Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—8:15—Arizona.
AMERICAN THEATRE—2—8—An Enemy to the King.
BROADWAY THEATRE—8—Aida.
CASINO—8:15—Florodora.
CRITERION THEATRE—8:20—A Royal Rival.
DALY'S THEATRE—8—The Messenger Boy.
EDEN MUSEE—Day and Evening—World in Wax.
EMPIRE THEATRE—8:20—The Second in Command.
FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE—8—Up York State.
GARDEN THEATRE—8:20—Richard Lovelace.
GARRICK THEATRE—8:30—Captain Jinks.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—8:15—The Strollers.
HERALD SQUARE THEATRE—8—Tom Moore.
KEITH'S—Continuous Performance.
KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE — 8:15 — The Rogers Brothers in Washington.
LYCEUM THEATRE—8:15—The Forest Lovers.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—8:15—Ladies' Paradise.
MURRAY HILL THEATRE—2—8—Why Smith Left Home.
NEW-YORK THEATRE—8:15—The King's Carnival.
PASTOR'S—Day and Night—Continuous Show.
PROCTOR'S FIFTH AVENUE—1:30 to 10:30—A Fair Rebel and Varieties.
PROCTOR'S TWENTY-THIRD STREET—1:30 to 10:30—Forbidden Fruit and Varieties.
PROCTOR'S 125TH STREET—1:30 to 10:30—Incog and Varieties.
PROCTOR'S FIFTY-EIGHTH STREET—1:30 to 10:30—The Jilt and Varieties.

Index to Advertisements.

	Page.	Col.		Page.	Col.
Agents Wanted	11	5	Instruction	5	4-5
Announcements	14	5-6	Law Schools	5	6
Auc. Sales Financial	11	3	Marriages & Deaths	9	5-6
Autumn Resorts	11	5	Musical Instruction	5	6
Bankers & Brokers	11	4-5	Notice of Summons	12	4-5
Bank Reports	11	4	Ocean Steamers	13	6
Board and Rooms	12	4	Proposals	11	3
City Hotels	12	5-6	Railroads	11	5-6
City Property to Let	12	2	School Agencies	5	6
C'try Prop. to Let	12	2	Special Notices	9	6
Dividend Notices	11	3	Steamboats	11	4
Dom. Sits. Wanted	12	6-7	Surrogate's Notices	13	6
Dressmaking	12	4	Summer Resorts	11	5
Employm't Agencies	12	4	Teachers	5	6
Excursions	11	4	Tribune Sub'n Rates	9	6
Financial	13	5	Trust Companies	11	3
Financial	11	3	To Let for Bus. Pur.	12	2
Foreclosure Sales	12	2-3	Work Wanted	12	5-6
Help Wanted	12	5	Yacht Races	11	4

New-York Daily Tribune.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1901.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—There is no cessation in the remarkable outpouring of sympathetic expressions from all over the world over the assassination of President McKinley; memorial services will be held in London, Paris and Berlin on the day of the funeral. ==== The Czar and Czarina sailed from Kiel in the yacht Standart for Dunkirk, France, where preparations to welcome the Russian ruler have been made on an elaborate scale; President Loubet will leave Paris to-day for Dunkirk to meet the Czar. ==== The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York landed at Quebec and met with a hearty welcome from the population; the addresses contained sympathetic references to the death of President McKinley. ==== Americans in London and on the Continent are hastening their departure for home. ==== Mr. and Mrs. Kendal revived "The Elder Miss Blossom" at St. James's Theatre, London. ==== The treason trial of Dr. Broeckmans, in Johannesburg, has developed, it is alleged, the fact that the Boer leaders made use of American consulate offices in forwarding their mail. ==== Miss Eastwick, the young American woman accused of forging a railroad certificate, was remanded in the Guildhall Police Court, London; the prisoner, whose father was with her, was ill in court. ==== The directors of a German bank which suspended on Saturday were arrested.

DOMESTIC.—The body of President McKinley arrived in Washington at 8:38 o'clock last night from Buffalo, and was taken to the White House, to remain until morning; after the funeral services and lying in state at the Capitol it will be placed again on the funeral train and taken to Canton. ==== President Roosevelt and his wife arrived in Washington and went to the home of Commander Cowles; after the burial of President McKinley they will take up their residence in the White House. ==== The love and honor which the people of America bore to William McKinley were shown by the enormous crowds along the route of the train which carried from Buffalo to Washington the body of the President. ==== Dr. Henry B. Whipple, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Minnesota, died at his home, at Faribault, Minn., at the age of seventy-nine. ==== Leon Czolgosz, the assassin of President McKinley, was arraigned in court before Judge Emery, at Buffalo, an indictment for murder in the first degree having been found against him by the grand jury; he refused to plead, and ex-Judges Lewis and Titus were assigned as his counsel. ==== The State Department at Washington has published a large number of messages of condolence on President McKinley's death, received from all parts of the world. ==== Elaborate preparations have been made all over the country to observe Thursday next, the day of the President's funeral, at Canton, Ohio; the day will be universally treated as a day of mourning.

