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B. J. YORK MAY NOT GET IT.

THE BROOKLYN MAN PERHAPS WILL NOT BE ON THE POLICE BOARD.

TAMMANY SAID TO BE ANXIOUS TO HAVE BOTH THE DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS TRIED AND TRUE WIGWAM MEN—HOW THE COURT AT LAKEWOOD PASSED THE DAY.

Lakewood, N. J., Dec. 19.—The counting of the ballots cast at the primaries of Tammany Hall will probably be in progress when the official slate for New-York offices will be made public. The slate is now practically finished, and it is not likely there will be many changes in it as it now stands. It will probably be made public officially or semi-officially in New-York on the night of December 28. By that time the primaries will be over, and the heartburnings will not be felt at the primaries.

That Brooklyn will not get all that has been credited to her now appears to be certain. From the start, almost, Bernard J. York has been set down as one of the two Democratic members of the Police Board. It was whispered about the hotel to-day generally that Mr. York was not to get that place, and would have to content himself with a position on the Sewer Commission. Men well up in the councils of Tammany seem to think this is a fact.

There are some good reasons why Mr. York would not make a Police Commissioner acceptable to the Tammany men. He is a Brooklynite, for one thing, and while friendly to Tammany and standing well in the Democratic councils, he is not a member of the Hall and not closely bound to it by ties that are indissoluble. An independent movement in the Democratic party might obtain big following in Brooklyn, and become so powerful that the Brooklyn politicians might find it best to bow before it. In that case Mr. York might not be found always where Tammany would want him.

The stalwart members of Tammany have from the first advocated putting none but straight Tammany men in the best and most important places. Therefore, on a dual political board, Mr. York would not be just such a man as Tammany wants. Tammany wants two members who at all times and under all circumstances could be depended upon. Therefore, it now seems likely that two Tammany men will be the two Democratic Commissioners. One of the two Republicans will be from New-York City, and the other Republican will come from Brooklyn. This will be another advantage. While the two Democrats will be closely allied in every way, the Republicans will not always be in harmony. They will be members of different factions, probably, and at times may clash.

The discussions and buttonholing to-day were not much on the line of appointments under the municipal government, but under the county of New-York. There were two departments under discussion. They were the Sheriff's office and the District-Attorney's. Mr. Dunn has been down here most of the time quietly awaiting his turn. Asa Bird Gardiner was here to-day and the slates of these two offices were discussed with Mr. Croker, and some of those who have been left out in the cold in the making of the city slate were placed. It is thought here that a number of the Assistant District-Attorneys who went out of office after the death of Colonel Fellows will be replaced by Mr. Gardiner.

Mr. Croker in the morning went to mass as usual. Then in the afternoon he headed a coaching party. They had the Lakewood and four horses. With Mr. Croker were Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Straus, John Whalen and Asa Bird Gardiner. The weather was cold, and when the coach drew up to the doors an hour later all had ruddy faces and looked cold. Andrew Freedman and John F. Carroll were out in the afternoon. Herbert Croker and James J. Coogan went out together. The younger Croker did the driving. This young man has attracted much attention here because of being his father's son partly, but more because of his ability and desire to talk horse. Politics does not appear to interest him a little bit, and he leaves all that to his father.

Dr. O. L. Lusk, of Rockaway, Queens, joined the colony to-day, and was after some political appointments down in that section. He obtained a good hearing, and did not appear to be dissatisfied with what was told him.

ALMSHOUSE INMATES ENTERTAINED.

The aged inmates of the almshouse on Blackwell's Island were entertained yesterday afternoon with a concert. The entertainers were Bayne's 69th Regiment Band, the People's Glee Club and several actors and sketch artists, all of whom volunteered their services. General O'Beirne, of the Charities Board, and Superintendent Murphy of Bellevue Hospital had charge of the entertainment. Commissioner O'Beirne, who will go out of office on January 1, made a farewell address to the inmates.

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THE COMMITTEE OF FIFTY-THREE.

HIGH CHARACTER OF THE LEADERS IN THE NEW REPUBLICAN ORGANIZATION.

