PRESIDENT LEAVES HOME.

STARTS FOR WASHINGTON AMID MUCH ENTHUSIASM—MANY CONGRATULATIONS RECEIVED.

Canton, Ohio, Nov. 7.—President McKinley was up early to-day and was the recipient of congratulatory telegrams by the thousand. He had breakfast with Mrs. McKinley and Secretary Cortelyou, and then glanced over the morning papers and listened to the dispatches. They came from all quarters, many being by cable from Ambassadors and Ministers of the United States abroad. Secretary Hay, Secretary Root, and in fact all the members of the Cabinet, were heard from. The President took early occasion to answer Governor Roosevelt's congratulatory message, telegraphing as follows:

Canton, Ohio, November 6.

Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, Oyster Bay, N. Y.:

I heartily appreciate your kind expressions and congratulate you upon concluding in health one of the most memorable campaigns in our political history. WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

Hundreds of friends called to congratulate the President, for which they received his thanks. He looked extremely happy, but his replies avoided any reference to the personal triumph involved.

Mrs. McKinley received many callers. She showed no signs of fatigue after the excitement of last night and shared in the general happiness prevailing. The President started back to Washington amid the booming of cannon and the cheers of his townsmen. He drove with Mrs. McKinley to the station, where Judge Day and many other friends were assembled. In deference to Mrs. McKinley's wishes there was an avoidance of any noisy demonstration, but on Dueber Heights, a mile away, twenty-one guns, a Presidential salute, were fired, and to this was added a chorus of the city's bells and steam whistles.

Without organization and without formality the people flocked to the station, and as the train pulled out sent up a tremendous round of cheers. As the train left the station it passed between columns of workingmen from the shops and factories along the tracks in an almost continuous line for more than a mile. The President stood on the rear platform of his car, bowing and waving his hat in acknowledgment of the greetings until the shops and their employes were out of sight.

At 1:35 p. m. the party started over the Pennsylvania road by the regular train, due in Washington at 7:44 a. m. to-morrow. Two private cars were attached to the train for their accommodation. The President and Mrs. McKinley, Dr. Rixey and Secretary Cortelyou occupied the compartment car Olympia, and some of the President's near friends travelled on the Mercutio.

Reports from along the route ahead indicated that there would be a great outpouring of people at the various stops. The President gave no intimation as to whether he would speak to the crowds or not.

On arriving at Washington to-morrow morning the President will give his attention to the completion of his message to Congress. He has already sketched it in the rough, so that the essential features are wellnigh completed.

Four years ago the National election was immediately followed by much Cabinet comment. But there is an entire absence of such comment now, as it appears to be accepted that the President's Cabinet will remain as it is, at least until the new Administration begins, and there is no intimation of a change even then. President McKinley's intimate friends say he is hardly less gratified over the election of a Congress which will be in political sympathy with him than he is over the success of the Presidential ticket.

Alliance, Ohio, Nov. 7.—President McKinley passed through here this afternoon, bound for Washington, and the entire populace turned out to greet him. Fire bells and shop whistles joined the welcome. The President said in his brief speech here:

I observe that majorities rise with prosperity, and that the American people never fail to support the flag.

Salem, Ohio, Nov. 7.—The President received a tremendous ovation when his train reached here. Steam whistles sounded and an army of workmen besieged the train. He appeared on the car platform, shook many hands and said a few words, which were received with great applause.

Pittsburg, Nov. 7.—President McKinley's trip from Canton toward the National capital to-day has been one continuous ovation to the twice elected head of the Nation. At every stop there have been great outpourings of the people, business has been suspended, and many factories along the line have added their thousands of workers—men and women—to those who have joined in enthusiastic greetings. The President has appeared at each stop, shaking hands from the rear platform, and making short speeches at the more important towns. Mrs. McKinley has received her share of the popular tribute, men and women struggling to present her with flowers. Patriotism, the flag and the volunteers' uniform have figured everywhere, and the trip has been in the nature of a triumphal journey to the capital. At Salem the President said:

My Fellow Citizens: It has been many years since I had the privilege of meeting an audience in the city of Salem, and I assure you that your greeting and welcome to-day give me very sincere pleasure. You are here to celebrate a victory won, not by a single party, but by the people of all parties. I go back to my public duties at the capital encouraged by your confidence, but deeply conscious of the grave responsibilities which your action of yesterday imposes upon me. I can only ask of all my countrymen their sympathy and support in the solution of the great problems that rest upon the United States; and I am sure that all of us will humbly petition the guidance of that Divine Ruler who has never failed this Government through all of its vicissitudes from the beginning to the present hour.

At Leetonia and Columbiana there were like outbursts, crowds besieging the President's car. No speeches were made, but the President reached down and shook many hands. A drizzling rain began to fall, but this did not deter big crowds from turning out at East Palestine, Enon Valley, New-Galilee and New-Brighton.

