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LATEST LONDON COMMENT.

BITTER ATTACKS ON MR. CHAMBERLAIN —ELECTIONS—SIR THOMAS'S CHALLENGE.

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[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

London, Oct. 13.—Attacks upon Mr. Chamberlain have increased in bitterness and malignant spirit. The closing speeches of the Liberal canvass are directed mainly against him, and Henry Labouchere's deliberate charge that Abel Thomas, Member for Carmarthen, held incriminating letters, and would have read them if Cecil Rhodes had been attacked by him, is reprinted in the Opposition press. Mr. Hawksley has denied the charge from the Liberal platform, but Mr. Labouchere is not satisfied, and is attempting to force Mr. Thomas to arraign Mr. Chamberlain. Cecil Rhodes has, however, greatly improved his reputation by striking the right key in his addresses on South Africa, and there are signs of public impatience over the persistency with which Mr. Chamberlain is attacked. Lord Salisbury is invariably drawn toward associates when they are under fire, and Mr. Chamberlain is wellnigh certain to command the Prime Minister's support. His real source of danger is the jealousy of the old Tories.

The general election is drawing to a close, and it is now evident that the Unionist party will have nearly as substantial a majority as it did after the appeal to the country by the Liberals in 1895. There were only two results declared last night. One of these, however, was at West Monmouth, where Sir William Vernon-Harcourt has again been fighting with vigor, in spite of his seventy-three years. Of course, he was re-elected in such a pronounced Radical division, but all the same he has not been able to escape the experience of many other opponents of the Government. His majority has been pulled down by over 1,700 votes.

Elections are still dragging on, with nearly an equal exchange of seats between the parties, but in gains the Government retains a slight advantage over the majority on the date of dissolution. The defeat of Samuel Woods, an excellent labor candidate, at Walthamstow was not unexpected. Mr. Perks, who has been drum major for Lord Rosebery in the House of Commons, is returned for Louth with an increased majority, but the Harmsworth family met with another defeat in Worcestershire. Three Harmsworths stand for Parliament as Liberal-Imperialists, one being elected, but Alfred Harmsworth balanced the political forces by remaining outside as a Conservative, and regulating through "The Daily Mail" the reorganization of the Cabinet and a few other details. Captain Lambton's brother has captured a seat at Durham for the Unionists, and other gains for each party are explained mainly by local preference.

Sir Thomas Lipton has been bubbling over with American enthusiasm while his challenge was on the sea and his pork operations were strengthening his grip on the Chicago market. Reticence has involved rigid self-restraint when he was deeply interested in both subjects and fairly bursting with eagerness to talk about America. Now that he is beginning to take press men into his confidence, he showers compliments upon America, but keeps his secrets for himself. Nobody who knows him doubts the sincerity of his admiration for America and his respect for the sportsmanlike qualities of New-York yachtsmen. He is convinced that the last Cup contest increased the good feeling between the two countries, and that another competition will have a similar effect. When asked for details and explanations of his second enterprise he is content with generalities. The announcement that there will be a fresh contest is discussed with fairness and intelligence by nearly all the English journals. Not one of them intimates that he will be placed at unfair disadvantage in American waters. Several of them go out of their way to refute the old theory that the challenger must be built tough and seaworthy to withstand the Atlantic voyage, while her rival can be designed as a fair weather racer. Sir Thomas Lipton has not yet won the Cup, but he has reformed the manners of the English press in discussing the conditions of the international contests off Sandy Hook.

The alarming news with regard to the condition of the Empress Frederick is certain to have a serious effect on the health of the Queen. Her Majesty is still sorrowing for the loss of her second son, the Duke of Coburg, and grave consequences might arise should the illness of her eldest daughter have a fatal termination.

Various London journals have announced that Henry James is breaking up his protracted residence in England and preparing to retire to Massachusetts. His friends, who know how contented he is in Sussex and London, have found it difficult to credit the report, even when precise details were furnished respecting his future home in America. There is no truth in the story, as I can state from personal knowledge, and there is no foundation whatever for the report that he is giving up his residence in England, where he has lived for twenty-four years. I. N. F.

Register to-day, if you did not register yesterday. There are only two more days for registration.

REBELLION AT WEI-CHOW.

REFORMERS GATHER IN FORCE—MAY BE RUSE TO TAKE CANTON.

Hong-Kong, Oct. 12.—The reformer Sun Yat Sen, according to dispatches from Canton, has unfurled the reform flag in the important town of Wei-Chow, on the East River. This act has given rise to considerable excitement in military circles in Canton, as it is believed that the object of the reformers in raising their flag at Wei-Chow is to denude Canton of troops, so that they can seize the city.

