THE DUKE IN MONTREAL

FLAGS, BUNTING, FIREWORKS AND CHEERING MULTITUDES GREET THE HEIR TO THE THRONE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Montreal, Sept. 18.—The Duke and Duchess of York were royally received to-day in the metropolis of Canada. In enthusiasm, as well as in size, the crowds to greet them were more notable than in Quebec. The city was a mass of flags and bunting, and its streets were filled with cheering multitudes. On account, however, of the death of President McKinley, extensive changes were made in the programme of ceremonies. The reception at the City Hall set for to-night was abandoned altogether, while the fireworks and torchlight procession originally planned for to-morrow took place to-night, so that to-morrow, the day of mourning in the United States, might be free from all observances save those of the most informal nature. The royal visitors limited their public activities to-day to speechmaking on arrival, the presentation of medals to veterans of the South African war, and their drive to the house of Lord Strathcona.

Momentary excitement was caused in the course of the presentation of medals to those who fought in the South African war by an innocent veteran. A close examination had been made by secret service officers of the men who were to receive decorations lest some anarchist should slip into the company. One of the number fho was in civilian clothes, when he reached the duke instead of saluting raised his hat. Quick as a flash four detectives jumped on him and took him away. They had thought he might have a weapon concealed in his hat. A thorough search convinced them that his protestations of innocence of any design on the life of the duke were true, and he was allowed to go.

The duke in conversation to-day declared that he meant to show himself in public only in the daytime for fear of suffering violence at the hands of anarchists.

The trip from Quebec was speedily made this morning. After it came the royal procession through some of Montreal's fine residence streets, which were most generously beautified with gay colors. Arches spanned the route at intervals, and are to-night ablaze with lights. While the day opened with most auspicious blue skies, the rain that came up in the late afternoon interfered to a great extent with the festivities. To-night there is a general illumination, the effects on many large buildings being admirable. A curtailment in the interest in the torchlight parade was inevitable in this weather, but the fireworks were superb. Some were displayed from the crest of Mount Royal, Montreal's pride, and they were seen to the best advantage. On the river front there was another fine spectacle.

Commander B. Godfrey Faussett, R. N., aide-de-camp to the duke, was dispatched from Quebec to-day to represent the royal party at Canton.

In Christ Church Cathedral to-day an impressive Church of England service in memory of the dead President took place. It was conducted by the Archbishop of Montreal and the Bishops of Ontario, Nova Scotia and Huron. Some two hundred clergy were present, most of them taking places in the processional and recessional. To-morrow masses for the soul of the President will be said in all the Catholic churches here.

PHILIP, SAMPSON AND SCHLEY.

WHAT LATE COMMANDER OF THE TEXAS WROTE OF THE FAMOUS CONTROVERSY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Louisville, Ky., Sept. 18.—A letter from the late Rear-Admiral Philip, taking a decided position in favor of Rear-Admiral Sampson and against Rear-Admiral Schley, will be offered in the Schley court of inquiry. The letter has just been made public by the Rev. Mr. Benton, of Louisville, who was at Annapolis with Sampson, Philip, Kemp and Higginson, but who joined the Confederacy at the outbreak of the Civil War. About two years ago Mr. Benton published in a local paper a defense of Sampson. The correspondence resulting brought this letter:

Navy Yard, New-York, January 19, 1899.
The Rev. Mr. Benton, Louisville, Ky.

My Dear Sir: I was delighted to-day by receiving your kind letter, and I assure you that I do appreciate your remembrances very much. Forget the days of "Auld Lang Syne"? Never, nor the dear fellows associated with those days. My! but the few that are left of us are "getting old," and, sad to think, their number, too, is few. What a time we all could have could we meet again. Eh? Since my return North I have received such a wise letter from dear old "Bull" Carnes, from Memphis. Do you recall him? You see, that after a lapse of some thirty-odd years, I must ask you a question. Some of us may have dropped from the minds of others.

The article from "The Louisville Times" is splendid, and oh, so accurate! Where and how did you get the "points"? Schley's friends (?) for his sake ought to keep quiet. The captains who were down there "know" of a good deal that has not appeared in the papers. That turning of the Brooklyn was a remarkable movement. We all thought different of it at the time than what is reported since. In the din and thick of smoke those on the bridge of the Texas were surprised and astonished, as the smoke cleared for a moment, and they saw the Brooklyn almost heading for us, and close aboard. The Texas had to stop and back her engines to avoid a collision thus losing some twenty-odd minutes; "minutes" counted at that time. No, none but those not familiar with the actual facts give Schley the credit of the day. Really, he did no more than those other captains, and, as the article says, had he not been there the result would have been the same, though about a certain time the starboard and not the port helm would have been used. Sampson is all (and even more) than you say of him. He was "head and shoulders above" the midshipmen of our time, so to-day he is above all other officers. After this note are you not sorry when tempted to write to me? You see "what you got" in return. Excuse it, but believe that, though years have passed, yet I am now as then, ever sincerely yours,

"JACK" PHILIP.

