TAMMANY SOLID AS A ROCK.

ITS GREAT COMMITTEE PLEDGED AS ONE MAN TO THE TICKET.

Turning the First Meeting of the New Committee Into a Ratification Meeting—The Force Bill Recognized as the Great Issue—Mr. Cockran Passes Over Harrison's Programme to Tackle Blaine's—Talks by Col. Fellows and Henry D. Purroy.

We believe that the integrity of representative institutions is involved in this campaign. We regard the free and unrestricted control of elections by each State in the Union as an essential feature of the Federal compact.

We condemn, as tending to subvert our constitutional system, the Republican policy of establishing a Federal control of elections throughout the country, whether that control be exercised by partisan boards such as the Republicans contemplated when in power, or by non-partisan Boards such as the President under the stress of political conditions declares that he is now ready to accept.

We believe that the security of the Federal Government lies in a strict respect and regard for the powers of the States, and we pledge ourselves to labor earnestly for the defeat of the political party which stands committed to a system of Federal legislation that would be utterly subversive of the power of the State to control the suffrage within its borders.

This was the keynote of the first meeting, held last night, of Tammany Hall's new General Committee, with representation from the thirty Assembly districts of the county. It resolved itself into a ratification meeting, in which hearty support was pledged to the Democracy's national ticket. The Democratic platform was endorsed, and the issues of the campaign were discussed by Congressmen W. Bourke Cockran and John R. Fellows, and President Henry D. Purroy of the Fire Department. Much interest centred in the meeting, not only because it was the first assembly of the new committee, but because it was the first opportunity that Tammany had had as a political organization to put itself squarely on record. Its leaders had promised that it would not be lacking in vigorous support of Democratic candidates and principles, but ears were wide open to hear the three-times-three-and-a-tiger of the working body of the organization. It was heard last night.

The big hall, floor, galleries, and boxes was crowded with General Committeemen, many of whom wore badges prepared specially for the meeting. Among them were nearly every committeeman of the new Twenty-ninth district. They came down from across the Harlem under the leadership of Jacob Seabold.

In calling the meeting to order Nelson Smith, Chairman of the committee, said that it was unnecessary to ask the members if they had brought back from their vacations a big stock of energy, undismayed confidence, and unlimited hope, and were prepared for the active work of the campaign.

"It is said that we have a big contract on our hands," said he. "Grant it. We are accustomed to big contracts. We have had much practice in the execution of great undertakings. Our fight is against Republican profligacy and the Force bill. Our cause is now the moment the people come to understand the true meaning of the Force bill as Republican leaders would enact it into law. The only mode of fighting these great iniquities is to carry on a campaign of education against them."

On motion of Commissioner Gilroy, who sat in the front row with Richard Croker, and Congressmen Cockran and Fellows for neighbors, the roll-call was dispensed with, as it at all meetings of the committee, as the tax on the time and patience of Secretary Smith, Methodick would be unbearable were it necessary to read the thousands of names of the committee.

The Committee on Organization reported the call for the primaries and conventions to be held next month, with the exception of the dates. The call was approved in form and was referred back to the Executive Committee with power to fix the dates.

TAMMANY'S CORDIAL PLEDGE.

Congressman Cockran arose, and a mighty cheer greeted him when he presented the work of the Committee on Resolutions. After the paragraphs quoted the resolutions say:

We do not propose to allow the late Secretary of State to lead the Republican party away from its record, or to frame an issue for the American people on a mere pretext. His suggestion to confine public discussions to those subjects is creditable to his prudence, but cannot be accepted by this party. The record of the Republican party during the past four years is upon issues of the tariff, reciprocity, and the expenditure of a majority of the citizens upon its profligate waste of the public treasury, on its vicious financial policy, which has depressed the value of silver and aggravated the difficulties attending the establishment of a bimetallic agreement, of a price between gold and silver; upon the scandals which it has bred in the administrative departments, and upon its disregard of the Constitution. We feel assured that the political fortunes of the President, who made a comparison between the record of the Republican Administration and that of the Democratic Administration which preceded it, by the result of that comparison we are willing that the merits of the two parties should be decided. Believing that the record of the Democratic party contains the principles which will secure the prosperity of commerce, and the happiness of the people, we feel it maintained by the success of the Democratic party in the congressional and state elections, and by the election of Grover Cleveland to the Presidency and of Adlai E. Stevenson to the Vice-Presidency of the United States.

SPEECH OF BOURKE COCKRAN.

The applause did not cease until Mr. Cockran took the platform to speak to the resolutions.

"I was forcibly impressed," said he, "by our Chairman's remark that the mission of our party is to educate the people. I am not sure that I quite agree with him. It seems to me rather to be the mission of the American electorate to educate the politicians, and especially to teach those of the Republican stripe that they must respect and zealously guard the Constitution, instead of overriding it, as is their custom. The politicians of that party received a little instruction from the people of Vermont only three days ago, which is a glorious sign that indicates that when the sun goes down on election day they will be dispersed, routed, and annihilated.

