DEPEW FOR GOVERNOR.

EX-GOVERNOR CORNELL'S SUGGESTION TO MR. PLATT AND THE STATE CONVENTION.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Early in September the Republicans of New-York are called to perform action of supreme importance. They are to nominate a candidate for Governor of this State, who should command undoubted chances of election in November. It is their imperative duty to their brethren throughout the Union to name a candidate whose strength and popularity will promote and insure Republican success in New-York for the National, State and local candidates. It should also be their willing duty to present a candidate who would command the confidence, respect and sympathy of all Republicans and so far as may be of the people at large.

The position of Governor of New-York next to the National Presidency is the most important office in the United States subject to popular choice. It is therefore worthy of the ambition of our best and greatest men, and under ordinary circumstances any man should feel greatly honored upon being called to it as a public duty. With a single exception no candidate has yet been suggested whose name commands general acceptance, although many names have been discussed. The only one meeting with popular approval is the chairman of the Republican State Committee, who is understood to have requested to be excused from consideration.

The question naturally arises, Why should there be a lack of unanimity regarding any of the other proposed candidates? Obviously it must be from the fact that no name yet presented commands such satisfaction and approval as may be necessary to constitute a really popular candidate. This year, 1900, with a National election of extraordinary import concurrent with our State canvass, we cannot afford to waste strength on candidates seeking a nomination.

The Republican party is honored by the membership of many prominent men whose names would meet every necessary qualification. Perhaps the great number of such names tends to render a selection more difficult. To secure the happiest and most successful solution of the question it would seem wise to raise the standard of qualification for the present year by naming a smaller number of really eminent men for consideration. By this process we may sooner come to a popular choice which will obtain more general concurrence.

One of the most eminent and popular Republicans in the State of New-York is Senator Chauncey M. Depew. No name is more familiar to the people. They know him personally and trust him fully. He has become well known to more of the voters of the State than any other man who can be named. He has more personal friends and fewer antagonisms than most men. His wide and varied experience and great ability fit him admirably for the Chief Magistracy. With inexhaustible good humor he has abundant dignity with which he would grace the Executive office beyond question of friend or foe. He has great industry and remarkable faculty for the prompt, correct and cautious performance of official duties. With his name heading the State ticket, the Republican cause would commend itself to hundreds and thousands of families where it will receive no other personal welcome. McKinley and Roosevelt, with the magic name of Chauncey Depew in addition, would make a ticket of irresistible qualities which could not fail to sweep the State from Niagara to Montauk.

Doubtless the fact that Mr. Depew is now a United States Senator has heretofore prevented the discovery of his immense availability as a gubernatorial possibility. No objection can be sustained by reason of the Senatorship. There would be a plentiful supply of Senatorial candidates willing and eager to enter the field as soon as Senator Depew may be nominated for Governor. No difficulty will occur in supplying his Senatorial place, while all citizens of every class will feel that the State will have made no mistake in transferring Mr. Depew from the Senate at Washington to the Executive Chamber in Albany.

Fortunately the personal equation in this case is very simple. The precedent of the Republican National Convention in nominating an unwilling candidate for Vice-President would seem to give the State Convention full justification to transfer Senator Depew from Federal to State service, if the delegates should be convinced that he would prove the most popular and available candidate. His preference for the Senate should have no more weight than was awarded to Governor Roosevelt, if the Convention wants Mr. Depew as a candidate for Governor.

Until the State Convention assembles all New-York Republicans have an equal right to propose and discuss candidates for nomination. Having expressed my judgment upon the desirability of Senator Depew for the gubernatorial office and his wonderful availability, other Republicans are invited to consider the question in every aspect with a view to name a better or more acceptable man if one exists in the State. In my belief he would prove to be a winning candidate and a great Governor.

ALONZO B. CORNELL.

New-York, August 10, 1900.

IN THE NAME OF RAMAPO.

