CONSTANTINOPLE.

A NEW EDITION OF PROFESSOR GROSVENOR'S WORK.

CONSTANTINOPLE. By Edwin A. Grosvenor, Professor of European History at Amherst College. With an Introduction by General Lew Wallace. New Edition. Illustrated. In Two Volumes. Octavo, pp. xxii, 413; xiii, 811. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

There is always a quarrel between scholarship and popular literature. Your scientific historian fights with scorn and energy against what he is pleased to consider base concessions to public superficiality. The wise advocate of popular literature, however, knows that the most abstruse of subjects can be rendered luminous and interesting to the veriest beginner without any disrespect to the dignity of the muse of history—if only the historian will use a little gumption and a little humor. In other words, there is a golden mean. We are always glad to commend the historical writer when he achieves this mean, and thus we have only the most cordial welcome for a new edition of Professor Grosvenor's "Constantinople."

He never disdains to be interesting, nor is he ashamed to embrace details in his narrative which more pedantic historians are disposed to ignore, taking it for granted that their readers are already well informed on the subject. Professor Grosvenor sets out to give a full, vivid and human account of the great Eastern city. He introduces an anecdote whenever the opportunity offers. He will quote poetry whenever by so doing he can heighten the effect of his descriptions, and, finally, his text has been enriched by a vast number of really beautiful half tone illustrations, which put the last touch to a brilliant study. The author notes in a preface to this new edition that Constantinople, within the next twenty years, is bound to be transformed. "Much that is described in these pages," he says, "will soon vanish, and the tourist seek it in vain. But as long as this book lasts it will preserve the panorama of the capital as it was in the last year of the nineteenth century." As long as this book lasts, we may add, it will be valued for its adequate treatment of the history of Constantinople early and late; it will be valued alike by the special student and the "general reader."

BOOKS AND AUTHORS.

One of the points discussed by Mr. A. G. Bradley in his book "The Fight with France for North America" is the rightful meed of praise and blame to be awarded to Braddock for his generalship in the French and Indian War. He thinks the English commander has been unjustly treated by both English and American historians, and aims to set him right in the world's view. The book is immediately forthcoming from E. P. Dutton & Co.'s establishment.

Closely bordering on the realms of fairyland are the tales of saints whose love for the animal world has in turn redounded to their ultimate personal benefit. Miss Abbie Farwell Brown has retold a number of these mediæval stories in a way that expresses agreeably the modern feeling of sympathy for bird and beast life. Though they are not written down to children, they may be supposed to have a special interest for them. "The Book of Saints and Friendly Beasts" is the title of the book, which will be illustrated by Miss F. W. Cory, one of the clever illustrators who work for "St. Nicholas"; it will be published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. next week.

It is pleasant to see something besides children's stories, even well told ones, submitted for the reading of children. There ought to be a little stronger tonic in the "Boys' Book of Explorations," by Tudor Jenks, which Doubleday, Page & Co. are bringing out to match their "Boys' Book of Inventions." The explorations described are mostly of recent times, in Africa, Asia and Australia.

The taste for information about American Colonial days is responsible for Rufus Rockwell Wilson's "Rambles in Colonial Byways," soon to be published by Lippincott. Some of Mr. Wilson's descriptions deal with material to be found on the Albany Post Road and on the west shore of the Hudson—both are stored with Colonial reminiscences. There are twenty full page illustrations.

The materials for a knowledge of modern Italian art at the command of English speaking people are as meagre as those for Renaissance art are copious. For which reason it is not surprising that Longmans, Green & Co. have found it necessary to issue a second edition of Ashton Rollins Willard's "History of Modern Italian Art." This book, which first appeared in 1898, was the result of much reaching after information almost inaccessible; much of it was gained from face to face conversations with living painters.

The growing popularity of Henry Harland's charming book, "The Cardinal's Snuff Box," has stimulated the demand for his less known earlier books, "Comedies and Errors" and "Gray Roses." It is pleasant to see a book written with so fine and delicate an art meeting with so wide a public appreciation; it is now selling in its fortieth thousand.

The lore of cameos, their history and place in ancient art, the methods of producing them and many curious facts about them ought to make an interesting book, as they are presented by Cyril Davenport, of the British Museum. There are some excellent reproductions, many of them in color printing, in the book, which the Macmillan Company will bring out soon. It is one of the "Portfolio" monographs.

Mrs. Gertrude Atherton's novel, "Senator North," has been incorporated in the German Tauchnitz edition of English books. It is said that a well known English playwright has proposed to her to dramatize the book.

The "Book of the London International Chess Congress of 1899" will interest lovers of the game. It contains tables of the openings used at that notable gathering, summaries of the play and a selection of the games actually played. It is a handsome book in a limited edition of five hundred copies that Longmans, Green & Co. publish.

