A TOUR IN SEARCH OF MAGIC.

MR. BANCROFT RETURNS FROM INDIA WITH TALES OF FAKIRS AND SNAKES.

Bancroft, the magician, returned yesterday from his trip around the world. He made the journey in 100 days. In reviewing his trip, which comprised visits to England, France, Germany, Italy, Persia, India, Japan and China, Mr. Bancroft spoke warmly of the great schooling which such a trip affords to the student of necromancy.

"What I most wished to investigate," said Mr. Bancroft, "and what prompted me to undertake the long journey was to investigate the tricks of the Indian fakirs. In this I was greatly successful, and I will say that I have studied out some of their most difficult ones, and after perfecting myself in them shall add them to my repertory of magic for the coming season.

"I was very much struck with the performances of the Yogis, who are a wonderful people. In all their tricks in the snake-charming line they use exclusively the cobra, which is the most deadly of poisonous snakes. The Yogis live in what we should call convents, but to them they are known as retreats. I was compelled to make a journey of 800 miles into the interior of the country from Simla to visit them.

"Upon a questioning process through which I put them, with the aid of an interpreter, of course, as to the direct means by which they performed these wonderful feats, I received the answer that all their performances were under the control of agasa, which they described as a life fluid, a force by which you can integrate as well as disintegrate. While on this visit I saw some most remarkable things performed, one of which I recall with great accuracy. It was their throwing of a rope into space, where it remained visible without any support, upon which a Yogi climbed and disappeared. This was really one of the most remarkable feats that I have ever witnessed or read of. A great mistake about these people has resulted from the stories of actual and reputed travellers, who say that they have witnessed their performances and who assert that all their acts are performed in the open. On the contrary, all the performances I saw them give were in their temple, accompanied by prayer before and afterward.

"Of course, the fakirs whom those travellers and magicians may have seen might have been counterfeits, but then, you know, even a magician can sometimes be fooled. The tricks about the ladder and the subsequent disappearance of the man who climbed it interested me to such an extent that I gave it a great deal of study, and, I think, fathomed its depth. To make sure of it I ventured a demand for a repetition, which they, when they thought I had the idea of it, declined.

"While travelling in China I found a great deal of interest aroused by the manner in which Li Hung Chang had been received by the foreign nations. When the natives learned that I was an American I was bewilderingly besieged with questions as to what would be the result of his intention to visit America, and I actually found some who thought that he would be subject to the letter of the exclusion act, which is held by them in great fear."

PROMENADE CONCERTS.

It is one of the singular phenomena in connection with musical entertainments in New-York and elsewhere that whenever an experiment which is recognized as problematical is attempted, the problem is promptly complicated by the advent of a second enterprise of the same character. We have not yet been completely convinced that one operatic institution can be carried on successfully, but pending the decision of that question we are to have three institutions this fall and winter, each one of which would be recognized as the means of liberal entertainment in any other city of the country. Consideration of this problem is a little more weighty, perhaps, than the occasion warrants, but it was suggested by the fact that Mr. Seidl's season of promenade concerts at the Madison Square Garden, which opened most auspiciously on Sunday evening, was promptly handicapped last night by the first of a series of concerts by Sousa's Band at the Olympia Roof Garden. There ought, of course, to be no clash of interests here, for there is a wide difference between even a first-class military band and an orchestra. In the serious parts of their programmes, however, men like Mr. Sousa have developed the capacity of their bands so greatly that the lovers of high-class music do not hesitate to seek enjoyment at their concerts, and it was scarcely to be wondered at that the audience of the Olympia was quite as numerous and enthusiastic as that at the Garden. Both concerts were thoroughly enjoyable, and since Mr. Sousa and his men were newcomers, comparatively speaking, it ought to be recorded that he received a welcome so hearty as to give assurance to them of a profitable week.

LABOR DAY VARIETY.

Eugene Stratton has come to give Americans an idea of the London notion of the American negro. He appeared last night at Koster & Bial's, and showed the audience how he has striven for sixteen years to correct the wild English notions of the darkey of the plantation. Miss Cissy Fitzgerald also contributed to the attractions of the opening season. The three Macarte sisters, the Pholtes, pantomimists; Lavater's dog orchestra, Lieutenant Noble, ventriloquist; Kaoly, contortionist; Griffin and Dubois, Miss Anna Boyd, the Jordans and Jean Clermont's trained animals filled out the bill.

Large crowds came early and stayed for a long time at Proctor's Pleasure Palace yesterday. The chief novelty offered by the Labor Day bill was Ara, Zebra and Vora, acrobats, who appeared for the first time in this country. The audience also found entertainment in the efforts of Jones and Robinson, comic acrobats from Berlin; the brothers Horn, assisted by May Evens; Herr Grais and his trick donkey and equestrian baboon; the Two Bostons, Gertrude Mansfield, George H. Wood, Worth and Marshall, Burns and Coakley, the Le Page sisters, transformation dancers; Andy Amman, mimic; Hal James, novelty dancer; Annie Ott, Clara Cole and Lea Remonde.