A prominent Republican who has never been identified with any faction in the party and one whose adherence to the principles of the party cannot be questioned said yesterday in speaking of the anti-machine movement:

"I am surprised at the strength it has developed. At first I looked upon it as a movement that would gain strength in only a few Assembly districts, but when I read over the list of the Committee of Fifty-three appointed to carry out its work, I was pleasantly surprised as I saw that the list was composed of men from each Assembly district who were active leaders in those districts and could be depended upon to lift the party out of the rut it has got into in this city.

"I see on that list such men as William B. Fuller, of the XIX Assembly District, who was the originator of the noonday meetings in political campaigns and president of the Drygoods Republican Club; L. M. Stanton, of the same district, a former president of the West Side Republican Club and a prominent member of the Republican Club of New-York. I also see that Judson Lawson is on the committee from the XXIst District, and, if I remember correctly, he served as Assemblyman for two terms and carried his district by one of the largest majorities ever given in an Assembly district in the State. He is also an active member of the West Side Republican Club and is one of the largest contractors and builders on the West Side. J. Edgar Leaycraft, the well-known real estate dealer, of the same district, has been treasurer of the Republican Club for a number of years as well as a member of the Executive Committee, and was formerly president of the West Side Republican Club. Benjamin Oppenheimer, of the XXVIIIth District, is another man who ought to give much help to the movement. He is president of the Patriotic Republican Club.

"P. Tecumseh Sherman, son of General W. T. Sherman and Alderman-elect from the XXVth District, is also on the list. From the XXth District I see such names as Colonel George Moore Smith, Police Commissioner, and H. R. De Milt, who was the pioneer manufacturer of tinplates in the United States and is a representative business man. Then there are Benjamin E. Hall, present Republican Alderman from the XXIXth; James S. Lehmaier, from the XXIst, who was Commissioner of Accounts under Mayor Strong, as well as secretary of the Republican State League and a member of the Executive Committee of the Republican Club; Henry W. Poor, from the Vth Assembly District, who is of the firm of Poor & Greenough, bankers and editors of "Poor's Manual"; Charles Mellen, of the same district, who is an Assistant Corporation Counsel; Dr. A. F. Haddad, who is a well-known physician of the IId District and a leader among the Republicans there; James C. Cooley, of the Annexed District, who is a member of the large drygoods firm of Bates, Reed & Cooley, and who is now engaged in the commission business, and Louis T. Gulding, of the XVIIth, a prominent member of the Republican Club.

"I will not attempt to speak of the other members of the committee, as I have only talked of those whom I have had occasion to meet. Of the others I have made some inquiries, and find that they are men who can be depended upon to act as leaders at the present time. I do not see one man in the whole committee who is not worthy, and this fact has made me decide, after a thorough investigation of the movement, that I will be among the first to get on the lists as soon as arrangements are made for the enrolment."

MORE OF MR. QUIGG'S DIPLOMACY.

STILL TALKING HARMONY, BUT THE OTHER SIDE ARE EITHER OF NO ACCOUNT OR "NOTORIOUS DISTURBERS."

A Tribune reporter last night had an interview with President Quigg of the Republican County Committee regarding the Republican representation on the Police Board to be appointed by the incoming Mayor and concerning the attitude of the organization of which he is leader toward the Committee of Fifty-three and the proposed organization of which it is the representative.

"Have any selections been made for Police Commissioners?" was the first question asked.

"Not that I know of," answered Mr. Quigg. "In view of the Bipartisan act, the Republican Organization, at the proper time, will present to the Mayor for his consideration the names of two Republicans to be appointed on the Police Board."

"Does any arrangement exist with Mr. Van Wyck for their appointment?"

"Certainly not. The assumption that he is going to appoint our candidates is entirely gratuitous. None the less, we shall submit two names, and I believe that Judge Van Wyck will see the force of the argument that, other qualifications being supplied in them, they are entitled to his best consideration. It was the clear purpose of the Bipartisan act that the Police Commission should consist of two Republicans, appointed because they were Republicans, and two Democrats, appointed because they were Democrats—other qualifications, of course, being secured."

"Will the candidate of the Brooklyn City Committee be accepted?"

"Mr. Phillips is one of the ablest of the Brooklyn leaders," answered Mr. Quigg. "He is personally and politically intimate with Mr. Willis. Without answering your question directly, I should say that the wishes of the Brooklyn leaders will be cordially respected."

"Is Mr. Phillips a Platt man?"

"They don't make that distinction over in Brooklyn since Mr. Worth became the leader of the reformers."

