CHEERS FOR MURPHY.

Continued from first page.

surance to every one to be told that the McKinley policies were to be continued. Did that assurance comfort and assure only Republicans? No, it was to every man who loved his country, who rejoiced in her welfare and prosperity; to every Democrat, to every man of every shade of opinion, a comforting assurance in which he rejoiced in his patriotic soul. It was not partisan, it was patriotic, it was self-assuring; it brought universal confidence. Why? Because without regard to party in this broad land, the people knew that the McKinley policies were those that made for the continued prosperity of our country.

AN OVERFLOWING TREASURY.

At the bottom is a sound financial basis for the country. That was secured by the legislation of the Republicans during the first McKinley administration. No man needs to fear now that our financial standard will be disturbed. No man needs to fear cheap money or the silver heresy. But, instead, we find in our Treasury

FRANKLIN MURPHY.

that condition which has so frequently confronted the masters of Republican financial policies, a surplus.

In the State Treasury, you have been told, our State Legislature and our Governor have been confronted with the same comfortable situation. Why, one of the great problems that will rest upon the next Congress is to know how to reduce sufficiently without disturbing business and financial relations, the great influx of money that comes so silently, and so unfelt, from the sources of revenue provided by a Republican Congress and President.

Another McKinley policy is the maintenance of a friendly and close relation with the other powers of the earth, and the maintenance and continuance of that high degree of respect which our nation, during his administration, has achieved among them. I venture to say, my friends, from an intimate knowledge, that there never has been a time in the history of this country, when in foreign courts, not only was America so respected, but when she was so affectionately regarded by very many of our sister nations. And another McKinley policy that is to be continued is the insular policy, a policy that was inaugurated under the stress of anxiety and war, and which was confirmed by the decision of the great court of our nation. That which we have added to our vast domain will remain. Those peoples that have come under our flag will continue to receive the beneficent influence of American institutions.

As against all these policies that are to be continued, what is presented by our opponents It is still undecided, I believe, whether bimetallism or anti-imperialism is the paramount issue. One is supreme and the other is paramount, but which is paramount and which is supreme we have never found out. And our friends of the Democratic party are busy today, not in opposing or refuting or attempting to overthrow the policies of the Republican party, but endeavoring to find out what kind of a platform they had best construct to get in on.

POLITICAL LINES CHANGED.

My friends, political lines have changed. I see in this convention to-day many faces which six or eight years ago might have been found as delegates in Democratic conventions. Why is it? Is it not because in the discussion and management of public questions during the last five years the Republican party has been filled and actuated and led by the wise and gentle and moderate spirit of William McKinley? They are about to erect monuments to his memory in Southern cities. Why? Because he abolished sectionalism. Bearing commissions as generals in the regular army of the United States to-day are Joe Wheeler, Fitzhugh Lee, Confederates and Democrats, who were picked out and chosen by William McKinley because he thought they could render service to their country.

He was a great pacificator. He brought peace. Although it came through war, and in the campaign that is upon us let us still be led and controlled by the spirit, the wise, the moderate, the reasoning, the reasonable, the sweet spirit of that man. Let us invite to our meetings all those who want to hear public questions discussed and reasoned about.

I do not wish to anticipate the action of this convention to-day, but we cannot disguise what all men know, and, therefore, it may not be unbecoming in me to express my satisfaction and pleasure that the probable action of this convention at this time will place before the people of New-Jersey as the Republican candidate for Governor a man who in a measure exemplifies the virtue, the morality, the spirit and the ambition of William McKinley.

THE NOMINATING SPEECH.

NO WORK FOR THE PARTY TOO HARD FOR MR. MURPHY, SAYS SENATOR M'CARTER.

Senator McCarter made the speech placing Mr. Murphy before the convention. Among other things Mr. McCarter said:

The result of the campaign upon which we are about to enter is, I profoundly believe, of the utmost consequence to the people o this State. My mission to-day will not permit of my entering into a detailed discussion of the issues of the campaign, or of our party's record during the last seven years in which we have been in control of the State government. It is sufficient at the present time to say that our management of State affairs has been characterized by those two prime attributes which in this day and generation the people demand of their public servants—absolute integrity and conservatism.

The record of the party in the State, without regard to national affairs, should be a guarantee of continued success, but it will not do to point to ourselves with pride, and take success for granted. From now on until the contest is over each and every one of us must press with vigor on, if we are to make our calling and election sure. Above all, we must maintain the respect of and keep our hold on that great body of young men who, having come of age within the last quindecade, have allied themselves with us, thousands of whom in so doing have turned their backs upon lifelong traditions and family prejudices, and burned their bridges behind them, because they would have none of Bryan, Bryanism or Populism. The young men must be kept in the old party.