At Rochester three thousand persons braved the rain and darkness and gave a hearty welcome to the President in the momentary stop. Many of the crowd clambered up the rear platform after the train started, and hung on until their turn came for a handshake.

It was pitch dark when the train reached Allegheny, but a big crowd was in waiting, and a delegation, headed by Mayor Diehl of Pittsburg and Mayor Wyman of Allegheny, clambered aboard. They were received by the President and greetings were exchanged. The President asked as to the results in Pennsylvania, and evinced great interest when told that the majority would reach 300,000. He asked also as to Pennsylvania's Congress delegation, and received like satisfactory assurances.

MANY MESSAGES SENT TO WHITE HOUSE.

Washington, Nov. 7.—The White House wires were loaded with messages of congratulation to-day. They have been coming in since last night and are from friends all over the world. One foreign admirer of the President sent his congratulations yesterday afternoon before the polls closed. The briefest of the messages received came from a city in this country. It was addressed to "McKinley," contained the one word "Hurrah," and was signed "Bill Smith." Another came from the South, and was addressed to the President. It inquired, "Are you in or out?"

A large number of congratulatory letters bear last night's postmark from nearby points. All of these letters and telegrams as far as the addresses of the senders are known will be answered, as it is the President's rule to answer every communication addressed to him. Word received from Canton is to the effect that the President, Mrs. McKinley, Mr. Cortelyou and Dr. Rixey will reach Washington to-morrow morning on the regular train over the Pennsylvania road, and in all probability they will not again return to Canton before next spring or summer.

Whether there will be a meeting of the Cabinet before next Friday, the regular day, is not known here.

A BURSTED BELLOWS.

FOREIGN VIEW OF RESULT.

EUROPEAN NEWSPAPERS GLAD OF THE TRIUMPH OF HONESTY AND SANITY.

London, Nov. 7.—The afternoon papers voice the general satisfaction of England with the result of the Presidential election in the United States.

"The Evening News" says:

Anti-imperialism, the attempt to stir up jealousy against England, the championship of the Boers and pandering to the Fenians all availed Bryan nothing. His defeat is even more a defeat for Croker and Tammany, and that is its happiest feature. It really looks as though Americans are tired of the gang of corrupt Irish-Americans who have degraded American politics so long.

"The Star" says:

Had Bryan kept to the issues of anti-imperialism, anti-trusts and social reform he might conceivably have won. Sound money proved his undoing. He has been "crucified on a cross of gold," but it has been very much of a voluntary crucifixion. The most remarkable feature is the personal defeat of Boss Croker.

"The Times," in a special edition, says:

McKinley's victory is no ordinary party triumph. It is a victory for common honesty, sound sense and sober, enlightened political judgment.

After referring to Bryan's endeavor to make imperialism the paramount issue, "The Times" says: "Free silver and its attendants heresies are the real matters upon which the electors have given judgment."

After commenting upon "Bryan's advocacy of unsound principles, unconstitutional methods and his appeals to class hatred, which stirred the passions of all the worst elements of the population," "The Times" expresses the opinion that had Bryan been elected even all the checks of the Constitution could not have restrained him from experiments fatal to social order and material prosperity, and it concludes:

From that danger the country is mercifully delivered, certainly for the present, and we may hope for all time.

"The Westminster Gazette" says:

Mr. Bryan spoke for millions conscious of the tyranny of money in the United States, but he fatally handicapped himself with the free silver craze. His close association with Boss Croker also blighted their hopes in him as a cleanser of administrations.

"The Pall Mall Gazette" says:

The result is most welcome from every view point. In McKinley and Roosevelt Great Britain has just the sort of friends we want. Not effusive ranters who sicken everybody by their excessive pretence of cousinly unity, but quite benevolent neutrals. As a business nation, the final defeat of unsound money is most acceptable to us. As believers in a pure and honest administration we rejoice at the defeat of Tammany. As a member of the community of nations, and feeling peculiarly akin to the United States, Great Britain is glad to acclaim the defeat of the man whose tenure of office would have meant anarchic tendencies of all kinds.

"The Globe," basing its comments on the idea that "imperialism" was the main point at issue, says:

Henceforth the United States will take its place as a world Power. To the whole world the result of the election is of supreme importance, and fraught with momentous consequences to all nations. In this country it will be hailed with unalloyed satisfaction. We gladly welcome the entry of the young Giant of the West into the councils of the world.

"The St. James's Gazette" remarks:

It would have been always unworthy of America had the corruption and jobbery of Tammany Hall carried the day. But especially it would have been little short of disastrous to the world at large if Mr. Bryan had received the mandate to reverse the only policy the United States can possibly pursue in Cuba and the Philippines, which is the policy of Mr. McKinley. We may look forward with confidence to Mr. McKinley's line in the Far East, now that he feels his policy has thus far commended itself to the sound views of his countrymen.

