C. P. HUNTINGTON BURIED

A SIMPLE SERVICE AT HIS HOME CONDUCTED BY DR. HALSEY.

ONLY MEMBERS OF THE FAMILY AND INTIMATE FRIENDS PRESENT—ELABORATE FLORAL TRIBUTES.

The funeral of Collis P. Huntington, who died at his summer camp in the Adirondack Mountains on Monday night, was held from his city home, No. 2 East Fifty-seventh-st., at 11 o'clock yesterday. The services were private, only the members of the family and the more intimate friends of the deceased being present. The services, which were of the simplest nature, were conducted by the Rev. Dr. A. Woodruff Halsey, secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, who was a lifelong friend of Mr. Huntington. Dr. Halsey began the services with prayer, and this was followed by the singing of "Lead, Kindly Light," by a quartet of mixed voices. Dr. Halsey then read the xxiiid, xcth and ciiid Psalms, the seventh and eighth verses of the livth chapter of Isaiah and the xivth chapter of the Gospel of St. John. "Abide with Me," sung by the quartet, then followed, and the service was closed with a benediction by Dr. Halsey.

The coffin, of cedar, covered with black broadcloth and ornamented only with heavy oxidized silver handles, was placed in the small library in the west wing of the house. In the library were the members of the family and the more intimate family friends. Dr. Halsey stood in the entrance to the library facing the family. Back of the coffin was a wall of flower wreaths, and elaborate pieces were placed about the library and the reception room. Among these were an urn of white roses and hydrangeas, the base of which was of English ivy, and a large wreath of white roses and lilies of the valley, which came from members of the hospital department of the Southern Pacific Company in San Francisco. Both bore the floral inscription, "S. P. Co."

On the coffin was a large plate, on which was the inscription:

COLLIS P. HUNTINGTON.
Died, August 13, 1900.

The pallbearers were D. O. Mills, Edward King, president of the Union Trust Company; Frederick P. Olcott, president of the Central Trust Company; Edwin Hawley, Eastern traffic manager of the Southern Pacific system; R. P. Schwerin, vice-president of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company; A. Adolphe Low, an old friend of the deceased; Martin Erdmann, of Speyer & Co., and Charles H. Tweed, second vice-president of the Southern Pacific Company.

Among the friends present at the funeral were Henry Clews, Russell Sage, United States Senator Thomas C. Platt, John H. Smyth, president of the Virginia Manual Training School for Colored Youth at Broadneck Farm, Va., which was endowed by Mr. Huntington; Horace See, chief engineer of the Newport News naval yards; John T. Van Sickle, of the Morgan Steamship Line; Dr. William B. Coley, the family physician; Frank Lathrop, the artist; John Boyd, of Washington; President Dimock of the Metropolitan Steamship Line; President Allen of the Cromwell Steamship Line; George Howes, of the Southern Pacific Company; E. A. Chambers, of Washington; Dr. and Mrs. Clinton Catherwood, William Hood, chief engineer of the Southern Pacific Company; James Stillman, president of the National City Bank; Dr. James Douglas, William H. Baldwin, jr., president of the Long Island Railroad Company; United States Senator John P. Jones, of Nevada; Dr. H. B. Frissell, president of the Hampton Institute, of Hampton, Va.; Booker T. Washington, the colored educator, of Tuskegee, Ala.; Colonel Walker, chairman of the Board of Directors of the Atchison, Topeka and Sante Fe Railroad; W. W. Durant, Dr. and Mrs. W. Morton Grinnell, Charles Tyson Yerkes, William Baumgartner, General Samuel Thomas, Emil Weidenfeld, S. F. Kneeland, William E. Dodge, G. C. Ward, E. H. Harriman, the Rev. Alexander McMillan, F. B. Thurber, George F. Brown, Maxwell Evarts, Mrs. Charles H. Tweed, Thomas F. Ryan, John E. Searles, William Salomon, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company; Albert J. Leon, Philip Thompson, of Washington; Randolph Huntington, of Oyster Bay; F. E. Canda, J. Edward Simmons and Mrs. William E. Wilmerding.

The burial was in the family mausoleum at Woodlawn Cemetery, where the body and the funeral party were taken in a special train of two cars from the Grand Central Station. The funeral party was composed in part of the following: Mrs. C. P. Huntington, the widow; Archer M. Huntington, the adopted son, and Mrs. Huntington, H. E. Huntington, nephew of the deceased; Isaac E. Gates, brother-in-law of the deceased, and a confidential business associate; Miss C. M. Campbell, an old friend of Mrs. Huntington; Dr. William B. Coley, George E. Miles, private secretary; W. W. Durant, the Rev. Dr. Halsey and a few others. At the cemetery the services were simple, consisting only of the reading of Chapter xv, I Corinthians, by Dr. Halsey.

Two carriage loads of flowers were taken from the house to the cemetery. The floral pieces that were taken were a large cross of roses, a wreath of lilies of the valley, two wreaths of purple and white orchids, a wreath of asters, two broken columns of roses, orchids and English ivy and the floral urn sent by the Southern Pacific Company's Hospital Department.

