

MAISBURY IS SUPINE

Little or Nothing to Help England's Interests in the East.

Inaction Causes Much Comment

Agency of Events is Considered to Be Very Grave.

Foreign Officials Put on Bold Front

Not to Believe that Affairs Are Not Approaching a Crisis.

Public is Profoundly Agitated

Decision Has Yet Been Reached to Call Out the Naval Reserve—Rothschilds Will Fight Rockefeller.

London, Dec. 31.—(New York World Telegram.)—The British government has not decided to call out the naval reserve.

Special telegram received from the Port of London yesterday says the naval authorities there have received no orders making alterations in the naval program laid down before the crisis in China arose.

The channel squadron are being refitted, and are cruising with all possible dispatch, and dock yards hands are fully employed.

The inaction of the British government in the face of Russia's steady encroachments in China and Germany's proposed policy, is causing extreme dissatisfaction among Salisbury's Jingo followers, and violent protests against his alleged supineness are appearing even in the ministerial benches.

Intimate inquiries at the foreign office today concerning the reported further grant by the cabinet and the rumored return of Hal Nan Yancey.

Foreign office officials stated they had no confirmation of these reports, and are adopting the customary reticent attitude, conveyed the idea that they did not attach so much importance to events in the East as the press and the public are doing.

A significant fact in the Salisbury cabinet today at least, cancelled his arrangements to spend three weeks in his residence at Bessborough, near Nice, before opening parliament, February 8.

Under the conditions of the present ground agitation prevails here largely over Salisbury's declines to make any announcement respecting events in the East, and it is therefore assumed that the cabinet is not exceptionally grave.

The Star publishes an authoritative statement that the Paris and Vienna Rothschilddes have decided to enter a contest to fight the Standard Oil trust in Europe.

For some time a strong agitation has been carried on in England, led by the Star, against using Rockefeller's low flash oil on the ground of danger.

A committee of the House of Commons has been considering the question of raising the flash point, but its proceedings have been slow and dilatory, and its report, after two years' investigation, is not yet ready.

The Rothschilddes are largely interested in the Baku oil wells, and have received the attempt of the Standard Oil trust to capture that source of supply.

They are now putting on the European market an oil of a flash point of 103, as against the 73 of the Standard company's oil, and will sell the Standard's oil at the same price as the Rothschilddes' oil will be, and will sell the Standard's oil at the same price as the Rothschilddes' oil will be.

Japan's Eyes Are Wide Open.

The Nation in the East is a Keen Observer of Affairs.

Washington, Dec. 31.—A high state of public feeling in Japan over the complications of the far east, centering in China, is shown by the latest press advices received from Japan.

That the government itself has an eye to the gravity of the question is shown by the statement of the prime minister, made in the course of a reply to a question.

He said: "With affairs tending to dangerous developments, as is now the case in the east, we shall not hesitate to call the Diet for 20,000,000 yen or even 40,000,000 yen, if necessary."

This was only a short time before the premier was forced to resign, because of the public feeling that the cabinet was too weak to deal with the descent of the European powers upon China, and the probable dismemberment of the latter country.

The 11th Shimpu, the most influential paper in Japan, contains a scathing arraignment of Germany's course, declaring the occupation of Kiau Chau shows that the laws and precepts of international morality have ceased to be anything more than a specious pretense for European powers and that the rule which their conduct is really regulated by.

The flash of the weak is the food of the strong. After declaring that the Japanese have taken the lead in the struggle to restore power in a greedy struggle to oust China, the paper adds as to the attitude of Japan:

The conflagration is on the other side of the river, but the river is a narrow one and sparks may easily fly across. The lesson to Japan is that a country's security depends not only upon its strength, but upon its position, and that aggression has come to our own gates. It will not suffice that Japan should be merely on the defensive. To preserve what has already been gained, sometimes necessary to add more.

As in the Orient now confronts Japan, and her undivided strength must be directed to guarding against the perils that menace her.

The Nichi Shimbun takes a similar position, declaring that it is a part of the plan of the advancement of European nations upon the East. It adds: "Japan has the greatest interest at stake in these matters, for the Japanese foreign office should have been obtaining from Germany a clear explanation of her policy."

Kokumai Shimbun says that Germany's action is a request to the three powers, Russia, Germany and France for intervention in Japan's holding Port Arthur.

It says that Japan is taking the view that the powers are again in collusion, and that Japan will intelligently prepare itself for the worst.