"The Daily Chronicle" says:

Mr. Roosevelt, than whom probably a greater man has not appeared in American politics since Lincoln, is the one man, if there be any, who can introduce purity into the American political system.

"The Morning Post" says:

Mr. McKinley may boast that he is the elect of the whole people in a larger sense than any President since the Civil War. The Republican victory will be memorable in the annals of the Union.

"The Daily Mail" remarks:

We shall be forgiven for not shedding tears over Mr. Bryan. Mr. McKinley has governed with discretion through a stormy period and brought prosperity. He has managed the inevitable tail twisting during the campaign in so gentlemanly a manner that we have not been harmed by it. In other respects he is not unfriendly toward England, and the force of events will ultimately bring the two Powers together. We must be patient on both sides.

"The Daily Telegraph" observes:

America has refused to strike the Stars and Stripes in the Pacific. She accepts and indorses the expansionist policy, which has nothing in common with artificial aggression, but which is, on the contrary, the sign and index of her vitality and of her coming of age as a great Power. She has chosen to go forward; and, whether the fact is welcomed or disliked, when America chooses to go forward she must go far. The result of the election is important for Great Britain as suggesting the co-operation of the two great Anglo-Saxon Powers in the Far East. This co-operation can hardly fail to become more vigorous and definite. With the exit of Mr. Bryan and free silver American competition will be more efficiently equipped for progress in external markets than ever before. We should say that the most decided result of the elections will be a vigorous promotion of Mr. McKinley's policy in the creation of a great mercantile marine.

COMMENTS OF THE PARIS PRESS.

Paris, Nov. 7.—There was no effort in Paris last night to await the American election returns, the difference in time practically eliminating the possibility of obtaining definite information. The morning brought many private dispatches to General Horace Porter, the United States Ambassador, and Consul-General Gowdy, who acted as distributing bureaus for the embassies, legations and consulates. The employes of both the Embassy and Consulate were wreathed in smiles on account of the result. Mr. Gowdy had a roomful of visitors who called to congratulate him on the result in Indiana.

Official France is pleased with the election of Mr. McKinley, whom the Foreign Office officials consider friendly to France. The Foreign Office also interprets the votes as not meaning the beginning of an imperialistic career.

This year full election details were published here. The Paris edition of "The New-York Herald" issued a special edition at noon, containing full returns to 4 a. m. The paper was finely illustrated, and the entire edition was rapidly sold on the boulevards.

The "Temps" says:

Bryan is beaten, but this does not mean that McKinley has triumphed. He had to make himself small and modest and leave the leading role to Roosevelt. He has assumed an attitude of neutrality and inertia regarding the foreign policy, especially China and the Philippines. Finally, it is still possible that the new Congress may not have a Republican majority. This, perhaps, is the best solution for the United States. They will be spared a revolution in the transfer of power from McKinley to Bryan, and at the same time the Republican party has been warned that it cannot play with fire in carrying the new imperialism to an extreme. And, restrained by the powerful Democratic opposition, it will put itself on its good behavior and arrest the expenses of the ultra-capitalistic policy within and of the ultra-expansionists abroad, which nearly lost it the White House, and which has cost the country so dear, morally and financially. In order to appreciate the effect of the election on international policy more details are necessary.

The "Journal des Debats" says:

Our country has certainly no reason to fear an accentuation of the Americans' world's policy. American imperialism has never appeared desirous to don the mask the English press persisted in offering it. It has no tendency to become the creature of the British or any other imperialism. In this matter, as in others, America will act independently and our policy has nothing to dread from the assertion of purely American interests. Moreover, it is difficult to know how the situation will develop. An absolutely new factor may intervene in the shape of an independent President, Mr. McKinley having opinions, and, having them, they may prevail.

THE FEELING IN GERMANY.

MANY PLEASANT AND SOME SPITEFUL REMARKS ON THE AMERICAN ELECTION.

Berlin, Nov. 7.—German Government circles are all delighted at President McKinley's re-election. The United States Embassy to-day received a number of expressions of that kind.

Generally speaking, the German public is taking much greater interest in the American election than heretofore. Everybody is discussing the results. Dr. von Holleben, the German Ambassador to the United States, who is now in this city, said about the result:

We can all rejoice over it.

Dr. Barth, the Freisinnige leader, said:

I consider Mr. McKinley's election, all things considered, the best result, although I cannot indorse his imperialistic tendencies. Yet I regard his election as more conducive to the interests of general civilization, when compared with the results which Mr. Bryan's election would have brought. For the economic interests of both the United States and Germany, the present result is also more satisfactory.

