AFRAID OF CHAMBERLAIN.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY'S SUPREMACY CAUSES A FEELING OF APPREHENSION.

[Copyright; 1900: By The New-York Tribune.]
[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

London, Oct. 8, 6 a. m.—The brief pause in the elections affords the London journals this morning leisure for thrashing out the morals of the contest. "The Mail," which commands a circulation of a million daily, and has hitherto been one of the warmest supporters of Mr. Chamberlain's policy, now suggests that the Colonial Secretary is going too far. It is possible, it says, to understand the grave apprehension which Mr. Chamberlain's advent to the highest office would cause among thinking and moderate men on the Continent. I. N. F.

IMPERIALISM DOMINANT.

THE WINNING ISSUE IN THE BRITISH ELECTIONS.

[Copyright; 1900: By The New-York Tribune.]
[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

London, Oct. 8, 1 a. m.—Herbert Gladstone's prediction that Lord Salisbury will retire from public life within twelve months, and that Mr. Chamberlain will succeed him either as Prime Minister or at the Foreign Office, is not regarded as anything more than the final effort of an astute party manager to whip in the opponents of the Ministry in the remaining county contests. Lord Salisbury's natural successor as Prime Minister will be Arthur Balfour, and Mr. Chamberlain has neither the qualities nor the ambitions for a diplomatic career. There are no signs that Lord Salisbury is meditating over either problem. He may transfer Lord Lansdowne to the Foreign Office as a locum tenens, but his good health and fine flow of spirits warrant the conclusion that he will enter resolutely upon his fourth term as Prime Minister, making as few changes as possible in the Cabinet.

Mr. Chamberlain has been most fortunate in the hatred which he has inspired at home and abroad. His opponents here are not as ignorant as they are on the Continent, where he is held responsible for a decision of the Lord Chamberlain's subordinate, the censor of plays, that Ibsen's "Ghosts" shall not be licensed for a London performance by a German company, but they are constantly magnifying his importance and extending his influence by singling him out for attack. The irreconcilable Radicals, who have been moralizing for a year about "Mr. Chamberlain's war," have themselves to blame if he emerges from the elections the most picturesque if not the most powerful personality in English public life.

The most important change produced by the elections on the Opposition side is the transfer of the balance of power from the Radicals to the Liberal Imperialists. They will be the dominating faction in the Opposition benches. Many prominent Radicals have been defeated, and the authority of Lord Rosebery, Mr. Asquith, Sir Edward Grey and Herbert Gladstone has been greatly increased. Mr. Chamberlain, who is a fighting man in politics, perceives that the power has passed into the hands of the Liberal Imperialist group, for he is already attacking it and firing over the heads of the Radicals. The change in the relations of the two factions is illustrated by the fortunes of two former editors of "The Daily Chronicle." Henry Norman is a Liberal Imperialist in Parliament, and may resume the editorship. Mr. Massingham continues to write the London letter for "The Manchester Guardian," but has greatly impaired his influence by his fierce denunciations of the Ministerial policy in South Africa.

Imperial questions are destined to have the foremost place in politics during the winter. This is evident from the preparations already making for the reception of Lord Roberts, the Guards, the London Volunteers and especially the Colonial veterans. The last will be a stately function, with the Queen and the Prince of Wales as royal patrons, and the Colonial Secretary as master of ceremonies. The Australian journey of the Duke of York will be another feature of the Imperial movement, and military reorganization is likely to be converted into a symmetrical scheme for the defence of the Empire, in which the development of the auxiliary forces of the self-governing colonies will be an important element.

Already there is an imperial meledrama on the theatrical stage, with an actor badly made up in imitation of Cecil Rhodes and with a representation of the Grand Hotel in Kimberley in starvation times, which South Africans do not consider realistic.

The Empire now holds the field to the exclusion of everything insular. Mr. Chamberlain's friends are saying that he perceives more clearly than anybody else the central dominating interests of current politics, and that he considers the Colonial Office the chief stronghold of power, and has no idea of abandoning it. I. N. F.

CORNERSTONE LAID ON MOUNT ZION.

ERECTING A CHURCH ON THE SITE PRESENTED TO THE KAISER BY THE SULTAN.

