as Smith wants them. The Ferrell move is regarded as only a blind. Nobody in the vicinity takes it seriously, and even Ferrell himself smiles every time it is mentioned to him. In fact, his boom is not likely to last longer than the night before the convention.

Saturday's issue of "The Camden County Democrat," which is not in full accord with the Thompson wing of the Democracy, but which led the fierce fight against "the Duke" and his methods a year ago, has this to say regarding the great conference of prominent leaders in Philadelphia:

The candidacy of Thomas M. Ferrell, of Gloucester County, according to "The Philadelphia Record" of Thursday, received quite a boom the day before at a conference of South Jersey Democrats held across the river at the Continental Hotel. Why it was deemed advisable to hold a pow-wow of the kind outside the bounds of New-Jersey is not stated. Anyhow the affair is represented to have passed off pleasantly and that it was entirely satisfactory to all concerned.

With all due respect, however, to the acknowledged superior wisdom and more extended political sagacity of the assembled Democrats, we cannot help being impressed with the idea that the movement indicated is not in harmony with the hopes and desires of the rank and file of the South Jersey Democracy. In fact, we have not the least doubt that nine-tenths of the gentlemen named as having been present are satisfied in their own minds that Mr. Ferrell's candidacy is merely a blind. They know that genial gentleman has not the least idea of his being nominated for Governor. They know further that the movement is only designed to counteract the steadily growing sentiment in this end of the State in favor of Mayor Seymour of Newark. And they also know that ex-Senator Smith is opposed to Mr. Seymour's nomination and will employ his immense influence to circumvent his defeat.

It remains for the Democracy of South Jersey to decide whose interests are first to be considered—ex-Senator Smith's or those of the Democratic party of the State.

DEMOCRATS OF MERCER COUNTY.

A DIVIDED DELEGATION THERE—SOME FAVOR SEYMOUR AND OTHERS OPPOSE HIM.

Trenton, Sept. 22 (Special).—Unless the political situation in Mercer County changes materially between now and October 1 the Mercer Democrats will send a divided delegation to the Democratic State Convention. Local sentiment to-day is about equally divided between those who favor the candidacy of Mayor Seymour of Newark for Governor and those who oppose it. The anti-Seymour forces are not united upon any individual, but stand ready to support any one who may be sanctioned by ex-Senator Smith as the avowed opponent of the Newark Mayor.

Under these circumstances, the Ferrell boom, in so far as Mercer County is concerned, is an uncertain quantity, likely to gain or lose in strength as ex-Senator Smith may direct. A superficial survey of the local situation shows only a strong Seymour sentiment, but a closer analysis indicates an equally strong undercurrent against him. In short, Seymour is favored generally here by the more radical Bryan adherents of the last four years, while the anti-Seymour forces include such old-time Democrats as Judge Robert S. Woodruff, ex-Senator Jonathan H. Blackwell, Joseph L. Naar, Michael Hurley, Charles H. Gallagher, General Richard A. Donnelly, Judge G. D. W. Vroom and others, none of whom, however, are in close touch with the Democratic machine of to-day. Nevertheless, their influence is such that, should they unite, it will be felt in the local delegation.

While those mentioned have been supposed to be prejudiced in favor of the candidacy of Judge Child, there is reason to believe that the chief reason for this attitude was to oppose Seymour, and should Ferrell develop sufficient strength their influence will probably be thrown to him.

James W. Lanning, of the Democratic State Committee, is strongly disposed to Seymour, who is his personal friend, and can figure on nothing else but his nomination. With him are Benjamin Godshalk, chairman of the Democratic City Committee; ex-County Collector Samuel Walker, jr., Frank Smith, chairman of the county committee, and, in short, the members of the present machine. All of these declare that Mercer County will be a unit for Seymour, but it is more likely that the delegation will be about equally divided between the Newark Mayor and the one who may be agreed upon as his opponent.

BITTER FIGHT IN NEWARK.

THE ANTI-SEYMOUR LEADERS DOING ALL THEY CAN TO HARASS THE SUPPORTERS OF THE MAYOR.

The Democratic fight in Essex County is between the organization, controlled by ex-Senator Smith through the County Committee, and an indefinite number of Democratic voters. The issue is the candidacy of Mayor Seymour of Newark for the Democratic Governorship nomination. The organization is opposed to Seymour, and will stop at nothing to defeat him. Colonel E. L. Price, formerly chairman of the county and State committees, is leader of the Seymour forces. All the election officers favorable to Seymour have been removed by Chairman Nugent of the County Committee. The Seymour men have a general organization, and will have committees at all the primaries to watch the vote. Seymour tickets will be run in all the precincts, and where irregularities are shown protests and contesting delegations will be sent to the State convention.

The date for the primaries is always fixed by the full County Committee, but at a private meeting the discretion was given to a special committee, and no date has yet been set. This delay has caused wide comment and excited suspicion. One important duty is the selection of the polling places for the primaries. This work has been done privately, and the date for the primaries and the location of the polling places will be announced to-day. There is reason to believe that places have been fixed upon in many cases that are of a character to repel respectable voters.

