BISHOP KEANE RESIGNS.

TO LEAVE THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY AT THE REQUEST OF THE POPE.

AN OFFER OF AN ARCHBISHOPRIC DECLINED—THE RETIRING RECTOR WARMLY PRAISED BY LEO XIII.

Washington, Oct. 4.—Bishop John J. Keane, rector of the Catholic University of America, in this city, has resigned at the request of Pope Leo XIII. The news, which became public here to-day in an unauthorized and somewhat inaccurate form, was entirely unexpected, and caused much comment in Catholic circles. Bishop Keane this afternoon made public the official correspondence, so that the facts should be properly understood. He accompanies it by the following statement:

Since my withdrawal from the rectorship of the Catholic University of America will probably be regarded by a considerable portion of the American public as a matter of some interest to them, and since unauthorized statements are apt to be misleading, I deem it my duty to state briefly and clearly the facts of the case. On September 28 I received through His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons a letter from our Holy Father Leo XIII, of which the following is a translation:

"To our venerable brother, John Joseph Keane, Bishop of Ajasso:

"Venerable brother, health and Apostolic benediction: It is customary that they who are appointed to preside over Catholic universities should not hold the office in perpetuity. This custom has grown up through wise reasons, and the Roman Pontiffs have ever been careful that it should be adhered to. Since, therefore, venerable brother, you have now presided for several years over the university at Washington, in the first establishment and subsequent development of which you have shown laudable zeal and diligence, it has seemed best that the above-mentioned custom should not be departed from, and that another, whose name is to be proposed to us by the bishops, should be appointed to succeed you in this honorable position. In order, however, that in your resigning this office, due regard may be had to your person and your dignity, we have determined to elevate you to the rank of Archbishop.

"Being solicitous for your future welfare, we leave it to your own free choice either to remain in your own country, or if you prefer it, to come to Rome. If you chose the former, we will destine for you some Archiepiscopal See by vote of the Bishops of the United States. If you prefer the latter, we shall welcome you most lovingly, and will place you among the Consultors of the Congregation of Studies and the Congregation of the Propaganda, in both of which you could do much for the interests of religion in the United States. In this latter case we would also assign you suitable revenue for your honorable maintenance.

"Confidently trusting, venerable brother, that you will accept this, our administrative act, with hearty good will, we most lovingly bestow upon you the Apostolic benediction, as a pledge of our paternal affection.

"Given at Rome, from St. Peters, this 15th day of September, 1896, in the nineteenth year of our pontificate. LEO XIII, Pope."

The next day I mailed to the Holy Father a reply, of which the following is a translation:

"The Catholic University of America, Washington, September 29, 1896.

"Most Holy Father: His Eminence, Cardinal Gibbons, yesterday handed me the letter in which Your Holiness has made known to me that my administration of this University now comes to an end and that another rector is to be appointed. Without a moment of hesitation, I accept the will of Your Holiness in the matter as a manifestation of the providence of God, and from this instant I resign into the hands of His Eminence, the Chancellor, the office of rector, with all rights thereto attaching. Thanking Your Holiness for the freedom of choice granted me, I choose to remain in my own country, and, moreover, without any official position whatsoever, in tranquillity and peace. Your Holiness's most humble son in Christ,

"JOHN J. KEANE, Bishop of Alasso."

The University is now in charge of the vice-rector, the Rev. Father Garrigan, who will direct its affairs until a rector is selected. The vice-rector, speaking of Bishop Keane's retirement, said that the faculty and all the students were unwilling to part with Bishop Keane, who was beloved by all. The fall course of the University begins to-morrow, and the rector will then formally announce his retirement.

The inception, progress and partial completion of the University were the work of Bishop Keane. The buildings already constructed, together with the grounds, endowments made and chairs founded, aggregate several millions of dollars in cost.

NEW CHINESE ENVOY IN WASHINGTON.

YEN NIEN GREATLY PLEASED WITH WHAT HE HAS SEEN OF AMERICA.

Washington, Oct. 4.—Yen Nien, the Imperial commercial envoy of the Emperor of China, and his suite have reached Washington. The envoy's suite consists of Zei, an attaché, F. Hai, interpreter, and two servants, Hong and Hun. They have apartments at the Arlington, though they will probably spend most of their time at the Chinese Legation. Yen Nien is the special commercial envoy of the Emperor of China to the United States. He is here to inquire into the state of his countrymen in the United States, and will make a report to his Emperor. He will not come into official contact with the State Department, as his mission is purely commercial. In New-York he met and had conferences with all the prominent Chinese merchants. He wished to know how they were treated and what their relations were with the merchants of this country.

F. Hai, the interpreter, who speaks only French in addition to his native language, says that Yen Nien is greatly pleased with what he has seen of the United States and its people, and that he has received most encouraging reports from the Chinese merchants with whom he conferred. Yen Nien will spend most of his time while in this country in San Francisco, which he considers to be the headquarters of the Chinese in this country. Yen Nien is a man of commanding presence, holds a high position in his country, and, it is understood, stands close to the Emperor.

