



THE REPLY TO FRANCE.

PROPOSALS REGARDING CHINA APPROVED WITH SOME RESERVATIONS.

Washington, Oct. 11.—The reply of the State Department to the French note relative to the bases of Chinese negotiations was made public late to-day. It reads as follows:

The Secretary of State to the French Chargé d'Affaires: (Sent to M. Thibault October 10, 1900.)

MEMORANDUM. The Government of the United States agrees with that of France in recognizing as the object to be obtained from the Government of China appropriate reparation for the past and substantial guarantees for the future.

The President is glad to perceive in the bases of negotiation put forward in the memorandum of October 4 the spirit that has animated the declarations heretofore made by all the Powers interested, and would be pleased to see the negotiations begun immediately upon the usual verification of credentials.

It may be convenient to enumerate the classes of the memorandum, and to add some observations dictated by the attitude of the United States in the present circumstances.

First—The punishment of the guilty parties who may be designated by the representatives of the Powers at Peking.

The Chinese Government has already indicated the intention to punish a number of those responsible for the recent disorders. The representatives of the Powers at Peking may suggest additions to that list when negotiations are entered upon.

Second—The continuance of the interdiction against the importation of arms.

It is not understood that this interdiction is to be permanent, and the duration of it and the details of its regulation seem a proper subject of discussion by the negotiators.

Third—Equitable indemnities for the Governments, corporations and private individuals.

This is an object desired by all the Powers. The Russian Government has suggested that in case of protracted divergence of views this matter might be commended to the consideration of the International Court of Arbitration at The Hague. The President thinks this suggestion worthy the attention of the Powers.

Fourth—The organization in Peking of a permanent guard for the legations.

The Government of the United States is unable to make any permanent engagement of this nature without the authorization of the legislative branch, but in the present emergency we have stationed in Peking an adequate legation guard.

Fifth—The dismantling of the forts at Taku.

The President reserves the expression of his opinion as to this measure pending the receipt of further information in regard to the situation in China.

Sixth—The military occupation of two or three points on the road from Tien-Tsin to Peking.

The same observation which has been made in reference to No. 4 applies also to this proposition. The President is unable to commit the United States to a permanent participation in such occupation, but he thinks it desirable that the Powers shall obtain from the Chinese Government the assurance of their right to guard their legations in Peking, and to have the means of unrestricted access to them whenever required.

The President believes that the Governments of France and the other Powers will see in the reserves we have here made no obstacle to the initiation of negotiations on the lines suggested, and he hopes it will be found practicable to begin such negotiations at an early day.

Department of State, Washington, Oct. 10, 1900.

This is the first day of registration for the coming election. Don't put off until tomorrow a duty which can be performed to-day.

REBELLION IN QUANG-SE.

CHINESE GENERAL UNABLE TO COPE WITH THE OUTBREAK.

Shanghai, Oct. 11.—Sheng, the Taoist, has received a telegram from General Su, reporting that a serious rebellion has broken out in the southwestern part of Quang-Se Province, that his 20,000 troops are inadequate, and that he needs at least 100,000 to cope with the danger, which is directed against the Manchus, and threatens to become worse than the Tai-Ping rebellion.

REBELLION IN EMPIRE SPREADS.

London, Oct. 12.—The Hong-Kong correspondent of "The Daily Mail" says that the rebellion in the Province of Quang-Tung is becoming anti-foreign, and that five missions have been destroyed at Han-King-Chow.

JOURNEY OF CHINA'S RULERS.

IMPERIAL PARTY MOVING SOUTH—RUSSIAN VICTORIES.

Shanghai, Oct. 11.—The Chinese report the arrival of the Emperor and Empress Dowager at Chou-Ching (?) on October 6, 150 miles southwest of Tai-Yuan-Fu. After a day's rest, the Chinese said, the Imperial party proceeded, escorted by large forces.

VICEROYS SENDING TROOPS.

Shanghai, Oct. 11.—It is reported that the Yangtze viceroys have sent twenty thousand troops to Pao-Ting-Fu to suppress the rebellion.

