ENGLISH "EXTENSION."

SOME FEATURES OF THE 1900 SUMMER MEETING AT CAMBRIDGE—THE PREPONDERANCE OF WOMEN STUDENTS.

London, Aug. 24.—To supply the culture of the schools to University Extension students in the condensed form of a four weeks' meeting covering the not over cool month of August might be described by irreverent and jaded critics as a hothouse process. Such is the operation attempted annually by various English universities, this year by that of Cambridge.

First as to the movement; it may be described as chiefly resulting from two causes: 1. The lukewarmness of the English legislature in the matter of the higher education of the people. 2. The large reserve forces of Oxford and Cambridge in graduates competent to instruct. About thirty years ago petitions and memorials were presented the governing body of Cambridge, on behalf of manufacturing towns of the Midlands where no means of higher education existed, asking for assistance in establishing courses of lectures. The university at once and unhesitatingly responded to the popular demand by forming a committee to superintend the proposed work as an experiment on a limited scale. From this experiment, begun in 1873, the Extension movement has sprung and grown to great proportions; Oxford, Durham and Victoria universities have joined in the work initiated by Cambridge, with the result that the number of courses of lectures delivered has risen from two or three of 1873 to about five hundred last year. In 1890 came a new departure, a summer meeting of University Extension students being convened at Cambridge that year with an attendance of less than fifty; the continued holiday gatherings thus inaugurated were continued and attracted more and more students, until this year a total of about seven hundred has been reached.

These summer meetings, that are meant to cap and centralize the yearly work of the lectures and classes, might not inadequately be described as intellectual picnics at reduced rates, which being stated, it will not surprise that their predominant characteristic should be their overwhelmingly feminine composition. At the opening function, held in the Senate House, on August 2, there were about eight hundred assembled, of whom considerably less than two hundred were men. But even then the greater proportions of these two hundred were not Extension students, but members of the university attracted by the fact that the Right Hon. A. J. Balfour was to deliver the inaugural address.

MR. BALFOUR'S ADDRESS.

In his speech the leader of the House of Commons attempted to sketch the general scope of the whole course of lectures to be pursued through the meeting. Its official designation was "Life and Thought in England in the Nineteenth Century." The lecturer appeared to be in the best of tempers and pleasant moods, and approached his subject with a philosophical serenity that has not always been his of late in the more heated atmosphere of the House of Commons. Was it that the billows of bonnets before him were soothing to the sight after the tall hats and frowning faces of the Opposition, and that he felt more comfortable with the Vice-Chancellor and the Master of Trinity sitting behind him than with that exasperating accuser, Mr. Burdett-Coutts, in the same position? Whatever it was, Mr. Balfour bestowed his benediction on the departing period in his happiest manner and with the blandest air, and, after characteristically praising the eighteenth at the expense of the seventeenth century, after complacently alluding to the "turgidity of Carlyle and the thin lucidity of Mill," he received his due meed of applause.

But a sight of the one sided composition of the assemblage that greeted Mr. Balfour, though millinery is, of course, ever grateful to the masculine eye, might be thought disappointing, and might even lead one to consider whether the University Extension movement, as thus represented, reaches its maximum of effectiveness, or even fulfils the aim it has in view. At a meeting supposed to represent the extension of higher culture to the masses, out of certainly less than a hundred men, non-members of the university, few, if any, could be distinguished who would be taken as genuine representatives of the people. This suggests a few reflections that may be worthy of a short space.

THE ORIGINAL AIM OF "EXTENSION."

The aim of the Extension movement was to bring the means of general culture within the range of those who, engaged in the non-intellectual pursuits of life and possessing only small means, were unable to enjoy such benefits. The great national utility of the movement evidently lay in reaching the large artisan class, the backbone of the country, and in trying to raise that class to a satisfactory intellectual and wealth producing level. By evening classes, by a general indication of the range and direction of literature, of history, of economics, of art, the workman would develop a broadened intelligence and become a happier and better citizen.

The intention was not so much to enable a limited class of brain workers in the educational field to obtain the equivalent of a university education at a minimum of expenditure, but to help the intellectual development of that wide class whose work was non-intellectual. If the University Extension summer meeting, held at Cambridge this year, truly represents the work accomplished, as to which no opinion is offered, it must be pronounced disappointing, for it is the limited class that predominates among the students, the large artisan class is practically totally absent; merely the limited class, the curious and the travellers from over the sea monopolize the advantages offered.