CONDITION OF THE FRUIT MARKET.

There were only fifty-five carloads of California fruit received and sold in this market last week, against ninety-five carloads the previous week. Small receipts and favorable weather caused an improvement in prices, and the market closed with considerable strength. Receipts of grapes were heavy, but much of the fruit was in bad order, and was sold at low rates. Sound tokays, however, were readily sold for from $1 20 to $1 40 a crate, somewhat higher prices being realized for choice fancy lots. California oranges of large sizes were sold for from $3 50 to $4 50 a box. Jamaica oranges came in freely, but were of small size, and sold for low prices. Lemons continue to be plentiful and cheap, except in the choicest grades. The receipts of lemons at this port in the last nine months were 1,750,000 against only 1,248,720 boxes in the corresponding period of last year. There are now on the way here 31,500 boxes of lemons, which include the last of the old crop.

Two thousand barrels of Almeria grapes, the first direct shipment of the new crop, were received, and there are 7,500 barrels now on the way. It is expected that the auction price will be from $3 to $5 a barrel.

Recent cable dispatches from London report a serious decline in the apple market, which is attributed mainly to the enormous shipments from the United States and Canada, but also, in part, to the smallness and inferior quality of much of the fruit that has been exported. Exporters are urging the growers to select better fruit for shipment and to pack it with more care, so that it may be landed in good order and command higher prices. The net returns for apples sold in London are less than the prices on the piers here.

HIS SKULL FRACTURED IN A FIGHT.

In the course of a quarrel which occurred Saturday night in the rooms of Roger Neely, at No. 331 East Ninety-seventh-st., Neely hit Patrick Newman, of the same address, over the head with an iron tea-kettle, making him unconscious. An ambulance from the Harlem Hospital was summoned, and Dr. Tate found that Newman had received a compound fracture of the skull and a fractured nose and jaw. Neely was found to be pretty badly hurt also, and both men were taken to the hospital.

Neely's wounds were dressed, and he was locked up in the East One-hundred-and-fourth-st. station, and yesterday morning was arraigned in the Harlem Police Court. He told Magistrate Flammer that he did not remember how the affair happened, as both he and the injured man were intoxicated at the time the assault took place.

Magistrate Flammer held Neely without bail for examination to-morrow. A certificate from the hospital showed that Newman was in a critical condition.

DETAILS OF THE BULUWAYO EXPLOSION.

London, Oct. 4.—A dispatch to the Central News from Buluwayo gives further details of the disastrous explosion which occurred in that town yesterday, resulting in some loss of life and extensive damage to property. It appears that the magazine which exploded was situated on the outskirts of the town. The greater part of the explosives in the building were intended for use in mining operations, and consisted of 88 cases of blasting gelatine, 725 cases of dynamite and 4,000 boxes of detonators.

The explosion is ascribed to bad shooting on the part of a sportsman who had fired at a hawk. It is supposed that the bullet went wide of its mark and, passing through a window in the magazine, struck a case of detonators.

The wreckage caused by the explosion was immense. The first reports of the loss of life were exaggerated. It is known now that only one white man and nine blacks were killed, which is surprising in view of the violence of the explosion and the number of persons in the vicinity of the magazine. The total number of injured is thirty-two. A large number of horses and mules were killed.

FUNERAL OF JOHN YORK SAVAGE.

HIS DEATH DUE TO INJURIES RECEIVED IN A FALL FROM A CABLE-CAR.

The funeral of John York Savage, sr., who died on Friday morning from injuries received in alighting from a cable-car, took place at 2 p. m. yesterday. The Rev. Henry M. Barbour, of the Church of the Beloved Disciple, at Eighty-ninth-st. and Madison-ave., officiated. The burial was in St. Michael's Cemetery, Newtown, Long Island.

Mr. Savage was living with his son, George W. Savage, at No. 1,676 Second-ave., at the time of his death. He left his home Thursday afternoon to go downtown. While stepping off of a Third-ave. car at the Bowery and Grand-st., he fell and fractured his skull. He was taken first to St. Vincent's and then to Bellevue Hospital. As it was his custom to go out for a late visit to one of his sons occasionally, he was not missed at first, and the news of his injury did not reach his home till 2 o'clock on Friday morning. He was unconscious from the time of his accident till his death at 8:30 a. m. Friday.

Mr. Savage was born on November 28, 1818, in Raleigh, N. C. His father was a watchmaker, and young Savage came to New-York to carry on the same trade. He retired from active business more than ten years ago, but had an office at No. 45 East Twentieth-st. up to the time of his death. Mr. Savage was prominently identified with the New-York Democracy and was a delegate to several Democratic conventions, notably that of Charleston. He acted as Deputy Register in this city under General Patrick Jones, and also under Charles G. Halpine. He was at one time a collector of taxes.