CHINESE MOVING TROOPS.

Hong-Kong, Oct. 11.—Admiral Ho, with two hundred troops, has arrived at San-Chun (San-shui), from Canton. A detachment of four hundred other troops is about to land at Deep Bay. The British torpedo boat destroyer Otter has been ordered to Mirs Bay, and the Bombay Infantry has been ordered to be in readiness to proceed to the frontier at two hours' notice.

THE START FOR PAO-TING-FU.

AMERICANS, RUSSIANS AND JAPANESE TAKE NO PART IN THE MOVEMENT.

Tien-Tsin, Oct. 9.—General von Waldersee, commanding the allied forces, has issued orders to Pao-Ting-Fu expedition to depart on October 11. The expedition consists of a mixed force of five thousand British, Germans, French and Italians.

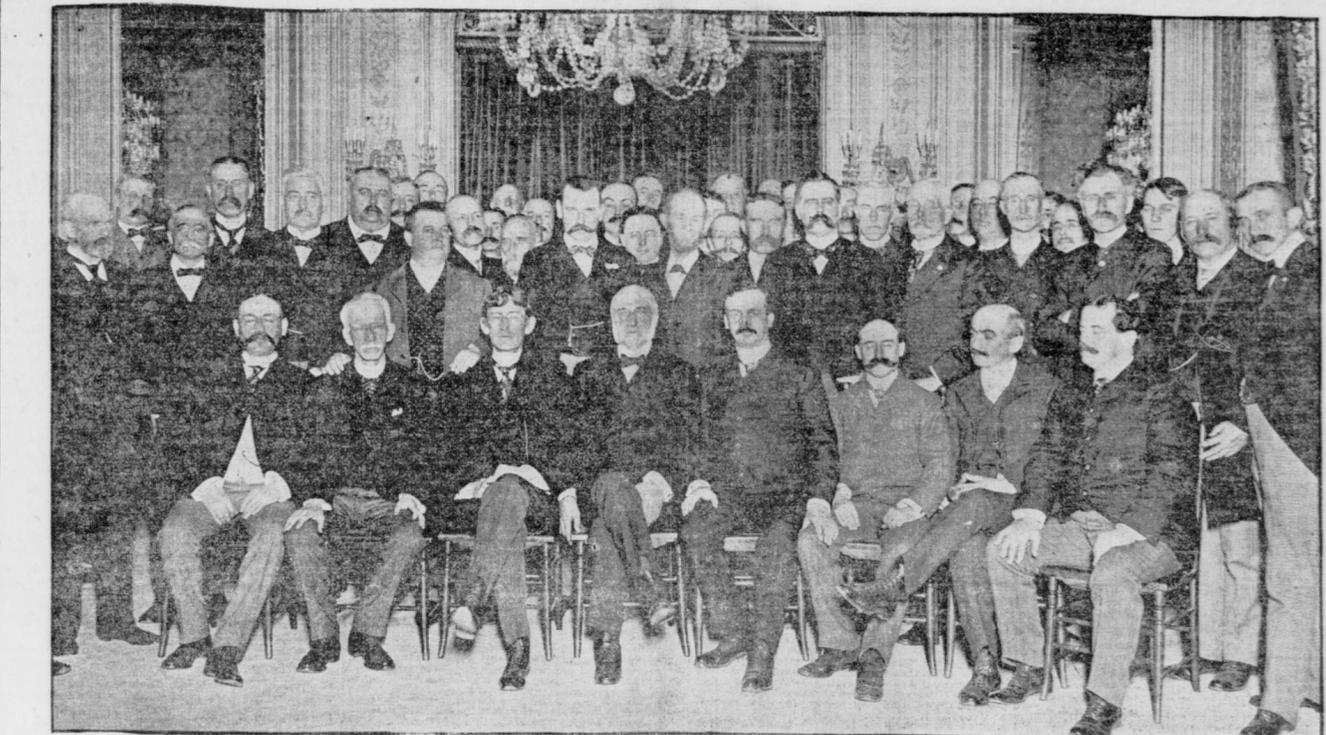
AMERICAN TROOPS LEAVING CHINA.

