Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—8:15—The Rebel.
AMERICAN THEATRE—8:15—Hoodman Blind.
BROADWAY THEATRE—8—Ben-Hur.
CASINO—8—The Belle of Bohemia.
CRITERION THEATRE—8:10—Zaza.
DALY'S THEATRE—8—San Toy.
EDEN MUSEE—The World in Wax.
EMPIRE THEATRE—8:20—Richard Carvel.
FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE—8—Lost River.
GARDEN THEATRE—8—Henry V.
GARRICK THEATRE—8:15—David Harum.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—8—Telephone Girl.
HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA—8:30—In Central Park.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—8:15—All on Account of Eliza.
HERALD SQUARE THEATRE—8:15—Arizona.
IRVING PLACE THEATRE—8—Sittliche Forderung and Der Tugendhof.
KEITH'S—Continuous Performance.
KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE—8:15—The Monks of Malabar.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—2—8—Vaudeville.
LYCEUM THEATRE—8:30—A Royal Family.
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—8:20—The Husbands of Leontine.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—8—Faust.
MURRAY HILL THEATRE—2—8—The Tree of Knowledge.
NEW-YORK THEATRE—8—A Million Dollars.
PASTOR'S—Day and Night.
PROCTOR'S—Continuous Performance.
REPUBLIC THEATRE—8:15—Sag Harbor.
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Knox Hats.

The Knox Hat is the Best Product of the Hat Industry. Perfect in Shape. Unsurpassed in Quality. Leads the World. Stores, under 5th Ave. Hotel, B'way, cor. Fulton St., 340 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

New-York Daily Tribune.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1900.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—Germany submitted a modified proposal as to China, confirming the view that Lord Salisbury had failed to support the drastic terms of the first German note; the withdrawal of the American forces from Peking began on October 3; the American force which will remain in North China will be about eighteen hundred men; the Empress Dowager has ordered that elaborate funeral honors be paid Baron von Ketteler. ═══ The day's polling throughout Great Britain continued to show Conservative gains, and greatly increased majorities; Captain Lambton, of Ladysmith fame, was defeated by his Conservative opponent at Newcastle-on-Tyne. ═══ The Philippines Civil Commission appropriated $287,000 (Mexican) for expenses incurred by the military for the benefit of the Insular Government during September; thirty rebels and one American were killed in a fight on Bohol Island. ═══ Owing to the devastation wrought by storms soldiers have been sent to help gather the crops in the vineyards of several French provinces. ═══ War taxes on imports into Venezuela have been abrogated.

DOMESTIC.—The State Department returned a favorable answer to a modified proposition from Germany regarding the punishment of ringleaders in the Boxer disturbances in China; A Franco-Russian proposal was received and transmitted to President McKinley. ═══ There was no change in the situation in the anthracite coal region, the strikers manifesting no disposition to return to work until the union is recognized; many of the miners' families are beginning to suffer for want of food. ═══ Assistant Secretary Taylor, of the Treasury Department, acted on the cases of four accused Barge Office employes, dismissing three of them and exonerating one. ═══ Governor Roosevelt continued his campaigning tour in Nebraska, addressing large and enthusiastic audiences.

CITY.—Stocks were active and generally higher. ═══ The strong box of William Marsh Rice, the dead millionaire, was opened. ═══ Richard Croker offered to aid Bishop Potter and the churches in the suppression of vice; many disorderly houses on the East Side were closed. ═══ The owners of automobiles are to test their rights to ride in the parks before the Supreme Court. ═══ The jury disagreed in the case of Charles E. Ackron, former proprietor of the Tivoli, who was charged with the larceny of fifteen dozen chairs. ═══ Maxwell W. Long, the runner, did a straightaway quarter mile at the Guttenburg track in 47 seconds, reducing the world's record by ⅘ second. ═══ Winners at Morris Park: Redparth, Ondurdis, Modrine, Musette, Cyrano and First Whip.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Fair. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 74 degrees; lowest, 66; average, 69⅝.

The DAILY *and* SUNDAY TRIBUNE, *by mail, $1.00 a month, except to a city or foreign address.*

Readers are invited to complain to this office if they cannot find TRIBUNES *at a news stand. The Presidential campaign has caused an increase in sales.*

COLONEL BRYAN AND THE COLORED VOTE.

Colonel Bryan's capacity for cheap and flimsy sophistry seems absolutely unbounded. Each day of his desperate Presidential canvass seems marked by a descent to some lower level of disingenuousness and deception. At St. Paul on Monday night the Democratic candidate was forced at last to face a puzzle in party logic which he had repeatedly brushed aside with growing evidences of irritation and ill will. The problem which the Nebraska leader had hitherto held at arm's length was to reconcile the Democratic party's new found ardor to vindicate the political rights of the "brown man" in the Philippines with its persistent and successful effort to destroy the political rights of the "black man" in the United States. To the question, "How about negro disfranchisement in North Carolina?" which has punctuated so many of Colonel Bryan's impassioned appeals for an application of the "consent of the governed" theory in the far off Philippines, the Nebraska leader had found no more relevant rejoinder than "Go read the Sulu Treaty; then "you will be glad to forget that we have a race "question in this country."