What is this limited class? It appears to be mostly made up of school mistresses, governesses and others; let us say educational women. They compose four-fifths or nine-tenths of the meeting, and it is clear that, for the support they give, they are anxious to obtain an equivalent which the universities certainly had no idea of giving at the start—a degree. To the educational woman, unlike the artisan class, the Extension lectures have a business aspect; they should lead to something useful, to something that will help earn the daily bread, to something better understood of the general public than a mere diploma—that is, to a bachelor's degree. It is impossible, within the space of a short article like this, to do more than to indicate these two conflicting elements in the movement. They would appear, if not irreconcilable, at all events probably better not reconciled, for it is difficult to believe that Oxford or Cambridge could either desire, or afford, to grant degrees to non-resident students, and equally difficult to believe that the course of study and lectures resulting in a degree could be adapted to the requirements of the higher education of the artisan class.

THE PRESENT A TENTATIVE STAGE.

The present stage of the Extension movement may therefore be best described as tentative, the direction of its future development uncertain; it is doing a vast amount of excellent work, though it must remain a matter for doubt whether the maximum of national benefit is being derived from it. Before leaving this part of the subject, it should be stated that the most satisfactory result of the movement has been the foundation of permanent colleges in various localities, as a direct result of the work of the University Extension, and also the support accorded to these colleges by local bodies, such as county councils, in the form of money grants and by scholarships.

The fare offered by Cambridge to her visitors this year is equally remarkable for its quantity, for its cheapness and for its excellence. The fee charged is $7 50 to regular Extension students and $10 to the general public. The lectures number about two hundred, and embrace every possible aspect of the general subject sketched out by Mr. Balfour—scientific, historical, medical, social, industrial, literary, theological, biographical, musical even. The speakers are all competent, many of them authorities, and several among the best known men in England. Among the latter may be mentioned Professor Sir Richard Jebb, M. P.; Dr. Butler, Master of Trinity; Professor Dicey, Mr. Churton-Collins, Sir Robert Ball and Professor J. J. Thomson. Professor Jebb, who has received a degree from Harvard, is one of the great lights of Cambridge, and represents the university in Parliament. His critique of Macaulay, delivered before a very large audience, was a model of what constructive criticism should be, and perhaps the most remarkable lecture of the meeting. Lady Jebb is an American, who unites in a very charming manner the natural grace of the land of her birth with the restraint and culture of an academic town. Dr. Butler, of Trinity, is an eloquent speaker, and, like Professor Jebb, a mainstay of classical erudition. It is not to be believed for one moment that it was for that reason that, ten or more years ago, he married the charming Girton girl who put all the men to flight in the classical tripos and passed first over their heads, Miss Ramsay. An American must acknowledge the strongly sympathetic words pronounced by the Master of Trinity in the course of his eloquent discourse on John Bright, and in which he commemorated William Lloyd Garrison and the land which he described as the "refuge of liberty and the oppressed."

FOREIGN LECTURERS.

But the Cambridge meeting, though concerned principally with English subjects, has a slightly international aspect, and, as a foil to Sir Richard Jebb and Dr. Butler, Jena has sent Professor Rein and Harvard Professor Davis. The latter's course of lectures on the evolution of land forms is an excellent example of modern American specialism, and it may be confidently stated that the University of Cambridge could not have produced a lecturer from among her own members capable of treating physiography in the same scientific and interesting manner as Professor Davis. A large attendance has been drawn to this course, and its success has been such that it is anticipated that a considerable party of students will join Professor Davis on a scientific tour in the Cotswold Hills at the close of the meeting.

But the Harvard and Jena professors are not the only representatives of their countrymen. Americans and Germans are here, Dutchmen, Frenchmen and Belgians also. Portly couples from the beer drinking Fatherland are conspicuous, attired in what they innocently believe to be the correct guise of the British tourist, wandering ponderously arm in arm through the narrow streets of Cambridge, an impediment to traffic, an unfailing gratification to the eye, a source of impatient doubt to the blue stocking. From a central reception room, where the announcements of the indefatigable secretary, Dr. Roberts, are posted, the Extensionists radiate out over Cambridge, lecture books and guidebooks in hand. They wander over the nearly deserted college courts, attend services in the glorious chapel of Kings's, float down the Cam among the elms and bridges and old buildings, view spots made famous by the presence of Isaac Newton, or Pitt, or Erasmus, or Byron, and generally breathe in the softening memories of the past. If the pride of the scholar is too great among some of them, these old associations will mellow it; if their knowledge is too scanty, it will inspire them to further effort; for all of them, man and woman, schoolmaster, artisan, traveller and idler, some good will surely remain from their visit to Cambridge with the University Extension students.

GRAND COMMANDERY KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

MEMBERS OF THE ORDER ATTEND CHURCH SERVICES.

Rochester, N. Y., Sept. 2.—Although the official proceedings of the annual conclave of the Grand Commandery Knights Templar of the State of New-York will not begin until Tuesday, it practically opened this evening with the special religious services held in Asbury Methodist Church, in East-ave. This was an innovation, but was one which received the highest approval of the grand officers, of whom nearly all were present at the services.