"I may speak with a degree of frankness regarding the situation in our own party. This is an hour of scattered apprehensions and dispelled doubts, and there is certainty of Democratic victory.

"Mr. Cleveland said that the apprehensions of a lack of Democratic fervor in this canvass had been dispelled, and that the letters of Grover Cleveland had been effective in dispelling them.

"I have heard those letters criticised by our political opponents," said he; "that they appeared too frequently; that they treated of too many subjects; in fact, that Mr. Cleveland wielded too facile a pen." In answer to this criticism he said that the letters gave evidence of strict accuracy, of moderateness of expression, and of a style so pregnant with the possibility that Mr. Cleveland stands to-day the candidate of the Democratic party.

"In every letter he has penned," said he, "you will search in vain for one word of appeal for support on personal grounds. They are all for the Democratic party and Democratic principles.

"There are two courses of Republican inspiration and faith in this campaign," continued Mr. Cockran. "One is the successful candidate for the nomination, whose message has fallen flat on the people. The other is the rejected one, whose message has awakened a large degree of interest. Mr. Blaine has asked us to confine ourselves to the three issues which he selects for us, the tariff, reciprocity, and wildcat currency. In our resolutions to-night we refuse to be so limited. No Democrat need hesitate to meet Mr. Blaine on the issues raised by him. They will be fully discussed from the Democratic hustings, but so also will be the Republican effort to set at naught constitutional rights to invade the rights of the States to control their own elections.

"Mr. Cockran asked if Mr. Blaine proposed to plunge the country into debt and keep it there in order to maintain a national bank currency, the Government bonds which are the guarantee of payment of national bank bills, will themselves be eventually redeemed, and there will not be behind the currency even the 65 cents' worth of silver which the Sherman law—a Republican measure—has placed in the Treasury for the redemption of the silver certificates which the people are obliged to take at par. He declared that the provision contemplated by the Democratic platform did not propose a return to wildcat currency by any means but suggested a way to provide a secure medium of exchange for the business interests of the country when they shall be threatened by the failure of the present currency system.

"The Democratic party is not opposed to reciprocity," said he. "It is in favor of a reciprocity established by law, operated by law; a reciprocity on fixed lines established by the representatives of the people, and which no executive officer can change at his will; a reciprocity which will in its provisions conserve the Constitution and broaden our markets.

"In the law allowing the President at will to remit or impose duties by proclaiming the suspension or operation of the law, the march of Democratic progress went back 300 years. I am told that when Mr. Blaine first submitted his scheme to the House Ways and Means Committee, by which it was contemptuously received, he was so angry that he jumped on his hat. He talked through his hat in his last utterance concerning it. [Laughter.]

"Blaine's great point is the alleged free trade plank of the Democratic platform. Experience ought to have taught the Republican party that the American people are an intelligent electorate. It seems not to have done so, and it proceeds on the assumption that the people are all idiots. How can there be free trade, I ask, when both parties are committed to a policy which requires that the revenues for Government be obtained by a tax on importations?"

Mr. Cockran went on to prove that while the Democratic party is in favor only of a tariff for the needs of Government or to protect labor by imposing a duty equal to the difference between wages at home and abroad, the Republican party piles on the tariff simply to swell its campaign funds through the medium of protected monopolists.

"Any one who says that the Democratic party is committed to free trade," said he, "states that which is not true and seeks to achieve success by falsehood."

"But there is an issue which overshadows all these; one which is of more importance to the people than any which have arisen since the civil war. It is the attempt of the Republican party to control the elections of the several States through the aid of the Force bill. Mr. Harrison now declares that he is in favor of a Federal Elections law which shall be prepared by a non-partisan commission. This concession is the result of a faith born since 1890. [Cheers.] It is a faith born of adversity. Let us keep on giving Mr. Harrison adversity, so that while he loses office he may improve in his personal qualities. This measure has been adorned with many attractive titles with the hope that the people might swallow it, but they were not to be gulled, and the effort to revive this time-worn expedient of tyrants to overthrow representative government was unsuccessful. Never has representative government been assailed openly. Its foundations have always been sapped by the introduction of measures and customs ostensibly for its good and in the interests of order, but which eventually worked to secure its downfall. Such a measure is the Force bill, which the Republican party still means to adopt. Mr. Harrison may have shown evidence of a change of heart, but there is no such evidence given by Lodge, Hoar, and Reed, all of whom will be members of the next Congress, and will have more to say about the passage of a Force bill, should that Congress be Republican, than will Mr. Harrison.

"It may be said that the Republicans may be honest and administer the law honestly. Don't believe it. There is nothing in history to show that where such a power was granted to an individual or a class it exercised it moderately. On the other hand, it has always been taken advantage of for oppression. The record of the Fifty-first Congress in ousting honestly elected members to reduce a Democratic minority is evidence of what the Republicans dare do. Think you they would hesitate after that to grind out fraudulent certificates of election?"