Nippon says that the crisis calls for a foreign policy by Japan, and that she is submitting to insult and wrong, and that she is preparing to take the initiative in the resolution of international law.

The Shimpu declares that the time has come when Japan should take the initiative in the resolution of international law.

CLOSE OF BIG WHEAT DEAL

End of the Strife for Emprumacy on Chicago's Exchange.

SHORTS ARE ABOUT ALL UNDER COVER

Have Delivered Eight and a Half Million Bushels of Contract Grade to the Letter Crowd.

CHICAGO, Dec. 31.—This was "settlement day" on the Board of Trade and in a certain sense marked the close of what is considered the biggest deal in wheat so far as the handling of the actual article is concerned, ever engineered.

Up to last night probably 8,500,000 bushels of contract grade wheat had been delivered on December contracts to Joseph Leiter, who has been the leader in the deal, which is practically every bushel of high grade wheat in Chicago. It was merely the prevailing opinion today among the traders before the opening of "change" that the "squeeze" would be devoid of the excitement usually attendant upon the closing hours of deals of such magnitude, as it was believed that the "short" interest had in the last fifteen days been practically eliminated from the market.

No "squeeze" was therefore looked for, and the big December deal was expected to pass into history in a very quiet manner. Nevertheless some time before the opening such a feeling was held, not a few women being present. The floor was thronged with the brokers and clerks, and the wheat pit, of course, being the center of attraction, and when the opening bell sounded the crowds usually around the corn, oats and provisions pits were, to a large extent, clustered around the wheat pit. There was no indication of excitement on the curb before the opening of "change." There was a quiet question for December, which closed last night at 94 1/2 cents. May reflected the strength which so suddenly developed on the curb yesterday afternoon when rumors of the calling out of the English naval reserve were circulated. The first curb quotation for May was 92 1/2 cents, showing an advance of three-quarters of a cent over yesterday, and it swung quietly between that price and 94 1/2 cents until the regular opening.

When the big deal was made, the price of 1897 May was quoted at 92 1/2 cents, and for the first fifteen minutes trading the price did not vary more than one-quarter of a cent from the opening figures.

FIRST SALE.

The first sale of December wheat was at 94 1/2 cents, an advance of 1/2 cent, as compared with last night's figures, about equal to the advance in other options. The Allen-Grier company, agents of the Leiter office, attracted some attention by buying December and selling May, at 2 cents premium for December. Trade was however on a comparatively small scale, with price changes merely fractional, and an hour after the opening, the predictors of a brilliant finish had about given up hope.

"The so-called December deal goes out as quietly as a lamb, just as we expected," said George B. French, who is identified with the Leiter interests. "At no time did we have any idea that we would not get the wheat we bought for December. Those who sold their wheat short in the '70's and '80's preferred to buy the stuff from the farmer and in the other markets and bring it here. The additional loss has been of no moment to them, it being entirely a matter of prestige and credit. Chicago now has millions of wheat in its elevators and of a grade that will pass in any market of the world and the credit and reputation of our market is so much enhanced thereby. All of the wheat we have taken over on contract is first-class stuff. We have had some trouble, but have succeeded in maintaining our rights. We feel very well satisfied with our position. If we have erred in the premises there will be of course a penalty in the conclusion."

"As to our policy in disposing of the wheat, I do not care to talk, that being strictly our own business. As far as the hammering of the market today is concerned that is again a matter of prestige with the elevator concerns. We have bought all the December offered, but made no attempt to sustain prices. When a merchant buys a commodity he generally follows the dictates of common sense and buys as cheaply as possible. We are not interested in prestige or popularity and I think we need no credit at the present time."

PROMINENT FEATURE.

The steadying of the December option by the Allen-Grier company, acting for the bull clique, continued the prominent feature of the market. The clique brokers kept bidding 2 cents over May for December, but were not required to take very much. Trade as a whole was light and of a holiday character. The market closed quiet at a gain of 1/2 of a cent as compared with the close yesterday.

Concerning the general situation, the Post says: "What will be recorded in the annals of the Board of Trade as the most extensive deal in wheat, involving millions of dollars, and unexampled quietness in its operation, was brought to a comparatively quiet close today. The threatened 'corner' did not materialize and Joseph Leiter is faced with the prospect of the liquidation of 7,000,000 bushels of wheat. The leaders of the bull clique stated before the opening of today's session that there would be no excitement in the wheat pit or any violent fluctuations and their predictions were verified when the closing bell tapped and the curtain was rung down on another year. The world is looking toward this city, where Leiter and his associates control the largest individual line of wheat in the world and what may safely be said to be the highest grade of wheat held in any market."