The pleasure-seekers at Proctor's Theatre, Twenty-third-st., yesterday were rewarded by the skilful performances of A. O. Duncan, ventriloquist; Cushman and Holcomb, Arnim and Wagner, the Pantzer brothers, Daly and Devere, the three sisters Lane, George H. Timmons, harpist and vocalist; McBride and Gordan; Fritz, Leslie and Eddie, in their trick pantomime, "An Enchanted House"; Baker and Randall, dancers; the Fenton Brothers, the Arnold Sisters, duettists; Nick Adams, Catherine R. Palmer, Pearl Davis and Marguerite Vernon.

PROMINENT ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

ASTOR—Colonel William P. Craighill, United States Engineers. BUCKINGHAM—Bishop George Worthington, of Omaha. FIFTH AVENUE—William Wirt Henry, of Richmond, Va.; Henry W. Sage, of Ithaca; Elliott T. Slocum, of Detroit; Alanson S. Page, of Oswego, and Count Marefoschi. HOFFMAN—Percy H. S. Pinchbeck, of Louisiana, and Baron von Hoffmann, of Berlin. MARLBOROUGH—Justice William Rumsey, of Bath, N. Y.; Judge Aleck Boarman and ex-Lieutenant-Governor James Jeffries, of Louisiana, and David Belasco. METROPOLE—Ex-Senator C. W. Stapleton, of Syracuse. PLAZA—Judge Andrew Wylie, of Washington. SAVOY—M. Romero, Mexican Minister at Washington. WALDORF—Sir Edward O'Malley, of London; John H. Holmes, of "The Boston Herald"; ex-Lieutenant-Governor L. A. Watres, of Pennsylvania, and Thomas F. Cushing, of Newport.

BRYAN'S SPEECHES.

PUERILE COMPARED TO M'KINLEY'S.

From The Philadelphia Press.

Compared with the McKinley speeches, those of Bryan are most puerile. The Popocratic candidate spoke four times Saturday, and thus had a good opportunity to display his knowledge and oratory. But the four speeches were largely reiterations of what Bryan had said in 100 other speeches.

MR. BRYAN'S LAST ARGUMENT.

From The Nebraska State Journal.

The Boy Orator is rapidly "petering out" so far as eloquence goes. Pretty much all he has to say in effect, now is "If the gold standard is a good thing why do the bloody Republicans want bimetalism? And if the gold standard is not a good thing why do they not howl for silver monometallism?" Now, there is a strong flavor of inanity in this pair of conundrums. But to this argument has he come at last.

SHOWING HIS UNWORTHINESS.

From The Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

In persisting in his declaration that this country should declare its independence of Europe on the silver question, Mr. Bryan only makes his total unworthiness of the Presidency more and more apparent. No man who can harp on that string before the civilized world, whether through ignorance or through greed for office, can be trusted with such a great office.

HIS TEST OF HONESTY.

From The Milwaukee Sentinel.

Mr. Bryan virtually says that a reduction of price due either to competition or to reduction in cost of production is a sign that dishonest dollars are abroad in the land.

WOULD IT NOT BE DISCRIMINATION?

From The Washington Post.

Does Mr. Bryan or his platform call for the opening of the mint of silver "as it is to gold?" Do they ask equal and impartial treatment of the two metals? Would it be equal and impartial to put the dollar stamp on 52 cents' worth of silver and the same on 100 cents' worth of gold?

THE DRIFT IN THE WEST.

CHEERING INTELLIGENCE FOR REPUBLICANS.

MR. HORR'S OBSERVATIONS IN THE AGRICULTURAL STATES BEYOND THE MISSISSIPPI—INTEREST IN THE TARIFF QUESTION.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I find the campaign of the West quite singular in some regards. While the people are very much interested in the money question, I find them usually very anxious to learn the exact results of the later tariff legislation. So far as I have noticed in the States which I have visited, there is no attempt on the part of Republican speakers to ignore either question.

It is a great campaign for the asking of questions, and the bulk of the questions are in reference to some phase of the silver agitation. The usual loose talk of the Populist party upon this subject seems to furnish the basis for most of the questions asked. It is the old Greenback craze revived in a little different form, and whenever you strike a spot where that disease raged during the years from 1878 to 1885 there you are sure to find the free-coinage party strong. Really the foundation for all the questions thus far asked me by farmers is as to whether the free coinage of silver would not give them larger prices for crops and thus enable them to pay their debts with greater ease. The questions which they ask are entirely different from those which are asked by the men who work for wages. Farmhands and mechanics invariably inquire as to how the free coinage of silver will affect the purchasing power of the money they receive for work.