Probably no statute which has passed in many years has been the subject of interpretations so diametrically opposed to each other as those which may be found in the decisions of the courts concerning the sections of the National Bankruptcy Act, which confer or purport to confer jurisdiction on the Federal tribunals in actions by the trustees, as distinguished from proceedings in bankruptcy. As Mr. H. B. Bradbury points out in his modest work, "Jurisdiction of State and Federal Courts in Bankruptcy" (The Banks Law Publishing Company), numerous actions will necessarily be brought by and against such trustees before there is any sure guide from adjudicated cases, which are final authorities, and this little volume will doubtless prove of great value to those who must solve the question at the present time. There is a concise summary of all the cases decided in the Federal courts since the Bankruptcy Act of 1898 went into operation, on the question of jurisdiction, together with a lucid comparison of the jurisdictional features of the bankruptcy laws of 1800, 1841, 1867 and 1898, and a digest of the older cases, so far as they throw any light on the question examined. In addition there is a subdivision devoted to the jurisdiction of the Federal courts under statutes other than the Bankruptcy Act. Mr. Bradbury's point has been not to write a book on practice in the Federal courts, but to give such information as an attorney would require in determining whether or not the Federal courts would entertain jurisdiction of the case which he might have in hand, and, further, if it would be practicable to seek those tribunals.

KILLED ON ELEVATED ROAD.

MAN TRIES TO BOARD A TRAIN AFTER IT STARTS AND IS CRUSHED TO DEATH.

To catch a train at the One-hundred-and-fifty-sixth-st. station of the elevated road on the Third-ave. branch last night Joseph Zolofski, thirty-seven years old, a Pole, of No. 525 Baltic-st., jumped on the first car after the gates had been closed. He was jammed by the car against the guard railing on the platform and carried fifteen feet toward the station, where he was crushed by all the cars of the train as they passed. He fell to the track, dead and mangled.

Zolofski ran out after paying his fare and saw the gates shut, but he jumped on the first car. The train was going slowly but gaining speed. The guard railing along the platform is close to the track, and his body hit it as the train went on. He would have fallen had there been room but there was not, and he was carried further, though the blow from the railing, it is believed, must have been a serious one and have broken some bones.

The train, gaining in speed, rolled on, and the station was reached, about fifteen feet ahead. It projects more than the railing, and here Zolofski's body was crushed. It was rolled round and round as the cars went by, and then the bleeding mass fell down on the ties.

C. E. Sweet, of No. 665 East One-hundred-and-fifty-ninth-st., the only other passenger on the platform at the time, said that Zolofski, in his effort to get on the train, had been responsible for the accident.

Samuel Henderson, colored, platform porter, told Policeman Listchild of the accident, and he sent to the Fordham Hospital for an ambulance. Dr. Thetford, the surgeon, said the man must have fallen to the tracks dead.

Zolofski's right leg was torn from his body at the hip by the train. The body was removed to the Morrisania station. In Zolofski's possession were found some prayer beads, a gold watch and $2 17 in money.

NOT KING LEOPOLD'S PARTNER.

THOMAS F. WALSH TALKS OF HIS BUSINESS RELATIONS WITH THE BELGIAN MONARCH.

Thomas F. Walsh, who arrived on the American Line steamer St. Paul yesterday morning, was somewhat surprised when he learned of the reports of his business relations with King Leopold II of Belgium which have been circulating for several days in this city. Mr. Walsh proved himself to be an entertaining conversationalist at his rooms at the Waldorf-Astoria last night.

"So they say I am in partnership with the King in his Congo mining interests, do they?" he queried. "I might as well tell you my exact connection with King Leopold, so that these rumor mongers may be correctly informed.

"I have large mining interests at Ouray, Col., and I suppose the King heard of my operations there, because he is intensely American in his sympathies and is very well informed upon everything that happens in this wideawake land of ours. When President McKinley appointed me Commissioner to Paris I was invited to visit His Majesty at Brussels, and I spent some time there very agreeably with my family. The King told me of his mining interests in the Congo country, and went into details with all the trained minuteness of an expert. He asked me to assist him in the development of his American interests. I am neither promoter nor agent nor partner in the enterprise, but I shall retain an interest in the property. I shall soon receive full reports of the work, so far as it has advanced, and shall send some of my men to the Congo to make a full investigation of the property. That is all there is of my so-called partnership with Leopold II.