Washington, Oct. 11.—Colonel Humphrey, quartermaster in China, has sent a cable dispatch, under to-day's date, to the Quartermaster-General announcing the first departure of United States troops from China. The dispatch is as follows:

Kintuck sailed yesterday for Manila with forage, quartermaster's animals, Company D, 6th Regiment, United States Cavalry; pack mules belonging to 6th Regiment, United States Cavalry. Transport Indiana will leave this port on the 11th with about nine hundred marines. Hyde, sending word here, already contracted for United States of America loses nothing by these shipments. Forage, caps, cap ornaments, letters, numbers wanted for 9th Regiment, United States Infantry; 14th Regiment, United States Infantry; 6th Regiment, United States Cavalry; Company F, 5th Regiment, United States Infantry. Entire command thoroughly provided for; health good.

TIME SAVED IS MONEY MADE.

The Pennsylvania Railroad runs seven fast trains to the great business centres of the West—Advt.



SENATOR DEPEW, EX-GOVERNOR BLACK AND B. B. ODELL, JR., IN FRONT OF THE GROUP.

LATEST LONDON COMMENT.

SIR CHARLES DILKE'S VIEWS ON THE LIBERAL PARTY.

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London, Oct. 12.—Sir Charles Dilke, who has been re-elected for the Forest of Dean Division of Gloucestershire by the handsome majority of 2,452 votes, has sent me the following important response to a letter asking for his views on the Liberal party and the question of military reform:

In answer to your first question, as to the future of the Liberal party, I have to say that as a Radical I always advise Radicals to give general support to a leader chosen by the Moderates, who form the majority of Liberals and Radicals in the House, though they are in a minority in the constituencies, and think that they should afterward make terms with the leaders for labor legislation. I see no prospect of the Liberals getting into power by gaining enough seats to dispense with Irish support, nor of their adopting a policy which would secure Irish support. I look forward to a very long period of exclusion of the Liberal party from power, in spite of the terrible weakness of the Government as displayed in foreign affairs and in the preparation and conduct of the war. As to army reform, my views are very well known and are to be found at length in my books on the British army and Imperial defence.

The future of the Liberal party is now exciting searching of heart among Gladstone's former followers, but there are few among them who have Sir Charles Dilke's courage in stating his convictions with perfect frankness and consistency. Dr. Clark, who has done more harm to the Liberal cause than any other Liberal, has been completely routed at Calne, thirteen months after he advised Mr. Kruger to seize the passes in the Transvaal. Mr. Harmsworth, a strong Liberal Imperialist, barely succeeded in defeat. The Unionist candidate there after an exciting contest. A well known firm of newspaper owners is at last personally represented in Parliament.

There was nothing particularly striking about the polls declared last night. Lancashire, however, again emphasized its support of the Government by returning a Conservative for Southport. This division, which has on two occasions been Radical since Baron Curzon, who formerly represented it, was appointed Viceroy of India, has now reverted to its old political state. The Unionists continue to score in Scotland, and up to date the Ministerial party has gained five seats there without losing one. The Government can now claim a net gain of two seats, so that the majority of 125 at the time of dissolution is increased to 132. Only sixty-eight more members have to be elected.

The Liberals have gained Radnorshire and Westbury and have lost Sutherlandshire and Tyneside, leaving the Unionist majority virtually as it was at the close of the last Parliament. The seesaw gains and losses will continue for several days.

Lord Salisbury persists in brooding over affairs in silence, and all conjectures respecting Cabinet changes are premature.

Lord Cromer's return to England is generally interpreted as a sign that he will enter the Cabinet, but there is no authoritative confirmation. He has had a military education and has distinguished himself as a financier and as a diplomatist, and, being a statesman of great force, could do brilliant work at the Foreign Office, the Treasury or the War Office. The shrewdest men in political clubs assign him to the Foreign Office. They expect the transfer of Lord Lansdowne to Dublin as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and the continuance of Mr. Chamberlain in the Colonial Office, but they do not explain how the vacancies in the Admiralty and the War Office will be filled. It is an idle guessing match while the chief oracle is silent.

