SOWING AND REAPING.

BISHOP DOANE SAYS RECKLESS CRITICISM OF PUBLIC MEN SAPS SENSE OF REVERENCE FOR RULERS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Stirred as the minds of all men are to-day with suspense and sorrow and shame by the incomparable crime of the attempted assassination of the President, some direction should be given to the feeling and the thinking other than that of horror and indignation. The sudden act of violence, wrought by a man whose feeble and unreasoning mind had been poisoned by the virulent anarchy of a mad woman, has something behind it which concerns us all. The habit of rude and reckless criticism of our public men, so common as to be almost universal, sows seeds which issue in harvests that the sower never meant. What our Lord said of Himself, that He reaped where He did not sow, and gathered where He had not scattered seed, is a natural and spiritual law of universal application.

Just as the processes of nature cannot be arrested in order to prevent the coming up of tares which have been sown, so the inevitable laws of moral and spiritual life must work out their own allotted course, and men reap harvests that they did not dream of from seed, which, in the thoughtless violence of hasty and ill considered speech, they did not dream that they were sowing. Is it not worth while for men in private and in public, in conversation and in the press, to learn to draw the line of difference between fearless and outspoken criticism of policy and the bitter denunciation of the person; between the condemnation of disapproved methods and the abuse of the man in office?

It really is only one step further along the same line, from the harsh and cruel personalities of speech, to the treacherous assault upon the person. When St. Paul stood before Ananias and he commanded that the Apostle should be smitten on the mouth, the human instinct of resisted injustice uttered itself in St. Paul's strong language, "God shall smite thee, thou whited wall," but instantly when the question was asked, "Revilest thou God's high priest?" the instinct of the Christian and the gentleman hastened to this apology, "I wist not that he was the high priest, for it is written 'Thou shalt not speak evil of the ruler of thy people.'"

There is really no difference between the highest theory of the divine right of kings and the absolute certainty of the fact that "the powers that be are ordained of God," so that the "minister of God," by lineal descent, or by the choice of the people, is invested with that representative authority which demands respect and reverence. "Duly considering whose authority they bear," it is the duty of the people "to honor as well as to obey them." And if only the lesson can be learned this threatened assassination, whose fatal issue may God avert, will not have been in vain.

The attributing of motives, the attacks upon character, the suggestion of wrong purposes, the reckless and random assaults upon those in authority, are sapping the sense not only of reverence for rulers, but of recognition of the rightfulness and needfulness of rule. Who shall dare to say, tracing things back to their spring and source, how far this thoughtlessness of harsh judgment and the irresponsibility of contemptuous speech are the seed and the root from which have sprung the horror of this attempt upon an invaluable life?

WILLIAM CROSWELL DOANE.

Northeast Harbor, Sept. 8, 1901.

ANARCHY MUST GO.

UNLESS IT IS UPROOTED AND CAST OUT CIVILIZATION MUST DRIFT BACKWARD.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The editorial in yesterday's Tribune on "The President" contains stirring truths which should be repeated and emphasized. In a republic it is for us, the people, to say how long these outrages on civilization shall continue.

In 1873, immediately after the capture of the Virginius, Henry Ward Beecher, one of the greatest preachers and patriots this country has produced, said:

"It was not the necessity for self-preservation that led to this crime; it was the cruel love of blood; it was simple ferocity; it is as bad a thing as has happened in our day, and it concerns every man on the globe. If such things as these are permitted, then civilization must drift backward."

How applicable these utterances are to-day to the horrible crime and the hideous miscreant in Buffalo. Had I known last Thursday when the President was delivering his great speech that the villain was only five feet distant we should not have had our Black Friday. To strike down the man who has done more than any other, perhaps, of this generation to sow the seeds of brotherliness between the North and the South; the man who stood single-handed and alone against a mighty people clamoring for war; who, in his great, perhaps his greatest, address in Buffalo prays that "peace, happiness and prosperity may be vouchsafed to all our neighbors and like blessing to all the nations of the earth"—to strike down in an hour of unparalleled prosperity, when "our trade statistics are almost appalling," the patient, peace-loving, self-contained, splendidly poised, brave man, to whom so much of our recent national progress is due, the most democratic head of the freest people, is to strike at the heart of our free institutions and to make civilization drift backward.

We have conquered all external foes. Our flag, bright, glorious and free, floats, unstained and unsullied, over new possessions in the old East, while he who helped to plant it and keep it there is laid low by an enemy at home who gives his allegiance, not to the Stars and Stripes, for which our heroic President and our brave soldiers have fought, but to the red flag of anarchy. It is indeed high time to exterminate the whole anarchistic breed. That a worthless wretch at the instigation of a harebrained, besotted woman should seek to take the life of our President, himself the son of a workingman, just after he has finished a speech in which he shows us that his heart beats in deepest sympathy with the plain people, should prompt Congress to adopt heroic measures for dealing with these desperadoes, parasites and fiends in human form.

The safety of society and the perpetuity of our government depend as much upon the rapidity with which we execute our laws as upon the degree of punishment. It is to be hoped that there will be no such delay in meting out penalty to this traitor to the republic as there was in the case of Guiteau. It is because many of the best friends of law and order felt that existing laws were not adequate for wantonness so cruel that they were tempted to lynch the culprit. The great President's request will be heeded: "No one will hurt him." But when the results of the wounds are known, let us act promptly against Czolgosz and the whole diabolical breed. If they cannot be tolerated on the continent of Europe they are not good enough to be harbored in this mighty and majestic republic.