At St. Paul, however, a colored politician, who owes his right to vote to the fact that he lives in a State where Democratic policies have never taken a settled hold, appeared on the same platform with the Fusion candidate and presented him with a "Life of Lincoln" and the promised support of a local colored political club. Colonel Bryan could not very well tell the colored orator to read the Sulu Treaty, and so forget the wrongs done his own race in this country by Southern "Red Shirts" and Southern Legislatures. Something more ingenious was needed to cover the absurdity of a colored voter's offering aid to the candidate of a party which has already disfranchised his fellows in eleven Southern States. So, after indulging in the characteristic slur that "the negro had "bestowed Presidencies on the Republican "party, while the Republican party had be-"stowed janitorships on the negro," the Nebraska leader was driven to a hollow, misleading and spiritless confession that, after all, there might be some room for the application of a "consent of the governed" theory within the United States. To his colored interlocutor he said: "I appreciate the support "promised by your club. If by the suffrages of "my countrymen I become President of the "United States you may rest assured that the "rights of the citizens of this country, regard-"less of color, creed or condition, will be pro-"tected as far as the Executive has power to "protect them."

No utterance of Colonel Bryan's on the stump this year is more deeply stamped than this with insincerity and false pretence. "So far as the Executive has power to protect them" is the saving clause which gives the Democratic party in Congress and in the Southern and Border States free range to carry on its crusade of proscription against the negro. Mr. Bryan knows that the States from which he will get perhaps three-fourths of his electoral vote, and which will continue to control Democratic party policy in Congress and in the Nation, are supporting him in this canvass not because he stands for "government with the consent of the governed," or even for free silver inflation, but because they feel that with him in the White House their purpose to strip the negro of the last vestige of his political rights and privileges can be pursued without molestation or check. Only a few weeks ago "The Memphis Scimitar," one of the ablest and most courageous of Southern newspapers, had this to say about the South's attitude toward negro suffrage:

> The white people of the Southern States where the negroes constitute a large proportion of the population are determined to nullify the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States so far as they can. White people of the South are going to rule, without regard to numbers or Federal laws. They are of the superior race, the only race that is fit to control the government of any country, whether it be the United States, the Philippines, the West Indies or Africa itself. Then why not be honest about it? Why twist and squirm and palaver about "constitutionality" or "consent of the governed" when the dominant race is going ahead everywhere and asserting its supremacy? The South would have nothing to conceal in this connection, even if concealment were possible.

Colonel Bryan is as fully aware as are the Southern leaders themselves that the power of a Democratic Executive would never be exerted to challenge a denial to the Southern negro of both his "natural" and his acquired political rights. The Nebraska leader's promise to the St. Paul colored club is a heartless piece of campaign trickery, less creditable even than his earlier contention that the South's wholesale repudiation of the pledges of the Fourteenth Amendment would be condoned by any voter after a perusal of General Bates's recent treaty of amity and suzerainty with the Sultan of Sulu.

THE WOES OF M'CARREN.

Mr. McCarren is discouraged. He has about given up the struggle and is so nearly ready to admit that the popular verdict will be against Mr. Bryan that he has already begun to abuse the court. His wail is that the people are bribed. He is convinced that if the people were honest they would choose Mr. Bryan President, but they have their eyes fixed on Mr. Hanna's money, which Mr. McCarren has counted and knows amounts to just $25,000,000, and intend to sell themselves to McKinley, militarism and the despotism of empire.

This is terribly sad, and if Mr. McCarren's view of the cause of the defeat which he expects were correct he might naturally cease being proud of his robust Americanism. A people who would sell themselves by the million to Mr. Hanna could hardly expect to command the respect of a stern moralist like Mr. McCarren, and we should not blame him for leaving them and seeking out the bosom of some Filipino ally on which to pour the bitter tears of disappointment and console himself for his blighted ideals of pure and honest government patented after the Tammany model. Well may Mr. McCarren say, "How can you make this out a free country?" The country is indeed doomed if not less than 2,500,000—the lowest number on which $25,000,000 could be spent in buying votes, according to any conceivable tariff—of the 6,000,000 voters in all the States in which either side needs to make a campaign no more prize their liberties than to cast their ballots to the highest money bidder. If that is what the American people have come to Mr. Bryan is right in offering to be their "hired man"; he correctly understands that the Presidential job and its wages, rather than a place of dignity and honor, are at stake in the political market place. If Mr. McCarren really thinks the American people are sunk so low he must regard it as a waste of time to appeal to their higher feelings, to talk to them of liberty and the Constitution, of trusts and free silver, of ice stock and department stores. They really are not worth saving. He might as well let them stew if they stand ready in such numbers to sell themselves into the saucepan.

