NEW POLICY IN AFRICA.

CRITICISMS OF LORD KITCHENER'S LATEST PROCLAMATION.

A LACK OF COMMON SENSE SHOWN—THE KING'S MOVEMENTS—THE BOOK TRADE

(Copyright; 1901: By The New-York Tribune.)
[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

London, Aug. 10, 1 a. m.—The new policy of reprisals in South Africa is the chief theme of the leader writers and of political gossip at Westminster. Opinions vary according to the temper and prejudice of those discussing it, but there is little confidence that General Kitchener's proclamation will shorten the campaign. The penalties imposed are not considered practical by the best informed men. The menace of permanent banishment and distraint upon property will not be likely to frighten the fighting Boers, who have lost everything they own except the rifles and powder carried by them. Practical men are asking how this proclamation can be brought under the eyes of the obstinate burghers in the field before September 15, and what induces the ministers to believe that it will have any other effect than to prolong the conflict. There can be no effective method of compelling the men in arms to pay for the keep of their families after that date, nor for enforcing exile when the war is over. The new policy is not criticised on the ground that it is essentially inhumane, but because it lacks common sense. The whole policy of collecting the Boer families in concentration camps has been open to criticism as a measure for relieving the combatants from the necessity for feeding and taking care of their families, and thereby for prolonging the war. Now that the general result is perceived, it is a sign of weakness for the government to imagine that the system can be abandoned, and board money collected from the obstinate burghers.

Military men do not hold General Kitchener responsible for the proclamation, but assert that the terms have been dictated from the Colonial Office. They ridicule the idea that the campaign can be brought to an end by manifestoes, promises and menaces, and contend that there is no substitute for the work of wearing out the enemy day by day and man by man.

The King and Queen, who left London last night for Germany, will be absent from the country about six weeks. The King was attired in an admiral's uniform, while the Queen wore a black cloth dress, with a short cloth jacket, a toque of crape and a spotted net veil. They proceed direct to Homburg, which is within easy driving distance of Cronberg, where a memorial service for the Empress Frederick will be held. The Queen will not attend the funeral ceremony at Potsdam.

The great Conservative and Liberal Unionist demonstration arranged for to-day in the historic grounds of Blenheim Palace is expected to be one of the most successful and most interesting party gatherings in this country of recent times. The Duke of Marlborough has invited three thousand representatives of Conservative and Unionist associations, in addition to one hundred and fifty members of Parliament, to luncheon, and these numerous guests will afterward be present at an open air meeting to which the general public will also be freely admitted. Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain will be the principal speakers.

Although Prince Henry of Orleans had no love for the land of his birth, English people always had a certain feeling of admiration for the intrepid young explorer, and his death at such an early age is generally regretted here.

The arrival of a number of Tammany leaders in London is reported. They have come, it is said, to confer with Mr. Croker on the next campaign in New-York. In reference to their visit, "The Express" says: "What a city London would be to loot if it could be controlled by a machine like Tammany Hall!"

Senator Depew is almost the only prominent American in London, and he is getting a good deal of fun out of the August sideshows. He has accepted no invitations to country houses and has avoided publicity as much as possible. He admits that he has made one speech, about railways, and that the audience understood every joke, but complains that the interviewers have misrepresented him, and have not published anything that he has said. The Senator will not go to Homburg, but will spend another week in London.

Midsummer dulness prevails at the American Embassy. Nothing is known there about Lord Pauncefote's negotiations with our government.

English publishers report that the sales of books have increased recently, and that the prospects of the autumn trade are brighter than for two years. Heinemann asserts that he has never sold so many six-shilling and sixpenny books as he has this season. There are many signs that the public is finding the newspapers dull and reverting to books. Heinemann is issuing Poultney Bigelow's colonial book this week, and he will issue a bright story by Mrs. Bigelow later in the month. He is advertising an edition of one hundred thousand copies of Hall Caine's "Eternal City," and has completed plans for a library of twelve French masterpieces. Mrs. Meynell's fresh volume of verse may be expected in the course of a few weeks. Chapman & Hall are undertaking a complete edition of Richardson's novels in twenty volumes.

Gilbert Parker is recovering from an accident caused by a fall from his horse. I. N. F.

MOUNT POCONO, PENN.

The unique attractions of this noted resort interestingly pictured and sketched in THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE TO-MORROW.

CUBAN ELECTORAL BILL.

RAPID PROGRESS WITH THE MEASURE IN THE HAVANA CONVENTION.