Now, then, at this momentous time, who shall be our leader? Shall it not be the man whose nomination seems to have been desired by the mass of thinking voters from all sections of the State? Shall it not be he whose hand, through all these years, has been on the throttle, while the Republican locomotive has sped on faster and faster, the red light of disaster and defeat changing at her approach into the white light of triumphant and continued success?

Personally, it is a pleasure to speak of Franklin Murphy. Born in the kind of a home which is typical of the nation's success, obtaining his education in the schools of Newark; too young at the outbreak of the Civil War to enlist in the service, but determined to go to the front, he slips into the army all the same, and starts life at sixteen as a private in the ranks, fighting for the preservation of the Union. How many of us would like to be able to say that of ourselves?

Franklin Murphy has been for years and is the friend of us all. No work that he could do, no burden that he could assume, for the Republican party has been too great; he has ever been ready to respond to his party's call.

George L. Record, who was a Democrat until the first nomination of William J. Bryan for President, seconded the nomination of Mr. Murphy. In ending his speech, he said:

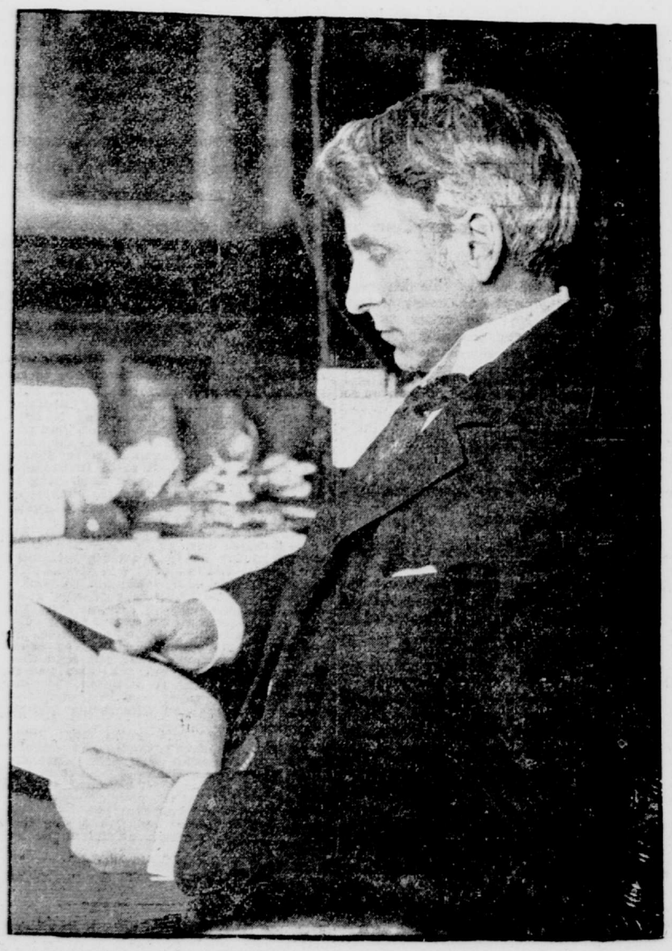
In the declaration of principles which we have here adopted, we have raised a standard around which the conscience, the integrity and the intelligence of New-Jersey can rally with serene confidence and genuine enthusiasm. By intrusting that standard to the hands of Franklin Murphy we have a guarantee that it will be carried in honor to a deserved triumph in the contest before us, and that at the conclusion of his term as Governor of New-Jersey, it will be returned unsullied to the hosts of Republicanism who shall gather here three years from now, and that it may then be said, as it can now be proudly said, that the banner of the Republican party of New-Jersey, like the far-famed sword of the house of Hapsburg, has sometimes known defeat, but has never known dishonor.

William T. Crossley, of Trenton, moved that the nomination of Mr. Murphy be made by acclamation, to which the convention responded with a unanimous vote and a round of cheers.

GENERAL HOSPITAL MAY CLOSE.

THE FUNDS OF THE PASSAIC INSTITUTION HAVE GIVEN OUT.

Passaic, Sept. 26 (Special).—Owing to the failure of the citizens of Passaic to come to the rescue of the Passaic General Hospital Association the doors of the General Hospital that covers a block in this city, will probably be closed within a few days. The board of governors of the association will meet to-morrow night and take such official action unless help is at once forthcoming. The General Hospital is one of the largest charitable institutions in Passaic County. It is a brick building, and was only recently erected. There are now almost a hundred patients in the hospital, two-thirds of whom are free. The expenses of the hospital have been met in the last year by three men, and now that there is nothing in sight for the coming year except a $1,000 appropriation from the county the governors, or at least a part of them, are in favor of closing the doors.