Interest is beginning to be taken here in the Presidential election. "The Post" expresses the prevailing opinion by the remark that if the American people think Bryan's convictions may endanger their property they will ward off peril by keeping him out.

The policy of the Government in China remains, as before, a search in the dark after a common basis of action on which the Powers can be united. Lord Salisbury is apparently bent upon bringing Germany and France together, and will ultimately sanction the amended proposals of both these Powers. Berlin and Paris dispatches assume that he has already accepted the German and French plans in principle, but reserves his judgment on the methods; and the Imperial edict for the punishment of Prince Tuan and other leaders is a sign that the Powers are close together.

SPEAKING OF BLOCK SIGNALS.

"The New York Central has, firstly, the interlocking system, superadded to this, secondly, the union of the lock and block system (Spiky)."—Extract from an address of Mr. John P. O'Donnell, the English expert on block signals, before the American Society of Civil Engineers.—Advt.

RUFFIANS ATTACK SPEAKERS TO PATRICK ABSOLUTELY.

COLORED REPUBLICANS ROTTEN EGGED—TWO MEN HURT IN THE BRONX.

A young colored Republican, while making an address at Forty-fourth-st. and Second-ave. last night, came near being roughly handled by a number of men. There were some policemen watching those listening to the speaker at the time, and they quickly suppressed the disturbance by severely shaking two or three who were in a riotous mood. A person at the meeting said sticks, stones, garbage and eggs were thrown at the person on the cart and at people in the gathering, but the police of the Fifty-first-st. station denied that any sticks or stones were hurled at anybody at the meeting. Several officers acknowledged that eggs had been thrown.

The colored man is an active worker of the XXIIIrd Assembly District Republican Club, of which Charles K. Lexow is president. He and several other members of the club started on a cart last night at an early hour to make addresses in the district. A band was seated in the wagon, which was decorated with flags and bunting. At every place a stop was made the speakers were enthusiastically received.

The first and only serious trouble they had was at Forty-fourth-st. and Second-ave. While the colored man was speaking somebody fired an egg, then sticks and stones were thrown. The driver of the wagon drove quickly out of harm's reach. No one on the cart was hurt, but it is said that the policemen detailed to guard the wagon were slightly injured in trying to put down the disturbance before the ruffians could cause a riot. The cart was slightly damaged, all the decorations being ruined.

M. J. Nerney, Republican candidate for the Assembly in the 11th District, and Richard McCann, a well known Republican speaker, were assaulted last night while addressing an open air meeting at One-hundred-and-forty-sixth-st. and Brook-ave., in the XX1st Senate District. M. J. Harrington is the Republican candidate for Senator in the district.

The meeting had been called to order and Mr. Nerney introduced as the first speaker. He had begun his speech only a few minutes when a stone, thrown, it is thought, from the roof of a nearby flat-house, struck him on the back of the head, inflicting a slight scalp wound, from which the blood flowed freely. Mr. Nerney picked the missile up, and holding it in his hand before the crowd of six hundred voters, became very enthusiastic. He was loudly cheered by his audience, and one man who attempted to interrupt him was roughly handled and thrown out of the lines.

Mr. Nerney was about to begin his speech when a quantity of fifth was thrown on his back by some unknown person. The speaker's coat was ruined. The meeting was continued for some time after the assaults had been made.

A large registration to-day will encourage the friends of sound money and National honor. Register to-day.

THE WISCONSIN BREAKS RECORDS.

SPEED OF 17.25 KNOTS MADE BY THE NEW BATTLESHIP ON HER TRIAL TRIP.

