BRYANITE GAME OF BLUFF

DEMOCRATIC PREDICTIONS AND PERFORMANCES CONTRASTED.

THE PRESENT SITUATION CLOSELY RESEMBLING THAT AT THE SAME PERIOD FOUR YEARS AGO.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Oct. 10.—At this juncture, with the election only four weeks off, in some aspects there is a most striking parallel between the present Presidential canvass and that of four years ago, when the same candidates were pitted against each other. In the last three days of September, 1896, the Republican managers had become perfectly satisfied that McKinley would win, and have many votes to spare. His success was predicated on the solid support of all the Northern States east of the Mississippi, with the addition of Delaware, Maryland and West Virginia, and a good fighting chance for Kentucky. Everything was privately conceded to be "in the air" west of the great river and on the Pacific Coast, but with chances favoring McKinley in both California and Oregon. Very little confidence was placed in Republican chances in the intermediate Western prairie and mountain States.

Yet Bryan was raging up and down and round about the country, speaking ceaselessly from the stump day and night, everywhere drawing enormous crowds, and that, too, in some of the very States counted upon most certainly for McKinley. People who take only a superficial view of such matters thought that Bryan was having it all his own way, particularly in Illinois, Indiana and Michigan. Even Ohio was apparently made shaky by his personal advent and demagogic appeals to class prejudice. But none of the Republican leaders shared in these misgivings. They knew the country was safely Republican long before the event.

JONES AS CHIEF RAINBOW CHASER.

It was precisely at that moment that the Hon. James K. Jones, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, inspired by a gleam of what he mistook for political grand strategy, put forth from their Chicago headquarters, right in the midst of what was called the "battle ground," a statement of the Popocratic claims to the States which Bryan was sure to carry in November. It was one of the most remarkable statements of the kind ever formally put forth by a political manager up to that time—a new departure, in fact, in political tactics. It became celebrated for having elevated Senator Jones into the distinguished position of chief "rainbow chaser" in the United States. It was presented to the country with so much gravity that the first impulse to treat it as a huge campaign joke was hushed into silence. Its claims were so stupendous, however, as to stagger even the most sanguine of the trans-Mississippi Populists.

Mr. Jones's committee conceded only nine States to McKinley, and of these two or three were considered doubtful. Thirty-six States were placed to Mr. Bryan's credit without any misgivings or reservations. In this remarkable document of ante-election claims the Solid South, "entire Central West" and everything beyond were grouped for Bryan. The pluralities by which some of them were to be carried were unhesitatingly stated. They were equally astounding. McKinley's own State of Ohio was put in the Bryan column by 25,000 plurality. Wisconsin was claimed by 30,000 and Illinois by 50,000, because Bryan was capturing the "German vote." Indiana was sure by 20,000, because there was a "revolution" in the "gas belt." Iowa was to give Bryan 15,000 and Michigan 40,000, because of the money issue, and so on. With a string tied to it, New-York was grudgingly conceded to McKinley by 15,000 or 20,000.

ABSURD DEMOCRATIC CLAIMS.

The Republican managers ridiculed Mr. Jones's figures as farcical, put out to bolster up a waning cause, but nevertheless they took pains to deny and, so far as possible, refute them. Some of the claimed States were shown to be not even in the debatable column, so dead set were they for McKinley. The claim to Ohio was shown to be preposterous, and a counterclaim of 40,000 Republican plurality put in. The Republican National Committee boldly claimed Wisconsin by 100,000. The Jones figures on New-York and other Eastern States, making it appear that Bryan was growing and had a show even in the "enemy's country," were treated with derision, and the Empire State was set down for McKinley by 150,000 plurality. Mr. Jones had furnished no data upon which his predictions were based, whereas the Republicans furnished much tangible evidence to substantiate their rebutting claims.

The result is too well remembered to require repetition in detail, but a few figures are pertinent to the discussion, because they are so significant of how little dependence can be placed upon even the formal fulminations of the Bryan managers in estimates of this kind, presumptively based upon measurably trustworthy data, good judgment and keen penetration, and, above all, issued in perfect good faith. They also show how much more intelligently the Republican managers in 1896 grasped the situation on the eve of the election than the coterie of Bryan managers at their Chicago headquarters.

CLAIMS AND RESULTS.

