

NO CHANGE OF POLICY.

LORD SALISBURY STILL TO DIRECT ENGLAND'S FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

WHY LORD LANSDOWNE IS TO BE WITHDRAWN FROM THE WAR OFFICE SITUATION IN SOUTH AFRICA NOT IMPROVING—MR. TREE'S PRODUCTION OF "HEROD."

London, Nov. 1, 6 a. m.—The appointment of Lord Lansdowne to the Foreign Office has been forecast many times in these dispatches. The Press Association has confirmed "The Daily Telegraph's" announcement, and there are strong reasons for believing that the report is well founded. Too much is said about the Prime Minister's ill health, and the Queen's wishes are only the subject of ingenious conjecture. The real motive of Lord Salisbury in vacating the Foreign Office will be his desire to withdraw Lord Lansdowne from the War Office without discrediting him in any respect. The relations between Lord Salisbury and Lord Lansdowne have been intimate, and the latter's succession to the Foreign Office will not interfere with the Prime Minister's general supervision of diplomatic affairs. Lord Lansdowne will be Lord Salisbury's locum tenens, and there will be no lack of continuity in diplomatic policy.

The appointment of a new Foreign Secretary is the engrossing topic in this morning's newspapers. Although no official statement has been issued, it is taken for granted that Lord Lansdowne has been selected for the post. Speaking generally, the Ministerial organs object strongly to the appointment, while the Opposition papers consider that Lord Salisbury might have done worse. They have been afraid that Mr. Chamberlain would be promoted to the Foreign Office, and they do not think that Lord Lansdowne will offend the susceptibilities of foreign Powers. "The Mail" adopts a violent anti-Lansdowne attitude, while "The Times" in a mild way approves the Premier's decision. Telegrams from European capitals prove that Continental opinion is unanimous in regretting Lord Salisbury's retirement from the Foreign Office.

The military experts are still at sea respecting vacancies in the Admiralty and the War Office. Conditions in South Africa are not improving. De Wet is a fly for that always succeeds in finding cover. Steyn persists in hunting for a last ditch. Negotiations with Botha have failed. Boer attacks are multiplied, and desperate efforts are made to maintain the illusion of an actual state of war. It seems almost necessary for the British to place a strong guard at every farmhouse, and every picket is exposed to attack by Boer commands. What is needed is a change in the point of view by which acts of war will be regarded as criminal incidents. Lord Roberts has not yet succeeded in convincing the Boers that war has ended and police work begun.

Mr. Tree is setting the highest standards for the drama in the metropolis. "Julius Cæsar" was followed last night by a magnificent production of Stephen Phillips's new play, "Herod." One scene was carried through four acts, but that was one of unrivalled splendor. It represented the inner court of Herod's palace in Jerusalem, and the central feature was a staircase of solid copper. Alma Tadema has a small copper staircase at his residence in St. John's Wood, but this was the first one ever seen on the London stage, and the effect was gorgeous. The costumes were costly and magnificent, as they always are at Mr. Tree's theatre. The text of the play was entirely blank verse, and most beautiful in rhythm and movement. The play follows essentially the lines of the Greek tragedy. Herod and Mariamne carried on the dialogue act after act, while the other characters merely helped to create an atmosphere for them and the scenery and costumes. The story of the play was based on the records of Josephus, but it was converted into a noble work of imagination and artistic beauty by the playwright, and the entire representation was poetic in spirit.

Botha and Steyn refuse to surrender. London, Oct. 31.—A belated dispatch from Pretoria tells of the failure of the British negotiations with General Botha for the surrender of the Boers. Botha received General Paquet's flag of truce courteously and admitted his defeat, but said it was impossible to treat for surrender as long as any burghers wished to continue the war. President Steyn was more irreconcilable. He refused even to see the bearer of a flag of truce.

Botha marching on Cape Colony. Pretoria, Oct. 31.—Intelligence has reached here that Commandant-General Botha is marching with a strong force to invade Cape Colony, near Kenhardt, where, it is said, the irreconcilable Boers are ready to join him.