The members of Monroe and Cyrene commanderies assembled at the Fitzhugh-st. entrance of the Powers Hotel at 7 o'clock and acted as an escort to the grand officers, who marched direct to the church without music. The presence in the church of so many dignitaries of the order gave added impressiveness to the service, which was conducted by Sir Knight Edwin B. Olmstead, pastor of Asbury Church. Dr. Olmstead spoke most eloquently, taking for his subject "The Banner of Christian Knighthood."

To-morrow will be given up to receiving the arriving commanderies and completing the arrangements for their entertainment. In the evening the wives of the members of Monroe Commandery will entertain the visiting Templars and the members of Cyrene Commandery from 8 o'clock until 11 o'clock at Masonic Temple, in Exchange-st. There will be music and dancing, and light refreshments will be served. All local Templars are expected to be present.

CONVENTION OF LETTER CARRIERS.

MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION ASSEMBLING IN DETROIT.

Detroit, Sept. 2.—Some four hundred members of the National Association of Letter Carriers have arrived to attend the annual meeting of the association, to be held this week. The early arrivals came largely from the East and Middle West. The presence of the letter carriers will result in two Labor Day parades to-morrow. Officers of the association announce that it has now a membership of sixteen thousand, with 745 local branches, and that all the Government letter carriers in the country, with the exception of about one thousand, are included in its membership. As usual in the annual meetings, the principal subjects of discussion relate to possible legislation by Congress affecting letter carriers. Increases of salaries to a uniform rate for carriers of both the first and second class is to be urged. Carriers of postoffices of the first class now receive $1,000, and of the second class $850. What the men desire is a uniform salary of $1,200.

The question of pensions for infirm and disabled letter carriers, which has been discussed for some years, has resulted in the preparation of a bill providing for payment of such pensions by a specially appointed officer of the Postoffice Department, out of a fund raised by assessing each carrier 1 per cent of his salary. The bill provides for administration of the matter by the Department without any further expense to the Government.

ARE BEES UNDER TRESPASS LAWS?

Warwick, N. Y., Sept. 2 (Special).—If the decision of Mr. Stage, Justice of the Peace, of this village, in the case of Utter agt. Utter is sustained on appeal a precedent will be established that will render the owners of honey bees in this State liable to damages for bees' trespass on the premises of other property holders, as owners of horses, cows, sheep or pigs are now liable for trespass committed by such live stock.

GOLD DEMOCRATS FOR M'KINLEY.

Mount Holly, N. J., Sept. 2 (Special).—William B. Wills, the Editor of "The Mount Holly Herald," and one of the leading Democrats in the IId Congress District; Edward Stokes, assistant to Mr. Wills, and Daniel M. Millbine, a writer of National reputation, have declared that they will support McKinley and Roosevelt in the present campaign. All are known as Gold Democrats, and it is said that they supported McKinley and Hobart in 1896.

THE TRIBUNE FRESH AIR FUND.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Proceeds of collections at musicale given during the season at Twilight Park, N. Y. (previous remittance of $126, making grand total of $254 75), through Mrs. J. D. Lange	$128 75
Collected by Mildred Day, Ocean Grove, N. J.	10 00
"In memoriam, A. DuB."	50 00
George L. Curtis, Bread Loaf Inn, Vermont	2 00
A class of young girls in the First Baptist Sunday school, Gloversville, N. Y.	6 63
Mary H. Wolcott, Hicks Point, Canandaigua Lake, New-York	7 00
Receipts from lawn fête at Woodbine Cottage, Germantown, N. Y., August 18 and 20, through Mrs. William H. Hazzard	47 50
Sunday school of Second Congregational Church of New-London, Conn., through William H. Reeves	15 58
Previously acknowledged	17,353 65
Total September 1, 1900	$17,621 11

In remitting $116 40 on August 17, Mrs. Isaac N. Clements, of Cazenovia, N. Y., writes that she neglected to state that credit should be given certain citizens of Cazenovia, Miss Linda Stebbins and Miss Margaret Burr deserving especial credit for their interest and activity in the benevolent enterprise.

A WONDERFUL FIGURE.

From Judge.

Madge—Why does she wear such a high neck bathing suit?

Marjorie—Has to. She wore one of those open-work shirt waists and got the lace pattern sunburned on her.

TOO PERSONAL.

From Harper's Bazar.

Aunt Hannah (anxiously)—Does yo' s'pose, honey, dat census man gwine ter ax enny berry pussonal questyuns?

Uncle Ben—Ah dun'no'. But I's made up mah mind dat wen he comes to de chicken questyuns de ole man's gwine to be mighty close mouthed, ef he gits fined foh contem't ob co't."

INSURGENT ATROCITIES.

