

WAR NEWS HELD BACK

Continued from first page. rebels, thus releasing the Orange Free State troops for service elsewhere.

WAITING FOR FURTHER NEWS.

URGENT NEED FOR WHITE'S RELIEF-COLONIAL TROOPS PROMISED.

London, Jan. 9.—Further news of General White's victory is anxiously awaited, as it is generally realized to-day that there was little warrant for the exultation which—perhaps naturally—followed the announcement of his repulse of the Boers when the country had steered itself to the worst.

The remarkable revolution in Boer tactics has been another complete surprise to the British, who had not reckoned on the weakened garrison of Ladysmith being subjected to such a courageous assault, and it is realized that a general White's troops cannot be expected to prolong such an arduous defence. In some quarters it is considered unaccountable that General Buller did not press his attempt to effect a passage of the Tugela River while the Boers were engaged northward, and the comments on his apparent hesitations are in nowise complimentary.

From the Boer headquarters it is reported that General Buller is constructing a subsidiary railroad, from the main line to Colenso westward, in the direction of Potgieter's Drift. Advice from the Modder River says the Boers continue to extend their works, and it is estimated that 30,000 men are required to defend them.

REBEL PRISONERS TAKEN.

The prisoners captured by the Canadians and Queenlanders at Sunnyside are going to Cape Town for trial as rebels. The Canadians expressed intense indignation on learning that the prisoners were British subjects.

The Colonial troops continue to earn warm praise on all sides, the latest example of their effective work being contained in the dispatch in "The London Times," dated January 6, from the Modder River, which said that the news from Belmont showed that the Canadians and Queenlanders had been so energetic in that vicinity that the Boers had been compelled to desert a large belt of the Orange Free State territory across the border.

A little change is apparent in the position of Colenso. General French reported to the War Office on January 7 that he had reconnoitred with a squadron of the Household Cavalry on the Boer's east flank, two miles from Achtang, and drew out a considerable force of the burghers, who, being anxious for their communications with Norval's Point, withdrew.

The casualties of the Suffolk, near Colenso, were: Killed—Colonel Watson, and Lieutenants Wilkins, Carey and White, and twenty-three men. Missing—Captains Brett, Thomson and Brown, and Lieutenants Allen, Wood-Martin and Butler and 107 men. Wounded—Twenty-one men.

General French further reports that the casualties of the other regiments to January 4 were twelve men killed and forty-four wounded. The Queen has telegraphed her congratulations and thanks to General White and the troops at Ladysmith.

A dispatch from Frec Camp late Sunday night said all was quiet there, thus dispelling the hopes that General Buller had followed up his demonstration before Colenso with an effective move elsewhere.

PORTUGAL'S ACTION QUESTIONED.

"The London Times" correspondent at Lourenco Marques sends a dispatch that although there is no guarantee that Transvaal gold is of standard value, the Portuguese Government compels the local banks to accept it as legal tender at the same rate as British sovereigns, "thus giving to the republics every facility for extensive transactions here and remitting money to Europe." Continuing, the correspondent says: "It is questioned whether the Portuguese order is not a breach of neutrality."

The latest news from Bloemfontein says the officials there recognize that they must evacuate the town at an early date, and are securing houses at Pretoria.

It is also announced that the hospitals at Bloemfontein and elsewhere are packed with wounded men.

BERESFORD ASKS FOR CHANGES.

London, Jan. 9.—Rear Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, addressing the London Chamber of Commerce to-day and dealing with questions of national defence, said that, now that war prevailed, more attention would be paid perhaps to those who had warned the country that it was laboring under a "rotten, false and misleading system of administration," so far as the services were concerned.

"While I would deprecate the adoption of conscription," said Lord Charles, "I hope the country will insist upon overhauling and reforming the naval and military services. In connection with the war in South Africa, I contend that our generals should be held harmless, for they have been set to do an impossibility."

BALFOUR'S SPEECH ON THE WAR.