Jerusalem, Oct. 7.—To-day the Bishop of Jerusalem, in the name of the Pope and in the presence of the German Consul and five hundred German pilgrims, laid the cornerstone of the church which is to be erected on Mount Zion, on the site which Abdul Hamid presented to Emperor William on the occasion of the latter's visit to the Holy Land.

DESTRUCTIVE FLOODS IN MEXICO.

THE TAMES RIVER OVER FIFTY MILES WIDE—MANY PEOPLE DROWNED.

Tampico, Mex., Oct. 7.—The Panuco and Tames rivers, which empty into the Gulf at this place, are on one of the biggest rises in their history, and great damage has been done by the floods in the populated and cultivated valleys above here. At one point near Chilla station, on the line of the Mexican Central Railroad, the Tames River is over fifty miles wide, and has swept to destruction hundreds of houses occupied by Mexican farmers and laborers. Many cases of drowning are reported. All the tributaries of these rivers in the southern and eastern parts of the State of San Luis Potosi are out of their banks, and have washed away whole villages and ruined thousands of acres of growing crops.

TROUBLES ON THE SPANISH COAST.

NAVAL COMMANDANT SOUGHT REFUGE ON A GERMAN WARSHIP.

Madrid, Oct. 7.—The Spanish Government is devoting serious consideration to the rivalry among the fishermen along the Galician coast, which culminated yesterday in firing on the Spanish gunboat Vasco Nunez de Balboa as she was leaving the port of Vigo. There is apparently no means of removing the bitter feeling between those who use out of date fishing apparatus and those who employ the latest contrivances.

A dispatch from Vigo says that the naval commandant of the port, who was attacked yesterday, as already cabled, took refuge on a German warship, and a strong escort was needed to protect him against the populace on going ashore.

GERMAN REVERSE IN CHINA.

COMPELLED TO RETIRE ON TIEN-TSIN BY A FORCE OF ALLEGED BOXERS.

London, Oct. 8.—"The Standard" has the following from Tien-Tsin, dated October 5:

A German force came into collision with 8,000 Chinese, described as Boxers, a few miles south of Tien-Tsin this morning. The Germans were checked and compelled to retire on Tien-Tsin.

There is reason to believe that the Chinese in this case were not Boxers, but were Li Hung Chang's veterans, who had been ordered to wait near here in view of the possibility that the foreigners would bar his progress to the capital.

In a dispatch from Peking to "The Times," dated October 1, Dr. Morrison says:

It looks now as if M. de Giers, the Russian Minister to China, would negotiate with Li Hung Chang at Tien-Tsin. The American withdrawal will facilitate Russia's negotiations concerning Manchuria.

All the mandarins in Peking have declined the Empress Dowager's orders to proceed to Tai-Yuan-Fu, assigning various pretexts.

According to the Shanghai correspondent of "The Times," wiring October 5, it is announced that Huai Tapu, nephew of the Empress Dowager, who was dismissed by Emperor Kwang Su in 1898, has succeeded Prince Tuan in the Tsung-li-Yamen, and has also been appointed Generalissimo of the Chinese forces, replacing General Yung Lu.

The Shanghai correspondent of "The Morning Post," in a dispatch dated yesterday, says:

All the foreign troops here are held in readiness against a possible attack by eight thousand Chinese troops, now advancing along the Grand Canal.

BEAT OFF A THOUSAND REBELS.

UNSUCCESSFUL ATTACK ON A TOWN NEAR HONG-KONG.

Hong-Kong, Oct. 7.—Yesterday a thousand rebels attacked the market town of Sai-Wan, eight miles northeast of San-Chun, but were defeated.

The people of San-Chun closed their shops, expecting to be attacked also.

The troops here are being held in readiness for any emergency, and the police forces along the Kow-Loon frontier have been increased.

LI HUNG CHANG GOES TO PEKING.

THE MISSIONARIES AND ENGINEERS AT PAO-TING-FU FEAR TREACHERY.

Tien-Tsin, Oct. 6.—Li Hung Chang, whose visit to Peking had apparently been postponed indefinitely, left here this morning for the Chinese capital.

The five Belgian engineers and fifteen missionaries who had been kept prisoners for many weeks at Pao-Ting-Fu, but were recently released under orders from Li Hung Chang, who directed that they have safe escort to Peking, refuse to start, fearing treachery on the part of the Chinese escort.