OLNEY'S COACHMAN IN TROUBLE.

SERVANT OF THE FORMER SECRETARY OF STATE DENOUNCES M'KINLEY.

Falmouth, Mass., Sept. 18.—According to the affidavit of a citizen of this village, Michael Conway, a coachman for Richard Olney, former Secretary of State, in commenting upon the shooting of President McKinley, said:

"It is a good thing President McKinley was shot. He should have been killed long ago."

The affidavit was made by George H. Godfrey in connection with an indignation movement of the citizens, started when the remark became known. Mr. Olney was advised of the matter, and it was reported that the man had been discharged. Not being able to verify a report of such action, one hundred citizens, representing about one-third of the voting population of this village, determined to give Conway a coat of tar and feathers last night. Not finding Conway, the men marched to Mr. Olney's home to ascertain whether the coachman still was there. The former Secretary of State refused to appear at their demand. The crowd sang "Nearer, My God, to Thee" and "America" and made repeated, but fruitless, efforts to bring a response from Mr. Olney.

At length the citizens started for the town hall, where they organized by electing Andrew W. Davis as chairman and Selectman Edwin F. Lawrence as secretary. A resolution was unanimously adopted saying that "the course pursued by the Hon. Richard Olney at a time when the nation is in mourning is an insult to American citizenship." After the meeting the citizens prepared an effigy of Conway, which they hanged on a telegraph pole.

HIGHWAYMEN IN PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, Sept. 18.—In attempting to elude arrest two highwaymen dangerously wounded a policeman and slightly injured three other persons on the Delaware River front to-night. The two men tried to hold up a longshoreman, who had just received his weekly wages. His cries attracted the attention of two policemen and the robbers fled, but fired revolvers at their pursuers. Policeman Edward Rooney was struck twice in the neck, and a woman, man and boy were also hit by bullets. It is not known whether Rooney's wound is fatal. The two men were captured and gave their names as Joseph King, of New-Haven, Conn., and Eugene McConnell, of this city.

ALBAN ANSWERS CASTRO.

SARCASTIC REPLY TO THE ANNOUNCEMENTS OF THE VENEZUELAN DICTATOR.

Colon, Colombia, Sept. 18.—General Alban, the commander-in-chief of the Colombian forces, in an interview to-day regarding the statement which Torres Cardenas, the General Secretary of Venezuela, telegraphed to The Associated Press from Caracas on August 17, in behalf of President Castro, said:

President Castro has published on different occasions statements declaring that Colombia provoked the situation, now all but war, between the two republics. President Castro, who has several times set fire to our country and sown the seeds of revolution, now cries to the whole world: "Voila, messieurs! It is Colombia who desires to enter and burn my house. I have done nothing to her, though my soldiers and my battalions entered her territory, and thousands of my troops have been slain in battle while abetting her rebels' cause. I have done nothing to her, though I gave them arms, money, and newspapers in which to publish what they listed. I have done nothing to her, though it was I who summoned General Uribe-Uribe from the United States expressly to prepare another invasion of her territory. It is not likely that his army, consisting of fifteen hundred troops, which I supplemented by men, arms and munitions of war, when near the frontier and ready to penetrate into Colombia, met with signal defeat at the hands of the forces under Rangel Garbiras. It was I who recently addressed the following telegram to the Governor of the State of Zubia, which, after having been found in a portfolio belonging to General Socalras, who was slain at the battle of Goagira, Colombia now triumphantly publishes. The telegram reads:

"'General Davila shortly leaves with a thousand men, ammunition, artillery and steamers destined for Rio Hacha, to reinforce the expedition under General Castillo.'

"What harm," cries innocent Castro, "is there in all this?"

General Alban added:

Colombia and her government have nothing to fear from the people of Venezuela, who are opposed to war and strongly condemn Castro's aggressive policy.

The general asserts that the prisoners captured at the battle of Goagira were all Venezuelans, who said they had been torn from their homes and forced to fight against Colombia under penalty of being clubbed to death.

VENEZUELANS HOLD LA HACHA.

THE TOWN EVACUATED BY THE COLOMBIAN TROOPS—ALLIES AT ODDS.

Willemstad, Island of Curaçoa, Sept. 18.—News has been received here from Caracas to the effect that the Venezuelan Government has been informed that La Hacha has been evacuated by the Colombians, and that the Venezuelans have entered the place and are occupying it.

In Caracas the Venezuelan forces in the Rio Hacha district are called Liberals. They are said to be composed of Colombians and Venezuelans, indiscriminately, and are using the Colombian flag. There is dissension between the Venezuelan troops and Colombian revolutionists, who have purposely confused Colombian and Venezuelan flags, which are so similar that it is hard to distinguish them at a distance from the shore.