Santa Barbara, Cal., Oct. 11 (Special).—The battleship Wisconsin gained new laurels for her builders, the Union Iron Works, of San Francisco, on her trial trip in Santa Barbara Channel to-day, by far exceeding her contract speed of sixteen knots. The official figures for the run are given by the Trial Board at 17.25 knots. This breaks all records, as it exceeds the Alabama's speed by .15 of a knot. The actual time in which she covered the sixty-four miles of the trial course was three hours and fifty-six minutes, including the turn for the run back. The weather was cloudy and gloomy, with a hint of rain and a fresh breeze from the eastward. The conditions were generally favorable and the sea was comparatively smooth. The battleship Iowa was the stakeboat at the starting point, and the measured course of thirty-two miles was marked by the Ranger, the Adams and the Philadelphia at intervals of eight miles. The Philadelphia marking the turning point, the Wisconsin made for the anchorage at Santa Barbara, and will probably return to San Francisco to-night.

SIR THOMAS'S VIEWS ON PORK.

ADMITS THAT HE CONTROLS MARKET, BUT SAYS HE DOES NOT INTEND TO RAISE PRICES.

London, Oct. 11.—Regarding the pork corner, Sir Thomas Lipton said: It is a fact that I control to-day practically all the pork in the United States. I have no intention of raising the price to an exorbitant degree. I am perfectly satisfied to make a fair profit out of the deal, and I shall do all possible to avoid causing serious trouble to those who are sold short. In fact, I let some go the other day in order to save a few threatened failures.

HEAVY LOSS ON THE OTTOMAN.

Montreal, Oct. 11 (Special).—The Dominion Line steamer Ottoman, which grounded soon after leaving Montreal yesterday, is badly damaged. The loss on the cargo alone is estimated at \$100,000.

TO PATRICK ABSOLUTELY.

SECOND RICE WILL GAVE LAWYER RESIDUARY ESTATE OUTRIGHT.

THE 1896 TESTAMENT LIKELY TO BE OFFERED FOR PROBATE SOON, AND PATRICK'S COUNSEL WILL FIGHT IT.

Both interests who are contending for the Rice millions still refuse to make public the contents of the "second will." On Wednesday it was partially decided by the legal advisers of Captain Baker to inform Captain McClusky that if he saw fit they had no objection to his giving out yesterday the provisions of the copy of the will which was handed to Captain Baker by Mr. Patrick. But when Captain McClusky was seen in the afternoon he said that that arrangement had fallen through, and that he had not received the document.

It would seem that the reason why the legal representatives of Captain Baker withhold from publication the copy which he have of what purports to be the last will of Mr. Rice is that they are by no means sure that the copy in question is a true one. "We have no means," Mr. Byrne, of the law firm of Hornblower, Byrne, Miller & Potter, said, "of knowing that this copy which Patrick gave to Captain Baker is an actual copy of the alleged last will of Mr. Rice. Until we are satisfied that it is a correct copy we shall certainly not give it out for publication." Mr. Gerard, a member of the firm of Bowers & Sands, made a statement to the same effect.

TO OFFER 1896 WILL FOR PROBATE.

From Mr. Gerard it was learned by a Tribune reporter that the 1896 will of Mr. Rice, which leaves the greater part of the estate to the William M. Rice Institute, of Houston, Tex., will be offered for probate in this city, either to-day or to-morrow. Mr. Gerard also contradicted the reports that the second will left the residuary estate to Patrick in trust, providing that the proceeds should be devoted to some worthy charity to perpetuate the name of Mr. Rice. Captain McClusky was responsible for this statement, which Mr. Gerard now says is untrue.

"Practically all the terms of the purported last will have been published in the newspapers," Mr. Gerard said yesterday afternoon to a Tribune reporter. "It is true that Wetherbee, under that document, would receive \$5,000, and that the legacies to the relatives have been increased. It is true also that Patrick is named as the residuary legatee, but it is not true that he is to devote the money to a charity. In that will the residuary estate is left to Patrick absolutely and unconditionally. The money would go to him without any restriction whatever."

The fact that the 1896 will is to be offered for probate immediately may to some extent force the hand of Patrick with regard to the bringing forward of the second will. Just what steps will be taken by his lawyers to oppose the probate, they would not say yesterday. William Grossman, who is associated with Frederick B. House in defending Patrick and Jones, said: "Should any attempt be made to probate that will, without notice being given to Mr. Patrick, those proceedings would not in any way affect him. We can at any time within three years apply for a revocation of that probate by producing a later will."

