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Vol. LX, No. 19,691.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1900.—2 PARTS, 30 PAGES, WITH ILLUSTRATED SUPPLEMENT, 16 PAGES.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

REPEATERS STRIKE A SNAG

PARSONS'S FRIENDS WATCHING REGISTRATION IN XIITH CONGRESS DISTRICT.

SUSPICIOUS WORK IN THE XVIIIIB ASSEMBLY DISTRICT—TAMMANY MEN WHO MAY BE CALLED ON TO ANSWER.

Tammany Hall heeled who have started in to carry the XIth Congress District for Congressman George B. McClellan with that striking disregard for the honesty of the ballot that has characterized them in the past struck a snag on Friday and yesterday, and the prospects are that for the first time in years election "crooks," "boaters" and "bums," who have found little trouble in getting in their votes heretofore, will this time be prevented from doing it. Herbert Parsons, the Republican candidate for Congress against Mr. McClellan, has a number of lawyer friends who are determined that he shall not be cheated out of his rights. They have started in on the task of keeping Tammany heeled honest, and while they are having a hard time of it, still they are doing surprising things.

The XVIIIth Assembly District is the worst of all the districts making up the Congress district, and Mr. Parsons was told a week before registration that the Tammany men were "out to do him." What Mr. Parsons lacks in years and experience in ward politics he makes up in grit, and this fact was discovered on Friday by the Tammany men.

Among the friends of Mr. Parsons who volunteered to help him were Henry Mosle, a Yale graduate; Henry Gilsey, Lawrence Lee, Henry Still, Charles P. Blaney, H. C. Stanton, C. H. Eggleston, G. C. Rafter and C. W. Stewart. With about twenty other Republican lawyers they decided to watch the registration in the XVIIIth Assembly District all day Friday, in districts where crooked work was suspected, they sat with memorandum books and kept tab on the men who registered. The name, residence and physical characteristics of every "suspect" were noted. The Tammany workers thought that Mr. Parsons's friends were McCullagh men, and asked to see their badges. The "tenderfoot" bluffed them off and stuck to his work.

FIVE ATTEMPTS TO REGISTER A GANG.

At five different times on Friday gangs of suspicious looking characters marched up to the place of registration in the Fourteenth Election District of the XVIIIth Assembly District, adjoining the Anawanda Club, in Fourteenth-st., but each time they retired without registering. Toward night, headed by Captain "Jim" Daly, well known in pugilistic circles, and a man named Hanna, proprietor of a well known third-ave. resort, they presented themselves for registration. Mosle and Eggleston were ready with their memorandum books. Acting Police Captain Cray, a brother-in-law of Dock Commissioner Murphy, leader of the district, soon arrived, and demanded of Messrs. Mosle and Eggleston their authority for being in the registration place. The lawyers said they were there to spot "crooks." Again the gang retired, and a few minutes another set of them appeared. This time nearly every one was a Tammany Hall officeholder. Each one had a little memorandum book, similar to those used by Mosle and Eggleston.

"Recognize the Tammany watchers and don't pay no attention to these men," said Gray, pointing to Mosle and Eggleston.

Then the new set of watchers began to dispute among themselves, and the place was soon in an uproar.

"You can't make no noise in this place," spoke up the Tammany inspector, looking at Mosle and Eggleston, who were absolutely quiet. The racket continued.

"Clean all the waters out," said Acting Captain Gray, who "happened" to be passing the place again. Eggleston, Mosle and all the Tammany men were then hustled into the street, despite the protests of the former that they had made no disturbance.

As soon as they were outside the place, the gang of suspicious looking characters which had attempted to register earlier, suddenly appeared, and were received with manifestations of delight by the Tammany men. Before Mosle and Eggleston could get back into the place fifty of these men had been registered, and it was found subsequently that they were almost to a man "thirty day" men—persons who had lived the necessary thirty days at the residence given.

DATA ABOUT 1,400 SUSPECTED MEN.

The two days' work by Mr. Parsons's lawyer friends resulted in getting the names and short personal descriptions of fourteen hundred men, fully three hundred of whom are believed to be repeaters.