And as the nation gathers in faith and hope around the sick bed of its great chief let it seek a fresh impulse toward higher thinking, better living, nobler citizenship and a broader and saner patriotism.

JAMES M. YEAGER.

Carmel, N. Y., Sept. 9, 1901.

SEND THEM TO AN UNINHABITED ISLAND.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The question of how best to deal with avowed anarchists is a burning one, calling for prompt and efficient answer. The wholesale extirpation of them might bring the nation adopting it into disrepute. I would therefore offer a suggestion which I think would accomplish the object as fully. Let every nation having any of these pests in their midst gather them together at the most convenient shipping port and convey them to some uninhabited island, and leave them there to work out their evil designs, taking care to put the men and women on different islands, lest the brood should be propagated, to the detriment of humanity in the future. By concert of action between the nations all might be located on the same islands.

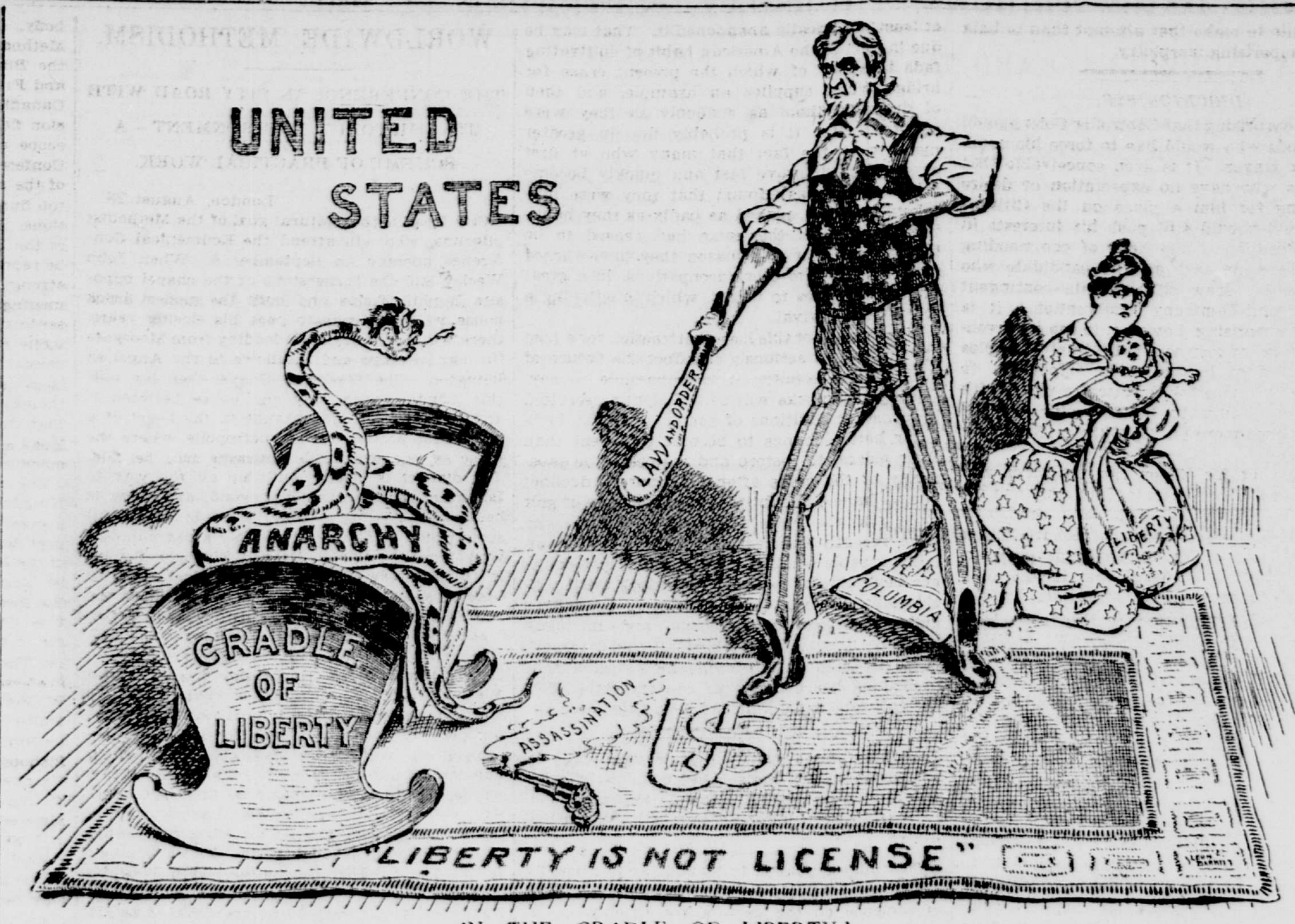
J. S.

Providence, R. I., Sept. 9, 1901.

THE SERPENT MUST BE KILLED.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Allow me to congratulate you on the sound sentiment expressed in your editorials of yesterday's issue on "The President" and "Let No One Hurt Him." The picture presented when our national leader was stricken down; when, amid the throes of anguish, his first thought was to temper the calamity to his devoted and invalid wife; his next an appeal for leniency toward the despicable criminal, than which a more magnanimous and enlightened view of justice was never shown before the nation or the world at large, and his regret at the inconvenience it might cause the exposition officials, was one that will never be effaced from the vision or mind of all law abiding and law



IN THE CRADLE OF LIBERTY!

enforcing citizens. Verily, this first citizen of the land grew appreciably and immeasurably, and was a tower of strength for the right even when his lifeblood was ebbing away.