Here is a grouping of some of the election results in November of that year in States claimed for Bryan by Jones in October:

States.	Claimed for Bryan by	Went for McKinley by
Ohio	25,000	47,497
Indiana	20,000	18,181
Illinois	50,000	142,498
Michigan	40,000	58,368
Wisconsin	30,000	102,012
Iowa	20,000	65,552
Minnesota	30,000	52,875

This group comprises all the great States now collectively known as the Central West. According to Mr. Jones's committee, Bryan's eloquence and the "paramount" cause of silver were to sweep all of them from their Republican moorings by unheard of opposition pluralities. But on Election Day, when estimates had to give way to fixed facts, Bryan was nowhere; he failed to carry a single one of them, and, in addition, lost the rockribbed State of Kentucky, which had also been placed to his credit by 30,000 to 40,000 plurality. Several of the States named went against Bryan by more than double the pluralities claimed for him, and in two instances by three to one. In fact, the entire Central West "went for" Bryan with a vengeance, and buried him under an avalanche of votes. Instead of being close, New-York gave McKinley 268,469 plurality, more than 100,000 in excess of the highest Republican estimate. In every one of these States, drawn out by curiosity, perhaps, thousands had listened to Bryan's eloquent appeals in his own behalf, but there was a false ring to them, which chilled all tendency toward his support. The result showed that the Republican leaders had sized up the situation with approximate accuracy, their only error having been to underestimate McKinley's pluralities.

REPUBLICANS CONFIDENT OF VICTORY.

Just so the Republican managers have reached the point in the canvass of 1900 where they know and predict that Bryan cannot now be elected President on the same old issues, dictated to the Kansas City Convention by himself, though cheerfully accepted by a large proportion of the conglomerate elements behind him. The Republican leaders were delighted with this particular exhibition of Bryan's bullheaded power. It made them confident of McKinley's re-election from the first, and they have not wavered in that confidence since. The Republican party in itself is far better united to-day than it has been since Garfield's election in 1880. Its leaders are aware that there is a deep seated public fear that Bryan's election would be harmful to both public and private interests. That conviction defeated him in 1896, and it will do so again in 1900. The business and agricultural interests of the country fear a change to a new and untried policy, directed by the dangerous elements which Bryan represents.

Yet, apparently with perfect confidence, Bryan is again seeking the Presidency; again appealing to the voters from the stump in his own behalf, again drawing the same gaping crowds wherever he goes. Again in every quarter of the West the fusionists are noisy and aggressive. Again are heard the claims that Bryan is making great inroads in the "German vote" of Illinois and Wisconsin, and therefore Chicago is going to give him 75,000 majority, and with it the State of Illinois. Again the public is told that the "gas belt" in Indiana is on the eve of revolutionizing for Bryan, and that he will soon appear in the East and make doubtful not only New-York, but New-Jersey, Connecticut and Maryland.

HISTORY REPEATING ITSELF.

And to complete this wonderful parallel the Democratic managers, located in the same old town of Chicago, have again issued a "claims" circular so nearly like the Jones claim of 1896 as to lead to the suspicion that it was copied verbatim from that of the great "rainbow chaser." Everything in sight, as before, is claimed for the Demo-Pop. candidate. Precisely thirty-six States are again asserted to be "sure" for Bryan, and again only nine are conceded to McKinley. With an air of seriousness three States only are placed in the doubtful column. Who would guess that they were Michigan, Minnesota and New-Jersey? New-York, Ohio and Wisconsin, not to mention any others, are claimed outright for Bryan. It is said that Senator Jones was absent when Executive Chairman Johnson put forth this absurd estimate. That may well be, for it is not likely that Mr. Jones would have repeated his disastrous effort of 1896, with the results of that election still vividly impressed upon his memory, and with even less insight now on which to have a similar one. It was clearly the effort of a tenderfoot. The parallel will be fully completed when the returns come in on election night, four weeks hence.

There is no show for Bryan. He will not carry so many States as he did in 1896. The general drift of opinion now is that McKinley will have every State he carried in that battle, and in addition one California vote, Washington, Wyoming, Kansas and South Dakota, with a strong probability of Nebraska itself. Every chance that Bryan had in Maryland is rapidly vanishing, and he never had one in West Virginia. When the "gas belt" of Indiana is heard from it will be overwhelmingly for McKinley as before, and so will the Germans of Illinois and Wisconsin.

The Republican leaders have wisely and for obvious reasons concealed their absolute conviction of success. They have feared overconfidence. Bryan is helping rather than hurting the Republican cause. The result of his speeches will be exactly the same as in 1896—they act as an alarm to warn voters of the necessity of coming to the polls.

NOTES OF THE CANVASS.

A rousing meeting is expected at Lyric Hall this evening, when addresses will be made to the voters of the XIIIth Congress District by Mr Wilcox, the Republican nominee for Congressman; ex-Representative Arnold, of Pennsylvania; Brooks Adams, of Massachusetts; Senator Elsberg and Gherardi Davis. The Republicans of the district are making every effort to overcome the majority of 1898 and elect Mr. Wilcox over O. H. P. Belmont.