Mr. Savage had been an Odd Fellow for about fifty-five years, and belonged to the Grand Lodge. On the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of his joining the Odd Fellows a gold medal was presented to him. The Enterprise Lodge, No. 26, I. O. O. F., celebrated the burial rites of the order at his grave yesterday.

Mr. Savage leaves four sons—George W., Aaron J., Peter R. and John Y. Savage, jr., all of this city, and one daughter, Mrs. Robert A. Lewis, of Chappaqua, this State.

THE CASE OF SENATOR HAGAN'S WIDOW.

SHE IS TO BE ARRAIGNED TO-DAY FOR CONTEMPT OF COURT.

The case of Caroline A. Hagan, the widow of Senator Edward P. Hagan, of this city, who was arrested on Friday night at Saratoga on a charge of contempt of court, will come up in the City Court, Special Term, at 10:30 a. m. to-day. Edward C. Stone has been retained as her counsel, and James B. Ludlow and Henry C. Bryan are counsel for Louise Borges & Co., at whose instance the order for the arrest was issued.

Borges & Co. are dealers in apparel, and have an establishment at No. 58 West Twenty-fifth-st., of which Mrs. Hagan has been an extensive patron. They obtained a judgment of $1,711 67 against her last April for wearing apparel, furnished from October, 1893, to November, 1894. Mrs. Hagan did not put in a defence at that time, nor did she pay the judgment. An order was obtained from Judge McCarthy, in the City Court, on September 18, requiring her to appear in supplementary proceedings before County Judge Houghton in Saratoga, where she had been passing the summer, on September 23, and testify as to her present income and the use to which she has put the income of the $20,000 trust fund which was raised for her benefit by Tammany Hall. A copy of the order was served on her on September 21, but she failed to appear.

Mr. Davison, who acted as her lawyer, got an order staying the proceedings for twenty days, and also secured an order to the plaintiffs to show cause why the order requiring Mrs. Hagan to appear at Saratoga should stand, as she was a resident of this city. This order was vacated on September 28 in the City Court by Judge McCarthy, and the order for Mrs. Hagan's arrest was issued on Friday. She was brought to this city early Saturday morning, taken to the City Court and paroled by Judge Van Wyck. Her counsel asserts that she has a good defence, as her failure to appear in supplementary proceedings was not intended. It is also maintained that the judgment was obtained by default through a mistake of Mrs. Hagan, who had intended to contest it.

Henry C. Bryan said yesterday: "Mrs. Hagan's failure to appear was no mistake at all."

SELECTIONS FROM THE MAIL.

A PROPHETIC VOICE FROM ILLINOIS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I see in your valuable paper a remark to the effect that Illinois is a doubtful State. I will report from our own county, and if other counties are as this one, you need not fear for Illinois. In a broomcorn field, where there were over 90 men employed, there were but four for free silver; the rest were for McKinley. All the Germans are for protection, or at least ninety out of a hundred, and lots of old, tried and true Democrats will not vote for free trade. There were a few Republicans on the start that were a little flattered by Bryan's arguments, but he has talked too long. He and his silver-mine bosses put me in mind of the old farmer that turned his cattle out in the pasture in the morning. In the herd were a cow and young calf. In the evening the farmer and his son went to let the herd, and could find all but the calf. The father said: "Son, bawl like the calf, and the cow will think it is the calf and will lead us right to it." The son, being an obedient boy, commenced bawling. The cow started, head up, for the other side of the pasture, but the calf was not there, and the cow lost all interest in father and son. But the obedient son kept up his bellowing for a while. At last he said: "Father, I may sound to you like a calf, but I can't fool the old cow with this racket."

Just so with Mr. Bryan. His oratory may sound very reasonable to the silver-mine bosses, but he is not fooling the people with his promises. If he could accomplish what he promises, he would have to perform a miracle. According to the Bible, the next giver of all good is to come from the East. Many of Mr. Bryan's promises are impossibilities. Four years ago the Democratic party promised cheap goods to the people under free trade; promised that a man could buy for 50 cents under free trade what would cost $1 under protection. Now they promise that under free trade what is only worth 50 cents, under free silver you will have to pay $1 for. How can he accomplish this with the same free-trade plank in the platform? His arguments are misleading, and a man with common sense should know better than to accept his theory.

Neoga, Ill., Sept. 30, 1896. C. W. CORDON.

MR. BELLOWS EXPLAINS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I want to explain the statement made in your issue of Saturday last, to the effect that my wife's property, consisting of horses, brougham, etc., had been attached by Thomas Currie, carriage and harness maker in Sixth-ave. My dealings with Mr. Currie were solely through my coachman, neither I nor my wife ever having laid eyes on him. The bill, amounting to $148, I had never received. It was contracted by my man on September 8, and the attachment was obtained during my absence, the last week of the same month. Rumors that my wife and myself had left our Staten Island cottage permanently were the idle gossip of a malicious or ill-informed person. My wife did go away, and I, too, but the servants at my home perfectly understood that I should return in a week. I was exceedingly angry over the attachment and gave my check in full immediately. The idle rumors came from my stable.