All of the old family servants were in attendance at the services at the house, and one or two attended the services at the cemetery.

The main offices, as well as the ticket office of the Southern Pacific Company and other enterprises with which Mr. Huntington was identified, were closed during the hours of the funeral. The ticket office of the Southern Pacific Company, at Broadway and Leonard-st., was draped with crape.

Memorial services were held in the First Presbyterian Church, in San Francisco, at the same time the service was conducted here.

Piers Nos. 25, 37 and 38, North River, used by the Morgan Line and the Southern Pacific Company, were draped yesterday in memory of Mr. Huntington.

WILL TO BE PROBATED SOON.

CHARLES H. TWEED SAYS APPLICATION WILL BE MADE NEXT WEEK.

The will of Collis P. Huntington will be offered for probate at an early date, according to an announcement made last evening by Charles H. Tweed at his home, No. 12 East Thirty-sixth-st. The date of making the application has not yet been decided upon, but it will probably be early next week.

"There is little to say concerning Mr. Huntington's will at this time," said Mr. Tweed, "that is of public concern. As soon as matters can be arranged preparatory to doing so the document will be offered for probate. That will be done early next week; probably not Monday, and possibly not before Wednesday, but the application will be made somewhere near that time. Until the will is offered for probate nothing concerning its contents will be made public. There is no necessity for any haste in the matter, and there will be none."

Asked if the will had been read yet, Mr. Tweed replied:

"There will be no formal reading of the will. As soon as arrangements for probating the will are made, application will be made. Further than that there will be no formality. This is in accordance with the wishes of the family."

Mr. Tweed was asked if the probating of the will would be delayed until the Princess Hatzfeldt arrived from Europe. He replied in the negative, and added that the Princess would take passage from Liverpool on the White Star liner Oceanic on August 22. She had decided to postpone sailing on the Majestic before she was informed of Mr. Huntington's death. She then cabled asking if she could arrive in time for the funeral if she sailed on the Majestic.

"That, of course, was impossible," said Mr. Tweed, "so she will sail on the 22d."

"There is really nothing more to say," he added. "The nature of the will and its contents will not be made public until it is offered for probate."

TO ERECT HUNTINGTON MONUMENT.

Newport News, Va., Aug. 17 (Special).—Newport News paid tribute to the memory of Collis P. Huntington to-day by suspending business between 11 and 12 o'clock. The shipyard and the foundries were closed down all day. Every flag in the city was at half mast, and every ship in the harbor, and the stream is lined with vessels of every description, displayed its colors at half mast in honor of Mr. Huntington. All of the steamers coming and going carried flags at half mast, conspicuous among these being the steamships and smaller steamers of the Old Dominion Line, of which Mr. Huntington was a director. A movement has been started to build a bronze monument in honor of the man who made Newport News.

SERVICES AT SACRAMENTO.

Sacramento, Cal., Aug. 17.—Memorial services in honor of C. P. Huntington were held in the yard of the Central Pacific shops here to-day, and were attended by 1,500 persons, principally employes. The shops were draped in black, as was also the speakers' platform, erected on a flatcar. The services included prayer by the Rev. W. C. Sherman, appropriate addresses and the adoption of resolutions.

SAVED!

SOUTHERN PACIFIC TRAFFIC STOPPED.

FIRST TIME SUCH A MARK OF RESPECT WAS PAID.

Chicago, Aug. 17.—Every wheel and stroke of commerce throughout the great Southern Pacific system of railroads and steamship lines was stopped for seven minutes to-day during the burial of Collis P. Huntington in New-York. At the exact moment when the clock struck 11 in New-York all the hammers in every shop ceased clanging, engines paused upon the rails and steamships floated lifelessly upon the water. In Chicago the offices remained closed all the morning, and no tickets were sold or other business transacted until after the body of the great railroad man was laid to rest. In the short suspension of business fifty thousand men in all parts of the United States remained idle. The Chicago offices were draped with crape, which is to remain in place for thirty days.

Careful attention had been given to the difference of time between San Francisco and New-York, in order that the observations of respect at each place might take place exactly at the same time. Services were held at the First Presbyterian Church, at San Francisco, at the same time the funeral was in progress in New-York.

W. G. Heimeyer, general Western freight and passenger agent of the Southern Pacific, with headquarters in Chicago, to-day said that this is the first time in the history of American railroads that there has been a total suspension of business on any system as a mark of respect to the memory of any man.

BOLT LEAPS AND KILLS MAN

HIS BODY KNOCKS ANOTHER FROM SCAFFOLD—ELLIS ISLAND BUILDING STRUCK.

A bolt of lightning at 1:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon struck the southwest tower of the new immigrant building on Ellis Island. It passed through a hole in the centre of the roof through which an iron post ran. The bolt descended this post until it was close to two workmen, who were placing some copper and were on a scaffold fifteen feet from the tower floor. It then leaped from the iron to one of the workers, William Frazier, who lived in Sixth-st. between Avenues A and B, and killed him instantly.