"I spent six delightful months in Paris, and enjoyed myself because of the hosts of Americans there. It is really an American city. The Exposition has almost run its race, and I have nothing but words of praise for the managers of this great enterprise. I feel convinced that our countrymen have won worldwide recognition for their faithful representation of American arts and industries. We lacked in centralization, and we were, generally speaking, exhibitors of machinery and manufactured articles of practical utility. These were necessarily scattered, because of the number of exhibitors represented. A broom, a typewriter, a steel steamship shaft, will not attract the ordinary observer so quickly as will delicate Italian marbles and Dresden ware, but the thoughtful European business men appreciated the value of our manufactured products, and their comments were of the most complimentary nature. The unthinking tourist gave Germany credit for excelling our country, because its sections were centralized and decorated with great artistic effect. The Exposition is a great success, and is superior to that of Chicago in the number and beauty of its exhibits. Its cramped position strongly mitigates against its artistic effect as a whole, and in this respect we surpassed the French in 1893, and they admit it. This cramping of buildings and the inconveniences arising therefrom were largely counteracted by the rapidity and ease with which the thousands of visitors could be transported to the many gates from all parts of the city and its suburbs."

JEW BAITING AT PARIS RACES.

INSULTING CRIES AGAINST AN ARMY OFFICER CAUSE SOME DISORDER.

Paris, Nov. 5.—A lively incident occurred at the Auteuil races yesterday afternoon over the entry in the Military Steeplechase of the Jewish Captain Coblentz, whose recent treatment by brother officers at the Military School in Fontainebleu led to a severe disciplinary measure on the part of General André, Minister of War.

The anti-Semites announced that they would make trouble if Captain Coblentz insisted upon riding, and the police had taken precautions. Captain Coblentz, mounted on his horse Eastern Star, was greeted with insulting cries immediately upon entering the track. He promptly took out a visiting card and asked if there was any one present who wished to exchange with him. No reply was forthcoming.

Captain Coblentz rode in the race, but was not placed. When he returned to the paddock hostile cries were again raised. His friends retorted with shouts of "Vive la Republique" and "A Bas les Clericals."

Several scuffles followed, but the police quelled the disorder. A Nationalist Municipal Councillor and a Jew, who had exchanged blows, were arrested, but were subsequently released.

THE REFERENDUM IN SWITZERLAND.

Berne, Nov. 4.—The referendum on the proposals to elect the Standerath, or State Council, by popular suffrage, and the Nationalrath, or National Council by proportional representation has resulted in the rejection of both by large majorities.

THE EGYPTIAN COTTON CROP.

Cairo, Nov. 4.—The October reports regarding the Egyptian cotton crop are unsatisfactory, both as to yield and quality.

DEBS SAYS HE WILL NOT WITHDRAW.

Milwaukee, Nov. 4.—Eugene V. Debs will not withdraw as a candidate for President on the Social Democratic ticket in favor of Bryan or any one else. He communicates this information in a telegram to Victor L. Berger, a leading Social Democrat of this city, as follows:

Sooner will McKinley retire in favor of Bryan or Bryan retire in favor of McKinley than that I will retire in favor of either. I am in this fight until the end of my life. EUGENE V. DEBS.

The telegram was sent from Toledo, Ohio.

VETERAN'S NECK BROKEN BY A FALL.

Rome, N. Y., Nov. 4.—James F. McKee, sixty-nine years old, of Taberg, a veteran of the Civil War, fell from a wagon here yesterday afternoon, striking on his head, breaking his neck and dying instantly.

BRYAN OWES IT TO CLAQUE

Continued from first page.

significance, would only have been entitled to five.

The speech which Bryan delivered on that occasion, and which is popularly supposed to have won the nomination for him, was, says Mr. Scott, his set free silver speech which he had delivered many times as a hired stump speaker. The firecracker on the end of it, about the crown and cross, however, Mr. Scott says, he had never heard before. This time the members of the claque fairly howled themselves hoarse, an exercise in which they were ably assisted by the spectators and such of the delegates as were more impressed with flashy claptrap than sane argument. Bryan's supporters were largely augmented by this speech, Mr. Scott admits.

Joyous were the congratulations and mutual admiration at Bryan's headquarters that night. It was felt that the prospects of final success warranted all the energy that could be mustered. An effort was made to have Bryan nominated for President at the very start of the next day's convention. Bryan had by this time won so many friends among the delegates that this seemed possible.

The Alabama delegation was first urged to nominate him, but refused. Others were tried in vain, and yet others, until "G" was reached, and then Henry T. Lewis, of Georgia, agreed to nominate Bryan. Other delegations were diligently canvassed for seconders of Bryan's nomination. If the delegation could not be induced to do so unanimously bolters were urged to second the Bryan motion. Considerable success was had in this line, and this brought Bryan's name before the convention frequently on nomination day. Each time the claque started thunderous applause, and kept it up as long as they thought the temper of the convention would stand it. When the balloting began some of the Bryan votes were kept back, as Mr. Scott advised, so that each ballot would show a steady increase in the Nebraskan's supporters.

HOW THE BALLOTING RAN.