Referring to President Harrison's talk about the American flag's return to the seas, which he made in his letter of acceptance, Mr. Cockran showed that the bill which gave American registry to the Inman liners, City of New York and City of Paris, was introduced in Congress by him and passed by a Democratic house. This statement called for three-times-three cheers for the speaker. In conclusion Mr. Cockran said:

"We are content to confide our cause to the good sense of the American people. The issue is the intelligence of the masses against the attempt of the Republican managers to delude with their senseless scares and bagatelles. Believing this is the most intelligent electorate in the world, that the patriotism of the American people is undying and unquenchable, we commit the fortunes of this canvass to the votes of the people, satisfied that they will beat back the attempt to invade the right of the States to control the suffrage; that they will obtain here in the nineteenth century that which the English people won in the seventeenth; that the close of this great cycle of improvement and learning will not witness a backward step by the most advanced nation in the world, but will behold the final overthrow of the party committed to every doctrine that is inimical to the prosperity of the people, to the integrity of our institutions, to the honor of our flag, and to the permanency of our Constitution."

SPEECH OF COMMISSIONER PURROY.

When the cheers which had greeted Bourke Cockran's speech had subsided, Commissioner Henry D. Purroy was introduced as the next speaker. He said:

"This is the first meeting of the Tammany General Committee since last June, and, in accordance with time-honored custom, it will practically inaugurate the hard and unceasing work of the campaign which henceforth and until election night must be vigorously carried on in every election district of this county. This also is the first meeting of the Tammany Hall General Committee as reorganized from top to bottom, in accordance with the apportionment law passed by the last Legislature, and it is only proper that we should here promptly emphasize the undeniable claim that this is the only organization in either the Democratic or Republican party which, at this moment, is adequately prepared by its reorganization in each one of the thirty new Assembly districts to join issue to-morrow, if need be, in the battle which will soon decide who is to govern the United States for four years.

"It is now a little more than two months since the Tammany delegates went to the National Convention under positive orders from their State to present and strenuously urge for the Presidential nomination that distinguished citizen and statesman whom the Democracy had, during more than seven years, won victory after victory from the Republican enemy; who had twice been elected Governor, and who, by the unanimous vote of his party in legislative caucus, had been commissioned to the Senate of the United States.

"Organization, no matter how strong, could not resist the flood tide, and Grover Cleveland was fairly and regularly nominated. The people admire an upright and self-reliant leader. They were captivated by Cleveland's rugged firmness while in office, and they took every means to show that they would not have him set aside at this time in favor of any other statesman, no matter how eminent. [Cheers.] On their part the New York delegates, although against their personal inclinations, yielded to the overwhelming popular sentiment. They admitted that Cleveland's friends, under the prudent and conciliatory guidance of Wm. C. Whitney, had fairly fought and fairly won the struggle in the convention, and, for these reasons, knowing that they had fairly exhausted their duty to their State, they were the first to pledge fealty to the ticket.

"During the past few weeks we have seen it published again and again in the opposition papers that there is serious disaffection within the Democratic ranks, and in spite of his unmistakable letter to the Tammany Society on this subject, it has been seriously asserted that Senator Hill—the man who made proverbial the saying 'I am a Democrat'—has forgotten the first principles of party doctrine and that he is sulking in his tent. I need hardly say to you that these assertions have no foundation in fact, and that they exist solely in the fertile imagination of our opponents, with whom the wish is always father to the thought. Take my word for it, before long they will hear from Senator Hill in a way that will fully relieve their kind anxiety about him, and that will bring to their minds anything but pleasant recollections of the past."

Commissioner Purroy devoted the rest of his speech to municipal matters. The present Government of New York, he said, need not fear comparison with that of other great cities. Speaking of a recent article in praise of the London police by "one of the most learned and successful of our public prosecutors," in which it is asserted that there is no disorderly house within the confines of the city, he said that London was full of such places, while their inmates openly plied their trade under the protection of the police in Regent street, Piccadilly, and other important thoroughfares. The same police, too, "tolerated houses in which unnatural crimes were daily practised, whose chance discovery in one case by the public forced the scions of nobility to fly to the Continent and to America." It is well known that in most of the capitals of Europe prostitution and its accompanying vices flaunt themselves openly in the public eye, and I ask you who have familiarized yourselves with our own great cities whether in New Orleans or San Francisco or Chicago you have found such a paradise of virtue as to make you blush for the immorality of New York."

In conclusion Mr. Purroy said that under the youngest of the Mayors New York had a better Government than she had had for years, and her rulers could hope with reason for a vote of confidence from their fellow citizens.

SPEECH OF COL. FELLOWS.

After Mr. Purroy had finished Col. Fellows left his seat between Bourke Cockran and Mr. Croker and, mounting the platform, thus began:

"This gathering to-night is a splendid refutation of the calumny and misrepresentation to which this organization has been subjected the past two months. The assertion which the eager desire of our opponents has spread abroad that the stronghold of Democracy in the greatest city in the land was indifferent to the success of the national candidates of the party is refuted to-night.