CITY.—Stocks were strong and active. ==== The Chamber of Commerce and many other associations passed resolutions eulogizing President McKinley and expressing sympathy with Mrs. McKinley. ==== Mrs. Roosevelt left this city for Washington in the morning by the Congressional Limited, making some purchases in this city before going, and meeting the President's sister at the Pennsylvania Railroad ferry. ==== The Royal Ulster Yacht Club and the New-York Yacht Club agreed on September 26 as the date for the first race in the America's Cup series. ==== The Committee of Eighteen reduced the names on its list of candidates for Mayor to five; Low or Goddard, it seemed, would be the final choice. ==== Richard Croker received many callers and asked questions about the plans of the anti-Tammany organization, but said he would not talk until after Mr. McKinley's burial. ==== Final preparations were made for the primaries to-day. ==== State Superintendent McCullagh informed Mayor Van Wyck and Commissioner of Police Murphy that he had information that repeating and colonizing would be practised at the Idd Assembly District primaries to-day, and he called on them to furnish aid and protection to his deputies while they were fulfilling their duties.

THE WEATHER.—Forecast for to-day: Partly cloudy and cooler. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 82 degrees; lowest, 68; average, 75.

THE RETURN TO WASHINGTON.

The mortal McKinley has returned to Washington. All that remains of him to material sense has been borne, unconscious and helpless as so much clay, to the White House, and to-day will be carried back to his home in Ohio whence the whole living, loving man so recently set forth of his own volition, with light and joy before him. Imagination can conceive no sadder contrast than that between his journey of twelve days ago and that of yesterday. It comprises the difference between life and death. It is that contrast which holds the nation in awe—that he who only a few days ago was by the nation's mandate foremost of all in that capital is now in a sense less than the least who lives. No hand obeys his will. He is subject utterly to the dictates of others. The place where once his voice was the voice of supreme command, and the hall which once resounded with his convincing eloquence, now hear his voice no more. There is no longer a President McKinley in Washington. There is only, for a few more hours, the mute and lifeless dust of him upon whose words and acts so recently the whole capital and the whole nation hung.

And yet, pathetic as is the scene, there is something of triumph and of splendor in this return to Washington. The dust of McKinley returns to the place upon which the living McKinley set his everlasting impress, and the place in which, as a national force, McKinley still lives and will continue to live. Not many statesmen in our history have made a broader or deeper mark at Washington for national good than did he. Not many Presidents have so much affected the very purport and constitution of the nation's capital. He found it a capital regarded with some lingering degree of sectional aversion by a part of the country. He made it the capital of a completely reunited and harmonious nation. He found it the capital of a great continental republic. He kept it such, but made it, in addition, the seat of government of a world encircling domain. He made it a capital of far greater international interest and importance than ever before. The work which he thus did abides, and will abide as a vital and potent force for ages after its author's dust has mouldered in its last resting place.

We have no common place of sepulture for the great men of America. Their tombs are scattered far and wide, as were the places of their birth. It is well that it should be so, the dust returning to be treasured by the people whence came the man. But it is fitting, too, that the nation's dead should lie in state for a brief space in the nation's capital, and should from those august precincts return to the places whence they came. It sets the seal of solemnity upon the work done there. The labors and triumphs of McKinley as Congressman and as President will be the better remembered, and will be regarded for all time with greater esteem, because that in their very scene his martyred form has lain and has received the last sad rites of reverence. A few days ago the eyes and hearts of the nation were centred upon Buffalo, at first in pride and then in horror, in anguish and in supreme bereavement. To-day they are all turned toward Washington, in a double sense, in lamentation for the President who was, and in hope for the President who is. To-morrow they will turn toward Canton; and then back to the humdrum of the workday world, which is so much the better for his having lived in it and so much the poorer for his having left it. But always the thoughts of McKinley will most be centred upon Washington, where his life work was chiefly cast.

FAITH IN THE PRESIDENT.

The general confidence in the new President to which The Tribune gave immediate expression was confirmed by the first formal utterance of Mr. Roosevelt after his accession to the Chief Magistracy. With the desire and intention that his words, spoken in a moment of profound solemnity, should be given to the country and the world at once, he said just before he took the oath of office at Buffalo on Saturday afternoon: "In this hour of deep and terrible "national bereavement I wish to state that I "shall continue absolutely unbroken the policy "of President McKinley for the peace, pros-"perity and honor of our beloved country."

Knowledge of his character, his career, his loyalty and his admiration for the achievements which constitute his predecessor's title to lasting renown as a great administrator would have left no room for apprehension, even if President Roosevelt had not chosen for the present to indicate his purposes in this explicit manner. But his voluntary pledge was so expressive of personal feeling and a sense of public care that it was instantly, universally and gratefully recognized as a service of inestimable value, rendered at just the right moment by the individual to whom the opportunity exclusively belonged. It cheered and strengthened millions of hearts, and must be reckoned among the powerful influences which have combined to preserve complete political tranquillity under circumstances naturally favorable to disturbance and despondency.