Havana, Aug. 9.—The Constitutional Convention at to-day's session went forward rapidly with the electoral bill, sixty-one articles out of a total of 108 having now been approved. The principal change from the original text is in the number of voters required in order to propose a candidate for election. After considerable discussion it was decided that in the Province of Havana a candidate for the office of Representative, Governor, provincial legislator, senatorial elector or Presidential elector must be proposed by no fewer than five hundred voters; in the provinces of Santiago and Santa Clara, by at least three hundred; in the province of Matanzas, two hundred, and in the provinces of Puerto Principe and Pinar del Rio, one hundred. According to the original project fifteen hundred were to be required in the Province of Havana, while the numbers for the other provinces were in the same ratio as was finally adopted.

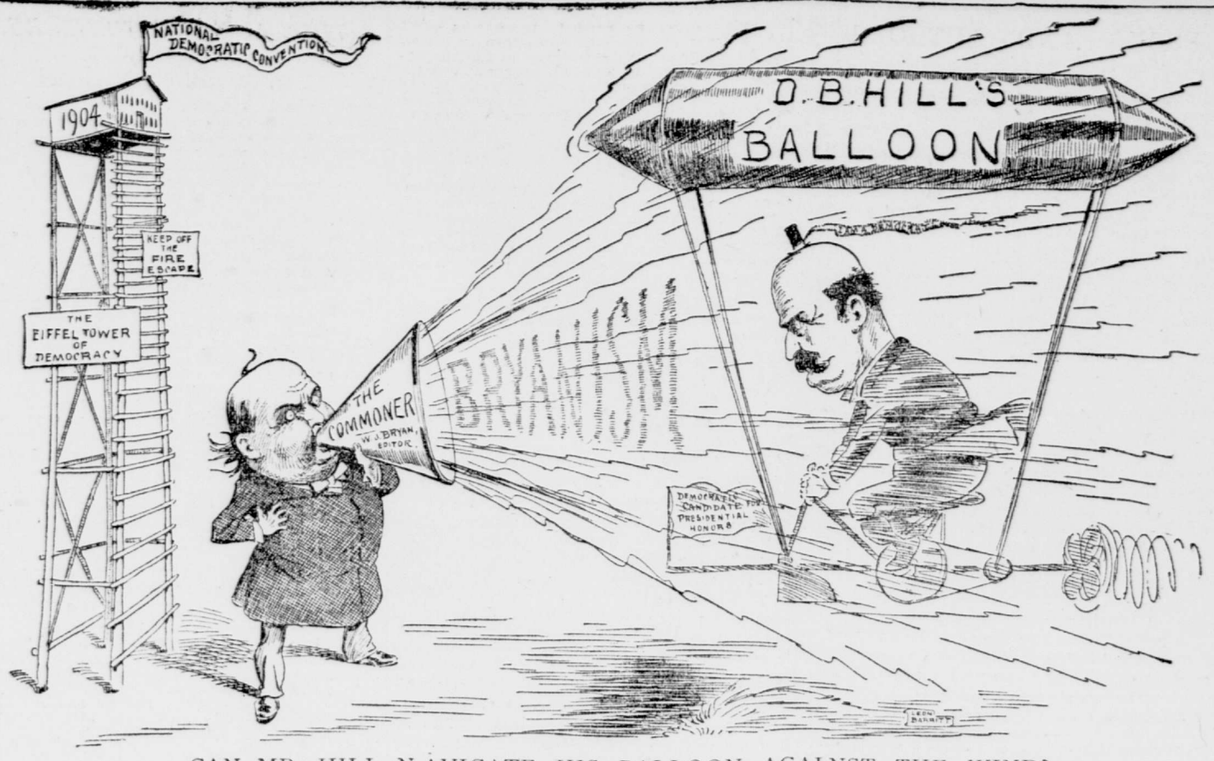
The change was proposed by Señor Sanguily, who contended that to leave the project as it stood originally would place the nomination of candidates entirely in the hands of political parties, which would mean that cliques would rule the elections, as independent candidates would not be able to collect so many voters to propose them owing to their not having organizations.

WASHINGTON IN BROOKLYN.

The City of Churches to have a new statue of the "Father of His Country." SEE THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE TO-MORROW.

RUSSIAN TARIFF AMENDMENT.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 9.—The customs tariff on tannin extracts and mimosa bark has been amended so as to exempt from import duty quebracho in planks and logs and mimosa bark in pulverized form, while tannin extracts, chestnut, hemlock, quebracho, mimosa, oaks and firs are taxed 45 kopecks a pood.



CAN MR. HILL NAVIGATE HIS BALLOON AGAINST THE WIND?

PROCLAMATION BY KITCHENER.

BOERS MUST SURRENDER BY SEPTEMBER 15 OR BE BANISHED FOREVER FROM SOUTH AFRICA.