FILIPINOS FRIENDLY TO AMERICANS PUT TO DEATH.

CONDITIONS IN THE ISLANDS—EFFORTS OF THE CIVIL COMMISSION TO ORGANIZE GOVERNMENT.

Manila, Sept. 2.—The Filipinos seem incapable of realizing the scope and purpose of the legislative functions of the Commission of Peace. There is no possibility of separating the legislative from the executive branches of the government, and therefore the Commission's announcement of its assumption of power yesterday has met with childish comments at the hands of the Spaniards and foreigners, who jealously sneer at the new arrangement, as they are apt to do at every beneficial innovation on the part of the United States authorities.

The Commission enters upon the governmental field under the following conditions:

MAJORITY DESIRE PEACE.

A majority of the islanders desire peace and the resumption of business under the Americans, but they are so cowed by a long series of murderous atrocities and destruction of property by their armed countrymen that they dare not actively show their feelings, especially because experience has taught them what such an expression of sentiment will bring upon them from the mercilessly revengeful rebels. A genuine reign of terror is exercised by insurgents and ladrones over peaceful country folk in order to collect the revenue and recruits their operations require, and widespread vengeance is wreaked in the vicinity of garrisoned towns. For example, the insurgent General Cailles, in the Province of Laguna, put to death the Presidente and officeholders or the town of Bay, on Laguna de Bay, officials who had been installed by the Americans, and gave orders that a similar fate should be meted out to other adherents of the American cause. He also ordered that all Filipino soldiers who sold their rifles to the Americans should be killed.

Any change of policy involving the withdrawal of the United States troops, without substituting for them an adequate defensive force, is certain to result in fearful retaliation at the expense of the friendlies. The approaching patriation of the volunteers tends to influence the situation unfavorably.

REBEL AND LADRONE ACTIVITY.

In Northern Luzon the status quo is fairly well maintained, and the people in that quarter are quiet and engaged in planting, except in the provinces of Nueva Ecija and Bulacan, where there has been a recent outburst of rebel and ladrone activity. But in Southern Luzon conditions are far from satisfactory. Life there is not safe outside the garrisoned towns. Travellers are subject to ambush by guerillas. Rarely does a day pass without an encounter between the United States troops and the insurgents or ladrones, resulting in casualties. There are eighteen thousand troops in that district, General Bates commanding, and in three regiments over one-third of the men are sick. The activity of the enemy increased last month. There is evidence that the insurgents have come into possession of new rifles, and that they wish to annihilate some small American garrison for the sake of the political effect in the United States.

Conditions in the Visayans continue virtually unchanged. The lack of troops in Samar prevents aggression. Negros, Romblon, Masbate, Sibuyan, Tablas and Bohol are tranquil, all desiring civil governments. Mindanao is also tranquil, excepting the districts of Teagayan and Surigao, where occasional encounters with the Filipinos occur. The enemy's fighting force there is limited, but it has a number of rifles. The surrenders, although they have notably decreased since May, continue.

ISLAND COMMERCE GROWING.

The experience of Northern Luzon shows that the American occupation of any locality tends to its pacification and well being. An unsettled American policy retards the investment of capital. Nevertheless, the imports for the last quarter and a half were greater than during any equal period of the Spanish regime. No doubt the needs of the army of occupation are responsible for a very considerable fraction of the present commerce. The international revenue collections are a third greater than those made by Spain. This is due to an honest system of accounts, to a lack of favoritism and to impartial inforcement of the law. The military authorities will turn over $6,000,000, Mexican, to the Commission, and this will probably be expended in public improvements, notably in harbor developments, the need of which is to-day greatly hampering the shipping industry.

The Commission will first organize municipalities in the provinces, notably in Pampanga Province. Subsequently it will turn its attention to needed reforms in the civil and criminal codes, passing in due time to other features of its instructions, with the idea of establishing a central civil government during the next eighteen months.

Twelve Americans, including two captains and two lieutenants, have been killed during the last two weeks. The official reports of the encounters in which these casualties occurred are meagre.

TROOPS SAIL FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

San Francisco, Sept. 2.—The transport Logan sailed yesterday afternoon for Manila by way of Nagasaki with 1,638 enlisted men and eighty-four cabin passengers, including officers. The Logan carries the headquarters band, 1st and 2d Battalions of the 1st Regiment, Colonel A. A. Harbach, commanding, and the headquarters band and 1d Battalion of the 2d Infantry, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Augustus W. Corliss. Among the passengers on the Logan are Major Koehler, of the 37th Infantry, and Major Bolton, of the 24th Infantry. There are also eleven acting assistant surgeons and female nurses.

LADY YARDE-BULLER'S TROUBLES.