FIGURES THAT SHOW HOW PREPOSTEROUS ARE THE STATEMENTS OF THE CONTRACT GRABBERS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I trust your editorial of to-day, calling attention to the water scare, which is entirely groundless save for the misrepresentations of interested parties, will have some effect in stirring up the people of New-York to their danger. Nothing will save the municipality from this $200,000,000 contract unless it be the daily press. If it had not been for journals like yours a contract would have been signed long ago. I have little doubt that it will yet be signed. Now that the grave danger of letting the summer schools use water and the necessity of cutting off this remarkable supply has been worked for its full force and effect, we shall probably learn that it is necessary to cut off the supply for baptismal fonts of the churches.

That the necessity of additional supply for extinguishing fires will continue to be used as a bugbear I do not doubt. I tried to explode this preposterous theory, but without success. Probably you can succeed where I failed, by stating what will surprise most people, if not the exponents of Ramapo, that the entire amount of water used for extinguishing fires for an entire twelve months is less than one-half of the consumption of the city for domestic purposes for a single day, and that more than one-fourth of the water thrown every year for extinguishing fires is salt water, thrown by the fire boats. This fact ought to dispose effectually of the argument of people who ought to know better, and probably do, that salt water is injurious to merchandise.

I give you below the total number of gallons of water thrown for extinguishing fires in the last four years, and the proportion of river water included in the number of gallons used:

1896 (one year three months), 34,915,638 gallons, of which 8,524,210 was river water; 1897, 54,353,798 gallons, of which 8,407,060 was river water; 1898, 35,428,098 gallons, of which 8,668,500 was river water; 1899, 97,877,961 gallons, of which 50,087,200 was river water.

These figures are from the official reports of the Fire Department.

But will it do any good? New-York is a sleeping giant, and the burden of the Ramapo contract will simply be a nightmare disturbing future somnolence; for I firmly believe we shall ere long see the contract signed, and a profit of about $180,000,000 turned into the pockets of designing men, who understand thoroughly how to manage the matter, by shutting down a few water gates, cutting off the supply of the schools, and in other directions, where it would be most widely advertised, neglecting to build proper mains, and allowing more water to go to waste in ten hours than is used by the city through an entire year for extinguishing fires.

FRANCIS C. MOORE.

New-York, Aug. 9, 1900.

IN DANGER.

LOOKING FOR A HARD FIGHT

POLITICIANS INTERESTED IN COLER'S DEFIANCE OF CROKER—THE CONTROLLER AND THE GOVERNORSHIP NOMINATION.

The practical announcement by Controller Coler that he is a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor (politicians so interpret his attitude); the declaration that he did not care whether Tammany was with him or not, and that he would fight if necessary, sent a thrill through the Democrats of the city and the State yesterday. The old politicians when they heard of the bold defiance of Croker by the Controller drew their breaths and declared that there was a fight in prospect which would be worth watching, and one that would be remembered for a long time to come. Mr. Coler has made his views rather plain, and it is now understood on all sides that he does not care for Tammany and would rather welcome than try to avoid a struggle with Croker and the Tammany combination. With Coler's willingness to fight declared, the anxious inquiry now is whether Croker will give battle or try to make terms. Many think that Croker will see the futility of opposing Coler, and will make the best possible arrangement.

There were few prominent Democrats in Manhattan or Brooklyn yesterday. Controller Coler, after his bold challenge to Croker and Tammany, had gone to Liberty to stay over Sunday. Mr. Croker and his followers are at Saratoga. Ex-Senator Murphy was not at Long Branch yesterday, and it was intimated that he had gone to Saratoga to talk with the Tammany chief. Ex-Senator Hill is expected to go to Saratoga this week and organize the anti-Tammany forces behind Coler.

HIS POSSIBLE SUPPORT.

With this prospect of a struggle in the convention between Coler and Croker, the Democratic politicians are eagerly scanning the State to see what support Coler will likely have. Of course, if Croker elects to fight, and not to compromise, the entire Tammany vote will be thrown against Mr. Coler. In this case it is generally believed that Kings County will hold the balance of power. So far Hugh McLaughlin has not intimated what the Kings County organization will do. John L. Shea, chairman of the Executive Committee of Kings County, and Mr. Coler's intimate personal friend, after a long talk with Mr. McLaughlin said guardedly that the Brooklyn organization could not announce its attitude toward the Controller until it became plain that he was a candidate, but that Kings County was very friendly to him. That was taken to mean that the organization will support Mr. Coler. If it does, many think he will win, despite any combination Croker may make. If Kings County does not support him then Croker will win, so it is generally believed. The belief, however, among the Democratic politicians is that Mr. Coler didn't take this present stand until he had the assurance of those in power that Kings County was with him. Those who believe this also think that Mr. Croker will know this, and realize that he cannot win without Kings County, and so decline to fight and make terms.

