cover enough evidence against Dreyfus to convict him anew, so as thereby to satisfy the affirmations of Generals Mercier, Billot, Zurlinden, Chanoine, Roget and Fabré. But it would, on the other hand, be unfair to the judges to say that they would deliberately find Dreyfus guilty without any more direct evidence than has so far been adduced against him.

DECISIONS OF CONSCIENCE.

It should be borne in mind that the French Military Code declares that "Members of courts martial should depend solely upon their conscience. Their convictions may be established by other means than by demonstrative proof." This gives extraordinary latitude to the members of the Rennes court martial, and adds to the difficulty of making a forecast of their judgment. It should also be remembered that it only needs the favorable judgment of three members of the court martial to secure Dreyfus's acquittal. The French Military Code does not require that sentences should be unanimous. Four out of seven is decisive, and when the president of the court martial (who pronounces his judgment last of all) finds that the court stands three to three the Military Code requires that he should abstain from giving a casting vote, and in such cases the accused cannot be found guilty.

C. I. B.

THE DISCOVERY OF NEW-YORK.

HOW ALDERMAN "HINKY DINK" CAME, SAW AND WAS OVERCOME.

It is not often that the true New-Yorker criticises another city. He is too busy criticising his own to do that, much as he loves it. Neither does he boast much about his own city, well as he knows its advantages. He leaves that to the dwellers of lesser cities. Let Boston [illegible] with self-satisfaction, as any other hub with spokes, let Philadelphia rest in peaceful pride at the squareness of its squares, let Chicago shatter the lake winds with the blowing of its own horn, let San Francisco sit by the sunset and patronize the East. New-York goes about its business and knows that it is New-York, and that is enough. Let the little ones crow or yelp or snarl among themselves. What is all that to a city which knows itself great?

It is only when people from other cities feel themselves forced to speak the truth about New-York that the New-Yorker is moved. Then this honest truth makes him [illegible] the woman. It is too pathetic to see the proud Chicagoan or the exclusive [illegible] of the gentle Philadelphian or the untamed San Franciscan bow his haughty crest and say, "Of a truth it is New-York which is great!" Then the New-Yorker's joy in being one is melted [illegible] and he almost wishes that New-York were not the only place where civilized men might live, instead of crowding out, as they do everywhere else in the world.

The opinions of New-York expressed by Alderman "Hinky Dink" on his return to Chicago, where he represents the First Ward, have already been quoted in these columns. Anybody who can return to Chicago and say the things about New-York that Alderman "Hinky Dink" said must be a fearless and honest public servant, and Chicago or any other city can ill spare him. But will he be allowed again to live among his kind, after what he said about New-York? If he is not, to the [illegible] of his kind, let him come to New-York by the Empire State Express, and he can have his [illegible] in the Board of Aldermen. He will [illegible] for Ramapo water, or any other water.

"There is only one real hot sporty town in this country," says Alderman "Hinky Dink," "and that is New-York City." Ah, come back, Alderman! You didn't see a quarter of it, and that quarter wasn't in season. You were away from home for only four weeks, and you spent a part of that in Philadelphia. Come.

"There is as much difference," says Alderman "Hinky Dink," "when it comes to sport, as there is between Chicago and Oberlin, Ohio." This is a [illegible] of three for Oberlin, Ohio. But no matter for that. Come back, Alderman, dear. Great and "sporty" as it is, New-York is incomplete without you.

"I took in New-York," says Alderman "Hinky Dink," "from the Bowery to High Bridge, and I saw things which we people in Chicago never dreamed of. Everybody there has got money to burn." Of course they have. Come again and help them burn some of it. You took in New-York, did you, Alderman, darling? Come and let New-York take you in [illegible]. It is lovely to be appreciated so. You shall see the other boroughs and the rest of Manhattan. You shall see the Brooklyn Bridge, but you must not jump off it. You shall go to Manhattan Beach and see them burn other things than money. You shall see them do it right off the Battery when the Admiral gets here. You shall see how the rivers here cross one another, where the Croton flows under the Harlem and where the Ramapo was going to flow under the Hudson [illegible]. You know a city when you see one. [illegible] by the lake and come and [illegible] a palace, where you need only press the button and New-York will do the rest.

JAMES C. CRAWFORD DEAD.

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS OF THE ASSEMBLY SUCCUMBS TO TYPHOID FEVER.

James C. Crawford, sergeant-at-arms of the Assembly the last three years, died yesterday afternoon at his home, No. 117 East Seventy-seventh-st. He returned from a business trip to the Adirondacks about a fortnight ago in poor health and his condition became serious about a week ago. His death was due to typhoid fever.

Mr. Crawford was born in this city on April 29, [illegible]. He was educated in the public schools and after leaving school he learned the plasterer's trade. For some years he was a trustee of the Plasterers' Association of this city. In [illegible] he founded the James C. Crawford Association, one of the largest and most influential clubs of the XXIXth Assembly District. A year later he gave up his trade to devote all his time to the furtherance of the interests of the Republican party.

He ran for Alderman in [illegible] against Robin M. Morgan, Democrat, and was defeated by a small majority. He was elected sergeant-at-arms of the Assembly in 1897, 1898 and 1899.

As sergeant-at-arms of the Assembly Mr. Crawford was in attendance at nearly all of the sessions of the Mazet Committee. When Henry L. Henderson, counsel for Captain Price, created a disturbance, Mr. Crawford was called upon to eject him from the room. Henderson was afterward arrested and threatened to bring suit against Mr. Crawford, Mr. Mazet and Mr. Moss.

Mr. Crawford was a member of the Republican Club of the XXIXth Assembly District, the James C. Crawford Association, the Phoenix Club and many other clubs and associations. He leaves a widow and two children. The funeral arrangements have not been made.

A RUMOR ABOUT F. J. GOULD.