San Francisco, Sept. 2 (Special).—For more than a year the guardian and the trustee of Lady Yarde-Buller, daughter of the late General Kirkham, have been wrangling in the courts to see which shall have control of her $100,000 estate. Meanwhile her guardian, Greenebaum, has placed her in a small, badly furnished cottage and allows her no money for her expenses. Even the nurse who waits on her has not been paid and threatens to go away.

It is understood that Lady Yarde-Buller will appeal to the courts to-morrow to appoint a new guardian, who will provide for her comfort and give her an allowance. The once beautiful woman is now a wreck from indulgence in liquor and narcotics, and much of the large estate left to her by her wealthy father has been wasted by incompetent managers.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 2.—Every wheel of rolling stock on the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis Railroad will be stopped for five minutes to-morrow, while the funeral of the president, E. S. Washburn, who died at Rye Beach, Me., takes place. The Memphis general offices and shops will be closed the entire day.

Hinckley, Minn., Sept. 2.—The monument commemorating the great Hinckley fire was dedicated yesterday. The dedicatory exercises were held at Memorial Cemetery and General Moses E. Clapp delivered the memorial address. The trenches wherein lie the bodies of the victims of the great conflagration were covered with floral tributes.

Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 2.—The flour mills of Minneapolis, whose year ended with midnight, have eclipsed all previous records in the history of the industry. The year that ended with September 1, 1899, was the greatest in the history of local milling, the product for that year being 14,291,230 barrels. The product this year is placed at 14,500,000 barrels.

Nogales, Ariz., Sept. 2.—Fire at Guaymas, Sonora, Mexico, on Thursday consumed the general merchandise establishment of F. A. Aguallare. The building covered an entire block, and was the largest of its kind on the west coast of Mexico. The stock of goods carried was valued at nearly $1,000,000, on which a loss of $500,000 was sustained. The insurance was only about $20,000.

San Francisco, Sept. 2.—Julian T. B. Arnold, son of Sir Edwin Arnold, held for extradition to England on four charges of embezzlement, had a hearing on a writ of habeas corpus before United States District Judge De Haven yesterday. Arnold's attorney argued that his client could not be held for trial if the alleged offence had been committed in this State, and that the proceedings that Arnold had been engaged in were civil, and not at all criminal. The Judge took the case under advisement.

Youngstown, Ohio, Sept. 2.—Options on the properties of the Youngstown Gas and Electric Light Company were closed yesterday by New-York and Chicago capitalists, and the transfer will be made about October 1. The deal involves about $500,000. It is said to be the purpose of the syndicate to acquire also an important lighting plant and a steam heating plant here, besides one or two suburban roads now under construction.

BOERS STILL ACTIVE.

KRUEGER AND STEYN AT BARBERTON—GUERILLA OPERATIONS.

Pretoria, Sept. 1.—Mr. Krüger and Mr. Steyn have gone to Barberton. It is believed that they are preparing for flight. The general opinion is that the war is now very near the end, but, should the Boers construct strongholds in the bush, on the veldt or elsewhere and begin a system of raids the British would require further large supplies of horses.

General Buller moved fourteen miles northward along the Lydenberg road, and crossed Crocodile River to Badfontein. He found the Boers concentrating in the Crocodile Mountains.

A force of Boers under Commandant Theron broke through the British lines and captured and burned a supply train at Klip River Station, taking thirty-five prisoners. Brabant's Horse proceeded thither, recaptured all the prisoners and drove the Boers into the hills.

Colonel Plumer dispersed a small commando under Commandant Pretorius east of Pinaar's River, capturing twenty-six Boers, a number of wagons and a quantity of cattle and rifles.

ROBERTS ANNEXES THE TRANSVAAL.

London, Sept. 3.—It is reported that Lord Roberts has issued a proclamation on Saturday formally annexing the Transvaal to the dominions of the British Crown.

General Christian De Wet, according to "The Daily Mail's" Cape Town advices, is reported to have appeared again along the railway near Winburg Road.

OBJECTED TO VACCINATION.

AMERICANS IN THE STEERAGE PROTEST AGAINST THE PRACTICE.

Berlin, Sept. 2.—Owing to the unusually heavy westward passenger traffic, as well as to the interruption in sailings owing to the Hoboken disaster and to the chartering of passenger steamers by the German Government for use in Chinese waters, many American citizens have recently been compelled to take steerage passage in returning to the United States.

The physicians of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company have insisted upon vaccinating all these to meet the requirements of the United States laws. Recently an American filed strong objections with Henry W. Diederich, United States Consul at Bremen, who wrote to Washington for instructions, meanwhile forbidding the physicians in question to vaccinate Americans in the steerage on the ground that the law was intended to apply to immigrants only.

ANOTHER DEATH FROM PLAGUE.

