KING AND QUEEN GO NORTH

AMBASSADOR CHOATE'S VISIT TO MARLBOROUGH HOUSE.

A CANARD DENIED—LITERARY NEWS—REWARDS FOR SOUTH AFRICAN SERVICES.

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[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

London, Sept. 28, 1 a. m.—The King disposed of a large amount of business before taking the train for Scotland. It had been reported erroneously that the American Ambassador would be among the guests at Balmoral, but the King made a point of seeing him at Marlborough House, and received thanks for the numerous messages of sympathy for the American people. Mr. Choate could hardly have failed to give an account of the remarkable demonstration of English regret and condolence as shown by the addresses and messages from all classes and conditions of men, from men of millions in Lombard Street to the cab drivers of the metropolis.

Euston Station was profusely decorated for the departure of the King and Queen last night, and there were large crowds of spectators awaiting their approach, as well as in Pall Mall to see the carriage drive off. This is their first visit to Scotland since the opening of their reign. No date has been arranged for the journey to Ireland, but it will probably be one of the events of the coronation year. The work of refurnishing and decorating Buckingham Palace is well advanced, and the King will be in residence there when Parliament assembles in January.

The War Office has lost no time in denying the mischievous canard about Lord Kitchener's resignation in consequence of disagreements with Mr. Brodrick. The War Office cannot dispute with equal force the contention that appeals for re-engagement to the returned yeomanry force have failed, notwithstanding Lord Chesham's fine example in agreeing to go back to the seat of war.

Pressure is being put upon the government to exercise greater rigor in repressing the rebellion in Cape Colony. Captured rebels should, it is argued, be shot, and oath breakers sent to prison until the country has settled down. There is a tendency to believe the reports that the government had refused Lord Kitchener's application for additions to his fighting strength, but, as "The Standard" points out, if there were the smallest reason to suppose that the government had overruled any decisions which Lord Kitchener had come to as to collateral measures for stamping out resistance as early as possible, they would very soon discover that they had not merely hampered the commander-in-chief, but had outraged public opinion.

President Faure's memoirs, as published by the Paris "Figaro" are attracting attention here. M. Faure was undoubtedly justified in foretelling that rivalry to England in the future would be commercial and economic, and that in that sphere Great Britain's European rival was no longer France, but Germany.

About a hundred books and reprints have been published during the week. Nearly fifty are novels, and the remaining volumes may be classed under the heads of theology, science, history and art. The supplementary volumes of "The Dictionary of National Biography" are reviewed favorably. Sidney Lee's excellent sketch of George Smith being singled out for special praise. Maurice Hewlett's "New Canterbury Tales" is well received. Among the books now in the press are Henry Norman's "All the Russias," Lady Dilke's "French Decoration and Furniture," Harry De Windt's "Finland," Archibald Colquhoun's "Mastery of the Pacific" and Edmund Gosse's "Hypolympia." The last is an ironical fantasy written last summer in Jutland, and reflecting the woods and fjords of a particular spot in Denmark. In this poem in prose is depicted a heaven below Heaven with the positive values and consolations of fragile human life. One or two characters are studies from prominent people in London society, but, while the drawing is from life, it is without scandal.

Ibsen is reported to be making slow progress with an autobiography or apologia of his own life, and, in spite of failing health, may live to finish it.

The royal stocktaking which has been in progress since the opening of the new reign has included the indexing of the library at Balmoral, with an unusually large collection of Scottish works.

Sir Robert Ball, who will represent Cambridge at the bicentenary of Yale, and deliver a course of lectures at Lowell Institute, will also visit the Yerkes Observatory, and remain in Chicago several weeks.

Twenty-eight pages of "The Gazette" were taken up last night with the names of officers and men decorated for distinguished service in South Africa. The list included the following seventeen members of the Canadian contingent: Colonel Cartwright, to be Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George; Major Howard, since killed in action; Major Sanders, Captain Stairs, Captain Macdonnel, Lieutenant Morrison and Lieutenant Mason, companions of the Distinguished Service Order; Sergeant-Major Hynes, Squadron Sergeant-Major Richards, Sergeant Nelles, of Strathcona's corps, Sergeant-Major Grimlett, Gunner Laidlow, of the Canadian Artillery; Sergeant Miles, Corporal Gallaghan, Trooper Crowley, of the Canadian Mounted Rifles; Trooper Waite, of the Canadian Mounted Infantry, and Private Molloy, of the Canadian Dragoons, to have the distinguished conduct medal; the American scout, Burnham, is appointed a Companion of the Distinguished Service Order. I. N. F.

MR. CHOATE THANKS THE KING.

GRATITUDE FOR HIS SYMPATHY WITH MRS. M'KINLEY AND THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

(By The Associated Press.)