JOHNSON M'CLURE BELLOWS.

Clifton, Staten Island, Oct. 4, 1896.

CHASING A CREDITOR.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The following incident, quite applicable to our present political campaign, I give you as it was given to me, some years since, and not long before his death, by Judge Sharswood, the distinguished jurist of Philadelphia. It occurred in that city during the Revolutionary War, and after the Continental paper money had greatly declined in value. Judge Sharswood said that he had been assured by his grandfather that he—the grandfather—once saw a man with his hands full of the depreciated rag money chasing a creditor who was running as fast as his legs could carry him to get away from his debtor and so prevent, if possible, a tender of the money, which, had the tender been made, he would have been legally bound to accept at its face value.

This is the kind of exciting races we may expect to see run all over the country, provided Mr. Bryan is elected grand trackmaster. Will some one tell us what the difference in principle is between paying an honest debt in 53-cent paper dollars, the spawn of unlimited printing, and 53-cent silver dollars, the swarming brood from the hatchery of unlimited coinage?

ADDISON BALLARD.

New-York, Sept. 29, 1896.

ANOTHER MISTAKE OF MR. BRYAN.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I see Mr. Bryan in a speech in Maine on Friday says this country should be like France, "which has more silver in circulation than the United States." Jugglery again. France has more coined silver per capita than this country, but it is not in circulation. She has not more than $5 per capita in circulation. Some nineteen years ago the State of France arranged with the Bank of France to retire and hold in her vaults all the five-franc pieces, subject to the Government's instructions; hence the immense coinage of five-franc pieces is stored away, and is not in circulation. Nor has there been a five-franc piece coined in that time (eighteen years or more), the only coinage being subsidiary and minor coins.

The reason for retiring the five-franc piece was that the cheap money (silver) was running the dearer (gold) out of the country, and the Government of France, like Thomas Jefferson in 1806, found it best to stop coining rather than have a law passed repealing the coinage laws.

New-Orleans, Sept. 30, 1896. F. Q. MINOR.

ROUND ABOUT EUROPE.

CZAR NICHOLAS'S SIGNIFICANT CHANGE OF RUSSIA'S NATIONAL FLAG.

RUSSIA AND AMERICA HAND IN HAND IN COREA—KING OSCAR DENIES THE INTERVIEW—SPANISH HOSTILITY AGAINST GERMANY—ANOTHER MADAGASCAR EXPEDITION IMMINENT — EMPEROR WILLIAM'S WHOLESALE DISMISSALS.

Emperor Nicholas has just signed an imperial ukase decreeing that the colors of the national flag of Russia shall henceforth be white, blue and red, placed horizontally above one another, in the order named. The change, just at this time, is somewhat significant, in view of the Czar's visit to Paris, where the French and Russian flags, now each of them tri-color, will be floated side by side. The pale blue flag with the Cross of St. Andrew is, however, to be retained for the navy, while the yellow flag with the black eagle will continue to be the special ensign of the Imperial House of Russia.

It is reported in St. Petersburg that the American colony in Corea is working hand in glove with that of Russia, and co-operating with the representatives of the Czar in definitely ousting every trace of Japanese influence from the country. Corea's army is being drilled jointly by Russian and American officers. Russian and American counsellors have been appointed to the various departments of the Government administration, and in the school which the Russian Government has opened at Seoul to teach the benighted and indolent native the Muscovite language, military tactics, etc., there are, besides Russian professors, only Americans employed. Meanwhile, the King of Corea resides at the Russian Legation, and finds in the Czar's envoy his principal adviser.

King Oscar has sent through the Norwegian delegate to the Council of State at Stockholm a communication to the leading newspapers at Christiania, expressly denying the remarks ascribed to him in the alleged interview published by the Berlin "Tageblatt" and other German newspapers. It may be remembered that the interview in question contained such astounding denunciations of the explorer Nansen and of the Norwegian people in general, mingled with threats, as to give rise to the belief that his Majesty had been dining not wisely but too well, prior to the audience granted to the German correspondents. His authoritative denial of the utterances with which he had been credited will go far to relieve the strain in connection with the somewhat critical Swedish-Norwegian situation.

It is not only the United States, but also Germany, that is being assailed with violent reproaches in Spain as contributing largely to the difficulties under which the unfortunate kingdom is now staggering. The Madrid newspapers, and, in fact, the press throughout the peninsula, are denouncing the subjects of Emperor William, not only as responsible in a great measure for the insurrection in Cuba, and particularly in the Philippine Islands, but also for the republican agitation at Barcelona and in other great centres of commerce and industry in Spain. These republican disturbances are, indeed, among the most serious features of the present situation, and are ascribed to the important part which German freemasons play in the lodges of the craft in Spain. Carlists, as well as the ultra-Conservative supporters of the Government, are loud in their demands for the immediate closing of all the lodges throughout the Kingdom, and for the prohibition of the craft, a step which, however, would meet with widespread opposition, since not only the liberal ex-leader and ex-Premier Sagasta, but also the late King Alphonse, have been members of the craft. Less patient than the people of the United States, the Germans are beginning to show a considerable degree of resentment in connection with this abuse on the part of Spain, and the Teutonic press is assuming a tone which bodes ill for the continuance of friendly relations between the two countries.