A rumor was circulated last night that Frank Jay Gould, youngest son of the late Jay Gould, who reached his majority a few months ago, had suddenly taken to himself a wife. It was also said that the couple had left the city. The name of the bride or details regarding the wedding ceremony were lacking from the story, and no relatives or friends of young Mr. Gould could be found last night to verify it.

Louis W. Baldwin, who is close to the Gould family, was seen at one of the Elberon Hotel cottages, where he is spending the season. He said that he knows nothing about the reported marriage. He was inclined to discredit the report.

"ZORAH" PRODUCED IN CHICAGO.

Chicago, Sept. 3.—Edwin Arden's new play, "Zorah," had its first presentation at McVicker's Theatre to-night, under the direction of Jacob Litt. "Zorah" details a story of love and intrigue in Russia, the scenes being laid in the Jewish quarter of Moscow. The plot turns upon the oppression of a young Jewish rabbi by the Russian Governor of Moscow. The principal part was played by the author, Edwin Arden. Edith Wright and Max Figman were among the others in the cast.

SAMPSON WANTS TO STAY WITH HIS SQUADRON.

Philadelphia, Sept. 3.—Lieutenant Commander Winslow, of Rear Admiral Sampson's staff, in speaking for the Admiral to-day, absolutely denied the report that the Admiral is to be relieved of the command of the North Atlantic Squadron at his own request. The Commander said that Admiral Sampson is enjoying good health, and that he wants to stay with the squadron.

COALITION CABINET IN PERU.

Valparaiso, Sept. 3.—The Peruvian Cabinet crisis has been solved by the formation of a coalition Cabinet as the result of the conferences between Eduardo Romana, President-elect, and the leaders of the Ministerialist factions.

The following is the personnel of the new Ministry so far as decided upon:

President of the Council—RAFAEL SOTOMAYOR.
Minister of Foreign Affairs—Senhor URMENETA.
Minister of Finance—Senhor SALINES.
Minister of War—General CONCHA.

DRUGGISTS TO HELP.

DINNER TO BE GIVEN FOR THE APOTHECARY OF THE OLYMPIA.

The following correspondence has passed between the secretary of the Manhattan Pharmaceutical Association and C. A. Mayo, Editor of "The American Druggist," in relation to a banquet which the retail druggists of this city propose to give for the apothecary of Admiral Dewey's flagship Olympia and the apothecaries of Admiral Sampson's escorting fleet:

New-York, August [illegible], 1899.

C. A. Mayo, Editor "American Druggist," New-York.

Dear Sir: I observe that you have been named and appointed by the Mayor a member of the Dewey Reception Committee. The members of the Manhattan Pharmaceutical Association are desirous of expressing the high esteem in which they hold the pharmacist of the Olympia by giving a banquet in his honor, to which the pharmacists of Admiral Sampson's escorting fleet would be invited, and I write to ask if our association could not co-operate in some way with your committee to the end that a fitting celebration might be made so far as the apothecaries of the fleet are concerned. It is our desire to cooperate as far as possible with the Dewey Reception Committee in making the celebration of Admiral Dewey's return a truly representative one. The propriety of giving a banquet of this kind must appeal very strongly to you as a pharmaceutical editor conversant with the conditions. Very respectfully,

THOMAS J. KEENAN, Secretary.

New-York, August [illegible], 1899.

General Daniel Butterfield, Chairman Committee on Plan and Scope of the Dewey Reception Committee, New-York City:

Dear Sir: I transmit herewith correspondence which I commend to the careful attention of your committee. The pharmacist on the Olympia is the youngest officer of his grade in the service. On June [illegible] last year a bill was enacted providing for the appointment of twenty-five pharmacists, with the rank of warrant officers. These appointments were made from among the senior apothecaries in the service, with the exception of the apothecary of the Olympia, who, for distinguished services, was promoted to the rank of pharmacist, although he had been in the service but ten years or so.

Under these circumstances, and in view of the fact that the Manhattan Pharmaceutical Association proposes to tender this banquet at its own expense, I trust that the committee will see fit to take official cognizance of the movement, and designate a time when the banquet would best harmonize with the plans of the committee. Such action on the part of the committee would give something of an official standing to the proposed banquet without incurring financial or other responsibilities on the part of the committee.

The Association in question is composed of the leading pharmacists in the boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx, and it is the representative organization among the retail druggists of the city.

Trusting you may give this suggestion your prompt and favorable consideration, I am, very respectfully yours,

C. A. MAYO.

WORK ON THE ARCH ADVANCING.

MEN PUT IN A BUSY SUNDAY IN MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.

In the basement of Madison Square Garden yesterday sixty-odd men worked steadily on the casts and statuary which are to adorn the Dewey arch.

The scene in the workshops was one of the busiest activity and presented a striking contrast to the Sunday quietness without. Karl Bitter, one of the sculptors, had the work in charge.

The men commenced their work [illegible] in the morning and worked until dark. Six of the larger statues and two of the spandrels have already been completed and are ready to be put up. Work on the arch will be continued as rapidly as possible, and some of the figures will probably be put in place to-day.

Mr. Bitter expressed great satisfaction with regard to the way the work was going forward, and said he felt sure that all would be in readiness when Dewey arrived.

FERRYBOAT TO CARRY FERRY OFFICIALS.

The Brooklyn Ferry Company intends to take part in the Dewey celebration. One of the largest ferryboats of the company will, on Friday, September 29, be decorated from stem to stern with flags and bunting, and will steam down the Bay within sight of the North Atlantic Squadron and the Olympia. Only the officers of the company, its directors, their families and probably a few invited guests will be on board.

Buildings along the water front in the Eastern District, it is said, will be decorated and illuminated by electricity on Friday night.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT SERVICE.