The German press takes an unusual amount of interest in the election results. The "Tageblatt" says:

The Germans greet McKinley's re-election above all as a victory for sound currency over revolutionary monetary experiments, which would have been calculated to shake most severely the basis of the entire world's commerce. Anyhow, Germany's policy is to nurse close and loyal relations with the head of a country that is connected with us by so many economic and national ties as is the United States. For that reason, too, the Emperor has repeatedly made approaches to President McKinley, and the latter has, especially recently, responded cordially. There are in no part of the world serious differences between the United States and Germany. In China both Powers have marched on the same lines after Mr. McKinley's first feeling of distrust regarding Germany's alleged territorial scheines subsided. We hope that during his forthcoming administration all political questions will be solved between the two countries in the same spirit of fairness and mutual confidence. Above all we hope that the question of a commercial treaty will be solved.

The "Vossische Zeitung" says:

Germany can only rejoice at the further strengthening and solidification of the economic conditions in the United States. No State can escape the attractive convenience of having competitors in the world's markets. They must be reckoned with, and we must put forth all our strength in peaceful competition. But, not only for North American industrial interests is Mr. McKinley's re-election of great importance, but also for the entire commerce of the world, which is vitally interested in a secure gold currency in the United States. For those, and a number of other reasons, the result of the election may be considered as the smaller one of two evils.

The "Post" says:

The result is greeted with satisfaction and sympathy in Germany, for the re-elected President has won the confidence of our Government and our diplomacy during his term by constant efforts to maintain good relations between Germany and the United States. In the midst of popular passion the President preserved a cool head and turned aside rude hands which tried to force him into an anti-German policy. Mr. McKinley's victory means a continuance of the present pleasant relations between Germany and the United States, and we hope that the tariff negotiations between them will also have at least as good a mutual result.

The "Neueste Nachrichten" says:

From a German standpoint Mr. McKinley's re-election gives no occasion for regret. Of course there have been differences between the two States during the past few years. But, when we look back to-day upon their settlement, the conclusion arrived at is that Mr. McKinley did not stand in the way of a settlement. The controversy over the American life insurance companies was amicably settled last summer, and Germany's grievances in tariff matters were satisfactorily disposed of. The Washington Government during the Spanish-American War observed a thoroughly correct attitude, in pleasant contrast with the public agitation which threatened a far reaching estrangement. The United States' position in the Samoa question was pronouncedly favorable to Germany, and aided a solution favorable to Germany.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

Franklin Fyles's "Cumberland, '61," will be played at the American Theatre next week.

The fiftieth performance of "Sag Harbor" at the Theatre Republic was celebrated last night with the distribution of souvenirs consisting of an iron candlestick in the form of a dragon, with a decorative candle and shade.

It has been arranged that Miss Maude Adams shall continue in "L'Aiglon" at the Knickerbocker Theatre until the end of Christmas week. She will be followed at that house by Miss Ada Rehan, who will appear in "Nell of Old Drury." After Miss Rehan will come Nat Goodwin and Miss Maxine Elliott.

YELLOW FEVER INVESTIGATION.

Havana, Nov. 7.—Surgeon Major Reed and a board of experts will continue the investigation into the propagation of yellow fever by mosquitoes, and an experimental station will be established outside of Havana.

To-day the municipality voted to allow places of business to remain open until 11 p. m.

ALLEGED NEW ALLIANCE.

REPORTED UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES, RUSSIA, FRANCE AND JAPAN.

London, Nov. 8.—"The 'Novoe Vremya,'" says the St. Petersburg correspondent of "The Daily Express," telegraphing before the re-election of Mr. McKinley was known at the Russian capital, "announces, with official sanction, that an understanding has been reached between Russia, France, the United States and Japan by way of counterpoise to the Anglo-German agreement, adding that the results will become specifically apparent if President McKinley is re-elected."

BOXERS SHOT AND VILLAGES BURNED.

OPERATIONS OF A BRITISH PUNITIVE FORCE IN CHINA.

Taku, Nov. 7.—A British column under General Richardson left Pao-Ting-Fu October 23, marching in the direction of Peking. At Tung-My-Ing the troops tried three Boxer chiefs, destroyers of a chapel and killers of native Christians. The British shot the chiefs and burned the houses.

On October 30 General Richardson met five hundred Imperial troops, commanded by General Fan. Both sides advanced for a parley; but, owing to an unfortunate misunderstanding, an Indian trumpeter shot General Fan dead. The trumpeter was arrested, and the incident was explained to the Chinese, the two forces then proceeding by different routes.

General Richardson burned two villages, the places where Messrs. Robinson and Norman, the missionaries, were murdered, and demanded that the city of Yang-Ching should pay 40,000 taels as compensation to the families of the victims. The payment was guaranteed.

Three other villages were burned near Sang-Fang November 4.