The dastardly deed, brought about, apparently, by the teachings of anarchism, wherein the life of the foremost leader of the world's forces for good and the betterment of humanity was attempted to be cut off, momentarily paralyzes our judgment; but, strengthened by our leader's wise words and the good judgment displayed by the officials in charge, the outcome was a signal triumph of law and justice over mob rule that will redound to the good name of this republic in the years to come. This national calamity must come with a rude awakening and furnish food for reflection to some would-be leaders of public opinion in legislative halls, in the pulpit and in the public press.

The deadly serpent "Anarchy," as represented in your cartoon, must be stamped out wherever in the country it rears its head, and every right-minded, law abiding citizen will support Uncle Sam in doing it. The tersely expressed sentiments of Senator Depew will find a lodgement with every true American citizen.

CITIZEN.

Geneva, N. Y., Sept. 9, 1901.

PUNISHMENT OF THE CRIMINAL.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Section 217 of the New-York Penal Code provides as follows:

"A person who, with an intent to kill a human being, or to commit a felony upon the person or property of the one assaulted, or of another, (1) assaults another with a loaded firearm, or other deadly weapon, or by any other means of force likely to produce death, . . . is guilty of assault in the first degree."

Section 220 provides that "assault in the first degree is punishable by imprisonment for a term not exceeding ten years." In the event of the President's recovery, this is the extent of the punishment that can be visited upon the would-be assassin, and it is subject to reduction under the laws of New-York for good conduct while in confinement, so that the term of imprisonment might, in fact, be reduced to seven years. The inadequacy of such a penalty is painfully apparent.

The proposition, however, that Congress should pass a law making an assault upon the President treason can scarcely have been seriously presented. Treason is the one offence that is defined in the constitution, which says that it "shall consist only in levying war against them (the United States), or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort." It was one of the harsh features of English law that it was treason to "compass" the death of the King, and the word quoted was held to include even speaking of his death as a probable event. The framers of the constitution were at pains to guard against the abuse of the charge of treason for the purpose of tyranny and oppression, and in their zeal in that behalf denied to Congress the power to punish an offence to which the character of treason might very properly be attached.

It is idle to speak of the punishment of the recent assault upon the President by the Federal authority. At the same time it affords a curious illustration of the infirmity of our criminal code, that if the offence had been committed at a place within the jurisdiction of the United States, as a navy yard or custom house, there is no existing law of the United States by which the miscreant could have been punished. Section 5,346 of the Revised Statutes, which defines assaults with a dangerous weapon, or with intent to commit any felony, is restricted by its terms to crimes "upon the high seas," etc.; "on board any vessel belonging in whole or in part to the United States or any citizen thereof," and fixes the maximum penalty at three years' imprisonment.

ALEXANDER C. BOTKIN,
United States Code Commission.

Washington, Sept. 9, 1901.

[The Tribune has hitherto pointed out the impossibility of punishing assault on the President as treason.]

CALLS FOR A DAY OF THANKSGIVING.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: If the life of our President is spared, as now seems probable and as every sane man in our country, be he Democrat or Republican, is earnestly hoping and praying that it will be, why should we not emphasize the public joy and gratitude by setting apart and observing some special day in the near future for national thanksgiving and prayer?

If for any reason such a day cannot be designated by Federal authority, let it be done by the States. The Governors of our States could in council agree upon a certain day, and each Governor appoint it by proclamation.

I. W. SYLVESTER.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 10, 1901.

WHAT ACT OF WOULD-BE ASSASSIN MEANT.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Referring to the editorial in The Tribune this morning entitled "Protection for the President," does not the attack upon President McKinley receive another complexion from the explicit statement of the assassin that he was opposed to our form of government, and aimed to overthrow it, and that it was with this object that he attempted the life of the Executive, as embodying the life of the government.

The inadequacy of the means resorted to for the destruction of the government, even if the death of the President had resulted, is nothing to the point. It is the intent that determines the character of the action, and in this case the intent was clearly to "levy war upon the government" as far as it was in the power of an individual to do so.

ANDREW H. SMITH.

New-York, Sept. 10, 1901.

PROPER EDUCATION OF VOTERS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Do not the events of the last few days teach us that it is high time that citizens who love their country should, irrespective of party, face the question with reference to our ballot as well as the education of children. The future safety of our country depends upon the voters, so no one should be allowed to vote without being sufficiently educated to be able to read and write, and children should be compelled to go to school up to a certain age, so that they may not only learn sufficient to read and write, but also be educated at least in the moral teachings that are invaluable to good citizenship.

I simply throw out this suggestion and trust The Tribune may be a champion of this question, which is of such great importance that, in fact, the very life and future of this country depend upon it.

New-York, Sept. 10, 1901. C. A. HOLBROOK.

AN AWAKENING OF THE NATION.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: We all hope and pray to the Supreme Ruler of nations that our President may soon be restored to his usual health and vigor. Notwithstanding the sufferings he has endured and the anguish and anxiety of our people, I believe we shall be compensated for it all by the awakening of the nation to its sacred responsibility of action toward these miserable foreign wretches that continually and in appalling numbers crowd our shores. But how to legislate against them—"there's the rub."

The late Dr. William M. Taylor, with prophetic insight, warned his people against this very condition of crime that confronts this nation and other European countries as well. And truly may be put the question—very applicable, I am sure—"What will the harvest be?" and it is the most momentous that can engage the thoughts of us all. Yours truly,

A THIRTY YEAR READER OF THE TRIBUNE.

New-York, Sept. 10, 1901.