WAITING FOR THE PRESIDENT.

DISCUSSION OF FRENCH NOTE POSTPONED UNTIL HIS ARRIVAL.

Washington, Oct. 7.—Developments of any consequence in the Chinese situation are not looked for until after the return of President McKinley to the capital. He is expected on Tuesday morning, and on the afternoon of that day a Cabinet meeting probably will be held, when the question presented by the French note will be gone over in an informal way. The French note, which recently has been addressed to the Powers, is not regarded just now as needing pressing action, as several of the nations interested already have instructed their representatives in Peking to ascertain whether the imperial edict completely names the persons deserving of punishment, and other parts of the French proposal contain propositions which can remain in abeyance. This Government will not consider seriously the propositions which look to the prohibition of the importation of arms into China and the dismantling of the fortifications. Interest meanwhile centres in the report which Mr. Conger will make regarding the adequacy of the punishments to be meted out by the Chinese Government to those persons who were instrumental in the Boxer revolt, and the future course of this Government may depend largely on the investigations. No advices have come as yet from Mr. Conger on this subject, but this is not surprising, as the work to be undertaken is of considerable magnitude.

The War Department officials expect that all the American troops which are to be sent from Peking to Manila will be out of China by October 21.

Such efforts as have been made by the State Department urging the return of the Imperial family to the capital city, seem up to this time to have been ineffectual. The last official advices of Minister Wu indicated their intention of going to Si-Ngan-Fu, in the Province of Shen-Se, which is further to the west than they now are. The fact that the acting governor of the province was directed to "refrain from all extravagant preparations" in making arrangements for the Imperial family, is, in Mr. Wu's mind, an indication that their sojourn at Si-Ngan-Fu is to be temporary. Conditions respecting the question of food and telegraphic communication were unsatisfactory in Tai-Yuan, in Shan-Se Province, where the Court has been located since its departure from Peking, and these essential requisites improved in their new abode. Mr. Wu believes that Earl Li, the principal peace negotiator, already has started for Peking, as a message of several days ago indicated that it was impossible to reach him by telegraph at Tien-Tsin, as he had started for the capital.

DEUTSCHLAND SAILS WESTWARD.

CAPTAIN ALBERS DENIES THAT THE STEAMSHIP WENT AGROUND.

London, Oct. 7.—The Hamburg-American steamer Deutschland, Captain Albers, which left Hamburg yesterday for New-York, and was reported as having grounded in the Elbe, sailed from Southampton at 1:40 p. m. to-day.

Captain Albers, in the course of an interview at Southampton, denied that the Deutschland went ashore. He explained that her bow just grazed a shoal in the Elbe, owing to the easterly wind and the receding water. The vessel, therefore, was backed into deep water, where she anchored for a couple of hours to await the rising of the tide.

JOHN Y. CULVER ON TREE PLANTING.

MUCH NEEDED BILL TWICE DEFEATED BY THE VETO OF THE MAYOR.

A letter has been received at this office from John Y. Culver, in which he has something of interest to say about "the muddle of the Boulevard trees," and particularly in regard to the planting and preservation of trees in the city. He says that the attention of citizens who are supposed to take some interest occasionally in the general affairs of the community should be called to the fact that twice has a bill having for its purpose the systematic planting and care of trees in the streets and avenues of this city passed both houses of the Legislature and been favored by the Governor, but failed to become a law by the veto of the Mayor. This bill was first presented to the Legislature two winters ago.

Mr. Culver says:

The individual householder, the enterprising builder and all lovers of trees can do their share of this desirable work by planting the trees themselves. Planting is now in order and will be till hard frost sets in to render the proper handling of the roots impracticable.

The Tree Planting Association, through its secretary, Dr. J. Duncan Emmet, No. 1 Madison-ave., or any of its officers, will supply information and advice on the subject of tree planting in this city free of charge, personal or written.

MR. CROKER SAYS HE AND TAMMANY WILL ASSIST IN THE SUPPRESSION OF THE VICIOUS.

PLAGUE SCARE IN LONDON.

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN AGAINST AN OUTBREAK IN THE METROPOLIS.