There is every reason to apprehend that France will be compelled to send out to Madagascar another military expedition even larger than the first, if she wishes to retain possession of the island. Outside of the capital and a few sea coast towns, the entire country is in a condition of anarchy; and so serious has the situation become that it has been found necessary to replace the Civil Governor-General and resident, M. Laroche, by General Gallieni, a military officer of great colonial experience, and who is invested with dictatorial powers over the entire island. The mistake that France made was in not at the outset following the example of England in Egypt with regard to the native administration. The latter, instead of being summarily abolished and supplanted by a brand new French administration, should have been kept on and utilized by the French as an instrument for their government of the island.

King Leopold, much disturbed by the outcry of indignation created throughout Europe by the publication of the atrocities ascribed to his Belgian officers in the Congo Free State, has endeavored to conciliate popular opinion by constituting a sort of Council of Supervision, composed of Catholic and Protestant missionaries and presided over by the Catholic Bishop, whose function it will be to keep the Free State Government informed as to how far the latter's officials are obeying the spirit and letter of the new regulations, which have just been decreed by his Majesty for the express purpose of preventing the recurrence of any such frightful cruelties as those recently described by Mr. Farminter.

Since his accession to the throne of Germany, eight years ago, Emperor William has compulsorily retired no less than 346 Generals from active service; and this fact is at the present moment constituting the subject of condemnatory comment by the press of every shade of public opinion in the Empire.

Among the foreign visitors to the courts of Europe next summer will be the new Shah of Persia, who, although he has not yet long been on the throne, has nevertheless given promise of developing into an exceptionally able ruler. He is described as amiable and courteous, open to the influence of new ideas, and sincerely anxious to introduce many much-needed Western reforms in the Persian administration.

There seems at last to be some hope of a final settlement of the tedious Delagoa Railroad controversy. For the two experts of the Court of Arbitration have handed to the latter a list of persons from whom a third expert is to be chosen. The experts are to report in November, and the definite judgment may be given immediately afterward.

Superstitious as is the Emperor of Russia, who has been led by the numerous tragical events that have signalized his brief reign to consider himself as "hoodooed," it is doubtful whether he will consent to that portion of the programme of festivities organized by the French Government for his entertainment which provides that he and the Empress should pass a night at Versailles in the chamber last occupied by the ill-fated King Louis XVI and Queen Marie Antoinette.

The dispute between the Austrian and Hungarian Governments regarding the terms of readjustment of the decennial agreement as to the division of the public expenses of the monarchy, has passed into a fresh and more dangerous phase. The Austrian Government was prepared to be content with an increase of the Hungarian quota from 30 to 35 per cent. But Hungary refuses to be taxed on her own improvements, or to pay for the relative decline in the prosperity of her senior partner. The Hungarian Parliament is to be dissolved, the ultra-Nationalists having threatened systematic obstruction, and the Opposition party will go to the country on the cry of "No increase in the contribution" and "Down with Austria!" On the other hand it is known that the anti-Semitic leader, Dr. Lueger, proposes to make the question of the negotiations with Hungary an issue in the Austrian Reichsrath this month, and it is tolerably certain that things will shortly be said in each country which will raise the reciprocal exasperation to the boiling pitch.

The Pope's envoy to Abyssinia, who was dispatched for the express purpose of securing the liberation of the 2,000 odd Italian prisoners still in the hands of the Negus, has been most graciously received by the latter, and unless King Humbert's Government makes some injudicious move, pointing toward a renewal of hostile operations against Abyssinia, there is every reason to believe that the unfortunate captives will soon be restored to freedom.

The Prussian Government has begun the construction of a railroad viaduct which is to be the loftiest in Europe, eclipsing both in height and in the width of its main arch, the celebrated Douro Bridge at Oporto. The total height of the latter is 204 feet, whereas the viaduct at Muengsten will attain an altitude of nearly 400 feet, while the span of the centre arch will be 500 feet.

There has been renewed activity during the past two or three weeks displayed by the St. Petersburg police in arresting Nihilists, and some seventy or eighty prisoners, after a summary interrogation, have just been sent off to the gloomy fortress prison of Schlussulburg, situated about forty miles from the capital.

It has been decided not to permit the death of Princess Olga of Montenegro to interfere with the celebration of the marriage of her cousin, Hélène, to the Crown Prince of Italy, on the date originally appointed. The late Princess was a niece of the present ruler of the Black Mountains and the only child of that Prince Daniel, who was so treacherously murdered in 1861.

The Peace Congress at Pesth terminated in a wrangle, brought about by the inability of its members to agree upon a resolution condemning the practice of dueling.