EX-ATTORNEY-GENERAL JOHN W. GRIGGS.

He presided at the New-Jersey Republican State Convention yesterday.

LUTHERAN SYNOD OPENED.

Asbury Park, Sept. 26 (Special).—The first business session of the East Pennsylvania Lutheran Synod was opened this morning in the Beach Auditorium with a service conducted by the Rev. W. H. Steck, of Harrisburg. There were nearly two hundred delegates present when the roll was called. The morning was devoted to a discussion of the report of the committee on foreign missions.

SCHOHARIE COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

Albany, Sept. 26 (Special).—Ex-Assemblyman George M. Palmer, it is reported, may be nominated for Assemblyman by the Democrats of Schoharie County. He was the Democratic leader several years ago in the Assembly.

Assemblyman D. D. Frisbie, of Schoharie County, is the present Democratic leader in the Assembly, and it is reported that he is seeking a renomination. There promises, therefore, to be a severe conflict in Schoharie County between the followers of Mr. Palmer and Mr. Frisbie.

EXPLOSION KILLS SIX.

OIL TANK IN NEWARK BLOWS UP WHILE RESCUE IS IN PROGRESS.

THREE MEN, WHO GO INSIDE TO CLEAN IT, ARE OVERCOME—ESCAPING GAS IGNITED BY RESCUERS.

Two men who entered an oil tank at the works of the Essex and Hudson Gas Company, Newark, yesterday afternoon, to clean it, lost their lives, and their foreman, going to the rescue, lost his in the vain endeavor to save them. A few minutes later three more men were hurled to death and seven seriously injured in an attempt at the rescue of the three already dead in the tank. It is possible there is a seventh man dead, but there are six bodies now in the morgue, and seven men are in the hospitals.

THE DEAD.

KIRCH, Lawrence, thirty-five years old, employed in the works only two weeks.
MEYER, William, forty years old.
MILLER, Henry, twenty-eight years old, of No. 325 Elm-st., Newark.
MILLER, Nicholas, forty-five years old.
NEWMAN, Otto, twenty-seven years old, foreman at the works.
SNYDER, Alfred, twenty-two years old, lived in Jersey City.

Many say there is a body in the river, as they saw it hurled high in the air in that direction. As no dead or injured man was found between the tank and the river, there may be a seventh dead.

THE INJURED.

BUNKER, Theodore, twenty-six years old, badly burned about face and body, suffers from shock.
DECKER, A. H. S., superintendent of the works, burns, leg broken, arm badly torn.
LUDWIG, Henry, thirty-eight years old, badly bruised and cut, leg broken.
MILLER, Edward, twenty-seven years old, burned about body and head.
NICCIORA, Salvadore, forty-eight years old, ribs broken, head badly hurt, burned, suffers from shock, may die.
RINDERER, Thaddeus, thirty-eight years old, badly burned, bruised, cut and suffering from shock.
VINCENT, Arthur, twenty-four years old, burned and suffers from shock.

The explosion was at the plant of the company at the foot of Lombard-st. The tank was a steel one used for the holding of oils. It had been emptied in the morning so that it could be cleaned. The other tanks in the yard were cleaned recently.

Shortly after 1 o'clock the work began. The manhole covering, a plate 18 inches by 30 inches, was unscrewed, and Kirch and Meyer, who were to do the work, climbed into the tank. It is claimed that they descended into the tank, which is twenty feet deep, without the usual precaution of having ropes about them. They had hardly reached the bottom when they were overcome by the fumes in the tank and collapsed. Although he must have known the danger that lay before him, Newman, the foreman, started down inside the tank after them when he saw them fall. He waited only long enough to shout a warning to other workmen about the yard. Newman collapsed as soon as he was inside, and the folly of sending more men inside even with ropes about them was seen.

Miller, who was once a foreman at the works, but who has been keeping a grocery store near and working a day or so at a time for the company, was sent for and assumed charge of the rescue work. He called for helpers, and set about cutting a hole in the top of the tank. This was both to let out the gas, which could not escape rapidly through the manhole, and to allow the easy lifting of the three men inside. A ring of five feet in diameter was marked out, and all except about two feet of the rim was cut around when the explosion came.