There are 450 delegates to the Convention. Those who have polled the State place 190 as sure for Coler and 179 as sure for Croker's candidate. This leaves 81 doubtful, including the 63 votes from Kings County. It takes 226 votes to nominate, so that whatever way Kings goes, so will the nomination go. Coler is said to be strong in the State, and up-State Democrats say that if Croker does win over McLaughlin and Kings County and defeat Coler for the nomination, any candidate he names will be slaughtered mercilessly up the State in retaliation. From all along the line come reports of the bitterest kind of a fight between Hill and Croker, no matter whether Coler wins or loses.

TRANSFERRED TO SARATOGA.

The fight will be transferred to Saratoga this week. Most of the Tammany men are there already. Many Kings County leaders are now at this resort, and more will go up this week. Ex-Senator Hill and other up-State leaders will also gather for the meeting of the State Committee on Thursday. The primaries will be held on August 28, and it is said that the attitude of Kings will be somewhat uncertain until after this. If delegates favorable to Coler are elected it would seem so many politicians think, to indicate the certainty of his nomination. Mr. Coler has not appealed to any machine or any leader, but has gone to the people directly, and so the result of the primaries will be watched with interest.

CROKER AND M'LAUGHLIN.

THE FORMER SEES THE LATTER'S LIEUTENANTS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Saratoga, N. Y., Aug. 12.—Richard Croker visited the Grand Union Hotel this morning and this evening for the purpose of meeting any prominent Democratic politicians of this State who might have arrived to-day. This evening he had a long chat at the Grand Union with Senator McCarren and James Shevlin, his chief lieutenants in Kings County, who visited Hugh McLaughlin at Jamesport, Long Island, in Mr. Croker's interest early last week. Bridge Commissioner Shea's statement, after his visit to Mr. McLaughlin later in the week, that the Kings County Democrats look with favor upon Bird S. Coler's candidacy for the Democratic nomination may have aroused some anxiety in Mr. Croker's mind. Mr. Shevlin and Senator McCarren, therefore, may once more go to Jamesport to learn precisely what Mr. McLaughlin said to Mr. Shea about Controller Coler's candidacy.

Mr. Croker is represented, however, by his followers to be unconcerned about the announcement that Bird S. Coler is a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor, being confident that the Kings County Democrats will not support Mr. Coler, and that even if they do he will be able to control the Democratic State Convention and prevent Mr. Coler's nomination. Nevertheless, as a precaution, it is said, some Democrats of prominence in the interior of the State will be invited to come forward as candidates for Governor. John B. Stanchfield, of Elmira, David B. Hill's former law partner, was spoken of highly by several Tammany leaders to-day. Mr. Stanchfield was ex-Judge Augustus Van Wyck's travelling companion two years ago, when the latter was a candidate for Governor, and Mr. Van Wyck is said to have a high regard for him—a regard that might be of service if the Tammany Hall leaders should seriously consider him as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor.

Mr. Stanchfield heretofore has said that he does not desire the nomination, and his friends have said he should not be asked to make the sacrifice. The desire of the Tammany Hall leaders in mentioning Mr. Stanchfield is evident. They wish to detach him and his friends in Chemung County from the ranks of Mr. Hill's supporters. Mr. Hill, it is thought, will attempt to bring to Mr. Coler's support most of the rural Democrats. Erie County is shut out of Mr. Hill's grasp by the candidacy of Senator Mackey, although there will be Hill Democrats in the Mackey delegation. If Chemung County can also be wrested from Mr. Hill, naturally Mr. Croker will be pleased.