LEITER TALKS OF THE DEAL.

For the first time since the big December deal commenced Joseph Leiter talked freely today on his plans.

"We can do no more than sit on our pyramid of wheat and wait until some one comes and buys it," he said. "I am confident that the price of wheat will go up and that we will sell our wheat at much higher prices than at present quoted for cash wheat in the market. There will be no more sensational activity in wheat, so far as we can help it. We have bought wheat only as merchandise and not as a speculative commodity. There is no special reason why we should feel dependent when we know our wheat is of exceptionally high grade, has been bought cheap and that the general conditions of supply and demand are in our favor. Personally, I am entirely out of May wheat."

Mr. Leiter also said that when he had disposed of his present pile of wheat he would quit the grain business entirely. Notwithstanding this he is quite generally believed by traders that the December deal is to be carried over into May. Allen &

HANNA'S FRIENDS HOPEFUL

Feel They Are Sure of Winning the Ohio Senatorial Contest.

OPPOSITION STRENGTH IS FADING AWAY

Senator Hanna's Arrival Upon the Scene Gives His Cause an Impetus and Encourages His Followers.

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 31.—Nearly all of the members of the legislature have arrived in this city tonight and the senatorial skirmish is in its height. Not since the senatorial election of six years ago, when the Sherman-Foraker contest was on, have there been so many politicians in the city at one time.

Many have come merely out of curiosity, but a large number are here to take an active part in the contest between the Hanna and anti-Hanna republicans. To the republicans at large the situation is inexplicable. The anti-Hanna republicans actually in evidence are so few in numbers that the uninitiated are scarcely comprehend why there should be such a political stew.

Charles L. Kurtz, who is leading the opposition to Senator Hanna, today assumed personal charge of the anti-Hanna headquarters at the Great Southern hotel, and a small army of workers, mostly appointees of Governor Russell in the state departments and state institutions, besieged the rooms.

The activity at the Hanna headquarters at three leading hotels was even more formidable. The developments of the day were decidedly favorable to Mr. Hanna, on the surface at least. The arrival of Mr. Hanna on the scene during the afternoon seemed to turn the tide slightly in his favor. His arrival was a surprise to those not in touch with the managers of Mr. Hanna's majority, as he was not expected, according to previous announcements, until Sunday.

MAJOR DICK IS CHEERFUL.

This change of program was construed by some to indicate that Mr. Hanna's managers considered the situation desperate, but there was nothing to indicate that this surmise was well founded. On the contrary, Major Dick and his co-workers at the Hanna headquarters were in the most cheerful spirits and took a more hopeful view of the situation than yesterday.

There was some rejoicing over the public declarations of Representatives Rodkey of Highland county and Smith of Delaware county that they would vote for Mr. Hanna. Both these representatives had been claimed by the opposition. Mr. Rodkey comes from a county where it was expected that the majority of his party would endorse his stand against Mr. Hanna. He maintained, Representative Smith had a war of words with Mr. Kurtz as a result of his desertion from the anti-Hanna ranks.

Representatives Mason and Bramley of Cuyahoga now stand practically alone in their open opposition to Mr. Hanna, although they do not represent the strength of the anti-Hanna republicans. The others have, up to this time, kept closely under cover. Representative Mason is the avowed candidate of Mr. Kurtz for speaker in opposition to Mr. Bowtell.

Lieutenant Governor A. J. Jones of Youngstown arrived this evening. He was reported to have said that Mr. Hanna would be defeated. In an interview with a representative of the Associated Press he said: "I am here to do my sworn duty to the organization of the senate and think there will be no trouble. As to the senatorial contest, I know nothing about it; neither do I propose to take a hand in the matter. It is my place and duty to be strictly neutral, and that is the position I will occupy. I hope everything will come out satisfactory to the republican party. What more can I say?"

QUESTION SETTLED AT THE POLLS.

Hanna badges were conspicuous about the hotel tonight. They bore a picture of Mr. Hanna and the words, "For Senator, the Party's Choice." The senator was besieged by callers all evening, but accorded a representative of the Associated Press an interview. In response to an inquiry as to what he thought of the situation, he said: "The contest between the republican and democratic parties was settled by the people at the polls last November. The verdict was in favor of the republican party and its platform. Since then I have not read anything or seen given any good reason why the verdict should have been changed. The whole state ticket, and endorsed the administration of President McKinley and Governor Bushnell. The platform was adopted by the state convention by unanimous vote. It contained an endorsement of my candidacy for the United States senate and so far as the party could do in the state convention, it was committed to my election to the high office to which I aspire.