As Frazier fell dead to the floor his body knocked his fellow workman, Edward Boyett, off the narrow platform. Boyett had been leaning over the edge, raising by a chain a copper pipe that another workman, George Swanson, of No. 84 Woodhull-st., Brooklyn, was directing up to him from the floor. Swanson lost consciousness for a minute and could not get out of the way of Boyett, who fell heavily upon him. Swanson was not much hurt, and it is probable that Boyett's life was saved by this break in his fall. He had not been struck by lightning, but he was suffering from shock and a bruised shoulder and back, due to being knocked off the scaffolding.

Swanson recovered from his daze in a short time, and, climbing up to the platform, carried down Frazier's body. It was badly burned on the right side from the top of the head down. The hair was singed, the heel torn and the shoe nearly burned off.

When the flash came it did not make much noise, Swanson said, but seemed to fill the whole tower with fire. It stopped his watch at 1:30 o'clock. Work was stopped after that, and the workmen came over to the Barge Office on the naphtha launch Samosett with the body of the injured man. An ambulance took Boyett to the Hudson Street Hospital, and notice was sent to the Coroner about the death of Frazier.

Boyett is twenty-eight years old, and lives at No. 63 Dean-st., Brooklyn. He is unmarried, as was the dead man.

NO AUTOMOBILE RACE AT NEWPORT.

Newport, R. I., Aug. 17 (Special).—Mrs. Elisha Dyer, jr.'s, house warming at her new summer home, in Bellevue-ave., to-night took the form of a dinner in honor of her daughter, Miss Laura Swan. The party for the dinner was made up of young people, friends of Miss Swan. The decorations for the table and dining room consisted of American Beauty roses, lilies and palms. In the dancing which followed, the guests were augmented until about one hundred were in attendance. Harry Lehr led the cotillon, which was danced in the white and gold ballroom. The favors included silver novelties, sailor hats, pipes and floral staffs. At midnight supper was served at twenty small tables on the broad piazzas, red roses being mainly used as decorations. Mr. Dyer, who had expected to be present, was detained at Wickford by an accident and arrived late in the evening on a special launch.

Dinners were given to-night by Miss Annie Leary in honor of her guests, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed; by Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney. During the day there were luncheons by Lispenard Stewart, Mrs. J. J. Wysong and Mrs. E. Livingston Ludlow.

There has been considerable talk here this season regarding a proposed automobile road race in Ocean-ave., and the matter had advanced to such a stage that final application was made in behalf of those interested to the Police Commission for permission to hold such races. To-night the Commission declined to grant the permit, holding that the races would endanger the safety of others who might be legitimately using the road, and that the Commission was without authority to give up the use of the highways for such purposes. There will therefore be no automobile races here this season in spite of the fact that W. K. Vanderbilt, jr., is said to have stood ready to offer handsome prizes.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

Miss Marie Dainton, the London actress, who has been engaged by the management of the Casino Theatre for the coming season, arrived in port yesterday on board the White Star Line steamship Germanic. She is to take a role similar to that in which Cissie Loftus last appeared in this country.

Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Sothern were passengers on the Fürst Bismarck, which arrived yesterday. They visited Switzerland and France, and saw the Passion Play at Oberammergau, and on Monday they will begin rehearsals of Hamlet at the Garden Theatre, the first performance of which will take place on September 17.

George W. Lederer, manager of the Casino Theatre, is expected to arrive to-day on board the American Line steamship St. Louis. It is also expected that he will have something to say about the threat of Henry B. Sire to dispossess him of the Casino next month, because of $6,000 due Mr. Sire for rent.

"The Slaves of the Orient" will open at the Star Theatre on August 27. The cast and chorus are expected to include Miss Lucia Moore, James R. Garey, Miss Frances Brooke, Miss Lillie Hall, M. J. Jordan, Miss Lucille Loring, George L. Sabott, Miss Bessie Dunn, George Considine, William Coppinger, J. A. Smith, J. E. Miltern and a chorus of Turkish girls.

PENSIONS FOR TEACHERS.

REASONS ADVANCED FOR GRANTING THEM IN SCHOOLS AND UNIVERSITIES—HARVARD'S EXPERIENCE.

To The Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: At the recent meeting of the National Educational Association certain resolutions were passed dealing with the subject of proper standards of scholarship in teachers, security of tenure, better salaries and a pension system. In an editorial in your issue of July 15 you commended the first three, saying that they would "doubtless meet with the unhesitating approval of thoughtful men." With the one that dealt with the establishment of a pension system you disagreed, holding that there is no more reason for pensioning teachers than for pensioning doctors, nurses, preachers, men in business life, etc. Instead of the establishment of a pension system for teachers, you propose that they shall be paid "what their services are worth, and thus be enabled to make proper provision for themselves."

The Tribune is so regularly and steadily right upon educational matters, and its influence in the discussion of them so deservedly great, that an erroneous view on its part—such as I believe the one just stated to be—is much to be regretted. I therefore beg, in no controversial spirit, to point out certain elements in the problem which seem to have been overlooked in the article referred to.

As a university professor I am possibly liable to the personal equation. But I am at least, on my side, well acquainted with existing conditions, having served over a quarter of a century, and in three large institutions, both East and West. My knowledge of the conditions in the schools is less exact. Let me therefore speak first of pensions in colleges only.