In connection with the registration of some of these men, memoranda were made which may require the presence in court of the following Tammany men: Ex-Assemblyman Walter G. Egan, a clerk in the office of City Paymaster's office; Andrew Roberts, deputy sheriff; Lawrence Collins, deputy City Clerk; Thomas McGivney, foreman of the Dock District; George Kiesel, stenographer in the Vth District court; Alderman Murphy, counsel for "Jack" Murphy, Dock Commissioner Charles F. Murphy, W. P. Mearns, deputy clerk, Vth District Court; John Hanna, saloonkeeper; "Captain" Jim Daly, former amateur pugilist; Emil Duham, Superintendent of Elipse Yard; Robert De Witt, general foreman in Department of Highways; James Daly, clerk in the Street Cleaning Department; John J. Pigott, clerk in Department of Highways; Michael Walsh, clerk in Register's office; William Cahill, Inspector in Department of Highways; James J. Shannon, chairman of Board of Inspectors, XIth Election District, song and dance artist. Warrants will be applied for to-morrow for many of the men believed to have registered illegally. Superintendent McCullagh has been furnished with a list of them. More of Mr. Parsons's friends saw him yesterday and told him they would be on hand on the next two days, prepared to make notes of occurrences in connection with the registration that would serve as evidence.

The Republican lawyers last night had interesting stories of the way they were hustled out of the registration places, but they kept within bounds, and put down in their little memoranda some exceedingly valuable and pertinent data—something likely to turn up as evidence against well known Tammany Hall officeholders, who seem to think that "everything goes" around election time.

GARDINER SURPRISES MCCULLAGH. OFFERS TO CO-OPERATE IN PREVENTING ELECTION FRAUDS—MORE ARRESTS BY THE ELECTIONS SUPERINTENDENT.

Somewhat to the surprise of John McCullagh, the State Superintendent of Elections for the Metropolitan District, a letter was sent to his office yesterday.

CANVASS OF THE VOTE IN GREATER NEW YORK.

"The Herald" to-morrow will publish the result of a postal card canvass of the vote of Greater New York for McKinley and Bryan, in 1896. "The Herald," basing its estimate on a similar postal card poll, predicted that McKinley would have 52 per cent of the vote, and Bryan 48 per cent. The actual tally in New York State. He had 53,000.



AMERICANS THUS FAR CHOSEN FOR THE HALL OF FAME OF NEW YORK UNIVERSITY.

THE CHURCH IN POLITICS.

ANTI-RITUALISTIC CRUSADE CUT LITTLE FIGURE IN THE BRITISH ELECTIONS—AN ARMY INCIDENT.

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London, Oct. 14, 1 a. m.—Religious questions have been virtually excluded from the elections. The Church Association, which was well supplied with money for a canvass in the interest of Protestant principles, has pledged more or less directly a large number of candidates to act in conformity with its ideas of discipline in the English Church. But, except in two instances, it has not thrown its influence with decisive effect against the men who refused to commit themselves. It has driven several candidates from one seat to another, and it has helped to defeat one Liberal, in Sunderland, and one Conservative, in Torquay. Its secretary asserts that its work had been highly successful, but practical politicians have not been seriously impressed with the results of the anti-Ritualistic agitation. The chief Ritualistic Liberal, George Russell, has not been a candidate for Parliament, so that there has been no prominent target for Protestant agitators.

It is asserted that the first test vote on the religious question will reveal a great accession to the Protestant strength in the new Parliament. A more reasonable view is that the Bishops will be allowed a long interval in which to exert their personal influence over the extremists, and that both parties in Parliament will keep Ritualism out of politics as long as possible.

A three days' conference on Ritualism has ended in Fulham Palace, after a prolonged discussion of the doctrine of the Holy Communion. It has been a round table conference in the interest of peace in the Church, and Lord Halifax has been the chief representative of the English Church Union, with its thirty thousand members. Fourteen churchmen, more or less representative of the different schools of thought, have attended its sessions, and an important report of the points of agreement reached will be prepared. As the extremists on both sides favor Disestablishment, the general trend of religious agitation in the English Church is unmistakable. Politicians assert that Disestablishment cannot be made a burning question in England until it has been taken up in Scotland, and that the latter result has been deferred for ten years by the fusion of the Free and United Presbyterian Churches, which will be preoccupied for a long period by the details of their new organization.

The few Liberals in sight in the empty clubs at midnight were not disposed to believe that the remaining elections would disclose gains for their party. Three seats have been won, including Inverness-shire, and one lost on deferred announcements of Friday's polling, and all but one of the districts polling on Saturday were Liberal at the last election. The Unionists will probably win at least one additional seat next week, and they already have a margin of one over their majority of the last Parliament.