A PATRON OF THE LINES DEFENDS THE CONDUCT OF THE SYSTEM.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: In The Tribune editorial of August [illegible] the writer is evidently not personally cognizant of the facts, and has evidently, from expressions in the editorial, been misinformed. As I have no personal interest in the matter, and being a resident on the line of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, I am therefore in a position to know the condition as it really exists, by daily riding over the lines to and from my office. In due justice to this corporation, I desire to correct a wrong impression which may arise from the statement made in the editorial referred to. I refer especially to the following clause: "That document referring to the report does not add what the public can [illegible] from observation and experience, that the employes of the company suffer from overwork and underpay, and that the patrons of the system have suffer from much needless overcrowding, too long intervals between cars, and lack of cleanliness and order in those vehicles."

As to that part referring to the employes, I can speak only from daily contact with and personal conversation with the conductors and motormen on the line. I have asked them at various intervals, especially during the recent strike, what their grievance was, or did they have a grievance, to which they replied without a single exception that they had no grievance, as they were well treated and were required to work only the hours a day, and that when called upon for overtime after these hours they were paid extra; that they considered themselves very well treated in every respect, and that none except a few grumblers would or could make any interference whatever.

As to that part referring to the "overcrowding, too long intervals between cars, and lack of cleanliness," I can speak from daily experience of riding over these lines to and from my business for years, that I have never found as efficient service, or [illegible] seating accommodations, or as close intervals between cars, or such extraordinary time made, as on these lines. I have had an experience on the electric lines of the city of St. Louis, which has been noted in all the papers as having the most efficient car service of any city in the Union, but it cannot compare in any respect with the convenience and accommodation which we have here in Brooklyn. I have also traveled in many cities, namely, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Cleveland, Chicago, Milwaukee, Montreal, Boston and other cities, in all of which cars, from my personal experience, are slow, crowded, dirty and uncomfortable in many ways when compared to the Brooklyn Rapid Transit service. I live on the Nostrand-ave. line, eight blocks south of Fulton-st., and during what was called the "strike" I never missed a day, riding to my office on the surface cars in Nostrand-ave., transferring to Fulton-st., and was not late a single morning or evening to or from my business, to which these cars take me so quickly that I scarcely have time to read The Tribune, my favorite paper. I cannot recollect a single day that I have failed to obtain a seat in either of these cars, whereas on a few occasions when I rode down on the elevated I had to stand. The Nostrand-ave. cars run under a three minute headway, and the time from Park Place, Nostrand-ave., where I live, to Brighton Beach and Manhattan, a distance of about eight and one-half or nine miles, is twenty-five minutes, which actually discounts the Long Island steam railroad. The track is ballasted with charcoal all the way, and the road therefore is free from dust and smoke, which affords the most delightful ride in all New-York. Besides, the cars are all of the long character and contain absolutely every new modern improvement, including the most perfect electric lighting, sufficient to read the finest print, elliptic springs, roomy seats, and they are free and open from end to end.

It seems to me that, in justice to the facts in this case, you ought to correct the impression given out in the article I refer to, and instead thereof it might do some good for you to draw your pen against such lines in Manhattan as the Fulton-st. horse line, the Bleecker-st. horse line and other crossline roads, which are eyesores to the city, as the cars are antiquated, the floors are frequently covered with one inch of dust and dirt and filth, and they are lighted with coal oil lamps that often become dim and broken, and drip oil on you while sitting in their old fashioned seats, and as to reading a paper in them at night, that's impossible.

Another fact I believe you would find to be true, namely, that the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company no doubt pays more taxes in amount to the city under its present management than the city could make out of it in profits if it owned the road, as it is known from experience that all [illegible] and private corporations, run by persons individually interested, are able by strict management to produce better results than such franchises owned by city authorities, and run by mere servants or hirelings of municipalities.

W. E. STEPHENS.

Brooklyn, August 30.

[It was the Glasgow municipal system, not the relics of horsecar days in New-York, with which we compared or contrasted the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system. Elsewhere we discuss at length the main points raised by our correspondent.—Ed.]

SECRETARY GAGE GOING TO CHICAGO.

Washington, Sept. 3.—Secretary and Mrs. Gage will leave Washington about September 15 for a visit to Chicago and other Western cities. The Secretary will remain until after the October festivities in the Lake City, while Mrs. Gage is planning to prolong her sojourn until the late autumn.

GOVERNOR AND FARMER.

MORE INQUIRIES IN REGARD TO THOSE CANAL EXPENDITURES.

THE PEOPLE NOT SATISFIED BY ASSEVERATIONS AND DENUNCIATIONS FROM THE CHIEF MAGISTRATE OF THE STATE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: As I understand the report of the lawyers on the canal frauds, they find that fraud was committed and the funds of the people squandered and misused, but that the contracts were so drawn that the fraud and misconduct cannot be criminally punished.

The whole thing, to an unsophisticated farmer, seems to have been a fraudulent scheme from beginning to end, and that the conspirators planned beforehand to use fraudulently the money and to evade punishment for it.

I believe the people fail to be satisfied either by the report or by the asseverations and denunciations of the Governor, that the whole matter was not a fraudulent scheme, and that if it cannot be punished it is because of the infirmity of our laws.

The farmers (and I am one of them) would like to have you (who have recently so well defended an old farmer against official denunciation in connection with this canal fraud) let us know the amount that was appropriated for the expense of this investigation, and specifically what was done with it.

B. F. ADRIANCE.

Cold Spring, N. Y., Sept. 2, 1899.

AN INTEMPERATE REJOINDER.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: There are a great many readers of The Tribune, and probably many others, that will be very thankful for the timely and exceedingly forceful article in the editorial page on Friday, the 1st inst., in reference to the undignified retort of Governor Roosevelt to the farmer "old gate money." And certainly the Governor was far from temperate in his rejoinder. "Things of a common quality ever [illegible]" would not be inappropriate. Governor Roosevelt has long needed something to [illegible] the nature of a mild letter to be brought in contact with the "strenuous" element that has enabled him to [illegible] the country, fooling the public [illegible] like a [illegible] lecturing callous people.

