TALKING IN WILSON'S STATE

M'KINLEY LISTENED TO AND CHEERED BY THOUSANDS OF VOTERS.

APPARENTLY WEST VIRGINIANS HAVE LITTLE SYMPATHY WITH THE AUTHOR OF THE HOUSE FREE TRADE BILL.

Wheeling, W. Va., Oct. 23.—Governor McKinley, of Ohio, made his first speech to-day at Point Pleasant, W. Va., at 8 o'clock this morning, and at 9 o'clock to-night, thirteen hours later, he made his twelfth to an immense joint assemblage of West Virginians and Ohioans on the soil of his native State, across the river at Bridgeport. In his journey to-day he passed through ten strong Democratic counties, and talked to miners, sheep-growers, lumbermen, oil-producers, drillers and laborers, farmers, iron workers and representatives of a dozen other material interests. His reception at every stopping place was enthusiastic in the extreme. At the close of to-night's meeting he made a flying trip to Columbus for the purpose of transacting some important official business. At 11 o'clock in the morning he will start for Pittsburg, en route to Buffalo, N. Y., and Philadelphia.

The start was made from Charleston at 4 a. m., and at Point Pleasant, when the train was brought in from the sidetrack, the Governor spoke for five minutes. "What we want," he said, "is something to do, and we want wages for doing it. We have not had as much to do in the past eighteen months as formerly, and those that are fortunate enough to be at work are not receiving the wages they ought to. We want the good, prosperous times of protective tariff rule."

Two thousand people were in waiting at Mason City. Pomeroy and Middleport, across on the other side of the river, sent large delegations. Governor McKinley spoke for ten minutes, pointing across the river, with an abandoned cotton tie mill as an object lesson, he said:

Before the Tariff bill of 1890 was enacted, cotton ties were sold at $1 25 a bundle, and all sold in this country were made abroad. That bill gave them protection, and numerous factories sprung up in this country, while the cost per bundle to the consumer went down to 75 cents. Here was the establishment of a new industry and at the same time a cheapening of the cost to the user. But the Democratic Revenue Tariff bill admits these ties free, and now your mills are closed and the workmen are idle. Is that true American policy?

Shouts of "No!"

"Then vote for your country and your homes."

There were great crowds at Ravenswood and Belleville to cheer the Governor and ex-Secretary Elkins. The speech dwelt at length on the injury to the mining, cattle, wool, lumber and other interests of West Virginia that had resulted from the new Tariff bill.

The Governor was enthusiastically received on his arrival at Parkersburg at noon, and spoke for a half-hour in the public square. Then the trip toward Wheeling was resumed.

The next stop was at St. Mary's, where he spoke briefly. At Sistersville, in the centre of the oil region, a large crowd had gathered at the depot. It was necessary to sidetrack the special to make way for an incoming passenger train, and the matron of a Democratic family occupying a cottage adjoining the station invited the Governor to her porch. "You can have our couch to stand on, or anything else in the house," she cheerily remarked to the Governor, but he was content with the porch. He had hardly begun to speak when a farmer from the back country cried out:

"What about the Force bill?"

"People are not troubling themselves about force bills just now," retorted the speaker. "What they are most concerned about is their board bills."

At this the crowd yelled for a full minute. When silence had been restored the speaker continued:

"I learn from the morning papers that Vice-President Stevenson in a speech delivered yesterday said that $90 to-day was worth more than $100 two years ago. (Derisive shouts of 'Oh.') That may be true, my friends, but who has got the $90? (Shouts of 'Nobody in this crowd.') It is not a question how much money is worth, or how far money will go; the question is: 'How much money have we now, or rather how little money have we now?'"

After leaving Sistersville, ten-minute stops were made at New-Martinsville, Moundsville and Benwood. At the latter place the employes of the iron and steel works were leaving work for the day, and 5,000 of them congregated at the depot and listened to a brief talk. From this point into Wheeling, a distance of four miles, it seemed as though the track at both ends of the trestle-work was lined with McKinley enthusiasts, and the cheers that came out of the darkness were continuous.

Upon his arrival in Wheeling, Governor McKinley was met by a crowd of several thousand and escorted to the McClure House. While he was at supper the streets on either side filled up until over 7,000 people were shouting and clamoring for a speech. Finally the clamor became so deafening that the Governor was forced to respond, and appearing on the balcony he spoke for twenty minutes. He was then driven across the river to Bridgeport, Ohio.

IS THIS PERNICIOUS ACTIVITY?

AMBASSADOR BAYARD TAKES AN ACTIVE PART IN THE CAMPAIGN IN DELAWARE.

Dover, Del., Oct. 23.—Thomas F. Bayard, the United States Ambassador to Great Britain, addressed 1,200 of his fellow-citizens here to-night on the issue of the campaign. It was the first of three political addresses which Mr. Bayard will deliver in his native State, he having arranged to speak at Wilmington on Friday night and at Georgetown, Sussex County, next Tuesday night. The opera house in which the Ambassador spoke to-night was crowded, and he got a rousing welcome.