Admiral Ho is pursuing the rebels in a northeasterly direction from San-Chun.

A British expedition, consisting of the 22d Bombay Infantry, with artillery, is going to the Kow-Loon Hinterland, though the district is reported quiet.

Sun Yat Sen, in October, 1895, organized a conspiracy at Canton to seize the Viceroy, overthrow the Manchu dynasty and establish a constitution for China. Some of the conspirators were arrested and confessed. Sun Yat Sen, a doctor, escaped to the United States, and then made his way to London. In October, 1896, he was inveigled into the Chinese Embassy in London, where he was kept a prisoner until he succeeded in informing the British Government, through a friend, that he had been kidnapped. He was released on the demand of the Marquis of Salisbury.

The conspirators had organized a society called the Hing Chung Wooy, or the "Chinese Progressive Society," and, while in the United States and England, Sun Yat Sen undertook to organize branch organizations. It was alleged at the time that among his principal colleagues in the movement in America were Chinese graduates of Yale and Harvard. The aim of the Hing Chung Wooy was said to be the overthrow of the imperial form of Government in China and the substitution of the Republican system.

In the summer of 1898 the reformers rose against the imperial authorities in the Canton Hinterland, inflicting great loss upon the imperial forces, and it was then reported from Hong-Kong that Sun Yat Sen was among the leaders of the rebellion.

For one or more day's autumnal vacation the Hud. Riv. Day Line offers the most tempting trips.—Advt.

HOAR ASSAILS BRYAN.

SENATOR SAYS HE IS MORE DANGEROUS THAN TRUSTS.

MERE AGITATORS A MENACE TO SECURITY OF PROPERTY AND SANCTITY OF LAWS.

If the trust be as bad as Mr. Bryan represents it, it is not, in my judgment, as great a danger as Bryanism.

You are not helping the cause of anti-imperialism by going into partnership with Bryanism. You cannot mix tyranny, dishonor, broken faith, anarchy, license in one cup and have constitutional liberty as a result of the mixture.—[SENATOR HOAR, at Concord, Mass.]

Concord, Mass., Oct. 12.—The Hon. George Frisbie Hoar, senior Senator from Massachusetts, delivered a campaign address at the Republican rally held here to-night, and the entire town turned out to greet him in the Town Hall. Over the speakers' platform was the motto "Sound Money," and on either side was a large picture of McKinley and Roosevelt. Samuel Hoar was chairman of the evening.

Senator Hoar was introduced as "naturally of Concord, incidentally of Worcester." In opening his speech, Senator Hoar said: "I know that you will believe me incapable of coming to Concord to bring base or ignoble counsel."

After referring to the Republicanism of this historic town, and to the outlook of the campaign, Mr. Hoar said:

We have the same old Democratic party, we have the same old Mr. Bryan, we have, with one exception, the same old declaration of purpose in the same old platform. I believe that Mr. Bryan does not mean business in this matter of imperialism, and that he does mean business in the matter of free coinage of silver and the attack on the courts.

Mr. Hoar analyzed briefly the Democratic platform, held Mr. Bryan responsible for the adoption of the war treaty, and said the Democratic leader was not sincere in his attitude toward imperialism. Continuing, Mr. Hoar said:

The American people are becoming alarmed by great aggregations of wealth, which we call trusts. If the trusts be as bad as Mr. Bryan represents it, it is not, in my judgment, as great a danger as Bryanism. The only practical remedy Mr. Bryan suggests is that if any protected article be manufactured by a trust, that article shall at once be put upon the free list. When Mr. Bryan comes to talk of trusts, he makes the tariff a very real and vital issue.

The solution for trusts, Mr. Hoar said, was the laws of trade, which will overthrow them sooner or later. Then continuing, he said:

There is but one danger. That comes from agitators like Mr. Bryan, who would destroy alike the security of property, the protection of the courts and the sanctity of the laws. That danger will pass by and disappear.

But they tell you that a great mistake has been made in the matter of the Philippine Islands. I think so, too. My opinion is well known. The policy which seemed to me best for the country seemed to me also best for the Republican party. If that course had been pursued we should, in my opinion, have had the Presidential election almost without a struggle. Our question now is for the future. I can find no substantial difference, when we come to any practical declaration of purpose, between the two candidates or the two parties on that question. In general, both parties say they mean to give to the Philippine Islands self-government as soon as they are ready for it.

The Democratic platform gives no assurance of immediate independence. Mr. Bryan in his speech of acceptance makes no suggestion of recalling our troops by Executive power or of letting the Filipinos alone, or of making them any promise by Executive authority. He says he will call Congress together to do the things set forth in the Democratic platform. Now, he knows perfectly well that the Congress he will call together will do nothing beyond what the President has declared his purpose to have done.