London, Aug. 9.—A Parliamentary paper has been issued containing a proclamation issued by Lord Kitchener on August 7, in accordance with instructions from the Imperial government, the governments of Cape Colony and Natal concurring. The proclamation says:

All commandants, field cornets and leaders of armed bands, being burghers of the late republics and still engaged in resisting his majesty's forces, whether in the Orange Colony, the Transvaal or other portion of his majesty's South African dominions, and all members of the governments of the late Orange Free State and Transvaal shall, unless they surrender before September 15, be permanently banished from South Africa. The cost of the maintenance of the families of all burghers in the field who have not surrendered by September 15 shall be recoverable from such burghers, and shall be a charge upon their property, removable and immovable, in the two colonies.

The preliminary correspondence shows that the proclamation is based upon suggestions which the government of Natal forwarded to Colonial Secretary Chamberlain on July 24, and that the date September 15 was recommended by Lord Milner.

The reasons of the government for the proclamation of Lord Kitchener of August 7, as contained in the Parliamentary paper just issued, or set forth in a preamble to the proclamation, as follows:

Whereas, The late Orange Free State and South African Republic have been annexed to his majesty's dominions; and

Whereas, His majesty's forces are and have been for some considerable time in complete possession of the seats of government of both the aforesaid territories, with their public offices and the whole machinery of administration, as well as of all the principal towns and the whole of the railways; and

Whereas, A great majority of the burghers of the two late republics, to the number of 35,000, exclusive of those who have fallen in the war, are now either prisoners or have submitted to his majesty's government and are living peacefully in towns and camps under control of his majesty's forces; and

Whereas, The burghers of the late republics still in arms are not only few in number, but have lost almost all their guns and munitions of war, and are devoid of regular military organization, and are, therefore, unable to carry on regular warfare or to offer any organized resistance to his majesty's forces in any part of the country; and

Whereas, Those burghers who are still in arms, though unable to carry on regular warfare, continue to make isolated attacks upon small posts and detachments of his majesty's forces, to plunder or destroy property and to damage railway and telegraph lines; and

Whereas, The country is thus kept in a state of disturbance, checking the resumption of agricultural and industrial pursuits; and

Whereas, His majesty's government is determined to put an end to a state of things which is aimlessly prolonging bloodshed and destruction and inflicting ruin upon a great majority of the inhabitants, who are anxious to live in peace and earn a livelihood for themselves and families; and

Whereas, It is just to proceed against those still resisting, and especially against those persons who, being in a position of authority, are responsible for the continuance of the present state of lawlessness and are instigating their fellow burghers to continue their hopeless resistance to his majesty's government.

Therefore Lord Kitchener issues his proclamation, providing that:

(Here follows the proclamation as given above.)

COMMENTS OF THE LONDON PRESS.

VARIOUS OPINIONS OF THE LATEST WARNING TO THE BELLIGERENT BOERS.

London, Aug. 10.—Rudyard Kipling's "Killing Krüger with your mouth" is quoted against the government by the pro-Boer press to-day as a description of the latest proclamation. "The Daily News" says that "this empty thunderbolt by tired and despairing Jove will have no effect," and it reminds the government that, while they may banish the Boers from British South Africa, they cannot banish them from German South Africa.

It appears certain that the proclamation was wholly inspired by the government of Natal. Mr. Chamberlain is on one side praised as a strong statesman, and on the other despised as a weakling for accepting Natal's advice. Generally the proclamation is approved as a justifiable measure, but no great hopes are raised by it. "The Standard" fears that it is too conciliatory and that more severe measures will be necessary.

"The Daily Chronicle," referring to a significant statement in the House of Commons yesterday by Lord Stanley, Financial Secretary to the War Office, that "there is nothing to justify the supposition that further fresh mobile forces will be necessary," says it hopes the government are not falling into their old optimistic illusions.

GERMAN PAPERS CONDEMN IT.

Berlin, Aug. 9.—German papers, commenting upon Lord Kitchener's proclamation, condemn it in the severest terms, declaring that it is against international law.

A RUMOR ABOUT KITCHENER.

London, Aug. 9.—The War Office has received no advices giving color to the rumor, circulated by a news agency in the United States, that Lord Kitchener has been wounded in a skirmish with the Boers. The rumor is officially discredited. Lord Kitchener's customary dispatches reached the War Office this afternoon and contained no reference to any accident to him.

STEYN MAY JOIN KRUEGER.

Paris, Aug. 9.—It was reported on the Bourse to-day that Mr. Steyn, the former President of the Orange Free State, will shortly join Mr. Krüger in Holland, with the view of reaching a definite understanding in regard to the peace overtures.

SMALL BOATS.

Rowboats, canoes and little sail boats are being used more extensively than ever this season by vacationists. SEE THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE TO-MORROW.

LESSONS OF THE CHANNEL MANŒUVRES.