The nation's response to the President's declaration is most gratifying. From all sections and parties come earnest assurances of confidence in the integrity of his purposes and of that patriotic support which the head of the State is entitled to claim from every citizen, whatever his political sympathies may be. Moreover, in this manifestation of popular trust there is a happy lack of undiscriminating praise, which would be perfunctory and meaningless. The fact is recognized by all that party lines, obliterated for the moment, will be sharply drawn again, and political opposition become as free and vigorous as ever, while all unite, under a common impulse, in giving to the world an impressive example of perfect devotion to their institutions and generous faith in the man so tragically raised to the first place in the government. In the calamity which has bowed it in mourning the great republic exhibits new proofs of strength, and it is evident that this illustration of national character has been observed with deep interest and respect in other lands.

We cannot doubt that President McKinley, in his last conscious hours, as he submitted himself with noble serenity to the will of God, was sustained by the assurance that his successor and the people whom he so faithfully loved and served would accept the irrevocable decree in this spirit, and thus do all in their power to make the future secure.

DAMAGE SUIT VULTURES.

It is time that the courts and the reputable members of the bar set themselves to work devising methods to put down the ambulance chasers and other shyster lawyers who foment litigation. In a recent number of The Tribune Alexander S. Lyman, head of the claim department of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system, told something about the methods of those vultures who scent out an accident almost before an ambulance can get the victim to the hospital, and besiege his family in droves, offering to press a claim for damages on an agreement for contingent fees. Persons who step off a car carelessly and get a scratch for which they do not think of blaming the company are frequently visited by these so-called lawyers, who ask authority to proceed for the extortion of money from the company, to be divided between the alleged sufferer and claims agent. A regular trade is done in these cases. The right to prosecute them is bought and sold. Witnesses are provided to establish any state of facts desired, until perjury in accident cases has become commonplace. The court calendars are choked with these suits, the majority of which have no merit; for in general companies responsible for damages seek a settlement of all reasonable claims out of court.

In England something has been done to mitigate this nuisance. There the judges have dismissed with sharp reproofs many trumped up libel suits brought without any real justification at the instance of damage lawyers who go through newspapers with fine tooth combs, picking out trifles on which to base claims. Here, however, the courts seem unable to deal with the damage suit abuse any more than with the abuses connected with getting juries and securing prompt criminal trials. Judges seem afraid to deal with a palpably unjust case summarily as they do in England. If they were properly strict, probably appellate tribunals would find excuse for undoing all the good and involving the innocent defendant in the expenses of a new trial, which would be considerable even if he won.

This business has grown to be a species of blackmail. Every transportation company, and many other large business concerns, keep regular staffs to settle all just, or even plausible, claims. Even when there is no merit in a claim it is often cheaper to settle than to fight and win, and the courts cannot be relied upon to make fighting worth while and discourage the vultures. If they could, defendants might be enabled to resist them out of court and make it unprofitable for them to pay expenses for clients not justly entitled to damages in the hope of contingent fees. As it is, being sure of no adequate protection in court, but rather faced with a long series of expensive appeals, defendants often settle for enough to give the ambulance chaser a living, and this, of course, only tempts him to push to extremes some other trumped up claim. There used to be a rule which forbade lawyers to foment litigation or to bring suits on an agreement to share the proceeds. If it were now the rule, and was strictly enforced by judges quick to inquire into the arrangements made with clients in suspected cases, this system of extortion could be broken up. But at present no attention is paid to anything of this kind. The shyster is tolerated as if he were a reputable lawyer, and allowed to use his position of officer of the court as an instrument, first for making bargains for exorbitant fees with clients, and then for wholesale extortion from corporations.

BISHOP WHIPPLE.

Bishop Henry B. Whipple, of Minnesota, who died yesterday, ranked easily among the greatest bishops of the American church. Though a man of wide learning and brilliant accomplishments, he was far better known as a pioneer missionary in the West, and especially for his work in civilizing and Christianizing the Indians. He did much by his teaching and example to counteract the maxim so frequently repeated in the West that the only good Indian is a dead Indian. It was no freak or fad that thus induced Bishop Whipple to become the apostle of the red man, but a fervent and sincere belief in the brotherhood of man, irrespective of race or color. This idea of a common brotherhood was to him fundamental, and was the inspiration of his career, whether as a citizen or churchman. He loved men as men, and ever strove to break down the barriers of ignorance or race prejudice that prevented them from understanding each other. For this reason Bishop Whipple was never identified with any of the schools of thought in his Church, and was ever ready to recognize as true Christians those outside of his own communion who tried to follow the teachings of the Master.

Although Bishop Whipple was the antithesis of the typical prelate in taste, appearance and environment, it is an interesting fact that no American bishop was more appreciated or honored in England. Simple democrat as he was, without any of the trappings of his high office, he was showered with courtesies whenever he visited the old country, and was often asked to preach on some great occasion. Indeed, Americans were often surprised at the popularity of this pioneer missionary Bishop. But there was no mystery in the matter. It was a tribute paid to his manhood, sincerity and zeal. His wise counsels will be much missed in the Episcopal General Convention that meets in San Francisco next month.