In an address issued by the Seymour Democratic League on Saturday the actions of County Chairman Nugent are excoriated. It is asked why the date for the primaries and the selection of the polling places were given to a committee specially selected because of the hostility of its members to Seymour, instead of having the whole City Committee perform this duty. The party voters are left in doubt also whether the primaries to be called are to elect delegates only for the State convention or for all the conventions. "The belief is current," says the league address, "that many of the primaries will be held in places totally unfit for the same, and conducted in an unfair and undemocratic manner." Attention is called to the law in regard to primaries, and voters are advised if any fraud is attempted to cause the immediate arrest of the guilty parties and at once report to the headquarters of the league.

Ex-Senator Smith, who is in command of the anti-Seymour forces in Essex, has kept Colonel E. L. Price, the Seymour leader, guessing. Up to the present his movements are veiled in mystery. The call for the primaries will unmask his first principal battery. He has effected one result already. The confidence of the Seymour men has been considerably abated, and they now express doubt where formerly they were cocksure. A week ago they were aggressive and now they are on the defensive. Some important desertions from the Seymour cause are also privately reported, and Colonel Price feels insecure in the loyalty of others. The active propaganda carried on by the lieutenants of Smith has had its effect. As soon as the primary date is announced the battle will be in the open, and will be increased in bitterness until the primaries are held.

Mayor Seymour and Colonel Price have taken steps to prevent the police from being used against them, and officers will receive instructions to promptly arrest men on complaints of fraud or for any illegal act at the polls. At every polling precinct organized watchers will be stationed and tallies kept for Seymour. With the feeling aroused collisions are bound to come, and fights all over the city are expected, with likewise the wrecking of ballot boxes. There will be numerous challenges of voters. Colonel Price has, it is said, secured a copy of the Republican lists of voters, and it will be used to exclude Republican voters from participating in the primaries. The outlook as to results is that Smith will carry a majority of the districts in Essex County, and may, through the control of the ballot boxes and the County Committee, return a full delegation from Newark as having been elected, in that case there will be contesting delegations from two-thirds of the districts, with proofs to show their right to seats in the State convention.

UNION COUNTY FOR SEYMOUR.

THE NEWARK MAYOR THE CHOICE OF ELIZABETH DEMOCRATS.

Elizabeth, Sept. 22. (Special).—The political situation in Elizabeth and in Union County, so far as the Democrats' choice for the governorship is concerned, seems to be all tending toward Mayor Seymour of Newark, who is the choice of almost all the party leaders. He has been indorsed by the County Executive Committee without a dissenting voice, and his supporters in Union profess to feel confident that the entire delegation from Union will be solid for him.

Since the action of the County Committee, however, there have been mutterings of discontent from Plainfield, where, it is alleged, there is an element that is antagonistic to Newark's Mayor, and it is strongly hinted that this feeling has been industriously fostered by the Mayor's enemies in Essex County. It is also claimed that they are working the same way in Summit; with what success, however, is not known.

Elizabeth, from every indication, at present appears to be a unit for Seymour, and it holds the balance of power in the county. The Democratic leaders here do not take any stock in the rumored defection in Plainfield, and say that city will be all right when the time comes.

James E. Martine, the Democratic warhorse in Plainfield, who wields much influence there, is for Seymour, as also is State Committeeman Peter Egenolf, Colonel Collins, chairman of the Elizabeth Democratic Committee; ex-County Clerk John L. Crowell, of Rahway, chairman of the County Committee; Mayor Ryan, City Attorney Connolly, Street Commissioner Thompson, ex-Mayor Bonnell, ex-Congressman Dunn and William St. John, Editor of "The Elizabeth Times." Judge Hyer, publisher of "The Rahway Democrat," also wants Seymour.

It is a noteworthy fact that while some of these leaders are not enthusiastic for Seymour they are supporting him because they think he is the most available and strongest candidate, and they point out that his enemies as yet have been unable to concentrate on a candidate against him.

All the leaders whose names are mentioned here have practically the same reason to give for their advocacy of Seymour, and that despite the opposition to him in Essex, which they declare is confined to a small political clique there, and does not exist to any extent among the rank and file. That Mayor Seymour stands the best chance of winning of any man yet put forward is admitted, and Union County Democrats want a candidate named this time regardless of a disgruntled element in Essex.

SWINDLED BY SHARPERS.

A CORK MERCHANT FALLS VICTIM TO A GANG ON THE PALISADES.

Rutherford, Sept. 22 (Special).—William T. Green, a grain merchant of Cork, Ireland, at present staying at the Hotel Manhattan, in East Forty-second-st., New-York, was the victim of three confidence men yesterday. Green left his hotel yesterday afternoon to visit Grant's tomb, and there met a well dressed young man who engaged him in conversation. Presently a second and third man joined the party. One of them suggested that by crossing the river a better view of the city could be had from the Palisades. The party crossed the Fort Lee ferry and took the trolley to the summit of the Palisades.