A REPUBLICAN AND VETERAN.

[illegible] Springs, N. Y., Sept. 2, 1899.

PLENTY OF OTHERS LIKE HIM.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I have just been reading your Hornellsville letter in The Tribune of this date. What's the matter with the farmer? Why should he get so pugnacious with one of the "dictators" whose servant he is? Why should he dictate the man who put [illegible] What about the Chief Magistrate of the State [illegible] this man and others like him who would [illegible] [illegible] Why berate him in such [illegible] That the contract made is [illegible] [illegible] Are there not [illegible] the country who know that the [illegible] was grossly wasteful in the expenditure of [illegible] Why should the [illegible] of the State [illegible] "How about the canal scandal?" was asked. Did it [illegible] but [illegible] unworthy of the Governor of the great State.

QUESTIONER.

[illegible], N. Y., Aug. 31, 1899.

BRITISH REPLY TO A FRENCH INQUIRY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I wish to tell you of my appreciation of the editorial, "Governor and Farmer," in the issue [illegible] I had just read the Governor's answer to the Hornellsville farmer and was tempted to write to the Governor, saying [illegible] in one of his many admirers. [illegible] [illegible] The modest method [illegible] the answer (which it received), [illegible] But which [illegible] Your editorial puts the criticism better than I could have done, and I thank you for it.

G. W. [illegible]

[illegible], N. Y., Sept. 2, 1899.

THE POPE HAS NOT SPOKEN.

NO WORD FROM HIM IN RESPECT TO ROMAN CATHOLICS IN PHILIPPINES.

Washington Correspondence of The Baltimore Sun.

Circumstantial statements have recently appeared in print indicating that the Pope had instituted preliminary negotiations with the United States Government in reference to determining the future status of the Roman Catholic Church in the Philippines. Six months or more ago similar statements were circulated concerning Cuba and Porto Rico. In the present instance the assertion is also made that it may be in the power of the Pope, through the Church in the Philippines, to exercise his good offices in inducing Aguinaldo to abandon hostilities. [illegible] of this is founded on [illegible] [illegible]

It was pointed out in this correspondence that [illegible] the Roman Catholics in Europe and America must view with deep interest the policy of this Government with reference to the internal affairs of the islands acquired from Spain. During the whole period of sovereignty of Spain there had been the most intimate connection between Church and State. This was, as will be understood, impossible [illegible] form of government. But it was recognized that time for deliberation and [illegible] in the process of severing [illegible] a harmonious adjustment for the new order of things.

This view was persistently impressed upon our [illegible] in all the islands and, so far [illegible] up to this time, has been [illegible] [illegible] of consequence. Pope and prelates have watched the course of events with unceasing interest, as several millions of people of their faith are affected. But at no time has the Pope, or any one assuming to speak for him, undertaken to make any formal representations on the subject to this Government or any member of it, and there is certainly not a scrap of paper containing any allusion to it on file at the Department of State.

In connection with the reports on this subject it has been necessary to ask the officers of the State Department officials. It was affirmed positively by high officials of the Department to-day that all such reports were entirely unfounded, and that no utterance has been made at the Department in reply to a direct query. Department officials said there was not the slightest idea the Pope had ever thought or ever would think of attempting to open negotiations with this Government of any character. He knows it would be a necessary preliminary [illegible]

But the Pope, undoubtedly, has the same privilege as any one else, high or low, in any part of the world. There would be no impropriety whatever [illegible] addressing a personal communication to the President, the Secretary of State or any member of Congress, setting forth his views on any public question. While he might do this and no one [illegible] [illegible] to expect it, it is [illegible] he has done so. It may be stated, however, without reserve, that the President is fully acquainted with Catholic views on all matters pertaining to his Administration, just as he is with the views of the representatives of all other religious denominations in the United States.

As a matter of fact, the President has had "bushels" of letters from various religious denominations, not only touching upon the matters with which they are supposed to be particularly concerned, but upon every other conceivable topic connected with our new possessions. The President has, of his own volition, sought the counsel and the suggestions of men prominent in the Catholic Church when dealing with social or political problems, their views upon which would be of value and assistance. He numbers among them several personal friends, of whom Cardinal Gibbons and Archbishop Ireland are conspicuous examples. To these two the doors of the White House are never closed. It may not be doubted that with them and with others he has discussed at length religious questions presented in all the Spanish-American islands.

PROTEST AGAINST REDMOND'S VISIT.

THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE IRISH NATIONAL FEDERATION INDORSES DR. EMMET'S STAND.

At a special meeting of the City Council of the Irish National Federation, held last night at No. [illegible] West Forty-second-st., the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we, the New-York City Council of the Irish National Federation, hereby indorse the position taken by the president of the federation, Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet, and the chairman of this council, P. Gallagher, in their letters to the Redmond Invitation Committee.

Resolved, That while gratefully acknowledging the great services rendered to Ireland by Charles Stewart Parnell, and ever ready to do our part in honoring his memory when the opportune time arrives, we feel called upon to enter our earnest protest at this time against undertaking a monument to Parnell while Ireland is still divided into "Parnellite" and "anti-Parnellite" camps, when the Irish people are already engaged in building a national monument to Wolf Tone and the United Irishmen, and while efforts are being made to erect monuments on the various battle fields of '98, we deem it unwise to place in competition for public favor the names of Wolf Tone and Parnell, and thus again divide national effort, when all are willing that each should be honored in succession.

Resolved, That we protest against inviting such an irreconcilable factionist as John E. Redmond, who has thwarted every effort for reunion in Ireland, to wit: The Irish Race Convention, the Unity Conference, and the present very successful efforts of the United Irish League in crushing out faction, to speak for the people of Ireland, when even his own followers are giving every evidence of discarding his policy of faction and disavowing his leadership.