It may be that Mr. McCarren is mistaken just a figure or two about that $25,000,000. Possibly he thinks ciphers mean nothing more to the right of numerals than when standing alone, and so has innocently mixed up his record when making his careful count of Mr. Hanna's campaign fund. But even if he is correct as to the amount, he ought to remember that it takes two to make a bargain. If Mr. Hanna buys a vote, a voter sells it. Unless Mr. McCarren is so disheartened that he does not want to fight the campaign out he should not advertise to all American citizens that he thinks the most of them are rascals. We suppose, indeed, that he thinks anybody so wicked as to reject Bryan so inherently fit for treasons, stratagems and spoils that bribe taking is in comparison only a minor offence; but he shouldn't tell them so if he has still remaining the slightest hope of their conversion.

BRYAN'S TALK OF MILITARISM.

In his recent speech at Duluth Mr. Bryan sought to arouse the fears of the ignorant among his hearers by the following statement, which, of course, he knew to be false:

> They want to build a fort near every large city, and have the Army there to suppress by force that discontent that ought to be cured by legislation. Under the pretext that we want a large army for foreign use, there are Republicans who want it for domestic use.

This is by no means the first time he has given utterance to just such misstatements as this, both directly and indirectly. In his letter of acceptance he said:

> The establishment of arbitration will insure friendly relations between labor and capital, and render obsolete the growing practice of calling in the Army to settle labor troubles.

It is, of course, understood that such talk as this is directed to the ears of the ignorant and the foolish alone. If Mr. Bryan's utterances were to be listened to only by those who possessed the average amount of information and the average amount of common sense there would be no harm done, and there would be no occasion for discussing the subject at all. Such charges would simply react against the man who was silly enough to make them. But Bryan is a cunning demagogue, and he knows his ground. He knows that among those who come to hear him there are many who have little understanding of our institutions and little knowledge of any kind with which to meet his reckless assertions, and he knows that these men are naturally suspicious and fearful; their very ignorance makes them so. Many of them are foreigners, and know well what it would mean to have a fort near each large city with the military ready at any moment to prey upon them at the behest of an oppressor. It does not matter to Mr. Bryan, apparently, that he is leading these men to distrust the country of their adoption, and their countrymen, with whose interests their own are indissolubly bound; it does not matter to him, apparently, that he is teaching them a dread that is wholly and cruelly false; it does not matter, because by this means it may be possible for him to arouse their passions to such a pitch that they will vote the Democratic ticket. It seems that as the canvass goes on this candidate is growing more and more abject in his appeal for support. Can any one read the sentence quoted at the beginning of these paragraphs and assert that Bryan has advanced one step on the road toward political sanity or political honesty?

The facts concerning the "growing practice of calling in the Army to settle labor disputes" are that just twice in twenty years has the Army been called out to suppress disorder resulting from labor disputes. On the first of these two occasions it was sent by a Democratic President to restore order where the mails of the United States were being interfered with. The other occasion was the sending of troops into the Cœur d'Alene region, at the request of a Governor elected as the result of a fusion between the Democrats and the Populists of Idaho. The first case was in the summer of 1894, when Debs and his men were conducting a reign of terror at Chicago, in connection with the strike on the railroads there. The city officers were unable or unwilling to check the disorder, and the Governor of the State, Altgeld, took no action. Matters were going on from bad to worse, when Mr. Cleveland sent regular troops to Chicago, under the command of General Miles, and, after an anxious period, peace was restored. There was a great hue and cry by Altgeld and his crowd at the time, but Mr. Cleveland's action was sustained not only by the enlightened public sentiment of the country, but also by the best legal and constitutional authority. The trouble in Idaho which brought about the sending of troops into the Cœur d'Alene country resulted from depredations by lawless miners, whose arrest was resisted both by a mob and by the immediate local authorities. Practical anarchy reigned when the Governor appealed to President McKinley for aid, which was promptly given. This was in the spring of 1899. The troops are still there, though the President has sought more than once to withdraw them. The local authorities have not yet reached a point where they feel strong enough to maintain order and protect property if the military were withdrawn.

These are the two occasions in more than twenty years when the Army has been called upon to suppress disorder within the States. In neither case has there been the slightest trace of any motive other than the restoration of order and the protection of property. In both cases the President was sustained by public opinion throughout the Union. All these facts are as well known to Bryan as to any one. When he makes such statements as those made at Duluth and such insinuations as are contained in the paragraph quoted from his letter of acceptance, he simply barters his honesty for the chance of winning the votes of a few ignorant and deluded men.

WHY, OH, WHY?

"Why is it," demands Mr. Bryan, in his finest high tragedy, "crown of thorns and cross of gold" manner, "why is it that the Republican party allows the trusts to grow?" We do not know that he expected any answer to be given, save that which he presently supplied in his own inimitably illogical way. If he did not it was most kind of him, because it might be a trifle difficult for any one else, especially for a Republican, to give an answer that would be satisfactory to Mr. Bryan. It was always a trifle jarring to sensitive nerves to be required to respond, categorically and courteously, to the interrogation "Where did you get that hat?"