The large majority of men attain only moderate financial success at the best. But, except in a few occupations, there is a good chance that an able man will, after a while, succeed in making an income upon which, with care, he can live with reasonable comfort, and that he will in time make a good deal more, so that he may provide for his old age (if he lives to be old) and for his family after his death. There is even in business, in the law, in medicine, the possibility of the making of a fortune—the word being used in an elastic sense. The conditions, in other words, are all fluid. A man is likely to succeed according to his ability, and, if he is a picked man, success on a large scale is at least conceivably open to him.

For the college professor, on the other hand, these conditions are reversed. He never, at any rate, after having other mouths than his own to feed, possesses an income upon which, with care, he can live with reasonable comfort. An examination of the actual state of affairs in any of the colleges or universities in which the largest salaries are paid will show that, unless the professor has an independent income, he is either living under considerable privation, or is giving time and strength to the earning of something with which to keep the immediate wolf from the door, and this to the distinct injury of his college or university, to which he ought to be able to give his whole energies, as teacher, investigator and writer. Moreover, his means of earning this addition from the outside are generally limited, and his returns poor. Only a few books, and these in a few departments only, are lucrative. The larger part of the outside work done is distinctly hack work, of slight interest and of slight profit. As for saving, it is extremely difficult, and cannot possibly reach the point of a capital sufficient to support a family even with rigid economy when age comes and strength is gone.

Nor is this state of things in the least likely to change materially. Even if salaries should everywhere be considerably raised, there is no likelihood of their being raised to the point at which the saving of a sufficiency against old age could be made possible. One other condition, also, would always remain. The income of professors would not rise in proportion to their success. The majority of the men who reach the higher positions could not possibly "be paid what their services are worth." No university could stand the drain of paying its most successful professors upon a standard commensurate with that of eminent success in business life, or in law or medicine.

All this may be translated into the terms of active life by imagining that, to a young man who was thinking of becoming a business man, a lawyer or a doctor the conditions should be laid down that, no matter how great his success should be, no matter what eminence he might reach, he should never receive more than a professor in one of our larger universities. And a practical commentary may be found in the fact that, within a short time, several professors or assistant professors in our great universities, wearied by the struggle with their conditions, have left their profession for business positions at salaries two or three times what they were receiving before.

So much for the matter from the side of the professor. From the side of the university, the reasonableness of the pension system is not less clear. The great majority of the young instructors do not remain, but seek their fortunes elsewhere. A system of pensions "for all teachers" is, accordingly, not in question at all. Of those who rise and reach permanent places, the majority do not live to an age at which a pension would be given. Of those who do, nearly all prefer to keep on teaching, if possible, liking occupation better than inaction, and liking a whole salary better than a partial one. It is therefore to only a few at a time, at the utmost, that a university would ever be called upon to give a pension. Facts bear out this natural probability. I haven't the material at hand for an exact statement about Columbia, but the state of affairs is substantially the same as at Harvard, except that the latter possesses a distinct fund for pensions. For Harvard, I can give the facts for a number of years. In her long list of professors in the present year there is but a single one that bears the title of "emeritus," and there cannot, therefore, be more than one who is receiving a pension. In the year 1898-'99 no such title appears, nor in the year 1897-'98. In the years 1894-'95 to 1896-'97, inclusive, one name appears, now unhappily gone forever from the list. The expense to Harvard has, therefore, been small, and her pension fund has been rolling up. Moreover—and this is distinctly from the point of view of the success of universities, a business consideration—her president has not been obliged to retain upon the list men whose powers were no longer equal to the work, nor to make places in his university less attractive by saying to the men who have been retired, "You have long served the university with distinction. You have lived with economy, but your salaries have been such that you could not save. Your strength is now gone. We are reluctantly obliged to discharge you, in age, in weakness and in poverty."

Now, I imagine that the case is not greatly different with the schools. At any rate, the standards of scholarship required of teachers are steadily rising, and more and more young men and women who have had a training adequate to fit them for college positions are going into the schools. It certainly should not be thought in the schools, any more than in the colleges, that "once in" is "always in," without regard to rigorous standards of success. But if promotion is properly guarded, then men and women who, after many years of service, reach the age of sixty or sixty-five (the proportion to the entire number will be small) may well thereafter, if unable to teach longer, continue for a few years to receive a part of their salary. I grant that it would be better to pay all teachers salaries on which they could not only live without excess of care, but also save a competency. But there is little hope that the second stage of the rise will ever be reached.

On the other hand, it is distinctly a good thing for the community to make the position of teacher more attractive. It is desirable that able men should go into it. But able men who would like to teach, while willing perhaps to be in moderate circumstances all their lives, and willing to die at last in harness, shrink from the possibility, if they should chance to outlive their fellows, of spending a number of years in helpless poverty. A PROFESSOR.

Chicago, July 28, 1900.

KILLED ON GRADE CROSSING.

THREE MEN RUN OVER NEAR WHERE THEY WERE CAMPING.