THE PASSING THRONG.

Major Junius G. Sanders, who for over twelve months has been attached to Major General Wood's staff in Santiago as a paymaster, has just returned home because of ill health and is now at the Grand Hotel. "The matter which is occupying most attention just now in Santiago," Major Sanders said to a Tribune reporter yesterday, "is the yellow fever. It broke out last June, and when General Wood returned to Cuba after his visit home it threatened to become epidemic. But with characteristic energy and thoroughness General Wood set himself to work, not only to stay the spread of the disease, but to stamp it out as far as possible. He has so far succeeded that he now has the infection under complete control and there is practically no fear of another outbreak. General Wood's first step in grappling with the fever was to send all the troops into the mountains some ten or fifteen miles out of Santiago, leaving only a small guard of immunes to garrison the city. He has followed out the methods of the English in India and Jamaica of building barracks on the hills for occupation in the rainy season. In consequence the troops now at Santiago are healthy and comfortable. Moreover, General Wood insisted that all the American residents in Santiago who were not immunes should retire to the hills. These precautions, added to the new sewage system and sanitary improvements generally which General Wood has carried out, have tended almost to eradicate yellow fever in that part of Cuba."

Replying to an inquiry as to the truth of the reports that the Cubans look upon continued American occupation of the island with growing dissatisfaction, Major Sanders said: "There is no getting away from the fact that a great deal of bitterness is exhibited by the natives toward us. On the part of what I may call the political men among them they have no leaders and no defined policy, and of the natives distrust hostility is shown. But it is not difficult to understand the spirit which gives rise to this enmity. Liberty has been the dream of the Cuban's life, and he thinks that so long as the Americans remain he cannot be sure that entire liberty which he has so long struggled for. At the same time, I would point out that the property interests of Cuba, the plantation owners, the merchants and the proprietors of industries are strongly in favor of annexation. It would be a gratification to them for America to take over the island because they realize that under our Government their personal interests would be more secure and that there would be a more speedy development of the resources of the island.

"General Wood is doing splendid work in Santiago. He is revered by the natives. The end of the war left the citizens in a wretched condition and on the verge of starvation. But General Wood, by taking the interests of the poor and expending them in employing the poor natives, has not only earned their gratitude, but has thoroughly revived the industrial and commercial conditions of the place."

At the Holland House is John W. Bookwalter, [illegible] the following statement [illegible] Mr. Bookwalter is firmly of the opinion that John R. McLean will be elected Governor of Ohio. "The Republicans of that State," he said yesterday, "are badly split, while the Irish and Germans are strongly opposed to the imperialist policy of the Republican Administration, and will make that opposition manifest. I am satisfied that John R. McLean stands an excellent chance of being elected. I am greatly pleased with the platform of the Ohio Democrats, especially the plank regarding silver. They are as devoted as ever to the silver proposals. [illegible] There can be but one result if existing conditions are maintained. There must be a check upon trade and a decline in the value and volume of trade throughout the world. The want of currency and the scramble for gold are apparent everywhere. Therefore, I am delighted with the reaffirmation by the Ohio Democrats of the principles of the Chicago platform. It is impossible for one metal to supply our wants, and indeed it is a question of [illegible] both metals."

Ex-President Policarpo Bonilla of Honduras, said to be the only President of that republic who ever turned over to his successor in a friendly spirit the Chief Magistracy of his country, or who has ever been peacefully [illegible] leaving the office, is at present in New-York for the purpose of receiving surgical treatment. Entering office by means of a revolution in [illegible], he instituted reforms which have resulted in a more stable state of affairs and put the powers of government actually in the hands of the people, instead of those of ambitious politicians. In an interview he said:

"In no country can capital, and especially American, be better invested than in Honduras, as it grows all the products of all parts of the world. Honduras is virgin soil, and the lack of capital up to to-day has prevented its development. Every variety of climate is found there, from that of the coastlands, where the temperature reaches an elevation of [illegible] degrees, to that of the highlands, where the temperature goes down to [illegible] degrees. Sunstroke is unknown, while on the other hand the cold is never excessive. At an elevation of [illegible] feet in the highlands wheat is grown, also apples, pears, cherries and generally all the products of the temperate and some of the tropical zones. On the lower lands tobacco, vanilla, rubber, cocoa, coffee, sarsaparilla, bananas, plantains, yams, potatoes, sugar cane, cotton, oranges, lemons, coconuts and, generally speaking, all fruits of the tropical zone can be raised. There are besides on the coasts of Honduras large extensions of mahogany, cedar, ebony, rosewood and many more precious woods, for export, also the San Juan, Santa Maria and other pines good for building purposes. In the interior several kinds of other are found in inexhaustible quantities, therefore it is unnecessary to import into any part of the country lumber for building purposes.

"Our territory could support ten million people. We have land upon which three crops can be raised a year. Lack of capital has held back the development of our great resources. The opportunities for mining are great, as the richness of the Honduras soil is such that few if any of the well known minerals are lacking." Ex-President Bonilla expects to return home as soon as his health will permit.

POPE SOPHRONIUS DEAD.

PATRIARCH OF THE GREEK CHURCH IN NORTH AFRICA DIES AT THE AGE OF ONE HUNDRED AND THREE.

Alexandria, Sept. 3.—His Holiness Pope Sophronius, Patriarch of the Orthodox Greek Church of Alexandria, Lybia, Ethiopia and all Egypt, died to-day, aged one hundred and three.

DR. W. M. GRIER.