Nevertheless, it is the indefeasible birthright of the Yankee to answer one question with another. Wherefore, if Mr. Bryan should press his conundrum too strenuously for an answer, some desperate Republican might be moved to ask in reply why the great statesmen of the Democratic party, in framing the last Democratic tariff law, were so uncommonly regardful of the welfare and of the desires of the Sugar Trust. Or, coming down to the present moment, it might be asked how the foremost leaders of the Democratic party in the chief city of the chief State of the Union come to be so particularly interested in the Ice Trust and how the chairman of the Democratic National Committee happens to be so intimately connected with the Cotton Bale Trust. It might further be asked if any trusts exist which more directly affect the comfort and welfare of the people than these, and if ever any trust more wantonly and wickedly oppressed the people than the one organized and maintained by Mr. Bryan's most earnest supporters. Or yet again, seeing that Mr. Bryan and his friends charge that trusts are an outgrowth of the Republican policy of protection, and would be abolished if the Bryanite policy of free trade were adopted, it might be asked how it is that Great Britain, the birthplace and home of free trade, is also the birthplace and home of trusts, and was "plastered all over with trusts" years before Mr. Bryan and his friends ever took to hunting the dreadful octopus.

Such inquiries might, however, be deemed frivolous, not to say flippant, and therefore unworthy of so grave a theme. Wherefore it might be better to propound at once to Mr. Bryan this answering question, Why does the Democratic party allow so many of its members to have corns?

A LESSON FROM THE SULTAN.

The jubilee, or twenty-fifth anniversary, of the reign of Sultan Abdul Hamid was celebrated recently with much pomp and circumstance, though with little attention from the world at large, which was more interested in Chinese revolutions, golf tournaments and the row between Croker and Hill. It was, despite such neglect, an incident of historical interest, and in at least one practical particular it might well be carefully considered and emulated in our own land and State and city. For after the subsidence of the tumult and the shouting, and the departure of the captains and the kings, there remain—the drinking fountains! These were, in fact, the particular feature of the occasion. In all parts of the Empire public drinking fountains were erected and opened for use in commemoration of the jubilee.

That is something that might well be and that urgently needs to be emulated here. For lack of just such adjuncts to health and comfort is one of our grievous woes. People drink too little. They drink too much of alcoholic liquors, and of those only less harmful compounds of sugar and chemical flavors which are so abundantly retailed in summer time as "cooling beverages," but which in fact increase rather than diminish heat and thirst. But of pure water, untainted with laboratory products, they drink too little, and they do so largely because opportunities of drinking it are so few. Walk on a summer day from Bowling Green to Central Park, and how many chances of drinking pure water do you have? Barrooms are plenty, and shops for the sale of sophisticated mixtures of glucose, marble dust and aniline dyes. But you may count on the fingers of one hand the public offerings of simple Croton. And the same is true of other cities and towns and rural roads.

Nor is man the only sufferer. That most valuable and most faithful of all his animal servants, the horse, is even more of a martyr to thirst. Drinking places for him are fewer still, and where they exist they are usually ill devised, so as to discourage use of them. As a rule, the city horse works all day without a drink, unless perhaps he gets one at noon. And on many a country road you may drive for hours without finding a place where your horse may drink. Yet the horse grows thirsty just as quickly as the man, and suffers from that condition just as keenly, and is probably injured by it more. For, apart from the matter of cruelty, it is also a foolish and unthrifty practice to force horses to go without drink for hours, and then, say, twice a day, let them drink to repletion. It is one of the most fruitful sources of equine ills.

Humanity and business thrift should both incite us to follow the Sultan's example. There could be few greater boons than to provide in the city such a number of drinking fountains for man and horse, so placed and so constructed that none would need to go thirsty for a moment. Similarly, there should be on every well travelled country road, at intervals of a mile or two, such watering places; not mere fords of brooks, through which one must drive and get his carriage wheels muddy and get out and uncheck the horse, and compel the horse to drink uncomfortably at the level of his feet, but elevated troughs, to which one can drive up and water the horse without difficulty or inconvenience. Such things may seem trifles, unworthy of the attention of men whose minds are occupied with great problems of statesmanship. But it is in the proper adjustment of precisely such details that civilization largely consists.

"TOO BUSY."

Mr. Jacob S. Coxey, of Massillon, Ohio, is not marching to Washington at the head of a ragged rabble this year. He did so in the last Administration. He was then the "general" of an "army" of the unemployed, marching upon Washington as the mænads marched upon Paris—a multitudinous object lesson and protest against the industrial depression of those Democratic times. There were those, indeed, who feared the demonstration would prove as formidable as did that of the mænads aforesaid, and would imperil the stability of the Republic itself, until an ingenious policeman plucked safety from danger by the simple expedient of ordering Mr. Coxey and his army to "keep off the grass."

But, as we were saying before we fell into this reminiscent mood, Mr. Coxey is not marching to Washington this year. He has good reason for not doing so. He is too busy. He has opened a quarry and a mine, and is building factories, from which he has every prospect of growing rich. With these things on hand he is too busy to go tramping through the mud. Besides, if he did march to Washington he would have to go alone. He could rally no "army of the unemployed" this year. All the men are too busy. This latter fact is strongly impressed upon Mr. Coxey's mind by the discovery that they are too busy with other profitable jobs to come and work for him at the high wages he offers. So he cannot get all the hands he wants to build and to operate his factories. He is himself too busy with profitable business to bother with politics, and the former comrades of his tramp are too busy to consider new offers of employment. "Too busy." It is a good excuse.