London, Jan. 9.—Arthur J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury, speaking this evening in East Manchester, said:

I know of no war in which Great Britain has been engaged, except that resulting in the independence of the American Colonies, which did not end triumphantly. Yet I do not know of one which has begun triumphantly. True, we won in South Africa, but disappointing, but it is not a fact that Great Britain has suffered exceptional reverses or great disaster. On the other hand, the war has knit together every branch of the English speaking race, making us feel that they have a great common destiny, which it is their duty to accomplish.

These are thoughts which ought to support us in far greater trials than any this war may produce. Remember that a nation which cannot bear defeat is a nation unworthy of empire, and, although defeat has not yet come and although we hope and believe it will not come in the course of the present war, yet, if matters should turn out otherwise, we should still rely upon the courage and patriotism of our countrymen. (Cheers.)

Addressing a second meeting, held at Ardwick, a suburb of Manchester, Mr. Balfour said:

While I am loath to claim, in any proud and arrogant spirit, that we are in any special sense the leaders of a great humanitarian cause, I deny in the strongest manner that we are animated by ignoble motives. No more false or stupid columny was ever invented than the accusation that Great Britain was animated by a petty desire to add wealthy regions to an already gigantic empire. No mere conquest of territory could compensate for a war costing so much blood and treasure.

TO BE ON LORD ROBERTS'S STAFF.

Seattle, Wash., Jan. 9.—F. Y. Burnham, the American scout, who has been appointed a member of the staff of Lord Roberts, commander of the military forces operating against the Boers, has arrived here from Alaska, and will proceed at once to South Africa.

If Your children have stopped growing, something is wrong, and serious trouble may be near. Such children should take Scott's Emulsion; it's just the fat and bone-forming food they need. Growth will begin again, and the children will become strong and robust.

SEIZURES AT DELAGOA.

EXPECTATION THAT GREAT BRITAIN WILL CONCILIATE AMERICA AND GERMANY.

London, Jan. 9.—There is every indication that Great Britain is showing the most friendly consideration to the representations of the German and American Ambassadors, and that the present difficulties will be settled in the most amicable manner. As previously set forth in these dispatches, it is expected that the American flour will speedily be released. The status of the Bundesrat is not yet fully settled, but Germany's representatives believe Great Britain will give satisfaction for any delay occasioned to a legitimate cargo.

Both the United States and German Embassies are now anxious to obtain a British declaration in regard to the treatment of neutral ships hereafter, and it is believed that they exchanged views on the subject.

KAISER WANTS LARGER NAVY.

Stuttgart, Jan. 9.—Emperor William, telegraphing his thanks to the King of Wurtemberg for assuming the patronage of the Wurtemberg committee of the Navy League, says:

I hope the events of the last few days will have convinced the ever widening circles that not only Germany's interests but Germany's honor must be protected on the ocean, and in this end Germany must be strong and powerful on the seas also.

ENGLAND'S ANSWER TO GERMANY.

LORD SALISBURY'S MESSAGE DEEMED UNSATISFACTORY.

Berlin, Jan. 9.—The seizures of German vessels by British warships are still uppermost in the public opinion of Germany. Emperor William confers daily, and sometimes twice in the day, with the Foreign Secretary, Count Von Bülou regarding the situation, which was described this afternoon by a well informed official as "most serious." The first British official reply to Germany's request for an explanation arrived to-day from Lord Salisbury, but is deemed unsatisfactory, although the Foreign Office admits that the tone of the British answer is conciliatory, and that its argument is plausible from the British point of view.

GROUND OF BRITISH CONTENTION.

London, Jan. 10.—"The Daily Graphic" makes the following statement regarding the seizures of German vessels by British warships:

Germany has addressed two notes to the British Foreign Office challenging Great Britain's right to detain any vessels travelling between two neutral ports. These notes have been duly answered.

The Kaiser's Government find themselves wholly unable to acquiesce in Germany's contention. Germany cited a case in support of her contention, but on examination this so called precedent proved to be inapplicable to the seizures under discussion.

The correspondence between the two governments rests there pending a decision by the prize court.

ONE OF THE STEAMERS HELD.

Durban, Jan. 9.—The seized German steamer Herzog has been handed over to the prize court. The Portuguese Governor of Zambesia was among her passengers. The British naval authorities have offered to him a ship to convey him to Delagoa Bay. The steamer Bundesrat is discharging cargo.