"In language which cannot be misunderstood we now set forth the position we occupy. This is the official voice of Tammany Hall, the declaration of its governing body to the country. We had our say at the Chicago Convention. We were listened to, but the party decided against us, and Tammany, as always, submits to the will of the party. From this time on the campaign will gather additional enthusiasm, and fresher courage will grow from to-night's gathering."

After an argument against McKinleyism Col. Fellows said:

"There is no question so portentous of danger, so full of possibilities of injury, ever presented to the country as this. What do our Republican friends mean by it? What is the necessity for it? Do you tell me you have troubled about elections? I know of one, the memory of which shall never die while the republic lives. It occurred in 1876. It was not fraudulent at the ballot box. The will of the people was expressed. It was only fraudulent when the Federal authority took it in hand. Another fraudulent election is to be found in a sister State, where a usurping Republican Governor occupies the seat to which a Democrat was elected."

After describing the *modus operandi* and the effects of the Force bill which so nearly became a law, Col. Fellows declared that "unless the Republicans cross Harlem bridge with more than 75,000 majority this year, New York will settle the contest and Kings and her sister counties will only add a surplus."

After announcing that he was going away to speak in other States, he thus concluded:

"I will breathe into the ears of our fellow Democrats in the different corners of our land, 'If this contest lies on the broad shoulders of the Democracy of Tammany Hall, it is already won!'"

This declaration was received with great cheering. Bourke Cochran's resolutions were passed and the meeting adjourned.

TO PUT UP THE BARS AGAINST GRACE.

The New York Democracy's Plan for Keeping the Camel Out of the Tent.

Although they did not determine fully at their meeting Thursday on the plan for reorganizing the New York Democracy on the basis of thirty Assembly districts, the special committee of seven district leaders appointed for that purpose have practically decided on the means they will adopt to prevent ex-Mayor Grace and his friends from securing control of the organization by carrying the primaries. A system of enrollment has been suggested to be conducted under the direction of district leaders selected by the six friends of Police Justice Voorhis on the committee. These men would be depended on not to enroll any voter inimical to their interests. This plan also suggests the possibility of turning down some of the leaders in the old districts like ex-Police Justice Murray, Charles P. Blake, ex-Alderman Kunzenmann, and E. J. Newell, who have joined the Grace anti-snap movement, and of the formation of new organizations in their districts. If these leaders should be turned out of the New York Democracy they would lose their right to nominate local candidates in party convention, and would have to put independent candidates in the field by the cumbersome petition process.

HARRISON DISAPPROVES.

The Reception to the President in Madison Square Garden Abandoned.

As announced in the newspapers several days since the President's Cabinet officers will all take the stump. The formal announcement to that effect was made yesterday by Chairman Huhn of the Hon. Tom Carter's bureau of national spellbinders.

President Harrison was expected to stop over one day in New York next week on his way from Loon Lake to Washington and attend a great reception to be held in the Madison Square Garden.

The arrangements between Mr. Carter's bureau and Mr. Hackett's bureau were practically completed, when word was received that the President disapproved of the plan.

He may decide to make a speech or two from the rail end of his Pullman car on his way from the Adirondacks, but even this is not certain, and the itinerary mapped out for him two weeks ago may be abandoned altogether.

Whitelaw Reid will be in Ohio next week, and with Gov. McKinley and ex-Gov. Foraker will speak at Woodside Park.

Dave Martin of Pennsylvania, Senator Quay's representative, has decided to remain a permanent fixture of Mr. Carter's establishment until election day.

CAN'T SUPPORT HARRISON.

Chairman Sharon of the Nevada Republican Committee Resigns.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 9.—William E. Sharon, Chairman of the Nevada State Republican Committee, has written a letter to M. H. De Young, National Committeeman, resigning his office. He says that, owing to his views on silver, he cannot support the Republican ticket.

Twenty-third District Indians.

There is another big Tammany club with an Indian name in the city. It is the Pontiac, and it was organized in the new Twenty-third Assembly district on Thursday night. Its home will be at 74 West 104th street. Under Sheriff John B. Sexton, the leader of the Tammany organization in the new district, found two clubs, the West Side Democratic Club and the Mohican, in the district. Each had a membership of about 500. He brought about their consolidation into the Pontiac, which now possesses the plants and contains the membership of both. The officers of the new club are:

President, George C. Collin; First Vice-President, Isaac Freeman; Second Vice-President, Joseph Lacey; Treasurer, Thomas J. Brady; Financial Secretary, Edward H. Rawson, Jr.; Corresponding Secretary, Charles L. Guy; Recording Secretary, Edward H. Walker. Directors—John B. Sexton, M. J. Kennedy, Peter J. Lennan, James J. Phelan, John Connelly, Edward H. Murphy, Thomas J. Brady, E. Y. Skinner, Joshua Gregg, John J. Smith, Joseph Gordon, B. L. De Lacy, Bryan L. Kennedy, David Ryan, and Joseph A. Flaherty.