Incidents are constantly occurring which illustrate the peculiar situation in which the free silver advocates sometimes find themselves placed. For instance, Norfolk, Neb., is situated in the Elkhorn Valley, one of the richest and most fertile valleys in the eastern portion of the State of Nebraska. A German farmer living in the vicinity of the city of Norfolk sold his farm about a year ago. It was a quarter section which he had received from the Government, and for many years he had spent his life in improving and developing it. He sold his farm at a fair price, but, of course, not at a very high price, as lands are by no means inflated in price at this time anywhere in the West. He received a small payment down and took a mortgage to secure the balance of the purchase money. He has been a lifelong Democrat. Just before my visit to Norfolk the town had been invaded by an advocate of free silver, who had been teaching the people as to the beauties of free coinage. This German called upon the teacher to inquire of him about this new question of money. Of course the advocate of free coinage immediately entered upon a glowing statement of the manner in which business would be revived if we could once add to the circulation of the country the silver money which could be coined under his method; stated to the German that prices would be advanced, and gave a very vivid picture of the advantages which were sure to follow to the tillers of the soil.

"Very well," said the German, "but vat about mein mortgage?"

The free silver man took it for granted that no one would inquire about a mortgage, except some poor farmer who owed one. He immediately informed the German that the free silver business was "the slickest thing as to mortgages of anything that could be mentioned." He said: "You can pay off your mortgage with these cheap 50-cent dollars, and the fellow to whom you owe it cannot help himself. It makes no difference how much he kicks, he will have to stand it."

"Vell, then," says the German, "but the mortgage is due to me; the money is coming to me. How am I to be benefited by taking these cheap dollars which you speak about?"

Perhaps this incident illustrates the reason why, go where I will, I find a great majority of the Germans in favor of sound money. Whether it occurs from the fact that in their cases the mortgages are mostly coming to them or not, I cannot say. But here in the State of Iowa, where the German vote is very large, men best informed upon the subject assure me that fully 80 per cent of them in the coming election will vote for McKinley and sound money. In a State like Iowa, where the German vote is so very large, such a fact has a very important bearing upon the final result. It is upon that fact I have based the prediction, which I make so confidently, that the majority in Iowa for sound money in the coming election will be something marvellous.

One other reason which has led the people of the East to overestimate the strength of the Chicago platform in the West arises from the fact that they do not have exact knowledge as to the real condition of very many farming districts in the States of Nebraska, Minnesota and Iowa. In the portions of these States over which I have travelled, the farmers are by no means in such a crippled condition as we have been led to suppose. There are no such number of mortgages on the farms in those States as are generally reported, and a very large number of the farmers in each of those States have been improving their condition constantly during the hard times.

As a rule, it is notorious among the people here in the West that the well-to-do farmers have nothing to do with the Populist party or its teachings. Here one seldom hears the doctrines set forth in the Chicago platform classified as Democratic doctrines. The fact is generally recognized in common conversation that the Populist element got possession of that Convention, and that the platform which Mr. Bryan indorses, as he tells us, line by line and word for word, is the wildest platform that could be drafted by the free silver advocates. The unanimity with which the platform was condemned by the level-headed and business Democrats, even of the West, is something like as great as it is in any portions of the East.

It is very amusing to see Chairman Jones of the Chicago National Committee trying to poohpooh this whole sound money movement on the part of the Democrats of the United States. He even states it is so insignificant as hardly to be worth mentioning. I see that yesterday Mr. Bryan took a different view of the subject, and opened his vocabulary against it. He must have discovered a thing that has escaped Mr. Jones, that is that the movement is one of large proportions, and one that embraces, by all odds, the ablest and oldest Democrats all over the United States. My surprise has been very great to find this element as strong in the West as it is in the East, and when the vote is taken in the States of Minnesota and Iowa—yes, and even Nebraska—the result will show how important an element it is in the campaign. I have not visited a single precinct yet where numbers of such Democrats are not to be found. One of the ablest Democrats in Iowa, a former member of Congress, a man of large experience and careful observation, assures me that nearly or quite one-third of the Democrats in the State will not vote for Bryan, and that large numbers of them will vote directly for McKinley.

Another thing which is going to affect the result of the election largely here in the West is the fact that 90 per cent of the men employed by the different railroad companies are solid for McKinley. I doubt if Bryan can receive 10 per cent of that vote in any of the Western States. After talking with large numbers of engineers, conductors, brakemen and with men in the shops, I give the above estimates with great confidence in their accuracy. There is a large army of these men, and it will greatly affect the result.

Another remarkable fact is the almost unanimous voice of the travelling men throughout the West. In meeting them constantly through the country I am surprised to find them universally in favor of sound money. Indeed, I doubt if more than one in fifteen among them all is advocating free silver. They constitute a large number of very able and very active men, and their influence upon the coming contest will be very great.

The vote taken at the encampments throughout these Western States of the old soldiers is nearly unanimous for McKinley. At one of the encampments, which met last week in one of the cities of Iowa, in an attendance of 201, 197 of them were in favor of McKinley's election. In another, where 411 expressed their views only sixteen were for Bryan.