ALFRED MILLENARY CELEBRATION.

PLANS FOR OBSERVANCE OF THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE ENGLISH KING'S DEATH.

At a luncheon given yesterday at the Hotel St. Denis by the Rev. Dr. Isaac K. Funk, the organization of the committee to take charge of the celebration in this city of the 1000th anniversary of the death of King Alfred of England was completed. Dr. Funk was elected chairman, the Rev. Francis J. Clay Moran vice-chairman, Morris P. Ferris treasurer and Craven Langstroth Betts secretary.

The anniversary falls on October 28. The plans already adopted include a sermon to be preached on the evening of October 27 at St. Paul's Chapel, a banquet at Delmonico's on the following evening, and the opening of an exhibition of Anglo-Saxon books and literature at the Lenox Library on the same day.

At the banquet speeches will be made on "Alfred the Lawgiver," "Alfred the Founder of the Navy" and "Alfred the Poet and Author." The names of the speakers have not yet been announced, but they are said to be men of international reputation.

President Miles O'Brien of the Board of Education has given to the committee an assurance that there will be special exercises in all the public schools on October 29 in honor of King Alfred. The Society of American Authors, which has been interested with the committee in the arrangements, is in receipt of many letters from the governing bodies of universities, colleges and schools, stating that various educational institutions will join in making the celebration a national one.

TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS.

The French mail steamer La Savoie, sailing to-day, will carry, among others, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bréal, Dr. B. Bacigalupi, Dr. and Mrs. E. A. Crane, Baron and Baroness de Champlouis, Captain Pietro, Dr. Luis Fatjo, W. H. Sherry, Paul Vallois and Dr. A. Mignault.

Sailing to-day for Bremen, via Southampton, on the steamer Barbarossa are Mrs. Kathe Adelmann, the Misses Adelmann, Mrs. Johanne Ahrens, Mr. and Mrs. P. F. W. Bartels, Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Bensen, Ethan Allen Dennison, Mr. and Mrs. George Gruner, Wilhelm Grote, Lieutenant Hagemeister, Dr. and Mrs. Max Horstmann, Professor and Mrs. F. C. Hirsch and Lieutenant Pfuetzenreuter.

On the White Star Line steamship Majestic, which sailed yesterday morning, were Miss Josephine T. Allen, Sol. Berliner, United States Consul to the Canary Islands, and Mrs. Berliner, the Very Rev. Mr. Bisset, Captain Angus Cameron, R. D. Darrell, General Sir A. Gaselee, Captain W. Long, Colonel H. J. O'Hara, Captain B. T. Pell, Major Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Francis M. Whitehouse, George Von L. Meyer, United States Ambassador to Italy; William T. Barratt, G. Clapperton, Hugh Connelly, Newton A. Cowper, Dr. H. B. Cowen, Dr. Paul Drookovitz, Major Ferguson, the Rev. Mr. McDonnell and the Rev. Mr. McLea.

On the Philadelphia, sailing for Southampton yesterday, were George Tucker Bispham, Mrs. G. B. Herbert, High Sheriff Lawrence, Captain and Mrs. W. E. Ressey and Mr. and Mrs. J. Roosevelt Shanley.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the steamer Werra, from Genoa, Naples and Gibraltar, were Robert F. Blum, Francis W. Kelsey and Dr. Joseph W. Richards.

Among those who go to Hamburg to-day on the steamer Auguste Victoria are Captain Credner, A. W. Cutting, Lieutenant H. Busse, Captain Dietel, Dr. J. J. Dubs, José M. Gamboa, minister of Mexico to the Argentine Republic, Mr. and Mrs. John Howard Gray, Dr. Jacob Emeigler, Mr. and Mrs. Eddie Gifford, Lieutenant Lutz, Lieutenant Leisner, Colonel Mansfield, the Rev. Vincent Montabllet, Major von Repper, Captain H. Richelot, Walter N. Strobel and Lieutenant Westermeyer.

Among those who arrived yesterday on the White Star liner Oceanic were Ira Davenport, Monsignor Doane, H. C. Frick, Commander Phipps Hornby, of the Royal Navy; Jefferson M. Levy, Colonel John J. McCook, E. V. W. Rossiter, A. L. Snowden, Robert R. Ure, the Scotch yachting expert, who will join Sir Thomas Lipton and represent him on board the Columbia; General W. Ames, E. W. Breckett, M. P.; W. O. Beckley, John A. Brown, the Rev. C. N. C. Brown, Dr. H. Dwight Chapin, Colonel Crawford, E. J. Cudahy, Charles S. Cutting, the Rev. H. L. Hodge, Colonel William Jay, Dr. E. W. Lambert, the Rev. James Nash, Trenor L. Park, J. R. Roosevelt, F. H. Rossiter, F. W. Sewell, J. Speyer, Robert R. Stewart, Arthur T. Sullivan and A. H. Wilcox.

HAPPENINGS AT NEWPORT.

Newport, R. I., Sept. 11 (Special).—At noon to-morrow the wedding of Edward Maitland Armstrong, of New-York, and Miss Gwendolen King, daughter of Mrs. David King, of Newport and New-York, will take place at Trinity Church, the Rev. Henry Morgan Stone officiating. The bride will be given away by her mother, and the bridesmaids will be the Misses Romola Dahlgren, Julia Stuyvesant Rodgers, Una Howland Soley, Mabel Willis Pomeroy, Landon Rives and Marion Howard Armstrong. The best man will be John Hill Prentice, the ushers being Arthur Hammond Bacon, Philip Gordon Birckhead, Philip King, Noel Armstrong and William Massena Benjamin. A reception will follow the ceremony at the church, and will be at the house of Mrs. King, in Bellevue-ave., to which only relatives and immediate friends of the bride and bridegroom will be present. The engagement of Mr. Armstrong and Miss King was announced last spring. Mr. Armstrong is the son of D. Maitland Armstrong, the former consul at Rome. Miss King's mother is a sister of George L. Rives, and is related to many of the oldest Newport families on her late father's side.