Mr. Bayard, accompanied by Samuel. Bancroft, jr., the Democratic candidate for Congress, arrived at Dover at 6 o'clock, where he is the guest of General Richard R. Kenney. The meeting was presided over by Dr. Henry Ridgeley.

Mr. Bayard spoke of the "change" in 1892, and proceeded to demonstrate that the people did not make a mistake when they placed the Democratic party in power. There was a danger that the Democratic President of 1893, he said, had stated to the people—that by an honest and strict collection of the taxes, by an honest and economical expenditure of the funds of the Government, a surplus was gathering, and had gathered, that was dangerous to public business, was useless, and ought to be abated. If there was a scarcity of money created by the accumulation in the Treasury the obvious method was to diminish the source of supply so that the people would pay less and enjoy more, and public business should not be disturbed by a congested Treasury. That was common-sense. It was honesty.

NOMINATED FOR CONGRESS.

Norwich, Conn., Oct. 23.—The IIId District Democratic Congress Convention to choose a candidate in place of ex-Governor Thomas Waller, resigned, met here this noon. Thirty delegates were present. Cyrus O. Beckwith, of New-London, a retired business man, was nominated by acclamation.

Buffalo, Oct. 23.—Jacob Morgenstern has been chosen by the Democratic General Committee as the candidate for Congress in the XXXIIId District, to fill the vacancy caused by the withdrawal of Martin Riesterer.

REPUBLICAN RALLY IN BRIDGEPORT.

Bridgeport, Conn., Oct. 23 (Special).—One of the largest and most enthusiastic Republican rallies ever seen here took place last evening at the Auditorium to greet Senator Frye, of Maine, and E. J. Hill, the nominee for Congress in this district. The Auditorium was taxed to its utmost capacity, and the applause and cheers evidenced the enthusiasm shown in this campaign.

CONCERT ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The first chamber concert by the Maud Powell String Quartet will take place in the room set apart for such music in Carnegie Hall on next Friday evening. The programme is composed of a quartet in D minor by Mozart, Smetana's Quartet "Aus meinen Leben" and the pianoforte quintet by Sinding, with Mr. Paul Tidden as pianist.

On the same evening a concert for the benefit, and under the direction of Signor A. Farini, will be given in Association Hall.

An "Invitation Musical Afternoon" will take place in Chickering Hall next Tuesday, at which Miss Augusta Marschall will sing, and Gustav Dannreuther, violin; Emil Schenck, violoncello, and Richard Hoffman, pianoforte, will play.

The first praise service of the season in South Church will take place next Sunday afternoon, the programme consisting of settings of six psalms by Garrett, Rheinberger, Mendelssohn, Randegger and Gerrit Smith.

EVADING THE IMMIGRATION LAWS.

Port Townsend, Wash., Oct. 23.—Customs and immigration officials here yesterday discovered a scheme whereby it is esumated that 500 pauper Japanese have been admitted this year. The only restriction which the Immigration law imposes is that each applicant for admission shall possess $30. It is now found that when a party of pauper Japanese arrives in Victoria it is met there by an agent from this side who supplies $30 and a ticket into this country to each member of the party. Upon arriving here the Japanese are taken to the Custom House, examined, and as each one has the requisite amount, the party is passed. Before starting for interior points the money is refunded to the agent, who crosses the line again to await another batch.

HE CRUSHED IN WAHBY'S SKULL.

THE FEARFUL FORCE OF THE BLOW WHICH A DRIVER AIMED WITH A CART-RUNG AT A SYRIAN.

Habib Wahby, a Syrian, twenty-five years old, lies in Chambers Street Hospital, suffering from a compound depressed fracture of the skull, which is likely to cause his death at any time. Joseph Cunningham, twenty-eight years old, is locked up at the Church-st. police station, for having inflicted the terrible wound on Wahby's head with a cart rung.

About 5:30 o'clock last night, Wahby was driving his express wagon up Washington-st. In it with him was Abdow Namnam, twenty-two years old, his helper. As the wagon approached Liberty-st., John Cunningham, who drives a single truck for James Ford, a beer truckman, of No. 2 Maiden Lane, drove up behind Wahby's wagon, forcing his horse onto the sidewalk. According to John Isaac, a Syrian store-keeper, of No. 77 Washington-st., who is Wahby's brother-in-law, Namnam remonstrated with Cunningham, who in turn used vile language and slashed Namnam across the face with his whip. The latter, almost blinded and smarting under the stinging blow, jumped from his wagon and seized the bridle of Cunningham's horse.

Cunningham then became infuriated, and, getting off his truck, went at Namnam and pounded him severely, blackening his eye and knocking him about the street. Namnam threatened to have his assailant arrested, and Wahby, who had reached the street by this time and was trying to keep Namnam from being severely injured, was set upon by Cunningham, who, grasping a heavy oak cart-rung from his truck, dealt Wahby a painful blow over the head and he fell unconscious to the street.