A DUTCH CRUISER FIRED ON.

London, Jan. 9.—It is announced in a special dispatch from Amsterdam to-day that an uncredited rumor is current there that a British cruiser has fired upon the Dutch cruiser Friesland, near Delagoa Bay, and that a Dutch officer was killed.

THE GENERAL RELEASED.

Aden, Jan. 9.—The Imperial German mail steamer General, detained here by the British authorities since January 4 on suspicion of having contraband of war on board, has been released. After her cargo had been examined it was found that she only had a few chemicals and acetres on board. Nothing else was discovered. A quantity of Trieste flour, brought by a Lloyd's steamer, supposed to be bound for the Transvaal, has been held pending the decision of a prize court.

STATUS OF CONSUL HOLLIS.

BOERS APPARENTLY NOT ALLOWING HIM TO REPRESENT BRITISH INTERESTS.

Washington, Jan. 9 (Special).—The State Department has no information indicating that Consul Hollis, at Pretoria, is receiving from the Boer Government any more recognition as representative of British interests than was vouchsafed to Consul Macrum before he abandoned his post. No dispatches on the subject have been received from him, nor has the British Government made formal complaint that it is not receiving the intelligence it desired from Mr. Hollis regarding the names and condition of prisoners confined at Pretoria, but in the absence of definite knowledge, the State Department officials are disposed to believe that President Kruger does not intend to permit the United States Consul to represent any other interests than those of a strictly American commercial character.

Whether there will be any modification of this attitude when Consul Hay reaches his post at Pretoria about the last of this month is problematical, but in the mean time no question of the Boers' conduct of the affair is likely to come to an issue.

That the treatment accorded to the efforts of the United States representative, who is presumed to maintain his strict neutrality, causes chagrin to this Government is undeniable. The good offices exercised in behalf of the Prussians at Paris by Minister Washburne and for the French at Berlin by Minister Bancroft were above the suspicion of either belligerent, and what they accomplished was of inestimable value to the divided world.

When China and Japan fought each welcomed the assumption of responsibility in the other's territory by American diplomatic and consular officials, and in the recent war with Spain the impartial devotion shown by British officials on both sides mitigated many of the horrors of conflict, especially at Santiago de Cuba. It is possible that the long residence of Consul Hollis in the Boer Africa may be at the bottom of the Boer attitude. He lived for some time in Cape Town, where his father was consul, and in the last ten years has held consular positions at Durban, Mozambique and Lourenco Marques.

MACRUM MAKES NO EXPLANATION.

LETTERS FROM THE FORMER CONSUL AT PRETORIA—WEBSTER DAVIS'S TRIP.

Washington, Jan. 9.—Mail advices are just coming to hand from Consul Macrum, explaining in detail the situation in Pretoria at the outbreak of the war and his own conduct respecting the representation of British interests in the Transvaal. It appears from these that Mr. Macrum was placed under a technical limitation in the exercise of his functions by the Boer Government, and while he was permitted to disburse the funds sent him by the British Government for the comfort of the British prisoners in Pretoria, he did so under the distinct stipulation that he was acting unofficially. Possibly the motive of the Boer Government in refusing to allow the American Consul to act officially was a desire to force the British Government into some official recognition of the status of the South African republics. There is nothing in Mr. Macrum's report to throw the faintest light upon his inexplicable action in leaving his post in the middle of the war.

The State Department has heard indirectly from Webster Davis, Assistant Secretary of the Interior. Mr. Davis now at Cape Town, and his appearance at that place gave rise to all sorts of rumors to the effect that he was charged with some weighty diplomatic mission, especially with a purpose to mediate between the belligerents in South Africa. As a matter of fact, Mr. Davis went to South Africa solely for the purpose of seeing the opportunity to pay a visit to United States Consul General Stow at Cape Town, who is his near relative. Unfortunately, he gave some foundation for the rumor referred to by projecting a journey to Pretoria in company with Mr. Stow, but this trip was abandoned as soon as it appeared that its purpose might be misconstrued.