Business at Maracaibo is practically at a standstill. The unsettled condition of the customs has vastly diminished the government resources. Coastwise transportation of troops and communication with the interior are most difficult.

It is supposed at Caracas that the evacuation of La Hacha was a strategic move.

NO INVASION, SAYS PULIDO.

Washington, Sept. 18.—Señor Pulido, the Venezuelan Chargé d'Affaires here, has received a letter from Señor Blanco, stating that while the army of Venezuela is gathered on the Colombian frontier the country is at peace, and there has been no invasion of Colombian soil by Venezuelan government troops.

OPPOSITION TO CASTRO.

Washington, Sept. 18.—Word has been received at the Colombian Legation here from a confidential agent at Curacao that a strong opposition is growing in Venezuela against President Castro's belligerent attitude toward Colombia, and that even General Uribe-Uribe, the Colombian insurgent leader, has had a spirited correspondence with President Castro, in which the general remonstrated against the extreme hostility toward Colombia shown by the President of Venezuela.

COLOMBIA REPORTED PACIFIED.

Washington, Sept. 18.—The Colombian Legation officials to-night expressed the view that the Colombian insurrection was practically crushed. In support of this statement they said that the insurgents did not hold a single village or position in all Colombia. Although some bands of marauders were giving trouble, they added that those on whom the rebel forces had counted for allies were unlikely to give further material aid. Curaçao press advices to the legation allege that many of President Castro's supporters in the interior of Venezuela are protesting against his anti-Colombian aggressiveness.

According to the legation, the defeat of a Nicaraguan force recently will likely check further hostile movements from that quarter. Members of the legation say they understand that the Nicaraguan Government has given assurance to the American minister that it would not wage war on Colombia.

President Plaza of Ecuador, who has recently assumed office, has frequently pledged neutrality toward Colombia. The Colombian minister, Dr. Silva, says that reports he has just received say that the Colombian troops under arms numbered sixty-five thousand last July, and that the force has since been considerably augmented.

AN AGE LIMIT FOR WAITRESSES.

Berlin, Sept. 18.—The Hungarian Minister of the Interior has issued an order directing that no waitress shall be employed in a café in Budapest who is not more than forty years of age.

THE MEADE AT MANILA.

Washington, Sept. 18.—General Chaffee has notified to the War Department that the transport Meade arrived at Manila yesterday.

HEAVY RAINS IN EUROPE.

Berlin, Sept. 18.—Heavy rains have fallen during the last few days in various parts of Europe. Emperor William countermanded to-day's manœuvres, as the bivouacs were inundated and the troops soaking wet.

OPTION ON BELGIAN GLASS FACTORIES.

Brussels, Sept. 18.—A preliminary agreement was reached here to-day giving the American glass men a four months' option to absorb all the salable glass factories in Belgium on the basis of a deposit guaranteeing against non-fulfilment.

HEAVY RAINS IN SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES.

Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 18.—Portions of Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina and South Carolina have been visited by terrific rains the last twenty-four hours, and in some parts considerable damage was done. Near Buena Vista, Ga., several county bridges, mill dams and one mill were washed away. The city of Oglethorpe, Ga., is isolated by washouts in all directions, and much damage to crops is reported. Americus, Ga., reports an unofficial precipitation of nine inches in the last thirty-six hours. The damage is estimated at $15,000. The waterworks plant had to be abandoned on account of the high water, and washouts are reported on the Central of Georgia and Seaboard Air Line, and some damage to cotton is reported from various points. The heavy rains have been followed by a decided drop in temperature.

FOUR NEGRO FISHERMEN DROWNED.

Norfolk, Va., Sept. 18.—Four negro fishermen, names unknown, were drowned in the fierce southwester now central off Cape Henry. The unfortunate men were employed at the fishery of Lewis and Mayo near Ocean View and were attempting to reach a pound net when the frail boat capsized.

THE CZAR AT COMPIEGNE.

EXTRAORDINARY PRECAUTIONS TO PROTECT THE RUSSIAN EMPEROR.

IMPERIAL TRAIN RAN FROM DUNKIRK THROUGH DOUBLE ROWS OF BAYONETS AND SABRES.

Compiègne, Sept. 18.—The Czar's first day on French soil passed without untoward incident, except the delay of a couple of hours in docking the Standart, the Russian imperial yacht, at Dunkirk. The Presidential train conveying M. Loubet and the Czar and Czarina, with their suites, arrived at Compiègne this evening. The utmost vigilance was exercised along the railroad track. The train dashed through a double row of bayonets and drawn sabres, as the infantry were reinforced by regiments of dragoons and hussars. In some cases a double line of troops was on each side of the track, the first line being foot soldiers and the second line cavalry. Any outrage along the track was utterly impossible, as no one was allowed to approach it.