It is a common excuse this year. We believe Mr. Bryan himself came pretty near making use of it, earlier in the season, when he was too busy gathering in plentiful and profitable farm crops to accept invitations to talk at a lower rate than $500 an hour. We shall not be a bit surprised if next month he makes that as his excuse for getting beaten at the polls—that he was too busy making money under the ruinous gold standard to attend properly to the free silver campaign, and that voters all over the country who would have voted for him if they had been idle were this year too busy making money under Republican policies to go to the polls and vote for reversal of those policies. No, we should not wonder at it a bit. And if that excuse should be made it would be a good deal more truthful and sensible than most of the Bryanite excuses. The American people are indeed too busy attending to their own profitable business to go wandering through the Slough of Despond after the Bryanite will-o'-the-wisp.

Colonel Bryan lost his hat while campaigning in North Dakota last week, but that misfortune does not seem to have altered his style of oratory.

The venerable Kaiser Francis Joseph shows that he still has a hand of steel within the glove of velvet with which he has so long and so successfully guided the complex affairs of his manifold realm. He dismisses his Parliament and orders the election of a new one, and in doing so tells the politicians frankly that he is giving them their last chance to behave decently and to abandon the bear garden practices which have made the Vienna Parliament a byword and a hissing. If the new Parliament acts no better than the old one, therefore, we may expect to see him send it home, and then to give his Empire a new Constitution, under which the throwing of inkstands will not seem so pleasant a diversion of serious statesmen.

Seventy million dollars a year in death duties is a solid item of revenue, and that is what England took in last year, twelve millionaires making a posthumous contribution of ten millions.

At the recent meeting of the International Railway Association in Paris M. Baudin, Minister of Public Works, paid a high tribute to the advanced state of railroading in the United States, saying that all the late improvements adopted in Europe came from America. European countries, he said, ought to realize that in railway improvements they were behind the United States, and should take constant lessons from its methods. It is clear that M. Baudin has looked into the subject with intelligence and discrimination, and knows what he is talking about.

London is to have immediately two hundred and fifty laundries run by American operatives with American machinery, showing that instead of washing his dirty linen at home, according to the precept, John Bull has to import the foreigner to do it for him.

PERSONAL.

The Rev. F. Wischan, pastor of St. Paul's German Lutheran Church of Philadelphia, has just received a beautiful Bible sent to the church by the German Emperor to commemorate the sixtieth anniversary of the church's founding and the thirtieth of Mr. Wischan's pastorate. "On the flyleaf of the Bible," says "The Philadelphia Record," "is written in the Emperor's bold handwriting the text, in German, 'Let the word of Christ be with you, dwelling with all wisdom.' It is signed 'William, I. R.' (Imperator Rex). On the front of the volume are heavy silver mountings. The four allegorical figures representing Matthew, Mark, Luke and John are placed in the corners around a thick silver cross. Heavy silver knobs on the back of the book keep it raised from the table and a silver clasp holds the heavy covers together. The Bible is illustrated with fifteen reproductions of Hoffmann's masterpieces and thirty splendid drawings after other masters. It will be presented to the congregation on Sunday morning by the German Consul."

"Presbyterians all over New-York State," says "The Buffalo Courier," "will regret the resignation of the Rev. Dr. Nelson Millard, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Rochester, because it involves his retirement from the active duties of the ministry, in which he has been prominent for many years. Dr. Millard is easily first among Rochester preachers in the strong, intellectual quality of his sermons, while his conception of Christianity is one which appeals to the heart as well as to the reason. He belongs to the liberal school of Presbyterianism, and he has faithfully emphasized the doctrine of the divine love, as opposed to the sterner ideas of the strict Calvinists."

Robert Barrett Browning, the son of the poet, who is now visiting in England, rarely occupies the great Rezzonico Palace in Venice, where his father died, and which is full of Browning memories and relics. His home is in Asolo, where he has built Pippa's tower, has established a school of lacemaking for twenty girls, to revive that industry, and has made a fine studio for his own painting and modelling.

Montreal, Oct. 4 (Special).—Lord Strathcona, Canada's High Commissioner at London, will arrive at New-York by the steamer Etruria this week, and will make a short visit to this city. This is the first time in nearly two years that he has been able to come to Canada. While here he will be the recipient of a great demonstration by the authorities and students of McGill University. He is chancellor of the university.

NICARAGUAN MINISTER ARRIVES.

New-Orleans, Oct. 4.—Señor Luis A. Corea, Minister to Washington from Nicaragua, bringing important information relative to the proposed Nicaraguan Canal; Señor Benjamin Vidaurre, the new Nicaraguan Consul to New-Orleans, and other prominent Central Americans arrived here yesterday on the steamship Esther, after five days' detention at quarantine. Of affairs in Nicaragua Minister Corea said:

> The country is entirely peaceful and all the recent revolutionary talk has died out. President Zelaya has organized a strong, popular Government, which is meeting with general commendation.