After spending some time on the lofty cliffs, they strolled through the woods, and one of Mr. Green's newly made acquaintances told how he had been victimized Saturday night in New-York out of a large sum of money by some card players, at the same time producing from his pocket a pack of cards which he said was all the sharks had left him. He then began to illustrate with the cards to Mr. Green how he was "done" out of his money. In a few minutes the other two men began to bet on the turn of a card, and presently Mr. Green was induced to make a bet. He lost $30 in cash and his gold watch and chain.

TRAILED BY YOUNG DETECTIVE.

Long Branch, Sept. 22 (Special).—Matthew Bell, a negro, was arrested late this afternoon with plunder in his pockets. The negro had robbed the cottage of C. H. C. Clark. He was discovered by Mr. Clark's son as he was leaving the premises. Young Clark, who is only twelve years old, followed the negro to Broadway, where he told the police. Diamonds, watches and silverware were found on Bell.

HALF A CENTURY MARRIED.

Bloomfield, Sept. 22 (Special).—Mr. and Mrs. J. George Batzle, of this place, celebrated their golden wedding anniversary at their home, No. 493 Bloomfield-ave., last night with a reception. Mr. and Mrs. Batzle were born in 1831, in Wurtemberg, Germany. As children they shared the same pleasures and educational advantages. In 1848 Mr. Batzle left his home to come to this country. Three years later Mrs. Batzle, then Miss Anna Maria Koch, came to New-York, where the couple were married. They resided in New-York eighteen years and went to Bloomfield in November, 1869. They have six children living and eleven grandchildren. Mr. Batzle is seventy-one years old and his wife is nine months his junior.

NEW FREE LIBRARY.

Rutherford, Sept. 22 (Special).—A free public library was opened yesterday in the East Rutherford Municipal Building, with 1,270 volumes on the shelves. Exercises were held in the afternoon, and reports showed that over $3,000 had been raised for library purposes, a balance of $1,600 still being in the treasury. In the evening a reception was given for Mayor William McKenzie, president of the East Rutherford Free Public Library Association, who has recently returned from Europe. The library will be open three afternoons and evenings each week. In connection with it is a reading room, which will be open every weekday evening.

REPUBLICAN PRIMARIES IN ESSEX.

The Republic primary election in Essex County will be held this afternoon and evening, and delegates will be elected to the State, county, city and ward conventions. Members of the county committee for the next two years will also be elected in all the election districts of the county. It is probable that all the Assemblymen of this year will be renominated. Augustus Eggers will be the nominee for Street and Water Commissioner. Most of the present county committeemen will be re-elected.

AN AGED PRIEST HURT.

Elizabeth, Sept. 22 (Special).—The Rev. Martin Gessner, who is one of the oldest and the most energetic Roman Catholic priests in New-Jersey, is lying at the rectory here, suffering from a fractured kneecap and internal injuries, as the result of a fall on Friday night. Father Gessner is nearly seventy years old, and for over twenty-eight years has been rector of St. Patrick's Church here, previous to which he was in Vineland. In his long pastorate here he has accumulated property worth $1,000,000 for the parish.

IMPORTS OF TROPICAL PRODUCTS.

THE DEMAND IN THE UNITED STATES FOR THIS CLASS OF GOODS STEADILY INCREASES.

Washington, Sept. 22 (Special).—Imports of tropical and sub-tropical products into the United States continue to increase, according to figures just prepared by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics. The demand of the temperate zones upon the tropics for articles of daily use as foodstuffs or for use in manufacturing seems to increase with each year, and with the increase of facilities for interchange between the tropics and the temperate zones. Coffee, sugar, indiarubber, fibers, tobacco, fruits and nuts, gums, cotton, spices, cabinet woods, indigo, cork, dye woods, sponges, barks for the manufacture of quinine, and numerous other articles from the tropics now form a large proportion of the exports of the United States, and despite the reduction in prices in many cases the total values are steadily increasing. Add to this the sub-tropical products such as unmanufactured silk, tea, rice and other articles of this class and the grand total aggregates more than $1,000,000 for each business day, in imports of a character which are not at present produced in the United States in sufficient quantities to meet the requirements of our population. Of sugar and coffee the United States is the largest consumer in the world, and in many other of the tropical products, such as unmanufactured silk, indiarubber, fruits and nuts and spices, this is among the largest importing nations. In coffee, owing to the reduction in price, the figures of 1901 are not as large as those of some earlier years, notably 1894 and 1895, though the quantity imported exceeds that of earlier years, with possibly one or two exceptions.

How much of this class of importations may be in the future supplied by the tropical territory which has recently come under the control of the United States is a matter for future development; but it is at least interesting to know that nearly one-half of the importations of the present time are tropical and sub-tropical in character, and that nearly all are of a class produced in greater or less extent in those islands or territory adjacent to them. The table which follows shows the importations of principal tropical productions in the fiscal year 1891:

VALUE OF TROPICAL PRODUCTS IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED STATES IN THE FISCAL YEAR 1901.