[Copyright; 1900: By The New-York Tribune.]
[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

London, Oct. 8, 6 a. m.—A report has been received by the Local Government Board of a fatal case of plague in Wales. The report has caused some alarm here, and to-morrow the London County Council will be asked to approve of special measures, which it is considered advisable to take as precautions against an outbreak in the metropolis. I. N. F.

DEATH FROM PLAGUE IN WALES.

THE DISEASE CONTRACTED ON A VESSEL FROM THE RIO DE LA PLATA.

London, Oct. 7.—A bacteriological examination has been made in the case of the seaman Garnett, who arrived at Newcastle on September 23 on a vessel from the Rio de la Plata and went to Llandaff, Wales, where he died last Thursday, supposedly of fever.

The results show unmistakably that the disease was the bubonic plague.

Glasgow, Oct. 7.—A man who was brought here from Govan, on the Clyde, just below Glasgow, and received at the City Hospital on September 20, died there to-day of the bubonic plague.

LAST OF THE BOER ARMIES.

FIVE THOUSAND MEN WITH TWENTY-SIX GUNS RETREAT FROM PILGRIM'S REST.

London, Oct. 8.—It is estimated, according to the Pietermaritzburg correspondent of "The Daily Mail," that from four thousand to five thousand Boers have retreated from Pilgrim's Rest, northeast of Lydenburg, with four "Long Toms" and twenty-two other guns. The correspondent understands that their "Long Tom" ammunition is almost exhausted.

Lydenberg, Oct. 2.—General Buller's force has been pursuing the Boers through Pilgrim's Rest and Krügersport. He is now near Ohrigstadt, and is still marching northward.

The Boers now here have made a stand.

LONDON VOLUNTEERS SAIL FOR HOME.

Cape Town, Oct. 7.—The City of London Volunteers sailed for England to-day, their departure being attended by a scene of tremendous enthusiasm.

Sir Alfred Milner, in the course of an address thanking them for their services to the Empire, told them that a still greater reception awaited them at home.

MEXICAN MILLS ON REDUCED TIME.

Mexico City, Oct. 7.—Exchange on New-York has fallen from 110 to 92@95. Bankers do not anticipate a steady rise in silver. The demand for Mexican dollars for China continues.

There is some talk in cotton manufacturing circles of asking the Government to remove the duty of 7 cents a kilogram on imported cotton, but this relief would not help the situation much. Those cotton manufacturers who prepared long ago for the making of high grade cotton goods are now reaping the reward of their foresight. Everywhere mills are running on reduced time.

CEPHAS BRAINERD HURT.

SLIPS ON DECK ON THE ETRURIA AND BREAKS HIS ANKLE.

Cephas Brainerd, the well known lawyer, who returned yesterday on the Cunard liner Etruria, slipped on deck in some heavy weather last Tuesday and fell heavily, dislocating his right ankle. Mr. Brainerd was expected to make some speeches for the Republican party in the present campaign, but this accident will probably prevent him from taking any active part in the fight.

VOYAGE OF SLOCUM TO SAN FRANCISCO.

San Francisco, Oct. 7 (Special).—The new Army transport tug Slocum, which reached here last Saturday night from New-York, attracted much attention to-day. She is a handsome steamer, built two years ago for use on the Eastern coast. The Government bought her for $135,000, for use in San Francisco Harbor. She left New-York on July 12, under Captain George E. Evelyn, with Captain H. J. Hampton, quartermaster. She averaged eleven and two-tenths knots an hour on the vayage, the actual sailing time being fifty-four days and two hours. When off the River Platte the Slocum was overtaken by a severe pampero, which forced her to go into Buenos Ayres for five days. In Magellan Straits rough weather forced another lay up of eight days in Borgia Bay.

MORE GOLD FROM KLONDIKE.

Seattle, Wash., Oct. 7.—Two hundred and thirty-three Alaska and British Yukon passengers came on the steamers Humboldt and Alki, which arrived from the north yesterday. As cargo the vessels had $250,000 of treasure. Twenty of the Humboldt's 117 Klondike passengers owned the bulk of that vessel's cargo of gold. Mrs. Barrett, the wife of a successful Circle City operator, had a sack containing fully $10,000 worth of dust. Charles G. Denby and George Gatsford, Klondike operators and passengers on the Humboldt, had each about $10,000.

FUNERAL OF LIEUT.-COL. LANCASTER.