PASSENGERS ON THE LAHN.

E. F. Andrews, Dr. and Mrs. Theodore H. Boysen, Mr. and Mrs. G. Lincoln Manning, Oscar Müller, Mr. and Mrs. Louis R. Page, T. Max Smith, the Rev. and Mrs. W. R. Taylor, A. E. Fitzmaurice, H. J. Lampe, Byron Brooks, G. M. Corning, Robert C. Henderson and Dr. John B. Lowman were among the passengers on the steamer Lahn, of the North German Lloyd Line, which arrived here from Bremen yesterday.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

"The Galena (Kan.) Republican" says that a Populist orator was about to begin his speech, when the sound of a drum was heard approaching. "What's that?" asked the orator, and when informed that it was the Salvation Army he made a break for the back of the stage, and was about to jump off, when the chairman said: "Hold on. What's the matter with you?" "I don't want to speak to those fellows," said the orator; "I have no speech to suit them." "Why," said the chairman, "the Salvation Army will harm no man." "Salvation Army?" shouted the orator. "I thought you said Grand Army!"

His Salary.—Tommy—Paw, teacher wants us to tell her what is the salary of the Czar of Russia.
Mr. Figg—Twelve million dollars a year, with board and dynamite free.—(Indianapolis Press.

During the recent troubles at Panama the marines of the British cruiser Leander had to dig a great pit for the dead, into which scores of corpses were thrown and cremated. In one house nearly a score of men, women and children were found shot or stabbed. They were non-combatants. Civilians who were shot dead were buried in the yards of their houses. Bodies which were in a decomposed state were burned along with the houses for sanitary reasons. Many bodies are still lying out in the swamps near the town exposed to the vultures. These were the corpses of those who fell in the fighting outside the city before the final struggle took place.

A Manayunk Englishman, who argues that there is no place in the wide, wide world like merry old England for saving money, has five boys who are called "shadows" by their schoolmates, owing to their emaciated and hungry appearance. One of the boys, while talking to a chum the other day, threw some light on his and his brothers' lean and lank condition. "Father tells us at breakfast time," said he, "to see which can finish eating the quickest. At dinner time he says, 'Now, boys, who'll have five cents and do without dinner?' and we each take the nickel. At supper time father always says: 'Well, lads, we have a fine supper. Now, who will give five cents for the privilege of eating all they want?' and we all give back the five cents. Before we get all we want he says: 'Now, lads, we've all had plenty; let's stop, or we will have bad dreams.'"—(Philadelphia Record.

A business man is thus quoted in "The New-Orleans Times-Democrat": "I was in Manchester, England, last year, and went, by invitation, through a big manufactory of agricultural implements. In one department I was a little surprised to see a lot of workmen engaged on ploughs of a well known American pattern. 'Isn't that the same as So-and-So's plough?' I asked my guide, who was a member of the firm. 'Well, yes, substantially the same,' he said, looking a little confused, 'but you see there are no English patents, and we haven't any intention of putting it on the American market.' 'Well, I should say not!' I exclaimed; 'and you couldn't sell any of them if you did! That model was discarded months ago, and an improved form has altogether taken its place.' The case is simply one out of dozens. Another important point is this: Our improved shop tools, our scientific methods of handling material, and the ingenious manner in which we utilize what are called by-products, so as to minimize waste, are enabling us to turn out machinery as cheaply as the foreigners, in spite of the fact that we pay nearly double their wages. From present indications that gratifying state of affairs seems likely to continue, and it does away with the bugaboo of foreign cheap labor, which has heretofore menaced the business. It proves that a cheap product doesn't necessarily mean low pay."

Moved by a consuming thirst, Mr. Rambo slipped quietly out of bed in the middle of the night and tiptoed carefully down the stairway, stopping now and then to listen in order to assure himself that nobody was awake. He reached the kitchen, noiselessly unlocked the door opening on the back porch and made his way to the icebox.
He opened the icebox.
He felt around inside till his fingers closed upon a large cold bottle.
Then he procured a glass and took a big drink of—
Milk.
Truth is not only stranger than fiction, but infinitely more improbable.—(Chicago Tribune.

A POLITICAL CHART.