State League of Democratic Clubs.

The first meeting of the Campaign Committee of the State League of Democratic Clubs was held at the Hoffman House last night.

Assemblyman William Sulzer was elected Chairman of the Committee and E. C. Stanton Secretary. Ambrose Kelly was appointed clerk to the Secretary. Perry Belmont was elected Treasurer. All Democratic clubs in the State are invited to join this league. Applications for membership should be addressed to Edmund C. Stanton, Secretary, 1,122 Broadway, New York.

It was resolved that the State Convention be held in New York city on Monday, Oct. 3, and a committee consisting of Messrs. Stanton, Woodward, and Lee was appointed to determine the place. It was resolved that a suitable banner be hung in front of the headquarters of the league, 11 West Twenty-fourth street.

For Harrison and the Force Bill.

DENVER, Sept. 9.—The State Republican Convention at Pueblo completed its ticket this morning by nominating H. E. Malnix of Trinidad for Treasurer and Harry Tarbell of Telluride for Auditor. The convention adjourned at 2 P. M.

The platform is the strongest endorsement President Harrison has yet received in any State. The Force bill and all his ideas are highly commended.

Fishback's Majority in Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK, Sept. 9.—Official returns from twenty-one counties give Fishback (Dem.), for Governor, a majority over both Whipple (Rep.) and Carnahan (People's party) of 7,331. At this rate Fishback's majority in the whole State will exceed 30,000. It is believed that the poll-tax amendment to the Constitution has been defeated.

Secretary Elkins Will Talk Tariff Mainly

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., Sept. 9.—Secretary of War Elkins will open the Republican campaign in southwest West Virginia at Huntington on next Tuesday. Mr. Elkins will talk mainly on the tariff issue.

Named for Congress.

Eighth Wisconsin District—Lyman E. Barnes, Democrat.

Second Wisconsin District—Charles Barring, Democratic nominated.

Sixth Wisconsin District—C. H. Forward, Prohibitionist.

Fifth Michigan District—George F. Richardson, Peoples party.

Second Illinois District—Edward Comer, Republican.

Third Illinois District—Thomas C. McMillan, Republican.

First New Hampshire District—Charles F. Stone, Democrat.

Third North Carolina District—Asa M. Clarke, Republican.

Twenty-first Pennsylvania District—D. B. Heiner, Republican.

OBITUARY.

Capt. J. H. Lawler, United States Inspector of Customs in New Orleans, died suddenly on Thursday of heart disease, aged 48. He was a native of Dublin, Ireland. He was a Lieutenant in the Ninth Connecticut Volunteers during the civil war. He was prominent in the Fenian movement and served a long term of imprisonment in a British prison. After his release he went to Louisiana, where he became prominent in politics as a Republican. He was appointed Inspector of Customs in 1877, and held the office ever since under all changes of Administration.

George Bradley, only son of Col. W. O. Bradley of the National Republican Executive Committee, died yesterday of typhoid fever at his home in Lancaster, Ky. He was 23 years old and his father's law partner.

The Most Rev. John Medley, D. D., Bishop of Fredericton and Metropolitan of Canada, died yesterday at Fredericton, N. B. He was 88 years old.

To Advertisers.

In pursuance of the policy announced some time back, to avoid making THE SUN'S *Guide to New York bulky with advertisements, it has been decided to stop taking advertisements for the general run of the book. There are still a few preferred pages to be disposed of. The Guide will be illustrated with twelve bird's-eye views of New York, and the backs of these double plates, 24 pages, will carry the only display advertising in the body of the book. Some of these have been sold, and those who wish to have any of the others should apply at once to the Guide Book Department of* THE NEW YORK SUN. *Advertisers will please bear in mind that* THE SUN *guarantees a first edition of 75,000 copies.*

The Pennsylvania Railroad

is the only one that maintains a strictly first-class limited train between New York and Chicago. All other "limited" express trains are merely imitations of the celebrated Pennsylvania Limited.—Ads.

COMMISSIONER PECK'S REPORT.

He Refuses to Give the Names of the Manufacturers Who Furnished the Figures.

ALBANY, Sept. 9.—E. Ellery Anderson of New York city this afternoon called at the office of Labor Commissioner Peck and asked to see that official. Mr. Peck was not there, but Chief Clerk Kean answered all questions.

"I would like to see the figures from which Mr. Peck compiled his report," said Mr. Anderson.

"We will let you see the figures, but that is all," answered the clerk.

"But we want the names of all the manufacturers who furnished these figures," remonstrated Mr. Anderson.

"You can't have them, and you can't see them," bluntly said the clerk.

Then Mr. Anderson tried to argue, but the clerk was not open to argument, and intimated that they were sacred and could not be given out.