Sugar	$87,551,974
Coffee	62,861,396
Silk unmanufactured	30,051,365
Indiarubber	28,596,340
Fibers	22,952,596
Fruits and nuts	19,584,612
Tobacco and manufactures	18,769,463
Tea	11,614,981
Gums	6,639,139
Cocoa	6,761,669
Cotton unmanufactured	6,787,813
Spices	3,563,046
Rice and rice flour	2,236,337
Cabinet woods	2,993,344
Cork wood and manufactures of	2,270,997
Licorice root	1,757,697
Cinchona bark	1,025,546
Indigo	1,402,894
Vanilla beans	875,229
Dye woods	864,986
Sponges	717,550

TWO DOZEN PRISONERS, ONE POLICEMAN.

Patrolman Perkins, of the Elizabeth-st. station, made a record Saturday night as a rounder up of disorderly women, arresting a score of them within two hours and taking in four men in the same time.

Magistrate Olmsted, in the Centre-st. court, yesterday morning, complimented Patrolman Perkins for his success in gathering in the women, bringing in the largest batch of prisoners ever arraigned by one officer, so far as is remembered.

MARYLAND POLITICS

THE FIGHT FOR GEORGE L. WELLINGTON'S SEAT IN THE SENATE.

Baltimore, Sept. 22 (Special).—Arthur Pue Gorman controls absolutely the regular Democratic organization in Maryland. He is, of course, the only candidate on that side of the political fence for United States Senator to succeed George L. Wellington. Should the Republicans carry the State this fall and control the legislature it will be a free for all competition for the Senatorship. Those whose names are mentioned as candidates are:

Judge Henry Stockbridge, of the Supreme Bench, of Baltimore City; Phillips Lee Goldsborough, chairman of the Republican State Committee; Congressman George A. Pearre, of Allegany County; former Governor Lloyd Lowndes, of Allegany County; State Senator S. A. Williams, of Harford County; Judge H. M. Clabaugh, of Carroll County, now a member of the bench of the District of Columbia; Congressman Sydney E. Mudd; B. H. Warner, of Montgomery County; Milton G. Urner, of Frederick County; Dr. Isaac A. Barber, of Talbot County, Congressman W. H. Jackson, of Wicomico County; and there may be others, including former Postmaster-General James A. Gary.

Of course, the candidacy of some of these men will depend upon contingencies. Situations, too, may arise after the assembling of the legislature which may bring others into the field not now suggested, as, for instance, Judge Schmucker, of the Court of Appeals, or James H. Wallace, of Dorchester, or Major Alexander Shaw or George R. Gaither, of this city. There is one thing sure. There will be no dearth of candidates if the Republicans control.

Southern Maryland may insist upon the candidacy of Congressman Mudd, notwithstanding his declaration that he will not be a candidate. Times change, and men change with them, and Congressman Mudd may find himself confronted by a situation—not a theory, as now.

There are other contingencies. Should Wicomico go Republican—and there is a likely chance that it will—Congressman Jackson's friends in the House from that county will present his name, nolens volens. And he will be entitled to their support, for Mr. Jackson has done more than any other man to build up the Republican party in Wicomico and place it in a position to win. Mr. Jackson has many friends in the State outside his own county.

Should Talbot go Republican, and that too is probable, Dr. Barber will be "in the hands of his friends."

Had Charles T. Westcott remained a resident of Kent, instead of coming to Baltimore, he too would loom up as a formidable candidate for the Senatorial seat. In 1896, when Mr. Wellington, in defiance of the Eastern Shore law (which required that one Senator should come from the Eastern Shore and the other from the Western Shore of the Chesapeake Bay), carried off the honor, Mr Westcott was his most aggressive opponent, and had he then possessed the political insight which he subsequently acquired Mr. Wellington would never have been in position to present the spectacle of a United States Senator, elected as a Republican, supporting Bryan for the Presidency or making a slurring, disrespectful comment upon President McKinley when the Chief Executive lay dying from the assassin's bullet.

Phillips Lee Goldsborough, who is now prominent in the list of candidates, was also a prominent candidate then, and had the Republican members from the Peninsula been able to get together he too would have stood a good show of election.

That Lloyd Lowndes, who was the only Republican governor of Maryland in thirty years, is determined to enter the race is shown by the interest he has displayed in the choice of legislative candidates in Allegany County. The suggestion of his name has been favorably received in other sections of the State. As Governor Mr. Lowndes contributed largely to the election of Mr. McComas as United States Senator, even withdrawing from the race that he might extend aid. The Governor was subjected to the hottest kind of fire because of the part he played in the fight, and because, as a result, the most coveted political honors within the gift of the State were placed in the VIth Congress District. Of course Mr. Lowndes and Congressman Pearre will not figure in the race simultaneously as candidates. Conditions may arise by which one may develop more strength than the other.