"Will action looking to the reorganization of the party be taken at the first meeting of the new County Committee?"

"I think so."

"In what shape?" asked the reporter.

"That is hard to say. In any shape that will satisfy the protestants and secure a united and harmonious party, if that is possible. The purpose of everything that the Republican leaders are doing is to satisfy party sentiment. I don't mean by that to satisfy this prejudiced extremist or that cantankerous crank, for, of course, their cases are hopeless. But we shall do our part to bring all the Republicans of every faction into a new enrolment and a new primary election, and let the questions of policy and leadership be fought out there, to everybody's heart's content."

"Do you think that this proposed general enrolment can be brought about soon enough to prevent the formation of another organization?"

"Oh, yes. The gentlemen who are associated in Mr. Brookfield's new Committee of Fifty-three are not so dangerous as they are flamboyant. Everybody must have seen that they are either persons who are not known at all, and who are without consequence or weight, or that they are notorious disturbers. The substantial men who were formerly behind Mr. Brookfield have all kept away from this Committee of Fifty-three. That committee contains no Cornelius N. Bliss es, no Elihu Roots or Edward Mitchells. Men of that type are waiting to see what the Republican Organization purposes to do. So also are the quiet, unattached, independent Republicans. They will not have much longer to wait. Their best hopes will be realized, and no attempt on the part of the Committee of Fifty-three to anticipate the action of the regular organization by suddenly springing to the front their plans and their scopes will much affect the situation."

THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL CLASS DIDN'T MEET.

There was no session of the Platt "Sunday-school class" yesterday at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, although Senator Platt was in his apartments at the hotel all the afternoon. Senator George R. Malby, of Ogdensburg, was the only well-known up-State Republican who visited the State Committee's rooms in the course of the afternoon, but he brought no news of moment from his part of the State. Chairman Hackett arrived early in the evening from his home in Utica, and stayed at the committee's rooms only long enough to go through his accumulated mail. He, too, reported a dearth of information political. He had heard of Charles A. Ball's effort to secure the clerkship of the State Senate, he said, but didn't know enough about it to be able to say how much strength Mr. Ball was likely to develop.

THE BIG CRACKER COMBINE.

IT WILL BE CAPITALIZED AT $55,000,000, AND START OPERATIONS IN A FEW DAYS.

Pittsburg, Dec. 19.—S. S. Marvin, president of the United States Bakery Company, returned from New-York to-day and announced that the consolidation of the three great cracker companies of the United States is now an assured fact. The deal has been practically consummated, and only details of organization remain to be settled. The capitalization of the big combine, he says, will be $55,000,000, and it will be in operation by January 1, 1898. The three companies entering the trust are the New-York Biscuit Company, the American Baking Company and the United States Bakery Company. The latter is now capitalized at $5,000,000, while the other two are rated at $10,000,000 each.

Mr. Marvin says that of the $55,000,000 capital $25,000,000 will be preferred stock, and $30,000,000 common. The preferred will be issued in shares of $100 each. He says that the primary object of the combine is to invade foreign markets and open up an outlet for the overproduction of bakeries in this country. Another object is to establish a co-operative company, one in which the employes can have an opportunity to own stock by investing their savings in that way instead of depositing money in banks. The headquarters of the new company have not been decided on, but New-York seems to be generally favored. A meeting of the companies will be held in a few days to elect officers and settle all details.

NOT A FILIBUSTER.

Vice-President Machen, of the Columbia Navigation and Trading Company, sent out the following statement last evening: "The statement published to-day, that the steamer City of Columbia, of the Columbia Navigation and Trading Company, is a filibuster, and had put back to this city for repairs, is wholly and entirely false. She is by this time at least six hundred miles on her way to Seattle."

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PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.

THE CONTEST FOR GOVERNOR WILL BE THE LIVELIEST EVER WITNESSED IN THE STATE.

Philadelphia, Dec. 19 (Special).—The first half of next year will witness the most earnest contest for the Gubernatorial nomination ever seen in Pennsylvania, not only among the Republicans, but also among the Democrats, who are expecting such a break in the Republican ranks as will enable them again to elect their candidate, as they have twice done during the last sixteen years, dividing the high honor equally with the Republicans.