NINETY-THREE CASES UNDER OBSERVATION IN GLASGOW.

Glasgow, Sept. 2.—Another death, supposed to be due to the bubonic plague, occurred here to-day.

Ninety-three cases of the disease are now under observation.

ELECTRIC CARS IN SANTIAGO DE CHILI.

Santiago de Chili, Sept. 2.—In the presence of President Errazuriz and the local authorities the electric tramway system of Santiago was formally inaugurated to-day. The public was greatly delighted at the outcome, and the installation of similar methods of transport will rapidly multiply.

RAILROAD INTERESTS.

HAWLEY FOR HUNTINGTON'S PLACE.

REPORT THAT FOURTH VICE-PRESIDENT OF SOUTHERN PACIFIC WILL BECOME ITS HEAD.

The latest report concerning the presidency of the Southern Pacific company is that Edwin Hawley, now fourth vice-president of the company, as well as president of the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railway, will be the successor of Collis P. Huntington. It is said that since the return of James Speyer from Europe the place has been offered to a prominent Eastern railroad man, who has refused it. Mr. Hawley, it is said, was the second choice of the Speyer interests, and there is expectation that he will be elected by the directors next week. Neither Mr. Hawley nor Mr. Speyer could be seen yesterday, both being out of the city.

Edwin Hawley has long been identified with Southern Pacific affairs and with the interests controlling that system. Until April of this year he was the assistant general traffic manager of the system, with offices in this city. When the Huntington-Speyer syndicate bought out the Southern Pacific securities held by the Crocker, Searles and Stanford estates directors who had previously represented these interests retired. Among these was Fourth Vice-President J. Kruttschnitt, and Mr. Hawley was moved up into the place left vacant by his withdrawal.

Mr. Hawley's close relations with the Southern Pacific interests is shown in many ways. He is the president of the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railway, of which George Crocker and F. H. Davis, both Southern Pacific officials, are directors. He is also a director of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, of which Collis P. Huntington was the president. Mr. Hawley lives at No. 256 West Fifty-seventh-st.

OBITUARY.

MRS. JANE ANN DAVIDSON.

Mrs. Jane Ann Davidson, widow of the Rev. Dr. Robert Davidson, died on Saturday at her home, No. 116 East Forty-fifth-st. Mrs. Davidson was ninety years old. The burial will be at Carlisle, Penn.

JOHN A. SYMONS.

John A. Symons died yesterday at the Methodist Episcopal Church Home. He was ninety-one years old. The members of St. Paul's Methodist Church are invited to attend the funeral, which will be held at 11:30 o'clock to-day at the Home.

AN OBLIGING CALLER.

From The Chicago Times-Herald.

For several months before the Philadelphia and Kansas City conventions we were jocularly offering the Vice-Presidency to almost every man in town. At a dinner one night some one named John Allen for Bryan's running mate. The Mississippi wit and story teller was called out amid laughter.

"I'll tell you what I think about this Vice-Presidency," he said, in his delightful Southern drawl. "There was a friend of mine in New-York. He had been out all night having a good time. On his way home, after daylight, he picked up a morning paper, and read in the personal column: 'Wanted, a travelling companion to Europe. Advertiser will pay all expenses, but companion must be witty and genial. Apply William Smithers, No. 44 West Forty-fourth-st.'

"My friend at once called a cab and drove to No. 44 West Forty-fourth-st. He pulled the bell. There was no answer. He pulled again and again, and pretty nearly yanked the thing out by the roots. At last a butler appeared.

"'What do you want?'

"'Ish this No. 44 West Forty-fourth-st.?'

"'Yes; what do you want?'

"'William Smithersh live here?'

"'Yes, but you can't see him at this beastly hour.'

"'I must shee him. Go tell Mr. Smithersh business greatest importansh—greatesh urgency—mush shee him, y' know.'

"The butler went away, and pretty soon another man appeared and opened the door a few inches.

"'What do you want of me?'

"'Are you William Smithersh?'

"'Yes, I am. But what do you mean by coming here at such an hour? If you have any business with me come in the daytime.'

"'You are William Smithersh, of No. 44 West Forty-fourth-st.?'

"'Yes, yes; what of it?'

"'Did you put an advertisement in the paper f'r man to go to Europe with you?'

"'Yes, I did; but what'—

"'Well, I've come around to let you know, shir, that I can't go!'"

TO OPEN CAMPAIGN IN KENTUCKY.

Bowling Green, Ky., Sept. 2.—To-morrow John W. Yerkes, Republican nominee for Governor, makes his first speech of the campaign here, and Frank Peake, of Shelbyville, opens the canvass here for the Democrats. Yerkes will be met by a procession and five bands. He will speak in the park, which will accommodate twenty thousand people. Judge Thomas M. Owsley, of this city, will preside. J. McKenzie Moss, the Fusion nominee for Congress in this district, will make the introductory speech. Mr. Peake will speak at the Courthouse. He will be introduced by either Judge W. E. Settle or Lewis McQuown, of this city. Governor Beckham opens the Democratic campaign to-morrow at Henderson.