The necessity for military reform on a small scale has been illustrated by a veritable Adelphi drama upon which the curtain has fallen at Dover. Lieutenant Beckett, of the Royal Garrison Artillery, was arrested a month ago, and subsequently kept under guard of his younger brother, to stand trial for embezzling or stealing two half-crowns from the regimental canteen. He was searched when accused of the theft and two marked coins were found in his pockets. The military trial has occupied several days and attracted much attention. There was a strong circumstantial case against him, for two subalterns of the regimental canteen testified against him, and his superior officers had found the coins when he was searched. The defence was a countercharge of conspiracy, to destroy his reputation by convicting him of theft. This defence was accepted by the court, and the young officer was honorably acquitted. The bent figure of a white-haired man lent pathos to the scene in court. This was the young artillery officer's father, whose joy was unrestrained when acquittal was announced.

There are no clear accounts of the nature of Empress Frederick's malady or the gravity of the case, but there is general agreement that her condition is critical, and that the aged Queen is destined to have another great family

DOCTOR SAYS HE DID NOT FIRE THE BULLETS THAT CAUSED DEATH.

LEAD IN MADMAN'S HEAD.

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An autopsy performed yesterday on the body of George Rhymer, who died in the insane pavilion of Bellevue Hospital on October 10, showed that the man's insanity was caused by two bullets from a .22-calibre revolver.

Rhymer was sixty-five years old, and lived at No. 248 Rodney-st., Brooklyn. He was committed to the hospital for examination on September 11 from the Yorkville Court. He gave as his nearest friend Dr. Byerman, of No. 891 Lexington-ave. The man was examined by Drs. Fitch and Wildman, the insanity experts, who declared him insane. Owing to Rhymer being a non-resident he could not be removed to the Manhattan State Hospital, and preparations were being made for his removal to the Flatbush Institution for the Insane. It was noticed that he was wasting away, and that his removal at that time would result in his death. He was treated for insanity, and in addition for exhaustion and diarrhoea by Dr. Whitley. It could not be ascertained what was the cause of the man's insanity, and after his death it was decided to perform an autopsy.

Yesterday afternoon Professor Leon LeWald, the pathologist of Bellevue College and Carnegie Laboratory, assisted by a number of other physicians, cut into the man's brain. Professor LeWald was surprised to find imbedded the two bullets. One was in the muscles of the inner right ear, and the other had gone through the skull and was lying on the brain, causing cerebral hemorrhage.

Coroner's Physician O'Hanlon who happened to be at the Morgue at the time, gave it as his opinion that the man could not have fired the bullets into his brain.

Professor De Wald said he could not tell how long the bullets had been in the man's brain. He said he had been in hospital twenty-nine days, but how long before that he had been shot or had shot himself he could not determine. He said he did not know whether the man shot himself or not. He will make a minute examination of the brain on Monday or Tuesday in the Carnegie laboratory.

Some experts thought that one bullet, which broke the skull but did not enter the brain, might have caused a depressed piece of the skull to rest on the brain. Others thought the other bullet, which caused a cerebral hemorrhage, aided in bringing on insanity.

Rhymer's hallucinations were peculiar. At times he would quote Shakespeare with fine elocution, and at other times he imagined himself to be this or that prominent person. Professor De Wald said the man was in splendid health for such an age. The brain, except for the ailments caused by the bullet, was in a very healthy state.

During the last two years Reimherr had lived in a scantily furnished room at No. 249 Rodney-st., Williamsburg, which he rented from W. J. Scheuing, a cabinetmaker. He was last seen at his home in the early part of September, and seemed to have a hard struggle. When he went away he was far in arrears for rent.

Scheuing said the dead man was once a wealthy furniture manufacturer in Manhattan. His factory was destroyed by fire, which almost ruined him, as he had no insurance. He was unable to re-establish his factory, so he became a wine importer. About eight years ago he went into the second hand piano business, but his wife, he told Scheuing, had no taste for such a business, and they separated.

A daughter, Mrs. Frank Osners, who lives at No. 500 East One-hundred-and-sixty-sixth-st., Manhattan, came to see him occasionally, and furnished him with clothing and food. Reimherr had a sister, Mrs. Miller, at No. 814 Bloomfield-st., Hoboken. All his relatives, Reimherr told Scheuing, were well to do, but had no use for him. He came home one night last spring with his head in a shocking condition, and told Scheuing that he had been lured into a saloon in Grand-st., near the docks, and shot at. He was confined to his home for two weeks. He began to act queerly after that. Reimherr's wife had always been reconciled to his insanity, but she refused to see or have anything to do with him.

The last chance for a charming Fall Excursion on the Hudson River Day Line will be Oct. 23.—Adv.