Columbia, S. C., Sept. 3.—Dr. W. M. Grier, president of Erskine College, at Due West, S. C., died suddenly of apoplexy to-day.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

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

Washington, Sept. 3.—The tropical storm reported near the Windward Passage during Saturday has moved off to the northward without developing any force of consequence, and during Sunday the barometer rose steadily throughout the West Indies, except over Western Cuba. The low area in the North has moved rapidly to the upper St. Lawrence Valley, and another marked depression overlies the extreme Northwest and Central West. As a consequence high temperatures continue, generally except in the lake regions, where there is a moderate high area. Rapid City, S. D., reports a maximum temperature of 100 degrees. There have been showers and thunderstorms in portions of New-England, the South Atlantic and Gulf States and portions of the Northwest. In the Pacific Coast and plateau regions there were showers and thunderstorms in the northern portions, accompanied by lower temperature. Showers and thunderstorms are indicated Monday and Tuesday in the northern portions of the South Atlantic and Gulf States, in the Dakotas and from Colorado northward into Montana. For Tuesday generally fair weather is indicated, except in the extreme South. On the Atlantic coast fresh winds will prevail, west to north on the northern portion and easterly on the southern portion.

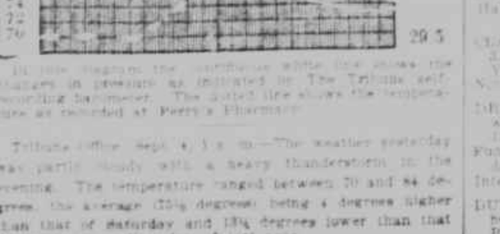
DETAILED FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

For the District of Columbia, New-England, Eastern New-York, New-Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia, fair to-day and to-morrow; fresh southerly winds, becoming variable.

For Western New-York, fair to-morrow; fair, warmer; fresh northerly winds.

For Western Pennsylvania, fair to-day and to-morrow; warmer to-morrow in northern portion; southerly winds becoming fresh southwesterly to-morrow.

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.



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

Tribune Office, Sept. 4, 1 a. m.—The weather yesterday was partly cloudy, with a heavy thunderstorm in the evening. The temperature ranged between 70 and 84 degrees, the average (75¾ degrees) being 1 degree higher than that of Saturday and 1¾ degrees lower than that of the corresponding day of last year.

The weather to-day will be fair.

RAPID TRANSIT OUTLOOK.

THEORIES ADVANCED FOR THE CONVERSION OF TAMMANY.

In all the hotel corridors where municipal affairs were discussed yesterday rapid transit came in for a fair share of attention, and surprise at the sudden withdrawal of Tammany's opposition was as marked as gratification that the project had some prospect of completion at last. Many were the theories advanced for Corporation Counsel Whalen's conversion. No one seemed to doubt that Croker had changed Mr. Whalen's mind for him, in spite of Whalen's assertion that the boss had nothing to do with it, and the most generally believed theory for Croker's course was that, scared by the storm of indignation he aroused over the Ramapo water steal, he was now desirous of doing something to win back the thousands of labor votes which he had alienated from Tammany support.

The tunnel will, of course, give employment to a large number of artisans, and the conditions which Mr. Whalen imposes for giving his consent to the contract prepared by the Rapid Transit Commissioners is a pretty plain indication of his desire to curry favor with the labor party. These two conditions are that laborers shall not be required to work more than eight hours a day on the tunnel, and shall receive wages at the rate of $2 a day. The fact that the recently enacted labor law makes it imperative that these two things should be done, and hence renders Mr. Whalen's stipulations wholly unnecessary, is additional proof, if any were needed, that Mr. Whalen made them for effect only.

There are some indications, however, that opposition to the tunnel may develop among the Brooklyn Aldermen and Councilmen, who have been heard to declare that no good reason exists why that borough should share the burden of constructing an expensive rapid transit system lying wholly within the boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx. Some of them want an East River tunnel finished first, or at least undertaken simultaneously, so that part of the benefit may go to Brooklyn through a connection of the two systems.

INDIAN DROUTH PARTLY BROKEN.

HEAVY RAINS IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES RELIEVE ANXIETY FOR CROPS.

London, Sept. 3.—Lord George Hamilton, Secretary of State for India, has received a dispatch from the Viceroy of India, Lord Curzon of Kedleston, asserting that immediate anxiety regarding the crops in the central provinces of India has been removed by a heavy rain sweeping in from the Orissa coast and extending into the Baghelkhand district and the eastern half of the northwestern provinces and of Oudh.

Elsewhere the rainfall is insufficient and rain is urgently needed to save standing crops in Madras, Bombay, Rajpootana, much of the Punjaub and the western section of the northwestern provinces and of Oudh.

The monsoon winds are abnormally light.

JIMINEZ LEAVES CAIMANERA.

THE REVOLUTIONARY LEADER SLOWLY MAKES HIS WAY TO SAN DOMINGO.

Cape Haytien, Sept. 3.—General Juan Isidro Jiminez, the revolutionary aspirant to the Presidency of the Dominican Republic, left Caimanera yesterday on board the Georges Croise for Baracoa, from which point he will proceed to Port-au-Prince and then to Puerto Plata, where he is impatiently awaited.

SITUATION AT SAN DOMINGO.

Porto Plata, San Domingo, Sept. 3.—Governor Imbert has received a communication from the capital announcing the creation of a temporary governing committee consisting of Señors Costero and Legrons and Generals Pasino and Mella, and requesting his resignation of the Governorship of Porto Plata in favor of General Cáceo. Governor Imbert will comply with the request.

MEMORIAL TO CHAMPLAIN.

DEDICATION OF A TABLET IN HONFLEUR TO THE FOUNDER OF CANADA.

Honfleur, France, Sept. 3.—M. Fabre, the Canadian Commissioner, this afternoon attended the ceremony of placing a tablet in honor of Samuel de Champlain, the navigator, who was Governor of the first French settlers in Lower Canada, and who left Honfleur to found Quebec. The tablet was placed on the north side of the ruins of the castle and fort called La Lieutenance.