SWIFT CRUISERS NEEDED—ENEMY PICKS UP THE WIRELESS MESSAGES.

London, Aug. 9.—"The Outlook," commenting to-day on the naval manœuvres, says:

Undoubtedly the Admiralty's reason for winding up the campaign in a week instead of ten days was because of the sufficiency of unpalatable truths forced home. They did not care for further demonstrations in the same line.

The paper also says the chief lesson learned was the imperative need of swift cruisers, and there was a glaring deficiency in the home squadron in that respect. It points out that the defence squadron's manœuvres were practically the same as if it had been called on to guard the Channel in case of actual hostilities. The attacking fleet was inferior numerically, but superior in mobility. It held the Channel commerce at its mercy from the declaration of hostilities, and whipped the defenders by sections through the possession of swift cruisers and destroyers which sailed round the home squadron.

"The Critic" urgently appeals to the Admiralty to double the strength of the cruiser squadron and to increase the speed of the new battleships to the utmost limit of gun and armor efficiency.

An interesting detail is the fact that the enemy's cruiser spies secured a mass of information regarding the defence movements by picking up the home squadron's wireless messages.

MODERN KITES.

It is now possible to send the Eddy and other box kites to a height of more than three miles. Some hints about kite construction in THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE TOMORROW.

BRESCI'S ACCOMPLICE CONFESSES.

GIANOTTI ADMITS COMPLICITY IN THE ASSASSINATION OF HUMBERT.

Paris, Aug. 9.—A dispatch to the "Patrie" from Rome says the anarchist Luigi Gianotti, who is charged at Milan with being an accomplice of Bresci in the assassination of King Humbert, has confessed to his complicity in the crime. He admits that he left Paterson, N. J., in company with Bresci, and that they went together to Monza, near Milan. Gianotti started a street fight at Monza the day of the murder, in order to distract the attention of the police while Bresci attacked the King.

CONFESSED TO A ROBBERY IN OREGON.

A WAITER GIVES HIMSELF UP TO THE POLICE IN LONDON.

London, Aug. 9.—At the Mansion House Police Court to-day James MacDonald, a waiter, was remanded on his own confession on the charge of robbery in Oregon in December and stealing $90.

MacDonald professes to have robbed the Westhumber (Western Lumber?) Company, of Portland, Ore. He says he spent his share of the proceeds in Chicago and Germany, and is anxious to be repatriated. The United States Embassy has cabled an inquiry on the subject to Washington.

AUSTRALIA'S PROPOSED ARMY.

PREMIER BARTON EXPLAINS THE ITEMS OF THE DEFENCE BILL.

Melbourne, Victoria, Aug. 9.—The House of Representatives to-day passed the second reading of the Australian Defence bill. Edmund Barton, the Premier, made a speech, in which he said the standing army contemplated was only a sufficient force to guard the depots and to serve as military instructors for the levies to be called out in case the first line of defence, the navy, was broken. The clause providing for calling out men from eighteen to sixty years old was simply inserted to demonstrate to the world what Australia would do in time of emergency. The cost of the navy would be about £1,000,000 annually.

NEW BALLOON FOR SANTOS-DUMONT.

THE OLD ONE DAMAGED BEYOND REPAIR IN THURSDAY'S ACCIDENT.

Paris, Aug. 9.—M. Santos-Dumont, finding that the envelope of his balloon has sustained so much damage that it is inadvisable to sew it together, has ordered a new one, work on which has already begun. It will have about the same volume as the one which burst yesterday, but instead of being cylindrical in form, it will be ellipsoidal. M. Le Chambre, who is making it, constructed the balloon for the Andrée polar expedition. He promises that the new envelope will be ready September 1.

AFTER AMERICA EUROPE LOOKS SMALL.

M. CAMBON TELLS HIS COUNTRYMEN MORE ABOUT THE AMERICANS.

Paris, Aug. 9.—The "Echo de Paris" to-day prints a long interview with the French Ambassador to the United States, M. Jules Cambon, in which he says on the subject of the steel strike that the workman in America is not hostile to the moneyed aristocracy, as he believes that with intelligence and good luck he may also become a Carnegie. So, instead of being jealous, he says that Carnegie played his game fairly. M. Cambon is also quoted as saying:

Europeans have no idea how hard Americans, both rich and poor, work.

The French people are not aware how many French there are in America, especially the descendants of French people. A large part of the United States was settled by the French, and if their descendants have not preserved their language they still love France. The Americans speak English, but they are not English. The whole effort of the Americans has been to weld into a single metal the French, English and Germans who compose the nation. The French language is popular. If the educated young women of France who are vainly seeking employment in schools would go to America, they could easily gain a good living there as teachers.