BAD BRIDGE MANAGEMENT.

The engineers appointed by District Attorney Philbin to examine into the condition of the Brooklyn Bridge have made their report. Its text has not yet been published, but enough has been given out to show that the Tammany management has not been justified in its assurances that everything was all right and that the recent break was a matter of no consequence. They say:

> We believe the present margin of safety to be so small that the necessity for repairs is very urgent. We have suggested means by which the factor of safety can be increased, without materially interfering with traffic, at a comparatively small cost.

This is an instructive commentary on the statements of Bridge Commissioner Shea and his engineer Probasco, and should arouse the people of this city to demand an immediate reform in the bridge management and the speedy repair of the structure, not to conform to the ignorant and disingenuous Probasco's standard of safety, but to that of really competent and trustworthy engineers whose word can be relied upon. The District Attorney ought also to let the people know not only what the experts say as to the safety of the bridge for the traffic upon it, but also what they say concerning the care given to the structure by its present custodians. If they have failed to inspect it with due diligence, if it has been allowed to rust and deteriorate, if paint has not been properly applied, if careless officials have winked at the daily violation of the rule for spacing cars, the people have a right to know it. If neglect has been such that it can be criminally punished, it should be. If there has been other neglect, though not such as to call for action by the grand jury, the citizens should learn of it and be enabled to pass judgment on the unfaithful officials and those responsible for their administration.

BUSINESS DISTRICTS BUSTLING.

As the wayfaring man walks to and fro in the trade quarters of Manhattan in this glowing month of September he cannot fail to be impressed with the activity and bustle all about him. Importers and commission merchants, jobbers and distributers of every class, wholesalers, middlemen and retailers seem to be overwhelmed with work from morning to night. If there are any sceptics and pessimists who doubt that New-Yorkers now have plenty to do and are doing it well, they should start at the Battery and wend their ways uptown at a moderate pace, gazing about them as they advance northward and taking careful note of what is going on. From the Staten Island ferry to the Produce Exchange they will see ample evidence that substantial enterprises are rising to a height rarely approached in previous Septembers. In and near the Produce Exchange the dealers in bonds and stocks, in wheat and corn, in almost everything in fact eatable and vendible, are as industrious in these days as bees in the thriftiest of hives. Glimpses of the operations in the Cotton Exchange, in the buying and selling of coffee, in metals, in oil, and in almost every imaginable transaction in which brokers and agents can take part, result in so extensive and varied impressions and experiences that the average onlooker may well become somewhat bewildered.

Passing from the districts in which the exchanges are throbbing with the fevers and the chills of speculation, leaving Wall-st. and Broad as one walks toward the City Hall, no student of present conditions can shut his eyes to the diligence and energy manifest on every hand among the contractors and the builders. And from the Battery to Madison Square, in the great drygoods houses, in the agencies of the important industries of the United States, in the offices within whose walls huge contracts for the output of manufactories and mills of many classes from one end of this republic to the other are signed and sealed and delivered—was there ever a September in which the volume of business handled in the first month of autumn on this island of Manhattan reached proportions so striking to those who really understand what New-York is doing? Are any of the truckmen complaining of hard times? By no means. They are working under pressure, and have more calls for their services than they can meet. Our business districts are bursting with merchandise, but it is swiftly parcelled out to the four corners of the land. This is a lively month for New-York.

"ENGLISH AS SHE IS WROTE."

Somebody prematurely said a good while ago that letter writing was a lost art, and many ignorant persons believed him. In saying that they were ignorant it is not intended to reflect upon them unkindly, but rather to indicate they they formed a conclusion without being in possession of the necessary facts. For instance, it is morally certain that they had never read any epistle from the pen of Thomas P. McGlennon, president of the Board of Education of the borough of East Newark, Hudson County, N. J. A recent communication from Mr. McGlennon to "The Newark Advertiser" gives a fair idea of his beautiful diction and the unerring judgment used in selecting expressive and artistic Anglo-Saxon, to say nothing of the classical spelling. Just read it:

> To the Editor of The Advertiser.
> I was surprised very much to read "The Advertiser" story on McGlennon remarks Not. I. in regards to the truth of that Story I told your reporter. I had been a candidate up to 4:30 o'clock Sunday afternoon after a conference with Robert Davis he saying Rice must get another term I said alright I will Support Rice to which is the only truth in your Story and I feel sorely the Slur and lie you give to other papers who announced my candidaccy in Business like manner, furthermore I would not like to trust your Reporter to any meeting etc I might be a party to, if his truth and veracity are the same in all cases, also his knocking proclivities to his fellow Newspaper men.
> T. P. M'GLENNON.

What Mr. McGlennon tried to do was to deny a report that he was not a candidate for the Assembly, although his denial simply confirmed the story, and showed that his withdrawal was the result of orders from the Democratic boss, "Bob" Davis. That, however, by the way. The interesting part of the exhibit is the exquisite specimen of "English as she is wrote" by the president of a board of education.