It is not likely, however, that Patrick's lawyers will allow the will to be probated without contest. When Mr. Grossman's attention was called to the objection filed in the Surrogate's office by Charles T. Adams, a lawyer of No. 153 Broadway, to the granting of letters testamentary to Patrick, he said: "Mr. Adams, as I understand it, drew up a codicil in 1897, and yet does not know whether it was executed. Before the codicil could be executed it would have to be signed by two witnesses, and yet, according to his own statements, Mr. Adams doesn't know who the witnesses were. It is a very peculiar circumstance."

MAY HOLD BANK RESPONSIBLE.

Mr. Rice, it was ascertained yesterday, opened his account with the Fifth Avenue Trust Company on April 18, 1899, or just about the time the trouble occurred at the office of Swenson & Sons with regard to the Atchison and Topeka bond. It was stated yesterday by a person interested in the case that the Fifth Avenue Trust Company had received assurances from Captain Baker's representatives that in case the checks upon which the company paid \$25,000 to Patrick should be decided by the courts to be a forgery they would not proceed against the Messrs. House and Grossman. This could not be verified, however.

Earlier in the day Cecil D. Lonsdale, second vice-president of the company, said that the two checks were satisfactory to his company or they would not have been certified. The \$25,000 which Patrick obtained from the trust company had been deposited in the Chatham National Bank, where it is held in trust by John R. Potts. Messrs. House and Grossman were in consultation with Patrick and Jones from early in the morning until 5 o'clock in the evening. In the afternoon Louis J. Verhaas, acting for Mr. House, presented William S. Long, a real estate broker of No. 1123 Broadway, to Magistrate

Brann as a bondsman for Patrick. Mr. Long offered a security four buildings, No. 227 to 241 West One-hundred-and-sixteenth-st., valued at \$340,000, with two mortgages for \$271,000. It was discovered that there was an unsatisfied judgment of \$1,800 against the property, and upon the advice of the District Attorney Mr. Long was rejected. Mr. Grossman said he hoped to obtain bail for his clients either to-day or to-morrow.

Delays are dangerous, and to-day is the first day of registration. Register to-day.

REGISTRATION OPENS TO-DAY

REPUBLICANS SHOULD REGISTER EARLY AND ENROLL WITH THEIR PARTY.

Register to-day!

This is the first of the four days of registration in preparation for the election on November 6. The other days are to-morrow, and Friday and Saturday of next week.

There is no registration by proxy. Every man must go to the polling place in his election district and have his name placed on the registry books by the inspectors of election. The books will be open from 7 a. m. until 10 p. m., to give to all electors the opportunity to register.

When you register, enroll yourself as a Republican. It takes only a few seconds more time to enroll as a member of your political organization when you are getting your name on the registry books. The enrollment is kept secret until next year, when you will have the right to vote at the primaries of your party.

A person is a qualified elector in any election district for the purpose of having his name placed on the register if he is a male citizen, who will be twenty-one years old on or before the day of election. A person who will be twenty-one on November 7 (the day after election) has the right to register and vote if he has been an inhabitant of the State of New-York for at least one year preceding November 6, and a resident of the county of New-York at least four months preceding November 6, at least since on or prior to July 6, and a resident of the election district in which he may offer his vote for at least thirty days preceding November 6, at least since October 7.

To entitle a naturalized citizen to vote, he must have been naturalized at least ninety days prior to November 6, 1900; that is to say, at least on or prior to August 8.

The children of persons who now are or have been citizens of the United States shall be considered as citizens thereof, though born out of the limits and jurisdiction of the United States. Persons born in the United States, although of alien parentage, are citizens of the United States.

No person gains or loses residence by reason (1) of his presence or absence while employed in the service of the United States, or (2) while engaged in the navigation of the waters of the State of New-York, or of the United States, or of the high seas; or (3) while a student at any seminary of learning; or (4) while kept in any almshouse, or other asylum or institution, wholly or partly supported at public expense or by charity.