E. Moore Robinson, of Philadelphia, has rented the George Henry Warren place, at Narragansett-ave. and Clay-st., for the season of 1902. The Robinsons have closed their Newport season and returned to Philadelphia.

Mrs. Pembroke Jones and Mrs. John J. Wysong gave large luncheons at their villas to-day, and Mrs. N. D. Clapp entertained at dinner this evening.

Arthur Brabason has closed his Newport season and started to-day for Europe.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish is going to take a large party of cottagers to New-York for the Cup races.

It is reported that F. H. Benedict is negotiating for the purchase of Stone Villa, James Gordon Bennett's place, in Bellevue-ave., opposite the Casino.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Herbert Hostetter have closed their villa here and have returned to Pittsburg.

STEEL WORKERS STILL FIGHTING.

ONE PITTSBURG PLANT WON AWAY FROM THEM—TO SEND OUT STRIKE BENEFITS.

Pittsburg, Sept. 11.—While stories of a peaceful settlement of the strike by the Amalgamated Association were heard with much force and persistence to-day, President Shaffer continued to deny them emphatically, and said that the battle of the steel workers would go on until they won. He denied that the executive board had instructed him to settle the strike on any terms, and said that he would not go to New-York or make any further peace move for the present.

While the president of the Amalgamated Association was standing in this position, the officials of the United States Steel Corporation were putting forth active efforts to start their plants. This was particularly the case on the South Side. In course of the day the company held the strikers' pickets back by a show of police, and got a lot of provisions, cooking utensils and cots for the men to sleep on into the Monogahela plant of the American Tin Plate Company. It was officially announced at the same time that there was an ample number of men ready to enter the plant and start the mills as soon as they were in readiness.

While the strikers were busy watching these movements on the South Side, the officials of the same company showed greater activity about the Star mills. About 11 o'clock in the morning a car loaded with skilled men for the Star plant arrived in the Union station. These men were taken to the plant without any interference from the strikers, as none were about at the time. The pickets who had been guarding the works had gone over to the South Side to take part in the movements of the strikers there. In the carload was about sixty men. They were all men who had worked in tin mills, and among them were rollers, roughers and catchers. They came from the East, and it is said many of them had broken away from the ranks of the strikers in other mills and sought work in new localities under assumed names. With this increased force the Star plant is practically filled with skilled men, and will be able to operate all of the mills there on full turns. The efforts of to-day, it is believed, have practically ended all possibilities of the Amalgamated Association ever getting back the Star mills into their control, as the men who have gone to work there have declared their intention of remaining independent.

President Shaffer discussed the trouble of yesterday on the South Side, and said he deplored it sincerely. He further said that any member of the Amalgamated Association who was guilty of such actions again would be dropped from the rolls, as such actions only injured the cause and aided the combination in its purpose. The same rule would apply to violence in McKeesport. Other officials of the Amalgamated Association also expressed themselves strongly in this matter.

Secretary Williams said he was going to send out the second instalment of strike benefits to-day, and would have them all out this week. The number to receive benefits is not more than ten thousand, and this will require about $40,000 weekly. It is claimed that the Amalgamated treasury, reimbursed by the lodges whose members are at work, will be able to meet the payments with the aid of funds contributed by sympathizers.

The Hungarian strikers at McKeesport held an indignation meeting to-night, and decided that if they could not draw benefits sure and quickly they would draw out of the strike. Strike leaders have tried every means to appease their anger, but the result is doubtful. Fires in the Monongahela Steel Works, which were scheduled to start to-day, have been drawn. All repairs are suspended and the men sent home. Fires are still on in the National Tube mill, and the report of an indefinite shutdown cannot be confirmed. The Demmler mill is working smoothly, one-sixth capacity, and small increase each day in number of employes. Pittsburg, McKeesport and Youghiogheny Railroad detectives were driven off the tracks near the mill to-day by a crowd of strikers whom they had ordered off the company's property. Thomas Ennis, an old man, employed at the tube works, was badly beaten on his way to the mill to-day.

The New-York council of the National Tube Company met with the local council at Pittsburg to-day to discuss the strike. It was announced that the council adjourned without taking final action, and will probably meet again to-morrow. It was practically settled, however, that no long shutdown would be tolerated, and that the next attempt to start will be a determined one. This is taken to mean that an injunction to protect the employes is in store for McKeesport, and possibly a visit from the State militia.

To-night for the first time since the strike the steel hoop mill at Monessen is running full force, which practically ends all semblance of a strike there. Every mill in that town is now running day and night.

A telegram from New-Castle to-night says that a party of fourteen Amalgamated men from that city started this evening for some unknown point. They told friends they were going to take places in the Star mill in Pittsburg, but it is also rumored that their real destination was Elwood, Ind., where an attempt is soon to be made to operate the plant. Local strikers are indignant at the defection, while others refuse to believe that the men really intended taking the places of strikers.

WALL STREET LOOKS FOR THE END.