The Republican candidates are William A. Stone, Congressman from Allegheny; Charles W. Stone, Congressman from Warren County; Thaddeus M. Mahon, Congressman from Franklin County; William Connell, Congressman from Lackawanna; Josiah D. Hicks, Congressman from Blair; William C. Arnold, Congressman from Clearfield; John Leisenring, ex-Congressman from Luzerne; General Thomas J. Stewart, of Montgomery County, Adjutant-General of Pennsylvania, and also Adjutant-General of the Grand Army of the Republic; Henry C. McCormick, of Lycoming, Attorney-General of Pennsylvania, and Peter A. B. Widener, of Philadelphia. The Democratic candidates are James G. Gordon, of Philadelphia; ex-Congressman James Kerr, of Clearfield, formerly clerk of the House of Erie, and ex-Governor Robert E. Pattison, of Philadelphia. The Prohibitionists will nominate the Rev. Dr. Silas C. Swallow, of Harrisburg, who polled 120,000 votes for State Treasurer at the last election, and the Business Men's League of Pennsylvania is likely to nominate Wayne MacVeagh, ex-Attorney-General of the United States and recently American Minister to Italy.

It is thought probable that the Democrats will nominate Judge Gordon, of Philadelphia, who served a term of four years as State Senator from a strong Republican district, and has twice been elected a Judge of the Common Pleas Courts of Philadelphia by the unanimous vote of all parties. It is also suspected that Senator Quay may spring a surprise on the convention in the presentation of a candidate for Governor whose name has not yet been suggested.

At the election for Governor in 1894 there was a total of 951,875 votes polled, of which General Daniel H. Hastings received 574,891; William M. Singerly, the Democratic candidate, 323,404; the Prohibition candidate, 23,483, and the rest a scattering vote between the Socialistic and People's parties. The total vote for President in 1896 was 1,194,255, of which McKinley received 728,300 and Bryan 427,125.

For Governor next year there will be just about 1,000,000 votes cast, and as between the two parties the Republicans have 600,000 and the Democrats 400,000 votes; so it is the vote which will be cast for Dr. Swallow and for the candidate of the Business Men's League that will make the campaign especially interesting. Dr. Sallow expects to poll 200,000 votes. His vote will almost certainly be not less than it was a little more than a month ago, and, allowing him 120,000 votes, that would reduce the Republican total to 500,000 and the Democratic total to 380,000. If Swallow should poll 150,000 votes, which is not improbable, it would cut down the Republican vote to 460,000 and the Democratic vote to 380,000, a difference of 70,000 votes between the Republican and Democratic candidates.

Hence the part that the Business Men's League of the State and the Citizens Union of Philadelphia will play in the campaign may determine the result. If they nominate Wayne MacVeagh he might poll 150,000 votes. If 125,000 of them came from the Republican party its total would be cut down to 375,000, and 25,000 from the Democratic party would reduce its aggregate down to 345,000. It is to prevent such a result from being reached that Republican efforts should be directed. If this is not done the Republican total is likely to diminish and the Democratic total to increase, especially with such a candidate as Judge Gordon at the head of the Democratic ticket.

THE STATE ELECTION.

OFFICIAL RETURNS WHICH WILL BE CANVASSED TO-DAY.

Albany, Dec. 19 (Special).—The returns which will be canvassed to-morrow by the State Board organized for that purpose will show the following totals as the result of the November election for Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, the official figures having been made public by Secretary of State Palmer:

Counties.	Wm. J. Wallace (Rep.).	Alton B. Parker (Dem.).	Theodore E. Crane (Lab.).	Francis E. Red (Proh.).
Albany	17,901	16,765	279	324
Allegany	4,686	2,959	59	573
Broome	6,929	5,071	17	993
Cattaraugus	6,152	3,104	40	372
Cayuga	6,345	3,244	37	324
Chautauqua	6,495	3,139	46	510
Chemung	5,431	4,097	50	485
Chenango	4,363	2,491	29	353
Clinton	3,750	5,782	18	84
Columbia	4,498	3,580	9	153
Cortland	3,069	2,631	1	322
Delaware	4,828	3,266	18	373
Dutchess	8,790	6,292	66	519
Erie	24,755	24,910	808	932
Essex	2,715	1,563	10	45
Franklin	2,921	1,092	14	154
Fulton	4,092	2,891	156	350
Genesee	2,548	1,195	14	200
Greene	3,567	3,711	21	552
Hamilton	266	291	1	6
Herkimer	5,348	5,133	48	276
Jefferson	6,574	4,426	25	403
Kings	55,563	66,124	3,964	732
Lewis	2,840	1,851	3	109
Livingston	3,593	2,613	12	260
Madison	3,965	2,960	53	310
Monroe	18,931	15,506	520	485
Montgomery	5,504	4,220	30	251
New-York	71,386	162,825	10,564	554
Niagara	4,805	4,723	17	270
Oneida	13,568	9,998	243	804
Onondaga	16,831	13,851	951	487
Ontario	5,130	3,447	24	392
Orange	10,501	8,657	223	573
Orleans	2,926	1,467	12	286
Oswego	7,993	4,548	16	319
Otsego	5,308	3,945	54	360
Putnam	1,707	916	2	68
Queens	11,593	14,718	1,045	236
Rensselaer	13,409	12,422	170	549
Richmond	3,588	5,972	165	173
Rockland	3,023	3,353	29	76
St. Lawrence	6,838	1,975	47	395
Saratoga	6,096	4,434	24	322
Schenectady	3,614	3,527	78	89
Schoharie	3,217	3,327	6	146
Schuyler	1,985	1,248	7	132
Seneca	3,010	2,728	12	90
Steuben	7,919	5,480	49	801
Suffolk	5,289	3,296	74	558
Sullivan	3,474	3,068	9	79
Tioga	3,133	1,670	15	269
Tompkins	3,321	2,014	14	297
Ulster	7,993	9,259	31	247
Warren	3,520	2,400	13	150
Washington	4,128	1,689	7	278
Wayne	4,895	2,574	10	228
Westchester	13,571	12,997	558	624
Wyoming	2,995	1,255	11	226
Yates	2,484	1,861	22	153
Totals	493,791	554,680	20,834	19,653

AMES WANTS THE REWARD.

HE SAYS HE REALLY APPREHENDED WARNER—A QUESTION WHETHER ANY REWARD WILL BE PAID.

Albany, Dec. 19.—Chief of Police Willard to-day received a letter from H. G. Ames, of Riley, Kan., asking for the reward offered for the capture of Warner, the kidnapper. Ames states that Detective McCann, of this city, and the Kansas Pinkerton detective did not locate Warner themselves, but were taken to the Goodrich farm, where Warner was working, by him (Ames), and that when he put in a claim for the reward he was told by McCann that no reward was offered. Ames alleged that he apprehended Warner from the circulars sent over the country by the Albany police, and that he had had him under surveillance for some days.

There is a question here whether there is any reward legally offered for the arrest of the Johnny Conway kidnapper. In the absence of Chief Willard at the time of the kidnapping, Mayor Thacher assumed control of the police force, and, as acting chief of police, offered a reward of $500 for the arrest and conviction of the kidnappers. The question has arisen whether the Mayor had a right to act as chief of police and offer the reward. If it is decided in the negative the Mayor may be compelled to pay the money from his own pocket. At any rate, it will have to be divided among three men, as each kidnapper was arrested by a different person, so that the most Mr. Ames can get, if his claim is a good one, is about $165.

SENATOR CARTER IN TOWN.

Senator Thomas H. Carter, of Montana, arrived in the city from Washington yesterday afternoon and registered at the Imperial. He is here on private business, and will leave town again to-day. To a Tribune reporter last night the Senator said that the thoughts of Senators and Representatives were more concerned with Santa Claus just at present than with questions of National legislation. Congress having on Saturday adjourned over the holidays, he had not yet read Secretary Gage's financial bill, he added, so he was not prepared to express an opinion on that measure. As for the State of Montana, she was increasing in prosperity, with her large production of gold and silver and copper and her great cattle interests. The free silver sentiment there was still strong, and did not appear to be declining.

CHANCELLOR DAY REPLIES.

SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY'S TREATMENT OF BISHOP PECK'S WIDOW.

CHARGES MADE BY THE REV. W. D. ROCKWELL DENIED, AND A CHALLENGE ISSUED INVITING HIM TO MAINTAIN THEM IF HE CAN.