It is supposed that Miller's chisel struck a spark and ignited the gas escaping through the cut. There was a single loud report, and then a flash of flame. There were ten men on top of the tank. They were hurled in all directions, but as the greatest force of the explosion was spent in riving the tank where the spark was struck, Miller, Snyder and the man not yet identified, and perhaps another, whose body may be in the river, were hurled the furthest and killed. The County Physician, when he examined Miller's body and that of Snyder, said it seemed that not a large bone in either body was unbroken.

Neither body was badly mangled. They were blackened some by the fire, but appeared to have been hurled in advance of the great burst of flame which shot out of the tank. Those who saw the bodies fly into the air assert that two of them went higher than a nearby tank, which is over a hundred feet high. The bodies were picked up at varying distances from the tank. The nearest was a hundred feet away and the furthest about two hundred feet distant.

The tank was rent in two, the roof being bent outward and upward, the whole structure thrown out of plumb. The flame set fire to woodwork in all directions near the tank, and it was feared that the two gas receivers close by would ignite, as for a minute or more they were enveloped in flame. The firemen were soon on the scene. They had started even before the alarm was turned in, having seen the pillar of smoke which rose from the tank. Streams of water were run into the yard, and five minutes after the firemen reached the scene the hosemen were standing idle. The laddermen and others turned their attention to the search for the dead and injured. The call for ambulances had been sent in quickly and summoned every ambulance and patrol wagon in the city.

The bodies of the dead were taken to the morgue after being viewed by County Physician Washington. It was some time before the bodies of the three men who perished in the tank could be got out.

James B. Dusenberry, the treasurer of the company, began an investigation for the company immediately after the explosion. He said:

We regret the occurrence more than words can express, but from what I learn and from the silent evidence of the three men who were in the tank dead, the facts are that the two men to first descend into the tank violated one of the strictest rules of the company by going down without ropes about them. The company insists that this precaution be taken at all times, for there is always danger of a tank such as this one was being full of gas likely to cause death. Had the rule not been violated the men could have been hauled up as soon as they collapsed, and they could have been revived.

Newman acted heroically, but foolishly, in attempting to go to the rescue without a rope about him. The explosion which attended the attempt to rescue the three men already in the tank, and probably dead then, was one of those things which could not be foreseen or avoided. It was a dangerous thing to attempt to cut out a plate, but it was the only possible thing to do. It might have succeeded, but it did not. As to our loss, it cuts no figure alongside the loss of life and anyhow would not be very great, as only the tank itself was damaged.

RATE TO BE LOWER NEXT YEAR.

SENATOR HIGGINS THINKS THERE WILL BE NO LEGISLATION TO ENLARGE THE CANAL.

"Although the State tax rate was fixed at 1.20 mills last winter, which was the lowest rate since 1854, it is expected by further curtailment and an increase in indirect taxation that the rate for 1902 will be still further lowered."

This statement was made yesterday to a Tribune reporter by State Senator F. W. Higgins, of Olean, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee. Senator Higgins was on his way home from Connecticut, where his son has just entered an academy. The Senator, after staying overnight at the Albemarle Hotel, left the city last night for Olean.

"I cannot say just how a decrease in the tax rate will be accomplished, nor how much it will be cut down," the Senator continued, "for no one can predict what bills involving appropriations may come before the legislature. Nevertheless, it is the policy of Governor Odell, as begun last winter, to increase the revenue from indirect taxation and to curtail State expenditures. To accomplish the latter purpose the Governor has made an inspection of the State institutions, the canal and other State departments."

"Is it likely that there will be any legislation to enlarge the canal next winter?" was asked.

"I do not think so. The enlargement of the canal has come to be recognized as a national rather than a State undertaking. An increase in the canal commerce will benefit the States whose products are shipped by this route more than this State itself. The particular purpose of Governor Odell's inspection of the canal was to determine the necessity for legislation providing for canal bridges, repairs, etc. A flood of bills for certain local improvements along the canal are dumped on the legislature each year. The Finance Committee does its best to smother what are unnecessary, but some bills, despite all that is said or done, slip through to the executive chamber. The Governor will thus be able to decide ultimately whether such bills should or should not become laws."

Senator Higgins said that he had been watching the developments in the municipal campaign, and believed that if the people of this city were ever going to down Tammany they must do it next November.

"It is simply a fight," he said, "between the tax burdened citizens, who want clean government, and a gang of public plunderers. The longer you leave this gang alone the harder it will be to drive them out."

HANNA'S VIEWS OF PRESIDENT.

ROOSEVELT DESERVES AND HAS CONFIDENCE OF THE ENTIRE NATION, HE SAYS.

Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 26.—"President Roosevelt is a different man than what he was a few weeks ago," said Senator Hanna in an interview with a "Leader" reporter. "He has always been honest in purpose, strong in action and true to his own and to Republican principles." He added:

The new and great responsibilities that have been so suddenly thrust upon his shoulders have given him equipoise and conservatism. These responsibilities have rounded out his character. I believe that he will live up to the expectations of his dearest friends. I know he is sincere in all that he has said and done since death so suddenly and cruelly took our beloved President, William McKinley, from among us.

It is not often that men come so suddenly and unexpectedly face to face with the great responsibilities resting on the President of the United States, and few men could have met these responsibilities with so much dignity, good judgment and common sense as did President Roosevelt. He merits not only the confidence of the Republicans of this country, but he deserves the confidence of the entire nation, and I believe that he has both.

MAYORALTY NOMINATIONS UP THE STATE.

MANY CITIES TO ELECT CHIEF MAGISTRATES—INDICATIONS IN BUFFALO, TROY, ALBANY AND ELSEWHERE.

Albany, Sept. 26 (Special).—In the interior of the State interest in the political nominations to be made in the cities is becoming intense. The coming fortnight nominations will be made in most of the cities. Mayors are to be elected in Albany, Amsterdam, Binghamton, Buffalo, Cortland, Dunkirk, Geneva, Gloversville, Johnstown, Kingston, Little Falls, New-Rochelle, Oswego, Rensselaer, Rochester, Schenectady, Syracuse, Troy, Utica, Watertown and Yonkers.

Already it is clear that Erastus C. Knight, State Controller, will be nominated for Mayor by the Republicans of Buffalo. The contest among the Democrats for the nomination for Mayor of that city has narrowed down to Mayor Diehl, Herbert P. Bissell, Daniel N. Lockwood and A. J. Elias. At present Mr. Lockwood appears to have the most strength and Mayor Diehl the least. Buffalo gives its Mayor a term of four years.

Assemblyman Adolph Rodenbeck may receive the Republican nomination for Mayor of Rochester, but there are rumors that George W. Aldridge, the leader of the Republican organization in Monroe County, may conclude to accept the nomination. The Democrats of Rochester will probably nominate ex-Mayor Warner.

James K. McGuire, present Mayor of Syracuse, in all probability will be renominated by the Democratic party.

The Progressive Democrats of Troy held a city convention last night and renominated Mayor Daniel E. Conway. That nomination will be indorsed by the Republicans of Troy at their city convention on Friday night. The Democrats will probably nominate ex-Mayor Francis J. Molloy.

Here in Albany the Democrats will hold their city convention to-night. The leading men mentioned for the nomination by the followers of David B. Hill and Patrick E. McCabe, who will control the convention, are ex-Attorney-General Simon W. Rosendale, at present a member of the State Board of Charities; General Amasa J. Parker and ex-Sheriff William H. Keeler. The Republicans have not yet called their city convention.

ROCK BALLAST FOR SEABOARD AIR LINE.

Columbia, S. C., Sept. 26 (Special).—The work of ballasting the entire Seaboard Air Line system with stone has been begun. Approximately, 2,000 miles of track will be ballasted, at a cost of $5,000,000, and it will require five years to do the work. The start will be made at Henderson, N. C., where there is a rock crushing plant with a capacity of 1,000 tons a day and an immense supply of rock. This plant is the property of the system, and it was originally intended that the road should do the work, but Mr. Barr, the new general manager, decided that the railroad officials were not good quarrymen, and that it would be best to let the work by contract. The contract for the work has been given to the A. R. Stewart Contracting Company, of Columbia, the largest quarrymen in this part of the South.

When, because of distance, it becomes inexpedient to ballast with rock from Henderson, the plant will probably be removed to Columbia, where there are extensive quarries and an almost inexhaustible supply of stone. The rock will be laid from twelve to fifteen inches deep and from seven to eight feet wide. This will require for the system about fifty million tons of crushed rock.

IMPORTANT COAL MINE VERDICT.

Pottsville, Penn., Sept 26.—Judge Bechtel, in the County Court, this afternoon directed the jury in the case of the Moser heirs against the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company to render a verdict in favor of the defendant company. This is a somewhat celebrated case, involving the ownership of coal lands in Tamaqua, Penn., and the Panther Creek Valley, said to be worth $20,000,000.

RESTRICT IMMIGRATION.

A NEW GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT SUGGESTED FOR THIS PURPOSE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Some years ago, during the cholera excitement, I published an article advocating the creation of a department in the government, with a Cabinet officer at its head, which should have control of everything pertaining to immigration. I pointed out that about half a million of immigrants landed each year upon our shores, and that this fact, with all that grew out of it, created an interest quite as great as some other interests to which special departments are devoted.