George M. Palmer, of Schoharie County, being a candidate for the nomination of Attorney-General, and he having already sought Mr. Croker's aid to obtain that nomination, Schoharie County is also placed by preliminary canvassers in Tammany Hall's column.

Norman E. Mack, of Buffalo, who was elected as New-York's representative on the Democratic National Committee through Mr. Croker's aid, and who has just been appointed a member of the Executive Committee of that committee, is expected here to-morrow. Mr. Mack favors the nomination of Senator Mackey, of Buffalo, for Governor, and doubtless comes here to learn Mr. Croker's present attitude toward that gentleman. There are also matters of the National canvass that Mr. Mack possibly wishes to communicate to Mr. Croker. Ex-Senator David B. Hill is expected here on Tuesday in company with Frank Campbell, of Bath, chairman of the Democratic State Committee; Mayor James K. McGuire of Syracuse, chairman of the Executive Committee of the State Committee, and Elliot Danforth, one of Mr. Hill's candidates for Governor. It is not believed that ex-Senator Edward Murphy, jr., will be here before Wednesday. It is still thought here that the Democratic State Committee will select Saratoga as the place in which to hold the Democratic State Convention and September 11 as the day on which to hold it.

NO REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE YET.

SENATOR PLATT SAYS COLER WON'T BE NOMINATED IF CROKER CAN HELP IT.

Senator Platt was at the Oriental Hotel, at Manhattan Beach, yesterday, but no political conferences of note occurred there in the course of the day or evening. B. B. Odell, jr., chairman of the Republican State Committee, was not there. He went up to Newburg Saturday to stay over Sunday. A few friends dropped in to see Senator Platt and talk with him. Among these were State Banking Superintendent Kilburn, Postmaster Van Cott and J. T. Smith, State committeeman from Ulster County. Mr. Platt was in a jovial humor and talked in a rather bantering tone about politics, but hardly committed himself on anything. When he was asked about candidates he said that every one had a chance to guess.

"How about Judge Werner?" was asked.

"He is a good man," said the Senator, "but I hardly consider him as a likely candidate for Governor."

"Do you think Colonel William Cary Sanger will be nominated?"

"Colonel Sanger," said Senator Platt, "is an excellent man and has a good war record, but I don't think war records will amount to much this year, except in the case of Governor Roosevelt. Colonel Sanger has not impressed me as a candidate for Governor."

"Do you think Mr. Odell is still to be considered as a possible candidate?" was asked.

"I don't care to say anything more about that," said the Senator. "I have said all I care to."

When Senator Platt was asked what he thought about Controller Coler's statement and the possibility of the Controller being a candidate for Governor, Senator Platt said:

"The Coler boom seems to be jogging along, with Coler doing the most of the booming. I don't think, however, that Mr. Coler will be nominated. He won't be if Croker can help it. Croker is pretty much of a factor. Coler is strong in the watershed district owing to his Ramapo talk, but I don't think Ramapo will amount to much as an issue this year, unless Coler is able to make it so. National issues are greater and will subordinate every local or State issue."

"You said," suggested some one, "that Coler wouldn't be nominated if Croker could help it. How do you know?"

"Well," said Mr. Platt, hastily, "Mr. Croker's ideas about Coler are pretty well known, and I judge from the feeling between the two men."

"There have been stories," said another listener quietly, "that you and Mr. Croker have an understanding, and that Croker is to do everything to keep the State Republican, while you work to keep the city in Tammany hands?"

Senator Platt looked hard at his questioner, and then seemed to regard the question as a joke, and replied facetiously: "I haven't seen Croker for three years. I am afraid he and I would have a hard time agreeing upon anything."

So far as any one is able to see, the organization leaders are still undetermined as to a candidate for Governor this fall. Many names have been talked over, but apparently no decision has been reached. It was said yesterday that Senator Platt and the organization Republicans preferred to wait to see what the Democrats would do before they determined upon a plan of action.

ROOSEVELT'S CAMPAIGN PLANS.

TWO MONTHS OF CONSTANT SPEECH-MAKING PLANNED.