The town of Compiègne was brilliantly illuminated, the whole route from the station to the château being decorated with festoons and colored lights. The streets were entirely clear of the public and the sidewalks were occupied by soldiers. Every window, however, was filled with spectators, who greeted Emperor Nicholas with an incessant roar of cheers.

A four horse laudau, with the Czarina and her ladies of honor, headed the procession, Emperor Nicholas and President Loubet following together. At the back of their landau sat a Presidential footman and a scarlet coated Cossack. Cannon salutes were fired, and the bands played the "Marseillaise" and Russian hymns until the château was reached. This beautiful structure was illuminated with lines of electric lamps. Mme. Loubet was waiting there to receive the imperial guests. The evening was spent quietly at the castle, M. and Mme. Loubet and the Czar and Czarina dining in their respective apartments.

THE LANDING AT DUNKIRK.

MEETING OF THE FRENCH PRESIDENT AND CZAR NICHOLAS OUTSIDE THE HARBOR.

Dunkirk, France, Sept. 18.—In honor of the visit of the Czar, before 5 o'clock this morning the streets of Dunkirk echoed with the measured tramp of infantry, marching to take up a position in the cordoa thrown around the section of the docks where the Presidential vessel, the torpedo gunboat Cassini, was lying, and along the line of the route from the prefecture, in which President Loubet stayed over night to the side of the dock. The weather cleared considerably this morning, and by 7 o'clock, the hour fixed for President Loubet's embarkation, the sun was shining. The wind, however, was high and the temperature decidedly cool. There was a picturesque scene at the harbor side owing to the bunting displayed. The docks were closely packed with fishing smacks, which presented a perfect forest of masts, all bedecked with flags. The population was afoot at an early hour.

The portion of the docks on which is situated the Chamber of Commerce Building, at which the official luncheon took place to-day, and in which the Cassini was moored, was completely cut off by troops, and admission was denied except to members of the press and to those persons accompanying the President. After luncheon the President and the Czar left Dunkirk for Compiègne without even traversing the streets of Dunkirk. These arrangements were a source of keen disappointment to the Dunkirk citizens, who, having lavishly decorated their town, hoped that the Czar would drive through some of the main streets to the railroad station, instead of going on board the train inside of the docks.

The Cassini, gayly bedecked, was moored at the dockside, with a red plush covered gangway connecting with the shore. The ministers, members of the press and the Presidential suite began to assemble beneath the awning at the dockside at 6:30 a. m. A number of generals and admirals were also present. Shortly before 7 o'clock the buglers on the Cassini sounded a call to arms, the sailors lined up in two ranks, with fixed bayonets, along her deck, and the officers, in neat uniforms, took up their posts. A few moments later a fanfare of trumpets announced the approach of the President, the cordon of infantry suddenly opened out, and, surrounded by a squadron of cuirassiers, a four horse, open landau, wherein were seated President Loubet, the Premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, and the Foreign Minister, M. Delcassé, was driven into the reserved inclosure. As M. Loubet stepped on the deck of the Cassini, his flag, a tricolor with the initials "E. L.," was broken out at the mainmast and the cannon of the forts began to fire salutes. At the same moment an officer shouted "Vive la république!" which the sailors drawn up on deck echoed and repeated seven times, according to regulations. The spectators responded with "Vive Loubet!" which was taken up by the crowd in the background. The other members of the Presidential party then embarked, and the Cassini moved away, towed by a tugboat.

At 10 o'clock the Cassini, which had proceeded to the three mile limit to escort the Standart, the Czar's yacht, into the French waters, returned to the roadstead accompanied by the Czar's yacht and the Russian cruiser.

Enormous crowds invaded Dunkirk by train and road. Thousands proceeded on foot and by streetcars to the promenade on the seashore of Malo-les-Bains, a suburb a couple of miles from Dunkirk, whence was obtained a magnificent view of the fleet riding at anchor in two lines. The number of ships was small, but with grim black hulls, dirty yellow upper works and low freeboards, they looked very formidable. The French ships which took part in the review were the battleships Masséna, Formidable, Gaulois, Charles-Martel, Bouvet, Jauréguiberry, Dupuy-de-Lome and Bruix; the protected cruisers d'Assas, Surcouf and Gallilée; the coast defence battleships Bouvines, Amiral Tréhouart, Jemmanes and Valmy; the destroyers Yatagan, Durandal and Fauconneau; the torpedo dispatch boat Cassini; the seagoing torpedo boat Grenadier, and the submarines Narval, Morse and Français. In addition to the above named vessels, twelve torpedo boats attached to the ports of Cherbourg and Dunkirk were present.