Montgomery now ranks among the Republican counties, and should it elect a Republican Senator and four Republican members of the House it would be in a position to put forward B. H. Warner as its choice for the Senate. The same situation applies to Frederick, which would delight to give its votes to former Congressman Urner.

S. A. Williams, of Harford, is one of the few avowed candidates.

The convention of his county instructed the nominees for the legislature to vote for him in the event of their election.

Rumors have come to Baltimore from Washington that Judge Harry M. Clabaugh would prefer the Senatorial toga to the judicial ermine. When Mr. McComas was elected, and while Judge Clabaugh was Attorney-General, he received an offer of the support of many prominent Republicans for Senator, but he declined, and devoted all his energies to secure the election of Mr. McComas.

There has been some talk from time to time that the Republicans would make prominent in the campaign a promise, in event of their controlling the legislature, to re-enact the old Eastern Shore law and elect an Eastern Shore man Senator, but such talk is idle. There is no general demand for the re-enactment of the law, and the Republicans, while showing decided gains on the Peninsula in recent years, do not command sufficient strength in that section to justify the demand that it should have the Senator to the exclusion of the other sections of the State, and of Baltimore City more especially. The election of Mr. Wellington, in violation of the law, was a most unfortunate event, and was the beginning of a series of troubles within the party which threatened its welfare. Fortunately, however, it was sufficiently strong in 1897, when Mr. Wellington's interparty opposition was so pronounced, to withstand his enmity. Had the law been permitted to remain on the statute books, even after Mr. Wellington's election, it would have been a blessing to the Republicans, and would have been a source of worry to the Democrats, and especially so at this time, when they are so anxious to elect Mr. Gorman.

In fact, to the Democrats the repeal of the antiquated law was a blessing in disguise. They wanted the law out of their way years ago, but they did not have the courage to repeal it. At the last regular and extra sessions of the legislature they had the power to re-enact the law, but they did not do it.

The Republican State Committee is determined to get a look at the State census lists which Mr. Gorman and Governor Smith had prepared. The cost of taking this census was about $40,000. Mr. Gorman's legislature, which in extra session last spring passed the disfranchising election law to shut out all colored voters, also ordered the State census, to offset the work of the Federal census, the results of which did not please the Democratic managers. Now the Governor and the Democratic leaders refuse to permit the Republicans to see the census lists, which should be open to all.

The Republicans charge that the census was planned with the view of using the State's money and authority to secure political information concerning unregistered and illiterate white voters that could be gained in no other way. This was confirmed, not only by the Governor's action, but by indisputable proof furnished by a Democratic enumerator. This is now in the possession of the Republican leaders. It is one of the precinct census books, or rather a duplicate copy. No reference is made to vacant houses in those sections inhabited by white people, but in the colored belt there are elaborate explanations. The number of every house in the colored section is given, with the name of the resident voter. When unoccupied the statement is made that it is vacant. Any other information obtainable is also given. In the white section, on the other hand, no reference is made to unoccupied houses. They are simply passed by without the slightest comment.

Just why different rules should be employed in taking the census of the blacks the Republican leaders would like to have the Democratic managers explain. Under the law the same safeguards should be employed to prevent illegal registration by the representatives of either race. The failure to perform properly this duty is assigned as one of the reasons why the Democratic managers do not care to have their books exhibited. And there are many other partisan schemes which if exposed would convict those who had charge of the census of working exclusively in the interest of the Democratic party.

As one of the Republican leaders puts it, the census was taken for the purpose of disfranchising as many Republican voters as could be prevented from voting, and to place upon the books and protect every crooked Democrat who should be barred.

There may be some very interesting developments before Election Day, especially if the Democratic managers attempt to carry out their scheme of wholesale disfranchisement in the counties.

A county greatly affected, and in which the Democrats hope to make sufficient gains to win out, is the Republican county of Somerset, on the Eastern Shore. Here there are many negro voters who go to the neighboring shores during the oyster season, where they are employed as "shuckers." As many as 500 are absent for two or three months. Some of these have already gone, but expect to return in time to vote. The Republican leaders in the county have induced a number to remain until after the registration, and when their names appear upon the suspected list they will be on hand to swear to their residence in the county. Those who are now away are to be brought back in case the Democratic register moves to strike off their names.

PAN-AMERICAN PATRIOTISM.

DUTY OF CITIZENS TO SUPPORT BUFFALO EXPOSITION FOR COMING SIX WEEKS URGED BY OFFICERS.

Buffalo, Sept. 22.—This city is pulling itself together again after a fortnight of anxiety and sorrow such as it had never known before. What was intended to be the gala period of its history was turned into unspeakable grief, which has gone into every home with a force hard for any one not here to realize. Buffalo was full of personal loyalty and enthusiasm for President McKinley. It has been a centre of McKinley sentiment all through his public career, and there was no city in the country where friendship and devotion for him was more marked. Naturally his tragic end while its guest depressed the city beyond expression.