Chicago, Aug. 12.—According to Perry S. Heath the campaigning tour planned for Governor Roosevelt will break all records in the annals of Presidential campaigning. From Labor Day, when the Vice-Presidential candidate of the Republicans will make his first big speech of the campaign in Chicago, until the end of September Governor Roosevelt will spend his time west of the Mississippi River. All of the month of October will be occupied in hard campaigning in the States of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio, with the exception of a few days in West Virginia, which the Republican managers express strong hopes of carrying. Mr. Heath says:

Governor Roosevelt will come to Chicago on Labor Day. From Chicago he will pass through Wisconsin, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, California, Utah, Wyoming, Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa and Missouri, practically in the order named. No attention will be paid by Governor Roosevelt to the Eastern States, outside of New-York, and unless conditions change materially he will not go into New-England at all. Many of Governor Roosevelt's speeches will be made from the rear platform of his car, and in that way he will be able to cover an unusually large territory. In the more populous parts of the country he will travel only in the day time, but while crossing the far western portions, where the big towns are a long distance apart, he probably will travel at night also, in order to save time.

GOVERNOR TO VISIT HIS PHYSICIAN.

Oyster Bay, Long Island, Aug. 12.—Governor Roosevelt will leave here in the morning at 8:10 o'clock for New-York. It is undetermined at what hour he will return. He has no special plans for his visit to New-York, outside of a call on his physician. The Governor has received no word from Attorney-General Davies relative to what day he will come here to consult on the Gardiner case.

On Thursday evening Governor Roosevelt will open the fair here for the benefit of St. Dominick's Catholic Church. The invitation to do so was extended by the Rev. Walter J. Power, the rector. The Governor accepted the invitation at once and later when Father Power told him that among those present would be the Rev. J. A. Belford, he said that nothing could keep him away. Father Belford was Father Power's predecessor at St. Dominick's and was transferred to Sts. Peter and Paul's, in Brooklyn, on the death of Father Malone. He is a particular friend of Governor Roosevelt. On Thursday Father Doyle, of the Paulists, will dine with the Governor and then attend the opening of the fair with him.

SENATOR HANNA'S CALLERS.

Long Branch, N. J., Aug. 12 (Special).—Senator Hanna received two callers at the Franklin Murphy cottage to-day. They were Cornelius N. Bliss, ex-Secretary of the Interior, and Frederick S. Gibbs, National Committeeman. The former drove over from his country place at Oceanic, remaining until late to-night. Senator Hanna said that Mr. Bliss's visit was purely a social one. "Too hot for politics," he said. "I will be in New-York to-morrow. At present I have nothing new to report."

H. Hanna, of Cleveland, a brother of Senator Hanna, arrived at Elberon last night. He was in New-York on business, and came to the seashore to stay over Sunday.

NORMAL OR EXPERIENCED TEACHERS.

WHICH OF THESE TO EMPLOY IS CAUSING A CONTROVERSY IN MOUNT VERNON.

A controversy has been started in the Mount Vernon Board of Education which is attracting considerable attention. It is as to whether normal school graduates are as competent as experienced teachers to instruct the children of the public schools. For a number of years it was the policy of the Mount Vernon Board to appoint its young women graduates who had taken a course of instruction in the State normal schools to be teachers in the primary grades. A number of young women were appointed in this way, and it came to be looked upon as an established rule that all high school graduates who had prepared themselves in a normal school should have the preference over outside teachers.

There are now nearly a dozen young women from Mount Vernon attending the State normal schools in expectation of getting places as teachers, but their chances will be small if President Joseph S. Wood and some of the other members of the new Board have their will. President Wood, who is an old time pedagogue himself and a lawyer, has declared that the best teachers are none too good for the Mount Vernon pupils. The city is rich, he says, and can afford to have the best teachers selected from throughout the State. Mr. Wood believes that while the normal graduates are well enough, they do not compare in efficiency with the older and more experienced teachers.

At the last meeting of the Board the normal applicants were rejected by a close vote, and a lively time is expected when the question comes up again to-morrow night. In the mean time the question is being discussed throughout the city.

SYRACUSE CIVIL SERVICE BOARD RESIGNS

RESULT OF THE INVESTIGATION OF IRREGULAR ACTION.