After studying such indications as I have noted above, no one will wonder that I feel very confident about the result in some of the States which I had supposed to be doubtful when I left the East. No person can deny that the sound-money element throughout this section of the country is constantly on the increase. I do not mean by that that there is to be no active and vigorous fight during the rest of the campaign. The people in this section of country are simply red-hot on the subject of politics. The meetings are something wonderful in size and enthusiasm. I have simply given my impressions of the situation up to date.

R. G. HORR.

Council Bluffs, Iowa, Sept. 2, 1896.

CONDITIONS IN MEXICO.

AN EX-UNITED STATES CONSUL SAYS HER PROSPERITY IS DUE TO PROTECTION AND NOT TO FREE SILVER.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Mr. Bryan, Democratic candidate for President, in a speech at Pittsburg was asked to explain about 16 to 1, and he said, as reported, that "any person who holds 412½ grains of standard silver can take it to the mint and have it coined into a dollar at any time. Now, if that is true, who, under free coinage of silver, would sell his silver for 50 cents"?

This is all right so far as it goes. But stopping there might deceive voters; for the value of silver and the amount paid for it depend very much on what kind of money is paid. If in silver dollars, of course he would get 100 cents for it; if in gold at its present value, he would get 53 cents. Any ordinary mind ought to know that when the Government mint coins silver for everybody and makes it a legal tender the same as gold at the ratio of 16 to 1 when the real values of the metals are 32 to 1 in the markets of the world, the higher metal will go to a premium and the Government will not pretend for a moment to maintain a parity between the two. If Mr. Bryan is elected President, with a Congress pledged to free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, gold will go to a premium at once; and when free silver coinage becomes legal, gold will not circulate at all, and will, if wanted, have to be purchased at its market value, as compared with silver, from the banks. We have had this experience in Mexico where the law calls for bimetallism, but the result is silver monometallism.

From 1860 to 1875 gold and silver circulated at par, but just as soon as gold sold at a premium, it was bought up by the use of the cheaper metal and shipped out of the country. In a short time it disappeared. For twenty years I have not seen a gold coin except when offered for sale by travellers.

I read a great deal in the papers about Mexican prosperity with silver money, just as though silver monometallism were the cause of it, and this deceives voters. I wish to say something about the prosperity of Mexico as it is, and as to the real cause of it as understood here.

It is true that Mexico is prosperous, is becoming more so year after year, and that this prosperity began about the time that silver became depreciated. For this reason some may attribute the prosperity to silver, which is a mistake. Some sixteen years ago, about the time Señor Porfirio Diaz became President of the Republic, there was but one railroad in the Republic, and that was the line between Mexico City and Vera Cruz. He at once commenced to give concessions on the system of subventions, which ranged from $5,000 to $9,000 per kilometre. The result is that there are building, or are already in operation, many roads through the most fertile parts of the country. But when the roads were being built and the subventions were about due, the Treasury was empty, and what was to be done was a burning question. The revenue was 25 per cent on all taxes collected by the States and duties on imports. The tariff was then increased on imports, a new tariff being adopted, based on protection to all industries, large and small. Very high duties were put on all articles that could be manufactured in Mexico, also on all agricultural products; but all articles that could not be produced in the country or that were required for manufacturing or agriculture, such as raw material, machinery, etc., were free of duty.

The result is an increase of revenue of 300 per cent in a few years, and the interest on a gold loan, contracted in Europe to cover the subventions to railroads, is being paid with exactness, leaving a yearly surplus in the Treasury which is being used for more railroads to be built this year.

All this prosperity has been made possible through protection, which is building up industries in all parts of the country and putting in the Treasury plenty of cash to cover all liabilities and maintain credit at home and abroad.

Mexico is prosperous with silver and protection, while before protection was adopted, she had silver and poverty for her share. Silver and free trade, as preached by Mr. Bryan, will prove the last drop of misery in the cup of the American workman and farmer.

AUGUSTUS MORRILL.

Ex-United States Consul at Manzanillo, Mexico.

Colima, Aug. 16, 1896.

A PARALLEL CASE.

HOW THE FREE SILVER IDEA WOULD WORK IN THE CASE OF HACK HORSES.

To the Editor of The Tribune:

Sir: There is a point in the silver business which I have not seen brought out clearly. I shall try to present it.

If I have a silver dollars worth 100 cents, and it falls to 50 cents on my hands, then I have lost 50 cents, and nobody has gained anything. As my silver dollar falls in value, all the silver dollars in the country will fall, and if they fall one-half it will be the same as if one-half of them were destroyed.

Now, as they are thus destroyed, room will be made for the coinage of as many new dollars as will equal the shrinkage of the old in value. But I, and the others who hold the old dollars, will have sustained all the loss, and the silver men will have as many new dollars as will equal our loss. But the silver men will not make our loss good to us. Our loss will remain a dead loss to us and to the world.