FIRST AID TO MAROONED BROOKLYNITE—THE TUNNEL.

FREE TRADE WITH PUERTO RICO.

NOT A MENACE TO AMERICAN WAGWORKERS, GENERAL ROY STONE SAYS.

Washington, Jan. 9 (Special).—General Roy Stone, who is taking a lively interest in all matters affecting the interests of Puerto Rico, said to-day:

The "wagworker" with his dinner pail has been put into sudden public studies by his friends, but never in one so ridiculous and impossible as when he is posed in opposition to the President's urgent recommendation of free trade with Puerto Rico.

The argument is that "one-half the people in Puerto Rico live on five cents a day or less" therefore, if they have a market for their products in the United States, the American workmen will be compelled to surrender their wages, his next dinner, his decent clothing, the paper on his walls and the carpet on his floor. (The New-York Press, December 21, 1899.)

This sounds alarming enough, but difficulties will be easily surmounted. The wagworker of this country and his holding him to this attitude. In the first place, he may not be altogether stupid. He reads at home, he knows that the American workmen will be compelled to surrender their wages, his next dinner, his decent clothing, the paper on his walls and the carpet on his floor. (The New-York Press, December 21, 1899.)

The second thing the wagworker may be a good citizen, jealous of the honor and good name of his country, and he may feel that we owe something to the Puerto Ricans. He may want to raise his standard, and being without firearms, offered himself to thousands to fight the Spaniards' guns with their bare machetes, and a people, moreover, whose fond expectation of being made "Americans" has then contained in their hearts the regret their Spanish masters, as they must do today, would disagree every day with the Spaniards, but gave them a chance to live. We shut them between two tariff walls and let them starve.

In the third place, the worker may be a Christian and a lover of mankind, and even if it should threaten to deprive him of his own business, he might still be disposed to do something to help the most unfortunate million people on the face of the globe. He would like to lift them up rather than trample them down as he climbs to higher prosperity. If their cheap labor should be encouraged and employed by this country, he would be glad to raise his standard, and being without firearms, offered himself to thousands to fight the Spaniards' guns with their bare machetes, and a people, moreover, whose fond expectation of being made "Americans" has then contained in their hearts the regret their Spanish masters, as they must do today, would disagree every day with the Spaniards, but gave them a chance to live. We shut them between two tariff walls and let them starve.

PRO-BOER RESOLUTION APPROVED.

Mayor Van Wyck yesterday approved the resolutions adopted by the Municipal Assembly expressing sympathy with the Boers in the South African war. The resolutions condemn the "invasion" of England, which is referred to as "the same common enemy" as the Boers, and they also express a "repugnance of the struggle which our forefathers underwent at the dawn of the nineteenth century."

HOUSE DEMOCRATS IN CAUCUS.

ATTEMPT TO UNITE ALL ELEMENTS OF OPPOSITION TO REPUBLICANS.

Washington, Jan. 9.—A well attended caucus of the Democratic House of Representatives was held to-night. Mr. Newlands, of Nevada, of the Silver party, was present by invitation of Mr. Richardson Preyer, Democratic floor leader, for the purpose of presenting a plan for united action by all the elements opposed to the Republican organization.

The actual business transacted by the caucus was confined to the adoption of a resolution for the appointment of the usual committee of one member from each State, to look after Congressional elections, and the election of Messrs. Thompson, of Alabama, Mr. Murphy, of Indiana, and Mr. Croker, of New York, as members of the committee. The resolutions met with considerable favor, but some of the influential members urged him not to press the matter to the present, and he consented to withdraw it until later.

DEMOCRATS MAY HELP GOVERNOR.

TAMMANY LEADERS MAY GET VOTES IN THE SENATE FOR PAYN'S SUCCESSOR.

Republican politicians in this city are not of one opinion as to the probability of Louis F. Payn's success in keeping the office of State Superintendent of Insurance. Frederick S. Gibbs and other leaders in the Republican organization have declared their belief that Governor Roosevelt will have his way, and that a man nominated by him as successor to Mr. Payn will be confirmed by the State Senate. Other Republicans in the city who are friendly to Mr. Payn declare that Mr. Payn has pledged support of so many of the State Senators that he will be kept in office through failure to confirm his successor.