This combined action was a part of the platform of the party and therefore republicans all over the state think the fruits of the victory obtained by the success of the republican party at the polls mean nothing less than that the will of the voters as expressed last November shall be carried out by their representatives in the general assembly.

"I know of no reason why there should be any change of the program adopted at Toledo, and I have great faith in the loyalty and patriotism of the republicans of Ohio. I have no reason to doubt the fulfillment of the pledges made to the people."

"What do you think of the action of Mr. Kurtz?"

"I do not see any reason why I should indulge in personalities. I consider that my own personality in this contest is insignificant, as compared to the importance of this issue as affecting the future welfare of the republican party. I will merely state that I am confident that the attempt to defeat the will of the party will not be successful."

BEHNELLE IS IN IT.

The candidates of the opposition to Senator Hanna are Governor Bushnell, for the full term, and Mayor McKisson of Cleveland, for the short term. Mayor McKisson is here tonight. A conference of the opposition was held tonight, at which the following were admitted: Allen G. Myers, Allen W. Thurman, Lewis G. Bernard, A. B. Heffer, DeWitt C. Jones, Democrat; Ans S. Bushnell, Charles E. Kurtz, Ed West, Charles Gerrish, Jerry P. Bliss, Representatives Bramley and Mason, anti-Hanna republicans. Allen O. Myers spoke for the democratic members.

Mr. Kurtz spoke for the anti-Hanna republicans and assured his democratic conferees he had pledges from twenty of the seventy-five republican members of the legislature that they would vote with the democrats against Senator Hanna. The legislature consists of seventy-five republicans, sixty-five democrats and five fusionists, and with all present seventy-three votes are

GRIER, WHO HAS BEEN THE PRINCIPAL AGENT FOR THE LEITER PARTY IN THE TRANSACTIONS IN DECEMBER, HAVE, IT IS SAID, BOUGHT 6,000,000 BUSHELS OF MAY WHEAT FROM ONE FIRM ALONE AND THIS FACT IS POINTED AT AS GROUNDED FOR BELIEF.

The Leiter people believe they will be able to dispose of the 7,000,000 bushels of choice wheat to their possession at close to the price Mr. Aronoff is said to have promised wheat would go for \$1.25. The total amount of wheat delivered today on December contracts amounted to about 172,000 bushels, making in all 9,040,000 bushels of contract grade wheat on hand in Chicago.

SEVERE STORM IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Great Damage to Property at Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Dec. 31.—Pittsburgh and Allegheny experienced the most disastrous snowstorm, in point of damage to wires, buildings, traction lines, etc., in their history. The loss to the Bell Telephone company in the two cities alone will reach, it is estimated, an aggregate of \$35,000. The prostration of their wires in Indiana, Jefferson and Westmoreland counties, where business is practically at a standstill, will run the total up to \$125,000. It will be weeks before perfect communication will be restored.

In this city the entire police and fire alarm wire systems are utterly useless. It is impossible to communicate with the police in many parts of the city, and for the next three or four days Pittsburgh will have to return to the old time plan, and in case of fire or other disaster arrangements have been made to ring the school bells and blow mill whistles to spread the alarm.

The traction companies were tied up almost completely for the greater part of the day, the Duquesne branch of the consolidated company being entirely abandoned after about 11 a. m. on account of the great number of telegraph and telephone poles which were broken along Forbes street. That street for nearly ten miles was a mass of broken poles and prostrated wires. A large force of men is at work endeavoring to clean the streets for traffic tomorrow. The loss to the traction companies is estimated at \$15,000.

A large number of accidents are reported and many horses were killed with live wires, but fortunately no human fatalities occurred. Nathan S. Eddy, assistant weather observer, however, may die from the effects of injuries received this evening while taking the temperature and snow fall on top of the government building. He fell from the weather vane, being blown off his feet below and from there to another lower level. His collar bone was broken and his skull fractured. The physicians say his case is serious.

Among others injured today were Lee Campbell, a colored driver. The horse he was driving was instantly killed and Campbell was badly shocked. His condition is critical. Joseph Daly, a telephone lineman, was shocked to insensibility, and badly buried by a live wire coiling about his body. He may die. John Gill, a telephone lineman, was hurled sixty feet through a network of electric light wires and severely injured. A number of others sustained slight injuries.