There never was a community more engrossed in a great undertaking than Buffalo was with the Pan-American Exposition three weeks ago. Every man, woman and child in the city had a direct interest and pride in the undertaking. It seemed that every one with whom a stranger spoke had in mind the large ideal of the great good which the demonstration of the wonderful resources and abilities of the Western Hemisphere was to do for the country. Buffalo people seemed rather proud that the whole expense of the demonstration had fallen upon them and their fellow citizens. They would call attention to the fact that all of the funds had been raised in Buffalo, without assistance from the nation, the State or even the city corporation.

"It is the first exposition which has had no subsidies," so strangers were told. Citizens said: "The United States has furnished a wonderful exhibit, far more attractive than has ever been seen before; the State of New-York has erected a beautiful marble palace; the city of Buffalo has built a bridge, and has furnished water and fire and police protection, but the funds to erect the city of light have all come from the private resources of Buffalo people."

When in his memorable address the President emphasized the Pan-American idea and made it part of history, the people of Buffalo realized that their efforts were appreciated. They seemed contented and proud that, as individuals of one city, they had done the work which might well have been the nation's undertaking. The revulsion was terrible, and, now that it is passed, the question of what is to come is interesting. The public feeling is strong, and all one way. Every one seems to realize that the stockholders of the exposition have met a great loss, probably of not less than $1,000,000. That practically means the citizens, for about every Buffalonian has stock in the exposition, acording to his means. The dollars and cents seem pretty thoroughly to be eliminated from the calculation now, but the work to be done and the end to be achieved seem foremost in every man's mind. They feel now that the exposition must be carried to a glorious finish as a labor of patriotism and of love. President Milburn and Director-General Buchanan were seen together yesterday. President Milburn put this thought very strongly. He said:

There must be no faltering in our efforts now, considering how much the success of the Pan-American Exposition means in the development of closer political and commercial relations between the peoples of the Western Hemisphere. That was a policy earnestly favored by President McKinley and which interested him so deeply in the exposition from its first inception. It is a strange stroke of fate that the success of the exposition should be threatened through this fearful tragedy. We should be lacking in loyalty to his memory if we did not bend all our energies to crowning the work which he had so close to his heart.

The position in which the tragedy found me gave me the opportunity to know what was in that great soul during the hours just before that execrable shot. The President had taken the deepest interest in the exposition from the start. Its ideal and conception are in harmony with his wise and beneficent public policy. The years that have been spent in the evolution and development of the idea of the essential interdependence of the nations of this hemisphere, which we call the Pan-American idea, have their first full expression in this exposition. It gave the opportunity which he utilized in that great speech which has already passed into history as the highest note of American statesmanship and the most perfect expression of the Pan-American idea. The way in which the idea has been developed here and the glorious setting which art and industry have given it gratified and even surprised the President. He was deeply impressed by the beauty and magnitude of the exposition, the wonderful display of electrical illumination and the evidences on every side of the hearty co-operation of the governments and peoples of the North, South and Central Americas in making it truly Pan-American. He told me that, above everything, he wished that he could have had time and opportunity for an extensive and uninterrupted inspection of the grounds, the buildings and the exhibits. I know that had he been spared to conclude his visit, he intended to commend the exposition in his powerful and convincing way to the support of the public.

There are six weeks more of the life of the exposition, and it is in the full bloom of its beauty and interest. Every feature of it has been developed to the highest point, and it is being operated on a more elaborate scale than ever. It is a complete mass of varied activities and entertainments, more than adequately carrying out its aims and purposes. It is a national enterprise and should be supported as such for the credit of our country as the leading nation of this hemisphere. That support, I feel certain, it will have in fullest and overflowing measure.

Referring to President Milburn's statement, Director-General Buchanan said that at no previous time had the countries of South and Central America taken as deep personal interest in the success of an exposition as they had in this one; that this was especially true of Chili, which had expended upon a building and an exhibit here half a million dollars, and equally so of Cuba, which for the first time in her history stood independent in a great exposition, within a magnificent building of her own, filled with her natural resources and products. He added:

This one feature of the exposition has attracted greater commendation from the millions who have visited it than has been the case heretofore with Latin-American exhibits at any previous one. The attendance at the exposition now is remarkable, when all the circumstances surrounding the present are taken into consideration. From every quarter telegraphic assurances are being received of the purpose of the different States and of numberless organizations to do everything in their power now to give expression to the warm general feeling of interest and commendation in the great work which has been undertaken and so successfully and magnificently carried out by Buffalo. All State days and other special days set heretofore for this month and postponed on account of the sad events attending the tragic end of the President here are now being reassigned and taken up by the different States and localities interested with increased interest and a purpose on the part of every one to make them more brilliant and splendid in every way than would have been the case had they been carried out as originally intended. The only problem now confronting the exposition is how to find days enough within the closing weeks to adequately take care of the many attractions and features now being planned. I predict a great attendance during the month of October, and one far in excess of the highest estimates that have been made by the most sanguine. Buffalo can take care of the crowds that are coming, and there will be no difficulty whatever in this regard, as Buffalo could easily care for 250,000 strangers every day comfortably and at reasonable prices.