The Republican organization of the XXIst Assembly District will hold a large mass meeting this evening at 8 o'clock, at Richmond Hall, One-hundred-and-sixteenth-st. and Eighth-ave. A. C. Daniels, president of the Morningside Republican Club, will preside. Abraham Gruber, Assistant United States District Attorney Baldwin, William H. Douglas, Republican nominee for Congress; Assemblyman Slater, William S. Bennet, nominee for Assembly, and others will speak. The State Committee's quartet will help to enliven the evening.

A campaign meeting will be held under the auspices of the Republican Club of the XXIst Assembly District at the clubhouse, No. 59 West Ninety-sixth-st., this evening at 8 o'clock. The speakers will be John R. Van Wormer, Charles A. Flammer, George N. Hamlin and Thomas Clegg. W. F. Boardman will preside. Meetings will be held by this club every Thursday evening until election.

Manufacturers of cloaks and kindred lines who are desirous of organizing so as to participate in the sound money parade on Saturday, November 3, and who favor the election of McKinley and Roosevelt, are requested to meet at the Republican Commercial Travellers' Club, No. 787 Broadway, at 2 o'clock to-day.

A banner and flag were raised yesterday at Fifteenth-st., Union Square, bearing the following inscription: "Jewellers' Legion, McKinley and Roosevelt." They were put up entirely by subscriptions of the clerks, artisans and employes of Tiffany & Co., under the direction of a Banner Committee composed as follows: E. O. Bird, chairman; W. L. Cook, E. Miller, W. Moest, P. Lowd and W. H. Brown. The legion dates its organization from the days of Garfield and Arthur, in 1880, and has a roll of five hundred members.

A mass meeting will be held at No 942 Third-ave., between Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh sts., this evening at 8 o'clock.

The Madison Square Republican Club, No. 1,146 Broadway, has sent out over twenty thousand invitations to a reception to Herbert Parsons, Republican nominee for Representative in Congress from the XIIth District, to be held to-night. It is believed that over ten thousand guests will be present. The nominees of the district wholly or in part included in the XIIth will be there.

The Cotton Exchange Sound Money Club will hold a meeting in front of the Cotton Exchange to-morrow afternoon at 3:30 o'clock, and will display a new banner, 50 by 30 feet in dimensions, with the following inscription: "We favor the maintenance of the gold standard and the integrity of the Government in all its functions." Several speeches will be made. There will be music by Baynes's 69th Regiment Band.

John R. Dos Passos, the lawyer, of this city, has offered his services to the Republican National Committee. He has been assigned to make several speeches in Maryland.

The German-American McKinley and Roosevelt League will hold the following meetings this week: To-day—XXXIst Assembly District, One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-st. and Seventh-ave. (Camp McKinley); XIVth Assembly District, No 317 East Eighth-st.; XVth Assembly District, No. 446 West Forty-sixth-st. Friday, October 12—IId Assembly District, No. 49 Henry-st. Saturday, October 13—XXIVth Assembly District, No. 1,095 First-ave., Voelkl Hall; Queens County Branch, No. 543 Broadway, Long Island City; Bergholtz, Niagara County, N. Y.

RIDING FROM NEWPORT TO NEW-YORK.

MR. WRIGHT AT NEW-LONDON ON HIS AUTOMOBILE TRIP—TO REACH LONG ISLAND TO-DAY.

New-London, Conn., Oct. 10 (Special).—J. Dunbar Wright, of New-York, who is making an automobile trip from Newport to New-York by way of Providence, Plainfield, New-London and Long Island, arrived in this city at 1:15 o'clock this afternoon. He was accompanied by an assistant. Mr. Wright said that they left Plainfield this morning at 8 o'clock. They came over the regular post roads from that place to Norwich, and thence by the Norwich Turnpike to this city. The roads were the roughest that he has ever experienced. It was nothing but a continual hill, with mud in some places covering the tires of the machine, and the tires are of unusual size, too.

Mr. Wright said that his machine acted splendidly. It has brought them thus far in their journey safely and without a break of any consequence. It has rained ever since they left Providence. It is not the intention to break Mr. Vanderbilt's record. Mr. Wright said, however, that he expects to beat any road records made heretofore between Newport and New-York. The trip thus far from Newport to this city—eighty-one miles—made in stretches, was done in eleven hours and thirty minutes. It is Mr. Wright's intention to remain here overnight, taking the steamer Manhasset at 8 o'clock to-morrow morning. He will then ride leisurely along the Long Island roads to-morrow, probably stopping overnight at Babylon with friends, proceeding to New-York the day after.

BEDRIDDEN GIRL RESCUED AT A FIRE.