Owing to the rough sea and the fact that the Cassini is an extremely bad sea boat, it was decided that President Loubet and his party should embark on the imperial Russian yacht Standart and thence review the squadron, instead of the Czar and Czarina boarding the Cassini. So soon as the Standart was sighted the Cassini steamed to meet her. Then Admiral Menard's flagship, the Masséna, gave a signal, and the heavy cannon of the fleet boomed a salute of 101 guns. When the Standart and the Cassini were about three hundred yards apart, a boat was lowered from the Cassini, and President Loubet and others took their places therein. The boat was then towed to the Standart by a steam launch, and President Loubet and his party boarded the Russian yacht. After a short interval the Standart steamed to the head of the line, and the review of the French warships began.

As the long, black hull of the Standart, with yellow funnels, proceeded slowly up the line, the crowds ashore cried "Vive le Czar!" and "Vive la république!" but the distance was too great to allow the sound of the voices to reach those on board the imperial yacht.

The precautionary measures for the safety of President Loubet this morning were trifling compared with the military arrangements for the disembarkment of the Czar. The entire area of the dock facing the landing stage was one mass of soldiery—infantry, cuirassiers and gendarmes.

The Czar and Czarina landed at 2:20 p. m. President Loubet disembarked an hour earlier. He left the Standart in the roadstead, after the review, and re-embarked on the Cassini. The Czar remained on board the Standart after the review. President Loubet met the imperial couple at the gangway as the Standart was moored to the quay and gave his arm to the Czarina, who was simply attired, wearing a black tulle hat and a black serge dress, which was relieved by a magnificent brooch and earrings composed of splendid pearls set in diamonds. She carried a silver mounted umbrella in her hand. The Czar wore the uniform of a Russian admiral, with the scarlet sash and insignia of the Legion of Honor. The landing of the imperial couple was greeted with frantic enthusiasm. The bands played the Russian hymn.

The Czarina appeared to be not altogether at ease when she stepped ashore. Probably she suffered from seasickness. The Czar, on the contrary, was in his happiest mood, his bronzed, good natured face beaming with smiles. President Loubet, after giving the Czarina his arm, and with the Czar on the other side of her majesty, passed through the covered passage, which was lined with French officers, to the Chamber of Commerce, amid deafening applause.

PARIS ILLUMINATES FOR THE CZAR.

Paris, Sept. 18.—The arrival of Emperor Nicholas in France was celebrated in Paris to-night by a general illumination of the city. The Elysée Palace, all public buildings, all theatres, many churches and numerous business buildings and private houses were ablaze with rows of flaring gas jets. National and other ornamental devices were to be seen everywhere. French and Russian flags were displayed along the principal streets, the boulevards presenting a gorgeous spectacle of light and color, in the midst of which it was a curiously impressive sight to behold many American flags draped with crape. These, indeed, were so numerous in some of the principal thoroughfares as to give a decided note of mourning to a brilliant scene.

The cafés and streets were thronged till a late hour with animated but orderly crowds. Telegrams from the provinces reported that similar rejoicings were taking place throughout the country.

STRIKE PRACTICALLY OVER.

ONLY TIN WORKERS DISSATISFIED—MANY MILLS RUNNING.

Pittsburg, Sept. 18.—The steel strike is practically over at all the mills in this district but the tinplate plants. The tinworkers are still dissatisfied and refuse to go to work, pending further information from the Amalgamated officials. All the mills at McKeesport, but the Boston Rolling Works, were running nearly full to-day, and the same conditions prevailed in this city at Painter's, Lindsay & McCutcheon's, and the Clark plants. The Amalgamated headquarters are almost deserted to-day. President Shaffer was absent, and it was stated that the strain of the last few days had affected his health, forcing him to take a rest.

At a meeting to-day of striking tin workers from the Star and Monongahela plants, at which five hundred were present, it was decided by unanimous vote to repudiate the New-York agreement and continue the strike indefinitely. Failing to hear from President Shaffer on the terms of the settlement, representatives of the two lodges conferred with J. R. Phillips, district manager for the American Tin Plate Company. The terms offered by Mr. Phillips, the men claim, means a big reduction in tonnage rates, while the output is greatly increased. This is accomplished by putting the two plants on the Monessen system, which provides for a double crew of thirteen skilled men for two mills instead of single crews for each. The men will continue the strike against this reduction.

NON-UNION MINER WOUNDED.

READY TO CALL OUT TROOPS IN KENTUCKY IF NECESSARY.

Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 18 (Special).—Union miners, who are on strike and encamped near Mortonville, Ky., at an early hour this morning fired upon a boarding house occupied by non-union miners, near Oak Hill, wounding Perry Graddy. Many shots were fired. Deputy Sheriff Rogers wounded by accident Claude Hall, of Oak Hill, who came up in the dark and failed to answer the officer's challenge just before the attack on the boarding house.