GERMANS WANT M'KINLEY

THE POLISH MOVEMENT AGAIN CAUSES CONSIDERABLE ANXIETY.

A CHECK TO THE "HAFERMEISTERS"—GERMANY'S FOREIGN TRADE—AMBASSADOR UHL STILL ILL.

(Copyright, 1896, by the United Associated Presses.)

Berlin, Oct. 4.—The Bourses, which are watching carefully the Presidential campaign in America, are looking forward eagerly to more definite indications of the outcome of the election than the estimates and boasts of the rival political parties have hitherto supplied. The commercial community, despite their antipathy to the tariff views held by Mr. McKinley, are hoping for the triumph of the sound money, or gold, party, while the Agrarians, on the other hand, profess to regard Candidate Bryan as a sort of savior and rejoice in the utterances of Prince Bismarck in his recent letter to Governor Culberson of Texas, which they believe must have a tendency to influence materially the situation. The Berlin representative of the United Associated Presses learns that the German Government fully expects that the United States will institute a system of reprisals against Germany almost immediately after the Presidential election, no matter what may be the result thereof.

Under these circumstances the action of the Berlin "Tageblatt" in contracting with the United Associated Presses for the special American cable service of that news organization, which is now being delivered daily to a large number of European journals, is particularly significant.

The Polish National movement is again causing considerable anxiety to the Government, although nothing of a serious nature is supposed to be imminent; but there is abundant evidence that the continued efforts of the Government to Germanize Prussian Poland have met with a small degree of success. The National spirit in that territory is very strong, and it is being fostered by the Roman Catholic clergy. Many instances of boycotting and otherwise annoying German settlers are reported, and these show that the feeling of discontent is widespread. On the occasion of the recent visit of Archbishop Stablewski to Spalenitza the populace became greatly excited, and in the height of their frenzy administered a severe mauling to the imperial representative. This act has caused great indignation among the inhabitants of the Protestant districts of the empire, and an official inquiry is now being made with a view of punishing the offenders.

The notorious Bavarian Haberfeldtreiben, a species of lynch law, has had a sudden and unexpected check. It will be remembered that it was an ancient custom, said to have dated back to Charlemagne, traditionally set in motion after the close of the harvest season with a view of settling old scores with obnoxious persons in the rural districts. In the old times it was a sort of rough justice and served its purpose. Of late years, especially since the spread of Socialism among the rustic population of Upper Bavaria, it has degenerated into a riotous and "moonlighting" custom, by which people were shot, cattle maimed and property burned. During a quarrel a few nights ago a former victim of the Haberfeldtreiben denounced the Burgomaster of Sauerlach as a "Habermeister." The Burgomaster promptly arrested the man for having insulted him in his official capacity, and the efforts of his friends to obtain his release have been unsuccessful, the Burgomaster having refused the sum of 80,000 marks ($20,000) bail for his liberation. Since that time 275 men, landowners, farmers, laborers and others, have been arrested in the Holzkirchen, Tolz and Schliersee districts under the charge of belonging to the Haberfeldtreiben. The excitement in the localities mentioned is intense in consequence of the unexpected action of the authorities. The crops, which before now ought to have been gathered, are rotting in the fields owing to the absence of the owners, overseers and laborers belonging to the farms, who are confined in prison. This state of affairs means serious loss and probably total ruin to hundreds of farmers and others. The Bavarian officials have for a long time sought to apprehend this particular class of offenders, but up to this time have not met with any success.

The imperial trade returns for the first eight months of 1896 show an increase of 2,576,140 tons of imports and 1,280,555 tons of exports over the corresponding period of 1895.

The Berlin Exhibition was formally closed on September 30. It was only a partial success as an exhibition, and it is said that the financial loss has been heavy.

Ambassador Uhl continues to be confined indoors with a catarrhal cold, but he is able to transact business at his residence. United States Consul-General De Kay is away on leave of absence, and Vice-Consul-General Zimmerman is in charge of the Consulate.

The "North German Gazette" officially announces that the Czar and Czarina will arrive at Darmstadt on October 10.

TYNAN STILL IN PRISON.

REPORT THAT HE HAD BEEN RELEASED ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT FOUNDATION.

London, Oct. 4.—The United Associated Presses is in a position to say that the report circulated last night by Reuter's Telegram Company that Patrick J. Tynan, the alleged dynamiter, had been released by the French authorities, and that he was on his way to the United States, is absolutely without foundation. The French officials have not yet decided what disposition shall be made of his case. In the mean time the prison at Boulogne-sur-Mer, where Tynan is confined, is closely guarded by armed policemen. It is believed that nothing will be done in Tynan's case until after the Czar leaves France.

Rotterdam, Oct. 4.—The police here refuse to give the slightest information regarding the release of Kearney and Haines, the two Americans who were arrested here on the charge of complicity in the Tynan dynamite plot. There is scarcely any doubt that the two men were expelled from the country yesterday, but the police evidently mean to keep secret all the circumstances of their departure. It was said yesterday that they had been escorted to the frontier, but it is possible that they were placed on some steamer bound for America.