The loss to the two cities cannot be estimated tonight, but it will reach up into the thousands. More than 1,200 men and 375 teams are hard at work cleaning the streets.

Many of the telegraph wires east and west are down as a result of the heavy fall of snow. Reports show that the wires are far as along on the Pennsylvania road, have succumbed to the weight of the snow and ice combined, and between some points not a single wire was left on the poles.

HAUL DOWN STARS AND STRIPES.

San Diego, Cal., Dec. 31.—The steamer Allison arrived today from a month's cruise down the coast, and his passengers tell of a rather high-headed proceeding at Clipperton island on the part of the Mexican government. Democrats, being no less than the hauling down of the stars and stripes by an armed force landed for the purpose, and in spite of the protests of the men there employed, and the raising of the Mexican flag. The story told is as follows:

"Our trip down the coast as far as Santo Domingo was void of any particular incident," said the captain of the steamer, "but on our return to the coast, we were met at Acapulco, and from him I learned that he had been brought to that post by the Mexican gunboat Democrita from Clipperton island. He, with two other men, had been employed by a guano company to take charge of about 4,000 tons of guano that was stored in the warehouses on the island, and when they were landed there some nine months ago they hoisted the American flag and notified the secretary of state at this station."

"On December 14 the Democrita dropped anchor a short distance from the island and sent a boat's crew of marines to the island, but, on attempting to land, the boat was dashed against a coral reef and suffered considerable damage. Finally the marines were landed, and after an official ceremony the stars and stripes were hauled down from the American pole that had been erected by the Americans and in its place the Mexican flag was hoisted.

"Having taken formal possession of the island, the marines withdrew and notified the men who remained on the island not to allow anyone to take away the guano under penalty of violating the Mexican laws. The island is about 800 miles off the Mexican coast, almost due west of Acapulco, and is known as an atoll or coral reef. It is about four miles long and has a large sized lake in the center. Two palm trees constitute the sole vegetation on the island, which is made the home of millions of sea fowl. Thousands of tons of the richest guano is to be found on the island and represents its sole worth apart from the coral.

"When the marines landed to take possession of the island on behalf of Mexico, they were fully armed and prepared to do battle with whatever resistance might be offered."

Colorado After One Special.

DENVER, Colo., Dec. 31.—Special Telegram.—The ways and means committee of the Colorado commission of the Omaha Exposition today sent out its appeal for money to defray the expense of a state exhibit. A circular letter was sent to the boards of county commissioners of the fifty-six counties in the state asking them to appropriate a sum proportionate to their assessed valuation. This is based on an assessment of \$15 cents on each \$1,000 of the assessed valuation of the county. There also went out letters addressed to influential citizens of every county asking them to use their influence with the county commissioners to make the appropriations. A third request is mailed to managers of county papers for the same purpose.

Murderers Secure a Stay.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 31.—Alex Johnson and Jim Held, sentenced to hang at Monticello today, have been granted a stay of execution by the supreme court, pending an appeal.

THE BEE BULLETIN.

Weather Forecast for Nebraska—Fairly Southwesterly Winds.

1. England and the Eastern Question.

2. Bright Outlook for Mercator Hurtles.

3. Office Holding in Prospects Good.

4. Editorial and Co.

5. More Exposition Division in the I.

6. Council Bluffs I.

7. General News of the Farther West.

8. Revenue Collections for 1897.

9. In the Field of Electricity.

10. Bits of Feminine Gossip.

11. Commercial and Financial News.

12. "The King's Rose Diamond."

Temperature at Omaha:

5 a. m. 24

7 a. m. 10

9 a. m. 18

11 a. m. 17

12 m. 10

1 p. m. 17

3 p. m. 18

5 p. m. 18

7 p. m. 17

9 p. m. 16

GREATER NEW YORK

Second Largest City in the Universe is Born Today.

NEW YORK AND BROOKLYN AMALGAMATED

Enter Upon a New Problem of Municipal Government.

LONG CHERISHED DREAM IS REALIZED

Event Celebrated with Great Pomp and Display.

PEOPLE CLASP HANDS ACROSS EAST RIVER

Patriotism, Music and Electric Illuminations Contribute to the Festivities Marking an Event in American History.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—The exit of the old year and the inauguration of Greater New York was celebrated fittingly tonight. One of the events that marked the occasion was a grand parade conducted under the auspices of the New York Journal and Advertiser. The scene in City Hall park previous to the arrival there of the procession was spectacular and brilliant.