The union men returned to camp after the accident. Extra preparations were made at Morton's Gap for the reception of the union miners if they should attack that mine, and a special train was waiting to take a posse from Earlington if necessary.

Men from the union camp at Madisonville, who had taken possession of approaches to Reinecke mine, again turned back the employes of that mine this morning, and opened fire with rifles upon the Reinecke plant. Fourteen shots passed through the office of the Reinecke company.

Men armed with guns were lying in ditches along the picket line all night to prevent the Reinecke men from going to the mine. The firing upon the mine was done from a quarter mile distance. No one was hurt.

The military companies at Bowling Green and Hopkinsville, Ky., were placed under waiting orders at their armories to-day ready to start at any moment for the scene of the trouble.

VERMONT POLICE AFTER ANARCHISTS.

OFFICIAL WHO WAS SHOT LAST DECEMBER CONFERS WITH BUFFALO AUTHORITIES.

Buffalo, Sept. 18.—Patrick Brown, Chief of Police, of Barre, Vt., called upon Superintendent Bull of the Buffalo Police Department, this morning and talked with him in relation to the trouble with the anarchists in Barre last December, when Chief Brown was shot in the abdomen, supposedly by anarchists. The Barre chief showed Superintendent Bull a copy of an anonymous communication, said to have been received by a Barre police official, and supposed to have been written by one anarchist to another, setting forth a plot against the life of President McKinley.

Brown also informed Superintendent Bull that two years ago Emma Goldman stirred up the Italian anarchists of Barre with inflammatory speeches.

VERMONT GRAND JURY AFTER GOLDMAN.

Barre, Vt., Sept. 18.—It is expected that the Washington County grand jury will take evidence at its present sitting to connect Emma Goldman with the attempt to murder Chief of Police Brown, fo this city, made by anarchists last December.

CIVIC COUNCIL WILL OPPOSE TAMMANY.

RESOLUTION TO JOIN REFORM FORCES FORCED THROUGH BY OUTSIDERS.

The Civic Council on Tuesday was unexpectedly committeed to a resolution to fuse with the parties which are opposed to Tammany Hall, whose platform is in many respects like a platform adopted by the council. The members of the council were far outnumbered on Tuesday by the outsiders. The latter captured the meeting and forced through the resolution to fuse with the anti-Tammany forces over the protests of the members of the council.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

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

Washington, Sept. 18.—The southern storm has reached the Northeastern North Carolina coast, moving northnortheastward, with no material change in intensity. It has been accompanied by high winds on the South Atlantic Coast, while on the middle coast the northeasterly winds are gradually increasing in force. The high pressure and cool wave continue in the interior with generally fair weather, although the pressure is now falling rapidly in the West. Frosts were general this morning in the interior as far as the Rocky Mountains except in the Ohio and lower Mississippi valleys and the Southwest. West of the Rocky Mountains the weather continues fair, but conditions are becoming unsettled on the north coas; with falling pressure. There have been general rains in the Atlantic States and local showers in the upper lake region. Excessive rains occurred throughout the South Atlantic States with much lower temperature. There will be rain Thursday in New-England and the Middle Atlantic States, followed by fair weather Friday. In the lake region, the Ohio Valley and Southern States, except East Florida, the weather will be generally fair Thursday and Friday. Showers are probable Thursday in the middle and northern slopes, extending Thursday night or Friday into the lower Missouri and upper Mississippi valleys and northern portion of the Southwestern States. The temperatures will rise generally in the interior, except in the central Rocky Mountain region, and the middle and southern plateaus, where they will fall. In the East and South it will continue comparatively cool. On the New-England and Middle Atlantic coasts the winds will be northeasterly, brisk to high; on the South Atlantic Coast they will be northwesterly and diminishing; on the Gulf Coast light to fresh northerly, and on the lower lakes light to fresh west to northwest. The heavy rains in the South will cause flood stages in rivers of the Carolinas and the necessary warnings were issued on Tuesday and Wednesday. Steamers which depart Thursday for European ports will have brisk to high northeasterly winds and rain to the Grand Banks. Storm warnings are displayed on the Atlantic Coast from Wilmington to Eastport.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND FRIDAY.

For New-England, rain to-day; brisk and possibly high northeasterly winds; Friday generally fair, except probably rain on the north coast.

For Eastern New-York and New-Jersey, rain to-day; brisk to high northeasterly winds; Friday fair.

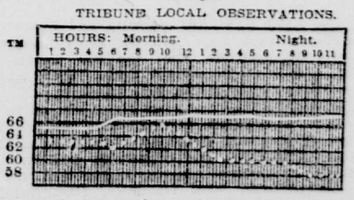
For the District of Columbia and Eastern Pennsylvania, rain to-day; fresh northeast to northwest winds; Friday fair.

For Delaware, Maryland and Virginia, rain to-day; brisk to high northeasterly, shifting to northwesterly, winds; Friday fair.