The Americans, perhaps, are inclined to reproach the French with remembering too well what they did for America. Still, the cultured classes know what America owes to France.

Describing the country, M. Cambon says:

When one returns to Europe after living with the Americans, everything here looks small. America is so colossal and so young that she has many other surprises in store for Europe.

BELGIAN PRINCE IN DANGER.

Brussels, Aug. 9.—The "Soir" says Prince Albert of Belgium, nephew of King Leopold, had a narrow escape while riding in a motor yesterday. The motor ran into a ditch and turned over, with the prince underneath it. He was extricated, and sustained no injury except some bruises.

PRINCE HENRY OF ORLEANS DEAD.

THE ILLNESS THAT ATTACKED HIM IN SAIGON PROVES FATAL.

Saigon, French Cochin China, Aug. 9.—Prince Henry of Orleans died at 3:30 p. m. to-day.

Prince Henry of Orleans, a great-grandson of Louis Philippe, the last of the French kings, eldest son of the Duke of Chartres and first cousin of the Duke of Orleans, was born at Ham on October 16, 1867. When he was about to enter St. Cyr, in 1887, the law was passed preventing princes of the royal blood from serving their country in any capacity. So he turned his attention to travel and exploration. His fondness for adventure led him into remote parts of the world. He first made a tour around the world which lasted a year, six months of which were passed in India. Then he started with Gabriel Bonvalot on an exploration of Thibet. On his return he received the gold medal of the Geographical Society of France and, was elected a member of those of London, Rome, Vienna and Berne. In 1892 he started for Central Africa, and, disembarking in the Gulf of Aden, went inland as far as Harrar and Mill-Mill, and laid down the first map of the country. In 1894 he spent several months in Madagascar before the French occupation, and then returned to Tonquin and discovered the sources of the Irrawaddy on his way from China to India. Afterward he headed a mission to the Negus of Abyssinia.

PRINCE HENRY OF ORLEANS,
The explorer, who died on his way to this country.

In spite of the fact that Prince Henry devoted most of his time to exploration, he was able to attract attention in other ways. In 1896 the Duke of Orleans threatened to cut him off from the Orleans family and deprive him of the privileges of a prince of the blood. This was because the prince acknowledged the republic, repudiated all connection with the royalist party in France, and accepted at the hands of the late President Faure the Cross of the Legion of Honor in recognition of his services to geographical science. Two years ago he was suitor for the hand of the eldest sister of the young king of Spain, now married to Prince Charles of Bourbon. His father, the Duke of Chartres, served on the staff of General McClellan in the Civil War.

Prince Henry was on his way to the United States by way of San Francisco, and was expected at Newport this autumn. He had been dangerously sick for some time.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

Washington, Aug. 9.—Dry, fair weather, with rising temperature has prevailed in the great majority of districts. In Upper Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Southern Iowa, Northwestern Missouri and Northern Illinois light showers fell, with a temporary cooling. The temperature in the Middle Mississippi and Lower Ohio valleys has again reached a high point, maximum readings of 94 degrees to 96 degrees being recorded at a number of stations. Local rains and thunderstorms are indicated in the lower lake region, the Upper Ohio Valley and thence eastward to New-England. The temperature will fall slightly in Southern and Eastern Missouri, the Ohio Valley, and there will be temporary cooling over the areas of rainfall in the Middle Atlantic States. The winds on the New-England and Middle Atlantic Coast will be fresh southeasterly. On the South Atlantic Coast light to fresh south to southeast winds will prevail. Fresh southeasterly winds will also prevail in the lower lake region, becoming westerly Saturday. In the upper lake region the winds will be fresh west to northwest. Steamers which depart Saturday for European ports will have light south to southeast winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND SUNDAY.

For New-England, showers to-day and in eastern portion Sunday; fresh southeasterly winds, becoming westerly.

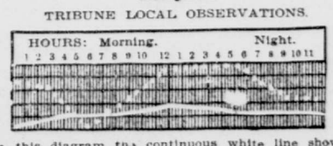
For Eastern New-York, showers to-day and in southern portion Sunday; fresh southeasterly winds, becoming westerly.

For Eastern Pennsylvania, Delaware and New-Jersey, showers in the afternoon or night and probably Sunday; fresh southeasterly winds.

For District of Columbia, Maryland and Virginia, showers this afternoon or night, with cooler. Sunday probably showers; fresh southeasterly winds.

For Western New-York, showers to-day and in eastern portion Sunday; fresh east to southeast winds, becoming westerly.

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.



In this diagram the continuous white line shows the changes in pressure as indicated by The Tribune's self-recording barometer. The dotted line shows the temperature as recorded at the local Weather Bureau, 285 feet above the sidewalk.