Ex-Senator Edward Murphy, Jr., has been in the city a few days and has been talking with Tammany leaders as to the advisability of giving support to the Governor in the effort to get rid of the present incumbent. Mr. Underwood wants to strike another blow at ex-Governor Black by helping to turn Mr. Payn out of office. Mr. Croker, Tammany leader, is believed to be ready to take Mr. Murphy's advice and urge the nomination of Mr. Payn's successor.

MONEY FOR STATE TAX COMMISSION.

AMOUNT TO BE ASKED FOR NOT DECIDED—UNCERTAINTY AS TO WHEN THE WORK MUST BE COMPLETED.

Albany, Jan. 9 (Special).—The State Tax Commission has been pondering for two or three weeks over the important question of the amount of money they should ask of the Legislature to carry on the work of their department in enforcing the Franchise Tax act. This week, it is presumed, they will be able to determine whether they shall ask \$200,000 or \$300,000.

The Tax Commissioners know that they have a large amount of labor before them if they are to do their duty. They are now in the process of the hundreds of corporations in the State subject to the tax, and yet they are aware that it may be difficult to convince the Legislature of the magnitude of their task. Shall they be candid with the Legislature and ask for the amount of money they think necessary for their use if they are to accomplish their work? This is one of the questions which the Tax Commissioners ask themselves.

Another important matter which may trouble the Tax Commissioners until it is settled in the courts is that of the time within which the appraisal of the property of corporations in New-York must be completed. The law of the State provides that the appraisal shall be completed before Monday, January 8. What is clear finally in all this contention is that the Legislature will have passed the Franchise Tax act in approximately only \$10,000 for its enforcement appropriated a scandalously small amount of money for the purpose of carrying out the law. It is not wish to see it enforced if by any error in the appraisal of the value of corporation property in New-York should have passed, and then there is an additional reason for criticism of the Legislature of 1899 for not making sufficient appropriation for the enforcement of the act.

AN ORDER FOR ONE HUNDRED CABS.

It was announced yesterday that Cyrus Field Judson, the president of the General Carriage Company, has decided to place an order for one hundred cabs for immediate delivery. It is understood that the first installment of these carriages will be delivered this week.

SAGE'S SALE OF GAS STOCK.

ABUSES AT ELMIRA. INSTITUTION AT PRESENT OVERCROWDED WITH INMATES.

YOUNG MEN AND BOYS MIXED IN WITH HARDENED CRIMINALS—WASTE-FUL MANAGEMENT.

Albany, Jan. 9.—Serious reflections upon the methods employed in the Elmira Reformatory are made by State Controller Morgan, who has been investigating the institution. He says:

In this institution a most anomalous condition exists. It is one of the great reformatory institutions of the world. In some respects its management is excellent, bearing evidence of conscientious skill and ability. In other respects it is as bad as very well could be. Discipline has been and is maintained by methods which should not be tolerated in reformatory institutions in the last days of the nineteenth century. While economy has characterized some branches of the administration, gross extravagance has been apparent in others. A policy of extension has been pursued by the managers for years when as a matter of fact the institution is one-half too large at present for either successful or economical management as a reformatory. The average number of inmates reported for last year was 1,475; experience has shown that one thousand is the outside number that can be properly cared for in such an institution.

The plan of Chairman Sturgis of the Board of Managers is to save that which is good in this institution, and reform that which is bad. They should receive every encouragement in their good work. One of the things most needed at present is a capable assistant superintendent. As matters now stand, the health and disposition of one man, Mr. Brockway, and he is over seventy years of age, are all that stands between order and a most embarrassing situation in this great institution. No one but the superintendent has knowledge of the various branches of the administration. This should be remedied, and an amendment to the charter of the institution which shall require the employment of an assistant superintendent as well as a superintendent, and the responsibility of the treasurer should also be fixed by law.

GREAT EXPENSE INVOLVED.

The reformatory is organized and maintained at great expense, with a view of reclaiming offenders against the law who have not become confirmed in vice, yet all shades, grades and conditions of male criminals may be found within its walls. Murderers and old offenders, thieves, mixers in young men and boys who with proper surroundings and care might be reclaimed.