Big loan for Swiss railroads. It is said that American banks will help to raise it.

Paris council in an uproar. Socialists infuriated by a proposition to name streets for heroes of the siege.

Unprecedented news to England. Lord Lansdowne's elevation to the Foreign Office criticized.

London, Oct. 31.—The Marquis of Lansdowne's elevation to the Foreign Secretaryship, according to the announcements of the newspapers this morning, has, figuratively speaking, taken the country's breath away. It was as unexpected as it is unenviable. Even the staunchest Ministerial adherents among the afternoon newspapers openly condemn it.

The Globe declares the appointment only shows that Lord Salisbury is completely out of touch with the feelings and wishes of the electorate and the Conservative party, while the Liberal "Westminster Gazette" and the "Morning Post" are scolding him, and it is a total relief to the broad lines of policy of the prospective Foreign Minister.

Successor to Liebknecht elected. Berlin, Oct. 31.—The election of a member of the Reichstag to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Dr. Wilhelm Liebknecht, the Socialist leader, who died on August 6, has resulted in Herr Leber, Socialist, receiving 5422 votes out of a total of 6252, which is 5,000 less than Dr. Liebknecht received.

The New York Central is first. No railroad company in Great Britain has so many miles of railroad protected by the lock and key system as the New York Central. Extract from address of Mr. John P. O'Rourke, the English expert on lock signals, before the American Society of Civil Engineers. Adv.

Important information for voters. The voters' directory which will appear in the Evening Post to-day (and daily until election) will contain the following briefly stated, of all candidates for the New York State and City tickets, as well as of Congress. Adv.

Heavy registration in Porto Rico. The election expected to pass off quietly.

San Juan, Porto Rico, Oct. 31.—To-day was the last day of registration for the forthcoming election in Washington. It is estimated that the total registration will reach 110,000, though probably about 30,000 will be rejected.

Polish editors sentenced to prison. Berlin, Oct. 31.—For some time the Prussian Government has been vigorously proceeding against anti-German agitators in Poland. Editors of newspapers, and a considerable number of Polish editors, have been imprisoned for such agitations. To-day has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment for an offensive article.

More gold brought here. The White Star steamer Teutonic, which arrived here yesterday from Liverpool, brought \$1,500,000 in gold bars, consigned to Lazard Freres, and \$100,000 to the Western National Bank, which has never heretofore figured in gold imports or exports.

Beneath November's hazy sky. Nothing more pleasant than a trip over the mountains on one of the Pennsylvania Railroad's through Western express trains. Adv.

SECRETARY HAY'S REPLY.

THE ANGLO-GERMAN POLICY IN CHINA INDORSED—NO EXPRESSION ON CLAUSE III.

Washington, Oct. 31.—The State Department to-day made public the British-German agreement respecting the maintenance of the open door and the territorial integrity of China, with the answer of the United States Government, sent in duplicate to each of the principals to the agreement. Secretary Hay's reply to Lord Pauncefote follows: Department of State, Washington, October 29, 1900. Excellency: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 23d of October, inclosing the text of an agreement between Great Britain and Germany relating to affairs in China, which was signed in London on the 10th inst. by the Marquis of Salisbury and the German Ambassador on behalf of their respective governments, and inviting the acceptance by the United States of principles recorded in that agreement. These principles are: "First—It is a matter of joint and permanent international interest that the ports on the rivers and littoral of China should remain free and open to trade and to every other legitimate form of economic activity for the peoples of all countries without distinction, and the two governments agree on their part to uphold the same for all Chinese territory so far as they can exercise influence."