BOXERS IN GREAT FORCE

FIGHTING PROBABLY AHEAD OF THE ALLIES' EXPEDITION TO PAO-TING-FU.

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Peking, Oct. 11.—The Boxers are in great force east and west of Pao-Ting-Fu. Chinese official reports are that the Imperial troops defeated the Boxers with heavy loss, but intelligence gathered from the allies and other sources indicate that the Chinese troops were defeated.

Tien-Tsin, Oct. 12.—The expedition against Pao-Ting-Fu departed in the morning in two columns. The German, French and Italian troops who are to take part, under command of General Bailoud, head of the French military forces in China, will follow the direct route to Pao-Ting-Fu, while two thousand British soldiers, under Lord Campbell, will make a detour to the south of Pao-Ting River through a number of large villages supposed to be Boxer communities. Both columns will keep in touch with the boat and train which accompanied them. A junk armed with a naval 12-pounder and two Maxim's is with the Peking column.

The expedition will make a demonstration through a wide territory not heretofore covered by the allies. While no opposition is expected at Pao-Ting-Fu, the commanders believe that hostilities are possible in the intervening country.

LI HUNG CHANG IN PEKING. DYSENTERY PREVALENT AMONG THE TROOPS AT TIEN-TSIN—ADMIRAL HO DEFEATED.

London, October 14.—A special dispatch from Tien-Tsin, under date of October 12, announces the arrival at Peking of Li Hung Chang.

A special from Shanghai, dated October 12, says dysentery is raging among the troops at Tien-Tsin, and that Count von Waldersee intends to transfer his headquarters to Peking shortly.

According to a special dispatch from Hong-Kong, the rebels have again defeated the army of Admiral Ho, who was pursuing them in a northeasterly direction from San-Chun, killing forty and capturing many of the Imperial troops.

It is reported from Canton, says a special dispatch from Shanghai, that the rebels have captured Wei-Chou City, on East River, and that the Imperial troops lost sixty killed. The rebels, according to these advices, attacked Tung-Koon on Thursday last. If successful in their attack upon Tung-Koo they will march upon Sung-Tong, and thence upon Canton.

The dispatch adds that the condition of Canton is shaky, as the troops there have been greatly depleted.

IN SOUTHERN CHINA. TWO REFORM MOVEMENTS AND THE RISING OF THE BLACK FLAGS.

Paris, Oct. 13.—Letters received in diplomatic circles here throw a somewhat clearer light on the situation in Southern China, where an anti-dynastic uprising is now in progress. The reform movement there is divided into two distinct parties, one led by Kang Yu Wei and the other by Sun Yat Sen. The former is agitating for drastic reforms, but wishes to retain the present dynasty, while Sun Yat Sen aims at deposing the Empress Dowager and making a clean sweep of the existing regime. The latter is leading the present rebellion. The last authentic news of him was of his presence at Yokohama three months ago. But since then he is believed to have smuggled himself into Southern China and to be leading the Reformist rebel forces, his plan of campaign being the capture of Canton, when, he calculates, the whole of South China will join him. In the event of his seriously threatening Canton, Great Britain and France, possibly assisted by the other Powers, would be forced to oppose him, which would create a curious situation. The Power would then be acting against the rebel forces in the South, which are anti-dynastic and friendly to foreigners, and at the same time engaged in suppressing the Boxer rebellion in the North, which is pro-dynastic and anti-foreign.

In the mean time, Kang Yu Wei is inactive, owing, it is supposed, to the pressure brought to bear on him by Great Britain, to which country he owes his liberty. If not his life, for he escaped from the clutches of the Empress Dowager on board a British warship some time ago. At the present moment there are two armed movements in Southern China—that of the Reformists led by Sun Yat Sen, and the anti-foreign, pro-dynastic uprising of the Black Flags.

who are marching north to assist the Empress Dowager.

A trustworthy dispatch from Shanghai says that General Liu, the chief of the Black Flags, has left Canton at the head of a considerable force, and that he will traverse the Province of Hoo-Nan, try to cross the Yangtze at Oua, and then, traversing the Province of Hoo-Nan, join the Empress at Si-Ngan-Fu, capital of the Province of Shen-Se, for the purpose of acting as her bodyguard.

The dispatch adds it is believed that the Dowager Empress will arrive at Si-Ngan-Fu about October 20.

ARBITRATION SUGGESTED BY RUSSIA. THREE POWERS FAVOR GIVING THE HAGUE TRIBUNAL JURISDICTION OVER CHINESE INDEMNITY QUESTIONS.