Wahby is married and has three children and lives at No. 75 Washington-st. His wife is nearly heartbroken, and fears he will die.

CAUSE OF THE DEATH OF MISS DUFF

A CORONER'S JURY DECIDES THAT HER FIANCE, MR. TITUS, GAVE HER CHLOROFORM.

Only three witnesses were examined at the inquest into the death of Miss Mary Duff at Sea Cliff, L. I., last night. Miss Duff was found dead in the bathhouse on her mother's summer place at Sea Cliff on October 17. There was no indication externally as to what caused death, and the autopsy showed it was heart trouble. Beside her body when it was found was that of Ellett L. Titus, who was to be married to the young woman next week. In his case the cause of death was evident, as there was a bullet hole in his head and the pistol lay by his side.

One of the witnesses last night was E. P. Floyd-Jones, who is married to a sister of the dead girl. It was he who first started out to look for the couple when Mrs. Duff became uneasy over their long absence. He was present when the bodies were found. Mr. Jones told of the search and the finding of the body. He testified to the finding of the two-ounce bottle containing chloroform in one of the dead man's pockets, with a handkerchief, which still retained evidence of having been saturated with the contents of the bottle. He had known of the condition of Miss Duff's heart for some time. There was no reason why Titus should have wished to kill the young woman.

Dr. J. W. Burns of Sea Cliff, examined the bodies. He said there were no marks of any kind on Miss Duff's body. The traces of chloroform internally were too slight to be detected, if they existed. This was due to the fact that so small a dose would have killed the young woman that it would not show on the tissues. He had known Miss Duff a long time and knew her heart was weak. He considered the death accidental.

Mrs. Duff said the young man had a bottle of chloroform with him some time ago, and gave it to her for headache. It cured her, and at the time she warned him to be careful how he used it on others. Miss Duff, Dr. Burns had testified, was subject to headaches, which came on suddenly and were severe. This was corroborated by the witness. There was no reason why the drug should have been administered with evil intent.

The jury rendered a verdict that Miss Duff came to her death through chloroform administered by Titus. The inquest into the young man's death will take place on Saturday.

AN OUTBREAK OF VIOLENCE IN CHICAGO.

Chicago, Oct. 23.—The deeds of violence which characterized the recent great railroad strike were repeated last night at Grand Crossing and South Chicago by a gang of hoodlums. An Illinois Central suburban train was boarded by a crowd of roughs who abused the crew, calling them "scabs." They were finally ejected. When the train reached Wildwood the station was burning, and while the trainmen devoted themselves to extinguishing the flames the ruffians set fire to a train of boxcars on a side track, one car being totally destroyed. When the train again started it was found that all the semaphores had been removed and that lamps placed under the wooden work of the roadbed, the structure burning like tinder. The flames were smothered with sand and cinders, but not until the track in places was so weakened that supports had to be placed under it. This is the first outbreak of the rough element since the strike, and the damage would have been much greater but for the hard work of the train crew.

A LYNCHING NARROWLY AVERTED.

Genoa, Ill., Oct. 23.—A mob of 500 people surrounded the jail here last night with the intention of lynching Charles Stebbins, accused of assaulting a twelve-year-old girl. Sheriff Ostrander arrived here in response to a telegram and prevailed on the leaders of the mob to desist from their purpose. He then took Stebbins to Sycamore without the mob being aware of his departure, and placed him in jail there.

Paducah, Ky., Oct. 23.—Charles Wade, twenty-five years old, committed a brutal assault yesterday morning on Florence Greer, ten years old, of this city. The alarm was immediately given and in less than half an hour he was locked up in the county jail. There is much excitement over the affair.

CASHIER AND $5,000 MISSING.

Chicago, Oct. 23.—V. W. Johnson, cashier and confidential man for Warren Springer, the millionaire, is missing and with him $5,000 of Mr. Springer's cash. Johnson drew the money from the bank on Wednesday to meet the payroll. He also left many creditors.

AGAINST MADISON SQUARE RECEIVERS.

Albany, Oct. 23.—The Court of Appeals to-day in the cases of Miles M. O'Brien and another, as receivers of the Madison Square Bank, of New-York City agt. Lawrence J. Fitzgerald, impleaded with others, appellants, and the same agt. Frederick A. Kursheedt, appellant, reversed the judgment of the lower court overruling the demurrer, and sustained the demurrer. This was an appeal from an affirmed order overruling appellant's demurrer in an action brought against the thirteen directors of the bank.

GOVERNOR M'KINLEY IN THE SOUTH.

SEEKING LIGHT ON REPUBLICANISM.

From The Syracuse Standard.

It does not appear difficult to interpret the reception which Governor McKinley met in New-Orleans. Curiosity may have swollen the huge audience which flocked to see and hear the author of the McKinley act; but the larger number undoubtedly of the men who listened to him were impelled by their interest in Republican doctrines.