A fire occurred from some unknown cause a little after 2 o'clock yesterday morning in the cellar of the four story tenement house, No. 323 East Thirtieth-st., occupied by Meyer & Benneke, mineral water bottlers. It did $300 damage. The first floor is occupied by the stable, with fourteen horses in the rear and the feed in front. The upper parts of the house contain six families. The people ran out of the house, with the exception of the Mahoney family on the top floor, where Margaret Mahoney lay in a bed she had occupied for three years. Her parents remained with her. Patrolman Sullivan thought all the people were out of the house, but he heard the girl was still on the top floor, and ran up. He carried her over the roof to No. 325, when the house was filled with smoke.

THE DEMOCRATIC CIRCUS.

TUNNEL UNDER A THEATRE.

THE GERMANIA, IN EIGHTH-ST., WILL PROBABLY HAVE TO COME DOWN.

A theatre which has had its share of hard fortune is now probably condemned altogether by the needs of the new rapid transit tunnel. It is certainly condemned, or will be, in the legal sense of that term, for the city will acquire title to it and remove it if necessary, and it will probably be necessary. The theatre is the small one in Eighth-st., known just now as the Germania.

Actors believe that it is bad luck to build a theatre where a church has stood, though there are some notable instances where the belief has proved to be unfounded. But this theatre is a case in point. It was built on the site of a church, and it has had all sorts of luck, especially bad luck. It has always seemed to be more or less in the way of something or other. It was so much in the way of an adjoining building that a large square corner had to be taken out of the back of the stage, and every scene of any depth had to be set so as to fit around this corner.

It was a variety theatre once, and it was used for the exploiting of the plays written by its manager, Mr. Poole, after whom it was then called. He was a most prolific writer of plays, and many of them were produced on his own stage. Then, being still called Poole's Theatre, it was used for travelling combinations of an inexpensive sort, and had varying degrees of prosperity.

Then there came John Wilde, who had been for years a favorite member of Edward Harigan's company, and he thought that anybody so popular as he ought to have a theatre of his own and plays of his own and no end of profit of his own. So he got Poole's Theatre and a play modestly called "Running Wild," and had an opening night. The closing night "followed hard upon," and Mr. Wilde decided to go back to Mr. Harrigan's company. There he recovered some of his losses by means of a salary of $151 a week, which curious sum he received because he insisted on having the largest salary paid to any member of the company, and Mrs. Yeamans got $150 a week.

The theatre then had more variety of fortune and misfortune. It was used for a considerable time for the production of plays in Yiddish, at small prices, and finally it was turned into a German theatre. It was managed by Gustav Amberg, who had formerly been manager of the Thalia Theatre, in the Bowery, and of the Irving Place Theatre, then called the Amberg Theatre, and he gave musical and dramatic works in it, having a stock company, bringing star actors from Germany, dipping into the German classics and not scorning modern farce. He gave many creditable and interesting performances. The theatre is now managed by A. Phillips.

Mr. Phillips has a two years' lease of the house, and it is thought that this will expire before it becomes necessary to remove the building, as the places where buildings are interfered with will be the last to be reached in the construction of the tunnel. The land where the theatre stands belongs to the Stuart estate, and the building to Leonard H. Hangen. The arrangement with regard to this and other properties is that the constructors of the tunnel shall save the buildings if possible, and otherwise the city shall restore them as they were, after the tunnel is done, if the owners want them so restored. The engineer, Mr. Parsons, said yesterday that an attempt would be made to shore up the theatre building and preserve it, but he had little expectation that it would succeed. Mr. Hengen could not say positively what he should do in case the theatre was torn down. He thought it likely that he might part with his title to it instead of asking the city to rebuild it for him, and allow the land to be used for other purposes.

TIRED OF THE WAR STAMP TAX.

BOARD OF TRADE AND TRANSPORTATION ADVOCATES ITS REPEAL.

The regular meeting of the Board of Trade and Transportation was held yesterday in its rooms at No. 203 Broadway, William H. Parsons presiding. A resolution was presented and adopted pertaining to the repeal of the war stamp tax. F. B. Thurber said that such a thing was apropos; that business men were being unduly taxed, and that such a tax was now no longer necessary and discriminated in an unjust way. Thomas F. Main declared that the drug trade was especially interested in such a repeal. A committee of seven was appointed to co-operate with other associations working toward the repeal of the law.

Morris S. Wise then presented a resolution favoring the election of the President of the United States every six years. Albert Plaut opposed the resolution. Others thought that the question was one that the Board had no business to deal with, that master political minds had discussed it, and had failed to come to an agreement, and that it appeared foolish for persons who had given the matter no thought to attempt to discuss it. This stand was taken by Oscar S. Straus, Minister to Turkey, and others.