Syracuse, N. Y., Aug. 12 (Special).—The members of the local Civil Service Board have handed their resignations to Mayor McGuire, as the result of the recommendation of the State Civil Service Board at Albany. This was brought about by the investigation held here last winter, when it was claimed that illegal appointments were being made and other irregularities being practiced. The State Board advised the resignation of the board of nine members and the appointment of a new board of three members. The Mayor has not asked for the resignations, leaving it with the members. It was evident that if they did not resign the State Board would take it in its own hands, remove them and appoint a new board. By providing that the members may resign and the Mayor appoint the new board the State Board makes a compromise over the situation. If McGuire names the new board, two of the three will be Democrats. The Mayor says he has settled on the new board, but will not give the names out yet.

NOTES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

A DEMOCRATIC RAINBOW CHASER.—Ex-Representative Springer, of Illinois, of whom Thomas B. Reed once said that he never opened his mouth without subtracting something from the sum total of human knowledge, has appeared in Washington in the role of a political rainbow chaser. To a reporter of "The Star" he imparted some startling news of the variety commonly known as "important, if true." In Illinois, he said, fully 90 per cent of the Gold Democrats, most of whom voted directly for McKinley in 1896, were now for Bryan. Morrison and Cable and Hopkins and all the men of influence in the State who had ever been Democrats, whether they had gone off in 1896 or not, who had not been enthusiastic supporters of Bryan, were now for him earnestly. Palmer was the only one of any great prominence among the Gold Democrats of the State who had not come back, and he was old and had been the gold candidate for President against Bryan, so that his attitude did not materially influence the situation. The Germans in Illinois, he said, were coming over to Bryan in great numbers, and it looked to him almost like a political revolution in the State. The Democratic candidate for Governor, he said, would probably get almost the entire German Lutheran vote. Altogether Mr. Springer was very enthusiastic, expressing that "hopeful confidence" which was characteristic of him while he was in Congress.

DEMOCRATIC HEADQUARTERS CLAIMS.—At the Congress headquarters of the Democratic party in Washington a breezy optimism seems to prevail. The same cheerful calculators who predicted grand results for Bryan in 1896 are still smilingly calling attention to "numerous letters from all portions of the country," showing that all things are serene and of good report for Democracy. Mr. Richardson has returned from the notification at Indianapolis, his voice exhibiting symptoms of a cold caught in the open air vocal exercises of the occasion. He said that everything looked well for his party. Mr. Kerr, second in command, who has been with the Democratic Congress Committee for many years, ventured to say:

We have advices from all parts of the country, in large portion from the Middle West, very favorable to our side. In fact, I may say that so far the outlook is more flattering even than it was in 1892, when we had a landslide. Many of the letters come from Germans, but they are from all sorts of people. The campaign is not yet formally opened, and will not be until the local organizations in the States are able to make complete reports as to sentiment in each neighborhood. But we are doing a good deal of preliminary work.

LOOKING A LONG WAY AHEAD.—Representative Newlands, of Nevada, is actively at work campaigning the length and breadth of that State. Every two years Mr. Newlands devotes three months of the summer to speaking in every city and hamlet in Nevada. He began this year immediately after the Kansas City Convention. In two years Mr. Newlands will be a candidate for the Senate to succeed John P. Jones, of Gold Hill.

BLACKBURN'S DISINTERESTED COUNSEL.—Senator-elect Blackburn has declared himself as in favor of amending the infamous Goebel Election law, but it should not be forgotten that that same law has already given Mr. Blackburn the office he wanted, and that his advice as to amending it is in line with the boarder's instructions to the cook. When the boarder had all the buckwheat cakes he wanted he called out to the cook, "Take off the griddle; I've got enough."

BRECKINRIDGE STILL HOPES.—Colonel W. C. P. Breckinridge, of the VIIth Kentucky District, is again talked of as a candidate for Congress, but the outlook is not very bright for him. The Democrats now have two nominees in the district—South Trimble, Speaker of the lower branch of the Legislature, and W. B. Moody, of Henry County. They have appealed to the State Executive Committee, and a primary has been ordered for September 29 to decide which of these two shall be the nominee. Mr. Moody says, however, that he will not abide by the primary. The Republicans are awaiting the settlement of the Democratic row and will try to agree with the anti-Goebel men on a candidate, as the district is strongly Democratic. Colonel Breckinridge and George Denny are mentioned as anti-Goebel candidates.