"Second—Her Britannic Majesty's Government and the Imperial German Government will not, in the exercise of their respective rights, seek to obtain for themselves any territorial advantages in Chinese dominions, and will direct their policy toward maintaining undiminished the territorial condition of China. The United States have heretofore made known their adoption of both these principles. During the last year this Government invited the Powers interested in China to join in an expression of views and purposes in the direction of impartial trade with that country, and received satisfactory assurances to that effect from all of them. When the recent troubles in the Far East broke out, this Government, on July 3, once more made an announcement of its policy regarding impartial trade and the integrity of the Chinese Empire, and had the gratification of learning that the Powers held similar views. And since that time the most gratifying harmony has existed among all the nations concerned as to the ends to be pursued, and there has been little divergence of opinion as to the details of the course to be followed. It is therefore with satisfaction that the President directs me to inform you of the full sympathy of this Government with those of Her Britannic Majesty's Government and the Imperial German Government in the principles set forth in the clauses of the agreement above cited.

The third clause of the agreement provides: "This in the case of another Power making use of the complications in China in order to obtain under any form whatever such territorial advantages, the two contracting parties reserve the right to take such steps as may be necessary to understand as to the eventual steps to be taken for the protection of their own interests in China." As this clause refers to a reciprocal arrangement between the two high contracting Powers the Government of the United States does not regard itself as called upon to express an opinion in respect to it. I have, etc., JOHN HAY.

A similar note was addressed on the same day by the Secretary of State to the Imperial German Chargé d'Affaires.

Japan's assent unconditional. London, Oct. 31.—The Japanese Minister to England, Kato Takashi, said to-day that he had delivered a note to Lord Salisbury in which Japan's assent to the Anglo-German agreement in China.

Boers not ready to yield. Botha and Steyn refuse to surrender.

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BANKERS' NAMES IN BRYAN SHEET

CAMPAIGN PAPER, THOUGHT TO BE BACKED BY CROKER, BROUGHT TO POSTMASTER VAN COTT'S NOTICE.

We are willing to spend our time and money and take all sorts of risks to get the things we want.—Richard Croker in a signed article on October 27. Richard Croker and his campaign managers are living up to this text, according to a number of well known Wall Street bankers and brokers, who have appealed to the Postoffice authorities to protect their names and business against forgery. An obscure sheet called "The New York Star," with mysterious antecedents and said to draw its support from the purse of Richard Croker, has been taking unwarranted liberties with the names of New-York business men, and if the owners of the sheet can be definitely located there will be prosecutions. This new paper is an out and out Bryan organ of the most radical stripe, and was got up to fool people who do not read many newspapers. In order to give the sheet an air of respectability the names of saloons and "dives" were kept out, and then, without the semblance of authority, the names of well known banking houses were inserted in the advertising columns. The reading matter is the pick of Bryan's most radical doctrines. The following letter received yesterday at National Republican headquarters explains itself: New-York, October 20. Republican National Headquarters. Gentlemen: We herewith send you a newspaper which inserts an advertisement of our name, entirely unauthorized in every shape and form. We have been investigating to ascertain who the parties are that attempt to print our names in the category of Bryan supporters. We ask your assistance, if you can lend it, to unearth this amazing audacity. We desire to make it as emphatic as it is possible to have it understood that neither by advertisement nor by any word or action do we desire to give the slightest countenance or support to this impudent campaign which is carried on by Mr. Bryan and his supporters. GOLDMAN, SACHS & CO.

An investigation showed that not a single advertisement of a banking or brokerage firm had been authorized. The officers of the following named firms expressed indignation and took measures to have their cards taken from the paper: The Mercantile Trust Company, H. B. Hollins & Co., Broadway, No. 106 Broadway; Real Estate Trust Company, Park & Robinson, Nassau-st., Nassau-st.; H. L. Day & Co., Broad-st.; Kounze Brothers, Broad-st.; William T. Meredith & Co., Vermilye & Co., Nassau-st.

Mr. Meredith said: "The use of our name is of course unauthorized. I do not yet know how to stop it, but we certainly do not want to be classed as Bryan supporters." Postmaster Van Cott was kept busy on Tuesday receiving indignant men whose names had been advertised free. The Postoffice Department is investigating.

IMPUDENT POLITICAL SLANDERS.