And this is not all. Large numbers of the inmates are chronically ill in mind and body. In December 1 there were one hundred well defined cases of tuberculosis in the institution. During the year forty-two insane inmates were sent from there to Matteawan, and twenty-four hardened criminals were recently transferred to the State Prison at Auburn. Some inmates are also there. As a matter of fact, institutions in which confirmed criminals are associated with young and comparatively inexperienced offenders, the result is that many of the two in a cell, approach nearer to being schools for crime than reformatories.

RECENT INSPECTION.

A recent inspection of the Elmira Reformatory by this department disclosed the presence in a storeroom, which was in a very untidy, dirty condition, of 4,304 pairs of pants, 1,130 coats, 425 vests, 1,111 pairs of shirts, 1,130 pairs of drawers, 1,273 caps, and much other clothing, such as jumpers, overalls, aprons, blankets, etc., all in an unwholesome, dirty condition, and apparently neglected. They had been in the storeroom for some time, but if properly cared for they were still fit for service. The superintendent professed to know nothing of these supplies, and had made requisition for the quantity of new cloth to make up into clothing.

Proper regard for economy would suggest that these articles should be thoroughly cleaned and repaired as soon as taken from the outgoing prisoners and kept for use a second time.

MORE ABOUT THE ST. LOUIS MONEY PLANK.

CHAIRMAN ODELL FINDS AN ALLEGED STATEMENT OF THE LATE CHARLES W. HACKETT.

Another contribution to the controversy about the authorship of the gold plank in the Republican platform of 1896 was made last evening by Benjamin B. Odell, jr., chairman of the Republican State Committee, who announced that he recently had found among the papers of his predecessor, the late Charles W. Hackett, a statement of the situation in New-York delegation found it upon the floor of the State Capitol, and of the work they did to bring about a change in the money plank. This statement, which is declared to have been written by Mr. Hackett soon after his return from St. Louis, says that the New-York delegation at St. Louis directed their attention to the money plank of the platform. Mr. Hanna was also informed, it says, that unless the money plank contained an unequivocal declaration for the gold standard the New-York and New-England delegates would take the fight to the floor of the convention.

Falling to get a concession from Mr. Hanna, Senator Platt had called a conference at which representatives from ten sound money States were present. The delegates, Mr. Hackett's alleged statement declares, agreed upon taking the fight to the floor of the convention, if necessary, and adopted a plank embodying their views. It became evident the next day that a majority of the convention would support action to have the word "gold" inserted in the money plank. Mr. Luterbach, the statement further declares, insisted as New-York representative that the plank should also say distinctly all obligations of the United States should be paid in gold, and this was also conceded on the assurance of Senator Platt and Lodge that nothing less would be accepted.

BALLOTING FOR SENATOR IN KENTUCKY.

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 9.—The House to-day balloted for United States Senator, with the following result: Blackburn (Dem.), 57; Bradley (Rep.), 42. In the Senate the ballot for Senator stood: Blackburn, 22; Bradley, 12. The joint Assembly will ballot to-morrow, and on account of doubt as to whether the ballot should occur to-day or Tuesday, the proceedings of to-day and to-morrow will be duplicated on the corresponding days of next week.

ARMY AND NAVY ORDERS.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 9.—THE FOLLOWING ARMY AND NAVY ORDERS HAVE BEEN ISSUED:

- Leave of absence for two months is granted Colonel Robert W. Anderson, 10th Infantry, on the expiration of the extension of sick leave of absence granted November 29.
- Captain J. H. ANDERSON, on his own application, is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst.
- Leave of absence for two months is granted Captain WILLIAM S. SCOTT, assistant quartermaster.
- The leave of absence on surgeon's certificate of disability granted to Surgeon HOWARD S. AVERY, 14th Infantry, October 28, is extended two months to January 15, 1900.
- Leave of absence for three months, to take effect about February 1, with permission to go beyond the sea and to apply for a surgeon's certificate of disability, is granted to Captain WILLIAM W. GIBSON, Ordnance Department.
- The leave of absence on surgeon's certificate of disability granted to Second Lieutenant JOEL R. LEE, 10th Infantry, December 6, is extended one month, on account of sickness.
- NAVY.
- Captain BENJAMIN P. LAMBERTON, ordered to duty at the Washington Navy Yard as member of the Naval Retiring Board.
- Lieutenant Commander A. C. DILLINGHAM, detached from the Washington section of the Marine Corps, is ordered to duty as executive.
- Lieutenant Commander L. B. REAMEY, detached from the Washington section of the Marine Corps, is ordered to the Texas January 15 as executive.
- Lieutenant Commander E. B. HARRIS, detached from the Indiana January 15 and ordered to examination for promotion, Washington Navy Yard January 16, thence home and await orders.
- Lieutenant Commander E. B. BARRY, detached from the Washington section of the Marine Corps, is ordered to duty on the Texas January 15.

TO CARRY ON THE ANTI-GRUBBER FIGHT.

Robert C. McCormick, chairman of the meeting to organize opposition to Abraham Gruber, the Republican leader in the XXist Assembly District, yesterday announced that he has appointed as committee men Charles S. Whitman, Emil Twyfotte, Charles O. Maas, Louis P. Grosholz, William B. Selden and Theodore R. Taylor, secretary of the committee. The committee is to be enlarged later on.

George C. Austin, who is leading the fight against the New-York Journal, said that the instrumentalities of the New-York Journal, the presentation of Senator Perkins of California; General Nelson A. Miles, Secretary Long, Rear Admirals O'Neil, Bradford, Hitchcock, Endicott, Melville and Crowninshield, Paymaster General A. S. Kenney and Surgeon General J. W. Van Reypen, of the Navy. Others present were Captain Lambertson and Mrs. Lambertson, Captain Clark, who commands the Oregon at Santiago; Mrs. Washington McLennan, Mrs. Ludlow and Miss Higgins, niece of Senator Dewey.

Senator Dewey acted as spokesman. He referred to the universal marks of gratitude and esteem which had been paid to Admiral Dewey ever since these boys of duty, Manila, and said that the present token, however, represented the outpouring of the gratitude of the American people, the men and the women, and particularly the little children, which occupied a notable place in the category of tributes. Referring to the fact that the cup was made from metal procured by the melting of dimes, Senator Dewey remarked that it was perhaps fortunate that Admiral Dewey was not in politics, as the possession of the cup would then be a dangerous thing for him, as it would have a basis for the assertion that the Admiral was in favor of a contraction of the currency.

Accepting the cup Admiral Dewey thanked Senator Dewey for his words, and said that he was overpowered by the honor of the gift. To him the most pleasant thing about it, and one that would make him cherish it all the more, was the fact that the children of the little ones, he said, pleased him immensely. He spoke feelingly of the way they surrounded him in the street and lap out their compliments.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF PAINTINGS.

The executors' sale of oil paintings and water colors belonging to the estates of Edward M. Cameron, Grace L. Blossom, F. Duprat and others will be sold on to-morrow and Friday evenings by James P. Slio, the auctioneer, at the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries, Nos. 366 and 368 Fifth-ave. The sale will begin each night at 8:15 o'clock, and every picture will be sold without reserve.

Some of the paintings to be sold were painted by Samuel Colman, Charles Bague, P. Carriere Belouze, J. H. Dolph, Edward Gay, A. F. Tait, Leonard Paul Jast, Charles Baumgart, J. C. Thom, Edward Diaz, Charles E. Meyer, Van De Walle, George, Michel, Stora, Theodor Frère, Louis Jimmes, Leonard Ochtman, P. Marcus Simeon, J. L. Jerome, J. Meyer, Van Bremen, Eugene Joseph, erckebroekoven, A. Wahlberg, Charles E. Delort, Martin Rico, Pierre Charles Comte, Paul Jean Clays and Jules Lefebvre. B. C. Corot, Paul Jean Clays and Jules Lefebvre. The entry pictures are to be offered to-morrow night and sixty-five on the following day. S. F. Avery, Jr., will assist in the management of the sale.

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