The following official record from the Weather Bureau shows the changes in the temperature for the last twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year:

	1901.	1900.		1901.	1900.
3 a. m.	77	74	6 p. m.	70	95
6 a. m.	70	76	9 p. m.	74	87
9 a. m.	72	82	11 p. m.	—	83
12 m.	78	89	12 p. m.	—	82
4 p. m.	79	94			

Highest temperature yesterday, 79 degrees, at 4 p. m.; lowest, 70 degrees, at 6 a. m.; average, 76 degrees; average temperature for corresponding date last year, 84 degrees; average temperature for corresponding date for last twenty-five years, 74 degrees.

Forecast for to-day: Showers to-day and Sunday; fresh southeast winds.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

RIPE TREE LUMBERING.

A PROTEST AGAINST A "SCHEME OF FOREST DESECRATION."

To the Editor of The Tribune:

Sir: In your Albany dispatch of July 20 mention is made of the fact that the legislature is to be asked to favor an amendment to the constitution permitting the cutting of "ripe trees" on State lands in the Adirondacks. The article states that "without the slightest harm to a forest, but, on the contrary, with benefit to it," the ripe trees can be taken out and sold. It is proposed to sell the "privilege" of taking the timber to the dreaded "lumber companies," the ripe trees to be selected under the supervision of foresters to be employed by the State. As a camp owner, having a summer home in the Adirondack forest, built near State lands, and in reliance upon the provisions of the constitution of the State protecting the public forests from desecration by the woodman's axe, I write to protest against the proposed scheme, and to outline the objections to it.

Lumbermen tell me that forest fires can be readily extinguished in the natural untouched woods, but cannot be controlled where the land has been lumbered over partially or entirely. The dry branches and tree tops which have been lopped off burn like tinder, and, in a high wind, the fire, during a dry season, will spread through lumbered woods as fast as a human being can run. If the spruce and pine trees are to be lumbered out of the State forests—and it is these the lumbermen covet—the dry branches and tree tops will be a fire menace for many years.

The forests will cease to have their natural characteristics of deep shade, rich moss, moisture and fertility of soil if the ripe trees are removed, for it is from the natural decay of the branches, fallen timber and leaves that the forests are enriched and the moisture protected from the sun in the deep shade. A ghastly illustration of the great damage that can be done by this accursed ripe tree lumbering can be seen on the centre island of Lake Placid.

A Washington forester advised the removal of the ripe trees. The famous island now has unsightly stumps standing upon it seven feet high, for the snow was very deep when the lumbermen came; it has ugly sluiceways running to the lake shore, where the logs were drawn down, and majestic trees have been felled into the lake, where their tops still lie. I asked one of the lumbermen why the branches were not taken on the ice and burned, but he said that was "too much of a chore." I asked him to define a "ripe" tree, and was told it was a tree that would make good beams and boards.

The article quoted further says that the ripe trees are to be branded and marked with the State initials. To those familiar with the ways of Adirondack lumbermen this safeguard is on a line with some of Mark Twain's remarks. It can certainly never be seriously taken. If there is to be any "branding" it should be on the forehead of the originator of this ingenious scheme of forest desecration.

The lovers of what is left of the Adirondack forests must rally to support the constitutional provision which stays the hand of the ripe tree idiot. Otherwise the springs and streams will dry up, the ground will parch and the heat of the Hudson River Valley will spread to the famous North Woods. FREDERICK S. WAIT.

Camp Agawam, Lake Placid, July 30, 1901.

GERMANY LOOKING TO THE EAST.

POINTS ON RUSSIAN TRADE THAT AMERICAN EXPORTERS OUGHT TO LEARN.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: German economists, in view of the advance of American export trade and in order to counterpoise the progress of the United States, have devised various schemes, in every one of which, however, a close trade-political union with Russia is recommended as the most important factor to strengthen German interests. "Look to the East for light and hope" has now become in a commercial-political sense the directive for the Germans, as it has been for ages to the Mahometans in a religious sense.

Another authoritative voice now calls upon the Germans to turn their eyes eastwardly and look and rely upon Russia as their most valuable ally.

In a leading article "The Cologne Gazette," which is esteemed to be a semi-official organ of the German Government, comments upon a book written by Von Schulze-Gävernitz, a professor of political economy at the University of Freiburg, Germany. The editorial says:

Close students of the economical events occurring in the German and the Russian markets require no proof that the German-Russian commercial treaty of 1894 was an event of far reaching political import, no less so was it in its economical relations. It was a business transaction, profitable to both countries. It is equally certain and amply proved by statistics that the interlacing of Russian economy with the German market has not slackened of late years, but is drawing closer and stronger year by year, which, no doubt, will lead to a renewal of said treaty.

