France intends to extract further "graceful concessions" from the Marquis of Salisbury, similar to those in connection with Siam, Tunis and Madagascar.

ADVICES FROM THE ORIENT.

THE DISPUTE BETWEEN JAPAN AND HAWAII—SIR EDWIN ARNOLD'S BRIDE.

San Francisco, Nov. 27.—The steamer Gaelic, which arrived last night from Yokohama and Hong Kong via Honolulu, brought the following Oriental advices:

The Tonghaks have again risen in the Corean provinces of Chung Chong Do and Holta Do. A detachment of Corean soldiers was dispatched from Seoul to suppress them on October 21.

The Japanese Government has forwarded to the Hawaiian Government a claim for damages in the emigrant affair. The amount claimed is said to be about 400,000 yen ($200,000), which includes the loss incurred by the emigrants and the expense of dispatching a man-of-war to Honolulu.

It is rumored that the former United States Minister, Edwin Dun, intends to open a large mercantile house at both Yokohama and Kobe in the near future.

With reference to the marriage of Sir Edwin Arnold and a Japanese woman in London recently, a Tokio paper says that the bride is probably the Miss Tama who, while a pupil at Tokio Seminary, accompanied the poet on his departure from Japan. She is said to be about thirty years of age.

The "Yumuri" says that President Dole of Hawaii wishes to withdraw his proposal to submit the emigrant affair to arbitration, and pay $100,000 as compensation for damages. The reason for this change of front is said to be that he is now anxious to effect annexation of the islands to the United States, and is of the opinion that to attain this all obstacles must be removed. It is also said that the United States Minister in Hawaii has already made an official report to that effect to his Government.

The latest addition to the Japanese Navy, the cruiser Akashi Kan, was successfully launched at the Yokosuka shipbuilding yard on November 8.

On the night of November 5 a train, consisting of twelve cars, was overturned between Okadamura and Demura, an obstruction having been placed on the track by some malicious person. Of the eighty passengers, two were killed and many injured. Another train ran into the wreck, but no one was injured.

A BERLIN PAPER SUED FOR SLANDER.

INTERESTING DEVELOPMENTS PROMISED IN THE ACTION BROUGHT BY NORMAN-SCHUMANN.

Berlin, Nov. 27.—Herr Norman-Schumann, a correspondent for American newspapers, a Prussian subject and, it has been said, a former employe of the German Secret Police, has brought suit for slander against the "Berliner Volkszeitung." The paper promises an interesting trial. Witnesses will be called from among the highest German officials.

Norman-Schumann was said to have been implicated in the official intrigues developed by the arrest in the latter part of last year of Baron von Tausch, the chief of the German Secret Police, who was subsequently acquitted of the charges brought against him. It was alleged that Norman-Schumann was the accomplice of Von Tausch, and it was added that he escaped arrest at the time by leaving Berlin.

A LETTER FROM THE DUKE OF ORLEANS.

HE BEWAILS THE DREYFUS AFFAIR AND THE SCANDALS OF THE FRENCH ARMY.

Paris, Nov. 27.—The Duke of Orleans has written a letter to a friend, Colonel Parseval, in reference to the Dreyfus affair, in which he says:

I cannot restrain a cry of indignation when I catch the echo of fresh scandals, from the shame of which it has not been possible to spare my country. Until now the honor of the army has been inviolable. Can I forget the height to which it was brought by its kings, aided by its glorious soldiers, who fought to complete the grand work of French unity?

Never have the hardships of exile seemed so cruel as when I see myself forced to remain a powerless spectator of insults cast upon our glorious army. Those who have not made an energetic use of their power will bear a heavy responsibility in the eyes of the country and in history.

For my part, I venture to say I shall always find in the consciousness of my duty and the power of monarchical institutions the necessary strength to fittingly protect the honor of the soldiers of France.

New York City Real Estate Securities.

The John Pettit Realty Company has been organized for the purpose of purchasing, improving and operating for profit the higher grades of New York City real estate.

It now owns, by conveyance on Nov. 17 and 20, from Mr. John Pettit,

The Bennett Building, on Nassau, Fulton and Ann streets, a 10-story fire-proof business and office building, built for and once the property of the elder James Gordon Bennett, founder of the New York Herald; and

The Beekman Building, on the southwest corner of Beekman and Pearl streets, a 7-story substantially built iron and brick business and office building.

Both of these buildings are fully rented to a responsible and in all ways desirable class of tenants. Rents in the localities in which these buildings are situated have increased in greater ratio during the last ten years than in any other section of the city. There are but few better paying properties in the city.

The Capital of the Company is represented by $2,000,000 of stock, of which one-half, or $1,000,000, consists of 10,000 shares of Preferred Stock, of the par value of $100 per share, and the other half of 10,000 shares of Common Stock, of the par value of $100 per share.

Dividends at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum are paid out of the profits of the Company from rentals of its property on the Preferred Stock, the same payable on the first days of May and November of each year.

Of the surplus revenues one-half will be paid into a sinking fund to be applied in extinguishment of the mortgages upon the property.

The net income from the properties at the present time is at the rate of $51,950 per annum over and above all expenses, including taxes and interest. A six per cent. dividend on the Preferred Shares now issued and for sale to subscribers will amount to $41,400, leaving for the Sinking Fund $10,550. But it is the intention to apply $400,000 of the sum realized from the sale of the Preferred Stock in