"Why," said Mr. Anderson, "I can't see how you make that out, for Mr. Peck says that the figures were given readily when called for, and certainly no manufacturer would be unwilling that his progress in business should be quoted."

"Well, you can't see them," said the clerk.

"Then I demand, as a taxpayer to see these records," shouted Mr. Anderson vigorously.

"You can't see them," again was the answer.

"As a resident and citizen of the State I have a right to look over these books and records, and if I am refused I will invoke the law."

"Well, you can't see them, just the same," said the clerk, and the interview ended.

Commissioner Peck has repeatedly refused to allow anybody to see the figures from which he made his report. He gives as a reason that he made promises in his original circular to the people he sent them to that their names should not be divulged.

Chairman Harrity of the Democratic National committee received word yesterday that the latch between the two factions in Erie county has been amicably settled. An advisory committee has been appointed, composed of such intimate friends of Mr. Cleveland as Congressman Dan Lockwood, Wilson S. Bissell, and Mayor Fitchen, and Mr. Harrity is convinced that these politicians are working in connection with the regular organization.

Congressman John DeWitt Warner is to be shipped to the West. He is to speak in Illinois, Wisconsin, and Indiana this month.

The National Committee's committee on examining the labor statistics, which make Mr. Peck, the New York State Commissioner of Statistics of Labor, now that President Harrison has been quoting Mr. Peck's report on the increase of wages under the McKinley act, The committee considers that "the hostile attitude and manner of the Commissioner is apparent. It wants the names of the manufacturers who supplied the returns to Mr. Peck. It has appointed J. Schoenhof, E. Ellery Anderson, and Edward E. Messweney a committee of inquiry, and by letter of Thursday has asked Mr. Peck to disclose to the committee the methods and data of his report. The committee has not seen Mr. Peck yet.

Mr. Anderson is authorized to institute legal proceedings by way of mandamus to compel the production of the returns in Mr. Peck's possession as public documents, and such proceedings are already on foot.

BOERS LEAVING THE TRANSVAAL.

The Portuguese Not Entirely Pleased by New Accessions to Their Population.

Several years ago a lot of Boers from the Transvaal republic loaded their big ox wagons with all their household goods and, driving their herds of cattle, started across the Kalahari wastes to find new homes nearer the equator. They did not know exactly where they were going, but they were bent on escaping the irksome exactions of their own Government, and they felt sure they could find some pleasant place further northward where they could govern themselves and live in comfort. The desert journey was very trying, and a good many of the emigrants and their cattle succumbed before they reached their camping place. In the course of time four of them attained an elevated region among the mountains about eighty miles east of Mossamedes, in Portuguese Angola, and there they determined to settle. Several white men who have visited them report seven hundred high praises of the little settlement at Humpata, the fort that lifted the little Dutch cottages, and of the cleanliness and piety of the people, who maintain a school, although the Dutch Bible is almost the only book in their libraries.

These colonists are the only illustration in Africa of methods of colonization that was popular in America years ago, when there was plenty of land on West and Indian or prairie schooners bearing pioneers to new homes were to be seen frequently. At Humpata the Boers have made for themselves a State within a State, for, as they say, they have left the territory, they set up their own government and have had little to do with the Portuguese. They have kept themselves a distinct colony, almost, showing no tendency to miscegenate either with the Portuguese or the native Bushmen. Newspapers from Angola say that another tide of immigration toward Humpata has set in. More Boers are leaving the South African republic to join their friends in Portuguese territory. The new movement is giving a little anxiety to the Portuguese authorities, because, as it bids fair to double the number of Boers in Portuguese territory, The Portuguese will probably seek to obtain a stronger hold on their new citizens, in order that they may keep them under their authority.

THE SINKING OF A SHIP.

How the Tortoiseshell Went Down When the Sagle Struck Her.

A young woman who was on the North German Lloyd steamer Saale when she cut down the Norwegian bark Tortoiseshell on the evening of Aug. 4, off the banks of Newfoundland, in writing to relatives in New York has this to say of the accident:

"We were all at dinner when there came a thud and the ship stopped. We had been moving very slowly, and the shock stopped us, but not with enough of a jerk to spill the water in the glasses or tip anything over. A number of people screamed and began running around. Somebody looked out of a port hole and then told me to come on deck to see the other vessel sink.

"It was a magnificent sight. The vessel had all sails set. When we reached the upper deck all the men had been rescued, so we could appreciate the sight. The beautiful thing acted as if living. It leaned first to one side and then to the other, rocking like a creature in pain, and then slowly righted itself, and, trembling like a creature, sank out of sight.

"There was not a sound on the Saale except the hushed hush of a little escaping steam. Slowly, and yet, oh, so swiftly, the vessel sank into the water which was blue as sapphires and dimpled as if smiling. The throwing of sailors moved their caps and sailors then in rigging climbed down until the last bit of mast and rigging had disappeared, and not a ripple on the surface of the water betrayed their loss.