HOW DON M. DICKINSON CHARACTERIZES ATTEMPTS TO MAKE MR. CLEVELAND A BRYANITE SYMPATHIZER. Don M. Dickinson, of Michigan, ex-Postmaster-General under the first Cleveland Administration, was at the Park Avenue Hotel yesterday, in the course of conversation with reference to the interview in a Philadelphia paper, denied by Mr. Cleveland, he said: Mr. Cleveland made very plain in his Reform Club speech, in which he said that he had no sympathy with Mr. Bryan and his doctrines, and is especially bitter in denunciation of his Anarchistic teachings and tendencies. In that speech he laid special emphasis on the danger to the community from the growth of "class suspicion and distrust" and "sowing the seeds of discontent, hoping that in the harvest they may reap personal advantage."

In the face of these views, which Mr. Cleveland has so emphatically reiterated, the attempt of the Bryanites to represent him as sympathizing with them is, I repeat, one of the most barefaced and impudent political slanders on record.

GRIGGS CONTRADICTS MONNETT.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL NEVER WROTE TO OR SPOKE WITH THE FORMER OHIO OFFICIAL ABOUT TRUSTS. Napoleon, Ohio, Oct. 31.—The following letter from John W. Griggs, Attorney-General of the United States, to J. R. Linthicum, chairman of the Republican Committee of Henry County, relative to certain statements made by former Attorney-General Monnett, of this State, in a speech delivered here on October 21, was made public to-day: Office of the Attorney-General, Washington, D. C., October 23, 1900. J. R. Linthicum, Chairman Republican County Committee, Napoleon, Ohio. Dear Sir:—I received your letter of the 23d inst. in which you state that ex-Attorney-General Frank S. Monnett, of Ohio, in a Democratic speech at Napoleon on the 19th inst. stated that I, in a letter to him, and also in a personal interview with him, said that the reason why the trusts have not been prosecuted was that the President has been inactive and indifferent in the enforcement of the anti-trust laws.

Unless Mr. Monnett has taken leave of his senses I cannot believe he ever made such a statement. So far as I can recall, he has never written him a letter on any subject. I am sure that I never wrote him a letter upon the subject of trusts, nor in any wise reference thereto. As to his allegation that I made such a statement in a personal interview with him, I am entirely untrue. I never met Mr. Monnett but once, and that was only for a few minutes, when he called on me at the office of the Solicitor-General, Hon. John K. Richards, of Ohio. I do not think that he ever made such a statement in general conversation upon a visit of this nature, and I do not think that the President made such a statement as you say Mr. Monnett attributed to me. Nor could I have made such a statement, as you say, in a personal interview with him. I am, Sir, very respectfully, JOHN W. GRIGGS, Attorney-General.

HOW BROKERS STAND.

INFORMAL POLL ON STOCK EXCHANGE FLOOR SHOWS ONE NON-COMMITTAL, TWO BRYANITES, AND 988 FOR MCKINLEY.

While business was dull on the Stock Exchange yesterday an informal poll was taken of the members on the floor. One member was non-committal, two were for Bryan and 988 for McKinley. The identity of the one who was not revealed. John B. Bouvier is so far the only out-and-out Bryan man on the Exchange, although it is said that William Gwynne and William Lemmon also will support the Democratic candidate.

MORE GOLD BROUGHT HERE.

The White Star steamer Teutonic, which arrived here yesterday from Liverpool, brought \$1,500,000 in gold bars, consigned to Lazard Freres, and \$100,000 to the Western National Bank, which has never heretofore figured in gold imports or exports.

BENEATH NOVEMBER'S HAZY SKY.

Nothing more pleasant than a trip over the mountains on one of the Pennsylvania Railroad's through Western express trains. Adv.

ERIE COUNTY'S WELCOME.

BIG DEMONSTRATION AT BUFFALO FOR THE GOVERNOR.

OVERWHELMING REPUBLICAN MAJORITIES INDICATED ALL THROUGH WEST. ERN NEW-YORK.