London, Nov. 7.—The following dispatch from Major-General Lorne Campbell has been received by the Secretary of State for India:

At Ting-Ling the Chinese attempted to steal powder and caused an explosion. Two soldiers and three camp followers were killed and four camp followers were injured. A large number of Chinese were killed or wounded, owing to their wadded coats catching fire.

MINISTER WU AT STATE DEPARTMENT

HE DISCUSSES WITH SECRETARY HAY THE PROCEEDINGS AT PEKING.

Washington, Nov. 7.—Minister Wu called at the State Department to-day and talked with Secretary Hay for half an hour about the proceedings of the foreign Ministers at Peking. The Department takes the ground that while the Ministers themselves are trying to get together on common ground to present a united front to the Chinese in the negotiations it would be highly impolitic to make public any little dissensions or differences, so all that can be gathered officially is that fair progress is making.

Minister Wu was concerned at the situation at the Pao-Ting-Fu, where the Germans seem to have condemned to death certain high Chinese functionaries. This subject promises to lead to energetic remonstrance from the Chinese Government.

Mr. Wu handed to Secretary Hay the following dispatch, dated November 6, from Viceroy Chang Chih Tung, received by Minister Wu on the morning of November 7:

The other day I received a telegram from Chen, Governor of Shen-Si, informing me that Yu Hsien had committed suicide by swallowing gold leaf, which news I wired to you. I have now received another telegram from Governor Chen stating that he has not yet received confirmation of Yu's death, and he fears it is not reliable. I have, however, learned that Yu Hsien has left Shan-Se, and that the Governor of Shan-Se, Hsi Liang, is taking the responsibility of suppressing all rioters. Please convey the above to the honorable Secretary of State.

KWANG SU TO RETURN TO PEKING.

Rome, Nov. 7.—The Peking correspondent of the "Tribuna," telegraphing November 3, says:

News from a private source, coming direct from the Province of Shen-Se, where the Chinese Court took refuge, says that Emperor Kwang Su is about to return to Peking by way of Ho-Nan.

EX-FINANCE MINISTER IN JAIL.

Lima, Peru, Nov. 7.—Señor Belaunde, former Minister of Finance, who has been confined at Fort Santa Catalina on charge of having used Government funds for his private transactions while Minister, will be transferred, under orders issued by the Supreme Court, to the Guadalupe jail.

RESCUED SAILORS REACH PORT.

London, Nov. 7.—Six of the crew of the Norwegian bark Crown Prince, Captain Sorrensen, from Darien for Liverpool, before reported abandoned October 11 in latitude 37 north, longitude 6 west, have been landed at this port by the British ship Blenheim, Captain Colville, from Brisbane July 9 for here. The seamen were, as supposed, picked up by the British ship Claverdin, Captain Kelway, from New-York October 8 for Yokohama, which transferred them to the Blenheim. The captain and seven seamen of the Crown Prince were landed at Dover by the British steamer Romsdalen, which rescued them.

DIFFERENT KIND OF SPLITTING.

From The Chicago News.

Sandy Pikes—Did de funny old chap in de wayside cottage tell yer a sidesplittin' story, Billy?

Billy Coalgate—Naw! He told me a woodsplittin' story, an' I moved on.

THE PASSING THRONG.

Horace Lee Washington, United States Consul at Valencia, who sailed yesterday for his post, in speaking at the Waldorf-Astoria of Spanish characteristics, said: "One of the first things that strikes an American in Spain is the manner in which they treat their womankind, which is diametrically opposed to the American method. In no country I have been in, with the exception of Turkey, are the women so closely guarded and secluded as they are in Spain. Perhaps no better illustration of this characteristic could be given than the manner in which a courtship is carried on there, which is the same to-day that it was in the time of Don Quixote and Sancho Panza. The young man gives outward and visible manifestation of his passion by standing under his loved one's window. As most families there live in apartment houses, the window in question may be five or six stories in the air. But under the window some five or more times a day the swain must take his stand. If the lady does not wish to discourage him she will occasionally appear at the window. On the other hand, if she is obdurate she does not appear, and finally he gives up his suit and ceases to haunt the street. Presuming, however, a case in which the course of true love does run smooth, after the suitor has stood about, so to speak, for two or three months, he is invited to the parental mansion in most formal fashion. At this visit the business of the marriage is disposed of. The prospective bride's dot is stated and the prospective bridegroom's resources are ascertained, and if on neither side an obstacle is presented the wedding shortly follows.

"A young woman never goes out by herself in Spain, but is always accompanied by her chaperon. If she dines out her chaperon invariably dines out with her. At the average dinner there are seldom more than four or five women present to a dozen men. The ranking men bask in female society, but the poor fellows whose rank is of lesser degree have to comfort each other at the far ends of the table."

THE WOOING OF A WOMAN IN SPAIN.

HEAVY VOTING IN PORTO RICO.