The Mayor of Honfleur having accepted the tablet from the committee on behalf of the inhabitants, M. Fabre thanked him and then paid a tribute to one whom he characterized as "the founder of Canada." He declared that, after two centuries of separation from the French, the Canadians still remained true Frenchmen.

FRENCH FISHERY POOR.

INABILITY TO GET BAIT—ANXIOUS FOR A SETTLEMENT.

St. John's, N. F., Sept. 3.—The colonial cruiser Fiona, which arrived here last night from a revenue cruise along the south coast, reports that the French fishery on the Grand Banks is very poor, owing to the colonial policy of prohibiting the French from securing bait.

Trustworthy information goes to show that the French Government is desirous of settling the Treaty Coast controversy, the Governor of St. Pierre having been recalled to Paris to assist in the negotiations.

DEMONSTRATIONS AT BRITISH PORTS.

SAILORS AND FIREMEN RESOLVE TO STRIKE UNLESS THEIR WAGES ARE RAISED.

London, Sept. 3.—The demonstrations organized to-day in Cardiff, Hull, Bristol and Liverpool by the Sailors' and Firemen's Union were well attended.

At all the meetings resolutions were adopted to go on strike unless the increase in wages asked for is granted.

CYCLONE SWEEPS THE AZORES.

LOSS OF LIFE AND MUCH DAMAGE TO SHIPPING.

Ponta Delgada, Azore Islands, Sept. 3.—A violent cyclone is raging here, doing much damage to shipping and to property all over the island of Sao Miguel. Several lives have been lost.

Common sense will tell you to avoid experiments with a dangerous Cold. You ought to take the well-known remedy—Jayne's Expectorant.

Sufferers from indigestion get prompt and lasting relief by using Johnson's Digestive Tablets.

DIED.

Clark, Julia B.	Morgan, William R.
Drayton, Mary M. S.	Oakley, Thomas E.
Dunning, Della A.	Root, D. Frank.
Elwell, James W.	Schapps, Cornelius H.
Gayler, William G.	Silver, George.
Hall, Mark S.	

CLARK—At Bayshore, Long Island, Sunday, September 3, Julia Hoyer, beloved wife of Cyrus Clark, of New-York City.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

DRAYTON—On September 3, 1899, Mary M. Shipman, wife of William R. Drayton and daughter of the late Jacob Shipman, in the 48th year of her age.
Funeral services at No. 37 Emory-st., Jersey City, Wednesday, September 6, at 10:30 a. m.
Interment at convenience of the family.

DUNNING—On September 1, at the summer residence of her son-in-law, Frederick F. Bellamy, at Noyes Beach, R. I., Mrs. Della A. Dunning, in her 80th year.
Interment at Albany.

ELWELL—On Saturday, September 2, 1899, James W. Elwell, aged 79 years.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, No. [illegible] Lefferts Place, Brooklyn, Tuesday afternoon, September 5, at 2 o'clock.
Interment at convenience of family.
Bath (Me.) papers please copy.

GAYLER—On Saturday, September 2, at his residence, William Gayler, youngest son of Augustus S. and Agnes A. Gayler.
Funeral services will be held in the Marcy Avenue Baptist Church, Brooklyn, Tuesday, September 5, at 2:30 p. m.

HALL—At Purchase, Harrison, N. Y., on Sunday, September 3, 1899, Mark Spencer Hall, son of Dr. Samuel and Catherine Spencer Hall.
Interment in family's vault, Marble Cemetery, 2d-st., New-York City.

MORGAN—At his residence, No. 2 West 62d-st., William R. Morgan, eldest son of Matthew and Lucinda Morgan, in the 75th year of his age.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

OAKLEY—Suddenly, Sunday, September 3, 1899, at Lake Mohegan, Thomas E. Oakley.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

ROOT—Suddenly, on Saturday, September 2, D. Frank Root.
Funeral services at his late residence, No. 150 West 45th-st., on Tuesday, September 5, at 4 p. m.
Interment at the convenience of the family.

SCHAPPS—In New-York City, September 1, Cornelius Hanford Schapps, M. D., formerly of Brooklyn, aged 82 years.
Funeral services at the South Third Street Presbyterian Church, corner Driggs-ave. and South 3d-st., Brooklyn, Monday, September 4, at 11 a. m.

SILVER—On Saturday, September 2, 1899, at his residence, No. 202 West 103d-st., George Silver, in the 60th year of his age.
Funeral services Tuesday, September 5, 1899, at 10:30 o'clock a. m., in the First United Presbyterian Church, 54th-st., between 7th and 8th aves.
Kindly omit flowers.
Interment at convenience of family.

Cypress Hills Cemetery.
OFFICE, 1 MADISON AVE., COR. 23D ST., N. Y.

Special Notices.

Tribune Terms to Mail Subscribers.

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WEEKLY TRIBUNE, issued Wednesdays, $1 a year; to foreign countries, except Mexico and Canada, $2.04 a year, including extra postage.

SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, issued Tuesdays and Fridays, $2 a year, $1 for six months. Every Tuesday, a story of the war with Spain. Every Friday, an illustrated supplement. To foreign countries, except Mexico and Canada, including extra postage, $4.00 a year.

TRIBUNE ALMANAC for 1899, 25 cents a copy.

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Thomas Cook & Son, Ludgate Circus.
The London office of The Tribune is a convenient place to leave advertisements and subscriptions.
Paris—J. Monroe & Co., No. 7 Rue Scribe.
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Florence—Whitby & Co.

Heinigke & Bowen, New York. MEMORIAL WINDOWS.

Postoffice Notice.

(Should be read DAILY by all interested as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending September 9, 1899, will close (promptly in all cases) at the General Postoffice as follows: Parcels Post Mails close one hour earlier than closing time shown below.

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

TUESDAY—At 7 a. m. for Europe, per s. s. *Lahn, via Southampton and Bremen (letters for Ireland must be directed "per s. s. Lahn").