I am a hackman, and with my half-dozen good horses I carry say 100 passengers every day to and from the railroad station and about town. The silver man has a half-dozen lame horses that nobody wants to ride behind. Suppose he should lame my horses so that I could carry only fifty passengers and he could carry the other fifty. You wouldn't uphold the scamp, would you?

No more do I uphold Mr. Bryan in trying to cripple the country's stock of silver dollars in order to make room for the silver man's crippled silver, or to create a demand for it.

L. S. JUDSON.

Schenectady, Aug. 28, 1896.

A WORD FOR MRS. WILLIAMS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: In this morning's issue I have read with much interest your article headed "Against Mrs. Williams." As a member of the Associate Alumnae of the Normal College, I wish to correct an erroneous statement made in the paragraph, "the Alumnae against her." The Alumnae as a body has in no way been consulted, nor has there been a meeting to decide whether or not the Associate Alumnae should as a body indorse or oppose any candidate for the position of Supervisor of Kindergartens. In justice to Mrs. Williams allow me to state that on the contrary I know of a number of prominent members, one of whom is an executive officer of high standing, who are strongly in favor of her appointment.

On what does Commissioner Mack base his statement that Mrs. Williams fails to have either practical or theoretical knowledge of kindergarting? Surely the mother has the practical training. As for the theoretical, has Mrs. Williams been questioned as to her qualifications?

A MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATE ALUMNAE.

New York, Sept. 3, 1896.

M'KINLEY MEN FAR IN THE MAJORITY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Spending the summer here, I have taken some pains to ascertain the political status of the guests who are voters. Out of fifty-one guests who have visited the house are: Thirty-five Republicans for McKinley twelve Democrats for McKinley, three Democrats non-committal, one Democrat for Bryan.

An aged clergyman boarding here tells me that he and three sons who voted for Cleveland will cast their votes for McKinley. He thinks the direct vote of sound-money Democrats for McKinley is the best way to bury the 16 to 1 free silver heresy. There are two Bryan and Sewall clubs in this vicinity, but I am told the membership is very small. I hope to see this free silver craze buried so deep in November that it will have no resurrection. If I live until then I shall cast my vote for the fifteenth time for President of the United States.

A. G. CRANE.

Kidder, N. Y., Aug. 28, 1896.

TEN TO ONE IN SHAKESPEARE'S DAY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: It may be of interest to some of your readers to know what the ratio of silver to gold was in Shakespeare's day. In "The Merchant of Venice," Act 2, scene seven, occurs the following passage, spoken by the Prince of Morocco as he is about to make his choice of the caskets:

"Or shall I think in silver she's immured,
Being ten times undervalued to tried gold?"

To be ten times undervalued is but a poetical way of saying that the ratio is 10 to 1.

FREDERIC J. HALM.

New York, Sept. 5, 1896.

WORKINGMEN WILL NOT BE CAUGHT AGAIN.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Four years ago the Democratic party fooled the workingmen by the cry of:

Give us Grover, Grover, Grover,
And you'll have Clover! Clover! Clover!

Now, when we claim that the Democratic party did not give us plenty of work, good times and clover, but that the last four years have been the worst for business men and workingmen ever known, they answer us with the remark: "Do you call Cleveland and the ticket elected Democrats? Why, the Mugwumps supported them and elected them."

Now, what I and thousands of workingmen want to know is this: The regular Democratic ticket is Bryan and Sewall. It is indorsed openly by Populists and disgruntled silver Republicans. Now, in case—forelorn hope—Bryan and Sewall were elected, would the Democrats try to give us the same excuse as they do for failure of good times of the "Grover, Grover, Clover, Clover" administration, by saying: "Oh! Do you call that Democratic? Why, the crazy Pops and will silver Republicans elected them?"

The workingmen got caught once, only once, thank God, during the last thirty years, by Democratic yells and taffy. They will not be caught again.

JOHN DE TIERE.

New-York, Aug. 28, 1896.

OBITUARY.

ALFRED B. DARLING.

Alfred B. Darling, of the firm of Hitchcock, Darling & Co., proprietors of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, died on Sunday at Richfield Springs. He had been ill for several months by reason of a severe shock which his system received by being thrown from a carriage at his country home at Ramsey's, N. J. From the effects of this accident he never fully recovered. About two months ago complications set in, and he grew worse so rapidly that his physicians advised his removal to Richfield Springs. His advanced age, however,

A. B. DARLING.

precluded any hopes that a permanent improvement would take place in his then weakened condition. Mr. Darling sank gradually until he passed peacefully away on Sunday.