For Western New-York, partly cloudy to-day; probably rain in eastern portion; Friday fair; fresh westerly winds.

For Western Pennsylvania, fair to-day and Friday; light west to north winds.

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 Perry's Pharmacy.

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.	63	53	6 p. m.	60	66
6 a. m.	62	55	9 p. m.	58	60
9 a. m.	65	60	11 p. m.	—	59
12 m.	63	64	12 p. m.	—	58
4 p. m.	60	62			

Highest temperature yesterday, 65 degrees, at 9 a. m.; lowest, 58 degrees, at 8 p. m.; average, 62 degrees. Average temperature for corresponding date last year, 62 degrees. Average temperature for corresponding date last twenty-five years, 66 degrees.

Local forecast: Rain to-day; brisk to high northeast winds; Friday, fair.

CANAL TREATY APPROVED

ONE PHASE OF ROOSEVELT'S ADHESION TO M'KINLEY'S PLANS.

Washington, Sept. 18.—Another feature of the relations of the new President with the last administration became known to-day, to the effect that Mr. Roosevelt has been fully advised and has approved the negotiations in progress relative to the proposed isthmian canal treaty with England.

The statement in yesterday's Tribune that all members of the Cabinet had accepted the reappointment tendered by President Roosevelt was confirmed on good authority to-day. The manner in which the President made the tender rendered it impossible for the members of the Cabinet to take any other course, as they already are in the offices and cannot decline, but must resign their places if they desire to leave the Cabinet.

They all believe in the sincerity of the President in desiring their services, and in return they wish to assist him to the full extent of their powers to carry out the policies of former President McKinley, which Mr. Roosevelt has adopted for his administration.

HAY TO REMAIN IN CABINET.

IN FULL ACCORD WITH PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S VIEWS.

From The Mail and Express—Washington correspondence.

Washington, Sept. 18.—Secretary Hay stated today that there was absolutely no truth in the published reports that he would retire from the Cabinet. He will remain at the head of the State Department as long as his health and strength will permit. This, he said, is the understanding President Roosevelt and himself reached as the result of an intimate and friendly conversation at the home of Commander Cowles yesterday. The President requested the Secretary to remain in the Cabinet, and Mr. Hay, despite his great burden of personal grief, consented.

"I am astonished and annoyed," said Mr. Hay, "by the reports published this morning in some of the New-York papers. The report in 'The Herald' that there is variance between the President and myself is absolutely false, and I so informed the reporter before he published the statement. There was no excuse for it.

It is published that I would retire from the Cabinet as soon as the treaty now being negotiated between the United States and Great Britain is signed. It is implied that there is difference of views between the President and myself upon the trans-isthmian canal question. That is not true. I may say, with no intention to speak for the President, that Mr. Roosevelt and I have fully discussed every question of foreign policy now before the consideration of the government, and that we are at complete harmony and agreement upon all of them, without exception.

"It is not in a spirit of boastfulness that I say that I have been on very intimate terms with Mr. Roosevelt for years—ever since he was a boy, in fact. His father was one of my dearest and closest friends. I have, therefore, had the opportunity of knowing the President for many years, and though he is a much younger man than I, we have long been friends.

"In private life, and since Mr. Roosevelt has been Vice-President, we have talked freely about public questions. He knows exactly my views, and I think that I know his views. When Mr. Roosevelt became Vice-President, partly because he was presiding officer of the Senate and partly because of our long existing friendship, I frequently discussed with him the foreign policy of the United States, and I may say that he and myself are in perfect agreement upon all these questions.

"As to my possible retirement from the Cabinet, I may say that I told Mr. Roosevelt, when he requested me to remain, that, health and strength permitting, I would stay in the Cabinet to the end of his term as President.

"In the last days of Mr. McKinley's life, before he was shot, I sometimes spoke to him about my own personal cares, and intimated that the burden of the Department of State was a heavy one to add to that of my own sorrow. I suggested that it might be expedient for me to retire at some near date. Mr. McKinley did not wish to consider the matter. Now that Mr. Roosevelt is President, and takes up the burdens of state laid down by his dead predecessor, and is to carry out, as I believe, the policies that Mr. McKinley initiated, I felt it my duty to offer my full services when the new President was kind enough to request me to remain.

"That is the whole story, and there is no truth in any alleged interview or any report that states that I shall retire, either at once, or as soon as the treaty with Great Britain may be ratified. If the President wants me, as he has said, and if my health remains, I will stay in Mr. Roosevelt's Cabinet."

CUBA BELIEVES IN ROOSEVELT.

GENERAL NUNEZ SAYS HE IS EXPECTED TO CARRY OUT POLICY OF HIS PREDECESSOR.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Philadelphia, Sept. 18.—"Cuba believes in President Roosevelt. She is convinced that he will adhere to the honorable and humane policy of his universally lamented predecessor, and that the independence promised her will in no wise be retarded by the dastardly crime at Buffalo."