NEW COUNTERFEIT SILVER CERTIFICATE.

Washington, Oct. 10.—The Treasury Department to-day gave notice of the discovery of a new counterfeit $10 silver certificate, series of 1891, with portrait of Hendricks. The counterfeit is described as a photographic print, without the silk fibre, and of inferior workmanship.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

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

Washington, Oct. 10.—The pressure has fallen in almost all districts. A storm of slight intensity moved northeastward from the Southern New-England coast to Eastern Maine during the last twelve hours. Rain has fallen on the New-England coast, Central Florida, the coast of Alabama and on the North Pacific coast. There has been a fall of temperature in Montana and North Dakota; elsewhere the temperature has risen slightly. Generally fair weather is indicated for Thursday and Friday in all districts save Florida, Minnesota and Upper Michigan. On the New-England coast the winds will be fresh to brisk northwesterly. On the middle and South Atlantic coast fresh to brisk north to east winds will prevail. On the lower lakes the winds will be light and variable, becoming fresh southerly by Thursday afternoon or night. On the upper lakes fresh southerly winds will prevail.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND FRIDAY.

For New-England, partly cloudy to-day, except rain in Eastern Maine. Friday, fair; fresh to brisk northwesterly winds.

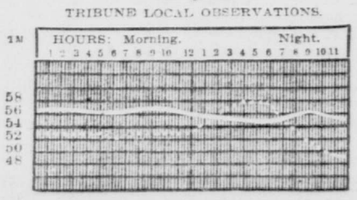
For Eastern New-York, fair to-day and Friday; warmer in the interior Friday; fresh northerly, shifting to southwesterly winds by Friday.

For Eastern Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Delaware, generally fair to-day and Friday; fresh northerly winds.

For District of Columbia, Maryland and Virginia, fair to-day and Friday; light to fresh northerly winds.

For West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania and Western New-York, fair to-day and Friday; warmer Friday, variable winds, becoming fresh southwesterly by Friday.

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. 11, 1 a. m.—The weather yesterday was cloudy and cool. The temperature ranged between 48 and 58 degrees, the average (53⅜) being 1⅛ lower than that of Tuesday and 5½ lower than that of the corresponding date of last year.

The weather to-day will be fair.

UNITED STATES LEADS AT PARIS.

AHEAD OF OTHER NATIONS BOTH IN NUMBER AND GRADE OF EXPOSITION AWARDS.

Washington, Oct. 10.—A cable dispatch received here to-day from Commissioner-General Peck at Paris contains an announcement of the final awards to the various countries at the Paris Exposition. The United States received 2,475 awards; Germany, 1,826; Great Britain, 1,727, and Russia, 1,493. The United States leads not only in the grand total, but also in all grades of awards, from grand prizes to merely honorable mention.

RHODES BLAMES THE MUGWUMPS.

ATTRIBUTES THE BOER WAR TO THEM—HIS ADVICE TO THE LOYALISTS.

Cape Town, Oct. 10.—Cecil Rhodes was warmly applauded to-day when he assumed the presidency of the congress of the South African League. In the course of his address he attributed the South African war to the "mugwumps," and said that but for them Mr. Krüger would never have dared to send an ultimatum to Great Britain.

Generally speaking, Mr. Rhodes was conciliatory in his remarks. He declared that now that "Krügerism has vanished" Great Britain would establish a liberal government, "which would do everything possible to unite the interests of South Africa with those of the Empire."

Mr. Rhodes also said there was no desire to "plaster Rhodesia on Cape Colony," intimating that it was "likeller to be the other way." But he thought Rhodesia would be one of the federated States, with great opportunities for expansion in the direction of the Congo. He then said:

Now that the battle is over, the disputes on the origin of the war ought to cease. The race question must be subordinated. The league should support three points—the supremacy of the flag, equal rights, and show the Dutch that there is no feeling against them. Having won what it is entitled to, the league ought to demonstrate that the interests of the races are the same. Then there will be great hope for the country.

HOW FIVE CANADIANS DIED.

FOUGHT TO THE DEATH RATHER THAN SURRENDER.

London, Oct. 11.—A dispatch from Lydenburg says:

A Boer prisoner tells the story of the way in which a patrol of five troopers of Strathcona's Horse, under Sergeant Brothers, met death. It appears that they were suddenly surrounded by a strong force of Boers. The Canadians indignantly refused to surrender, and a murderous fire was exchanged at short range, until every man in the party was riddled with bullets, but not before each Canadian had accounted for three Boers.

Sir Redvers Buller, while passing through Machadodorp and bidding farewell to the troops, said he should be greatly pleased to tell Lord Strathcona of the magnificent work of his troopers.