THE "SOLID SOUTH" WAKING UP.

From The Utica Herald.

When Louisiana planters, hitherto Democrats, declare themselves henceforth Republicans, bring from the North the leading champion of Protection give him such an ovation as reports show was given to McKinley, there evidently is something working in the heart and brain of the hitherto "Solid South."

THE LEAVEN AT WORK.

From The Buffalo Express.

If the meeting has any significance, it is that a very good-sized nucleus for a Republican party of white men has been formed in Louisiana. The iron miners of Alabama may be looked to for co-operation in the movement. The leaven will work, although years may be needed before more than scattering congressmen are elected. It is possible, too, that the immediate effect in Louisiana may be the election of several members of the lower house. There was a good fighting chance, even before Governor McKinley's visit.

A SIGNIFICANT CHANGE OF ATTITUDE.

From The Providence Journal.

How many years is it since a prominent Republican from the North, like McKinley, would have been received in New-Orleans by the smallest of audiences, and with coolness and disdain on the part of the general public, instead of the thronged hall and enthusiastic friendliness that greeted him on Saturday? Not very many, surely, and the differences that time has brought are worth noting.

A GOOD OMEN FOR THE SOUTHWEST.

From The Syracuse Journal.

The visit of Governor McKinley to the Southwest carries with it a most favorable political omen. It gives new emphasis to the great Protection movement in that section of the country. There is great hope for sound politics there.

A SPEECH WITH A HISTORIC SETTING.

From The Chicago Inter Ocean.

For the first time since the early days of reconstruction, a great Republican leader, on the eve of a Congressional election, at the request of her principal citizens, has discussed the issues of the campaign in the principal city of a representative Southern State, before an enthusiastic and immense audience, with precisely the same freedom that he would discuss them in a Northern city and before a Northern audience. A speech with such a historic setting is entitled to especial consideration.

THE CZAR GREATLY WASTED

Continued from First Page.

Europe, and who is thoroughly familiar with English, German and Russian court life, is responsible. He says that last spring the Czarewitch attended the marriage of the Grand-duke of Hesse-Darmstadt to the daughter of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, representing the Imperial family on that occasion. The Grand-duke of Hesse-Darmstadt is a brother of the Princess Alix, and both are the grandchildren of Queen Victoria, Alix being named after her mother, the late Princess Alice. The young people were thrown constantly together during the fortnight the Czarewitch remained at Coburg. Before his departure he wrote to his father for permission to seek the hand of Princess Alix. He also informed the Emperor of Germany and the Grand-duke of Hesse-Darmstadt of his intentions before he formally presed his suit. Emperor William, who is a cousin of Princess Alix, was delighted, and at once acquainted Queen Victoria with the fact.

Princess Alix is now in Livadia, and while nothing definite is known here regarding the matter, the report that she will be married to the Crown Prince to-morrow is believed to be true. The hastening of the ceremony, however, is said to have no political significance. The Czar, believing that he cannot recover, desires the marriage to take place before his death. The ceremony, it is said, will be strictly private, but if the Emperor should die before the wedding, it would have to be postponed at least a year, as royal families object to weddings during a period of mourning.

BISMARCK NOT PARALYZED.

A RUMOR CIRCULATED IN BERLIN DENIED BY DR. CHRYSANDER.

Berlin, Oct. 23.—A rumor was spread in this city this afternoon that Prince Bismarck had suffered a stroke of paralysis. In response to inquiries Dr. Chrysander telegraphed from Varzin at 8 o'clock this evening that the rumor was unfounded, and that the condition of both the Prince and Princess is satisfactory in spite of the prevailing bad weather.

FOR ACTION IN THE REICHSTAG.

MOST OF THE SPEAKERS IN THE SOCIALIST CONGRESS BELIEVE THAT THE BETTER COURSE.

Frankfort-on-the-Main, Oct. 23.—Herr Schwartze, of Lübeck, presided at to-day's session of the Socialist Congress. Early in the day's proceedings a motion was made by Herr Fischer that the Congress reject the proposal that the party's representatives in Parliament should move a number of resolutions in the Reichstag for the amelioration of the social condition of the working classes. Herr Fischer declared that the Reichstag would never adopt the proposed motions. At the present day, he asserted, the State is unable to solve the social question. The Socialist Deputies, the speaker asserted, ought to occupy their time chiefly in agitation. All the speakers who followed Herr Fischer opposed the stand taken by him.

Herr Adler, the Austrian leader of the party, described the defenceless position of workingmen in Austria.

In the afternoon affairs in Baden and Bavaria gave rise to an animated discussion, in the course of which strong personal feeling was shown by a number of the delegates. A similar feeling was also noticeable outside the Congress.

Delegate Sturm, on behalf of his fellow-Deputies, repudiated Herr Fischer's motion.

Resolutions in favor of National insurance, factory inspection, arbitration of disputes, an eight-hour working day and a minimum wage were carried by acclamation. A resolution in favor of granting State aid to the unemployed was rejected.