Thus the first ballot was made to show 137 votes for Bryan; the second, 197; the third, 219; the fourth, 241. By this time only a few Bryan votes remained in hand, so to speak, and it began to be whispered about among the delegations that Bryan had reached his limit, and many who had voted for him were being urged to swing over to some other candidate in time to get in on the winning side.

Just as the fate of Bryan hung hovering over the brink of failure, Mr. Scott, moved, as he said yesterday, by impulse, snatched the banner of Oklahoma Territory and bore it along the aisle. The Oklahoma delegation followed him, yelling loudly for Bryan. Others fell in line, and the contagion spreading with wonderful rapidity a procession was formed of Bryan delegations. They marched around the Nebraskan crowd amid the wildest commotion, and were joined by some delegations not favorable to Bryan, who merely fell in line to vent their excitement and did not fully understand the significance of the movement.

This had a great effect, however, Mr. Scott says, upon delegations who opposed Bryan and watched the procession from their seats. They got the idea that Bryan was stronger than he really was, and the Bryan claque did all they could to heighten the illusion. The result was that on the sixth ballot Bryan received 652 votes and the nomination.

Mr. Scott thinks the same result might have been produced by the friends of Bland or Boles, or even Claude Matthews, other candidates for the nomination, had similar methods been used. He does not blame Bryan for causing the stampede, neither does Mr. Scott consider that he himself did anything dishonorable in using such well known political tactics; but he does not believe in letting the Democratic party remain in ignorance of the real manner in which Bryan sprang from obscurity into the leadership of a National party.

DEPEW SURE OF THE RESULT.

BACK FROM A TOUR OF THE STATE—DISSECTS BRYAN'S TRUST PANACEA.

Senator Chauncey M. Depew, after three weeks of hard campaigning, returned to this city yesterday. Mr. Depew in the last ten days of his trip made 102 speeches in forty-three counties of the State. Everywhere he met large and enthusiastic crowds. He looked bright and cheerful when seen last night and said that in the forty years of his political activity he had never enjoyed a campaign so much as he did this one. "New issues were to the front," said Mr. Depew, "and the old standbys of the last quarter of a century were passed over for the new and burning questions of the day, and I enjoyed every minute of it."

After seeing and talking with leaders from all over the State, Mr. Depew said:

I make the following prediction: McKinley will come to The Bronx with approximately 180,000 majority. Give Tammany 30,000 in the greater city, and the difference will be McKinley's majority. I base this estimate of an enormous majority up the State upon three things. First, the Republicans are a unit and working hard. There is no defection. Second, the sound money Democrats who four years ago voted for Palmer and Buckner or did not vote at all are now solid for McKinley. Third, the young men who are casting their ballots for the first time are out for McKinley almost to a man. The State is all right. It will be an overwhelming vote.

I have been somewhat amused to hear what Bryan has said in this State. I have crossed his track. Bryan's great appeal in this State was against the trusts. In the first place, Mr. Bryan says that he does not favor a Constitutional amendment to regulate trusts. Now, the United States Supreme Court has ruled that the corporations of a State corporation cannot be hampered in a State, and it cannot be prevented from going into another State. Now, Mr. Bryan, discarding the idea of a Constitutional amendment, offers two remedies. In the first place, he says he will have a law passed that will compel corporations to take out a license, and he will see that no corporation gets a license if that corporation is of a trust character. Now, if such a law was passed it would be worthless and unconstitutional owing to the ruling of the Supreme Court. No corporation would take out a license, and if the corporation was interfered with it would fall back upon the ruling of the Supreme Court. Now, Mr. Bryan either knows this or he does not. If he does, then he is offering a fraudulent remedy, and wilfully misleading people. If he does not, then he shows an ignorance of constitutional law that unfits him for the Presidency.

In the second place, Mr. Bryan is a free trader. He says that if a trust is organized he will have the duty upon the goods it manufactures taken off. Let us see. Mr. Bryan holds up as shining examples two so-called trusts. The first is the Standard Oil Company. This company imports nothing, hence this remedy would have no effect upon it. Next is the Sugar Trust. On sugar there is no heavy impost on the raw material. Last winter Mr. Havemeyer made several visits to Washington and urged Congress to take the duty off sugar. Why? Because of this duty three hundred thousand farmers have found it profitable to raise beets for the manufacture of sugar. If the duty is taken off raw sugar it would be no longer profitabl to raise these beets. Mr. Havemeyer cannot control these three hundred thousand farmers, but if he could get the duty taken off of raw sugar he could drive these farmers out of business and add $17,000,000 a year to the profits of the Sugar Trust. Mr. Bryan promulgated this theory just at the time he spoke in Madison Square Garden at a meeting presided over by Edward M. Shepard, counsel for the Sugar Trust. I wonder if Mr. Shepard helped him mould his panacea for breaking up trusts?

The people all over the State are natural expan-

FINE WEATHER PROMISED TO-MORROW.