NORTH CAROLINA DEMOCRATS DISTURBED.—The North Carolina Democrats are greatly disturbed on account of the friendly relations between Bryan and Senator Butler, the Populist, whom they have very publicly advised to leave the State. It is confessed, or rather vigorously asserted, that Bryan is not so strong in the South as he formerly was; that in North Carolina, Tennessee and Georgia in particular, a good many Democrats are dissatisfied with his attitude and his association with Populists, and that if the relations are maintained between him and Butler, and Butler shall attempt to take the stump in the State for the Democratic National ticket, it will cost Bryan several thousand votes in North Carolina. It is obvious that if Bryan should repudiate Butler, who is the National head of the Populist party, and who has been conspicuous as a Bryan man, it would cost the Democratic party heavily in Populist votes in the Western States, where the loss of votes would mean a great deal more to the ticket than it can in North Carolina. It is likely, therefore, that Bryan will continue to recognize Butler, and that the North Carolina Democrats will have to make the best of it.

THE BREMEN MAY NOT BE SAVED.

The work of unloading the burned North German Lloyd steamship Bremen is not yet finished. She still lies on the Weehawken flats, and the longshoremen were busy yesterday unloading her cargo. The work is not progressing rapidly, because the steamship company has not decided what it will do with the steamer.

Captain Israel Tucker, of the Merritt-Chapman Wrecking Company, said that the Bremen was still fast in the mud, and that he was not certain whether she could be saved or not.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

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

Washington, Aug. 12.—The hot weather of last week terminated Sunday evening over the Middle Atlantic and New-England States, the Ohio Valley and Eastern Tennessee. Over the greater part of this area local rains and thunderstorms occurred during Sunday, with temperature falls of from 10 to 20 degrees. The weather continues warm in the Middle Mississippi Valley, Eastern Tennessee and portions of the South Atlantic States. Unsettled weather and conditions favorable for local rains will prevail Monday and Tuesday in the Middle and South Atlantic States and the Ohio Valley. Moderate temperature will prevail quite generally east of the Mississippi River. On the New-England Coast the winds will be light to fresh southeasterly. On the Middle and South Atlantic Coast the winds will be mostly fresh southerly.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TUESDAY.

For Maine, New-Hampshire and Vermont, generally fair to-day and Tuesday; moderate temperature; light to fresh south to east winds.

For Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, local rains to-day; fair Tuesday; moderate temperature; light to fresh easterly winds.

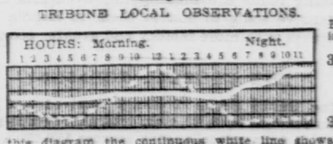
For Eastern New-York, local rains in southern, fair in northern portion to-day and probably Tuesday; light east to south winds.

For the District of Columbia, Eastern Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Delaware and Maryland, local rains to-day and probably Tuesday; moderate temperature; fresh southeasterly winds.

For Western Pennsylvania, local rains to-day; Tuesday, showers, followed by fair; light to fresh northeasterly winds.

For Western New-York, local rains to-day and probably Tuesday; light to fresh northeasterly winds.

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, Aug. 13, 1 a. m.—The weather yesterday was fair in the morning, with showers in the afternoon and evening. The temperature ranged between 73 and 90 degrees, the average (78½) being 4¾ degrees lower than that of Saturday and 6¾ higher than that of the corresponding date of last year.

The weather to-day will be showery and cool.

MARRIED.

COHEN—URAN—On Sunday, August 12, 1900, by the Rev. Raphael Benjamin, M. A., Annie Uran to Louis Cohen.

Notices of marriages and deaths must be indorsed with full name and address.

DIED.

Barrett, Louis R.
Cockle, Washington.
Cook, Benjamin T.
Eddy, Ella F.
Hamlin, Cyrus.
Hughes, Robert S.
Tucker, James.