Newport News, Va., Oct. 7 (Special).—The funeral of Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. Lancaster, 4th United States Artillery, who died at Fort Monroe Friday night, took place this afternoon from the Catholic Church at Old Point Comfort, all of the officers and troops at Fort Monroe turning out to honor the memory of the dead officer. Seven batteries of artillery, under Colonel Gunther, commandant at the fort, escorted the body to the church, and after the service escorted the coffin to the Washington steamer, aboard which it was placed. A large number of friends of the deceased officer were at the pier when the body was put aboard the boat. All streetcar traffic on the Point was stopped during the funeral. Mrs. Lancaster accompanied the body to Washington, where the burial will be in Arlington National Cemetery.

"BECOMING A REPORTER."

HINTS GIVEN BY REQUEST TO A YOUNG MAN IN "SPECIFIC CONTEMPLATION."

The glow of good cheer at the sense of a duty done always warms the heart of one who has given advice to a fellow creature in need. He is a hard and uncharitable man who will not give advice freely when it is asked for. It is asked for in the following letter to The Tribune:

New-York, Oct. 3rd, 1900.

Gentlemen: I beg to call your attention to this communication with extreme consideration.

Am a young man eighteen years of age, healthy and efficient, and have a fair education, having graduated from the —— —— Business College a year ago as stenographer, etc., having a speed of 110 words per minute.

The specific contemplation of my inquiry is that I am desirous of putting my knowledge to some practical advantage, such as taking up verbatum reporting for your or this newspaper, if such a capacity is feasible.

I do not state that I am anything of an expert verbatum writer, but am inclined to believe that if this newspaper will submit me instructions relative to becoming a reporter the same shall be duly reciporated.

Trusting to hear from you soon, I am your most obedient servant, ——.

On the other side of the sheet are the young man's name and address, but they cannot be given here, because printers cannot print from copy written on both sides of the paper. It will probably do no good to offer any such trite counsel to one thinking of becoming a reporter as "Don't." That would be the most honest advice, but doubtless this young man means to be one anyway, so the best that can be done for him is to tell him a few things on the supposition that there is no turning him back.

Well, then, make figures so that there will be no doubt about them. The "110 words per minute" mentioned in this letter might easily be mistaken for 770 words, if that speed were not quite incredible.

Be sure that you know the meaning of the words that you use. It will help your "specific contemplation" a good deal. If you are not sure of the meaning of a word that you feel tempted to use look in the dictionary. This is a better way than simply dropping it and finding a word that you are sure of, because, even if the word which you look up turns out to be the wrong one, it may be the right one some other time, and then you will have it ready. If you feel perfectly sure of the meaning of the word, look it up anyway, and you will probably find that you were wrong about it after all. Words are a great bother even to the most experienced reporters.

Have as little to do with words as possible. Don't say, "The specific contemplation of my inquiry is"; say, "What I mean is." Don't say, "I am desirous of putting my knowledge to some practical advantage"; say, "I want to use what I know." There is no reason why you should try to use 110 words a minute.

In order to be a good "verbatum writer," try to be a literatim speller. Compositors are pretty good spellers, as a class, but they always like to be backed up by your authority.

Take a good, hard course of about six years in rhetoric.

It is hoped that these few suggestions will be graciously accepted and that they will be "duly reciporated," if that is something pleasant.

CONCERTS FOR WORKING PEOPLE.

Miss Henrietta Markstein gave the first of her concerts for working people yesterday afternoon in the Murray Hill Lyceum, Thirty-fourth-st. and Third-ave., but the attendance was not large, although Miss Markstein has devoted much time in seeking to cultivate a liking for good music among the working people.

President Guggenheimer of the Municipal Council was to make an address, but he had an attack of inflammatory rheumatism, and Jocelyn Johnstone appeared for him. The latter read the address which President Guggenheimer was to deliver, and in which hearty praise was accorded Miss Markstein for her labor in behalf of the working people.