Any disabled voter who desires assistance in voting on Election Day must specify the nature of his disability at the time of registration. This provision is important, because if the disability is not made known at the time of registration the voter will not be permitted to have assistance on Election Day. The one exception to the rule is where a voter suffers an accident or illness between registration and election.

Where an elector changes his place of residence within the same election district, after being registered, he is entitled to vote. He may appear before the Board of Inspectors on any registration day or on the day of election, and state, under oath, that he has so changed his residence, and the Board of Inspectors is bound to make the proper correction on the register, and allow him to vote.

A person who moves out of the election district after he registers, loses his vote.

RAILROAD ENGINEER KILLED.

Plainfield, N. J., Oct. 11 (Special).—A misplaced switch on the Central Railroad of New-Jersey one mile east of Bound Brook threw the Allentown freight train into the Baltimore and Ohio Chicago fast freight last night, and John Carpenter, the engineer of the Allentown train, was instantly killed.

Carpenter, in attempting to save himself, jumped from his cab and was caught beneath a freight car. The fireman of his train and the engineer and fireman of the Chicago train remained at their posts and escaped without serious injuries. The crews of the two trains also escaped unhurt.

Fifteen cars were thrown from the rails, and the four trucks were blocked until 11:30 p. m. Meanwhile the trains of the Central were run over the Lehigh Valley Railroad from Roselle to Bound Brook.

ONLY A FEW BLOCKS AWAY.

Commodious Twenty-third Street ferry of the Pennsylvania Railroad offers rapid service to outgoing trains for the West and South.—Advt.

MR. CLEVELAND'S VIEWS.

HE REITERATES THE FINANCIAL SENTIMENTS HE HELD FIVE YEARS AGO.

LETTER FROM THE EX-PRESIDENT TO A KENTUCKIAN WHO ASKED IF HE HAD CHANGED HIS IDEAS.

Louisville, Oct. 11 (Special).—Grover Cleveland has replied to a letter written by John S. Green, of this city, inquiring if the former President has changed his views on the financial question as expressed in his letter to Chicago business men on April 13, 1895. Mr. Cleveland's reply to Mr. Green is as follows:

Hazard's Bay, October 7, 1900. John S. Green, Esq.

Dear Sir: I have received your letter, enclosing a copy of my letter written more than five years ago to the business men of Chicago. I had not seen it in a long time, but it seems to me I could not state the case better at this time if I should try. I have not changed my opinion as therein expressed in the least. Yours truly, GROVER CLEVELAND.

The letter to which the writer referred was sent to Chicago in response to inquiries made of the former President. It dealt exclusively with the financial question and concluded as follows:

If reckless discontent and wild experiment should sweep our currency from its safe support, the most defenceless of all who suffer in that time of distress and National discord will be the poor, as they reckon the loss in their scanty support, and the laborer or workman as he sees the money he has received from his toil shrink and shrivel in his hand when he tenders it for the necessities of the humble home. I will not believe that if our people are afforded an opportunity for intelligent second thought they will sanction schemes that however cloaked, mean disaster and confusion, nor that they will consent by undermining the foundation of safe currency to endanger the beneficent character and purposes of their Government.

OPPOSED TO BRYANISM.

OPINIONS OF THE EX-PRESIDENT FOUR YEARS AGO, WHICH HAVE NOT BEEN RECALLED.

Four years ago Grover Cleveland, then President of the United States, made no secret of his antipathy to Bryan and Bryanism. Recently extraordinary efforts have been made to obtain from him even a single word in favor of the Democratic ticket or the policies which it represents. But every scheme has failed, and it seems fair to infer that Mr. Cleveland has not changed his mind. Here is the letter which he wrote in November, 1896, and which was read at the Chamber of Commerce dinner in this city on November 17.

Executive Mansion, Washington, November 16, 1896. Alexander E. Orr, President, etc.