ROME AND THE EASTERN CHURCHES.

CONFERENCES FOR THEIR UNION TO BEGIN AT THE VATICAN TO-DAY.

Rome, Oct. 23.—The conferences at the Vatican on the proposed union of the Eastern churches with the Holy See will open to-morrow. Cardinals Rampolla, Lelochowski, Vannutelli, Galimberti and Langenieux and the Patriarchs Jussaff and Renni will be present. The Maronites also will be represented. It is uncertain whether or not the Pope will be able to attend the first sitting.

These conferences seem destined to failure, as was predicted in The Tribune of October 16, when a dispatch reported that Monsignor Azarian, the Catholic Armenian Patriarch at Constantinople, declared that he could not proceed to Rome in due time. It was also explained here that the recent proclamation by the Vatican of the new dogmas of the immaculate conception and Papal infallibility might prevent a reunion with the Eastern churches, which had not been consulted at the time of the adoption of these dogmas, which were ignored when those churches separated from that of Rome. They appear unwilling even to consider and debate the questions of doctrine, since only three of them, and the least important, will be represented at the conferences. The dissident Eastern churches comprise those in Russia, Rumania, Bulgaria, Servia, Greece, Armenia, Syria, Egypt and others. The Vatican has appointed as its representatives at the conferences a brilliant array of its most distinguished prelates, named in the cable dispatch; still, it is doubtful if they will convince and bring over to their views the two Patriarchs Jussuff and Renni and the delegates of the small Maronite sect.

THE FRENCH CHAMBER REASSEMBLES.

BOULANGIST PLOTS FIRST CONSIDERED CONFIDENCE IN THE GOVERNMENT VOTED BY A LARGE MAJORITY.

Paris, Oct. 23.—The Chamber of Deputies resumed its sittings to-day, with a large attendance of members. Many visitors were also present. The day's business was confined to fixing the order in which the various interpellations of the Government should be considered, and it was finally agreed that the interpellation of M. Grousset regarding the plot against the Republic during the Boulangist excitement should be the first to receive attention.

M. Grousset demanded that the Government prosecute the Boulangists engaged in conspiring in favor of a monarchy, or, if this was refused, impartial amnesty for all political offenders. Both of these propositions were rejected. A vote of confidence in the Government was then passed, 315 to 155.

The newspapers of this city discuss at considerable length the resumption of the sittings of the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate. The generally expressed opinion is that in spite of the uncertainty of the situation, the Ministry is in no danger. The Government, it is believed, can easily dispose of all the interpellations presented, but difficulty, it is thought, will be experienced when the budget is debated. The opponents of the Government rely upon a surprise, which will be brought out in the progress of the debate to cause the overthrow of the Ministry.

It may appear strange that the ancient story of Boulangism should have been resuscitated and allowed to be made the subject of an interpellation in the French Chamber. But this is due to the fact that revelations were recently published in the press proving that during the Boulangist excitement a committee of six monarchical leaders had been formed to direct the movement for the overthrow of the Republic. This accusation, started at first by M. de Cassagnac, the famous Bonapartist journalist, was not denied by any of the persons named as having formed the committee, the programme of which was also published. The present Government of the Republic did not prosecute the conspirators, or, rather, traitors, and M. Paschal Grousset, the Minister of Foreign Affairs under the Commune and now a Deputy, has interpellated the Cabinet. His argument was that, as the monarchical conspirators had practically received amnesty from the Government, the latter should also give amnesty to the Socialists and other revolutionists who are now in exile or in prison accused of conspiracy against the various Cabinets which have governed France. Such an amnesty would bring back from his exile in London the famous pamphleteer Rochefort, who was deported in 1871 to New-Caledonia, with his friend Grousset. But, unfortunately for him, Rochefort has so constantly attacked the present Chamber in his paper, "L'Intransigeant," that the Opportunist majority could hardly be expected to vote the amnesty.

ASSISTANCE FOR ITALIAN EMIGRANTS.

Rome, Oct. 23.—A Green Book upon the subject of Italian emigration to the United States, just issued, shows that, acting under instructions given by the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Italian Ambassador at Washington, the latter asked the Federal Government to assist Italian emigrants. Regulations were finally adopted imposing a tax on the steamship companies for each emigrant carried. The amount of this tax will be sufficient to meet the expenses of the Italian agents and form the necessary bureau of assistance.

BARON FAVA TO STAY IN WASHINGTON.

Rome, Oct. 23.—The report that Baron Fava is about to leave the Italian Embassy in Washington is declared to be without foundation.

A VIOLENT EARTHQUAKE IN JAPAN.

London, Oct. 23.—A dispatch from Tokio to the Central News says that the town of Sakata, in the Province of Akita, was almost destroyed by a violent earthquake last evening. Many of the residents of the town were killed and a large number injured.

BREAKING UP ITALIAN SOCIALIST CLUBS.