TOWNS REOCCUPIED BY BRITISH.

Bloemfontein, Oct. 10.—The British forces have reoccupied Smithfield, Rouxville, Wepener and Dewetsdorp, Orange River Colony.

BULLER'S FAREWELL TO HIS TROOPS.

Lydenburg, Transvaal Colony, Oct. 10.—General Buller bade farewell to his troops on October 6 and departed southward. There was a striking farewell demonstration. The troops gathered on both sides of the road for miles and cheered Buller vociferously.

FEVER DUE TO IMMIGRANTS.

SCOURGE IN HAVANA DUE TO HEAVY INFLUX OF NON-IMMUNES FROM SPAIN.

Havana, Oct. 10.—Three thousand Spanish immigrants have arrived since October 1, and the Bureau of Immigration estimates that the number will reach twelve thousand before the end of the month. It is believed that the yellow fever situation is principally due to the heavy non-immune immigration.

Governor-General Wood is impressing upon the Ayuntamiento its responsibility in connection with the sewer contracts, although he declines to advise the adoption of any particular line of action, maintaining that the matter is strictly one for the Ayuntamiento to deal with. In all probability the contracts will go at public letting, with thirty days' notice in the newspapers here and in the United States.

It is asserted upon unquestionable authority that the Havana bond issue of $25,000,000 will not be sanctioned by General Wood unless par is obtained at 4 per cent, and not to exceed 5 per cent.

To-day, being the thirty-second anniversary of the beginning of the Ten Years' War, was observed as a national holiday, and the Cuban flag floated over the palace by order of General Wood.

WEARY OF HIS PREMIERSHIP.

HEAD OF THE WEST AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT WISHES TO RETIRE.

Perth, West Australia, Oct. 10.—The Premier, the Right Hon. Sir John Forrest, in introducing the budget, to-day asked to be relieved of the Premiership early in 1901.

Reviewing the satisfactory condition of the Colony, the Premier said it was intended to make Fremantle the San Francisco of Australia. He added that the profits on the State railroads sufficed to pay four per cent on the debt and provide one per cent of the Sinking Fund.

Fremantle, according to "Lippincott's Gazetteer," is a town of Western Australia, at the mouth of the Swan River, twelve miles south of Perth and having a population of about 4,000, probably considerably increased since the last "Gazetteer" was issued.

The Right Hon. Sir John Forrest, who was born in Western Australia, August 22, 1847, is the first Premier and Treasurer of Western Australia under a responsible Government, having assumed office in 1890. He had previously been a member of the Executive and Legislative Councils of the Colony, and in 1897 was elected President of the Federal Council of Australasia. Sir John has also held a number of other high offices, and for services rendered in the exploration of Australia he received the thanks of the Governor and Legislative Council, and was presented by the Government with a grant of five thousand acres of land. He represented Western Australia at the Colonial Conference in London in 1887.

Western Australia, on June 30, 1899, had a public debt of £10,488,363. The Sinking Fund amounted to £510,373.

THE PASSING THRONG.

Horace Lee Washington, United States Consul at Valencia, in Spain, is on his annual leave at home.

FEELING OF SPANIARDS TOWARD AMERICANS.

When seen at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday Mr. Washington said: "I went to Valencia when our consuls were first sent into Spain after the Hispano-American War, and, as you may imagine, I was prepared for a chilly reception. On the contrary, however, I was treated with the greatest courtesy by all the officials. The Captain-General, the Military Governor and the Archbishop of Valencia not only returned my call at once, but treated me with exceptional courtesy and in every way furthered our interests. The feeling among the population is not one of animosity toward us. There is no such feeling among the Spaniards, either implied or expressed. They are really very cordial to Americans. I have since leaving Valencia received word from the Vice-Consul that another attempt to perpetrate the enterramiento (the burial) swindle had been made. This fraud is an old one, it having been brought to the attention of the Department of State ten years or more ago by our representatives at Valencia and Barcelona. Some six months ago I reported to the Department that I had received inquiries from twelve different States in which an attempt to perpetrate this fraudulent scheme had been made. At that time the Department gave the swindle the widest possible publicity, yet here it crops up again. At a very recent date attorneys have made the somewhat arduous journey to Madrid on behalf of clients who had swallowed this cleverly baited hook. It is a most ingenious scheme and one that requires considerable time to carry out. Generally the intended victim is selected from some interior town, although the large cities do not escape. A letter addressed to the proposed victim is dispatched, purporting to be from a political prisoner, who is detained in the Castle Prison in Valencia. He represents himself as dying and as having no one to whose care he can leave his child, soon to be orphaned. The person addressed is alleged to be a relative of the prisoner's wife, long since deceased, and the prisoner, remembering this relative, asks if he or she would be willing to take charge of the child. That is step No. 1.