There are undoubtedly many persons in the Republican party who have been carried away by the dream of empire. They mean, I have no doubt, to hold on to the Philippine Islands forever. But they do not constitute the strength of the party. I have an abiding confidence that these pledges are to be kept. I believe Aguinaldo and Mabini entitled to self-government. I believe also that Booker Washington and Robert Small are entitled to self-government. I have little respect for the declaration of love of liberty of the men who stand with one heel on the forehead of Booker Washington, of Alabama, and the other on the forehead of Robert Small, of South Carolina, and wave the American flag over Aguinaldo and Mabini. You are not helping the cause of anti-imperialism by going into partnership with Bryan. You cannot mix tyranny, dishonor, broken faith, anarchy, license in one cup and have constitutional liberty the result of the mixture. If the firm of Bryan, Croker, Altgeld, Boutwell, Tillman and Schurz do business at the old Democratic stand they will transact the old Democratic business.

"A DIPLOMATIC TRIUMPH."

AMBASSADOR WHITE TELLS OF THE PRAISE GIVEN TO AMERICA'S COURSE IN CHINA.

Andrew D. White, United States Ambassador to Germany, registered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday. On Tuesday next he will sail on the Deutschland for Berlin, to resume his duties. When asked about the Chinese situation he said:

"There is nothing particularly new to talk about. The impression prevails in diplomatic circles in Europe that up to this time our Government has shown the greatest skill in handling the difficult problems which the Powers have been obliged to face. One of the shrewdest members of the Diplomatic Corps told me just before I sailed for this country that this Government was the only one that scored a diplomatic triumph. The opinion seems to be quite general that this country acted with great wisdom and discretion when things were at their worst. The other nations apparently took it for granted that their Ministers had been murdered through the connivance of the Chinese Government, and they dropped efforts looking to the relief of their legations. The United States, on the other hand, acted on the theory that the Chinese Government was not necessarily hostile, or guilty of trying to harm our Minister, and we were the first to hear of the safety of the Ministers through the Conger dispatch. Again, it was good judgment for our Government to hold aloof at Tien-Tsin. Our entire course with reference to China leaves us on a better footing with that empire than perhaps any other nation."

Mr. White said that he had not had an opportunity to study the political situation closely, but from what he had heard he thought there was no doubt of the re-election of President McKinley.

The Ambassador's attention was called to a dispatch in an afternoon paper announcing that a Russian transport had been detained by the home authorities at Wilna, the officers having been told that instead of going to China they would be needed to fight an enemy across their border, meaning Germany.

"There can be no foundation for such a story," said Mr. White.

Mr. White will be accompanied to Berlin on his return on Tuesday by his grandson, Andrew White Newbury, who hereafter will be his private secretary.

FEW EQUAL, NONE BETTER

The Pennsylvania Limited stands upon its merits with the traveling public. Leaves New York every morning.—Advt.

TO SAIL FOR THE POLE.

WILLIAM ZIEGLER WILL EQUIP AN EXPEDITION TO THE FAR NORTH.

There is to be another attempt to reach the North Pole. It is to be backed by the money of William Ziegler, the well known capitalist and real estate operator of this city, and put into execution by Evelyn B. Baldwin, who has already penetrated far into the icy recesses of the mysterious North land, and who, as a member of the Walter Wellman expedition, spent the winter of 1898-'99 on Franz Josef Land.

The detailed plans of the expedition have not yet been made public. Just how the explorers are to reach the spot where the compass needle points straight down and the motionless lode star is directly overhead is still being discussed by the two principals in the enterprise.

When seen last night, however, Mr. Ziegler said that ships would be used as far north as possible, from which point the dash would be made over the ice in sledges. Two ships, he added, would most likely be needed, so that one might remain behind while the other returned south for fresh supplies. By this plan the ship remaining north would be used as headquarters and rallying point for land expeditions.

The explorers are expected to start next summer unless unavoidable delay is encountered in the preparations. Since the ships will doubtless be of special construction, considerable time may thus be required to build them. As has been found in former expeditions, and especially in the voyage of the Fram, ships constructed to withstand the enormous vicelike power of newly forming ice are far more practical than those built for commercial purposes and remodelled.

It is patriotism which has inspired Mr. Ziegler with his present ambition. He said last night:

"It has been my lifelong desire to know that the American flag was the first to float over the North Pole. If I were not so old I would go as far as I could to the Pole. As it is, I can only supply the means for another to make the attempt.

It is possible that Walter Wellman may also be a member of the expedition. Mr. Wellman has already gained considerable renown for his dash to the Pole two years ago.