Although the head of the parade was not expected to reach that point much before midnight, the park was crowded as early as 5 o'clock, and the crowd struggled and jostled for an hour or more, when on the arrival of Police Captain Cross in command of the small army of officers the park invaders were driven to the street line, where they were held in check by a cordon of police. Only those entitled by passes were allowed within the park limits.

Old City hall was brilliantly illuminated with strings of electric lights, beautifully colored electrical shields and American flags composed of revolving lights. On the dome of the municipal building were placed eight searchlights that flashed in all directions, and cut across the lights that blazed there, rays from the roofs of the postoffice and newspaper buildings. Many of the buildings surrounding the park were decorated with handsome electric devices, while several bands of music vied with the bearers of trumpets and tin horns to entertain the populace.

In front of the city hall a platform had been erected for the reorganization of the judges selected to award the various prizes. It was prettily decorated and surrounded by a myriad of electric lights.

DIDN'T MIND THE STORM.

Notwithstanding the warning elements and the announcement made in the early afternoon that the arrival and parade would be postponed, a great crowd of merry-makers and members of various societies and wheelmen, with cumbersome floats, met at the rendezvous around Union square ready to march through the rain and mud to honor the old city and welcome the new.

Colonel George Moore Smith of the Sixty-ninth regiment acted as marshal, and promptly at 10:15 o'clock the order to march was given. The crowd at the starting point was enormous. Following the mayor came Marshal Smith and his aides, and they were followed by the Fanculla band, leading the Chicago delegation, which occupied five open carriages. Next in line were several uniformed bodies of men consisting of the Robert Anderson battery, veteran firemen, Irish volunteers and the naval detachment.

The German societies joined in the procession at Fifteenth street. Following them was an immense float representing the Brooklyn bridge, with cables of evergreen, on which the wedding of Father Kiekerbocker and Mrs. Brooklyn was being celebrated in truly German style, amid much merriment. Then followed float in rapid succession.

Six divisions of wheelmen, consisting of the marshals' staff, military division, couriers, manufacturers' divisions, the organizations and grotesque were in line, and in front and behind these were representatives of the volunteers in all departments—soldiers, firemen and others.

The bombs placed on the lawn gave the signal that the parade was approaching, and one hour before midnight the first of the procession turned into the park. A huge ball of fire, the trailing light, was sent up, and as it swept across the park a large American flag floated down and remained burning until the balloon went out of sight.

CHEERS FOR OLD GLORY.

The drizzling rain had turned to snow, but the great crowds remained surrounding the park, who had gathered in the park for the chief ceremony of the night. At exactly 12 o'clock the searchlights on the neighboring buildings were turned upon the flagstaff of the city hall. As the hands pointed the exact hour a little white ball was seen to climb the staffs slowly. The mayor of San Francisco had touched the button and the electrical current sent the furled flag of the city of New York to the top of the staff. Here it broke out and swung to the breeze. Then bedlam broke loose. Hundreds of hats were thrown into the air, and the salute of a hundred guns was fired by the Second battery of the National Guard. Soon after the crowd dispersed.

The citizens of New York, which tomorrow will be the second city of the world, enter then upon what is believed to be the greatest problem of municipal government ever presented. With the last stroke of the clock at midnight, announcing the advent of the new year, there will be born a city such as the emperors and kings of history would have deemed great for an empire.

For six months, until the machinery of the new municipality gets into motion, the mayor of Greater New York has the power of an autocrat. He may do as he pleases with salaries running into the thousands with as lavish a hand as an appointee treated himself to. The mayor will appoint every department head in the city except the comptroller, who is elected for four years. He will appoint all commissioners, all justices of inferior criminal courts, all the members of the school boards with the exception of the commissioner of education, the justices of appeal sessions and the police magistrate, and is given the power to remove any official in New York and appoint his successor.

DIVIDED INTO FIVE BOROUGHS.

There are five boroughs in the Greater New York, namely Manhattan, Brooklyn, Bronx, Queens and Richmond. The municipal legislature consists of the council, with twenty-eight members, and a board of aldermen of sixty members. The president of

LOWDESDE IS OUT OF THE RACE.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 31.—Governor Lowdesde has withdrawn from the senatorial contest. Speaking of the senatorial situation and his position in regard to it, the governor says: "This conclusion I have reached after carefully considering the circumstances surrounding my nomination by the republican party for the office I now hold and the circumstances under which I was returned to the fact that I have had an ambition to represent

GIVES UP HIS AMBITION TO BE SENATOR FROM MARYLAND.

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