Wasoington, Nov. 4.—The Weather Bureau tonight issued the following:

For the first time in ten days the weather map shows a clear sky over the whole region from the Pacific to the Atlantic, except over a small area on the Middle Atlantic Coast, where some rain is falling as a result of a severe storm, the centre of which is off Hatteras. The pressure is high over the western half of the country.

These conditions will surely give clear, fine weather and pleasant temperature in all States on Monday, except possibly showers on the immediate Middle Atlantic coast line. While it is possible for a storm to develop somewhere in this broad area by Tuesday, the conditions are unusually favorable for the continuation of the fine weather of Monday over to and throughout Tuesday.

WILLIS L. MOORE,
Chief of the United States Weather Bureau.

PRAYS FOR PRESIDENT'S RE-ELECTION.

THE REV. G. F. PENTECOST ALSO ASKS HIS CONGREGATION TO SUPPORT OTIS FOR CONGRESS.

The Rev. George F. Pentecost, of the Yonkers First Presbyterian Church, yesterday in his sermon called on his congregation to support Norton P. Otis, the Republican candidate for Congress in the XVIth Congress District. He said that it was not often a congregation had the honor of voting for one of its members for so high an honor. He paid a high tribute to Mr. Otis.

He said it was the first time that he had allowed himself to introduce politics in the pulpit, but his admiration for President McKinley was such that he could not refrain from asking the members to unite with him in a prayer for his successful election. Dr. Pentecost then offered a prayer for the success of the Republican party at the polls on Tuesday, and the re-election of the President and the election of Mr. Otis.

TAMMANY'S SUNDAY RALLIES.

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS SPEAK AT THE STAR THEATRE—KELLER THINKS THE PARADE WAS SAD.

Tammany Hall yesterday put the finishing touches to the work of the campaign by holding mass meetings in seven theatres in different parts of the city. Several orators were scheduled to speak at each of these meetings; at each there was a band or orchestra, and, besides, they all had one feature in common. At each of them proceedings began by the reading of the Declaration of Independence.

Assistant District Attorney James Lindsay Gordon was the first speaker in the Tammany mass meeting of the XIVth Assembly District, at the Star Theatre. After having denounced Governor Roosevelt as "a modern mountebank and swashbuckler" and saying that he was afraid of nobody, except the tax collector, he said: "I do not believe in personal invective."

Mr. Gardiner, who next spoke, said: "When we speak of their broken pledges the answer is, 16 to 1. When we speak about the polygamy carried on in the Sulu Islands with the connivance of the Administration, they say, 16 to 1. When we speak of differential duties the answer is the same, 16 to 1. They only answer 16 to 1 to all that we can say."

Mr. Gardiner said the ultimate purpose of the Philippine policy of the Administration was to pave the way for the importing of Asiatic labor into this country.

John W. Keller denounced the parade as an evidence of the power as well as of the oppression of trusts, and declared it one of the saddest sights he had ever come across.

"The greatest insult ever flung in the faces of the American workingmen," he continued, "is this talk of the 'full dinner pail.'"

Other speakers were Assistant District Attorney Osborne, John H. Quinn and Ira R. Rider.

James A. Herne spoke at the American Theatre. He asked the audience to join him in a short prayer for Democratic success at the polls.

At the Fourteenth Street Theatre Amos J. Cummings described Governor Roosevelt as "a compound of Puritanism and cowboyism, an amalgamation of Dr. Parkhurst and 'Chuck' Connors."

Senator Thomas F. Grady, at the Thalia Theatre, said to his intelligent hearers: "This may be the last free Presidential election you may ever see. Or it may be a fair Administration that will bring us all equal rights."

Ex-Assemblyman "Jimmy" Oliver, of Paradise Park, spoke at the London Theatre, and said: "The greatest battle in the history of republics will be fought next Tuesday with paper bullets, emblems of American freedom, and unlike Europe, we'll have no coercing troops, but only our own cops, that we all know."

Ex-Judge Henry M. Goldfogle, at the same meeting, said it would be easy for a President, having a large standing army, to usurp the functions of government.

Meetings were also held at Miner's Eighth Avenue Theatre, the Metropolis Theatre and the Casino.

GOVERNOR HAS A RESTFUL DAY.

LONG ISLANDERS WILL POUR INTO OYSTER BAY TO-NIGHT FOR A BIG DEMONSTRATION.

Oyster Bay, Long Island, Nov. 4.—Governor Roosevelt spent a quiet day here to-day. This morning he attended services at the Episcopal church. He was accompanied by Mrs. Roosevelt. After dinner he and the children took a long walk through the woods, reaching home again about 6 o'clock. There were no callers. The Governor said he had received no messages of any kind. He says he feels no ill effects from his long campaigning trip. He is not even hoarse.