Allentown, Penn., Aug. 17.—A passenger train on the Perkiomen Railroad, struck a team of horses and wagon at Palm, Montgomery County, at 11 o'clock to-day, and instantly killed the three occupants of the vehicle. The dead men are John F. Wolle, of Allentown; Harvey O. Wolle, his brother, of Allentown, and John V. Gottschalk, of New-York, a brother-in-law. The men left here early this morning for the purpose of camping along the Perkiomen Creek, near Palm. After setting up camp the three men started in the wagon for a nearby icehouse to get ice for the camp, and were killed while crossing the tracks of the railroad.

John V. Gottschalk, who, with John and Harvey Wolle, his bothers-in-law, was killed yesterday by a railroad train at Palm Station, fourteen miles from Allentown, Penn., was a well known theatrical agent and manager of this city. He had been spending his vacation at Allentown, and had left that place with one of his brothers-in-law for Palm Station, where the party had intended to camp.

After they had pitched their tents, they drove to a neighboring icehouse, and on returning with a wagon load of ice they had to cross the Perkiomen Railroad. When half across the tracks the wagon was struck by a train, and the three men were instantly killed. All left wives and families.

Mr. Gottschalk conducted a musical, concert and theatrical agency in this city, with offices in the Revillon Building, No. 13 West Twenty-eighth-st. He conducted the Rothman first American tour and later he became a stockholder in the Madison Square Garden Company.

Mr. Gottschalk was actively associated with Sousa, Gilmore and Seidl. He introduced Martinus Sieveking, the pianist, to the public, and was the manager at different times of Ysaye, the Belgian violinist; Pugne, Gerardy, Lochaume and Emil Saur. The Wolle brothers lived at Allentown.

INSPECTOR UNCONSCIOUS ON BRIDGE.

DOES NOT KNOW WHAT STRUCK HIM—HIS PROSTRATE BODY THROWS WHEELMEN.

Arthur T. Lyons, thirty-one years old, of No. 960 Bedford-ave., Brooklyn, an inspector of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, who went on duty near the Brooklyn tower of the Bridge on the south roadway at 6 o'clock last night, was taken to Brooklyn at 10 o'clock in an unconscious condition. He was picked up on the roadway and put aboard a passing trolley car. An ambulance surgeon found a deep cut over the inspector's right eye. After working over him for some time the man recovered consciousness and was taken to his home.

Lyons declared that he did not have any idea of what had hit him or as to how long he had been lying in the roadway. He was found by two men on a tandem bicycle, who ran over his prostrate body and were thrown from the wheel. These men were August Brandt and Henry Windracht, of No. 131 Washington-st., Hoboken. They were wheeling along at a rapid rate down the Brooklyn descent of the Bridge. Suddenly the wheel struck some object in the roadway, and both men were thrown heavily.

The story of the bicycle riders was accepted by the police, and they were allowed to go.

AN ALLITERATIVE TICKET IN OHIO.

NAMED BY UNION REFORM PARTY BY DIRECT VOTE.

Springfield, Ohio, Aug. 17.—A full State ticket, selected by direct vote, was announced to-day by the Union Reform party, as follows:

For Secretary of State—FRANK FRANKENBERG, of Columbus.
For Judge of Supreme Court—LAMBERTIS B. LOGAN, of Alliance.
For Member Board Public Works—REI RATHBUN, of Springfield.
For Dairy and Food Commissioner—W. F. BARR, of Brice.
For State School Commissioner—J. W. SEELYE, of Wooster.
For Electors-at-Large—JOSEPH EVANS, of Orbiston, and JEPTHA GIRRARD, of Cincinnati.

THE PASSING THRONG.

M. H. Cassells, of Chicago, who is travelling agent for one of the largest grocery establishments in the Windy City, in speaking of the trans-Mississippi political outlook at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday, said: "Personally I confine my attention almost wholly to the two Dakotas, Kansas and Nebraska, but I come in intimate contact with travelling men who go through the other Western States, and, consequently, I am able to keep a pretty good line on the trend of thought and probable action of the inhabitants of the great West. 'Drummers,' particularly those who are firmly established in a certain section of territory, have great opportunities to form an intelligent judgment as to what those communities are likely to do. A man like myself, for example, knows people everywhere in the country he covers. We talk with people in every section of the State. We are always in railroad trains, hotels and other places where talk is going on, and we generally succeed in forming a pretty fair judgment of which way the cat will jump. Then we are constantly running across members of the 'perfesh' who cover other territory than that which we do. When this occurs an interchange of views follows, and our knowledge is by that means much extended. A good brained, wideawake drummer can generally give you a political prediction that will cut close to the truth, and, with reservations as to bouquets, I want to try my hand at being a prophet.

THE DRUMMER AS AN OBSERVER.

"When McKinley and Bryan locked horns in 1896 they battled in the National arena solely and wholly on the silver issue. For the previous three or four years the country had been financially to the bad, the crops had failed, the balance of trade had been steadily against us and Europe had as steadily drawn on our gold reserve, until we had to borrow money to maintain it at the legal limit. Factories shut down, crops a failure, hundreds of thousands of men unemployed was the condition of the country when the campaign of 1896 was fought out. All that the workingman had saved had gone to support life in those bad years; his home was mortgaged, and on the farms the mortgages in many cases exceeded the assessed value of the farm itself."