Syracuse, N. Y., Dec. 19.—So many reports have been circulated recently charging gross neglect of the widow of Bishop Peck by Syracuse University, the beneficiary of his property, that Chancellor James R. Day has prepared an official statement of the facts. Some time before his death Bishop Peck deeded his property, valued at about $50,000, to the University, provision being made for the sale of certain real estate for the support of Mrs. Peck, should she need it. After Mrs. Peck's death, which occurred about ten days ago, the Rev. W. D. Rockwell, who lived at her house and took care of her in later years, said in a published communication that a contract was entered into between Mrs. Peck and the University that she should receive $500 yearly from the University, which should come from the rental of land in California. Mr. Rockwell said that this land was afterward sold by the University, and not at the instigation of Mrs. Peck, and that about three years ago she received a communication from the University authorities stating that the $500 annuity would no longer be paid, and that thereafter the University did not contribute to her support, intimating that in consequence she was in straitened circumstances.

Chancellor Day, in a published communication made soon after, denied Mr. Rockwell's statement regarding the agreement between the University and Mrs. Peck, and said that she had an income more than ample to supply her wants. He said that the agreement with Bishop Peck was that in case of need the property in California should be sold and the proceeds of it given to Bishop or Mrs. Peck, as they might request, payment to be made in sums not to exceed $500 a year. The Chancellor said that, soon after the death of Bishop Peck this property was sold at a request supposed to have come from Mrs. Peck, and the money therefrom paid to her from time to time until the proceeds were entirely exhausted, and $1,125 more than the contract required was paid over to her. With the approval of the University trustees, payments to Mrs. Peck were then stopped.

Other communications have been published, the result being the official statement, which will be published in to-morrow's "Syracuse Post." In it Chancellor Day says: "The facts concerning the estate of Bishop Peck and the University are these: Bishop and Mrs. Peck gave their estate to the University and received certain leases, agreements, etc., from the University, expressing and defining the University's obligations to them. Neither the Bishop nor Mrs. Peck at any time communicated to the Chancellor or trustees the slightest grievance with the University or made any request to have any extension or more generous interpretation whatever made of the terms settled upon by them and the trustees.

"Mrs. Peck repeatedly has said to a prominent woman of the community, who was her confidential friend, that she had no cause for complaint against the University, and that all of her wants were provided for by the moneys she received from different sources, and that she was never without money in the bank, which had been placed there by the Bishop to meet any emergency. She had considerable sums of money loaned in this city, the interest of which she had not used.

"Everything done in Mrs. Peck's case has been done upon advice of the attorney of the University, and by the unanimous approval of the trustees at their regular meeting.

"The man Rockwell, who makes the attack upon the University, it must be remembered, was an inmate of Mrs. Peck's home, and was personally interested in these moneys in dispute, as all know who are intimate with the case.

"The property in California was sold after a representation which came to the University that it was Mrs. Peck's wish. The University is accused by Rockwell of selling this land for its own use. What use did it make of it? No one ever has denied that the money was paid her and that she received $1,125 more than the amount received for the property. This was just $1,125 more than the agreement gave her or she expected.

In conclusion, the Chancellor makes this proposal: "The trustees meet on January 18. I propose that Mr. Rockwell and any other party a complainant in this case of the Peck estate come before the trustees and state their grievance. They shall have a fair and courteous hearing and every facility to substantiate the charge that there has been any violation of its obligation upon the part of the University or its Chancellor. They shall take the consequences of a failure to support their calumnies. We challenge and demand from those who assume to criticise the University the most searching examination of our present business methods and our treatment of our benefactors, from none of whom has there ever come a complaint."

CHANDLER ATTACKS GAGE.

THE SENATOR SAYS TO ATTEMPT CURRENCY LEGISLATION IS RUINOUS.

Washington, Dec. 19.—Senator Chandler, of New-Hampshire, has written a letter to "The Washington Post" in which he says:

If the Secretary of the Treasury and his single gold standard associates will cease their demand for impossible currency legislation, Congress will pass the necessary appropriation bills, probably take care of Hawaii and Cuba, there will not be a serious party division during the session, and there will be an adjournment in May. Business will revive, the Treasury receipts will equal the expenditures, the balance of trade will continue in our favor and the Republican party will in November, 1898, elect a majority of the House in the LVIth Congress.

On the other hand, if Secretary Gage continues to press upon Congress a bill, the object of which, he says, is, "first, to consult the country more thoroughly to the gold standard," and the immediate effect of which is to throw doubts upon the sincerity of the President's declaration in favor of continued efforts to secure bimetallism, a political thermal will arise in Congress which will split the new united Republicans into fragments, while it will unite and consolidate the now incongruous opposition.