AMERICAN MISSIONS BOARD'S DEFICIT.

LEGACY IS EXPECTED TO REDUCE IT MATERIALLY.

Boston, Sept. 22.—The annual statement of the American Board of Foreign Missions was made public Friday. The total receipts of the year, applicable for current expenses, were $697,370; total expenditures, $717,081; the excess of expenditures over receipts, $19,710, which, added to the debt of a year ago, makes the present debt $102,341.

The receipts for the last year, as compared with those of the previous year, show a gain in gifts from churches and individuals of $9,639, a shrinkage in receipts from the woman's boards of $16,118 and a shrinkage in legacies of $30,256. A large legacy was expected in the year, but for good reasons the payment has been deferred for a few weeks. Had this been received it is stated that the board would have met its expenses, and would have made a considerable reduction in the debt with which it began the year. The board is said to be in a much stronger financial condition than a year ago, notwithstanding the increased debt.

SENATOR QUAY IN GOOD HEALTH.

Jacksonville, Fla., Sept. 22.—From infomation received here to-night from St. Lucie, Fla., Senator Quay is in good health, with the exception of a slight cold. He is enjoying himself at his winter home with a party of seven friends, and the reports of his serious illness are not well founded.

MERIDEN COMPANY
INTERNATIONAL SILVER CO. SUCCESSOR
STERLING SILVER
GOLD AND SILVER PLATE
208 Fifth Avenue, Madison Square. 1128-1130 Broadway. 9-11-13 Maiden Lane.

WANT LEGISLATIVE INVESTIGATION.

RESULT OF CORONER'S INQUIRY IN REGARD TO SHOOTING OF MAN BY SOLDIERS IN ALBANY STRIKE.

Albany, Sept. 22 (Special).—The recommendation of James H. Girvin, one of the coroners of Albany County, in the verdict made public last night as the result of the investigation of the death of E. Le Roy Smith, who was shot on May 16 by soldiers of the 23d Regiment here guarding the streets at the time of the street railway strike, that there be an investigation made by the legislature in regard to the call of troops to this city, and their conduct here, was heartily approved to-day by many persons. Mr. Girvin in the verdict said:

As the cars of the United Traction Company, swarming with armed soldiers, were passing along Broadway, near Steuben-st., E. Le Roy Smith, in company with William M. Walsh, happened to be in that thoroughfare. These men had been busy all day at their respective places of business, which were near each other. There is not the slightest evidence that either of them even took part in any of the strike disturbances. They were both men of high standing in the community, and among our very best and most respected citizens.

While Mr. Smith and Mr. Walsh were thus quietly standing near their stores a car of the United Traction Company, the number of which I have been unable to ascertain, came along, filled with soldiers of the 23d Regiment, under the command of Lieutenant Wilson, of Company E of that regiment. This man Wilson is some sort of an under clerk in New-York. The evidence given before me points undoubtedly to the fact that the soldiers of that regiment, possibly this very squad, had been while on duty that day drinking heavily at a saloon on the corner of Madison-ave. and Ontario-st.

It is proper to state that Lieutenant Wilson testified that no member of his squad entered a liquor store that day to his knowledge. Lieutenant Wilson therefore unquestionably would welcome any legislative investigation.

GENERAL BARNES ANGERED.

HE DEFENDS HIS REGIMENT AND LIEUTENANT WILSON'S ACTION.

General A. C. Barnes of the 23d Regiment, Brooklyn, is angry and indignant over the charge of drunkenness and disorderly conduct on the part of the members of his regiment in the Albany strike made in the verdict of Coroner Girvin, of Albany, on Saturday night.

"The conduct of the 23d Regiment was ideal in every respect," he said. "There is absolutely no foundation for the charge of drunkenness. The men were seriously on duty, and when the trouble came they were simply protecting themselves. They were attacked by the mob, and had to protect themselves. They did no more than their duty, and have been fully sustained by the military authorities. Lieutenant Wilson offered to appear before the coroner and the latter expressed himself as satisfied. He prepared his verdict long before he heard the case, and this action is all in line with the sputtering we heard when we came back to Brooklyn. Coroner Girvin is making political capital out of the case. That is the only way we can account for it. There is absolutely nothing in his charges. Wilson is one of my best officers, a steady, honorable young fellow, unusually thoughtful, and not the kind of man who is likely to go off half cocked. An investigation before an impartial tribunal would vitiate the charges. Wilson cannot be arrested by the coroner's officers. He is protected by the military code. Girvin's suggestion is that the legislature institute an investigation into the case. Nothing would suit us better. We are thoroughly prepared for it."