The following diagram will show at a glance the result of all the National elections in each State of the Union from 1864 to 1896, and also the number of electoral votes which each State will cast in 1900:

Electoral Votes	States.	1864	1868	1872	1876	1880	1884	1888	1892	1896
11	Alabama	+	◇	◇	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
8	Arkansas	+	◇	■	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
9	California	◇	◇	◇	◇	[1]	◇	◇	[2]	[3]
4	Colorado	=	=	=	○	◇	◇	◇	♦	◆
6	Connecticut	◇	◇	◇	◆	◇	◆	◆	◆	◇
3	Delaware	◆	◆	◇	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◇
4	Florida	+	○	◇	◇	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
13	Georgia	+	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
3	Idaho	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	♦	◆
24	Illinois	◇	◇	◇	◇	◇	◇	◇	◆	◇
15	Indiana	◇	◇	◇	◆	◇	◆	◇	◆	◇
13	Iowa	◇	◇	◇	◇	◇	◇	◇	◇	◇
10	Kansas	◇	◇	◇	◇	◇	◇	◇	♦	◆
13	Kentucky	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	[4]
8	Louisiana	+	◆	■	◇	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
6	Maine	◇	◇	◇	◇	◇	◇	◇	◇	◇
8	Maryland	◇	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◇
15	Massachusetts	◇	◇	◇	◇	◇	◇	◇	◇	◇
14	Michigan	◇	◇	◇	◇	◇	◇	◇	[5]	◇
9	Minnesota	◇	◇	◇	◇	◇	◇	◇	◇	◇
9	Mississippi	+	+	◇	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
17	Missouri	◇	◇	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
3	Montana	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	◇	◆
8	Nebraska	=	◇	◇	◇	◇	◇	◇	◇	◆
3	Nevada	◇	◇	◇	◇	◆	◇	◇	♦	◆
4	New-Hampshire	◇	◇	◇	◇	◇	◇	◇	◇	◇
10	New-Jersey	◆	◆	◇	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◇
36	New-York	◇	◆	◇	◆	◇	◆	◇	◆	◇
11	North Carolina	+	◇	◇	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
3	North Dakota	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	[6]	◇
23	Ohio	◇	◇	◇	◇	◇	◇	◇	[7]	◇
4	Oregon	◇	◆	◇	◇	◇	◇	◇	[8]	◇
32	Pennsylvania	◇	◇	◇	◇	◇	◇	◇	◇	◇
4	Rhode Island	◇	◇	◇	◇	◇	◇	◇	◇	◇
9	South Carolina	+	◇	◇	◇	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
4	South Dakota	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	◇	◆
12	Tennessee	+	◇	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
15	Texas	+	+	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
3	Utah	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	◆
4	Vermont	◇	◇	◇	◇	◇	◇	◇	◇	◇
12	Virginia	+	+	◇	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
4	Washington	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	◇	◆
6	West Virginia	◇	◇	◇	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◇
12	Wisconsin	◇	◇	◇	◇	◇	◇	◇	◆	◇
3	Wyoming	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	◇	◆

Total Electoral Vote (1900), 447. Necessary to elect, 224.

KEY TO CHART.

◇ Republican. ◆ Democrat. ♦ Populist. = Not admitted to Statehood. + No vote. ○ Republican electors chosen by Legislature. ■ Rejected.

[1] California, 1880, 5 Democrat, 1 Republican; [2] 1892, 8 Democrat, 1 Republican; [3] 1896, 1 Democrat, 8 Republican. [4] Kentucky, 1896, 1 Democrat, 12 Republican. [5] Michigan, 1892, 9 Republican, 5 Democrat. [6] North Dakota, 1892, 1 Republican, 1 Populist, 1 Democrat. [7] Ohio, 1892, 22 Republican, 1 Democrat. [8] Oregon, 1892, 3 Republican, 1 Populist.

THE POWERS IN CHINA.

FREDERICK W. SEWARD SAYS THEY ARE NOT SEEKING QUARRELS WITH ONE ANOTHER.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Everybody wants to know what the Western Powers are trying to do with China and what China is trying to do with the Western Powers. It is the function of the press to enlighten the public on both points, and for the most part the press is endeavoring to perform that duty. But there are so many readers who prefer sensations to facts, and so many writers who are ready to supply them with what they prefer, that the average reader is in some danger of acquiring "a vast and varied fund of misinformation."

One or two things it is well to bear in mind: First, the Powers are not seeking quarrels with one another over China. They are not holding aloof with jealous or hostile intent, to thwart one another's manœuvres. On the contrary, there has seldom been a time in diplomatic history when there was such frequent, frank and rapid interchange of views between the Cabinets at London, Paris, Berlin, St. Petersburg and Washington. The interviews, notes, dispatches and telegrams that are daily passing between them and their Ministers show that they are seeking to find out upon what they can agree and upon what they must agree to differ. Agree they must on those points where they have interests in common; differ they must upon points where their interests are different. They had no difficulty in uniting to send ships and troops to rescue their imperilled legations. They are agreed in the purpose of demanding reparation and indemnity for injuries received. They will agree in the determination to have their citizens or subjects henceforth protected from danger of massacre.

But as to some other matters where their interests differ, their purposes and action will vary. The Russians would like additional territory at the North to help the development of their harbors and railway enterprises. The French have similar views about territory at the South, and are sure they would improve its condition. The Germans are confident that the extension of the colonies they have already planted would be beneficial to those regions as well as to Germany. The Japanese believe that they could work such regeneration in China as they have already in their own country. The British know that the control of river and railway traffic would enable them to build up a great commerce, which they could manage more wisely than the Chinese, or perhaps any other Power. The Americans want no territory, but only the "open door" for peace and trade. Viewed from the standpoint of the respective Governments, each of these desires seems commendable. But no one of the Governments is so strenuous in its purpose as to wish to antagonize the others. In these matters where they are to act severally, not jointly, the chief solicitude is to find how their several desires may be attained without too much friction against one another.