Buffalo, Oct. 31.—This city was the scene to-night of one of the biggest Republican demonstrations ever witnessed here. It was in honor of Governor Roosevelt and the other National and State candidates of the Republican party, and far surpassed in magnitude the demonstration of the Democratic party in behalf of Mr. Bryan when he was here on October 20. Thousands of Republicans from Erie County and its surrounding counties visited the city for the purpose of being present at some one of the three big mass meetings which were addressed by Governor Roosevelt.

The population of this city and others in Western New-York, as well as of several large villages, witnessed a resolute effort by Governor Roosevelt and other Republican leaders to-day to increase still further the tremendous Republican vote which will evidently be cast in this part of the State. Mr. Croker may succeed in obtaining a plurality in New-York City for William J. Bryan, but the Republican leaders are resolved that it shall be overwhelmed fivefold in the counties north of the Harlem River by the vote for William McKinley. As elsewhere in the State, the Democratic party here is demoralized and its leaders are discouraged. Their one hope rests in a reported declaration of the leaders of Tammany Hall that they would have money to expend on Election Day, which is interpreted as an indirect pledge of campaign funds from New-York.

Governor Roosevelt departed from Rochester at 9:30 o'clock this morning in his special train. He was met at the station in Rochester by George E. Matthews, Editor of "The Buffalo Express," and William H. Hotchkiss, the first representative that appeared of a committee of one hundred prominent Republicans of Buffalo that had been appointed to meet the Governor and escort him to the city. Subsequently at Lockport the other members of this committee boarded the train. In its ranks were William C. Warren, Editor of "The Buffalo Commercial," Erastus C. Knight, of Buffalo, the Republican candidate for State Controller; Congressman D. S. Alexander, ex-Congressman R. B. Mahany, who is once more the Republican candidate for Congress in his old district; the three Republican candidates for State Senators, George A. Davis, present Senator; Assemblyman Hill and Assemblyman Metzler; John N. Scattered, George Urban, ex-Senator Simon Selbert, ex-Senator Charles Feltmy, Postmaster Dorr, Ossian Redell, Charles Lamont, George D. Emerson, William L. Marcy, U. H. Clark and Henry W. Sprague.

CONFIDENT OF VICTORY.

The members of the Buffalo delegation were of the opinion that Erie County might give McKinley and Roosevelt 10,000 plurality, so prosperous was the appearance of Republican affairs in that county. One of the reasons for this strength of the Republican party in the county this year is the nomination of Mr. Knight for State Controller. He was elected Controller of Buffalo three years ago by a large majority, when other Republican candidates were defeated. It was then made clear that he was so highly esteemed in Buffalo that he had a personal strength beyond that of his party, nor has his strength with the people diminished in the last three years. On the other hand, it was stated by the Buffalo committee that the alliance made by Norman E. Mack, of Buffalo, member of the Democratic National Committee, with Richard Croker and Tammany Hall had led thousands of Democrats to abandon their party and support the candidates of the Republican party.

A delegation of Niagara County Republicans, consisting of Senator Ellisworth, John C. Merritt, postmaster of Washington; Richard Crowley, John E. Pound, Theodore A. Poole, Peter A. Porter, James Low and Assemblyman Darrison, also met Governor Roosevelt at Rochester, and accompanied him to Niagara Falls. These Republicans reported to Governor Roosevelt that Niagara County would give the Republican National and State tickets large pluralities.

The Governor's special train ran to-day from Rochester to Buffalo by way of the northern branch of the New-York Central. Meetings were held at the villas of Brockport, Holly, Albion and Medina, and the cities of Lockport, Niagara Falls and North Tonawanda. All of these were addressed by the Governor. The villages between Rochester and Lockport nearly all have large stone quarries situated near them, which employ hundreds of workmen. The Governor in his addresses in these places, therefore, dwelt on questions especially interesting to working people. He called attention repeatedly to Mr. Bryan's "attempt to array class against class, and denounced it as an un-American appeal.