General Emilio Nunez, Governor of Havana Province, made this statement when seen by a Tribune correspondent at No. 3,625 Spring Garden-st. this morning. General Nunez reached Philadelphia late last night, having come direct from Havana to attend to private business in this city. Word of the President's death reached Havana early on the morning of the day on which the Governor boarded a steamer for this country, and, he states, was received with the deepest expressions of sorrow. He added:

"La Lucha," the leading newspaper of Havana, published what you Americans call an "extra" at 2:30 o'clock on Saturday morning, telling of President McKinley's death. The news came to us as a great shock. Every one was surprised, and none more so than Governor-General Wood. The city was quickly aroused by the cries of the newspaper venders, and the principal streets soon filled with people. I can truthfully say that no people received the news of the President's death more sorrowfully than did the Cubans. When I left on Saturday at noon flags were at halfmast, and the shops were generally closed.

Asked if the Cubans feared that Mr. McKinley's death might imperil their chances for independence, Governor Nunez replied:

I must own that some of the radicals feared some such thing. President Roosevelt's reputation as a soldier was responsible for the belief in some quarters that he might become the head of an imperialistic party, but General Wood allayed all fears on that score. Being a personal friend of President Roosevelt, his assurances given to Cuban leaders that the incoming Executive would surely adhere to the McKinley policy speedily quieted all fears. General Gomez, after an interview with General Wood, said: "America has lost a wise ruler and Cuba a stanch friend. However, the Americans have a settled and consistent policy as regards their foreign affairs, and the death of a President is in no wise likely to change their attitude toward us."

In concluding, Governor Nunez said:

Let me repeat that Cubans have the utmost confidence in President Roosevelt and the American people.

TROLLEY ACCIDENT IN BUFFALO.

SIX PERSONS PAINFULLY INJURED, NONE FATALLY.

Buffalo, Sept. 18.—A trolley car crashed into a wagon loaded with stone at Main and Utica sts. to-day, and a second trolley following ran into the trailers, which the first car was pulling. Six persons were injured, as follows:

H. JENKINS, motorman, left leg crushed.
JOHN TUNNEY, both legs broken below knee.
F. FULTZ, left leg broken at the ankle.
GEORGE COLEMAN, left leg broken at knee.
Young woman, name not known, face lacerated.
Motorman of Main-st. trailer, name unknown, leg crushed.

DIED.

Burr, Heman.
Carter, Samuel.
Clark, Ida M.
Grant, William T.
Hamersley, James H.
James, Lucia R.
McMann, Catherine
Pearsall, George H.
Sutherland, John L.
Tully, Sarah E.

BURR—On Tuesday morning, September 17, of heart failure, Heman Burr. Funeral services at his late residence, No. 31 West 46th-st., on Friday evening, September 20, at 8 o'clock.

CARTER—At Redding, Conn., Wednesday, September 18, 1901, suddenly, Samuel Carter, of New-York, in the 73d year of his age. Funeral services at the residence of John N. Nickerson, Redding, Friday, September 20, 1901, at 3 p. m. Train leaves Grand Central Depot at 12 m. Carriages will be in waiting. Interment private. New-Canaan papers please copy.

DIED.

CLARK—At her home, No. 169 Hawthorne-ave., Yonkers-on-Hudson, on Monday, September 16, Ida M. Clark, daughter of Jane and the late John Clark. Funeral service at St. John's Episcopal Church, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Interment convenience of family.

GRANT—Suddenly, August 19, on train between Mansourah and Cairo, Egypt, Dr. William Torrey Grant, eldest son of the late Dr. J. A. S. Grant, Bey., in his 31st year. Interment at English Cemetery, Cairo.

HAMERSLEY—Suddenly, at Garrison-on-Hudson, on Sunday, September 15, James Hooker Hamersley, of New-York. Funeral services on Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock, at Grace Church, Broadway and 10th-st. Interment at convenience of family.

THE BABIES' HOSPITAL OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. Office of Vice-President, New-York, Sept. 18, 1901.—The Directors and Managers of this Hospital are requested to attend the funeral service of their late associate and President, James Hooker Hamersley, at Grace Church, Broadway and 10th-st., on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock. OLIVER G. JENNINGS, Vice-President.

JAMES—At her residence, at Ogdensburg, N. Y., September 18, 1901, Lucia Ripley, wife of the late Hon. A. B. James, in the 83d year of her age.

M'MANN—On Tuesday, September 17, 1901, Catherine wife of Thomas Renzille McMann. Relatives and friens are invited to attend the funeral services, which will be held at her late residence, No. 160 East 37th-st., on Thursday, September 19, at 1 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.

PEARSALL—