At the time the article was prompted chiefly by considerations of the public health, but now the death of President McKinley at the hand of an anarchist gives tenfold emphasis to the need of a rigid supervision of the foreign element constantly received among us.

While we have always recognized the fact that persons belonging to the criminal classes of Europe came in alarming numbers to this country, we have not until now awakened to the terrible consequences to which we are exposed from the easy access permitted to these people.

To meet this newly discovered danger, as well as to provide for requirements long since generally recognized, I renew the suggestion with regard to a new department, to be known as the Department of Immigration, with officers at home and abroad having defined powers and duties covering the whole subject of immigration from the moment when a person proposes to exchange a residence from his country for one in our own to the time when he becomes eligible for American citizenship.

The plan would include the designation of certain foreign ports conveniently distributed from which alone the embarkation of immigrants would be permitted. At these ports medical officers of the department would be stationed with full power secured by treaty to enforce the regulations agreed upon by the United States and the several powers, the observance of these regulations being the condition of permitting the passengers to land at our ports.

A law of Congress would require that any person proposing to emigrate to this country shall, as the first step, put himself in communication with the American consul nearest to his place of residence, and shall furnish to said consul satisfactory evidence that he is and has always been a lawabiding citizen, and especially that he never exhibited the slightest sympathy with anarchy. Under ordinary circumstances this evidence should include a duly attested certificate from the department of police or from the civil authorities of the town or precinct where he lives. In times of public insurrection or revolution, when for political reasons such evidence might be withheld, the consuls within the affected district should be instructed to modify this requirement within certain limits to suit the conditions of the place and times. It would be seldom, indeed, that the proper distinction could not be made between the patriot exile and the criminally disposed anarchist.

But not all persons who are not criminally inclined are therefore desirable citizens, and the consul should have at the same time proof that the intending immigrant is not a pauper, feebleminded, or the subject of a communicable disease. When satisfied on all these points he would give a certificate thereto and a permit entitling the recipient to present himself to the United States officer at a given port of embarkation. This permit would contain a full description of the individual such as is usual in a passport, and would be made in duplicate, a copy to be retained in the consulate.

The officer to whom this permit is delivered would indorse the same and would make a final examination before the embarkation, and would detain any person having a communicable disease.

It would also be the duty of this officer to prevent overcrowding of vessels and other violations of laws relating to passenger traffic.

On arrival in this country these permits would be inspected before allowing the passenger to land, and any immigrant not having a proper permit duly indorsed by the officer at the port of embarkation would be detained on board and sent back in the returning vessel.

Officers of the department at the ports of debarkation would indorse and register the permits, which would then be given back, and would serve ultimately as the basis of naturalization, and without such permit no one would be admitted to citizenship.

It would also be the duty of these officers to protect the newly arrived immigrant against the swindlers by whom he may be beset, and to help him to find his way to any point in the interior which may be his destination.

A further field of action for the department would be in furnishing information to would-be immigrants, and, after their arrival, in facilitating their distribution to parts of the country in which their labor is most in demand. In effect this would establish a vast national labor exchange, to the benefit of employers as well as employed.

It may be objected that all this might be done without a separate department in the government. But when we consider that the duties in question would otherwise be shared by at least three of the existing departments whose functions would more or less overlap, it will be conceded that greater directness and efficiency of action would be secured by a single force pursuing a single object. The cost of a separate department would be insignificant compared with the end in view.

ANDREW H. SMITH, M. D.

New-York, Sept. 24, 1901.

LET CHURCHES BUILD A MEMORIAL.

A CLERGYMAN SUGGESTS A PERMANENT TEMPLE OF MUSIC WHERE PRESIDENT M'KINLEY WAS SHOT.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: In your issue this morning you were kind enough to give space to words concerning a memorial by the Christian people of this country to our last martyred President, spoken by the Rev. Howard A. M. Briggs, pastor of the Waverly Congregational Church, in Jersey City. In view of this I take the liberty of submitting to you the proposition which prompted these words.

It is probably certain that a national memorial will be erected at Washington. This will stand for patriotism, for political achievement and for distinction in diplomacy, which has given our honored President a permanent place among the great of the world.

The people of Canton have already started a movement to perpetuate the memory of their most distinguished townsman. This memorial will express the loving appreciation of a community for a noble son who faithfully served his people.

The Christian churches, while interested in both the national and community memorial, ought to show their appreciation for this distinguished Christian life by erecting their own memorial. The supreme notes of this man's life were devotion to home, pure manhood and plain Christian living. The churches should declare to the world by this memorial that these qualities of life are counted among the highest virtues of our civilization.