How Devery does hate honest men! But he doesn't hate himself.

Horgan & Slattery, the favorite Tammany contractors, are to have charge of the completion of the Hall of Records. If they are as deliberate and dilatory in their labors upon that massive and ambitious pile as they have been with the City Prison, the Hall of Records may be finished within a quarter of a century.

In late years much has been done to check the plots of incendiaries—known in Bowery slang as "firebugs"—in various parts of the city, and the hideous crime of arson is decreasing in New-York. But the number of fires in tenement houses is still beyond reason or excuse. Carelessness among the tenants of the old fashioned and highly inflammable hives of human bees in the poorest quarters of the town is lamentably frequent, and is often followed by dire results.

Residents of Park-ave. may find they have been dumped from the frying pan into the fire if the Health Board succeeds in its maladroit attempt to transform the railroad tunnel into an open cut.

Jealousy has cropped out in Bavaria against foreign students, and it is said that in Munich the feeling in respect to American students is especially strong because—so the rumor goes—they are keener, quicker and more alert than their German classmates. Will it be advisable for Uncle Sam to keep at home his brightest nephews and nieces lest they provoke heartburnings and unhappiness abroad?

PERSONAL.

Dr. Borden P. Bowne, the dean of the graduate department of Boston University, will deliver the address at the opening of the College of Liberal Arts of the university to-morrow.

President C. K. Adams, of the University of Wisconsin, who went to Europe a little more than a year ago for his health, writes that he is well, and that he will be ready to resume his work at the university. Dr. Adams was formerly president of Cornell.

A memorial of the late Senator Stephen M. White, of California, in the form of a life size statue, is to be placed in the courthouse grounds at Los Angeles.

Senator Depew has been invited to deliver the address at the opening of the Charleston Exposition on December 1.

Secretary Wilson has offered Professor F. B. King, of the University of Wisconsin, a place in the Department of Agriculture, and it is thought likely that he will accept.

Professor Salomon Jadassohn, the well known composer and teacher of music, recently celebrated his seventieth birthday. Since 1871 he has been an instructor in music in the Leipsic Conservatory.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

On the occasion of her ninety-first birthday anniversary Mrs. Vine Winkler, of Kokomo, Ind., held a family reunion, at which 207 of her descendants were present. There were 9 of her children, 86 grandchildren, 101 great-grandchildren and 11 great-great-grandchildren. Mrs. Winkler had a husband and four sons in the Union ranks during the Civil War.

Revivalist—Is it possible that you dance?
Fair Sinner—Oh, yes, often.
"Now tell me, honestly and fairly, don't you think the tendency of dancing is toward sin?"
"I must confess that sometimes while dancing I have very wicked thoughts."
"Aha! I feared so. When is it that you have wicked thoughts?"
"When my partner steps on my toes."—(New-York Weekly.

Professor Uriah W. Lawton, of Jackson, Mich., has a fully equipped astronomical observatory in his backyard. He has used it as a means of recreation since he resigned the place of Superintendent of Public Schools of Michigan, which he held for many years.

A woman living in Walnut-st., near Broad, has noted with growing sorrow a bright faced boy of ten years smoking cigarettes in the vicinity of her home. "See how thin you are," she remarked to the youngster one day. "You will not live long, and the naughty cigarettes will be to blame." The lad replied: "My brother was a good boy; he never smoked, and he died." But he went away sad, for the reflection on his size worried him. Next day he returned, bringing along a sturdily built lad of his own age. "He smokes twice as many as me," was the little fellow's proud remark. The kind-hearted woman is somewhat discouraged on the subject of reforming Young America.—(Philadelphia Record.

"Paul Laurence Dunbar," says "The Philadelphia Record," "was the first colored American poet and James E. McGirt is the second. A printer of this city has just issued for Mr. McGirt a slim volume called 'Some Simple Songs.' Here is a poem, 'Experience,' which shows the quality of Mr. McGirt's verse:

"They told me that the path I took was hard,
That many a time my weary feet would bleed;
They said at last I'd find my way was barred;
I would not heed.
They bade me stop and go the other way;
This path, they said, fate, thorns and thistles strew;
But I was young, Ambition led the way,
I thought I knew.
But when my bleeding feet came to the end,
And I was bound and scourged by cruel fate,
'Alas,' I cried, 'pray let me start again.'
It was too late."

Of the whole number of strikes, 189, in Massachusetts last year, 10 were occasioned by questions relating to hours of labor alone; 28 to hours of labor and wages taken together; 90 related to wages alone, the remaining 61 being occasioned by a variety of causes; 53 succeeded; 10 partially succeeded; 25 were compromised; 14 satisfactorily adjusted; 74 failed, and 4 were pending at the close of the year; while with reference to 9 the result of the contest was not stated. Expressed in percentage, 28.04 per cent of the contests terminated successfully for the employes; 5.29 per cent succeeded partially; 13.23 per cent were compromised; 7.41 per cent were satisfactorily adjusted; 39.15 per cent failed; 2.12 per cent were pending at the close of the year, and in 4.76 per cent of the cases the result was not stated. There was more trouble in the boot and shoe industry than in any other trade, the number of strikes being 40.