HOW THE PLAN IS CARRIED OUT.

"Some little time later a second letter is received by the supposed relative, again asking if the prisoner can count on the child finding a home with this relative. The prisoner is now dying. Then for the first time it is mentioned that there is a legacy for the child, generally put at £17,000, and that a certain percentage of this sum will go to the person providing a home for the child. Then comes a letter from the parish priest, which simply advises the victim that his relative had died in prison. Another month elapses, and the priest sends on a certified copy of the will. All is perfectly regular and legal to all appearances, but the will, the notarial seal and the parish paper are all forgeries. The only weak spot is that there is no Castle Prison in Valencia. The method of proceeding up to this point is always the same. After this, however, various devices have been resorted to in order to get money from the alleged relative. Sometimes expenses in getting the legacy are made the excuse. Usually, however, the ward starts for America, and word to this effect reaches the relative. Then the ward falls ill on the way and writes a beautifully worded letter to the relative from the convent where she lies sick. A priest writes for her, and the paper used is a counterfeit. From $500 to $1,500 are the sums asked for, these being to cover the expenses of collecting the legacy and to pay the necessary debts incurred by the ward on account of her illness. A picture of the ward always accompanies this letter. I have twenty of these pictures at Valencia, and they are all of the same woman. It is an ingenious and clever imposition, which, in spite of the wide publicity that has been given to it, still seems to flourish like a green bay tree."

WALDORF ASTOR MADE EXECUTOR.

AFFIDAVIT THAT HE IS AN AMERICAN CITIZEN WAS NECESSARY.

Surrogate Thomas yesterday appointed Waldorf Astor, the young son of William Waldorf Astor, who has only recently attained his majority, an executor of the will of the original John Jacob Astor. The will of which the young man is executor was made about fifty years ago. One of its provisions is that whenever the surviving executors shall number no more than two, by death or otherwise, those two shall have the power of naming, with the sanction of the courts, a third executor. About two months ago William Waldorf Astor and Charles Peabody, jr., went before Surrogate Thomas and announced that they were the only surviving executors of the will and that they wished Waldorf Astor to be named as a coexecutor.

Mr. Peabody made an affidavit in which he alleged that the young man was born in the United States, and that he had never taken any steps to foreswear allegiance to this country, and that therefore he was a citizen and eligible to the position as executor. On the strength of this affidavit the appointment was made.

MR. ROOT RETURNS TO WASHINGTON.

Washington, Oct. 10.—Secretary Root returned to Washington this afternoon, but did not assume charge of affairs at the War Department. Acting Secretary Meiklejohn started this evening for Nebraska, where he expects to take an active part in the campaign. He will be a candidate for United States Senator if the Republicans control the Nebraska Legislature.

SCHOOLSHIP SARATOGA RETURNS.

Philadelphia, Oct. 10.—The Pennsylvania State schoolship Saratoga arrived inside the Delaware Capes to-day, after her usual summer cruise. She was not scheduled to arrive before October 18, and consequently made faster time than was expected. All on board are reported well. The Saratoga left here on June 18 for Southampton. The boys had an opportunity of seeing London. Havre was the next point, and the Paris Exposition was visited by the young sailors. Gibraltar and the Mediterranean and the Madeira Islands were next visited, after which the ship started on her homeward voyage.

THE OCEAN CITY SAFE.

New-Castle, Del., Oct. 10.—The naphtha launch Ocean City, which left Atlantic City on Monday for Philadelphia, put in here this morning with the three men on board safe and well. She had a rather rough experience with the storm, and one of her engines is somewhat damaged, but otherwise the little craft is all right. Sensational reports had been published to the effect that the Ocean City had foundered with all on board.

MARRIED.

ALLEN—SUTHERLAND—On Wednesday, October 10, at Grace Church, Orange, N. J., by the Rev. Claudius M. Roome, assisted by the Rev. Anthony Schuyler, D. D., rector of the parish, and the Rev. Alexander Mann, Louie, daughter of Anna C. and the late Louis Volz Sutherland, to Benjamin Leach Allen.

MADDREN—RUSSELL—On Wednesday, October 10, at 8 p. m., in St. Peter's Church, Brooklyn, by the Rev. Lindsay Parker, Ph. D., Ruth Eloise, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. William Maddren, to Richard Lord Russell, of Brooklyn.

MUNN—GILLETTE—At East Orange, N. J., Wednesday, October 10, Kathryn Florence, daughter of Mrs. S. L. Gillette, of East Orange, to Edward Munn, also of East Orange.