REPUBLICANS AT THE POLLS IN FORCE, BUT FEDERALISTS STAY AWAY.

San Juan de Porto Rico, Nov. 7.—It is estimated that 75,000 Republicans voted at the election yesterday for a Commissioner of Congress and members of the House of Delegates. Not more than 200 Federals voted. The election was exceedingly orderly. There are no reports of disturbances. Communication with the interior is slow.

The two candidates for the office of Commissioner to Congress were Federick Dogetago y Gonzales, on the Republican ticket, and Manuel R. Gattell, on the Federal ticket.

Only one American was nominated for the House of Delegates. He was Frederick L. Cornwell, a young lawyer of Mayaguez, formerly of St. Louis. He ran on the Republican ticket.

Dr. Barbosa was the Republican leader. He had his headquarters on the Plaza Principal, San Juan, near the office of the United States Military Telegraph. He is a colored man and holds degrees from the University of Michigan and other universities in America and Europe. Muñoz Rivera was the leader of the Federal party. His headquarters were at Caguas.

About two weeks before Election Day the Federal party, which carried the island at the election of less than a year ago by a majority of 6,500 votes, suddenly withdrew from the electoral contest. The Federal leaders sent instructions to their followers not to appear at the polls, but the Federal election judges were instructed to appear at the polls and watch the proceedings until the elections were concluded, in order to gather evidence of any unfairness in the registration and any irregularity in the voting. The Federal party intends to institute court proceedings after the election in the hope of nullifying it, claiming that gross irregularities in the registration and voting will be shown and alleging that the districting was not done according to law.

According to the Porto Rican census figures, there are 48,000 males of voting age who can read and write; there are probably not more than 4,000 real estate owners. The balance, 69,000, were registered under the $25 personal property clause in the Election Law. At the last election, when the suffrage rights were less restricted, only 31,000 votes were cast.

DIVORCES IN HIGH LIFE.

LEGAL SEPARATION SECURED BY THE MARCHIONESS OF ANGLESEY.

London, Nov. 7.—To the Marchioness of Anglesey has been granted a divorce from her husband, who is head of the Paget family. The case was heard in camera.

The Marchioness of Anglesey, a daughter of Sir George Chetwynd, was married to the Marquis in 1898. It was strictly a marriage of convenience between cousins, arranged for the sake of inheriting property which otherwise could not have been touched by either of them, and they agreed to live their own lives. But the arrangement did not work well. It has been asserted that the Marquis agreed to give his wife £5,000 the first year, £6,000 the second year, and so on until her allowance reached £10,000 a year. In any case, the alleged allowance was stopped almost immediately.

It has been rumored that the Marchioness will, now that she is divorced, marry Count Herman von Hatzfeldt.

The Paget family is connected by marriage with several American families.

SIR GEORGE BOWYER GETS A DIVORCE.

London, Nov. 7.—To Sir George Henry Bowyer, Bart., has been granted a divorce on the ground of his wife's infidelity with a man named Carey Johnstone. It was said in court that the latter is a hotel proprietor in San Francisco. Sir George Bowyer lost sight of his wife soon after they were married. Later she wrote to him from San Francisco.

Sir George Henry Bowyer, Bart., who was born in 1870, married in 1893 Ethel, daughter of the late Francis Hawkins. Bowyer, whose title was first created in 1660, was formerly a lieutenant in the 4th Battalion of the Cheshire Regiment.

FRENCH RECEPTION OF KRUEGER.

THE EX-PRESIDENT EXPECTED IN PARIS ABOUT NOVEMBER 19.

Paris, Nov. 7.—Ex-President Krüger will arrive at Marseilles on November 17. A reception committee of the local Boer society will go to meet him. Mr. Krüger will make brief stops at Avignon, Lyons and Dijon, where receptions will be given him. He will arrive in Paris on the morning of November 19.

PRIVATE TELEGRAMS SUSPENDED.

The Commercial Cable Company this morning issued the following notice:

We are advised that all private telegrams to the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony are for the present suspended.

ZELAYA MAY VISIT WASHINGTON.

HIS TRIP TO BE IN CONNECTION WITH NICARAGUA CANAL BUSINESS.

Managua, Nicaragua, Oct. 18.—There are rumors current at this capital that President Zelaya and part of his Cabinet intend to visit Washington during the winter of 1900-'01, while the United States Congress is in session. It is said that the principal object of this contemplated trip is in connection with the proposed acquisition by the United States of the Nicaragua Canal route.

The engineer sent by the Government of Nicaragua to remove into the interior of the country the rails and other materials of the railroad constructed in 1889 by the Maritime Canal Company, of Nicaragua, and chartered by the Government of the United States, running from San Juan del Norte (Greytown) ten miles along the contemplated route for the interoceanic canal, has found the roadbed, crossties, etc., in such excellent condition that he has recommended to the Nicaraguan Government not to interfere with the line, but to extend it for about eighteen miles to Sarapiqui, on the Rio San Juan del Norte, whence there is a sufficient depth of water for steamboats to navigate all the year to Lake Nicaragua.