Mr. Darling was born in Burke, Vt., in 1821, and his early life was spent on a farm in the Green Mountain State. While still a young man he exhibited marked business ability, and attracted the attention of Paran Stevens. When he was about twenty-one years old he went to Boston and was employed by Mr. Stevens, who was at that time the proprietor of the famous Revere House in that city. Mr. Darling's services and abilities were held in such value by Mr. Stevens that when, in 1852, the latter decided to open the Battle House in Mobile, Ala., he took Mr. Darling into partnership and gave the new venture into his management. Associated with Mr. Darling in the conduct of this hotel was a young man named Hitchcock, who was afterward to become known as a member of the well-known firm of Hitchcock, Darling & Co. The firm came into existence in 1859. In that year, on one of Mr. Stevens's visits to the Battle House, he called Mr. Darling and Mr. Hitchcock to him and remarked to them: "Young men, I am ready to open the Fifth Avenue Hotel in New-York if both of you will go there and take charge of the business." Both readily assented, and as partners of Mr. Stevens they came to this city thirty-seven years ago, and began their management of the hotel.

To his employes Mr. Darling was invariably considerate. When a fire occurred in the hotel, about twenty years ago, resulting in the death of several servants, the greatest kindness was shown to the relatives of the victims.

In the course of his thirty-seven years' management of the Fifth Avenue Hotel Mr. Darling became a striking and prominent figure and endeared himself to a great number of people in all parts of the world who have been guests at the hotel.

Mr. Darling was a man of decided convictions and of broad views upon all questions of public interest. He attained a high position and became one of the substantial men and most highly esteemed citizens of the metropolis because of his sterling integrity, inherent force of character and business ability. His ample fortune has been bravely and honestly earned by a life of untiring industry. He served from time to time as director in important institutions, among them being the Second National Bank, Fifth Avenue Safe Deposit Company, the Union Dime Savings Bank, and other public enterprises. He was one of the earliest members of the Union League Club and of the New-England Society. All patriotic and honorable causes received his sympathy and approval. He was especially noted for his high sense of justice and his ever-ready defence of the unfortunate and oppressed. His numerous kindly charities were mostly unknown to the world.

He is survived by a widow, who in his decline was devoted in her ministrations to her husband. He also leaves a nephew, Elmer A. Darling, who, with Charles N. Vilas, was admitted to a partnership in the hotel firm in 1895. Mr. Darling's name, as well as his interest, will remain in the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

The body is expected to arrive in this city this morning, and until then no arrangements for the funeral will be made. It is expected that meetings of the directors of the Second National Bank, the Fifth Avenue Safe Deposit Company and the Union League Club will be called to take action on Mr. Darling's death.

SIR JOSEPH ARCHER CROWE.

London, Sept. 7.—Sir Joseph Archer Crowe, the distinguished English journalist, war correspondent, diplomatist and author, is dead.

Sir Joseph Archer Crowe, C. B., K. C. M. G., was born in London on October 20, 1825. In his youth he was a reporter on the staff of "The Morning Chronicle," and was afterward foreign editor of "The Daily News," a contributor to "The Globe" and correspondent for "The Illustrated London News" in the Crimean War, and for "The Times" during the Indian Mutiny and during the Franco-Austrian War. He was director of the Bombay School of Art, 1857-59, and he was appointed British Consul-General for Saxony, at Leipsic, in 1860, and Consul-General at Dusseldorf in 1876.

From Dusseldorf he went to Berlin as Commercial Attaché to the Embassies in Berlin and Vienna, and later was made a Royal Commissioner for the negotiation of a treaty of commerce with Russia, in 1881. In July, 1882, he was made Commercial Attaché for Europe, to reside in Paris, was secretary and protocolist to the Danube Conference in London from February 8 to March, 1883; was appointed an assistant to Sir E. Malet at the West African (Congo) Conference of Berlin, October 24, 1884. He was appointed British Plenipotentiary to the Samoan Conference in Berlin, April 29, 1889, and delegate to the Electric Telegraph Congress, of Paris, in June, 1890. He was a British delegate for negotiating a commercial treaty with Spain, February 18, 1892, and a British Commissioner on the Anglo-French Niger Delimitation Commission, April, 1892. He was the author, conjointly with G. Cavalcaselle, of several art works.

JOHN LAWRENCE.

John Lawrence died at his summer home in Southampton, Long Island, on Sunday night from heart disease. Mr. Lawrence was a little over sixty years of age, a well-preserved and fine-looking man, and the announcement of his death came as a surprise to his many friends in this city, as they had known nothing of his sickness.

Mr. Lawrence was the son of John Riker and Margaretta Lawrence, his father having been a resident of Connecticut, and at one time its Governor.

Mr. Lawrence's home was at No. 33 West Seventeenth-st. He was a popular member of the Union Club, having joined the club in 1872, and for many years was one of its governors. It was over the election for governors on May 4 last that a difficulty arose, which led to Mr. Lawrence resigning from the Board. In the count of the ballots at that time a mistake was made, and Mr. Lawrence was declared re-elected to the Board. A short time afterward the superintendent of the club discovered the miscount by accident and announced the fact. Both Mr. Lawrence and his opponent in the election thereupon withdrew from the contest. He was also a prominent member of the Sons of the Revolution, of which society he was one of the managers.