More than the usual number of daily rumors that the steel strike had been settled were in circulation yesterday afternoon in Wall Street. These reports came from Pittsburg, Chicago and other Western points, as well as from Boston, and their persistency caused them to be received with more than passing attention.

At the office of the United States Steel Corporation it was said that President Schwab had gone home, but that no official advices dealing with the settlement of the strike had been received from President Shaffer of the Amalgamated Association, or from any other official of that organization. At the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. word came out that "we have heard nothing about a settlement of the strike."

It can be said that the strike situation, from the point of view of the Steel Corporation, is unchanged. The strikers can at any time return to work on the same terms which prevailed before the strike was ordered, except that in the case of such mills as have been started up as non-union works since the trouble began the Amalgamated Association will henceforth have no recognition. Wall Street believes the strike to be on its last legs.

FUNERAL OF DR. VON MIQUEL.

Frankfort-on-the-Main, Sept. 11.—The funeral of Dr. von Miquel, for many years Prussian Minister of Finance, took place here to-day in the presence of great crowds. Emperor William and Empress Augusta Victoria sent wreaths.

MR. PLATT TO VISIT OAKLAWN.

Sayville, Long Island, Sept. 11.—Senator Thomas C. Platt is expected to arrive at Oakdale to-morrow, where he will remain until Monday as the guest of Charles G. Bennett, secretary of the United States Senate, at the Fraser place, known as Oaklawn.

THE PASSING THRONG.

T. A. McGovern, a grain merchant of Chicago, who is now staying at the Hotel Imperial, was saying yesterday that the outlet of water from Lake Michigan into the Chicago drainage canal had proved so successful that another supply of lake water is now to be emptied into the Chicago River.

CHICAGO'S DRAINAGE PROBLEM.

"When the drainage canal was first opened," said Mr. McGovern, "there was a great hue and cry that the lake level would be brought down so far as to be of great injury to shipping and wharf interests. Well, after a fair trial it was found that the level had not fallen, and Lake Michigan is higher to-day by several inches than this time last year. The new plan, which will be brought up before the State legislature at its next session, is for a canal connecting the lake and the north branch of the river. It is believed that this will still further flush out the drainage canal, and also offer added opportunities for shipping without lessening the depth of the lake."

"I was living in Paris when President Carnot was assassinated," said Dr. E. A. Crane, of Paris, yesterday at the Hotel Manhattan, "and I cannot help comparing that great loss to the French nation with the crime of last Friday, when Czolgosz nearly overwhelmed this country with as dire a calamity."

THE KILLING OF CARNOT.

Dr. Crane was for many years the Editor of "The American Register," of Paris, from which he retired last winter. "The assassination of Carnot," he continued, "came in such a way as to stun the nation like a heavy blow. The French people were affected far differently than was the American public when the first news of the Buffalo tragedy was announced. When the people heard that an attempt was made on the President's life last Friday their first impression was that of incredulity. Then, when more details came, they thought they were exaggerated. It was not until late at night that the public became really assured that their Chief Executive was lying at the point of death. The news found believers so slowly that at last all were prepared for the worst. With Carnot, the people of France woke up on the morning of June 25, 1894, to see in great headlines that their President was dead. The worst had come all of a sudden. The deed at Lyons had been executed so late and with such immediately fatal results that the people of Paris knew nothing of it until waking. The blow was tremendous. Business was stagnated, and all the social and moral forces of the nation were momentarily paralyzed.

"The laws against anarchists are exceedingly severe in France, in consequence of the dread of further attempts on the Chief Executive's life," he continued. "There the Minister of the Interior is the head of the national police, an organization such as does not exist here, where the police is under municipal supervision. The French Minister of the Interior has the right to banish from the country any foreigners or other persons whom he may deem dangerous to the body politic. Under him is the Prefect of Police of Paris, who often puts into execution orders of exile issued by the minister. France is thus fairly clean of anarchists, who find a refuge in Switzerland and America. The tragedy of last week will doubtless lead to more severe laws here, but what they will be no one can say positively, at the present time."

LAWS AGAINST ANARCHISTS.

RECEPTION FOR FRENCH JOURNALISTS.

AN ENJOYABLE OCCASION AT THE ROOMS OF THE NEW-YORK PRESS CLUB.

One hundred members of the New-York Press Club attended a reception yesterday afternoon in honor of the visiting French editors, who leave here this morning on the return trip of La Savoie. They were received by A. B. de Frece, chairman of the reception committee, and shown through the various rooms, which were decorated with the French colors. In the parlors they were met by William Cullen Bryant, president of the club, who made an address of welcome, which was responded to by M. du Tailly. A luncheon followed, after which speeches were made.

After drinking a toast offered by one of the French journalists for the speedy recovery of President McKinley, and another toast, offered by the toastmaster, to the health of President Loubet, the party broke up. Among those present was Edward Gonzales, the famous French portrait painter, who came to this country to paint a portrait of the President. He goes back to France to await the President's return to health, when he will come again and execute his commission.

The guests were M. du Tailly, of "Eclair"; M. Davis, of "L'Illustre"; M. Demaison, of the "Journal des Débats"; Bueneau Airella, of "La Matin"; M. Jubin, of "Le Petit Journal"; M. Gounouilhon, of "Petite Gironde," and Marcel Manchez, of "Temps."

THE WEATHER REPORT.

YESTERDAY'S RECORD AND TO-DAY'S FORECAST.