Miss Markstein was assisted by A. Settelius, Chevalier C. Bolli, Master Arthur Peyser, Samuel Lehman, Miss Sadie Jacoby, Mme. Ida Bolli, Mme. Clementine Croll, Mae Belle Rae, Miss Nellie Mulrain, M. Vallah Clapp and Messrs. Fullam and Hansen.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

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

Washington, Oct. 7.—During the last twenty-four hours an area of high pressure and lower temperature has advanced from the Rocky Mountain region to the Middle and Lower Mississippi Valley and the West Gulf States. The pressure continues high off Newfoundland; it is relatively low south of Florida. Rain has fallen in the Lower Mississippi and the Ohio valleys, Tennessee, the lower lake region, and scattered showers have occurred on the South Atlantic Coast. There has been a marked fall in temperature in the Middle Mississippi and Ohio valleys, Tennessee and the upper lake region. Killing frost occurred in the middle Rocky Mountain region Sunday morning. Much lower temperature with killing frost is indicated to-night in northern portions of New-Mexico and Western Texas, northwest portion of Arkansas and in Oklahoma and Indian Territory. Generally fair weather is indicated for Monday and Tuesday, except in the Atlantic Coast districts and New-England, where rain will occur Monday, with clearing by Tuesday. Much lower temperature will prevail in the Atlantic Coast districts Monday and Tuesday. On the New-England and Middle Atlantic Coast fresh southeasterly winds will shift to brisk northwesterly. On the South Atlantic Coast the winds will be fresh southerly, shifting to brisk northwesterly. On the lakes brisk northwesterly winds will prevail.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TUESDAY.

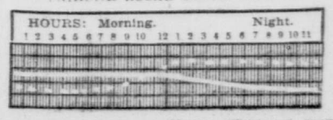
For New-England, rain to-day; cooler, except in Eastern Maine; fair Tuesday; fresh southeasterly winds, shifting to brisk northwesterly.

For Eastern New-York, Eastern Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Delaware, rain and cooler to-day; fair Tuesday; brisk northwesterly winds.

For the District of Columbia, Maryland and Virginia, rain and colder to-day; fair Tuesday and continued cool; fresh northwesterly winds.

For West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania and Western New-York, clearing and colder to-day; fair Tuesday and continued cool; fresh to brisk northwesterly 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, Oct. 8, 1 a. m.—The weather yesterday was cloudy, with showers. The temperature ranged between 62 and 67 degrees, the average (65⅝) being 4¼ lower than that of Saturday and 10¼ higher than that of the corresponding date of last year.

The weather to-day will be cooler, with rain

NOTES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

RAVISHING THE TRUTH.—John De Witt Warner's speech at Elmira last Wednesday, in which he savagely attacked the American soldiers in the Philippines, characterizing them as "drunkards, robbers and ravishers," induced "The Evening Post" on Thursday to "venture to predict that Mr. Warner will be prepared to prove from the reports of American officers and American newspaper correspondents anything he may have said on the subject." As a matter of fact, Mr. Warner is incapable of substantiating anything of the sort. Adjutant-General Corbin offers him free access to the reports of the War Department, where will be found many court martial records showing the conviction of officers and men of various crimes, including a number for drunkenness, several for robbery and one or two for ravishing, but in every instance resulting in the adequate punishment of the offenders. Mr. Warner and his patronizers will learn from the official reports that the American soldier in the Philippines does not commit as many offences as he did in peace times at home—perhaps because he is buster, for discipline is more rigid in the Philippines than it ever was in the United States, and offenders are dealt with in a more summary manner. In a force of sixty thousand men it is not to be wondered at that sporadic cases of immorality and viciousness occur, especially with the environment of a semi-savage people, but Filipino property and women have fared remarkably well, and Filipino men have never put forth such loose statements as those of Mr. Warner and his blind and deaf free trade admirers. As for intoxication from strong drink, there is known to be less in the entire Philippine Archipelago than in any city of the size of Elmira in this country. The Army canteen system, the relative difficulty of obtaining liquor and the fact that nearly every man in the Eighth Corps is constantly on duty account for that excellent condition. All the reports of Army chaplains refute Mr. Warner, and they know whereof they speak.