Second—The China with whom the Powers are dealing is not a gigantic, bloodthirsty ogre, seeking to devour all foreigners. Such a personification thrills the popular imagination. But China is not a personality nor a person. It is four hundred million persons, of infinite variety of disposition and character. Judging by our Western ideas, the Chinese constitute a race rather than a nation. That intense patriotism which leads Englishmen, Frenchmen, Germans and Americans to rally round their flag and march forth to die for their fatherland has no counterpart in China, unless it be that extreme conservatism which leads them to adhere to ancient customs, usages, rules, prejudices and superstitions, not as belonging to their country, but as belonging to themselves or their ancestors.

It is true that imperial personages, eminent mandarins and many officials, civil and military, have cherished deep and bitter resentment at the loss of ports and provinces and the curtailment of their own power; but there are millions of Chinese to whom such questions are of less importance than their dinner or their cup of tea. The fear and dread of further foreign encroachments led the dominant minds at the imperial capital to resort to mediæval methods—issuing edicts for the expulsion or extermination of "foreign devils" and relying upon the passions and the superstitions of the ignorant to carry them into effect. But, as it often happens when a Government acts from frantic dread or fear, the Chinese rulers brought on the very danger they were trying to avert. Instead of scattering their adversaries they united them. Instead of keeping the "foreign devils" out they brought them in, even to the sacred precincts of the inner palace.

There have been and still are sagacious Chinese statesmen capable of realizing that the only way to maintain the strength and integrity of the Empire is to take part in the general march of the world's progress. But they have seldom long held place or power. China's great opportunity came, thirty or more years ago, when Wan Siang sought to introduce gradually modern methods of government. But he was overruled and his counsels were forgotten. China's dangers now are more from within than from without—from her own rulers rather than from united foreign armies. Her governmental system is supposed to be like a great automaton, moved by a central, secret impulse. It is rather like a huge loose jointed doll, whose members will not act in harmony. Such a government may fall to pieces through its own weight and weakness. The events of the last summer illustrate that weakness. It could not exterminate the handful of foreigners in the legations when it wanted to. It has four hundred millions at beck and call, and yet is hiding away from an army of only forty thousand.

Our own Government is pursuing a course consistent with its past record and eminently wise for all concerned. We shall co-operate with the other Powers, so far as may be needed to make sure that our Minister at Peking shall have the same freedom and safety that Minister Wu has at Washington, and that Americans in China may hereafter pursue their peaceful avocations with the same degree of safety that Chinamen do in America. But we want no territory, no share in China's government, nor in her dismemberment. America has been China's best friend, and would willingly again lend her a helping hand to maintain her place among nations. But even America's friendship cannot save her from the consequences of crass stupidity and folly in her rulers.

FREDERICK W. SEWARD.

Montrose-on-the-Hudson, Oct. 1, 1900.

HOW IS IT RIDICULOUS?

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: You quote with approval this morning "The Boston Herald," where it speaks of the National party movement as "ridiculous." Will you then enlighten one who attended the New-York Convention, at which the third party nominations were made, and state in what the ridiculousness consists? It is not material to the present question that either of the great parties should be in fact hopelessly in error; enough that the advocates of the new movement believe them both to be so. How then is it ridiculous for those advocates to make solemn protest and to try to recall their countrymen to "nobler modes of life, with sweeter manners, purer laws"?

Were the founders of the Republican party ridiculous when, having despaired at last of both the old parties, they led the way in a new movement, untrammelled by the former party names and traditions, and intent on dealing with the living and pressing issues of the hour? Is it the smallness of the numbers that makes the movement "ridiculous"? Yet how often in history have reformers failed to be contemptibly and "ridiculously" few, a mere remnant, at the outset? An "upper chamber" would hold them many times over. How ridiculous the movement of Garrison and the two or three by his side! Yet out of it sprang the Republican party and whatever of glory still lingers as a tradition in it. Is it that the third party could have no infinitesimal hope of electing its candidates? Yet who of us really looked for immediate triumph when we marched for Frémont in those golden days when the Republican party had still the dew of its youth, when we sang for

> Free thought, free speech, free soil, free men,
> Frémont and victory?

Was the third party movement ridiculous three years ago, when we hoped to set over the greater metropolis a Mayor not to be touched or tainted by the machinations of either of the bosses? Or was our greatest poet ridiculous when in the "Concord Ode" he chanted his solemn warning, not, let us hope, like Cassandra, to unheeding ears—

> The envious Powers of ill nor wink nor sleep;
> Be therefore timely wise;
> Nor laugh when this one steals and that one lies,
> As if your luck could cheat those sleepless spies,
> Till the deaf Fury come your house to sweep.

Respectfully yours, H. D. CATLIN.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. [illegible], 1900.