Washington, Sept. 11.—Conditions continue unsettled east of the Rocky Mountains; in fact, the pressure is below normal throughout the entire country, except in the extreme Northwest and in Eastern Florida. The easternmost disturbance of the two now on the weather map is passing out the St. Lawrence Valley, while the other, which first appeared over Western Kansas, has moved to the Upper Mississippi Valley, with a decided increase in energy. There have been general showers east of th Rocky Mountains, except in the South Atlantic States, and heavy rains in portions of the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri valleys and Northeastern Illinois. There were also showers in the extreme Northwest. Temperatures have generally fallen over the rain area, except in the Atlantic States. West of the Rocky Mountains the weather continued fair, except that there were light showers on the Oregon and the extreme Northern California coasts. There is a tropical storm of fair intensity central to the northwest of the island of St. Kitts, moving west-northwest, and cautionary advices have been distributed generally over the Lesser Antilles, except over the extreme southern portion. The storm in the interior will continue its east-northeastward movement over the upper lakes, and a continuation of the rainy weather maytherefore be expected from the Upper Mississippi Valley eastward for the next day or two. In the slope region the South Atlantic States and extreme Southwest the weather will be generally fair. It will be cooler Thursday in the Lower Missouri Valley, and slightly warmer in the Upper Ohio Valley, followed by falling temperature Thursday night or Friday; elsewhere temperature changes will not be marked. On the New-England Coast the winds will be light to fresh westerly, becoming variable, on the Middle and South Atlantic and Gulf coasts fresh and mostly southerly, on the upper lakes brisk to high easterly on Thursday, shifting later to northerly and northwesterly and on the lower lakes variable, though mostly easterly on Lake Erie, becoming brisk and possibly high. Steamers which depart Thursday for European ports will have light to fresh south to southwest winds and showers to the Grand Banks. Storm warnings are displayed on the upper lakes and Western Lake Erie.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND FRIDAY.

For New-England, partly cloudy to-day, with showers on the coast; Friday partly cloudy, with showers in western portion; fresh south to west winds, becoming variable.

For Eastern New-York, generaly fair to-day; Friday showers and cooler; light to fresh westerly winds, becoming variable.

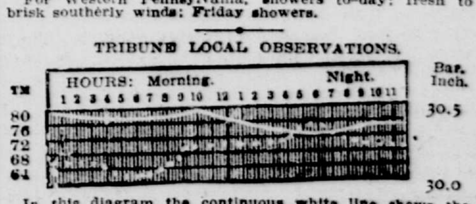
For Eastern Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Delaware, probably cloudy to-day; Friday showers and cooler; fresh southerly winds.

For the District of Columbia and Maryland, cloudy to-day and Friday, with showers; cooler Friday; light to fresh southerly winds.

For Western New-York, cloudy to-day, showers in western portion; Friday showers; variable winds, becoming fresh to brisk southerly.

For Western Pennsylvania, showers to-day; fresh to brisk southerly winds; Friday showers.

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, 286 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.	69	72	6 p. m.	76	81
6 a. m.	67	73	9 p. m.	74	77
9 a. m.	69	74	11 p. m.	—	78
12 m.	73	79	12 p. m.	—	78
4 p. m.	78	84			

Highest temperature yesterday, 80 degrees, at 4:30 p. m.; lowest, 67 degrees, at 7:30 a. m.; average, 74 degrees; average temperature for corresponding date last year, 77 degrees; average temperature for corresponding date last twenty-five years, 66 degrees.

Local forecast—Generally fair to-day; Friday showers and cooler; light to fresh west winds, becoming variable.

CHILI'S MINISTER AT WASHINGTON.

Santiago de Chili, Sept. 11.—Don Joaquin Walker Martinez has been nominated as Minister of Chili at Washington.

MARRIED.

SHARPE—STEPHENSON—On Wednesday, September 11, 1900, at St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church, New-York, by the Rev. C. Morton Murray, Gertrude Valentine Stephenson, of New-York, to William Truman Sharpe, of Brooklyn.

WAPPLER—M'LEAN—On Tuesday, September 10, by the Rev. Jesse F. Forbes, Jennie R. McLean to Adolph C. Wappler.

WINTER—LYDE—At New-York, on Tuesday, August 27, by the Rev. Herman Young, Elsie Leslie Lyde, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin T. Lyde, to William Jefferson Winter.

DIED.

Bentley, Mary W.	McFarland, Sarah L.
Burnham, Charles.	Smith, Ella V.
Hardenbergh, John P.	Upjohn, Emma D.
Jones, Lucy A.	Weston, William W.
McCaffrey, Marie A.	Wilson, Kendrick R.

BENTLEY—On September 10, at Westport, N. Y., Mary W., wife of the late Richard Williams Bentley, in the 57th year of her age. Funeral services at Westport on Thursday at 3 o'clock.

HARDENBERGH—Suddenly, September 9, 1901, at the residence of his son, Bernardsville, N. J., John Pool Hardenbergh, of New-York, in the 80th year of his age. Funeral services at his late residence, No. 121 West 73d-st., on Thursday, at 11 o'clock.

BURNHAM—Suddenly, on Tuesday, September 10, in New-York City, Charles Burnham, in the 59th year of his age. Funeral services at his home, No. 219 South 9th-ave., Mount Vernon, N. Y., on Thursday, September 12, on the arrival of the 2:02 train from Grand Central Depot. Please omit flowers.

JONES—Suddenly, at Ocean Grove, on Wednesday, September 11, Mrs. Lucy A. Jones. Funeral services at her late residence, Tenafly, N. J., on Friday, at 2:30 p. m. Trains leave 23d-st. at 1:10 p. m. and Chambers-st. at 1:20 p. m.