It is not feasible to retire the greenbacks; there is more probability that a bill will be sent to the President to increase their amount. It is not possible to secure the passage through either house of a bill making the greenbacks into gold notes or authorizing bonds payable in gold. The effort to do either thing will probably result in the passage of a bill for the redemption of the greenbacks in silver dollars and for the payment of all United States bonds in gold or silver coin in the discretion of the President, who will be commanded to exercise his option for the advantage of the Government and not for the advantage of the creditor.

With such an uproar in Congress as these proceedings will create, with Western Congressmen embroiled therein, with Presidential vetoes, as threatened by Secretary Gage, under angry discussion, it will happen that all business enterprises and funds and stocks will be disturbed, prices will fall, insolvencies will increase and the Republicans will lose the Congressional elections in 1898 as disastrously as they did in 1890, and beyond the hope of a favorable reaction in 1900, at which time, therefore, a Bryan Democratic President and Congress will be chosen.

Whether we are to have one of these results, political safety, or the other, political destruction, depends entirely upon the course to be pursued by Secretary Gage and those who are pressing him forward, namely, the Gold Standard League of New-York and the self-constituted National Monetary Conference. How much Secretary Gage cares for the Republican party is not known. Whether President McKinley, whose good faith toward bimetallism is coming to the test, will stop his Secretary in his insane career is not known. It is to be hoped he will. But no political situation has been clearer than the present to sound eyes since the Republican party began its marvellous career, forty-two years ago. There are times for all things. There is a time to move and a time to keep still, and now is the time to so keep.

It is simply political suicide for the Republican party in this Congress to affirmatively open the discussion of the money question, and to bring on aye and no votes upon currency legislation. We ought to await the progress of international bimetallism, the advent of business prosperity, and the filling of the Treasury by the normal workings soon to be seen of the new tariff law. Shall we wait for these things, or rush on to self-destruction? President McKinley must decide. Will he act for his people or for his plutocrats? Upon his answer will depend the events of 1898.

Dec. 18, 1897. WILLIAM E. CHANDLER.

ANTHONY HOPE RETURNS HERE.

Anthony Hope returned from a four weeks' Western lecture tour last evening, and went to the Everett House. He has visited Toronto twice, Cleveland, Toledo, Indianapolis, Chicago four times, Milwaukee, St. Paul, Detroit, Ottawa and Montreal. He has given twenty-eight public readings, and has been entertained at breakfasts, luncheons and dinners everywhere that he has appeared. Large audiences have welcomed him at every place. In Toronto he was the guest of Lord Aberdeen, the Governor-General, who presided at the entertainments. Mr. Hope begins his tenth week of his American tour in New-Haven this evening. He is booked for a series of his popular readings at the Waldorf-Astoria early in January.

PERHAPS FATALLY STABBED IN A FIGHT.

Thomas McManus, who is known as "Brute" McManus, a Bowery character, got into a fight at No. 287 Bowery early yesterday morning and was dangerously stabbed by Joseph Cody, another Bowery character. The trouble was over the record of "Hobo" Griffith, who is now serving a term in the Kings County Penitentiary. McManus is in Bellevue Hospital, and it is thought that he cannot recover. Cody was held for the Coroner.

CONDITION OF JAMES K. HACKETT.

Inquiry last night at the home of James K. Hackett, the actor, at No. 48 East Twenty-sixth-st., elicited the information that he was still a very sick man. There had been, however, no perceptible change in his condition since Saturday.

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OBITUARY.

SIR FRANK LOCKWOOD.

London, Dec. 19.—Sir Frank Lockwood, Liberal member of Parliament for York City since 1885, is dead.

Sir Frank Lockwood was a son of Charles Day Lockwood of Doncaster, and was born in 1846. He was educated at the Manchester Grammar School and Caius College, Cambridge, where he took his degree as Bachelor of Arts in 1868. In 1874 he married Miss Julia Schwabe, daughter of the late Salis Schwabe, of Glyn Garth, Anglesey. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1872 and became a Q. C. in 1882, and a Bencher in 1887. He had been Recorder of Sheffield, and in 1889 was a Royal Commissioner to inquire into corrupt practices at the Chester election. In 1894 he was Solicitor-General. Prior to securing his seat in Parliament for York City he had unsuccessfully contested the seat in 1885. His knighthood was conferred in 1894. Sir Frank Lockwood accompanied Baron Russell, of Killowen, Lord Chief Justice of England, when the latter came to the United States in the summer of 1896 to address the American Bar Association at Saratoga.