Rome, Oct. 23.—The Italian police officials are striving energetically to break up all Socialist clubs. Many members of such clubs have been summoned for trial on various charges.

EX-PREMIER MERCIER BARELY ALIVE.

Montreal, Oct. 23.—It was reported at noon that ex-Premier Mercier was dead, but that proves to have been an error. He lapses into unconsciousness at frequent intervals, and it is supposed that one of these was mistaken for death. At 1:15 p. m. he was still alive, but death was expected at any time.

HAWAII OUTMANOEUVRES ENGLAND.

GREAT BRITAIN HUMILIATED BY HER FAILURE TO SECURE NECKAR ISLAND.

London, Oct. 24.—Referring to Hawaii's refusal to allow the use of Neckar Island as a landing station for the British Pacific Cable, "The Post" will say to-morrow:

The English policy in the Pacific never has been a success. Now we have to humble ourselves to the Sandwich Islands. Whether the colonies knew that Neckar Island was Hawaiian territory or not when they sent their messages to the Colonial Secretary in London, they committed a great blunder in making them public. It is largely due to the unsual course of the colonies that we are placed in this unfortunate position. At the same time, we cannot agree with the part Lord Rosebery played. By not opening negotiations until the question was debated at Ottawa, the Premier showed his hand. Maybe the United States, of whom Hawaii appears to be the vassal, would grant permission to purchase the island, but the United States might insert unacceptable conditions, which might also conflict with the opinion of the Ottawa Government. Altogether, the position is a disagreeable one. It is a great pity that Great Britain has been outmanoeuvred.

Toronto, Oct. 23.—A special cable dispatch from London says that the protest against the annexation by Great Britain of Neckar Island in the Pacific Ocean, which was to be presented by the combined colonies to the Imperial Government, will now be allowed to lapse, owing to the failure on the part of the delegates to Hawaii to secure the purchase of the island.

INVITED TO BERLIN BY CAPRIVI.

Berlin, Oct. 23.—Chancellor von Caprivi, according to the "Cologne Gazette," has invited the leading Ministers of the Federal States of Germany to come to Berlin and discuss with him measures for more vigorously combatting the elements of revolution in the Empire. The Ministers will probably arrive in Berlin to-morrow.

M. CASIMIR-PERIER HONORS DR. ROUX.

Paris, Oct. 23.—President Casimir-Perier visited the Pasteur Institute to-day and was introduced by Professor Pasteur to Dr. Roux, the originator of the new remedy for diphtheria. The President warmly congratulated Dr. Roux upon his success in perfecting and applying the serum treatment, and conferred upon him the cross of Commander of the Legion of Honor.

Dr. Roux, in replying, paid a tribute to Drs. Shrinz and Loeffler, the German bacteriologists, whom he referred to as the real discoverers of the new remedy.

The President then inspected the laboratory and the horses from which the serum is obtained. He was informed that 300 litres of blood had been drawn from one of the horses, which, nevertheless, remained in an excellent condition. Afterward he visited the Trousseau Hospital, where many children are under treatment with the new remedy.

THE PARIS FUND IN JUSTIN M'CARTHY'S HANDS.

Dublin, Oct. 23.—"The Freeman's Journal" announces to-day that the Irish party Paris Fund has at last been relieved and is now in the hands of Justin McCarthy.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

The 400th anniversary of the birth of the German poet, Hans Sachs, will be celebrated on Monday, November 5, at the Irving Place Theatre. Special attractions will be provided for the evening. Anton Seidl and his famous orchestra have been secured already by Mr. Conried for the occasion, and he is negotiating with other artists of reputation. The details of the programme for the evening will be announced later.

The matinee performance to-day of "Little Christopher Columbus," at the Garden Theatre, will be witnessed by the members of the DeWolf Hopper, Francis Wilson and "Milk White Flag" companies.

DeKoven and Smith's new comic opera, "Rob Roy," will follow Mr. Mansfield at the Herald Square Theatre. The Whitney Opera Company, which is to interpret the work, is resting this week, preparatory to the New-York season.

Surrogate Fitzgerald has granted letters of administration to Mrs. Louise B. O'Connor, the widow of James Owen O'Connor, the eccentric actor. She is to act in conjunction with James E. Doherty. O'Connor died at the Morris Plains Asylum, in New-Jersey, on March 31. He left personal property worth about $8,100.

The condition of Mme. Melba, who has been confined to her bed at the Hotel Savoy, was so much improved last night that she was able to dress for dinner and receive a few friends. She expected to sing in Boston last night, but was compelled to postpone her engagement. Unless she becomes worse, she will leave for Boston to-day.

A. H. Hummel yesterday brought an action before Judge Gildersleeve in behalf of Eva Day for absolute divorce from her husband, William Edmund Day. There was no defence, and Judge Gildersleeve gave judgment to the plaintiff by default. Eva Day has been a member of one of the Frohman companies, and Mr. Day is at present leading man with Alexander Salvini's company.