O'NEILL—HENDRICKSON—On Wednesday afternoon, October 10, at St. Patrick's Cathedral, side altar, by the Rev. Thomas Murphy, Lillian Hendrickson, granddaughter of Mr. Thomas R. McNell, of New-York City, to Peter Francis O'Neill, of Yonkers, New-York.

WHITE—PROCTOR—On Tuesday, October 9, at the home of the bride, Julia Proctor to Charles F. White, of Peoria, Ill.

WIGHTMAN—BOOTH—At the Buckingham, New-York City, on Tuesday, October 9, by the Rev. Robert Russell Booth, D. D., L. L. D., Edith Lewis, daughter of Anna Howe and the late Rev. Henry M. Booth, D. D., L. L. D., to the Rev. Percy Butler Wightman.

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

DIED.

Armstrong, Andrew C.
Boardman, Catharine R. C.
Brooks, Gordon B.
Cable, Anna M.
Crow, Alfred E.
Davol, Jane B.
Gibson, Frederick S.
Green, A. W.
Horsford, Phoebe D.
Leggett, William V.
Webster, Elizur G.
Wendover, William A.
Wilson, Jennet R.

ARMSTRONG—At Stamford, Conn., Monday, October 8, Andrew C. Armstrong, in his 72d year.
Funeral service at his late residence, No. 4 East 63d-st., New-York, Thursday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

BOARDMAN—At Garden City, Long Island, morning of October 10, Catharine R. C., daughter of the late Andrew Boardman.
Funeral services at Garden City on Friday, at 3 p. m., at the residence of her brother, Edward C. Boardman.
Family and intimate friends only are invited to attend the services.
Train boat leaves East 34th-st. at 1:50 p. m.
Interment at convenience of family, at Poughkeepsie.
Poughkeepsie papers please copy.

BROOKS—At Asheville, N. C., on Tuesday, October 9, Gordon Bainbridge Brooks, of No. 1,131 Bergen-st., Brooklyn, aged 29.

CABLE—Suddenly, Mrs. Anna M. Cable, at her late residence, No. 326 West 83d-st.
Funeral private.
Boston papers please copy.

CROW—Suddenly, at New-Rochelle, N. Y., on Monday morning, October 8, Alfred Eugene, son of Margaret L. and the late Langstaff N. Crow.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 222 Centre-ave., New-Rochelle, on Thursday, October 11, at 2 o'clock p. m.
Carriages will be in attendance to meet trains leaving Grand Central Depot at 1:03 and 1:04 p. m.

DAVOL—Entered into rest, October 10, Jane B., eldest daughter of William H. Davol, aged 28 years.
Funeral services from her late residence, No. 384 Washington-ave., Brooklyn, Friday at 8 p. m.
Interment private.

GIBSON—Suddenly, October 8, Frederick Seward Gibson, son of Hanson C. and Mary Wharton Gibson, aged 24 years.
Funeral services at Church of the Ascension, 5th-ave. and 10th-st., on Friday, October 12, at 10 a. m.

DIED.

GREEN—Suddenly, on Monday, October 1, at Armour, S. D., A. W. Green, late of East Orange, N. J. (Brick Church Station).
Notice of funeral services will be given in newspapers on Saturday, October 13.

HORSFORD—At Cambridge, Mass., 8th inst., Phoebe Dayton Gardiner, widow of Eben Norton Horsford and daughter of Samuel Smith Gardiner, of Shelter Island, N. Y.
Funeral private.
New-York City and Washington papers please copy.

LEGGETT—Suddenly, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Alfred West, Roselle, N. J., William V. Leggett, in his 84th year.
Services Friday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.
Carriages at depot to meet 2:30 p. m. train via Central Railroad of New-Jersey, Liberty-st., New-York.
Relatives and friends welcome.

WEBSTER—On Tuesday, October 9, at Warwick, N. Y., Elizur G. Webster, in his 71st year.
Funeral from his late residence, No. 394 Clinton-ave., Brooklyn, on Thursday afternoon, October 11, at 2 o'clock.

WENDOVER—At Metuchen, N. J., on October 9, William A. Wendover, of Newark, N. J., in the 60th year of his age.
Funeral services at the residence of his sister, Miss Rebecca Mundy, Metuchen, on Friday, October 12, at 1:30 p. m.

WILSON—On Tuesday, October 9, 1900, at No. 150 Lexington-ave., New-York City, in the 85th year of her age, Jennet Riker, widow of Harris Wilson, and daughter of the late Richard Riker.
Services on Friday, October 12, at 11 a. m., at the Marble Collegiate Church, 5th-ave. and 29th-st., New-York City.

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

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