Mr. Baldwin was born in Illinois. He was a member of the Peary expedition of 1893-'94, returning with Peary and Lee to winter at Anniversary Lodge. In the spring of 1894 he crossed the ice of Greenland on sledges.

Mr. Ziegler has considerable interests in several different lines of business. He is connected with the Royal Baking Powder Company, the Realty Trust Company and "The Brooklyn Daily Eagle." His home is at No. 624 Fifth-ave.

COLONIZATION IN THE XITH.

"DRY DOLLAR" SULLIVAN'S SENATE DISTRICT FULL OF "BOARDING HOUSES."

It is alleged that new methods in colonizing have been adopted in the VIth, VIIIth and Xth Assembly districts, which compose the XIth Senate District. The XIth is Senator Timothy D. Sullivan's bailiwick.

There have suddenly been opened in this district, it is said, numerous alleged boarding houses, in which are housed many men who, it is thought, are colonizers. To get information about the so-called boarders in these houses is much more difficult than to find out about the persons living in the lodging houses.

Charles H. Murray, the Republican leader of the VIIIth Assembly District, was seen last night at the headquarters in the district, which is at No. 271 Grand-st.

"An effort to colonize," he said, "is being made in every part of this district. Many persons who have been hired to vote illegally on Election Day have been sent to live with families who are supposed to take in boarders. It is very hard to ferret out these persons. We are doing our utmost to discover persons who have illegally registered. There were about twelve arrests at the registry places in the district today, and several hundred persons were challenged. The only way the Democrats can win this district is by colonization.

In the VIth Assembly District the Republican workers were busy yesterday in challenging persons who they thought would have no legal right to vote at the coming election. No arrests were made, however, for illegal registering so far as could be learned.

James E. March is the Republican leader of this district, and one of his chief workers is Thomas McNulty, who is the Republican candidate for the Senate in the XIth District. It was reported that a stupendous effort to colonize had been made in the Fifteenth Election District of the VIth Assembly District, and of the 167 men who registered at the polling place of that election district yesterday forty-seven were challenged by Julius Gersen, the Republican captain of the election district.

In the course of the day Gersen had a talk with Superintendent McCullagh about the matter.

When seen at his home, No. 11 Stanton-st., last night by a Tribune reporter, Gersen said:

On the first registration day last year ninety-one persons registered in my election district, and to-day the rolls contain the names of 167 persons. I cannot explain this remarkable increase in this year's first day's registration over the same day last year. I have lived in this district twenty-three years, and I do not think the district has grown wonderfully in the last year. In some houses where there was only one voter last year, from ten to fifteen persons registered to-day. This increase calls for a thorough investigation.

TWO JUMP FROM FLYING TRAIN.

POLICEMAN FOLLOWS AND CAPTURES HIS PRISONER, WHO HAD CRAWLED THROUGH CAR WINDOW.

Policeman George Atwell, of the Mount Vernon police, yesterday had the thrilling experience of jumping from a railroad train going at the rate of thirty miles an hour. He was after an alleged bicycle thief, who tried to make his escape by jumping through the car window.

Atwell was taking William Warren, who had been caught in the act of making away with a wheel in Mount Vernon on Thursday, back from Police Headquarters in this city.

The men boarded the 1:04 p. m. train on the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad at Grand Central Station. When the train reached Mott Haven, Warren asked Atwell to let him go to the toilet room. Atwell did this, but stood outside of the door waiting for him. Suddenly Atwell heard the lock click. Then he heard the window squeak. He did not wait a second longer. Rushing out on the platform, Atwell arrived in time to see Warren jump out of the window. He struck the earth and rolled along like a ball. The policeman did not hesitate a moment. He jumped off the train, which was going at full speed, and landed on his face.

The majority of the people in the car saw the two objects pass the windows, and thought the train had struck a party of men. Mayor Fiske of Mount Vernon rushed to the platform just in time to see Atwell get up and start for the escaped prisoner, who had a good start on him. The Mayor pulled the bellrope and had the train stopped. After the particulars had been learned the train started again, Mayor Fiske taking Warren's coat, which he had abandoned, to Mount Vernon. Atwell had to chase his man a mile along the railroad tracks before he caught him. Warren did not stop until after the policeman had fired several shots at him.

Warren was taken to Mount Vernon, where both of the men received medical treatment. The prisoner's shoulder had been dislocated by the jump, and Atwell was badly cut about the face. Neither of them was seriously injured, however.

FAST TRAIN FOR ST LOUIS

via New York Central—Big Four Route. Leave Grand Central Station 5:30 P. M., arrive St. Louis 9:50 next evening. Close connection for Kansas City. No excess fare—Advt.