It is the merit of Professor von Schulze-Gävernitz to substantiate this mutuality of interests of the German and Russian markets in his book, "Economical Studies on Russia."

Of weighty importance seem to us those economic points of view presented and maintained, which must cause the German statesman and economist to view the mighty development of modern Russia without fear, but rather induce him to aid the same. While the Anglo-Saxon race, with incredible rapidity sucks up German emigration, whereby year after year a considerable amount of German intelligence and labor is lost to us, the German immigrants in Russia retain their working and living habits.

Being the teachers in economics to the Russians, especially in agricultural technics, this will make it easier for German exports to compete with Anglo-American industries in Russia.

German mode of labor and production is more akin to that of Russia than the higher qualified industrial methods of England and the United States, which use machinery extensively. Statistics show that Germany supplies Russia with more implements and machines than England—the parent of machinery—does.

The Russian consumer is not able to pay for the English quality, because the same is too dear; aside from this, the lower priced German wares are more to the taste and requirements of the Russian buyer, to whom they are brought by commercial travellers, who converse with him in his native tongue, and by quoting prices, etc., in Russian standard, make trading easy for the purchaser.

Our American exporters, who wish to win the Russian markets, might read and study Professor Gävernitz's book with profit.

SIMON W. HANAUER,
United States Deputy Consul-General at Frankfort-on-the-Main.
Frankfort, July 11, 1901.

A FREAK IN TRANSIT.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Several days ago you published a letter from a sufferer from some of the peculiarities of our "rapid transit" systems, and, lest it may be imagined that such things are confined to the lower end of town, I presume to call attention to some from Harlem. The business man, when he starts home, arranges to catch an "express" on the Ninth-ave. elevated, and is hurried up from Christopher-st. to One-hundred-and-fifteenth-st. in twelve to fourteen minutes. Then he is left on the middle track while several "locals" are run past, and after from three to five minutes the "express" is permitted to creep off the siding and land its freight. Many times I have seen the "local" which we passed at the One-hundred-and-fourth-st. station permitted to come up and make the One-hundred-and-sixteenth-st. station while we waited.

The real curiosity is, however, the cute little old horsecars which plod along the "right of way" in Amsterdam-ave. If they are an archæological exhibit in connection with the American Museum of Natural History they ought to be properly labelled. If they are an example to the law students of Columbia University of how a great corporation can keep a franchise, there is no necessity for their running now during the vacation. I have referred to them as "cars." I have no evidence that there is more than one. It may be that the company, in the generosity of its heart, is simply permitting this driver and conductor to amuse themselves by riding over the line. These cars—this car is rather disconcerting until one becomes familiar with its ways. It runs in either direction on either track, and when you see it coming up on the down track you are at a loss to know whether you are going home or not.

In good old Mother Goose there was a certain animal which, "when he came to a stile jump he went over." The author must have had this car in mind; it runs along on one track until it comes to where new conduits are being laid by its owner, then simply "jump it goes over" to the other track. The Tribune could do the city a service by organizing an expedition to take a trip on this car and learn about all its interesting peculiarities and habits, where it sleeps, is it twins or possibly triplets, does any one ever ride in it, etc. GEYSIR.

New-York, July 26, 1901.

EMPRESS FREDERICK.

Interesting tales of the English Princess's dislike of Bismarck. TOLD IN THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE TO-MORROW.

THE GOVERNOR HERE FOR A WHILE.

STOPS ON HIS WAY TO CHAUTAUQUA, WHERE HE WILL MAKE AN ADDRESS.

Governor Odell came to the city yesterday from Lake Mohonk, where he is staying with his family. He did not see or talk with any politicians, however, but said his purpose was merely to attend to some private business. After spending a few hours he went to Chautauqua, where he is to deliver an address to-day.

The surest Blood Purifier is Jayne's Alterative.

MARRIED.

HOUGH—MILLS—At the Broadway Tabernacle, August 8, Mr. Williston S. Hough and Miss Lotta Mills, the Rev. Arthur C. McGiffert officiating.

Notices of marriages and deaths must be indorsed with full name and address.

DIED.

David, Henry.
Farrand, Anna.
Howe, Charlotte F.
Oakes, Joseph K.
Peters, Carol.
Stebbins, Sophia D.
Wildey, Margaret.

DAVID—On August 8, Henry David. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, No. 33 West 126th-st., Saturday evening, at 8 o'clock.

FARRAND—At Newark, N. J., on August 8, 1901, Anna, widow of Charles Farrand, and formerly of Bloomfield, N. J., in her 79th year. Funeral services from the residence of her son, Dudley Farrand, No. 141 Clinton-ave., on Sunday at 3 p. m. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. Interment at Bloomfield Cemetery at the convenience of the family.