My Dear Sir: The pleasure which a participation in the banquet of the Chamber of Commerce has afforded me in the past, and the kindly feeling and broad spirit of enterprise which always pervaded those occasions, cause me to regret most sincerely that I cannot join the goodly company that will gather around the Chamber's hospitable board to-morrow evening.

Recent events may well cause those who represent business interests to rejoice in their escape from threatened peril, and to earnestly hope with the greatest satisfaction the support they have given the cause of Sound Money in the contest lately waged against Bryanism. It will be remembered that constant vigilance and continued effort are required to even maintain present conditions, and that absolute safety can only be secured when our financial system is protected by affirmative and thorough reforms.

When our business men are habitually alert and watchful, and when they are honestly and fully aroused to the importance of such legislative action concerning our finances as business methods approve and the welfare of the entire country requires, much good may be confidently anticipated, not only in the accomplishment of practical results, but in the removal of hurtful prejudices, through an assurance to the people that business and patriotism are becoming more and more united. Yours very truly, GROVER CLEVELAND.

FOR SOUND MONEY PARADE.

AT LEAST FIFTY CLUBS ARE EXPECTED TO BE IN LINE.

Arrangements for the great Sound Money parade on Saturday, November 3, are progressing satisfactorily. Nearly every trade is to be represented, and it is expected that there will be at least fifty clubs in line, with their marshals and their badges or emblems. The parade will be conducted on the most impressive feature of standards allowed, and the number of the men who turn out in ordinary dress. There were 12,000 men in line four years ago, by the official count, and when in the evening the last of the tired paraders were dismissed the candidates were congratulated, for not until then was the fight considered won.

President McKinley is to be invited. Governor Prescott is to come, and in order that he may be seen along the line of march the Executive Committee expects to escort him from the Battery to the reviewing stand, which is to be erected near the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Ex-Mayor Strong, the president of the association, has appointed General A. J. McCook as chief marshal, and his aid will be A. Noel Blakeman, who served in a similar capacity with General Porter four years ago. With Mr. Strong will be Colonel Charles F. Homer, the first vice-president, and Frank Bradner, the second vice-president.

The parade is to start at the Battery about 9 o'clock, and it will probably be 5 o'clock in the evening when all the men reach Fifty-seventh-st., where they will be dismissed. The line is to be up Broadway from the Battery to Waverly Place, up Waverly place to Fifth-ave., up Fifth-ave. to Fifty-seventh-st. This is to be distinctly a New-York parade, and the committee has been obliged to refuse offers from clubs across the city who wish to refuse offers from clubs across the city who wish to be in the line. The bands will close at noon, so that all their employes will have an opportunity to fall in line, and the Stock Exchange will have no afternoon session.

Some of the emblems worn on coat lapels promise to be unique. Previously considerable latitude was allowed the paraders, and as a result there were umbrellas, and other decorations. But such large signs will not be allowed, and the ingenuity of the marching companies will have to be shown in their choice of badges and buttons. Members of the Stock Exchange will have elaborate buttons with a gold base, which will bear the names of the candidates. The buttons will be made by the candidates, the National Republican Union. But the color in the line will be seen in the flags, which almost all the participants desire to carry.

The old Machinery and Metal Trade Association was reorganized yesterday for the purpose of having part in the parade. These officers were elected: President, Charles A. Moore; vice-president, Max Nathan; treasurer, Arthur L. Merriman, and secretary, Charles L. Waterbury.

ODDS ON MCKINLEY GO UP.

REPUBLICANS ON STOCK EXCHANGE UNABLE TO BRING OUT BRYAN MONEY.

The odds on McKinley have for several days been running at 3 to 1 on the Stock Exchange, with no takers, and yesterday they were advanced to 4 to 1, but without the result of bringing out any Bryan money. Many offers to bet on the election in various States were also reported yesterday. Edward Wasserman offered \$3,000 to \$5,000 that the Republicans would carry Illinois, and there were also offers of comparatively large sums by McKinley men on Maryland at 10 to 7, and on California.

The spicy breezes, mellow sunshine and brilliant colorings of October, mingled with the music and comforts of the Day Line, make a gala day.—Advt.