RICE WILLS MADE PUBLIC

THE FIRST TESTAMENT OFFERED FOR PROBATE.

MAIN DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE TWO LIES IN THE DISPOSITION OF THE RESIDUARY ESTATE—ALL FOR PATRICK IN THE SECOND WILL.

The provisions of the two wills upon which will be based the contention for the Rice millions were made public yesterday. The instrument which is known as the first will, and which was drawn in September, 1896, was filed in the office of the Surrogate a few minutes before 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon by Mark W. Potter, of the law firm of Hornblower, Byrne, Miller & Potter, acting on behalf of Captain James A. Baker, the representative of the relatives and Southern heirs of the late William M. Rice.

Subsequently the copy of what is alleged to be the last will of Mr. Rice, which bears the date of June 30, 1900, was sent to Captain McClusky by the legal firm referred to, and was by him given out for publication. To those who have followed from day to day the developments of the case, as they have been reported in The Tribune, the publishing of the two documents will present little fresh information. The great and material difference between the two wills is the disposal of the residuary estate.

In the first it is provided that the residue shall go to the William M. Rice Institute, of Houston, Tex., while in the second Albert T. Patrick, who, with the valet, Jones, is now confined in the Tombs on charges of forging the name of Mr. Rice to checks aggregating a value of $250,000, is named as the residuary legatee. The other discrepancies are somewhat of a minor character, involving legacies to new beneficiaries in some cases and enlarging in the second will the bequests to the relatives and others who are named in the first one.

FIGHT ABOUT THE RESIDUE.

It will unquestionably be upon the clause which relates to the residue that the courts will be asked to adjudicate. The tribunal upon which will rest the determining of the validity of the alleged last testament of Mr. Rice will have many points of extreme nicety to pass upon. Not the least of these will be the conflicting evidence as to the authenticity of Mr. Rice's signature. The interests represented by Captain Baker have not yet seen the signature of the second will, but if their surmises are correct the numerous handwriting experts who have been employed by them will find that the signature to this document is fraudulent, as they declare the signatures to the checks and some of the assignments to be.

But on behalf of Patrick two notaries named Meyers and Short are prepared to swear that they actually saw Mr. Rice sign the will. It may be observed that on their work of testing the genuineness of the signature to the alleged last will of the dead millionaire the experts will have plenty of material to work upon, inasmuch as every page bears what is declared to be the signature of Mr. Rice and is signed also by the two notaries. Moreover, with regard to the checks themselves, it is admitted that Captain Baker may have some difficulty in proving them to be spurious. The experts maintain that the exactitude of the measurements of the writings on the two checks stamps them indisputably as tracings, but so far the original check from which the alleged tracings was made has not been found, while it has been frequently asserted by experts that although a traced signature can be proved to be a forgery it is almost impossible to fasten upon the individual suspected of the crime the authorship of the tracing, for the reason that a tracing contains only the characteristics of the original signature.

WETHERBEE ONE OF THE WITNESSES.

One of the witnesses of the 1896 will, which was offered for probate yesterday afternoon two or three minutes before the closing of the Surrogate's office, is Walter O. Wetherbee, whose name has been brought into prominence in the case. Mr. Wetherbee charged the valet, Jones, with making a proposition to him last winter whereby Jones, by reason of the control which he said he exerted over Mr. Rice, suggested that for a consideration he could get Wetherbee made an executor of the old man's will. The other witness is W. F. Harmon, of No. 672 Putnam-ave., Brooklyn, whose place of business is at the same address as that of Swenson & Sons. William M. Rice, jr., a nephew of the old man; John D. Bartine, of New-Jersey, and Captain James A. Baker were made executors of the first will. One of its terms was the bequest to the executors of $80,000 for the use and benefit of Rice's brother, Frederick A. Rice, and his wife for their maintenance. The money is to be invested and the income is to be devoted to the support of the two persons named.

"The surplus of said income, if any," it is devised, "may be paid by said Frederick A. Rice and his wife, Charlotte, if they so elect, or the survivor of them, if he or she so elect, to J. S. Rice, F. A. Rice, jr., David Rice, George Rice, Minnie Lummis, wife of H. H. Lummis, and Libbie Timpson, wife of Paul B. Timpson, any or all of them, in such proportions as the said Frederick A. Rice and his wife, Charlotte, or the survivor of them, may deem best. After the death of the said Frederick A. Rice and his wife, Charlotte, it is my desire, and I so direct, that my executors, the survivors or survivor of them, shall pay said sum of $80,000 to the surviving above mentioned children of F. A. Rice and his wife, Charlotte."