THE PASSING THRONG.

GOOD JOBS GOING BEGGING.

Thomas Prentice, of Schenectady, is the head of the blacksmith department of the General Electric Company. When seen at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday Mr. Prentice had an interesting tale to tell in proof that the prosperity of this country is actual and widespread. "It is all well enough for our opponents to decry the present prosperity of the country," he said, "and to allege that it is not real. There is no question that the full dinner pail is here, and here to stay, if the President is re-elected, as he almost certainly will be. I recently received a most valuable object lesson in the prevalence and uniformity of the good times that are now with us, and one that it will be hard for the Bryanites to account for in any manner that will bring comfort to themselves. I came to New-York for the purpose of securing men to work in my department, where I have a number of vacancies. In spite of the fact that I offered to pay the men's fare to Schenectady, and that the General Electric Company pays union wages, I have so far been unable to fill the berths. The men will not go, as they have plenty of good places here. As a consequence here am I, with a number of first class jobs, to fill which I cannot obtain men. I would dearly like to know how William J. Bryan would account for such a state of affairs, without at the same time acknowledging that the country under Major McKinley's Administration is really in a prosperous condition."

IMPORTANCE OF HOLDING PEKING.

"I am delighted to notice one thing," said George C. Levering, of Chicago, at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday, "and that is that the allied forces have not abandoned Peking as a preliminary step to the restoration of peace with and order in the Chinese Empire. I have large business connections with Chinese houses, and this causes me to follow the progress of affairs in the Orient with more than ordinary interest and thoroughness. For the life of me I can see no single advantage that the civilized forces would gain by relinquishing their grasp on Peking. On the other hand, there are a number of very distinct advantages which they would give away for nothing should they decide to return to the coast and abandon their hold on Peking. It is the capital of the Empire, and as such is of the first importance to the Chinese. It is a very rich and important city, and as a military post it possesses strategic value of the first water. Heaven only knows what China will be called upon to pay for the little tea party she recently treated Occidental civilization to, but certain it is that the bill for that unsuccessful entertainment will run well into nine figures. The next question will be, How will China pay it? She can't pay it on the nail; therefore she will have to give some guarantees for such payment which will be acceptable to the nations to whom she will be indebted. It seems probable that she will be saddled with so immense a new debt as the result of the Boxer disturbances that some governmental reforms of the most radical description will ensue.

THE FUTURE OF CHINA.

"Personally I very much doubt if the allies will again allow the Chinese Government a free hand in either internal or external administration. It seems probable that they will allow an Emperor to ascend the throne, but that all the machinery of government from now on will be safe in foreign hands. Especially will this be true of the finances. But it is still doubtful as to what dynasty will resume sway in China, as it is by no means clear that the Emperor and Dowager Empress were not in some degree responsible for the recent troubles. Their flight is suspicious, and the fact that they cut off communication between the Ministers and their governments is still more so. The proof of this lies in the fact that when forced to do so the Chinese Government brought out dispatches from Conger and the other Ministers. This certainly calls for a lucid explanation from the Chinese powers that be not, but who were. Then, too, there is of course the question of the world's future policy toward China. Is the 'open door' or 'the zones of influence' policy to maintain? Altogether it is a very mixed up and delicate situation whichever way one may take it, and one where no advantage, no matter how slight, should be voluntarily relinquished. For this reason I should regard the abandonment of Peking at this time as an exceedingly weak move. By the way, I notice that the Japanese commander reports the total force in the advance on Peking at less than sixteen thousand. Only that small number of men were necessary successfully to accomplish the relief of the legations. I wonder, in view of this fact, why they delayed so interminably in making that advance. It ought to be an interesting story when the inside history of this fracas is made public."

PROHIBITIONISTS HAVE BIG MEETING.

WOOLLEY, THE CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT, NOT PRESENT.

The Prohibition meeting, which has been in session on the old Methodist Episcopal Camp Meeting Grounds at Sing Sing Heights during last week, had a big day yesterday. One cause for the large attendance was the announcement that John G. Woolley, the Prohibition candidate for President, would address the meeting at 2 o'clock. Mr. Woolley did not come. In the morning Mrs. Ella A. Boole, president of the State Woman's Christian Temperance Union, addressed the meeting, and in the evening the Rev. J. C. Hogan spoke.

To-day there will be a convention to nominate candidates for county officers—Sheriff, Surrogate and Coroner.