BARRETT—Suddenly, at Colebrook, N. S., August 12, Louis R. Barrett, of Bloomfield, N. J.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

COCKLE—Suddenly, on August 12, Washington, son of the late John and Elizabeth Burnham Cockle.
Funeral from the residence of his father-in-law, James F. Secor, Pelham Manor, N. Y., on Wednesday, August 15, at 10 a. m.
Carriages will be in waiting at the Pelham station of the New-Haven Railroad on arrival of the 9:05 train from Grand Central Station.

DIED.

COOK—At Boscobel, Wis., August 11, 1900, Benjamin Tyler, eldest son of the late William and Julia Cook.
Funeral services Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock, at the residence of his sister, Mrs. D. D. Ives, No. 111 Gates-ave., Brooklyn.
Interment at Wallingford, Conn., Wednesday, on arrival of the 10:02 a. m. train from New-York.

EDDY—On August 10, 1900, Ella Frances, daughter of Emeline A. and the late Samuel Eddy, of Morristown, N. J.
Funeral from her late residence, Speedwell-ave., Morristown, N. J., at 4 o'clock, on Tuesday, August 14, 1900.

HAMLIN—At Portland, Me., Wednesday evening, August 8, Cyrus Hamlin, D. D., LL. D., formerly president of Robert College.
Interment from Hancock Church, Lexington, Mass., Saturday, Aug. 11, 2 p. m.

HUGHES—On Saturday, August 11, 1900, in Paterson, N. J., Robert S. Hughes, aged 73 years.
Funeral services at his late residence on Tuesday, August 14, at 4 p. m.
Interment private.

TUCKER—August 12, 1900, James Tucker, in the 69th year of his age.
Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral services, at No. 601 East 136th-st., on Tuesday evening, 14th, at 8 o'clock.
Harlem Lodge, No. 457, F. and A. M., are cordially invited to attend.

Special Notices.

Expression restored by artificial teeth. Dr. Deane, dentist, 454 Lexington-ave., cor. 45th. Award Columbian Exposition.

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

Foreign mails for the week ending August 18, 1900, will close (promptly in all cases) at the General Postoffice as follows: Parcels Post Mails close one hour earlier than closing time shown below. Parcels Post Mails for Germany close at 3 p. m. Monday and Wednesday.

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

TUESDAY—At 7 a. m. for Europe, per s. s. *Lahn, via Cherbourg, Southampton and Bremen (mail for Ireland must be directed "per s. s. Lahn"); at 9 a. m. (supplementary 9 a. m.) for Europe, per s. s. St. Paul, via Southampton (mail for Ireland must be directed "per s. s. St. Paul"); 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. Aragonia (mail must be directed "per s. s. Aragonia").

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

SATURDAY—At 7 a. m. for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, British India and Lorenzo Marques, per s. s. La Bretagne, via Havre (mail for other parts of Europe must be directed "per s. s. La Bretagne"); at 8 a. m. for Netherlands, per s. s. Statendam (mail must be directed "per s. s. Statendam"); at 8:30 a. m. (supplementary 10 a. m.) for Havre, per s. s. Etruria, via Queenstown; at 9 a. m. for Italy, per s. s. Kaiser Wilhelm II (mail must be directed "per s. s. Kaiser Wilhelm II"); at 10 a. m. for Scotland, per s. s. Astoria (mail must be directed "per s. s. Astoria").

*PRINTED MATTER, ETC.—This steamer takes Printed Matter, Commercial Papers and Samples for Germany only. The same class of mail matter for other parts of Europe will not be sent by this ship unless especially directed by her.

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 7 a. m. for Scotland, per s. s. Anchoria (mail must be directed "per s. s. Anchoria"); 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 (mail for Guatemala must be directed "per s. s. Advance"); at 10 a. m. for Inagua, Haiti and Santa Martha, per s. s. Belvernon; at 10 a. m. for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per s. s. Syracusa, via Pernambuco and Rio de Janeiro (mail for North Brazil must be directed "per s. s. Syracusa"); at 12:30 p. m. (supplementary 1 p. m.) for St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands and Demerara, per s. s. Fontabelle (mail for Grenada and