"Conditions could not have been blacker nor the future outlook more ominous and foreboding," continued the speaker. "The West had suffered more keenly in the financial stress than had the East, and, being closer to the wall, she was naturally the more ready to fight. At this juncture the silver craze culminated. It was to be the panacea for all the ills that the country was suffering from. 'Make 16 to 1 the law of the land,' was the cry, 'and all this trouble will be over. Money will be again plenty; your mortgages will be paid and you will again have sufficient food for your wives and your little ones.' The starving West caught eagerly at the skilfully prepared bait, and bolted it whole. Luckily, the rest of the country held true, and McKinley, on a gold platform, was elected. Then it came to pass that exactly what the Democratic leaders had predicted would happen if Bryan and silver were elected, triumphantly followed the victory of McKinley and gold. The mills started up. The unemployed became the employed. The farms bore and increased in value, and there were great and ready markets for their products. Mortgages were paid. Food in abundance was on the table of workingman and farmer alike. Money was plenty, and the children were again sent to school. Four years ago Kansas and Nebraska were plastered knee deep with mortgages, and to keep the interest up on those mortgages was slowly throttling the life out of the farmers and driving them to a desperate state of mind. To-day those mortgages are practically all paid. There is a comfortable surplus in the savings bank. A buggy for Sunday meeting, to attend fairs or picnics and the like is in the stable, and the Missus wears a stiff black silk to church. It is a great, a wonderful and a life giving change, and it came under a Republican Administration, and smote the silver dogma hip and thigh. It will have its effect on the elections of 1900 as surely as the waves refused to obey King Canute, and that effect will not be likely to help the temper or feed the vanity of William Jennings Bryan.

EFFECT OF M'KINLEY'S ELECTION.

"In Nebraska State pride will be a factor, and I would not go so far as to predict that the Republicans will carry the State, but it will be a close election, and it would not greatly surprise me to find Nebraska in the Republican column on the day after election."

"Kansas," continued Mr. Cassells, "where the same conditions exist as in Nebraska, but where the question of State pride is largely eliminated, I think will go for McKinley. Both the Dakotas I regard as safely Republican. That ends my personal observations—the result of talks with the people for the last four years and a constant observation of the tendency of thought there during that period.

WESTERN OUTLOOK FAVORABLE.

"From other salesmen I have gathered the following as to the rest of the West: Montana they are inclined to regard as doubtful, but with a tendency toward Bryan. Local conditions enter here that do not apply in other parts of the country. The same is true of Idaho. In Colorado a similar state of affairs exists, as it does, in fact, in all the States where mining is the preponderating industry. In Colorado, however, they think McKinley has a better chance than in either Idaho or Montana, and he may carry the State. Utah will go for Bryan, they think. It had a Bryanite tendency anyway, and the rejection of Roberts by a Republican Congress will alienate the Mormon vote from a Republican candidate. Nevada and Wyoming I could not get much of a line on, but they were considered doubtful. All agreed that the States of the Pacific seaboard—Washington, Oregon and California—would go solidly and overwhelmingly for McKinley on the expansion issue, which is immensely popular there. Our attitude in the Chinese affair has helped there, as it has the country over. The Philippine policy, too, helps in the West. For it was peculiarly a Western army that conquered the archipelago, and each State therefore takes a personal pride in the retention of the islands. This hurts Bryan on account of his anti-expansion policy and public utterances practically advocating the abandonment of the Philippines.

"Altogether I cannot figure out that Bryan has much chance west of the Mississippi, and it seems to me that if he hopes to achieve election he must look to secure it in the East."

WANTS YOUNG MINISTERS.

KING VICTOR EMMANUEL AT ISSUE WITH HIS CABINET.

Paris, Aug. 17.—A dispatch to the "Temps" from Rome says it is rumored there that Ministerial discord resulted from the recent conference between the King and his Ministers, and that several of them wish to resign, owing to their belief that they do not have his confidence. It is added that modifications in the Cabinet are expected on the reassembling of Parliament.

The dispatch also asserts that the King has clearly indicated that he will act and govern, and desires to have young Ministers with initiative.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

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

Washington, Aug. 17.—A ridge of high pressure extends from the East Gulf Coast northward to the lake region. The pressure continues low in the Rocky Mountain and plateau regions and over Newfoundland. There has been less rainfall than during the preceding twenty-four hours. Scattered showers have occurred in Southern New-England, Southern New-York, South Carolina, Georgia, Eastern Iowa, Ohio and Montana. The temperature has risen somewhat and continues high in the Central Mississippi and the Ohio valleys, the Southwest, and from Maryland southward on the Atlantic seaboard. Maximum readings of 90 degrees and above have been recorded in the last named region continuously since August 6, a period of twelve consecutive days, a longer time in the month of August than has been experienced since the organization of the Weather Service in 1870. Local rains and thunderstorms are indicated for Saturday and Sunday in the Ohio Valley, the lower lake region, Tennessee and the South Atlantic States. The temperature changes will be unimportant. On the New-England and Middle Atlantic Coast the winds will be light north to east. On the South Atlantic Coast light southwesterly winds will prevail.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND SUNDAY.