DR. JOSEPH LEWI.

Albany, Dec. 19 (Special).—Dr. Joseph Lewi, the oldest of Albany's physicians, died at his home here early this morning from an illness which began early last spring, and was declared hopeless several months ago. Up to that time Dr. Lewi had always been in robust health, and there have been few physicians who have given so much time to the practise of the profession as he did in the forty-nine years of his activity. The cause of death was liver trouble.

Dr. Lewi was born in Radnitz, Bohemia, on August 17, 1820, and gained his classical and medical education at the high school in Pilsen, the Academy in Prague and the University of Vienna, at all of which institutions he took high rank as a student. He came to Albany in 1849, and soon acquired a large practice and a high standing in the medical profession.

He joined the Republican party and cast his first vote at a general election for the Fremont and Dayton electors, and since then he had voted for every Republican Presidential ticket. Dr. Lewi served with Drs. Thomas Hun, Alden March and Mason F. Cogswell on the board for the examination of surgeons for the volunteer army and was one of the organizers of the Albany branch of the Union League. He was an ex-president of the Albany County Medical Society, the senior censor of the State Medical Society and a consulting physician on the staff of the Albany Hospital. Dr. Lewi is survived by his wife and thirteen children.

DR. JOSEPH LEWI.
Who died yesterday in Albany.

STEPHEN B. STURGES.

Stephen Buckingham Sturges, one of the founders of the Northwest National Bank, of Chicago, died suddenly yesterday morning at his home, No. 305 Washington-ave., Brooklyn, from apoplexy. With his family he had entertained some friends at his home on Wednesday evening. Before he retired he announced that he would arise early the next morning to transact some business. He was found unconscious in his room on Thursday morning, and remained so until he died.

He was born in Mansfield, Ohio, on March 12, 1827, and was graduated at Kenyon College, in Cambria, in the same State. He was a son of Eben Perry Sturges, a prominent merchant and banker, and one of the pioneer settlers of Mansfield, Ohio. He came from New-England Puritan stock, his ancestors having come to this country from England in 1636, and settled in Fairfield, Conn. Mr. Sturges was a banker in Sacramento City, Cal., during the gold-fever years. He afterward went to Cleveland, Ohio, and was in control of the Forest City Bank, of that city, when the war broke out. He was made lieutenant-colonel of the Cleveland Light Artillery, and went with that battery to the front at the opening of hostilities.

Soon afterward he was forced to retire from active service on account of ill-health, but gave valuable assistance on various sanitary commissions and on committees in support of the Government.

When the National banks were first started he founded the Northwest National Bank of Chicago. In 1877 he retired from active business, engaging only as director of several enterprises. He was a director of the Williamsburg City Fire Insurance Company, and was at one time treasurer of the Brush Electric Illuminating Company. He was a member of the National Civic Club and of Erastus P. Tefft Post, G. A. R. He leaves a widow and two sons, Stephen P. and Carey P. Sturges, and a married daughter, Mrs. E. H. Fitch, of Kingston, N. Y.

The funeral will be held to-morrow afternoon at his late home, and will be conducted by the Rev. Dr. Thomas McLeod, pastor of the Clinton Avenue Congregational Church, of which he was a member. The Rev. Samuel W. King will assist at the services. Burial will be in Greenwood.

E. C. DUNN.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Dec. 19 (Special).—E. C. Dunn, local manager for the Western Union Telegraph Company, died at an early hour this morning. He was one of the best-known men in telegraph circles in the country, and the youngest manager in the employ of the company in the United States.

MRS. L. L. COUDERT.

Mrs. Nora Edmond Coudert, widow of Louis Léonce Coudert, of this city, died yesterday. She had been an invalid for some years. The funeral will be held at the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, Boulevard and West Seventy-first-st., to-morrow at 10 a. m. The burial will be private. Mrs. Coudert leaves three children.

JOHN P. MARCH.

John P. March, a wholesale grocer and tea merchant, died at his home, No. 147 West