"It was only four and a half minutes from the time of the collision until the last thread of sail was gone, good, yet it seemed very long. It is worth tears to the eyes of men as well as women to see that beautiful ship slip out of sight and.

"But after it was all over, and the Saale began to move again, the greater number of us went back to the saloon and discussed the unfortunate. All lives were saved—except that of a dog, so why mourn? Of course if the Tortoiseshell had hit an unlucky place the great probability is that everybody on both vessels would have died. But then, the Tortoiseshell didn't hit us and ships, and nobody died."

ART AT THE COUNTY FAIR.

Mr. Colby's Picture is There, but Heavy Drapery Hides It.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Sept. 9.—Artist Charles Colby has a picture in the Art Hall of the Winnebago County Fair, but it can't be seen. It is entirely concealed by heavy drapery. Artist Colby protested vehemently, but the drapery still covers the painting. The picture represents the nude figure of a woman reclining on a bed of flowers after a bath. When some of the women of the Social Purity Association discovered it it was surrounded by a crowd of boys and girls. The women persuaded Mrs. Elica M. Foote, President of the association, to call upon Director Lawrence McDonald and request that the picture be removed. A meeting of the directors was held, and a motion was passed requesting the artist to take it away. This he refused to do, and when the crowd had gone President A. F. Cutter and Secretary S. P. Mowbury went to the hall and hid the picture with drapery.

Investigating Smith Infirmary.

Oscar Craig, President of the State Board of Charities, who was appointed by Justice Cullen to make an investigation of the affairs of the S. R. Smith Infirmary at New Brighton, S. I., yesterday, made a thorough inspection of the structure and its surgical appliances. The plumbing was nearly all pronounced bad, the ventilation was much worse, dust and cobwebs were found in one of the operating rooms, and foreign matter was found upon twelve of the surgical instruments. In one of the female wards the convalescents were found eating dinner at a table with patients in bed beside them. The investigation will be continued on Sept. 22.

Buying carpets from Dobson, West 14th st., all intermediate profits are saved.—Ads.

THE absolute purity of the Royal Baking Powder makes it pre-eminently the most useful and wholesome leavening agent known. Containing no lime, alum, phosphate, or other impurity, it leaves no alkaline or acid residuum in the food, and its use insures pure, light, and sweet bread, biscuit, and cake, that are perfectly digestible and wholesome whether hot or cold, fresh or stale. Its leavening power has been determined the highest whenever tested by official authority, and physicians, chemists, and writers on food hygiene commend it for its sterling qualities.

AN AMERICAN SAILOR KILLED.

Went Ashore from the Newark at Genoa, and was Stabbed by a Waiter.

GENOA, Sept. 9.—A sailor from the United States war vessel Newark was murdered here last night. The Newark arrived to take part in the Columbus celebration. The sailor, Frank Reilly, and eight other sailors from the Newark went at the Hotel Univers, haggling over the price of rooms, when the murder took place. The dispute between Reilly and the landlord became hot, and a waiter, who says he thought his employer's life was threatened, stabbed Reilly twice in the back. Reilly died within a few minutes. The waiter has been locked up.

The Columbus Exhibition Visited by the King and Queen.

GENOA, Sept. 9.—King Humbert and Queen Margherite visited the Columbus exhibition to-day. They inspected the American section with evident interest and also the sections occupied by workmen engaged in their various trades. The King and Queen next visited the section occupied by Catholic missionaries, where they were received by the Archbishop of Reggio. The King and Queen professed deep interest in all they saw, and were enthusiastically cheered by the immense throng present at the exhibition.

The ball of the municipality this evening was a splendid affair. The King and Queen, the diplomatic corps, the officers of all the warships in the harbor, and all the high city officials were present.

It is generally agreed that the Admiral of the French fleet was received very cordially by the King this afternoon. President Carnot's letter, delivered during the interview to the King, expresses feelings of warm friendship and well-wishing for Italy. This evening the King spoke for several minutes with the Admiral and then chatted with each of the foreign Ministers.

A Corps of Horse Guards to Hunt Down Brigands.

ROME, Sept. 9.—In consequence of the general alarm caused among both the better classes of the community and visitors from abroad by the revival of brigandage, the Government has re-established the Sicilian corps of horse guards, which, when in existence before, did effective service in hunting down and exterminating brigands. The brigands who, after capturing Baron Spitaleri and his son, ransacked the country residence of the Countess Giancolo, remain at large. The Countess now finds that the money of which she was robbed was a greater sum than she at first believed, being, instead of 100,000 francs, no less than 500,000. Several persons suspected of being in league with the brigands have been arrested, including the chaplain of the Countess Giancolo.

All of the outlaws who recently carried off in the province of Caltanisetta a landowner named Billiotti, whose dead body was subsequently found in a cave, are now in the hands of justice.