Finally, late this afternoon, the Governor arrived here, and received a most cordial welcome by the citizens of the city as he was being escorted by a mounted escort from the New-York Central Depot along the chief streets of the city to the Iroquois Hotel. The Governor a little later took a drive through the chief streets of Buffalo.

Early this evening the Governor was escorted from the Iroquois Hotel to the Broadway Market, at Broadway and Fillmore-ave., on the east side of Buffalo, where the largest proportion of the workmen of Buffalo live. Here he made a political address to a throng of persons, addressed 12,000 persons, who had assembled there to hear him.

BRYANISM A DANGER.

The Roosevelt special train upon leaving Rochester this morning was first stopped at Brockport. This village is within the Senate District of Senator W. W. Armstrong, of Monroe County, and the Democratic leaders are attempting to defeat him, since the district is a close one. Governor Roosevelt made an almost direct appeal to the voters to come to Senator Armstrong's rescue, by saying: "I appeal to you, my fellow citizens, to support most earnestly the candidates of the Republican party for State, National and Legislative positions. Governor McKinley and Benjamin E. Odell, Jr., should be supported by a Republican Congress and a Republican Legislature. We cannot afford to let Mr. Bryan's principles and the present danger to Democracy continue a formidable danger to the life of our country. I appeal to you not merely to beat it, but to stamp it under foot so that no similar appeal will ever be made in our time, because, while we can afford to differ on questions of policy, we cannot afford, as good Americans, to differ on the underlying principles of the lack of which makes any party, what ever it is, a standing danger to the country."

There was a stop of twenty minutes at Medina, and the Governor discussed Mr. Bryan's arguments on imperialism. A man in the crowd finally said to the Governor: "What about the crowd strike in Pennsylvania?" The Governor answered, "They have won a strike for an increase in wages. Do you think they would have won that strike four years ago if it were not for the American public?" He shouted back the crowd. Lockport voters gave the Governor a most EN ROUTE TO THE SUN. The Pennsylvania Limited runs from New-York to Chicago in 24 hours. Adv.

SAVINGS BANKS AND SILVER.

PRESIDENTS WARN ANXIOUS DEPOSITORS OF THE DANGERS OF FREE COINAGE.

About five hundred depositors in the Greenwich Savings Bank, the Immigrants' Industrial Savings Bank, the Bowers Savings Bank and the Union Dime Savings Institution, alarmed at the danger which would threaten their savings in those banks in the event of Mr. Bryan's election, have addressed to the presidents of the four institutions named an open letter, calling upon them to state what, in their opinion, would be the effect upon those deposits of the passage of a free silver coinage bill.

These banks are only four of fifty in the city of New-York. These fifty institutions are carrying for the savings of the plain people, and carry more than \$500,000,000 of deposits due depositors. The four banks named were selected because they seemed to be representative. Their official reports in July of last year showed that they held deposits as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Bank Name, Deposits. Includes Union Dime Savings Bank, Bowers Savings Bank, Immigrants' Industrial Savings Institution, Greenwich Savings Bank.

The petition and replies given by the bank presidents follow: New-York, October 16, 1900. Answered your inquiry of October 15, 1900. To the Signers of the Above Petition. I have to say that the election of Mr. Bryan and all that it implies, as relates to the free coinage of silver, would be a serious menace to the interests of the savings bank depositors. As a representative of the largest savings bank in the country, proud of its support of the gold standard, I say most emphatically, do not vote for any one who proposes the free coinage of silver unless you want your savings to be destroyed so created by your savings. JOHN D. HICKS, President of the Bowers Savings Bank.

To the Signers of the Above Petition. In reply to the question proposed by you, I would say that, while the nominal amount of your deposits would remain the same, the real value of your deposits in actual value, this process would not be instantaneous, but inevitable. The dollars in which your deposits are stated would be worth only about half the present value. Instead of your savings being destroyed, as you say, they would be merchandise and a premium respectively. CHARLES E. SPRAGUE, President of the Union Dime Savings Institution.