DR. RIZAL TAKEN TO SPAIN.

HE IS ALLEGED TO HAVE BEEN THE PROMOTER OF THE REVOLT IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Barcelona, Oct. 4.—The Spanish steamer Isla de Panay, which sailed from Manila on September 3, has arrived here. On board of her as a prisoner was Dr. Rizal, who is believed to have been the promoter of the revolt against Spanish authority in the Philippine Islands. He will be confined in the Monjaich Prison here.

A MARE'S FATAL FALL.

Biddy, a valuable mare belonging to Thomas Johnson, a contractor, of One-hundred-and-eighty-third-st., near Creston-ave., was killed yesterday by falling over the quarry embankment near Snake Hill in Fordham. A number of Johnson's horses were put out to graze on the hill, and the mare got too near to the edge of a precipice, 100 feet sheer down, which quarrymen had made. She slid off, landed on a pile of rocks below, and was instantly killed. This is the second horse that Johnson has lost in the same way. The mare was a daughter of Richmond.

THE DEATH OF MRS. GEORGE DIABLE.

Mrs. George Diable, who was injured in a runaway accident at Bellmore, Long Island, on Saturday, died yesterday. The body was brought to this city and taken to her home, at Madison-ave. and One-hundred-and-fourth-st. The funeral will probably be on Wednesday.

Mrs. Diable was the wife of George Diable, a real estate dealer of No. 23 James-st., and had been living at Bellmore during the summer. On Saturday she drove her brother-in-law, Adam Moran, to the railway station, and when returning to her cottage the horse took fright and ran away. The horse was going so fast when the cottage was reached that Mrs. Diable was unable to turn it into the driveway. A short distance beyond the house the animal dashed into a lamppost, and Mrs. Diable was thrown out. When she was removed to the cottage it was found that she had sustained a compound fracture of the skull and a broken arm.

Although everything that medical skill could devise was done for the unfortunate woman, she died at 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning. Mrs. Diable was about thirty-five years old.

A VETERAN FLAG-MAKER.

At the battle of South Mountain, Maryland, which occurred September 14, 1862, three members of the 23d Ohio infantry were wounded. One of these men was Rutherford B. Hayes, another was William McKinley, and the third, Captain Joseph A. Joel, is a stanch New-York Republican. Captain Joel keeps a picture of the battle-scene of South Mountain, where he received five severe wounds, at his place of business, No. 8 Nassau-st. He is engaged at present in making flags of all sizes bearing the name of his old comrade, McKinley, and the quality of his work has won him an enviable reputation.

FREDERICK J. STARIN DEAD.

Chicago, Oct. 4.—Frederick J. Starin, seventy-six years of age, who has been known among railroad men throughout the Northwest ever since the beginning of railroad construction in Wisconsin, nearly a half century ago, died yesterday morning at his home in Whitewater, Wis., after an illness of long duration. Mr. Starin was born in Montgomery County, N. Y. His ancestors were among the earliest settlers in the Mohawk Valley. A widow and two widowed daughters survive him.

READY FOR CHESS BATTLES.

PAIRS ARRANGED FOR THE INTERNATIONAL TOURNAMENT AT BUDAPEST.

Budapest, Oct. 4 (Special).—The International Chess Congress, in commemoration of the millennium of the Hungarian monarchy, was opened in this city to-day in the presence of a large and influential gathering of chess-players and magnates of this city. Owing to the late issue of the programme many European experts were prevented from entering the international tournament. Still, as will be seen from the list of entries, the field comprises the leading chess-players of the world, including Pillsbury. Lasker and Steinitz are the only players of renown who could not be induced to enter, as these men are scheduled to begin a match for the championship of the world on November 1 in Moscow. Here follows the complete list of competitors: Pillsbury (America), Janowski (France), Tarrasch and Walbrodt (Germany), Albin, Marco, Schlechter (Austria), Alapin, Tschigorin (Russia), Von Popiel, Winawer (Poland), Charousek, Maroczy and Noa (Hungary).

Popiel is, perhaps, the only player in the list who might not be known in the United States. He hails from Kracow, and in 1889 at Breslau divided the sixth prize with the German expert Lipke in the Haupt Turnier of the German Chess Association, when Lasker won the first prize.

Alapin is a strong Russian amateur, a wealthy man, who has of late years been travelling in Europe. He is known as a great analyst and took part in the international chess tournament at Manchester in 1890, when he divided the seventh prize with Scheve and Tinsley. He is likewise the author of a well-known opening, named after him.

Noa, a Hungarian justice, made himself known by his play in the international tournaments of London, 1883; Hamburg, 1885; Frankfort, 1887, and Dresden, 1892.

The other players are all well known and need not be commented upon.