"He may be all right," said the honest rustic who had acquired the habit of reading the papers. "He may be all right, but he has not sworn at any one, nor shot anybody, nor called any person a loafer, or a bum, or a sneak, or a duffer, or anything like that, and yet he claims to be a New-York City official."

Shaking their heads with much doubt, the honest rustics gazed at the large man who had spent two days at the village hotel.—(Baltimore American.

NEW MINISTER FROM SALVADOR HERE.

THE BOLIVIAN DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVE ALSO ARRIVES AT THIS PORT.

Several steamers arrived here from Central and South American ports yesterday. On the steamer Curityba, from Cuban ports, were H. W. Lewis, Major Slocum, of the Rural Guards, and Captain S. P. Vestal. The steamer Orizaba, which came in yesterday afternoon from Colon, brought R. Zaldivar, ex-President of Salvador, recently appointed minister from that republic to the United States, and Ensign J. T. Bowers, U. S. N.

Fernando Guaychalla, Bolivian Minister to the United States; Captain George E. Pickett, U. S. A., and Mrs. G. E. Pickett, the author, arrived on the steamer Maracaibo from Venezuela and Porto Rico.

DUKE AND DUCHESS LAND

QUEBEC'S FRENCH POPULATION EXTEND A LOYAL AND HEARTY WELCOME.

REFERENCES TO THE ASSASSINATION OF M'KINLEY IN THE SPEECHES—AT LAVAL UNIVERSITY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Quebec, Sept. 16.—The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York set foot on Canadian soil to-day and thus began their tour of the vast territory which forms a part of the world-wide empire over which they are some day to rule. The royal yacht Ophir, on which they made their journey to the Antipodes, is anchored in the St. Lawrence to-day with her attendant squadron. The festivities to-day were of the formal nature to which the duke became thoroughly accustomed in his visit to Australia. On landing their royal highnesses, with their suite, were driven through a line of Canadian soldiery up the heights of Quebec to the Citadel. This will be their abiding place until their departure for Montreal on Wednesday. An address was presented at the Parliament building, in the course of which this reference was made to the death of President McKinley:

> May we be permitted to add that among the national emblems and decorations of all kinds which mark our welcome and brighten our streets in your honor, your royal highness has no doubt observed that some of them are draped in mourning. These are the flags of the great friendly nation on our border, with whom we are connected by so many ties of kinship and mutual interest, and in whose grief for the untimely death of their beloved and widely respected President we most sincerely join.

The duke, in his reply, said:

> I take this, the first, opportunity to express, in common with the whole civilized world, my intense horror at the detestable crime which has plunged into mourning the great friendly nation to the south of us, and deprived them of their great First Magistrate. The Duchess and I heartily join with you in sympathy toward a people with whom we are connected by ties of kinship and esteem, and our hearts go out to the wife and family of the late distinguished and beloved President.

At Laval University, according to the official language, "his highness was graciously pleased to accept a diploma." A dinner, concert and fireworks closed the programme to-night.

In beauty of surroundings, in quaintness and in historic interest Quebec is a most appropriate place to begin the Canadian visit. In spite of the huge preponderance—ten to one, it is estimated—of the French speaking population, there was every demonstration of decorous loyalty. The streets and buildings are masses of flags and bunting. It is true, the French origin of the populace was not forgotten. The address was read in French as well as English, and in the mottoes that line the avenues "Bien-venue" was quite as common as "Welcome." The duke is youthful looking under his beard, and the duchess in acknowledging the cheers of the populace revealed a smile that was the incarnation of lovableness. The crowd was considerable for a place the size of Quebec, although the New-York police force would hardly have needed its reserves to keep the people in line. All had an excellent view of the occupants of the royal carriage without discomfort.

While it was well understood here that there could be no truth in the rumor that the Duke of Cornwall and York would attend President McKinley's funeral, it was thought that there might be some change in the ceremonies here out of respect to the sorrow of the sister country. The subject came up at a gathering of members of the Federal Cabinet, and it is understood that there was a considerable sentiment in favor of showing outwardly the condolence of the Canadian people. Lord Minto, the Governor-General, is credited with pointing out the embarrassment that would be caused by any curtailment of the programme for entertaining the Duke. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Premier, said to-day that there might be some minor changes in the social functions, but that otherwise the Duke would be received as planned.

The Ophir and the British men-of-war had the American flag at halfmast.

Every precaution is taken to prevent any attack on the royal visitor. The chiefs of police of the principal cities are co-operating here in these measures.

HUNDRED REPORTED KILLED

EXPLOSION IN A MINE NEAR GLENWOOD SPRINGS, COL.

Colorado Springs, Col., Sept. 16.—A report has reached here of an explosion in a mine near Glenwood Springs, Col., and it is thought that one hundred lives were lost.

MISS EASTWICK ILL IN COURT.

THE YOUNG AMERICAN WOMAN AGAIN REMANDED ON THE CHARGE OF FORGERY.