To-morrow night he will speak at the Republican demonstration here, and close the local campaign. It is expected that there will be a big turnout of Republicans from all over Long Island. Special trains will be run from all the principal points of the Island, and it is thought that with fair weather the demonstration will be one of the largest ever held on Long Island outside of Brooklyn.

On Tuesday the Governor will vote early, and will probably devote the rest of the day to his family until the returns begin to arrive in the evening. The Governor has made no arrangements to have detailed returns arrive at the house, and will depend on the reports that are received in the village.

OCHILTREE SEES BRYAN'S DOOM.

DOES NOT LIKE TO HEAR A MAN WHO DESERTED HIS REGIMENT DENOUNCE THE SOLDIERS.

Colonel Thomas P. Ochiltree, who arrived from Europe on Saturday, thinks that Bryan will be snowed under in the election to-morrow.

"Why, I believe," he said last night, "that McKinley and Roosevelt will carry New-York State by 150,000 plurality, and I believe that they will also carry New-York City. I base my opinion largely on what I have heard since I arrived here, and also on the fact that during my stay abroad I kept well posted on the political situation in this country.

"Since I arrived here two ex-Democratic Congressmen have told me that this State will go for McKinley by more than 100,000. One of them placed it at 125,000 and the other at 150,000.

"It makes me angry to hear a man who deserted his regiment when it was ordered to the front denounce the soldiers. I refer to Bryan. And when such men as Bryan and Altgeld express a fear that this great Nation won't treat the Filipinos fairly and justly I get angry. It makes me go back to old times. I fought four years with the Confederates, and I say that this is the greatest and most magnanimous nation the world has ever known. See how it treated us. Fifteen years after the bloodiest war in the world's history the ex-Confederates controlled Congress, and seventeen years afterward the Senate."

EXTENSIONS DEPEND ON ELECTION.

Samuel Spencer, president of the Southern Railway, arrived in New-York yesterday on the steamer St. Paul, from Southampton. In regard to the election to-morrow, he said:

"I have not followed the campaign closely and I do not therefore have any opinion as to who will be elected. But I can say for one thing that if McKinley is elected it will mean an extension of Southern railroad enterprise. The railroad business in that part of the country is paying well and is therefore in a prosperous condition. McKinley's election will lead to the building of new lines and the opening up of new districts to trade."

ACCUSE SHEEHAN OF TREACHERY.

A statement printed yesterday from John C. Sheehan, saying that McKinley would carry New-York State by 100,000, caused a howl among the Democrats of the IXth Assembly District. Mr. Sheehan was formerly leader of this district, but was turned down by the orders of Richard Croker. Thomas F. Smith, Mr. Croker's private secretary, said last night:

We have positive proof that the Sheehanites intend cutting the ticket, with a view to defeating our Assembly candidate and electing the Republican. At a recent meeting of the Pequod Club a resolution was offered indorsing the Democratic ticket, but was tabled on motion of Senator Munzinger, upon the alleged ground that the Pequod was no longer a political, but a social club. Ever since, the Sheehan captains, acting under orders, have been actively engaged booming the Republican Assembly candidate and advising the cutting of the regular Democratic one. The flag that hung at Tenth-ave. and Twenty-third-st. before the last primary contest, bearing the inscription "John C. Sheehan Bryan and Stevenson Club," is now doing duty in front of Republican headquarters as a McKinley and Roosevelt one.

This treachery is in marked contrast with the loyal and honorable stand assumed by the Goodwinites after their primary defeat last year, when they buried the hatchet on the eve of election, offered their services to the Sheehanites and supported the ticket and invited the local candidates to address our mass meeting, manned the polls on Election Day and materially helped them to get the unprecedented majority of 2,000.

The returns on Tuesday night will show whether or not these allegations are warranted. Mr. Sheehan's prediction yesterday that Bryan would lose New-York by 100,000, even though he believed it, is, to say the least, a remarkable statement to emanate from a professed Democrat.

REPORT ABOUT TAMMANY MONEY.

If reports which were brought to Republican State Headquarters yesterday are true, there will be an opportunity offered this afternoon for those having money to bet to place some of it. The information was that Tammany people had saved up a large sized bundle, and proposed to invade the Hoffman House this afternoon, and, if possible, to drive the odds down from 5 or 4½ to 3 or 2½ to 1. The first instalment of this cash, it was said, would be $50,000, and if there were plenty of takers for that amount, other money is available.

The report was that Tammany had money enough to bet everybody to a standstill, until the odds were forced down to such an extent that the reports, sent out all over the country, would have some political effect.

URGES TO WATCH BALLOT BOXES IN VITH.