M'CAFFREY—On the 10th inst., Marie A., beloved wife of Thomas McCaffrey, and daughter of the late Silas C. and Caroline S. Herring. Funeral services Friday morning at 11 o'clock, at the funeral chapel of the Campbell Burial and Cremation Company, Nos. 241 and 243 West 23d-st., near 8th-ave. Relatives and friends invited. Interment in Greenwood.

M'FARLAND—Entered into rest, September 11, 1901, at the home of her son, Dr. R. L. McFarland, No. 53 Clinton-ave., Jamaica, N. Y., Sarah Lum, wife of the late Rev. H. W. McFarland. Funeral private, from her late residence, on Friday, September 13, 1901. Bridgeport papers copy.

SMITH—On Friday, August 23, at Belvedere, Furka Pass, Switzerland, Ella Velser, wife of W. Wickham Smith. Funeral services at her late residence, No. 1,152 Dean-st., Brooklyn, on Friday evening, September 13, at 8 o'clock. Interment private.

UPJOHN—At Salisbury, Conn., on September 10, 1901, Emma Degen, beloved wife of Richard Michell Upjohn, and daughter of the late James Higginson Tyng. Funeral services at St. Paul's Church, Clinton and Carroll sts., Brooklyn, Friday, September 13, at 10:30 a. m.

WESTON—Suddenly, on September 10, at his residence, in Honesdale, Penn., William Wesley Weston, aged 73 years.

WILSON—At Elizabeth, N. J., September 10, 1901, Kendrick Roscoe Wilson. Funeral private.

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

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Postoffice Notice.

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

Foreign mails for the week ending September 14, 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. Monday and Wednesday.

Regular and supplementary mails close at Foreign Branch half hour later than closing time shown below.

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

THURSDAY—At 6:30 a. m. for Europe, per s. s. Aug. Victoria, via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg (mail for France must be directed "per s. s. Aug. Victoria"); at 7 a. m. for France, Switzerland, Spain, Italy, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, Greece, British India and Lorenzo Marquez, per s. s. La Savoie, via Havre (mail for other parts of Europe must be directed "per s. s. La Savoie").

SATURDAY—At 3:30 a. m. for Europe, per s. s. Umbria, via Queenstown; at 7 a. m. for Italy, per s. s. Werra, via Naples (mail must be directed "per s. s. Werra"); at 7:30 a. m. for Netherlands direct, 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").

•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 7 a. m. for Inagua and Haiti, per s. s. Mount Vernon; at 8:30 a. m. for Bahamas, per s. s. Antilla (mail must be directed "per s. s. Antilla"); at 9 a. m. for St. Kitts, British, Dutch and French Guiana, per s. s. Ulie; at 12 m. for Brazil, per s. s. Kaffir Prince (mail for Northern Brazil, Argentine Republic, Uruguay and Paraguay must be directed "per s. s. Kaffir Prince"); at 12 m. (supplementary 12:30 p. m.) for Bahamas, Guantanamo and Santiago, per s. s. Saratoga; at 6:30 p. m. for Jamaica, per s. s. Admiral Dewey, from Boston.

FRIDAY—At 12 m. for Mexico, per s. s. Seneca, via Tampico (mail must be directed "per s. s. Seneca").

SATURDAY—At 9 a. m. for Porto Rico, per s. s. San Juan, via San Juan; at 9 a. m. (supplementary 9:30 a. m.) for Curacao and Venezuela, per s. s. Zulia (mail for Savanilla and Carthagena must be directed "per s. s. Zulia"; at 9 a. m. for Brazil, per s. s. Bellaggio (mail for Northern Brazil must be directed "per s. s. Bellaggio"); at 9:30 a. m. (supplementary 10:30 a. m.) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, Savanilla, Carthagena and Greytown, per s. s. Alene (mail for Costa Rica must be directed "per s. s. Alene"); at 9:30 a. m. (supplementary 10 a. m) for St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, British, Dutch and French Guiana, per s. s. Madiana (mail for Grenada and Trinidad must be directed "per s. s. Madiana"); at 10 a. m. for Cuba, per s. s. Morro Castle, via Havana; at 10 a. m. for Argentine Republic, Uruguay and Paraguay, per s. s. Norman Prince.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 p. m. (connecting close here every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday). Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 p. m. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at •6 a. m. (the connecting closes are on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday). Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 p. m. and 11 p. m. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez and Guatemala, by rail to New-Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at •1:30 p. m. (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez and Guatemala and Tuesdays for Costa Rica). •Registered mail closes at 6 p. m. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New-Zealand, which goes via San Francisco), and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. after September †7 and up to September †14 inclusive, for dispatch per s. s. Miowera (supplementary mails, via Seattle and Victoria), close at 6:30 p. m. September †15.

Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. up to September †15, inclusive, for dispatch per s. s. Doric.

Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. up to September †16, inclusive, for dispatch per s. s. Alameda.

Mails for Australia (except West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe), New-Zealand, Fiji, Samoa and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. after September †15 and up to September †28, inclusive, or on arrival of s. s. Campania, due at New-York September †28, for dispatch per s. s. Sierra.

Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. up to October †1, inclusive, for dispatch per s. s. Empress of India (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver"). Mail, except merchandise which cannot be forwarded via Canada, for the United States postal agent at Shanghai, closes at 6:30 p. m. previous day.

Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. up to October †12, inclusive, for dispatch per s. s. Australia.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. †Registered mail closes at 6 p. m. previous day.

CORNELIUS VAN COTT, Postmaster.

New-York, Sept. 7, 1901.