After the official opening of the Congress this morning the players were called upon to draw their numbers in order to prepare the schedule for the tournament, which will be played at the rate of thirty-five games a week in thirteen rounds. The drawing resulted as follows: Tarrasch drew 1, Walbrodt 2, Charousek 3, Janowski 4, Popiel 5, Maroczy 6, Noa 7, Tschigorin 8, Marco 9, Pillsbury 10, Alapin 11, Albin 12, Winawer 13, Schlechter 14. This drawing practically made out the following schedule:

First Round—Walbrodt vs. Winawer, Charousek vs. Albin, Janowski vs. Alapin, Popiel vs. Pillsbury, Maroczy vs. Marco, Noa vs. Tschigorin, Tarrasch vs. Schlechter.

Second Round—Marco vs. Noa, Pillsbury vs. Maroczy, Alapin vs. Popiel, Albin vs. Janowski, Winawer vs. Charousek, Tarrasch vs. Walbrodt, Schlechter vs. Tschigorin.

Third Round—Charousek vs. Tarrasch, Janowski vs. Winawer, Popiel vs. Albin, Maroczy vs. Alapin, Noa vs. Pillsbury, Tschigorin vs. Marco, Walbrodt vs. Schlechter.

Fourth Round—Pillsbury vs. Tschigorin, Alapin vs. Noa, Albin vs. Maroczy, Winawer vs. Popiel, Tarrasch vs. Janowski, Walbrodt vs. Charousek, Schlechter vs. Marco.

Fifth Round—Janowski vs. Walbrodt, Popiel vs. Tarrasch, Maroczy vs. Winawer, Noa vs. Albin, Tschigorin vs. Alapin, Marco vs. Pillsbury, Charousek vs. Schlechter.

Sixth Round—Alapin vs. Marco, Albin vs. Tschigorin, Winawer vs. Noa, Tarrasch vs. Maroczy, Walbrodt vs. Popiel, Charousek vs. Janowski, Schlechter vs. Pillsbury.

Seventh Round—Popiel vs. Charousek, Maroczy vs. Walbrodt, Noa vs. Tarrasch, Tschigorin vs. Winawer, Marco vs. Albin, Pillsbury vs. Alapin, Janowski vs. Schlechter.

Eighth Round—Albin vs. Pillsbury, Winawer vs. Marco, Tarrasch vs. Tschigorin, Walbrodt vs. Noa, Charousek vs. Maroczy, Janowski vs. Popiel, Schlechter vs. Alapin.

Ninth Round—Maroczy vs. Janowski, Noa vs. Charousek, Tschigorin vs. Walbrodt, Marco vs. Tarrasch, Pillsbury vs. Winawer, Alapin vs. Albin, Popiel vs. Schlechter.

Tenth Round—Winawer vs. Alapin, Tarrasch vs. Pillsbury, Walbrodt vs. Marco, Charousek vs. Tschigorin, Janowski vs. Noa, Popiel vs. Maroczy, Schlechter vs. Albin.

Eleventh Round—Noa vs. Popiel, Tschigorin vs. Janowski, Marco vs. Charousek, Pillsbury vs. Walbrodt, Alapin vs. Tarrasch, Albin vs. Winawer, Maroczy vs. Schlechter.

Twelfth Round—Tarrasch vs. Albin, Walbrodt vs. Alapin, Charousek vs. Pillsbury, Janowski vs. Marco, Popiel vs. Tschigorin, Maroczy vs. Noa, Schlechter vs. Winawer.

It is generally admitted here that Pillsbury, Tarrasch, Maroczy and Tschigorin are candidates for first honors, and it is therefore interesting to see how these men have been affected by the drawing. Tarrasch and Maroczy will have the move in seven rounds, Pillsbury and Tschigorin in six rounds.

Pillsbury will play White against Maroczy, Tschigorin, Alapin, Winawer, Walbrodt and Janowski, and Black against Popiel, Noa, Marco, Schlechter, Albin, Tarrasch and Charousek.

Tschigorin will play White against Marco, Alapin, Winawer, Walbrodt, Janowski and Maroczy, and Black against Noa, Schlechter, Pillsbury, Albin, Tarrasch, Charousek and Popiel.

Tarrasch will play White against Schlechter, Walbrodt, Janowski, Maroczy, Tschigorin, Pillsbury and Albin, and Black against Charousek, Popiel, Noa, Marco, Alapin and Winawer.

Maroczy will play White against Marco, Alapin, Winawer, Walbrodt, Janowski, Schlechter and Noa, and Black against Pillsbury, Albin, Tarrasch, Charousek, Popiel and Tschigorin.

Play in the first round will begin to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

FOR IRISH POLITICAL PRISONERS.

A MEETING IN THEIR BEHALF, TO BE FOLLOWED BY A LARGER ONE.

The Irish Political Prisoners' Fund Association met last evening in Tecumseh Hall, at No. 315 West Forty-second-st., to make arrangements for the big meeting to protest against brutal treatment of Irish political prisoners in English prisons, which will be held in the Academy of Music next