James E. March addressed a Republican meeting at Spring and Marion sts. yesterday afternoon. He counselled the Republican voters of the VIth Assembly District to carefully refrain from violence on November 6, but to rigidly watch every ballot box in the district in order to insure the correctness of the count. At the meeting a man who said he was a Democrat made a stirring speech against the imperialism of the Democratic clique which has controlled the district for the last four years. He expressed himself as positive of the election of the Republican candidates in the district.

LOOK OUT FOR A BLUE PENCIL!

DON'T USE IT IF YOU FIND IT IN YOUR VOTING BOOTH.

A report was brought to Republican State headquarters yesterday that one of the Democratic tricks on Election Day was especially designed to render void as many ballots as possible. It was said that a number of Democrats had been instructed, when they went to the polling booth, to leave on the little shelf on which the ballots are to be marked a blue lead pencil.

The law prescribes that the mark on the ballot must be with a black lead pencil. A mark made with anything else would nullify the ballot, and it would have to be thrown out—at least, in the preliminary count.

It was said that this trick was to be resorted to in many places throughout the State, in the hope that Republicans would inadvertently pick up the blue lead pencil in the booth and use it in voting.

DEMOCRATS SUPPORT BOSTWICK.

The candidacy of Charles F. Bostwick, Republican, for Senator in the XVIIth District, against the Democratic candidate, Senator George W. Plunkitt, is greatly advanced by the publication of an open letter at the Colonial Club, at Seventy-second-st. and the Boulevard, last night, by Perez M. Stewart. Mr. Stewart is the Democratic Assemblyman from the XIXth District, who defeated Mazet last year. His name heads the following letter, signed by prominent Democrats:

We, the undersigned, hereby advocate the candidacy of Charles F. Bostwick for Senator from the XVIIth District, believing he will best advance and promote the interests of all the people of the district.

A SEVERE BLOW TO SILK INDUSTRY.

DISTURBANCES IN CHINA MAY CAUSE SUSPENSION OF DELIVERIES.

Washington, Nov. 4.—The disturbances in China have struck a severe blow to the silk industry in Europe, and, according to Consul Hughes, at Coburg, in a communication to the State Department on this subject, this industry is suffering greatly in Germany, Italy, France and Switzerland. A large falling off in the yield, as compared with last year, is shown, and it is feared that deliveries may be suspended. The situation is made more serious by the fact that China silk is the essential material for cheap fabrics.

Instruction.

For Young Ladies—City.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 607 5th-ave. Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Charles Huntington Gardner. College preparation.

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE COLLEGE.—S. P. Cadman, D. D., Pres. Z. A. CUTTEN, Prin. Kindergarten Training; Academic; Music; Model Kindergartens; Free Scholarships; classes now forming. 7th ave. and 14th st.

MISS EDITH ROBERTS'S GIRLS' SCHOOL and class for little boys reopened at 16 East 60th-st.

MISS GERRISH'S COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, 549 West End Avenue, near Eighty-sixth St. Preparation for college a specialty.

MISS LE BARON DRUMM'S Boarding and Day School for girls; college preparation; boy in kindergarten and primary classes; re-opens Oct. 4th, 40 West 72d-st.

THE VELTIN SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. Reopens Oct. 3d. College preparation. Number of pupils limited to twelve in each class. FIREPROOF BUILDING. Elevator. 160-162 WEST 74TH STREET.

THE COMSTOCK SCHOOL. 32 West 40th St. Boarding and day school for girls. 38th year begins Oct. third. Miss DAY, Principal. Miss BOYD, Associate Principal.

THE MISSES RAYSON.—Boarding and day school for girls. Small Classes. College Preparation. Reopens Oct. 4. 176, 178 and 180 W. 75th-st.

THE MISSES GRAHAM. (Successors to the Misses Green.) Boarding and Day School for Girls. Established in 1816. Reopens Oct. 3rd. 176 West 72d St., Sherman Square.

148 MADISON AVENUE. Miss Roberts, successor to Miss Walker. SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. Reopens Oct. 3d. Classes for Boys. Limited number of resident students received.

For Both Sexes—City.

MISS CARRIER'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND GIRLS, 52 East 30th St. Reopens Oct. 2d. Manual training; also kindergarten.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, 1,122 BROADWAY, N. Y. 73 COURT ST., B'KLYN. Branches all over Europe and America. Terms begin now; fee reasonable. Trial lesson free. (AWARDED TWO GOLD AND TWO SILVER MEDALS AT PARIS EXPOSITION FOR BEST AND MOST PRACTICAL METHOD.)

For Boys and Young Men—City.

BERKELEY SCHOOL, Madison Avenue and 49th St. JOHN S. WHITE, LL. D., Head-Master. Office Hours 10 to 12; 4 to 6. PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR BERKELEY. Boys under 12 only. Address Miss MARY GRACE OWEN, Principal, 438 Madison Avenue.

IRVING SCHOOL. L. D. RAY, 25 WEST 84TH ST. Laboratory. Gymnasium. Playground. Seventy graduates fitted successfully for College since 1890. Primary Department. Year Book on request.