Carl and Theodor Rosenfeld and Henry C. Miner have issued an invitation to the 200 children of the Workingman's School to attend to-day's matinee performance of "Humpty Dumpty Up to Date" at the Fifth Avenue Theatre.

E. H. Sothern will revive "Lord Chumley" at the Lyceum Theatre on Monday night. He will play "A Way to Win a Woman" at the Thursday matinees for the rest of the engagement.

OBITUARY.

JAMES BROWN MACOMBER.

James Brown Macomber, formerly a merchant in Boston, died yesterday at the home of his son-in-law, Henry E. Nesmith, jr., at No. 265 Washington-ave., Brooklyn. Mr. Macomber was seventy-one years old, and removed to Brooklyn about three years ago. He had been an invalid for the last year, suffering from a brain trouble. Three children survive him. The funeral will be in Boston.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Little Falls, N. Y., Oct. 23.—Hiram Broat, the oldest Justice of the Peace in this State, died last evening, aged seventy-five years. He had held the office of Justice for forty-two years. He was Supervisor four terms.

Montreal, Oct. 23.—J. Duhamel, Queen's Counsel, one of the best-known lawyers in Canada, died here this morning.

"THE MAN WITHOUT A COUNTRY."

A remarkable play is presented this week at the American Theatre. It is called "The Man Without a Country." The fact that it is remarkable will be fully established by the mention of a few of the incidents. It has a hero and a villain, of course. The villain thinks no more of committing a murder than of shaving. He kills anybody who stands in his way, or tries to, with a perfect confidence that the crime will be attributed to the hero. This confidence is quite justified; the crime always is attributed to the hero. The villain is so bad that he has not the least hesitation in crushing a blind child in a sugar mill. His only reason for not killing her with a knife is that he somehow lacks his usual certainty that the hero will be held accountable for it. At the end of one of the acts nearly all the people of the play are assembled in a church steeple. The hero and the villain have a fight with knives. The blind child wanders in between them and the villain picks her up and holds her in front of him. Thereupon a crazy old man, whom the villain has previously tried to murder, catches up the villain and the child together and throws them out of the window without opening it. The curtain is dropped, and when it is raised a moment later, the church steeple has turned around and the hero is seen leaning out of the window, holding the child, with the villain nowhere.

It will be seen that this play is not open to criticism. Criticism and a play like this have nothing to do with each other. The best thing about it all is the acting of the child, Peralta West. She is clever, natural, and as honest as only a child can be. William Harcourt, as the hero, and E. J. Henley, as the villain, fully earn and receive the love and the execration of the gallery. It should be said, as summing up the nature and value of the play, that such reverberating and penetrating whistles and such hearty hisses are seldom heard from the top of the house, even this house.

THE EX-PRESIDENT STARTS FOR NEW-YORK.

Indianapolis, Oct. 23.—Ex-President Harrison left here for New-York this afternoon on private business. He said to-day that no New-York speech was on his programme as it stands at present. He will return one week from next Saturday, and will make his last speech of the present campaign at Anderson.

PROMINENT ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

FIFTH AVENUE—Congressman Sereno E. Payne, of Auburn, N. Y.; ex-Governor Henry Howard, of Rhode Island; ex-Senator C. P. Vedder, of Ellicottville, N. Y., and Mrs. Melville W. Fuller, of Washington. GILSEY—General Wesley Merritt, United States Army. METROPOLE—Senator Edmund O'Connor, of Binghamton. MURRAY HILL—Bishop George F. Seymour, of Springfield, Ill., and Commodore T. O. Selfridge and Captain R. B. Bradford, United State Navy. PARK AVENUE—Judge George M. Beebe, of Monticello, N. Y. PLAZA—Lord and Lady Brassey. WALDORF—Bishop John F. Hurst, of Washington; ex-Governor John Lee Carroll, of Maryland, and Pierre Botkine, secretary of the Russian Legation at Washington.

SEARCEY PROVES HIS CONFESSION.

HE TAKES MR. PINKERTON TO THE PLACE WHERE HE AND MORGANFIELD HID THEIR PLUNDER.

Calverton, Va., Oct. 23.—Before being taken to Fredericksburg, Charles J. Searcey, the Aquia Creek train robber, made a confession which was taken down, put into typewriting, and is now in the hands of the proper authorities. There were only two men concerned in the robbery, Morganfield and Searcey. They had known each other before, and had talked of a scheme of that sort, but Searcey for some time refused to go into it. They finally met in Washington and there agreed to rob a train, but fixed no particular one. From Washington they came down to Fredericksburg, hanging about there for two or three days, and staying in the woods most of the time, but coming into Fredericksburg several times. On the afternoon of the day of the robbery they walked over to Brook Station from Fredericksburg, and there waited for the northbound train. They got on the train at Brook in the darkness, behind the tender, having been hidden near the pickle factory under a box car. They had no particular reason for selecting Aquia Creek as the spot for the robbery. When the train stopped Morganfield blew open the car door with dynamite, using a half stick, with a fuse and cap in the end. Morganfield also entered the car, while Searcey stood outside and terrorized the passengers and train crew. After the robbery they got off the engine and struck northwest over the country road, going to Calverton Station, in Farquier County, and then to Midland and Bealston, and on by the Farquier White Sulphur Springs, following the telephone line to Front Royal. Near Calverton they hid in the woods some of the goods they got from the express car.