If this railroad were extended to Sarapiqui, as contemplated, it would free all of Western Nicaragua from the large transport tax now paid to the Panama Railroad Company and from the long distance transportation via Cape Horn from Nicaragua's Pacific ports to the Atlantic, Eastern United States and European markets. Western Nicaragua is the most thickly populated and largest producing part of this country. The extension of this line would also obviate the use of the present high rate route via a five mile railroad and steamboats on the city of Granada, on the Nicaragua lake named, in Western Nicaragua, and the Caribbean Sea port of San Juan del Norte. At present transportation between these places requires from four to five days, whereas if the contemplated extension were carried into effect the time between Granada and Greytown would be reduced to twenty-four hours.

FEVER IN A NICARAGUAN PORT.

Managua, Nicaragua, Oct. 18.—"El Comercio," of this city, in its issue of to-day, declares that yellow fever is prevailing in the city of Leon, near the Pacific port of Corinto, to an alarming extent, and that the disease is of a very dangerous type. Leon's streets are paved with cobblestones, and filth collects in the grass which grows between them and causes malarial diseases.

DIED.

Burling, John C.
Byxbe, Anna C.
Edgar, Percy.
Fowler, Julia A. C.
Parker, Caroline K.
Smith, John S.
Terbell, Hannah D.
Warren, Victoria.

BURLING—On Third Day, 6th inst., at his late residence, Purchase, Westchester County, N. Y., John C. Burling, in the 72d year of his age.
Funeral at Friends' Meeting House, Purchase, Sixth Day, Eleventh Month, 9th, at 11 o'clock.
Carriages will be in waiting at White Plains to meet the 9:12 a. m. train from Grand Central Depot.

BYXBE—In Utica, N. Y., Thursday, November 1, 1900, Anna C. Byxbe, aged 72 years.

EDGAR—November 1, near Battle, Wyo., Percy Edgar, aged 35 years, son of the late Jonathan Edgar.
Funeral services at Trinity Church, Newark, N. J., Saturday, November 10, at 10 a. m.
Interment at Greenwood.

FOWLER—At Glens Falls, N. Y., on Tuesday, November 6, Julia A. Cheney, wife of Byron B. Fowler.

PARKER—Suddenly, at No. 128 First Place, Brooklyn, N. Y., November 5, 1900, Caroline Kirkland, widow of William Parker and daughter of the late Edward A. Stansbury.
Funeral private.
Interment, New-Britain, Conn.

SMITH—At his residence in this city on Tuesday, November 6, 1900, John Sabine Smith, in the 58th year of his age.
Funeral services will be held at Grace Church, Broadway and 10th-st., on Thursday morning, November 8, at 10:30 o'clock.
Interment at Randolph, Vt.

TERBELL—At her residence, No. 28 West 20th-st., on Monday, 5th inst., Hannah Dyer, widow of Henry S. Terbell.
Funeral services on Thursday morning, 8th inst., at 10:30 o'clock.
Interment at convenience of the family.

WARREN—On Wednesday, November 7, 1900, at her residence, No. 257 Madison-ave., Flushing, Long Island, Victoria, beloved wife of Samuel E. Warren.
Funeral private.

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

Special Notices.

Cooking Lessons

WITH DEMONSTRATIONS, BY AN EXPERT, MISS RANCHE, OF CHICAGO. DAILY, 3:30 P. M. NOV. 7TH TO 20TH, AT 23 WEST 44TH ST. COURSE TICKET, TWELVE LESSONS, $10. SINGLE ADMISSION $1.

Roebuck's Weather Strips are warranted to exclude the cold when applied to doors and windows. Call on or telephone Roebuck, 172 Fulton. Established 1870.

Tribune Subscription Rates.

SINGLE COPIES.
SUNDAY, 5 cents. | WEEKLY, 3 cents.
DAILY, 3 cents. | TRI-WEEKLY, 2 cents.

BY EARLY MAIL TRAIN.
For all points in the United States outside of Greater New-York, Canada and Mexico.

DAILY AND SUNDAY:		TRI-WEEKLY:	
One Month,	$1.00	Six Months,	.75
Three Months,	$2.50	Twelve Months,	$1.50
Six Months,	$5.00	WEEKLY:	
Twelve Months,	$10.00	Six Months,	.50
SUNDAY ONLY:		Twelve Months,	$1.00
Twelve Months,	$2.00	TRIBUNE ALMANAC:	
DAILY ONLY:		Per copy,	.25
One Month,	.90	TRIBUNE INDEX:	
Three Months,	$2.60	Per copy,	$1.00
Six Months,	$4.80	TRIBUNE EXTRAS:	
Twelve Months,	$8.00	Send for catalogue.	