Washington, Oct. 13.—The Russian suggestion that the International Court of Arbitration at The Hague have jurisdiction over divergencies of views arising on the question of Chinese indemnities was submitted to Secretary Hay by Mr. de Wollant, the Russian Chargé d'Affaires in Washington, in a note on October 3. It has received the adherence of the American, French and Russian governments, thus giving the suggestion the approval of three of the foremost Powers, and strong assurance of its general adoption. Mr. de Wollant's note has not been made public. It can be stated, however, that it was the result of extended exchanges between the French and Russian governments relative to the six proposals in the French note. It expressed approval of the various proposals, and then added the new suggestion relative to giving The Hague tribunal jurisdiction of indemnity in case there should be a divergence of views.

Not being a formal proposition, but merely an incident to the approval of the French note, it has not called for a formal reply, but the Russian authorities have received a copy of the American reply to the French note, in which approval is given to the Russian suggestion, so that it is none the less effective in giving American adherence to the plan. It is understood also that the Austria and Italy, and probably Japan, look with favor on the suggestion.

The movement promises to give the first practical realization to the Czar's movement in bringing about the International Congress of The Hague. The Court of Arbitration has received the approval of the governments represented at The Hague, and its formal organization is in progress. The importance the United States attaches to it is indicated by the choice of ex-President Harrison and ex-Senator George Gray, of Delaware, as the American members of the tribunal.

CHIEF CULPRITS LEFT OUT. DIPLOMATISTS AT PEKING NOT SATISFIED WITH THE IMPERIAL EDICT.

Berlin, Oct. 13.—A dispatch received here from Tien-Tsin, dated October 12, says: At a conference of the diplomatists at Peking on October 8 the German note of October 1 was discussed. In regard to the first point, whether the list of ringleaders contained in the Chinese Emperor's edict was complete, the conference declared the names of the chief culprits, Tung-Fu-Sian and Yu-Hsin, were omitted.

On the third point it was concluded that the penalties must be carried into effect by delegates of the legations.

THE MARCH ON PAO-TING.

Washington, Oct. 13.—The Japanese Legation has received a dispatch from the Foreign Office at Tokio, containing a report from the Japanese Consul at Tien-Tsin, to the effect that the allied forces of Great Britain, France, Germany and Italy would, on October 12, march on Pao-Ting in three columns, the right under the British commander, the centre under the German, and the left under the French, and the Japanese commander would take charge of the defence of Peking.

EXCITEMENT IN MEXICAN TOWN. FEDERAL ATTORNEY SEEKS TO SHOOT COUNSEL.

El Paso, Tex., Oct. 13 (Special).—Both El Paso and Juarez, Mexico, were stirred with excitement to-day when Lie Romero, Federal Attorney for the Northern District of Mexico, drew his revolver in front of the Custom House in Juarez and attempted to take the life of Señor San Francisco Mallen, the Mexican Consul in El Paso. Other officers near by ran in and prevented a murder. So enraged was Romero that he then attempted to shoot those who were assisting Mallen. The affair was a sensational end. Romero and Mallen have had differences several times, and the former was recently informed that he was to be transferred to Oaxaca, in the southern part of the republic. He attributed this to the efforts of Señor Mallen, and for a week had been searching for him and openly declaring revenge. After the difficulty to-day Romero disguised himself by putting on ranchero dress, and this afternoon was seen in hiding looking for Mallen. The official circles of Juarez are excited, and several alterations occurred to-night. Under the Mexican law the Federal Attorney is the highest authority in a district, and no one in Juarez will dare to arrest him.

NEWS OF TWO CAPITALS.

LONDON.

LORD SALISBURY'S POLICY IN THE FAR EAST A MYSTERY.

THE GOVERNMENT'S TRIUMPH IN THE ELECTIONS—GENERAL BULLER'S RETURN CAUSES SURPRISE—AMERICA CONTROLLING EUROPEAN EXCHANGE.