Mr. Lawrence married Emily La Farge, and their children have been two daughters, the Misses Margaretta and Aimée T. Lawrence.

The body is to be brought to his city home today, and the funeral will be held at All Souls' Church, Fourt-ave., and Twentieth-st., to-morrow at noon. The burial will be in Greenwood Cemetery in the family lot.

HENRY H. BORROWS.

Henry H. Borrows, for a number of years chief clerk and steward of the Clarendon Hotel, died yesterday morning at his home at Ridgefield Park, N. J. He was thirty-five years old, and was the son of William H. Borrows, well known to old New-Yorkers as the proprietor of the Maison Dorée, in Union Square, and later of the Everett House, in the same neighborhood. The funeral services will be held to-morrow morning at his home.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Philadelphia, Sept. 7.—Robert C. Laverty, a well-known and expert telegrapher and electrician, died at his home, in West Philadelphia, yesterday. Mr. Laverty, at the time of his death and for several years past, had been in the service of the United Associated Presses. He was forty-nine years old. During the war Mr. Laverty, then only seventeen years old, entered the service of the Government as telegraph operator, and was with General Grant's command prior to the surrender of Richmond.

Pittsbug, Sept. 7.—Captain John R. Noeld, one of the best known river men, died last evening in his home at Banksville, at the age of seventy-three years.

PIG AND CHOWDER MIXED

BUT NOT IN THE WAY THE FRICKE ASSOCIATION PLANNED.

FIRST THE "PORKER" WAS EMPTY AND THE KETTLE FULL—THEN THE CONDITIONS WERE REVERSED, AND FINALLY THE MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATION WENT HOME IN THE FIRST STATE OF THE PIG.

The William Fricke Association went to Grant City, Staten Island, Sunday to eat a clam chowder and catch a greased pig. The association was organized in 1892 by the Democrats of the First Ward. They elected William Fricke to the presidency and cunningly named the organization after him, thus slyly providing for the mutations of time. Now that the club has declared for sound money, there is still no necessity of changing its title.

Grant City is a place well endowed with natural and artificial attractions. There one may pitch quoits, play tennis, eat clam chowder or chase greased pigs as well as at any other place in the Middle Atlantic States. It seems a pity that the carelessness of an Irish cook should interfere with the happiness of the deserving members of the William Fricke Association. The natural perversity of the pig had something to do with it, but the cook was mostly to blame. Another year the William Fricke Association will know better than to keep an empty pig and a full chowder kettle in the same room.

These are the conditions that prevailed half an hour after the excursion arrived at Grant City. The chowder was filling the kettle to the brim with its delicious self. Nearby lay the pig, very hungry and extremely well greased, and "with a naughty little twinkle in his eye." Outside on the greensward William Tim and Benjamin Eggers and John Herring and James McGillen were winning running high jumps, hundred-yard dashes and gold-headed umbrellas. In the pavilion some of the women and William Fricke were dancing to the excruciating strains ("strains" is just the word) of one accordeon and a jewsharp. The dove of peace herself seemed to brood over the Sabbath scene.

Jim Donovan, the cook, gazed upon the inspiring scene from the door of the cookhouse. His soul was stirred within him, and he was moved to come out and join the "gents" and pass the time of day with them. He did so. His stay was brief, but it was long enough. When he returned he found a new ingredient in the chowder. It was the pig. This is a mistake. He found a new ingredient in the pig. It was the chowder.

Donovan was too astounded even to molest the pig. His one thought was, "How shall I break it to them!" How long he stood there thinking hard thoughts he knows not. He forgot to look at his watch. He was aroused from his stupor by a hand laid upon his shoulder. It was President Fricke, come to ask how soon the chowder would be ready. Donovan could not speak. He simply pointed to the kettle, where the pig was just engulfing the last pint of chowder, the last savory onion, the "onliest" toothsome clam. Then Donovan fled.

In the moment of his grief the President was joined by James Cassidy, the chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, who had arranged for the chowder and for the greased pig, or, more properly speaking, who had arranged the chowder for the greased pig. Cassidy took in the situation at a glance, after which he turned white with despair.

"What'll we do?" gasped the President.

"What'll we do?" hissed Cassidy.

"You tell 'em," said the President faintly.

"You tell 'em," said Cassidy weakly.