HOWE—On the 9th inst., Mrs. Charlotte Fowler Howe, in the 49th year of her age. Funeral services at her late residence, Eagle Rock-ave., West Orange, N. J., on Monday, the 12th inst., at 3 p. m. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited.

OAKES—At Bloomfield, N. J., August 8, 1901, Joseph K. Oakes, in the 89th year of his age. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the First Presbyterian Church, Bloomfield, N. J., on Saturday, August 10, at 3:30 p. m.

PETERS—At Seabright, N. J., on August 9, 1901, Carol Peters, infant daughter of W. Sterling and Marion L. Peters. Notice of funeral hereafter.

STEBBINS—At York Harbor, Me., on August 8, in her 80th year, Sophia D. Stebbins, of No. 981 Madison-ave., mother of Mrs. T. C. Kimball. Funeral services will be held on Saturday, August 10, in chapel at Kensico Cemetery, on arrival of train leaving Grand Central Station at 11:35 a. m.

WILDEY—At Lake Mohegan, August 8, Margaret, wife of C. F. Wildey. Funeral from her late residence, No. 304 West 88th-st., Sunday, August 11, at 1 p. m.

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

Special Notices.

Catarrh of Stomach.—When your doctor fails to cure you, get MAN-A-CEA, the Manganese Spring Water.

Tribune Subscription Rates.

Before you leave the city for your summer outing be sure to subscribe for The Tribune. You will feel lost without it. The address will be changed as often as desired.

SINGLE COPIES.

SUNDAY,	5 cents.	WEEKLY,	3 cents.
DAILY,	3 cents.	TRI-WEEKLY,	2 cents.

TRIBUNE ALMANAC, 25 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 00	Per Copy,	$2 00
Six Months,	$4 00	TRIBUNE EXTRAS:	
Twelve Months,	$8 00	Send for catalogue.	

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.

AT PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.

The Tribune may be found during the Exposition on file in the reading room of the International Paper Company, Graphic Arts Building. Every newsdealer in Buffalo will have the paper on sale.

TO POINTS ABROAD.

The Tribune will be mailed to Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines without extra expense for foreign postage.

For Points in Europe and all countries in the Universal Postal Union The Tribune will be mailed at the following rates:

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 57
Six Months,	$9 69	Six Months,	$7 13
Twelve Months,	$19 38	Twelve Months,	$14 26
SUNDAYS 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.

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.
Brown, Gould & Co., No. 54 New Oxford-st.
American Express Company, No. 3 Waterloo Place.
The London Office of The Tribune is a convenient place to leave advertisements and subscriptions.
PARIS—J. Monroe & Co., No. 7 Rue Scribe.
John Wanamaker, No. 44 Rue des Petites Ecuries.
Hottinger & Co., No. 38 Rue de Provence.
Morgan, Harjes & Co., No. 31 Boulevard Haussmann.
Credit Lyonnais, Bureau des Etrangers.
American Express Company, No. 11 Rue Scribe.
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 August 10, 1901, will close (promptly in all cases) at the General Postoffice as follows: Parcels Post Mails close one hour earlier than closing time shown below. Parcels Post Mails for Germany close at 5 p. m. Wednesday.

Regular and Supplementary Mails close at Foreign Branch half hour later than closing time shown below.

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

SATURDAY—At 7:30 a. m. for Netherlands, per s. s. Staatendam (mail must be directed "per s. s. Staatendam"); at 9:30 a. m. for Scotland direct, per s. s. Astoria (mail must be directed "per s. s. Astoria"); at 9:30 a. m. (supplementary 11 a. m.) for Europe, per s. s. Campania, via Queenstown; at 10 a. m. for Italy, per s. s. Werra, via Naples (mail must be directed "per s. s. Werra").

*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.

SATURDAY—At 8:30 a. m. for Argentine Republic, Uruguay and Paraguay, per s. s. Phidias; at 9 a. m. (supplementary 9:30 a. m.) for Porto Rico, Curacao and Venezuela, per s. s. Philadelphia (mail for Savanilla and Carthagena must be directed "per s. s. Philadelphia"); at 9:30 a. m. (supplementary 10:30 a. m.) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, Savanilla and Carthagena, per s. s. Altai (mail for Costa Rica must be directed "per s. s. Altai"); at 9:30 a. m. (supplementary 10:30 a. m.) for Haiti and Santa Marta, per s. s. Andes; at 10 a. m. for Cuba, per s. s. Mexico, via Havana; at 12:30 p. m. for Matanzas, Caibarien, Nuevitas, Gibara and Baracoa, per s. s. Olinda (ordinary mail only, which must be directed "per s. s. Olinda"); at 1 p. m. (supplementary 1:30 p. m.) for Bermuda, per s. s. Trinidad.

Mails for New