For Maine, generally fair and cooler to-day; Sunday fair; light to fresh northwesterly winds.

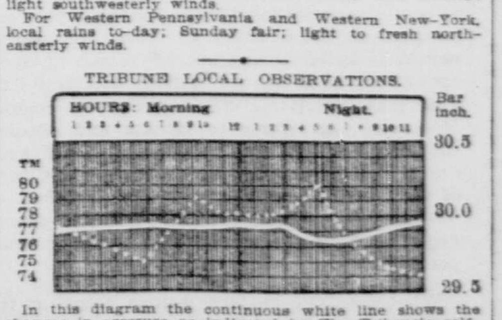
For New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut and Eastern New-York, generally fair to-day and Sunday; light to fresh northerly winds.

For Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware, generally fair and warmer to-day; Sunday fair; light southwesterly winds.

For New-Jersey, generally fair to-day and Sunday; light southwesterly winds.

For Western Pennsylvania and Western New-York, local rains to-day; Sunday fair; 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. 18, 1 a. m.—The weather yesterday was cloudy. The temperature ranged between 74 and 80 degrees, the average (78¼) being the same as that of Thursday and 8¾ degrees higher than that of the corresponding date of last year.

The weather to-day will be fair.

MARRIED.

HEYSER—HORSFIELD—On Wednesday, August 15, 1900, Catharine Louisa, daughter of Sophia A. and Timothy N. Horsfield, to Carl John Heyser, all of Brooklyn.

KAHN—STERRY—On Friday, August 17, in Central Methodist Episcopal Church, Newark, N. J., by Rev. William H. Morgan, D. D., Helena Ruth, only daughter of the late Major Robert Walters, of Warwick, England, to William DeWitt Sterry, of New-York City. No cards.

ODELL—FOSTER—On August 15, at the residence of the bride, No. 615 East 140th-st., Mr. Robert C. Odell and Miss Hattie Emma Foster, by the Rev. W. E. Stevens.

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

DIED.

Carpenter, Jonathan.	Newlin, Charlotte A.
Green, Henry.	Phillips, Helen L.
Heerhold, Johanna F.	Powers, Arthur A.
Mathews, Frederick B.	Reynolds, Nathanial.
Merritt, Hannah M.	Ross, Henry H.

CARPENTER—At New-Rochelle, N. Y., on eighth month, 17th day, 1900, Jonathan, son of the late Joseph and Margaret W. Carpenter, in his 84th year.
Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral at his late residence on the afternoon of first day, 19th, at 2 o'clock.
Carriages will be at Mamaroneck to meet the 1 o'clock train from Grand Central Depot.

GREEN—Suddenly, at Atlantic City, August 16, Henry Green, in his 72d year.
Funeral services at his late residence, in Easton, Penn., on Monday afternoon, August 20, at 4 o'clock.
Interment private, at the convenience of the family.

HEERHOLD—On the 17th inst., at the residence of her son-in-law, Edmund A. Stirn, No. 10 Court-st., Stapleton, Staten Island, Johanna F. Heerhold, in her 68th year.
Interment private.

MATHEWS—On August 15, at Troy Hills, N. J., Frederick B. Mathews, in the 42d year of his age.
Funeral private.

MERRITT—At Danbury, Conn., August 17, Hannah Maria Merritt, daughter of Charles Hart and Mary Amelia Merritt, in the 72d year of her age.
Funeral services at Danbury, Saturday, August 18, at 1:30 o'clock.

NEWLIN—At Woodbury, N. J., August 12, 1900, Charlotte A., wife of John S. Newlin, and daughter of the late John F. Butterworth, of New-York City.

PHILLIPS—On August 16, 1900, Helen Louisa, daughter of the late Wells and Mary A. Phillips.
Funeral from her late residence, No. 15 Lombardy-st., Newark, N. J., on Saturday, August 18, at 2 p. m.

POWERS—Wednesday, August 15, 1900, Arthur A., son of R. Augustus Powers.
Funeral services at his late residence, No. 9 West 87th-st., Saturday, August 18, at 11 o'clock.

REYNOLDS—At Unionville, N. Y., on Thursday, August 16, Nathanial Reynolds, aged 45 years.
Funeral services at his late residence on Sunday, the 19th inst., at 1:30 p. m.
Carriages in waiting at Unionville Station on arrival of train leaving Grand Central Depot at 9:20 a. m.
Interment at Rural Cemetery, White Plains.

ROSS—At Belmar, N. J., on 15th inst., after a short illness, Henry Harrison, eldest son of William A. Ross, of Craigavad, County Down, Ireland.
Funeral private.

Woodlawn Cemetery.
Borough of Bronx, New York City.
Office 20 East 23rd Street, Madison Square South.

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

Special Notices.

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

Tribune Subscription Rates.

SINGLE COPIES.

DAILY,	3 cents.	WEEKLY,	3 cents.
SUNDAY,	5 cents.	TRI-WEEKLY,	2 cents.

BY EARLY MAIL TRAIN.
(For all points in the United States (outside of Greater New-York), Canada and Mexico.)