WEDNESDAY—At 7 a. m. (supplementary 9 a. m.) for Europe, per s. s. *New-York, via Southampton (letters for Ireland must be directed "per s. s. New-York"); at 9 a. m. (supplementary 10:30 a. m.) for Europe, per s. s. *Teutonic, via Queenstown; at 10:30 a. m. for Belgium direct, per s. s. Southwark (letters must be directed "per s. s. Southwark").

THURSDAY—At 7 a. m. for Europe, per s. s. *Auguste Victoria, via Cherbourg, Southampton and Hamburg.

SATURDAY—At 5:30 a. m. for Europe, per s. s. *Campania, via Queenstown (letters for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt and British India must be directed "per s. s. Campania"); at 6:30 a. m. for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt and British India, per s. s. *La Champagne, via Havre (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per s. s. La Champagne"); at 8 a. m. for Netherlands direct, per s. s. Rotterdam, via Rotterdam (letters must be directed "per s. s. Rotterdam"); at 9 a. m. for Italy, per s. s. Ems, via Naples (letters must be directed "per s. s. Ems"); at 10 a. m. for Scotland direct, per s. s. City of Rome (letters must be directed "per s. s. City of Rome").

*Printed Matter, Etc.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays take Printed Matter, etc., for Germany, and Specially Addressed Printed Matter, etc., for other parts of Europe. American and White Star steamers on Wednesdays, German steamers on Thursdays, and Cunard, French and German steamers on Saturdays take Printed Matter, etc., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the Supplementary Transatlantic Mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French and German steamers, and remain open until within Ten Minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, ETC.

TUESDAY—At 12 m. for Brazil, per s. s. Mozart, via Bahia and Rio Janeiro (letters for North Brazil and La Plata Countries must be directed "per s. s. Mozart"); at 12 m. for Progreso, per s. s. Havelstaale (letters must be directed "per s. s. Havelstaale"); at 1 p. m. for Inagua and Haiti, per s. s. Cuggri; at 9 p. m. for Jamaica, per steamer from Boston.

WEDNESDAY—At 9:30 a. m. (supplementary 10:30 a. m.) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific Ports, per s. s. Advance, via Colon (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per s. s. Advance"); at 10:30 a. m. for Porto Rico, per U. S. Transport, via San Juan; at 11 a. m. (supplementary 11:30 a. m.) for Porto Rico, via San Juan, Venezuela, Curaçao and Savanilla and Carthagena, via Curaçao, per s. s. Caracas; at 1 p. m. for Cuba, via Havana, also Campeche, Yucatan, Tabasco and Chiapas, per s. s. Vigilancia (letters for other parts of Mexico must be directed "per s. s. Vigilancia"); at 1 p. m. for La Plata Countries, per s. s. Honorius; at 1 p. m. for Mexico, per s. s. Ithaka, via Tampico (letters must be directed "per s. s. Ithaka"); at 2 p. m. for North Brazil, per s. s. [illegible], via Para.

THURSDAY—At 1 p. m. (supplementary 1:30 p. m.) for Inagua and San Domingo, per s. s. Cherokee; at 1 p. m. for Santiago de Cuba and Manzanillo, per s. s. Santiago de Cuba; at 1 p. m. (supplementary 1:30 p. m.) for Nassau, N. P., per s. s. Antilla; at 2 p. m. for Pernambuco and Santos, per s. s. Asiatic Prince (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per s. s. Asiatic Prince"); at 9 p. m. for Jamaica, per steamer from Boston.

FRIDAY—At 2:30 a. m. for Newfoundland, per s. s. Corean, from Philadelphia; at 12:30 p. m. (supplementary 1 p. m.) for St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, per s. s. Pontabelle (letters for Grenada and Trinidad must be directed "per s. s. Fontabelle"); at 1 p. m. for Jamaica, per s. s. Origen (letters must be directed "per s. s. Origen").

SATURDAY—At 10 a. m. for Newfoundland direct, per s. s. Silvia; at 10 a. m. (supplementary 10:30 a. m.) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, Savanilla and Carthagena, per s. s. Adirondack (letters for Costa Rica must be directed "per s. s. Adirondack"); at 10 a. m. (supplementary 10:30 a. m.) for Haiti and Santa Martha, per s. s. Andes; at 11 a. m. for Cuba, per s. s. Mexico, via Havana (letters must be directed "per s. s. Mexico").

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 p. m. (connecting close here every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday). Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 p. m. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily (except Monday) at 7 a. m. (the connecting closes are on Sunday, Wednesday and Friday). Mails for Cuba, by rail to Miami, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office every Monday, Tuesday and Saturday at 12:30 a. m. (the connecting closes are on Tuesday and Saturday). Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 2:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez and Guatemala, by rail to New-Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 3 p. m. (connecting closes here Sundays and Tuesdays for Costa Rica, and Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez and Guatemala). †Registered mail closes at 6 p. m. previous day. ‡Registered mail closes at 6 p. m. second day before.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. up to September 5th for dispatch per s. s. Empress of China, and up to October 13th for dispatch per s. s. Empress of India. Mails for China, Japan and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. up to September 7th for dispatch per s. s. Nippon Maru, and up to September 14th for dispatch per s. s. City of Rio de Janeiro. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. up to September 15th for dispatch per s. s. Australia. Mails for Australasian Colonies (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco), Hawaii and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. after September 1st and up to September 15th for dispatch per s. s. Warrimoo. Mails for Society Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. up to September 25th for dispatch by ship Tropic Bird. Mails for Australia (except West Australia), New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. after September 15th and up to September 29th, or day of arrival of s. s. Campania, due at New-York September 29th, for dispatch per s. s. Mariposa.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. †Registered mail closes at 6 p. m. previous day.

CORNELIUS VAN COTT, Postmaster.
Postoffice, New-York, N. Y., September 1, 1899.