The most appropriate place for this memorial would be where the President fell. His Christian fortitude and his consideration for others have hallowed the place. The Temple of Music has become historic, and after the other buildings of the great exposition have passed into memory we shall have added a glory to our national life by making this historic building permanent.

Let this be the memorial by the churches. Let all the children in the Sunday schools of our land be educated through this magnificent opportunity to appreciate noble character and confident trust in God.

If these suggestions should bear fruit I would further suggest that the memorial be a real Temple of Music, and that some distinguished Methodist Bishop be urged to lead in the movement. With him should be associated ministers from all the other denominations.

HOWARD A. M. BRIGGS.

Jersey City, N. J., Sept. 23, 1901.

MEMORIALS TO PRESIDENT M'KINLEY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: While the heart of the nation is still throbbing with grief, and every suggestion possible and impossible is being made with a view to ridding us of anarchy, and also to raising memorials to our murdered President, may I offer what seems to me a practical idea, capable, if taken up and supported by the country, of effectuating both purposes. Let the craving to perpetuate the name and virtues of William McKinley take the form of building and endowing McKinley Junior Republics at the points throughout the country best adapted to the rescue of homeless and uncared for children. Such are to be found not only in the great cities, but scattered over the land in lonely places, largely of foreign birth or parentage, the very material of which anarchists are made.

These republics are considered by thinkers and sociologists now the best and most hopeful system of preventing crime. They teach children to govern themselves under the same methods which brought from humble beginnings our three martyred Presidents to the White House, exemplifying in their lives and careers all that Americans hold most dear and should strive to imitate. Education, training in self-government and self-control with such examples will go further in suppressing anarchy than a repetition of the cruel methods which have failed in other countries. What would have appealed more to President McKinley, to his love for all the people, to his great hope for the country, to his tenderness toward all who were helpless, feeble or downtrodden, to his touching love for children and to all his great virtues and Christian qualities that made his death a triumph, than to know that memorials in his name were being raised throughout the country to rescue from slums and gutters and lonely country hovels the waifs and strays of society now a reproach and menace, to make them law abiding citizens?

If men of position and business ability will form committees to raise the money and work out the details these little republics, typical of the character and aspirations of the man, will rise here and there where most needed, perpetual loving memorials extending to a class not otherwise reached the stimulus of a noble life and death, and a knowledge of what made the man what he was.

CHARLOTTE EVERETT HOPKINS.

Williamstown, Mass., Sept. 19, 1901.

"THE END AND AFTER."

To the Editor of The Tribune:

Sir: Your editorial of the 20th inst. "The End and After" is fully up to The Tribune's standard of excellence, even many strides beyond. Your commendable effort to point the way so vividly outlined by the Creator through the martyrdom of our beloved President should not be consigned to the waste basket after a passing glance of approval by the comparatively few who chance to pause and read, but should be kept constantly before the people under strong headlines. It is a duty The Tribune owes to mankind at such a critical period of our national history. But if the space cannot be spared for the whole article, then at least those concluding lines beginning "Yesterday we were profuse in all noble professions and exalted promises. To-day, etc."

Rochester, Sept. 21, 1901. L. F. WINDSOR.

FOR A NATIONAL MEMORIAL.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: While the heart of every true American is still bleeding for his lamented President, permit me, in view of the approaching Thanksgiving Day, on which we shall have so much to depress us, yet so much more to rejoice in, to offer a suggestion for a national memorial to our martyred President.

Will not The Tribune take the initiative in suggesting that the Governors of the various States embody in their various Thanksgiving proclamations an appeal to the citizens to contribute a nominal amount, say 25 cents, for the erection of a national monument, hospital, university or other fitting memorial to perpetuate tangibly the memory of President McKinley?

I am convinced that such an appeal will bear abundant fruit and result in the grandest and most impressive memorial ever erected. As an earnest of my faith in the suggestion and my love for President McKinley, I am ready to give $25 with which to head the subscription in this State.

New-York, September 22, 1901. W. L. S.

ENTERTAINERS FOR SQUIRREL INN.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: At No. 131 Bowery, this city, there is the Squirrel Inn Restaurant and Reading Room. In the reading room last season from October to April there was given a free lecture and entertainment every Tuesday evening, the speakers being such men of prominence as Bishop Potter, General Joseph Wheeler and Lieutenant Carden, of the United States Navy, who were assisted by volunteer musical talent.