BY OCEAN STEAMER.
(For Europe, the British Isles and all countries in the Universal Postal Union.)

DAILY AND SUNDAY:		DAILY ONLY:	
One Month,	$1.78	One Month,	$1.44
Two Months,	$3.56	Two Months,	$2.88
Three Months,	$4.85	Three Months,	$3.87
Six Months,	$9.69	Six Months,	$7.13
Twelve Months,	$19.38	Twelve Months,	$14.26
SUNDAY ONLY:		WEEKLY:	
Six Months,	$2.56	Six Months,	$1.02
Twelve Months,	$5.12	Twelve Months,	$2.04
TRI-WEEKLY: Six Months,	$1.53.	Twelve Months,	$3.06

IN NEW-YORK CITY.
Mail subscribers to the DAILY and TRI-WEEKLY will be charged one cent a copy extra postage in addition to the rates named above.

REMITTANCES.
Address all communications relative to subscriptions or advertisements to THE TRIBUNE, New-York City. Remit by Postoffice money order, express money order, draft or registered letter.

OFFICES.
MAIN OFFICE—No. 154 Nassau-st.
UPTOWN OFFICE—No. 1,242 Broadway, or any American District Telegraph office.
NEWARK BRANCH OFFICE—Frederick N. Sommer, No. 794 Broad-st.
AMERICANS ABROAD will find The Tribune at:
LONDON—Office of The Tribune, No. 149 Fleet-st.
Chaplin, Milne, Grenfel & Co., Limited, No. 6 Princess-st., E. C., London.
Brown, Gould & Co., 54 New-Oxford-st.
American Express Company, No. 3 Waterloo Place.
Thomas Cook & Son, Ludgate Circus.
The London office of The Tribune is a convenient place to leave advertisements and subscriptions.
PARIS—Louis Vuitton, No. 1 Rue Scribe, opposite Grand Hotel, and at all kiosks and hotels on the Exposition grounds.
J. Munroe & Co., No. 7 Rue Scribe.
John Wanamaker, No. 44 Rue des Petites Ecuries.
Hottinguer & Co., No. 38 Rue de Provence.
Morgan, Harjes & Co., No. 31 Boulevard Haussmann.
Credit Lyonnaise, Bureau des Etrangers.
American Express Company—No. 11 Rue Scribe.
Thomas Cook & Son, No. 1 Place de l'Opéra.
Société des Imprimeries Lemercier, No. 8 Place de l'Opéra.
GENEVA—Lombard, Odier & Co., and Union Bank.
FLORENCE—Whitby & Co.
HAMBURG—American Express Company, No. 11 Schmiede Strasse.
BREMEN—American Express Company, No. 6 Bahnhof Strasse.

Postoffice Notice.
(Should be read DAILY by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending November 10, 1900, will close (promptly in all cases) at the General Post Office as follows: Parcels Post Mails close one hour earlier than closing time shown below. Parcels Post Mails for Germany close at 5 p. m. Monday and Wednesday.

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

THURSDAY—At 7 a. m. for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, British India and Lorenzo Marquez, per s. s. Touraine, via Havre (mail for other parts of Europe must be directed "per s. s. La Touraine"); at 12:30 p. m. (supplementary 2 p. m.) for Europe, per s. s. Deutschland, via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg.
FRIDAY—At 7 a. m. for Azores Islands direct, per s. s. Peninsular.
SATURDAY—At 4:30 a. m. for Europe, per s. s. Etruria, via Queenstown; at 8 a. m. for Italy, per s. s. Kaiser Wm. II., via Naples (mail must be directed "per s. s. Kaiser Wm. II."); at 8 a. m. for Netherlands direct, per s. s. Rotterdam (mail must be directed "per s. s. Rotterdam"); at 10 a. m. for Scotland, per s. s. Ethiopia (mail must be directed "per s. s. Ethiopia").

*PRINTED MATTER, ETC.—This steamer takes Printed Matter, Commercial Papers, and Samples for Germany only. The same class of mail matter for other parts of Europe will not be sent by this ship unless specially directed by her.
After the closing of the Supplementary Transatlantic Mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French and German steamers and remain open until within Ten Minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, ETC.

THURSDAY—At 2:30 p. m. for Jamaica, per s. s. Admiral Sampson, from Philadelphia; at 10 a. m. for Inagua and Haiti, per s. s. Belvernon; at 10 a. m. for St. Kitts, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Barbados and Demerara, per s. s. Talisman; at 1 p. m. (supplementary 1:30 p. m.) for Nassau, N. P., per s. s. Antilla (mail must be directed "per s. s. Antilla"); at 1 p. m. (supplementary