After being brought here Searcey agreed to go and show where these things, consisting mostly of bonds and bank drafts, were hidden. On Monday he was taken from Fredericksburg by Robert Pinkerton, of New-York; Sergeant C. W. Edington, of Fredericksburg, and Commonwealth-Attorney White, of Stafford County, over the route travelled by him in trying to escape, to endeavor to locate the spot where the bonds had been hidden. Monday night the party spent with ex-Sheriff Hugh Adie, of Stafford. After breakfast with Mr. Adie the party set out to find the place where Morganfield and Searcey divided the money and hid the express pouch containing the bonds and drafts. Up through the Stafford roads they went by Stafford's store on to Bristowsburg and to Calverton, Searcey trying to remember the road he and his "pal" travelled, and the place he left the road, but when Calverton was reached he had failed to identify any of the road. From Calverton the party drove to Catlett's, and from there back on the road to Stafford's store.

About three miles from Catlett's, Searcey identified the place where he left the road and took to the woods. The horses were tied behind a haystack and the search for the bag was begun. The shades of evening were falling and the party, with Searcey handcuffed to Pinkerton, spread out through the pines. Searcey had described the spot exactly, but an hour's search failed to find it. It was getting quite dark when Mr. Adie called out that he had found the spot, and all hastened to where, under the roots of a blown-down tree, just as Searcey had described, the bag was taken out. Its contents were not examined. The party drove at once back to Calverton, where the bag was sealed and shipped to the Adams Express Company at Washington.

Richmond, Va., Oct. 23.—Captain Hinde, the Pinkerton detective, visited the Governor's office this morning and got a requisition for Morganfield, the Cincinnati suspect.

SELECTIONS FROM THE MAIL.

A PLEA FOR THE CANALS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Of the questions which will be voted upon in November, none is of greater consequence than the amendment to the Constitution which permits the Legislature to spend what money may be needed for the improvement of our canals. "Greater New-York" will doubtless result in advantage to the districts which want to be incorporated with us. Rapid transit is essential to the population of this island; upon improved canals will depend a continuance of the prosperity of the State. While progress has been made in every other direction, the canals remain in the same state they were placed in thirty years ago. Neither steam nor electricity can be used, but the old-fashioned method of hauling the tows with horses and mules continues to prevail. The cost of transportation of a bushel of grain from Buffalo to this city is 3 cents, while it costs a cent a bushel to bring it from Chicago to Buffalo. The contemplated improvement would accelerate the speed and reduce the cost at least one-half. It is absurd to oppose it because, like other improvements, it may afford contractors the opportunity of gain.

A fear of the expenditure which cannot exceed $10,000,000 would seem to be "penny wise and pound foolish." The State has derived a greater revenue from the canals than their entire cost. To their existence the accumulation of our wealth must be largely attributed.

Chicago wants to connect the lakes with the Mississippi River; Montreal tries to steal a march upon us by deepening the canals which are tributary to the St. Lawrence River. As soon as it can offer to the producer in the West a cheaper route for his grain than we can, our shipping interest will begin to languish, because a sufficient tonnage will be no longer obtainable here.

LOUIS WINDMULLER.

New-York, October 22, 1894.

THE STATE AND THE WHEEL.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: In Mr. Morton's admirable letter of acceptance of the nomination to the office of Governor there occurs one paragraph of especial interest to the farmer and the bicyclist. It reads thus: "The State can well afford to assist in improving the highways, in order that the farmer may bring his products to market without material reduction of the profit derived from them. Such betterment of the highways will also enable our people, and especially our younger people, to engage in those outdoor exercises and pleasures that increase the measure of health, make man better for the performance of duties of profession and handicraft, and in the end produce a stronger race for the practice of virtue and the defence of our institutions."

Inasmuch as road-making has for centuries had an important bearing upon commerce and war, it has been a subject for the edicts of monarchs and the action of parliaments; but this is the first instance within our knowledge where a candidate for the chief office of the State has regarded bicycling of sufficient importance to invoke legislation in its behalf; and this, too, not in a State paper in the form of a message to the law-making departments, but in a letter in advance of the election.

Whatever division of opinion there may be in regard to the other topics, State and National, embodied in this letter, in this particular there can be but one, and this indicates a sagacity and sympathy in full accord with the requirements of the times. Farming in this State, to be remunerative and to compete with the West, must conserve time and the strength of man and beast by having the roadbeds in the best possible condition; and the general use of the wheel, for exercise and business by young and old, of both sexes, concurs in the same demand.

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