PRAISE FROM THE ENEMY.—During Mr. McKinley's Administration we have passed from the state of a National debtor to that of a creditor Nation. Instead of borrowing from Europe, we lend Europe. We have funded a debt of $333,000,000, bearing 4 and 4½ per cent interest, into bonds bearing 2 per cent—a less rate than was ever before realized by any country in time of war—and our new bonds now command a premium of 4 per cent, being quoted higher in proportion than the securities of any European government. We have collected, without friction, without difficulty and without the scandal of a single defalcation, the largest revenue in our history. During the year ended June 30, 1900, our internal revenue amounted to $295,313,107 57, and the proceeds of our tariff on imports amounted to $271,327,744 32, making a grand total of $567,240,851 89. We have created since March 14, this year, 323 new National banks. These banks have been established throughout the country—small banks, with capitals of $50,000 and $25,000, distributed among the agricultural districts, and they give not only facility, but protection. They are, in fact, the symbols of our tremendous progress and development. They tell a tale which, in the estimation of serious men, accuses and forever silences the silly rigmarole of the cheap and shallow exhorters from the stump. From March, 1893, to March, 1897, there were 158 National bank failures. From March, 1897, to March, 1900, there were thirty-four failures. He who cannot read aright the meaning of those facts and figures is beyond the reach of common sense and reason. Here in a nutshell is the record of the Republican Administration under Mr. McKinley, so far as it touches the substantial interests of the American people. It is not made of conjecture, prejudice, partisanship or any other manifestation of empty tomfoolery. It represents the faithful and intelligent work of the Secretary of the Treasury and his loyal and efficient coadjutors.—(The Washington Post.

RAINBOW CHASERS GALORE.—At the Democratic headquarters in Washington great confidence is expressed. "The boys," in the absence of Mr. Richardson, say that the situation is different from what it was in 1896 in the early part of October, when, to quote them, the Democrats were on the run and matters were getting steadily worse. "Now," say the boys, "the Democrats are confident they will carry New-York, Indiana, Maryland and other contested States. They will carry Connecticut, too. And look out for a good report," continue the boys, "from the Pacific Slope. We are gaining there all the while." Thus the rainbow chasing goes on; or maybe the boys whistle as they approach the graveyard.

A LESSON IN "GREATER POLITICS."—The census of Arkansas is a lesson in what may be called "greater politics." It shows that before the Civil War the population increased very rapidly. During the decade from 1860 to 1870 the increase was slight, as might be expected. Then came the reconstruction period, when the people of the North sought homes in the South almost as freely as they did in the West, and in the 1870-'80 decade the population of Arkansas was swelled to the extent of 65.65 per cent. The conditions were found unfavorable to rapid settlement of the State, and the increase fell off again, being but 40.58 in the 1880-'90 period. In the next decade the apathy was even more pronounced, for the increase from 1890 to 1900 was only 16.25. Now let the student of political economy read up the history of Arkansas for the last thirty years and learn why the State has had this dwindling growth.—(The Philadelphia Public Ledger.

ASTONISHING MISSOURI DEMOCRATS.—The Democratic press of Missouri is in a wrathful state of excitement and alarm. Its flurry and explosions of virtuous indignation are due to the vigorous efforts of the Republicans to carry the State. There is a sputtering of anger and panic in Democratic columns over the big Republican meetings in every part of Missouri and the formation of scores of new Republican clubs. To crown their enormities, the Republicans actually propose to bring Governor Roosevelt into the sacred shades of the Imperial Democracy of Missouri. Great is the flutter among the bats and birds of prey at Jefferson City that have been rearing their broods of ringsters for twenty-eight years and turning a State government into a nice little family party. "Teddy" is coming, for a fact, and Republicans will see to it that he gets a hearing. Republican Missouri also is coming. The signs are unmistakable. The earnest energy of the campaign is on the Republican side. The ancient ring in this State is tottering to its fall.

MCKINLEY IN NEW-ENGLAND.—"The Herald" has perhaps said enough with regard to the political indications in the country, but it would not be a fully faithful recorder of the signs of the times if it omitted to note the increasing indications toward the support of McKinley in the portion of the country in which it is published. They are found very much in the business world here. They are seen among people who do not fully sustain the President's action in administration, and who are less influenced by the feeling that the Nation is fairly prosperous now than by the dread of what such a change as they apprehend would be produced by the election of Bryan might bring. This has weight in many minds, and, we think, is aiding the Republicans in this region more than campaign speaking and campaign canvassing. We write of the situation here. Of what it is in other quarters we have varying and conflicting accounts. The Republicans are claiming that they are to carry even Mr. Bryan's own State of Nebraska, and to make heavy inroads upon that rock ribbed Democratic State, Missouri. We place no more confidence in them than we do in the Democratic claim that this party is to succeed in Illinois and Ohio. New-York, where the same influences operate as are apparent in New-England, we regard as practically conceded to the Republicans, while Indiana, in a spirit of unwonted candor on both sides, is admitted to be in doubt as to her electoral vote.—(The Boston Herald.