London, Sept. 16.—Marie Josephine Eastwick, of Philadelphia, who is charged with having forged a railroad certificate to the value of £100,000, was again remanded at the Guildhall Police Court to-day. The evidence presented was not important.

Miss Eastwick looked extremely ill, and was evidently in pain. Although formally remanded until September 23, the prisoner is not likely to reappear in court until October 1, when the preliminary inquiry will be completed.

Miss Eastwick will probably be committed to appear for trial at the Old Bailey October 22.

At the conclusion of to-day's proceedings the magistrate noticed that the accused woman was ill, and ordered her to be taken to Holloway Prison in a cab, instead of in the prison van. He also gave permission for her father to see her. Mr. Eastwick entered the dock and accompanied his daughter to her cell.

GERMAN BANK DIRECTORS ARRESTED.

HEAVY LOSSES INCURRED IN SPECULATION IN LONDON.

Berlin, Sept. 16.—The three directors of the Heilbronn Gewerbe Bank, which suspended on Saturday owing to a run on that institution, have been arrested. The losses, it is now said, amount to over 3,000,000 marks, incurred chiefly in gold mining speculations in London.

TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the steamer Zeeland from Antwerp were Judge A. F. Eggleston, Rear-Admiral Henry Erben, U. S. N. (retired); E. W. Hatch, Walter C. Larned, John H. Potter, Nathan Straus, Howard Van Buren, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick H. Allen, W. Bartlett, O. T. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Cammeyer, W. A. Davenport, Miss F. M. Fox, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Fromme, Professor E. L. Perera, Dr. Henry J. Wolf and Major C. S. Walton.

On the Menominee, which arrived here from London yesterday, were Dr. Charles W. L. Johnson, James W. Linn, Elworth Goldschmidt, George T. Chapman, R. R. Bogert and Horace E. Henderson.

Some of the cabin passengers aboard the North German Lloyd liner Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, which is expected to arrive here this forenoon from Bremen, are Frank Brown, Antoine Borel, Colonel J. B. Erhart, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Gates, Cooper Hewitt, Lady Lister Kay, W. Rhinelander Stewart, Professor S. S. Sanford, Carl Seidel, A. Torres and Mrs. Yznaga.

Some of those aboard the Friedrich der Grosse, due here to-day, are Professor T. D. Seymour and Professor H. S. White.

London, Sept. 16.—The Cunard Line steamer Servia, which sails from Liverpool to-morrow for New-York, will have among her passengers Bishop Charles B. Galloway, of Jackson, Miss., who had been a delegate to the recent Ecumenical Methodist Conference.

The passenger list of the White Star Line steamer Germanic, which is to leave Liverpool on September 18 for New-York, contains the names of the Rev. C. H. Parkhurst and Mrs. Mackay.

AMBASSADOR WHITE LEAVES BERLIN.

Berlin, Sept. 16.—United States Ambassador White left Berlin this morning for England. Mrs. White will go to Dresden for six weeks.

TO WELCOME THE CZAR.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE FESTIVITIES AT DUNKIRK TO-MORROW.

PRESIDENT LOUBET TO LEAVE PARIS TO-DAY TO MEET THE RUSSIAN MONARCH.

Paris, Sept. 16.—The festivities in connection with the visit of Emperor Nicholas will open to-morrow, when President Loubet will leave Paris for Dunkirk, accompanied by M. Waldeck-Rousseau, the Premier, and M. Delcassé, the Minister of Foreign Affairs. The Presidential train will start at 11 a. m., and is due to arrive at Arras at 1:25 p. m. A brief reception on the part of the local authorities will be held at the station, and M. Loubet will then proceed for Dunkirk, where he will arrive at 4 o'clock. Half an hour later he will open the new Town Hall. According to the original programme, M. Loubet had promised to attend a ball in Dunkirk in the evening, but this feature may possibly be omitted in view of the death of Mr. McKinley.

The work of decorating the town is being rapidly pushed forward. A big incursion of visitors has already begun. There is some anxiety regarding the success of the naval review on Wednesday, owing to the gale that is sweeping the North Sea, and it is doubtful whether the Czar will be able to go on board the President's vessel, the Cassini, from the Standart without considerable risk, unless the weather moderates greatly. Experiments made to-day with two vessels of similar tonnage demonstrated the difficulties of such an operation. Instructions have been given to both the Standart and the Cassini to anchor close together if the sea should be rough, so as to minimize the dangers of a passage from one to the other.

The crowd in Dunkirk is expected to be enormous. The Northern Railroad Company has arranged for no fewer than seventy-five excursion trains to run to the town on Wednesday morning.

Since the assassination of Mr. McKinley the government has decided to carry out a project first considered impracticable—namely, the guarding of the entire track from Dunkirk to Compiègne with troops. The military will be brought from various points in forty trains, and it is estimated that fifty thousand men will be thus engaged. Two routes are open for the journey, and the one which the Czar will take is still kept a secret in order to discourage any attempt at outrage. It is an interesting fact that the authorities have arranged to have the reporters start a few minutes in advance, forming a pilot train for the imperial party.