John Harsen Rhoades, president of the Greenwich Savings Bank, dwells at length on the subject of free coinage of silver. He says in part: As to the effect of the free coinage of silver upon deposits, it would be a serious menace to the interests of the depositor. It would be a process which would not be instantaneous, but inevitable. The dollars in which your deposits are stated would be worth only about half the present value. Instead of your savings being destroyed, as you say, they would be merchandise and a premium respectively. CHARLES E. SPRAGUE, President of the Union Dime Savings Institution.

These are facts proved by experience and the history of nations, and as true as the movements of the barometer, and no man who will inquire can say that he gains anything by the use of gold coins. The facts as they exist. If gold coins to a premium as it surely will in case of the free coinage of silver, the money bank to which you would wish to have your money drawn by him would not purchase so much as they now do, owing to the rise in prices which must take place.

The maintenance of the conditions as they now exist is the support of the standard of value. If employed and the workman is busy, and he cannot be busy if capital is idle. It is for reasons such as these that the officers of savings banks, recognizing that they are the servants of the people and bound by honor and duty to serve them to the best of their ability, stand as they do, and would not be swayed by a change to those whom they serve, and call upon the depositors in the savings banks of this country to stand with them for sound money and a sound dollar.

Bryanism aims to destroy in part its value and to impair its credit. It is for the people's power to do this. With supreme faith in the integrity of the American people, I believe that they cannot be so deceived.

The reply of James McMahon, president of the Immigrants' Industrial Savings Bank, has not yet been received. Mr. McMahon, however, is vice-president of the Democratic Sound Money League, which is supporting President McKinley for re-election.

OCTOBER PORK REACHES 20.

CULMINATION OF SIR THOMAS LIPTON'S CHICAGO ENTERPRISE. Chicago, Oct. 31.—The culmination of the October pork corner, controlled by Sir Thomas Lipton, came to-day, when pork for delivery this month advanced \$2, rising on less than a dozen trades from \$17, September's closing price, to \$20 at the close to-day. Shorts, who had held off until the last moment, bought the price to \$20. It was said that Sir Thomas had made a profit of \$100,000, as well as \$20, but he declared he had no intention of "squeezing" anybody.

As a result of his deal here Lipton is believed to have made \$500,000. There were only 35,000 barrels of pork that could be delivered, and the English man would sell as well as all the rest of the world. As a result of his deal here Lipton is believed to have made \$500,000. There were only 35,000 barrels of pork that could be delivered, and the English man would sell as well as all the rest of the world. As a result of his deal here Lipton is believed to have made \$500,000. There were only 35,000 barrels of pork that could be delivered, and the English man would sell as well as all the rest of the world.

EIGHT EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS IN FLORIDA.

Jacksonville, Fla., Oct. 31.—Eight distinct earthquake shocks were felt in Jacksonville to-day, between 11:0 a. m. and 4:30 p. m. Director Mitchell of the local Weather Bureau, stated that the vibrations passed from south to north.

DEERFOOT FARM SAUGES.

Made of the tender meat of dairy fed, fat, young porkers, daintily seasoned with selected spices. Try a two pound package. Beware of imitations. Adv.

CONFESSION IN RICE CASE.

REPORT OF A BREAKDOWN BY JONES—ALL NIGHT ORDEAL, MR. HOUSE ALLEGES.

There was a report current last night that Charles F. Jones, who is confined in the Tombs on a charge of having forged the will of William Marsh Rice, made a confession yesterday in the presence of Assistant District Attorney Osborne, Captain McClusky, of the Detective Bureau, and several other persons. It was also reported that he had signed the alleged confession, with the understanding that the charges against him would not be prosecuted, or that he would receive a light sentence.