ENDOWMENT FOR HOSPITAL AT BILTMORE

Asheville, N. C., Sept. 2.—George W. Vanderbilt has started an endowment fund for the Clarence Barker Memorial Hospital at Biltmore. The hospital will be formally opened next Tuesday, and was erected in memory of Clarence Barker, a cousin of the Vanderbilts, by his sisters, Adele Elma Barker Schmit and Virginia Purdy Barker Bacon.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

CONTINUED WARM THIS MORNING—SHOWERS PROMISED THIS AFTERNOON.

Washington, Sept. 2.—The tropical disturbance is still apparently central south of Cuba, and has increased slightly in intensity. During the last twenty-four hours there have been showers from the upper lake region westward through the Dakotas, in the Mississippi Valley, portions of the Southern States and the Southwest. Temperatures have continued comparatively high, except in the upper lake region and the Northwest. In the Pacific Coast and plateau regions the weather has been generally fair; temperatures higher over the northern portions and lower over the southern. The indications are that the high temperatures in the Ohio Valley, lower lake region and Atlantic States will be terminated Monday afternoon or evening by thunderstorms, except in New-England, where they will probably be delayed till late Monday night or Tuesday. There will also be showers Monday in the Southern and Southwestern States, continuing Tuesday in the Gulf States. In the West fair weather will prevail, with higher temperature in the Northwest. On the New-England and Middle Atlantic Coast the winds will be fresh southerly. On the Southern Coast they will be fresh easterly, becoming brisk over Southern Florida.

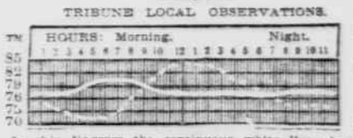
FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

For New-England, fair and warm to-day; local showers or thunderstorms and cooler to-night or to-morrow; fresh southerly winds.

For the District of Columbia, Eastern New-York, Eastern Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia, warm to-day, followed by showers or thunderstorms and cooler in the afternoon or evening; to-morrow fair; fresh southerly winds, becoming westerly by to-morrow.

For Western New-York, Western Pennsylvania and Ohio, showers or thunderstorms and cooler to-day; to-morrow fair; fresh south to west 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 temperatures as recorded at Perry's Pharmacy.

Tribune Office, Sept. 3, 1 a. m.—The weather yesterday was partly cloudy with fresh breezes. The temperature ranged between 72 and 82 degrees, the average (77½ degrees) being 1½ degrees higher than that of Saturday and 6 degrees higher than that of the corresponding day of last year.

MARRIED.

WITHINGTON—HIBBS—On Saturday, September 1, 1900, at 5 o'clock, in Trinity Church, Trenton, N. J., by the Rev. Henry M. Ladd, Mabel Hutchison Hibbs, of Trenton, N. J., and Frederic Scherer Withington, of Rutherford, N. J.

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

DIED.

Davidson, Jane A.
Decker, Susan.
Jones, Mahlon O.
Kleinhans, Henrietta D.
Symons, John A.
Ward, William S.
Wynkoop, Lydia B. S.

DAVIDSON—On Saturday, September 1, at her late residence, No. 116 East 45th-st., Jane Ann Davidson, widow of Rev. Robert Davidson, D. D., aged 90 years. Interment at Carlisle, Penn.

DECKER—At Neustadt aid Haardt, Germany, on Monday, August 27, 1900, Mrs. Susan Decker, widow of John J. Decker, late of New-York City.

JONES—Mahlon Ogden Jones, at Dinard, France, June 18, 1900.
Funeral services at Woodlawn Monday, September 3, 1900. Special train leaves 42d-st. at 4 p. m., Monday, for family and friends.
Chicago and Philadelphia papers please copy.

DIED.

KLEINHANS—At Belvidere, N. J., September 1, 1900, Henrietta Depue, youngest daughter of Daniel W. Kleinhans.
Funeral from her home Tuesday, September 4, at 2:30 p. m.

SYMONS—On the 1st inst., John A. Symons, aged 91 years.
Relatives and friends, also the members of the St. Paul's M. E. Church, are invited to attend the funeral at the Methodist Episcopal Church Home to-day (Monday), at 11:30 o'clock.

WARD—On September 1, William Spencer Ward, M. D., aged 79 years.
Funeral services will be held from the Second Presbyterian Church, Newark, N. J., Monday, September 3, at 3:30 p. m.

WYNKOOP—September 1, 1900, of diarrhœa, Lydia Belcher Strang, wife of Richard Wynkoop.
Funeral services at No. 61 Quincy-st., Brooklyn, Tuesday, September 4, at 2 p. m.

Special Notices.

Expression restored by artificial teeth. Dr. Deane, dentist, 454 Lexington-ave., cor. 43th. Award Columbian Exposition.

Heinigke & Bowers, New York. MEMORIAL WINDOWS

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