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London, Oct. 13.—Lord Salisbury's course in the China affair is cynically described by its critics as "an aimless game of hunt the slipper." It has been played in a darkened room, for the leader writers of the leading journals have not known what was going on, and the British policy in the Far East has remained an inscrutable mystery. The best explanation which is offered by those behind the scenes is that Lord Salisbury has remained in the background because he could not count upon the support of any power, and would only have exposed himself to rebuffs if he had taken the initiative. He would have acted differently if the United States Government had been willing to co-operate with him; but when he perceived that the State Department was respecting Washington's warning against entangling alliances, and that France, Germany and Russia would not tolerate British leadership, he determined to make his influence felt in the background. While Russia, Germany and France have presented proposals for the settlement of the problem, Lord Salisbury has contented himself with revising them in minor details and with promoting a general agreement among the Powers. He has avoided giving offence to France, Germany and Russia, has saved England from the humiliation of having proposals of her own rejected by envious and jealous Powers, and has kept British diplomacy in reserve as a conservative force to be applied at the right moment in the most effective way. This may be an optimist's view, but it is the opinion of those who have the best facilities for forming sound judgments upon public events. It will be a notable exploit if England, embarrassed by the South African war and distrusted at the outset by all the Powers, succeeds in convincing them at the end that she is everybody's friend except the Chinese Emperor's when that astute intriguer is trying to play off one Power against another.

While Dr. Morrison tells in "The Times" to-day with dramatic force the detailed story of the siege of the legations, public opinion here respecting China is in a state of utter bewilderment. But there is little sympathy for impracticable proposals such as the prohibition of the importation of arms and the establishment of a line of military posts between Peking and Tien-Tsin. Commercial England desires the shortest possible interruption of ordinary trade relations with China, and a speedy settlement which will not place the Government there at the mercy of every foreign aggressor or compel it to remove the capital inland from Peking.

The elections are virtually completed by the results of pollings announced this afternoon. Seven elections take place to-day, and as many next week. The Government's triumph is complete, since it retains the immense majority which it had at the time of dissolution. The most that the Liberals can say is that "khaki enthusiasm" has not increased materially that majority, and that it falls short of the majority at the last general election. The usual comments are heard that it will prove an unmanageable majority, and that the Government would be stronger and safer if the balance between the parties in the Commons were closer. The same morals were drawn five years ago, but the heavy battalions remained session after session in unimpaired discipline. Ireland has gone strongly Nationalist and Welsh Liberalism has gained ground, but England and Scotland have demonstrated by a large increase in the Conservative-Unionist vote their sympathy with the Imperialist policies. The United Kingdom at the close of the most important campaign since Waterloo has taken a broad rather than a narrow view of national obligations and destinies.

While there is a good deal of fresh blood in the new Parliament, Mr. Winston Spencer Churchill is the only young man with promise of potency of a great career, and he is in a fair way to be spoiled by flattery.

Sir Redvers Buller's return to England is a great surprise to military men here, who had expected that he would succeed Lord Roberts. It is interpreted as a sign that Lord Kitchener will be left in command in South Africa. This result causes satisfaction in two quarters. The Aldershot gang is relieved, because it dreads the transfer of Lord Kitchener to London, where he might turn the military service upside down if allowed by Lord Salisbury to have a free hand; the South African community here is also pleased, because it is weary of what it describes as Lord Roberts's "soft-hearted leniency," and regards Lord Kitchener as a rough and resolute soldier who will not be swayed by sentimental considerations, but will restore order in the two new colonies by drastic methods. This feeling is shared without doubt by a large section of the public, which reads with impatience the accounts of raiding operations by General De Wet's burghers and the Transvaal train wreckers. General Buller has been relieved of command and allowed to return in advance of Lord Roberts in order that he may not suffer the humiliation of being set aside in favor of Lord Kitchener. As Sir Frederick W. E. Forrester-Walker, Lord Methuen, Sir Francis Clery, Colonel William G. Tucker and possibly other generals outrank Lord Kitchener, other changes will be necessary. Lord Kitchener's promotion may be a short way out of the difficulty.

The army of occupation has not yet been materially weakened. The Natal and Cape Colony volunteers are disbanding, the colonial forces are returning to Canada and Australia, and the London volunteers are recruiting their energies at sea for the tremendous welcome which awaits them here, but the regulars still remain in overwhelming strength for police work.

Financial conditions here are dependent to a large extent upon the resources and investments of America, which, as the creditor nation, now controls European exchange. The chief problem of the money market from day to day is whether New-York and Chicago will transfer gold from London to Berlin or call it back to America, for healthy remittances are constantly due from immense purchases of exports from the United States. The increased financial prestige of the United States in the markets of the world is regarded by commercial classes here as a common sense argument which will carry the American election for Mr. McKinley. This inference, with the record of betting in New-York, suffices to convince the

Centre of American Metropolis is in Grand Central Station of the New York Central in 42d Street. You can reach it in half a minute to fifteen minutes from 17 New York hotels, clubs and 31 theatres.—Adv.