MISS MILLER AND MISS SMALL'S CLASS FOR BOYS. Removed to 674 Madison Avenue

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR BERKELEY, 435 Madison Avenue. The most complete equipment possible for little boys from 7 to 10 years of age; separate rooms; small classes. Gymnasium, swimming, military drill. Apply 10 to 11, 2 to 3.

PHRENOLOGY tells what the boy is best fitted for. FOWLER & WELLS CO., 27 E. 21st St., City.

For Boys and Young Men—Country.

MAPLEWOOD CONCORDVILLE, PA. — Successful school; one of the best to infuse energy, to wake up boys to duties of life, prepared for business or college. $250; under 13 years, $230. Location beautiful, elevated, healthy; no tobacco. J. SHORTLIDGE (Yale), A. M., Prin.

Schoo. Agencies.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN TEACHERS' AGENCY supplies Professors, Teachers, Tutors, Governesses, &c., to Colleges, Schools and Families. Apply to Mrs. M. J. YOUNG-FULTON, 23 Union Square.

Teachers.

DR. W. G. NOWELL, private tutor at pupils' homes or at 117 E. 82d-st. Two pupils received in family.

ENGLISH, French, German, five lessons, $1. Prof. LUTZ, private and class teacher, 131 W. Houston-st.

Dancing Academies

FERNANDO'S DANCING ACADEMY, 117 West 42nd St.—Classes and strictly private lessons every day and evening.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH, No. 12 East 49th Street. CLASSES AND PRIVATE LESSONS. Commencing Saturday, October 20th.

Excursions.

COOK'S ORIENTAL TOURS

Annual Series of Tours to the Mediterranean, Egypt, the Nile, the Holy Land, Turkey, Greece, Italy, etc.

$700

and upwards, including All Traveling Expenses. First-class throughout. Absolutely the best and most extensive facilities for Travel in the East. SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED PROGRAMME. THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1185 Broadway, New York.

To Whom It May Concern.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Southern District of New York, ss.: Whereas a libel and petition has been filed, in the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York on July 10th, 1900, by the Atlas Steamship Company, Limited, owner of the Steamer "Adula," her engines, tackle, &c., for a limitation of its liability for all loss, destruction, damage, and injury caused by the sinking and abandonment of said vessel on September 25th, 1899. And whereas the petitioner has transferred the steamer "Adula," her tackle, &c., and freight pending, pursuant to Section 4,285 of the U. S. Revised Statutes, and the order of the Court thereunder, to Samuel H. Lyman, as trustee, for the benefit of all parties who may prove to be legally entitled thereto. Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition issued by said Court, to me directed and delivered, I do hereby cite all persons claiming damages for loss, destruction, damage, or injury occasioned by the said sinking and abandonment to file and make due proof of their respective claims before Thomas Alexander, Esq., a United States Commissioner, at his office, in the Post Office Building, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of January, 1901, at 11 A. M.; and also to appear before said Court on January 15, 1901, at 11 A. M., and answer said libel and petition, otherwise they will be defaulted and barred from participation in the proceeds of said vessel.

Dated New York, October 10, 1900.

WILLIAM HENKEL, United States Marshal, Southern District of New York.
WHEELER & CORTRIS, Proctors for Petitioner, No. 21 State Street, New York City, N. Y.

Public Notices.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU FOR THE COLLECTION OF TAXES, NO. 57 CHAMBERS STREET, (STEWART BUILDING), NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 1, 1900.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons whose taxes for the year 1900 remain unpaid on the first day of November of the said year, that unless the same shall be paid to the Receiver of Taxes at his office in the Borough in which the property is located, as follows:

Borough of Manhattan, No. 57 Chambers Street, Manhattan, N. Y.;

Borough of The Bronx, corner Third and Tremont avenues, The Bronx, N. Y.;

Borough of Brooklyn, Rooms 2, 4, 6 and 8 Municipal Building, Brooklyn, N. Y.;

Borough of Queens, corner Jackson avenue and Fifth Street, Long Island City, N. Y.;

Borough of Richmond, Richmond Building, New Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y.;

on or before the first day of December of said year, he will charge, receive and collect upon such taxes so remaining unpaid on that day, in addition to the amount of such taxes, one per centum on the amount thereof, as provided by section 916 of the Greater New York Charter (Chapter 378, Laws of 1897).

DAVID E. AUSTEN, Receiver of Taxes.

Foreclosure Sales.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—The New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, Plaintiff, against Jennie B. Boyd, Harkness Boyd, William I. Seaman, Harry McCallum, Joseph Loth, Alexander A. Wild and John N. Drake, Defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 12th day of September, 1900, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 13th day of November, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Company, Auctioneers, the premises directed by said