Neither Assistant District Attorney Osborne nor Captain McClusky would affirm or deny these rumors, which arose from the taking of Jones from the Tombs to the District Attorney's office, in the Criminal Courts Building, in Central-st., late yesterday afternoon. In the office at the time were Assistant District Attorney Osborne, Captain Baker, who is counsel for the Rice estate, Captain McClusky and a number of other persons whose names could not be learned last night. When they were leaving the office Assistant District Attorney Osborne and Captain McClusky were asked if Jones had made a confession, and if there were any new developments in the case. Captain McClusky said he had nothing to say for publication, and he referred the reporters to Assistant District Attorney Osborne.

Mr. Osborne was just as reticent. He refused to say a word about what took place at the conference in the District Attorney's office. He hurried from the Criminal Courts Building after the conference, and went direct to his home. He remained at his home, No. 346 West Fifty-seventh-st., only a short time, and then went out for the evening. He left the house accompanied by a man.

According to one report Captain McClusky Mr. Osborne, Captain Baker and two other men visited Jones in the Tombs early yesterday morning and talked to him for more than an hour, and Jones declared to them that he would confess. Later in the day it was reported that those who had called on Jones in the morning had had another talk with him in Mr. Osborne's office, and that after they had talked with him for two hours he was handcuffed to a Tombs keeper and taken back to the Tombs. On the way back to the Tombs Captain McClusky, it was said, walked with Jones for some distance and talked earnestly to him. Soon after 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon Jones, handcuffed to a Tombs keeper, was seen going toward the District Attorney's office. When he reached that office he was met by Mr. Osborne, Captain Baker, Captain McClusky and a number of other men. The door of the office was closed and no one not connected with the case or with the office was allowed to enter until the conference was ended.

In the course of the conference a detective was sent to the house in which Mr. Rice lived, and he returned with blotting paper found on several desks in the apartments that had been occupied by Mr. Rice. These sheets of blotting paper were procured so as to compare the ink on them with that used in writing the checks. Jones was taken back to the Tombs at about 7 o'clock, and then the District Attorney's office was closed for the night.

INQUEST TO BE POSTPONED.

Mr. Osborne and Captain McClusky, when asked about the Rice case yesterday, said that the inquest on the death of Mr. Rice, which is scheduled to be held at 10 a. m. to-day, before Coroner Hart, will not take place. Coroner Hart said last night that he had not received a supplementary report from Professor Withaus, who made a chemical analysis of the viscera of Mr. Rice, and who recently reported that he found mercurial poison in the stomach. He said that he expected the supplementary report from Professor Withaus to-day. It was not learned whether the failure to get this report would postpone the beginning of the inquest.

It was learned last night that Jones was not represented by counsel at the conference in the District Attorney's office or when visited by Captain McClusky, Mr. Osborne and Captain Baker in the Tombs yesterday.

Frederick B. House, counsel for Jones and Patrick, was seen last night by a Tribune reporter in regard to the rumors that Jones had made a confession. He said he did not believe the reports were true, as he had had a talk with Jones in the Tombs in the afternoon, and that Jones had on that occasion once more reiterated that he had nothing to confess. He seemed greatly surprised to learn that Jones had been taken to the District Attorney's office in the afternoon and kept there until 7 o'clock.

I think I should have been told by the District Attorney or the police that Jones was to be taken to the District Attorney's office and questioned. Such a thing would only have been a simple act of courtesy to the prisoner's counsel. When I visited Jones at the Tombs in the afternoon he told me that Assistant District Attorney Osborne, Captain Baker and representatives of the firm of Hornblower, Byrne, Miller & Potter visited him at 8 o'clock on Tuesday night and stayed with him until 3 a. m. yesterday morning. I think such a proceeding an unusual one. This is the first time that I ever heard of an Assistant District Attorney doing an act like that. I asked Jones what was the nature of the charges against him, and he replied, "What did you tell them to confess?" "What did you tell them?" I asked Jones, and he replied, "Why I told them I couldn't make a confession, as I had nothing to confess."

Members of the firm of Hornblower, Byrne, Miller & Potter, refused to say anything about Mr. House's statement.