It is needless to say that the former were appreciated by the men of the Bowery; the latter, it may be said, were also appreciated, inasmuch as the musical programmes as rendered at Squirrel Inn are on a somewhat higher plane than those to be heard at other places of recreation on the Bowery.

It should be said right here that the average Bowery man thoroughly appreciates and enjoys a clean, wholesome entertainment, and if the "Saloon Substitute" can give it to him, let there be many more Squirrel Inns.

It is hoped that these few lines will be read by vocalists and instrumentalists who will be glad to be informed that there exists in New York City an institution which is endeavoring in its capacity as a "Saloon Substitute" to make the life of the Bowery man happier and cleaner, and that by their contributing their talents with that end in view, their lives will be made happier and their future success more certain. It is a fact that such has been the experience of those who volunteered their services last season.

Is it unreasonable to believe that there are many young men and women studying music in New York City during the winter who will be willing to take advantage of this opportunity to help others, which after all, is the only real happiness, and at the same time help themselves?

ROBERT GRAHAM.

No. 281 Fourth-ave., New York, Sept. 21, 1901.

BUILD THE ARLINGTON BRIDGE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Now that the subject of a memorial to our late beloved President is under discussion, would it not be well for the nation and the people together to build the Arlington Bridge across the Potomac at Washington? It seems to me that this would be an especially appropriate memorial, as it is universally conceded that the late President McKinley contributed more than any other man toward the bringing together again of the North and the South. A triumphal arch, as proposed, would seem to me to be more of a memorial of war than peace, while the building of the bridge would signify the unification of our people.

New-York, Sept. 18, 1901. H. O. C.

SERVICES OF A WATER CART BADLY NEEDED.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: It would really seem that a trifle of the waste water of New York City could not be better employed than in making less dirty, drear and desolate the forlorn spot around the Columbus statue at the Grand Circle. Its hideous condition could be greatly ameliorated by a water cart. Looking up at the bass relief of boats and water on the monument, the contrast would make one smile if the place were not in so needlessly disgusting a state. The water cart might well travel also to Sixth-ave. and Fifty-eighth-st., where building operations make matters pretty bad for passers-by. E. BENHAM.

New-York, Sept. 20, 1901.

THE HOUSE WHERE WEBSTER BOARDED.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I am a daily reader of The Tribune, and was much interested in last Sunday's issue. In the second section you have an illustration of a house in Hanover, N. H., in which at one time Daniel Webster lived. My father was born in Hanover in October, 1789 or 1790, and died in this city in 1876. At the age of eleven years he was left an orphan, and was bound out by the town authorities as an apprentice to a printer. He worked at this until 1849, when he established in this city the business of making printers' rollers, as a new industry. While working as a journeyman printer in the pressroom of Daniel Fanshaw, then located at the northeast corner of Ann and Nassau sts., "in the twenties," he was selected by his employer to work at a "secret" in making an improved inking roller, the secret being to make it of a composition of glue and molasses, and after many trials was successful, and then the composition inking rollers drove out the sheepskin ones and the skin inking balls, and the art of printing was advanced. I have many times heard him say that when his mother was left a widow she opened a boarding house, in which some of the students of Dartmouth College boarded, and among them was Daniel Webster. Now, I wonder if that building, the picture of which you show in last Sunday's issue, was the house my father lived in when a little boy, and in which his parents died.

New-York, Sept. 24, 1901. L. K. BINGHAM.

SARAH BERNHARDT,

Known Throughout the World, Pays Tribute to Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey.

I take great pleasure in assuring you that I find that your Pure Malt Whiskey is a most admirable recuperative when the least bit fatigued. I know of nothing so perfect nor so pure. (Signed,) SARAH BERNHARDT.

Thousands of prominent men and women who are under a constant strain mentally and physically like Mme. Bernhardt have been kept well and strong by Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey, which keeps the old young and vigorous.

DUFFY'S PURE MALT WHISKEY

has carried the blessing of health to more homes during the past fifty years than all other medicines combined. It cures consumption, nervousness and indigestion, stimulates the blood, tones up the heart, and is a boon to women during their periods; it allays all pain and cures the disease commonly known among women as female weakness. It has saved many young girls' lives at the critical period changing from girlhood to womanhood.

Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey is absolutely pure—it contains no fusel oil. All druggists and grocers. $1 a bottle. Beware of cheap substitutes put up by unreliable dealers in bottles that look like "Duffy's." Whenever you see a dealer's name on bogus goods beware if that dealer; he would not hesitate to sell you impure drugs, as he is wholly dishonest. Medical booklet sent free to any one who writes Duffy Malt Whiskey Co., Rochester, N. Y.