In like manner $10,000 is left to Minerva R. Olds and to Charlotte S. McKee, both of whom are sisters of Mr. Rice. To his nephew William M. Rice, jr., the deceased millionaire left all the indebtedness that might be due at his death to his estate by the firm of J. I. and W. M. Rice, of Hyatt, Tex.

RESIDUE TO RICE INSTITUTE.

The sixth and seventh clauses of the will read as follows:

All the rest and residue of my estate, real, personal and mixed, and wheresoever situate, I give, devise and bequeath unto the "William M. Rice Institute for the Advancement of Literature, Science and Art," a corporation domiciled in the city of Houston, in Harris County, Texas.

It is my desire that my namesake, William M. Rice, jr., shall be elected to fill the vacancy in the Board of Directors of the "William M. Rice Institute, for the Advancement of Literature, Science and Art," caused by my death; and I express the hope that he will take an interest in the prosperity and success of said institute, and that he will continue to act as a member of said directory.

Finally, the provision is made that in the event of any differences arising at any time "between my executors as to the management of my estate, then, if there are more than two directors acting, the judgment of a majority of them shall control. If there are only two executors acting, then, in the event of differences between them, in the management of the

Continued on second page.

For all Colds use the remedy—JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Advt.

DON'T FORGET TO REGISTER!

IF YOU DID NOT DO SO YESTERDAY REGISTER TO-DAY.

Register to-day!

This is the second day of registration for the coming election. The remaining days are Friday and Saturday of next week.

No citizen is entitled to vote at the election in this city unless he registers, and he must go to the polling place in his election district to register himself. He must have lived in the State one year, in the county four months and in the election district at least thirty days before the election.

After registration if a voter moves from one house to another in the same election district he can have his address changed on the registry books and vote. If he moves out of the election district, he loses his vote.

Enrolment at the time of registration entitles a citizen to vote at the primary elections of his party next year. The enrolment is kept secret until next year.

Register and enroll to-day.

A large registration in the city means a large vote for McKinley and Roosevelt. Register to-day.

RESULTS UP THE STATE.

FIRST DAY FIGURES IN SOME PLACES LARGER THAN IN 1896.

Many telegrams in regard to the first day's registration yesterday up the State were received last night at the headquarters of the Republican County Committee. The following reports were given out:

	1900.	1898.	1896.
Seneca Falls	1,115	848	—
Canandaigua	1,173	716	765
Saratoga	950	—	—
Port Jervis	1,291	657	—
Peekskill	1,711	933	—
Mount Vernon	1,450	787	—
Middletown	1,569	689	—
Utica	1,819	644	—
Ogdensburg	1,220	610	1,088
Norwich	1,258	960	—
White Plains	885	—	—
Watertown	*2,151	1,536	—
Schenectady	†2,409	1,815	—
Yonkers	3,590	1,822	2,821
Johnstown	968	1846	—
Rome	1,155	824	—

*One district missing. †Five districts missing. ‡1899.

The registration at Jamestown and Auburn was very heavy.

Ithaca, N. Y., Oct. 12.—To-day was an ideal day for registration. Both parties were active in getting out their men, and as a result, the list is the largest ever known here for the first day's registration

Elmira, N. Y., Oct. 12.—The total registration in this city to-day is 4,000. In 1896 the first day's registration was 4,003.

Binghamton, Oct. 12.—The heaviest first day's registration in the history of Binghamton was that of to-day—4,549, against 3,029 on the first day in 1896. There was a large increase over 1896 in every district in the city. In 1898 the first two days' registration was only 4,583.

Poughkeepsie, Oct. 12.—The first day's registration in this city shows a large gain over 1896, and is the largest first day in the history of the city. The total is 2,846, against 2,090 in 1896 and 1,533 in 1899.

RECORD BROKEN IN PEEKSKILL.

Yesterday's registration broke the record for a first day in Peekskill. The figures by districts are: First, 299; Second, 339; Third, 322; Fourth, 417; Fifth, 334; total, 1,711. Last year the results were: First, 136; Second, 235; Third, 160; Fourth, 262; Fifth, 124; total, 917. In 1898 the total was 933. Both parties worked hard all day to get the voters to the registry booths.

RECORDS BROKEN AT NEWBURG.

Newburg, N. Y., Oct. 12.—In this city, the home of B. B. Odell, jr., the registration for the first day was 3,112, against 1,932 on the first day in 1896. This is the largest first day's enrolment ever recorded here, being 120 more than the first two days of 1899.

Delay is dangerous, and this is the second day of registration. Register to-day.

NO MONEY FOR INDIANA.

CROKER SAID NOT TO HAVE BEEN MOVED BY APPEAL OF MAYOR TAGGART.