British Trades Unions for an 8-hour Day.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—The Trades Union Congress in session in Glasgow passed a resolution to-day favoring an eight-hour working day, compulsory by law, with the proviso that any trade except the miners should be empowered by a vote of the majority to except itself from the eight-hour limit. A resolution was also adopted to the effect that it was desirable to send numerous representatives of labor to the Chicago World's Fair.

For an hour after the adoption of the eight-hour resolution there was an uninterrupted uproar. The subject of contention was a motion to expel the delegates from the Glasgow Bricklayers' Union, which was discovered, rather tardily, to be a bogus concern conducted mostly by "scabs." No hearing was given to the accused delegates, and the motion of expulsion was carried almost unanimously. As the "scabs" did not leave at once, the chairman adjourned the meeting, with the intention of throwing them out. The President restrained them, however, and gave the bogus unionists a last chance to leave the hall peaceably, which they did.

Failure of an English Investment Company.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—The House and Land Investment and Trust Company, Limited, of which Jabez Spencer Balfour, M. P. for Burnley, is Chairman, has suspended, owing to the stoppage of the London and General Bank. The balance sheet for January, 1892, showed a capital of half a million pounds and a reserve fund of £36,000. The shareholders are liable for an uncalled for £8 a share. Mr. Balfour is a Liberal and no relation, so far as is known, of the former Chief Secretary for Ireland. His connection with the company may be this are than criminal, as he is in demand as a director, being on the Boards of no less than thirteen companies.

An Outbreak of Convicts Quelled.

VIENNA, Sept. 9.—About thirty convicts in the prison in Stein, Lower Austria, attempted to escape yesterday. They overpowered the guards, clubbed the warden to death, and wounded his three deputies. The military were called out, and, after wounding eight convicts severely, quelled the outbreak.

Europeans Massacred in China.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—The *Standard* confirms the report of the massacre of European missionaries and native Christians in the Chinese province of Shen Sec.

Gifts for the Pope from New York.

ROME, Sept. 9.—The Popa has received ten large boxes of money, sent as Jubilee presents from the dioceses of the ecclesiastical province of New York.

Notes of Foreign Happenings.

Archduke Albert of Austria is seriously ill.

Lightning struck in Berfen, Bavaria, on Thursday night, and sixteen houses were burned.

Dr. Calixto Delatorre will be Minister of Justice in Argentina in the Administration of President Pena.

It is reported that Privy Chancellor Witte, Russian Minister of Transportation, will succeed Vyshnegradski as Minister of Finance.

The steamship Monas Isle, which ran on the rocks at Scarlet Point, on the southeastern coast of the Isle of Man, late on Tuesday night, was towed off yesterday.

Count Taaffe, President of the Austrian Council of Ministers, is confined to his bed with a painful illness. Prof. Bittel has performed an operation to give him relief.

The British Board of Trade has presented a gold watch to D. H. Rivers, master of the American ship Ropes, for rescuing the shipwrecked crew of the bark Ghanperis, which was abandoned off Cape Horn. Second Mate Graham receives a gold medal. Third Mate Lawrence a silver medal, and Seamen Petersen, Best, Dahm, and Vorman $15 each.

Dedicating a New Synagogue.

The Shaaria Broocho Synagogue, at 140 East Fiftieth street, was dedicated yesterday afternoon, Rabbi G. Hirsch delivering the dedicatory sermon. The ceremonies were impressive. The key was presented to President David Metzger by Miss Julia Weil. The Hon. David McAdam, the Hon. J. A. Cantor, the Hon. H. M. Goldfogle, and Coroner Levy delivered addresses.

The Canadian Pacific Railroad Company is proceeding with its investigation into the alleged smuggling of Chinese into the United States by the company's officials. The investigation was begun by special request of the authorities at Washington.

CONFERRING WITH MR. M'LEOD.

The Employees Belonging to Labor Organizations Confer with Reading's President.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9.—The committee representing the employees of the Reading Railroad system, which has been in this city for several days awaiting President McLeod's return from New York, held a conference with him this afternoon to learn the policy of the company toward its employees. The committee said they had no grievances, but want the rules in regard to the employment of new men changed.

The particularly objectionable clauses are the refusal of the company to employ new men unless they join the Reading Relief Association, to which the company contributes $100,000 per year, and the refusal of the company to employ new men unless they are not members of any labor organization and agree to not become members.

President McLeod talked about the company's reason for this stand, and the conference ended after half an hour's session.

The committee then held a secret meeting at the St. Charles Hotel. Engineer Clapp of the Jersey Central road, who is Chairman of the committee, presided. At 4 o'clock the session ended, and Chairman Clapp announced that the conference with President McLeod was not altogether satisfactory, and that there would be another and probably final one on Monday.

A member of the committee said the present trouble was all due to the blanks issued to applicants for employment, which read thus: "Are you a member of a labor organization and, if so, what one?" "I a member, will you withdraw and refuse to support or belong to any labor organization? Will you take service with this company?" "Are you willing to become a member of the Philadelphia and Reading Relief Association?"

The men say they are fighting for