PRESIDENT OFF FOR WASHINGTON TO-DAY.

Canton, Ohio, Oct. 7.—Rain and dismal weather kept President and Mrs. McKinley pretty close to the house to-day. They did have an early morning drive with several friends, but could not get out in the afternoon. The plans for starting for Washington to-morrow afternoon have been changed. The party will start in a special car attached to the mail and express section of the eastbound train at 12:45, which runs through with fewer and shorter stops than the passenger section, which starts an hour later.

MARRIED.

INGERSOLL—STEVENS—At Boston, September 19, 1900, by the Rev. William R. Campbell, Charles E. Ingersoll to Diana, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick H. Stevens.

RHODE—KRONENBERG—On Sunday, October 7, 1900, at high noon, by Rev. Raphael Benjamin, M. A., Lizzie Kronenberg to John Rhode.

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

DIED.

Brinsmade, Charlotte B. C.
De Nyse, Helen L.
Garrison, Lloyd McK.
Hanford, Maria U.
Morgan, James L.
Swan, Charles Y.
Whiteside, Catherine W.

BRINSMADE—At Washington, Conn., on Friday, October 5, Charlotte B. Chapin, aged 76, wife of the late William B. Brinsmade.
Funeral Monday at 1:30 p. m.

DE NYSE—Saturday, October 6, 1900, Helen Lott De Nyse, wife of the late Rulif V. N. Van Nyse.
Funeral services at her late residence, No. 306 [illegible]th 5th-st., Brooklyn, Tuesday, October 9, at 8:30 p. m.

GARRISON—At Lenox, Mass., Thursday, October 4, Lloyd McKim Garrison, oldest son of Wendell Phillips Garrison and the late Lucy McKim Garrison, in the 34th year of his age.
Funeral services at 11 a. m. on Monday next, at Hastings-on-Hudson, at the home of his father-in-law, Augustus Kirkham; 9:45 train from New-York.

HANFORD—On Saturday, October 6, 1900, Maria Upton Hanford, M. D., wife of Dr. Samuel C. Hanford.
Funeral services at the house, No. 178 South 5th-st., Brooklyn, N. Y., Tuesday, October 9, 1900, at 8 p. m. Burial private.

DIED.

MORGAN—On Saturday, October 6, 1900, at his late residence, No. 7 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn, James L. Morgan, aged 79 years.
Funeral services at Church of the Pilgrims, Henry and Remsen sts., on Tuesday, October 9, at 2:30 p. m.

SWAN—At his residence, Morristown, N. J., suddenly, on Sunday morning, Dr. Charles Y. Swan.
Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Redeemer, at 2 o'clock on Tuesday, October 9.

WHITESIDE—At Champlain, N. Y., October 5, Catherine Wetmore Whiteside, widow of the late John H. Whiteside, in her 79th year.

Tomb—Woodlawn Cemetery.
Finely located Granite Mausoleum for sale; low price. E. EDMUND MARKS, 229 Broadway.

Special Notices.

Expression restored by artificial teeth. Dr. Deane, dentist, 454 Lexington-ave., cor. 46th. Award Columbian Exposition.

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

Foreign mails for the week ending October 13, 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, Wednesday and Friday.

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

TUESDAY—At 6 a. m. for Azores Islands direct, per s. s. Tartar Prince; at 7 a. m. for Europe, per s. s. *Lahn, via Southampton and Bremen (mail for Ireland must be directed "per s. s. Lahn").
WEDNESDAY—At 7 a. m. (supplementary 9 a. m.) for Europe, per s. s. New-York, via Southampton (mail for Ireland must be directed "per s. s. New-York"); at 9 a. m. (supplementary 10:30 a. m.) for Europe, per s. s. Teutonic, via Queenstown; at 10:30 a. m. for Belgium direct, per s. s. Southwark (mail must be directed "per s. s. Southwark").
THURSDAY—At 6:30 a. m. for Europe, per s. s. Augusta Victoria, via