Indianapolis, Oct. 12 (Special).—Chairman Martin of the Democratic State Central Committee received a telegram from National Committeeman Taggart, who is now in New-York, to-day, which brought the discouraging news that he had failed to interest Mr. Croker to the extent that he had hoped, and that there was little likelihood of his getting a substantial addition to the Indiana campaign fund from the chief of the Tammany Democrats. The mission of Mr. Taggart was suggested by Chairman Jones of the National Committee, when the Indiana managers made a demand for money and failed to get it from that organization. Both Chairman Martin and Committeeman Taggart declared that Indiana could not be carried unless there is help from some outside source, and Mr. Jones asked Taggart to go to New-York and lay the facts before Croker. The Mayor is now there, but the indications are that he has not succeeded in his mission.

LODGING HOUSE LAW IN CHICAGO.

MANY FRAUDULENT VOTES WILL NOT BE CAST THIS YEAR.

Chicago, Oct. 12 (Special).—It is claimed by the Republican managers that at least ten thousand fraudulent votes which have been cast at previous elections in the lodging house wards have been made impossible by the new lodging house provisions of the Election law. This is the first general election that has taken place under the amended law, and the falling off in the registration in the big lodging house wards is due largely to this fact, it is asserted. The Democratic managers admit that this provision will cost their ticket this year something like five thousand votes, but, of course, they say this is not an admission of fraud heretofore, but because there are many voters who have no permanent place of abode, but who live in the same precinct most of the time. The law's requirements are that not more than six persons shall occupy one room, no matter what the size, for lodging purposes. Lodging house keepers must keep a register of all guests and file affidavits giving the names of all lodgers, their rooms or bed chambers, the length of time they have lodged there and for how long the rooms are engaged, as well as the numbers of the vacant rooms. This must be done thirty days preceding an election.

INDISCREET OFFICIAL REMOVED.

Paris, Oct. 13.—The Minister of the Colonies, M. Decrais, has relieved of his post M. A. E. A. Ducos, French Resident Superior in Cambodia. The reason for the measure is evidently the undiplomatic reply which M. Ducos made to the charges of Prince Inkanthor, in the interview published on Thursday in the "Matin," in which he asserted that the attacks upon French officials in Cambodia, which form a part of the memorial to the French Government on behalf of King Norodom, are due to the King's hatred of the work of civilization being carried on by the French in Cambodia.

It became apparent from the interview that King Norodom had not been treated in a manner befitting his station. On one occasion he was even put in chains by the predecessor of M. Ducos. It is evidently the desire of the French authorities to prevent a repetition of such imprudences.

The "Figaro" believes that the action of M. Ducrais is only the first step in the purification of French colonial methods.

WOODRUFF SPEAKS AT KINGSTON.

Kingston, N. Y., Oct. 12.—Lieutenant-Governor Timothy L. Woodruff and Colonel Archie Baxter addressed five thousand men at the Academy of Music to-night. They were escorted to the building by two hundred uniformed Rough Riders and several bands and were introduced by George J. Smith.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE on New-York and Amboy Divisions, PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, October 14th.

Under the new schedule, trains will leave New York for points on the New York and Long Branch Railroad from West 23d St. Station at 8:55 a. m., 12:40, 3:25, 4:10 and 4:55 p. m. week days, 9:25 a. m. and 4:55 p. m. Sundays.

All parlor cars between New York and Pt. Pleasant will be withdrawn on and after this date.

For additional changes in local schedule, consult ticket agents or see new time table.—Advt.

REGISTRATION HEAVY.

LONG LINES IN THE MORNING LAST FOR SEVERAL HOURS—RETURNS SLOW.

All signs pointed to an unusually large registration, when the registry places were closed at 10 o'clock last night. The tables for the first day, which were given out at Police Headquarters at a late hour, showed that there was a large increase over the corresponding days in the last four years. When the registry places were opened large numbers of persons were in line waiting to register before going to business and these lines did not grow small until several hours had passed. Some of the clerks who have served for many years said they had never been so busy on a first day, and they were glad when the lists were closed.

In many districts the outpouring of voters was remarkable. Strenuous efforts to get as many persons as possible to register had been made by the Republican workers, and the Democrats were on the alert too, as shown by the return from Democratic districts.

Richard Croker registered at the Sixteenth Election District of the XXIX Assembly District at Seventy-fourth-st. and Park-ave., at 9:30 a. m., and Senator Chauncey M. Depew and his son, Chauncey M. Depew, jr., registered at No. 980 Sixth-ave. at 10:15 a. m. The registration was so heavy that the police returns were exceedingly slow in being announced at Police Headquarters.

Here are the results in some districts as far as they could be learned at 3 o'clock this morning.