DAILY AND SUNDAY:		TRI-WEEKLY:	
One Month,	$1 00	Six Months,	.75
Three Months,	$2 50	Twelve Months,	$1 50
Six Months,	$5 00	WEEKLY:	
Twelve Months,	$10 00	Six Months,	.50
SUNDAY ONLY:		Twelve Months,	$1 00
Twelve Months,	$2 00	TRIBUNE ALMANAC:	
DAILY ONLY:		Per copy,	.25
One Month,	.90	TRIBUNE INDEX:	
Three Months,	$2 00	Per copy,	$1 00
Six Months,	$4 00	TRIBUNE EXTRAS:	
Twelve Months,	$8 00	Send for catalogue.	

BY OCEAN STEAMER.
(For Europe, the British Isles and all countries in the Universal Postal Union.)

DAILY AND SUNDAY:		DAILY ONLY:	
One Month,	$1 78	One Month,	$1 44
Two Months,	$3 56	Two Months,	$2 88
Three Months,	$4 85	Three Months,	$3 57
Six Months,	$9 69	Six Months,	$7 13
Twelve months,	$19 38	Twelve months,	$14 23
SUNDAY ONLY:		WEEKLY:	
Six months,	$2 56	Six Months,	$1 02
Twelve months,	$5 12	Twelve Months,	$2 04
TRI-WEEKLY, six months,	$1 53.	Twelve months,	$3 06.

IN NEW-YORK CITY.

Mail subscribers to the DAILY and TRI-WEEKLY will be charged one cent a copy extra postage in addition to the rates named above.

REMITTANCES.

Address all communications relative to subscriptions or advertisements to THE TRIBUNE, New-York City. Remit by Postoffice money order, express money order, draft or registered letter.

OFFICES.

MAIN OFFICE—No. 154 Nassau-st.
UPTOWN OFFICE—No. 1,242 Broadway, or any American District Telegraph Office.
NEWARK BRANCH OFFICE—Frederick N. Sommer, No. 794 Broad-st.
AMERICANS ABROAD will find The Tribune at:
LONDON—Office of The Tribune, No. 149 Fleet-st.
Chaplin Milne, Grenfell & Co., Limited, No. 6 Princes-st., E. C., London.
Brown, Gould & Co., No. 54 New Oxford-st.
American Express Company, No. 3 Waterloo Place.
Thomas Cook & Son, Ludgate Circus.
The London office of The Tribune is a convenient place to leave advertisements and subscriptions.
PARIS—Louis Vuitton, No. 1 Rue Scribe, opposite Grand Hotel; and at all Kiosks and hotels on the Exposition grounds.
J. Monroe & Co., No. 7 Rue Scribe.
John Wanamaker, No. 44 Rue des Petites Ecuries.
Hottinguer & Co., No. 38 Rue de Provence.
Morgan, Harjes & Co., No. 31 Boulevard Haussmann.
Credit Lyonnaise, Bureau des Etrangers.
American Express Company, No. 11 Rue Scribe.
Thomas Cook & Son, No. 1 Place de l'Opéra.
Société des Imprimeries Lemercier, No. 8 Place de l'Opéra.
GENEVA—Lombard, Odier & Co., and Union Bank.
FLORENCE—Whitby & Co.
HAMBURG—American Express Company, No. 18 Schmiede Strasse.
BREMEN—American Express Company, No. 6 Bahnhof Strasse.

Postoffice Notice.

(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 5 p. m. Monday and Wednesday.

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

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 Europe, per s. s. Etruria, via Queenstown; at 10 a. m. for Scotland, per s. s. Astoria (mail must be directed "per s. s. Astoria").

SUNDAY—At 8 a. m. for Italy, per s. s. Kaiser Wilhelm II (mail must be directed "per s. s. Kaiser Wilhelm II").

*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.

SATURDAY—At 8 a. m. for Grenada and Trinidad, per s. s. Grenada; at 10 a. m. for Porto Rico, per s. s. San Juan; at 10 a. m. (supplementary 10:30 a. m.) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, Savanilla, Carthagena and Greytown, per s. s. Alene (mail for Costa Rica must be directed "per s. s. Alene"); at 10 a. m. (supplementary 10:30 a. m.) for Curacao and Venezuela, per s. s. Hildur, via Curacao (mail for Savanilla and Carthagena must be directed "per s. s. Hildur"); at 10:30 a. m. for Haiti, per s. s. Prins Willem II (mail for Curacao, Venezuela, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per s. s. Prins Willem II"); at 10 a. m. for Newfoundland direct, per s. s. Silvia; at 11 a. m. for Cuba, per s. s. Havana, via Havana.

SUNDAY—At 8:30 p. m. for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from North Sydney.

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 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 by rail to Mobile, and for 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 Tuesdays for Costa Rica, and Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez and Guatemala). †Registered mail closes at 6 p. m. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New-Zealand, which goes via San Francisco) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. up to August †18, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Aorangi (supplementary mails, via Seattle, close at 6:30 p. m. August 19). Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. up to August †24, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Hongkong Maru. 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 August †19 and up to September †1, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New-York September †1, for dispatch per steamship 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., August 11, 1900.