Captain H. D. Hamilton, of Company E, of which Lieutenant Wilson is a member, when seen yesterday at the armory said:

General Barnes made a thorough investigation of the affair at the time of the strike, and he and General Roe, commanding the troops in Albany, decided that Lieutenant Wilson was entirely justified in whatever action he took.

UNITARIAN CONFERENCE AT SARATOGA.

Saratoga, N. Y., Sept. 22 (Special).—United States Senator George F. Hoar, of Worcester, Mass., will preside over the national conference of Unitarian and other Christian churches which will assemble here to-morrow and continue four days. It will be the nineteenth biennial meeting of this body since it was formed in 1865. An introductory sermon preliminary to the assembly was delivered to-day by a member of the national conference council, the Rev. Dr. Thomas R. Slicer, of All Souls' Church, New-York City. His subject was, "A Constructive Faith."

The Wanamaker Store

Opposite Points

Advertiser and Consumer

The advertiser who would be continuously influential must look at his advertising through his merchandise.

The consumer views merchandise through advertising, and is thus influenced by the advertiser.

Advertising is the mirror of merchandise. If it reflects facts accurately the Public consults it habitually. Intelligence is the pure crystal and honesty the metal backing that produce the perfect advertising reflector.

The wise retailer knows all this. Only foolish retailers ignore it. Not wishing to waste good money on bad announcements, we insist upon perfect accuracy in our advertising. Here, as everywhere, the highest motives are in harmony with sound policy.

A Unique Offering of New

Silver-Plated TABLEWARE

This store has exploited many remarkable movements of Silverware, in the past. Thousands of homes proudly display fine pieces that were bought here, at prices far below what any of the admiring visitors to those homes would suspect. But this sale marks a decided departure from methods of the past, and finds us with a superb gathering of—

Absolutely New Silver-Plated Ware Far Under Value

There is the handsomest Quadruple-plated Silverware that we could select—and *every pattern was selected.* Then during the dull Summer months, the lot was specially made up for us; and not a piece in the entire collection is more than two months old!

Such a sale has never been known before. What other store than Wanamaker's would think of selling such absolutely new and high-class wares at such little prices?

Then, in addition to the quadruple-plated ware, we offer a fine lot of

Genuine Rogers' Knives, Forks and Spoons

Made by the original Rogers firms that made the name famous. (Other cheap wares, bearing this name, are never sold by us either in regular stock or at reduced prices.) These are the very best plated forks, spoons, etc., that are made, though now sold at the little prices named below.

Rare time it is for the buying of wedding, birthday or holiday presents, or prizes for social occasions; for no better or newer wares can be bought for the higher prices that must be paid in the regular way.

But the great bulk of it will be taken by thrifty, beauty-loving housekeepers; for such an occasion has never been matched before.

These price-hints:

Quadruple Plated Tableware—
Five-piece Tea Sets, $9.50, $11.25 and $12.50.
Tureens, $3.75 and $4.25.
Water Pitchers, $3.50.
Ice Bowls, $2.25.
Crumb Sets, $2.
Condensed Milk Jars, $1.25.
Ice Pitchers, $4.50 and $5.
Candlesticks, $1 and $1.10.
4-light Candelabra, $4.25.
5-light Candelabra, $4.75.
Baking Dishes, $2.25, $2.50, $2.85 and $3.50.
Waiters, 65c, $1, $1.25, $1.65 and $2.
Nut Bowls, $2.25.
Three-piece Coffee Sets, $4.50.
Butter Dishes, $2.
Chocolate Pots, $1.75 and $2.
Fern Dishes, $2.
Bread Trays, $1.50 and $1.75.
Main aisle.

Genuine Rogers Forks and Spoons—
About half price:
Tea Spoons, $1 doz.
Dessert Spoons, $1.75 doz.
Dessert Forks, $1.75 doz.
Table Forks, $2 doz.
Table Spoons, $2 doz.
Coffee Spoons, $1 doz.
Oyster Forks, $1.35 doz.
Orange Spoons, $1.50 doz.
Cream Ladles, 35c each
Gravy Ladles, 45c each
Oyster Ladles, 75c each
Soup Ladles, $1.15 and $1.25 each
Pie Knives, 65c each
Fish Forks, 85c and $1 each
Fish Knives, 85c each
Children's Sets, 3 pieces, 50c set
Triple-plated Medium and Dessert Knives, $2.25 doz.
Cheese Scoops, 50c each
Butter Knives, 25c each
Sugar Spoons, 20c each
Berry Spoons, 65c each
Salt Spoons, 10c each
Mustard Spoons, 10c ea.

A Curio Chickering

The most highly condensed Chickering Piano, and at the same time the smallest Baby Grand Piano ever made. It should not be advertised; we have but one to-day, and yet our store news would be incomplete without reference to it.

A *grand piano* in the real meaning of the term, and yet so small that it occupies but little more space than an upright piano.

The technicalities of this latest Chickering masterpiece will be left to the salesman who will detail its merits. The wonderful expression, the unique b