Assembly District.	1900.	1899.	1898.	1897.	1896.
1	2,107	1,304	1,671	1,721	2,358
2	2,977	1,775	2,418	2,340	3,108
3	3,029	2,084	2,375	2,510	3,508
4	2,[illegible]	1,564	1,928	2,398	3,230
10	3,180	1,976	2,412	2,619	3,423
12	2,432	1,648	1,788	2,047	2,812
13	3,339	1,674	2,016	2,342	3,032
16	2,855	1,858	2,007	2,468	3,348
28	3,212	2,297	2,893	3,028	3,962
30	4,044	2,589	2,878	3,380	4,288
32	3,905	2,638	3,011	3,588	4,268
Annex. Dist.	1,953	978	778	1,225	1,089

POLICE DELAY BROOKLYN RETURNS.

NOT MUCH CHANGE IN THE SITUATION AS COMPARED WITH 1896.

Owing to an order which compelled the policemen to remain in the registration places until the officials had finished all their minor work and locked up for the night, the figures in Brooklyn were not all in until well toward sunrise. The general deduction which may be drawn from the figures received at the time of going to press was that the total registration for the first day would be about the same as in 1896, allowing for an increase in population. In the Nineteenth Ward, a strongly Republican ward, there was a falling off of 314.

In the Seventeenth Ward, a Democratic ward, there was a decrease of 200. There was an increase in other outlying wards, which made the total increase in thirteen wards 1,632 over 1896. The Republican Twenty-second Ward showed an increase of about 200.

The figures received last night and the corresponding figures for 1896, 1897, 1898 and 1899 follow:

Ward.	1900.	1899.	1898.	1897.	1896.
1	2,445	1,335	1,535	1,898	2,312
2	716	508	589	615	719
3	1,993	1,172	1,270	1,522	1,854
4	1,373	975	1,096	1,087	1,524
5	1,535	1,263	1,259	1,479	1,624
6	3,458	2,257	2,547	2,692	3,413
8	3,590	2,686	2,927	2,789	3,167
9	3,898	2,504	2,844	3,160	3,969
10	3,147	2,502	2,451	2,835	3,192
12	2,044	1,270	1,453	1,719	1,960
13	2,173	1,431	1,480	1,876	2,291
15	2,845	1,897	1,678	2,144	2,576
17	4,177	2,832	2,899	3,603	4,473
18	1,434	984	931	1,145	1,340
19	3,093	2,078	1,940	2,652	3,467
21	4,915	3,241	2,988	3,912	4,777
22	5,859	3,558	3,826	4,624	547
24	2,448	1,372	1,291	1,935	2,166
29	2,012	1,112	874	1,280	1,417
30	1,634	1,134	727	1,046	1,089
31	1,064	781	682	828	827
32	640	397	245	377	418

Twenty-two wards showed a total of 57,755, an increase of 1,698 in those wards over the registration of 1896.

CLERKS IN QUEENS MAKE MISTAKES.

INDICATIONS FOR A HEAVY REGISTRATION IN THE BOROUGH.

There was a general misunderstanding in Queens Borough relative to the blanks to be filled out. There were four—one for the police, one for Superintendent McCullagh, one for the Central Bureau of Elections and one for the borough bureau. Most of the clerks appear to have thought one blank was for yesterday, another for to-day and the others for the remaining days of registration. As a result when the returns were sent to the precincts they were immediately sent back, and early this morning the boards were reassembling.

The election officers said last evening the indications were for a heavy registration in Queens.

The first day's figures for 1900, 1899 and 1898 follow:

Ward.	1900.	1899.	1898.
Fifth	536	490	603

BIG INCREASE IN RICHMOND.

The registration in Richmond Borough yesterday was much heavier than the registration of the first day of 1898. The registration for the first day of 1900, 1899 and 1898 follows:

Ward.	1900.	1899.	1898.
Second	964	589	644
Fourth	675	423	420
Fifth	521	361	298

The best obtainable figures for 1896, before consolidation, show that the registration of 1898 was 58 more than that of 1896.

GOLD IMPORTS BEGUN.

ENGAGEMENTS AGGREGATING $2,900,000 ANNOUNCED.

The gold import movement which has been expected for some time set in yesterday, engagements aggregating $2,900,000 being announced by various banking houses here. Lazard Freres engaged $1,000,000 in gold bars in London, and $1,000,000 in eagles in Paris. The London consignment is coming on the St. Louis, and the Paris million on La Bretagne, both of which steamships sailed yesterday. Kuhn, Loeb & Co. are importing on La Bretagne $500,000 gold which they had picked up in Paris, and Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co. have on the St. Louis $150,000 which they secured in the open market in London. J. and W. Seligman & Co. also are importing 1,000,000 marks ($250