Then followed a period of silence broken only by the sonorous snores of the pig, which had fallen asleep in the corner. Suddenly Cassidy's face grew hopeful. "I tell you," he said, "we'll tell 'em together." And they did. They gathered the joyous revellers on the greensward, and, when a solemn hush had fallen on the assembly, they said in mournful chorus: "Ladies and gentlemen, the pig has swallied the chowder." Gloom fell upon the assembled multitude. Then there was a rush for the pig. He was dragged from the cookhouse, let loose upon the lawn and adjured to run. He refused to budge an inch. No pig with his stomach filled with aromatic clam chowder can reasonably be expected to run, be he ever so well greased. The Committee of Arrangements held a consultation. Cassidy proposed taking it out of the hide of Donovan. But Donovan had vanished with his hide. At this point the pig repented and ran. After him, full tilt, rushed President Fricke, Cassidy and three other members of the association. The rest of the convivial company took the next train that went towards New-York and "grub."

That pig knew how to run. It was two hours before they caught him, and the fields were wet with rain. The beast weighed nearly eighty pounds and it was hard work to get him back, for he was most unwilling. Covered with perspiration, triumph and profanity, the caravan returned laboriously to the pavilion whence they had started four hours before. Here another disappointment awaited them. Some nameless scamp had stolen the prizes provided for the winners of the athletic diversions already mentioned.

It was late at night that a disconsolate party of five stepped from the ferryboat at Whitehall-st. First came President Fricke. In his arms he carried the pig. So it was that the William Fricke Association enjoyed their outing. So it was that the greased pig was caught. So it was that the chowder was eaten.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

YESTERDAY'S RECORD AND TO-DAY'S FORECAST.

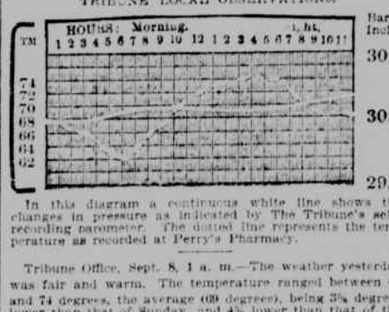
Washington, Sept. 7.—The area of high pressure has moved from Ohio to Pennsylvania. A second high pressure area has appeared to the north of Montana, giving a fall in temperature of 38 degrees in twenty-four hours at Helena. The storm has moved from Manitoba to North Dakota. Rain has fallen on the New-England and Florida coasts. The temperature has fallen decidedly in the extreme Northwest and has risen slightly or remained nearly stationary elsewhere. Increasing cloudiness and showers may be expected in the Middle and Upper Mississippi valley and upper lake region; showers in North Dakota and Eastern Florida, and generally fair elsewhere. The temperature will rise in the Atlantic States and will fall decidedly in the Middle and Upper Missouri valleys.

DETAILED FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

For the District of Columbia, New-England, Eastern New-York, Eastern Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Delaware and Maryland, fair; slowly rising temperature; variable winds.

For Western Pennsylvania and Western New-York, fair; warmer; light to fresh easterly winds, becoming southeasterly.

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.



In this diagram a continuous white line shows the changes in pressure as indicated by The Tribune's self-recording barometer. The dotted line represents the temperature as recorded at Perry's Pharmacy.

Tribune Office, Sept. 8, 1 a. m.—The weather yesterday was fair and warm. The temperature ranged between 62 and 74 degrees, the average (69 degrees), being 3¾ degrees lower than that of Sunday, and 4¾ lower than that of the corresponding day of last year.

The weather to-day will be fair and warmer.

CHINESE COLONIZING IN MANCHURIA.

From The Paris Register.

The Chinese Government usually acts with so little wisdom, that when it does something truly great and statesmanlike it deserves to be recorded. About twenty years ago the vast province of Manchuria, the home of the present Chinese dynasty, was thinly peopled by about half a million of Tartars, who still retained the migratory habits of their ancestors. To-day Manchuria contains upward of six millions of Chinese inhabitants, who have been encouraged to settle there by free grants of land and exemption from taxation for a certain number of years. The Chinese Government has thus succeeded in diverting to Manchuria a part of the emigration which formerly flowed from China to America and Australia, and which the Chinese Government never liked, as the home-returning emigrants brought with them notions incompatible with the Chinese system of government. The Chinese Government then proceeded to erect for the defence of Manchuria on the Russian frontier a chain of modern forts, constructed by European engineers and armed with Krupp guns of the latest pattern. But at this point Chinese carelessness and probably peculation begins, as these Krupp guns are reported to be in such a state, through neglect, that they cannot be used, and would be more dangerous to Chinese troops than to their enemies.

Doctor (to a burglar who visits him just after midnight)—Why don't you pay attention to my office hours?"—(Fliegende Blaetter.

MARRIED.

PECK—CHAFFEE—In Montreal, Canada, on Wednesday, September 2, at the Church of St. James the Apostle, by the Rev. Canon Ellegood, assisted by the Rev. Robert C. Booth, assistant minister of St. Bartholomew's Church, New-York, Charles Howard Peck, M. D., of New-York City, to Betsey Foster Chaffee, youngest daughter of the late A. B. Chaffee, esq., of Montreal.

**Notices of marriages and deaths must be indorsed with full