THE CZAR SAILS FOR FRANCE.

Kiel, Prussia, Sept. 16.—The Czar and Czarina, with the other members of the Russian Imperial party, sailed for France to-day on the Imperial yacht Standart.

THE NEW PRESIDENT.

STRONG POPULAR SUPPORT.

From The Utica Press.

Roosevelt has demonstrated that he has a strong hold upon popular esteem and affection, and there is no reason to fear any lack of public support. He has been efficient, faithful and fearless in the discharge of every duty allotted to him. He has made some enemies, perhaps, but the man who has no enemies is a man without firm convictions.

MUCH THAT PEOPLE ADMIRE.

From The Indianapolis Journal.

Mr. Roosevelt's ruling characteristics are such as the people admire. They regard him as not only an able man, but a manly man, and thoroughly honest and conscientious. He entertains high ideals of American citizenship and tries to live up to them. He has boundless faith in the American government and people, and believes they should not shrink from the duties and responsibilities that destiny or Providence may impose upon them. He is courageous, even aggressive when necessary, but never rash or reckless. He has shown in many situations that he knows how to meet and discharge grave responsibilities, and there will be no fear or doubt that he will not prove fully equal to the onerous and responsible duties of the high place to which Providence has now called him.

HIS SOLEMN PLEDGE.

From The Hartford Courant.

He has told the country, at a time and amid surroundings which would make even an unthinking man weigh his words, that its peace, prosperity and honor will be his supreme care, and that he will continue the McKinley policy "absolutely unbroken." That policy has included not only trade reciprocity with other nations, but close friendship with the world's one other great English speaking nation.

HIS MANY MERITS.

From The Springfield Republican.

Mr. Roosevelt, it should be said, bulks larger in native capacity for public service than his four predecessors to whom reference has been made. It is not necessary to point to his defects; it suffices now to dwell upon his positive merits as a man and an administrator. None of those predecessors had his education or his natural sympathy with ideals. If what is best in Theodore Roosevelt can be brought out, rather than what is worst, his possibilities for good cannot well be exaggerated. He enjoys, also, the exceptional advantage of having been nominated to the Vice-Presidency as the result of no factional "deal," but rather as the result of his popularity with the rank and file of his party, and this may mean much in avoiding the pitfalls of factionalism in which Tyler, Johnson and Arthur were overwhelmed. That he will make a new and highly creditable record as one of this class of Presidents must be every citizen's hope, and it is as well the general belief and faith. Never was the nation more ready to sustain a President in every good word and work than are the people of the United States to-day.

HEARTY SUPPORT.

From The Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

Vice-President Roosevelt, succeeding the lamented Executive, may be sure of the support and the guardianship of the people, who are grateful that another man of heroic mould is ready to risk the danger and bear the burden of the Chief Magistracy.

HIS PROVED CAPACITY.

From The Chicago Record-Herald.

In public office he has shown ability of the highest order, the striking feature of his personality being an unflinching fealty to law and an unyielding reverence for constituted authority. His public utterances show him to be in happy accord with the policies of the late administration upon all the new and important issues that confront the people, which is a guarantee of domestic peace and tranquillity. On the question of the enforcement of the Civil Service law his record shows him to be sound. His induction into this high office, let us hope, will ultimately sound the death knell of the "spoils system." To such a man the country can look with confidence for a wise and patriotic administration of national affairs.

THE EFFECT OF THE OFFICE.

From The Providence Journal.

The broadening of President Arthur's outlook and the deepening of his sense of responsibility are the best possible tribute to the steadying effect of the Presidency upon the man who is called to assume it. President Roosevelt, indeed, comes to the Chief Magistracy free from the suspicion of hampering political associations, for he has been conspicuously intimate with reputable leaders in his party, but it may safely be asserted that the great office will make and leave a profound impress upon him.

STRONG BUT SAFE.

From The Boston Journal.

Theodore Roosevelt will be a strong President, but he will be a safe President.

HIS CHARACTER AND HIS MOTIVES.

From The Boston Advertiser.

All reasonable men esteem him for his character, talents and acquirements. All just men believe in his patriotic motives.

THE COUNTRY MAY TRUST HIM.

From The Nashville Banner.

It has been the custom of late years to nominate obscure men of mediocre ability for Vice-President. This custom was fortunately departed from in Roosevelt's case. He has been accused of being too headstrong, too actively aggressive, and whatever of faults he has take that tendency, but his previous career gives warrant of his judgment, and the country can safely trust in his judicious administration of the great office which an inscrutable Providence has devolved upon him.

ADMINISTRATIVE ABILITY SHOWN.

From The Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser.

He is a man of splendid ability and has shown decided capacity for administering public affairs. One of the strongest of his traits is demand for honest officials and faithful work.

BISHOP HURST RECOVERING.

London, Sept. 16.—Bishop Hurst, of Washington, one of the delegates to the Ecumenical Methodist Conference, who was taken suddenly ill last night at the Hotel Cecil, has partially recovered from his sudden indisposition.