London, Sept. 27.—King Edward received the United States Ambassador, Mr. Choate, in audience at Marlborough House this morning, and personally renewed to him his expressions of deep sympathy and condolence with Mrs. McKinley and the American people, already expressed in his telegrams at the time of President McKinley's assassination.

Mr. Choate left with the King a letter, as follows:

I desire to express in person my sincere appreciation of your majesty's constant sympathy with Mrs. McKinley and the American people in their distress and bereavement, and the profound thanks of my countrymen for this unfailing interest.

The audience was strictly private. No one else was present in the India Room, where it was held.

A representative of The Associated Press learns that the King was most cordial in his remarks, expressing warm regard for America and the Americans. His majesty received the news of the attack on President McKinley at the second station from Kiel, and was deeply affected, members of the King's entourage say, and personally wrote a message to Mrs. McKinley.

King Edward, Queen Alexandra and the children of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York left London for Balmoral this evening. Special precautions were adopted to insure their safety.

LADY SARAH GETS A DECORATION.

London, Sept. 27.—In the list of honors and promotions for services in South Africa appears the name of Lady Sarah Wilson, who is decorated with the Royal Red Cross.

WAR ON COLOMBIA.

VENEZUELA'S DICTATOR DETERMINED TO PROVOKE HOSTILITIES.

Willemstad, Island of Curacoa, Sept. 27.—It is again asserted in well informed circles at Caracas that President Castro will declare war on Colombia at the end of the month. The Venezuelan Government is without financial resources, and will, it is said, shortly use the methods of South American dictatorships and proceed to raise funds by force. Lack of confidence in the government is manifested everywhere in Venezuela.

RIO JANEIRO A PLAGUE PORT.

THE BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENT DECLARES THE CITY IS INFECTED.

Rio Janeiro, Sept. 27.—The Brazilian Government has declared the city of Rio Janeiro infected with the bubonic plague.

The port of the city is under suspicion.

BUBONIC PLAGUE AT NAPLES.

Washington, Sept. 27.—Surgeon-General Wyman, of the Marine Hospital Service, has received a cable message from Assistant Surgeon Eager at Naples, reporting eleven cases of bubonic plague and four deaths. Diagnosis of the disease was confirmed by bacteriological examination. Assistant Surgeon Thomas has been ordered from London to assist Dr. Eager.

LUTHERAN BREACH GROWS

EX-MAYOR SCHIEREN SAYS GERMANS TREAT THE ENGLISH UNFAIRLY.

It is probable that the English Lutherans of this synod will arbitrarily withdraw from that body. The ministers and laymen of that branch have sent a petition to the Rev. Dr. George C. Haas, the president of the synod, asking for letters of dismissal. Their contention is that membership in the synod has hampered rather than facilitated their work, and they wish to be free to establish English speaking churches of the Lutheran denomination wherever they find they are needed. On the other hand, the members of the German branch feel that they have fostered the English branch and assisted it in its work, and consider themselves aggrieved by the action of the English branch in desiring to withdraw. The next regular meeting of the synod is nine months distant. It is probable that before that time the English branch will either demand an affirmative answer to their petition or withdraw without consent.

A member of the German branch, who is also an officer of the synod, last night deplored the action of the English branch, but appeared to feel that the request was an ultimatum and would be so considered by the parent body. "I regret exceedingly," he said, "that the trouble should have reached such a stage. Friction is bound to come in all new movements. The movement to establish English churches in this district is only about five years old. If we could have worked harmoniously for a few years longer the corners would have been worn off and we would understand each other better. We have helped the English from the start, but they are not satisfied. There is no opposition on the part of the German branch to the establishment of English churches."

Ex-Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn, who is an active partisan of the English branch, believes the position taken by them is right, and openly says that its members have not been treated with consideration. Mr. Schieren has been actively connected with this branch since its beginning, and has provided from his private means, he says, without the assistance of the parent body, for establishing Lutheran churches where sermons shall be preached in English exclusively.

"I am not identified officially with the movement," said Mr. Schieren, "but I am interested in it. The difficulty is that the German Lutherans do not want English speaking churches established near the German churches. I am especially interested in the English churches, because I furnish the money to build and establish them. It frequently happens that the children of German Lutherans do not speak German. As a consequence, they do not care to go to churches where German is spoken exclusively. What, then, do they do? They attend no church and their religious education is altogether neglected. We must look to the youth of the country for the future of the Christian religion, and if they are not taken care of as concerns their religious education the work will be materially interfered with. To illustrate what the usual action of the synod is, I will tell you of a recent case. I wished to establish an English Lutheran mission at Bay Ridge, because there was a real need for it—indeed, the same need obtains to-day. The minister of the German Lutheran church there absolutely refused his sanction to the establishment of such a mission, and the synod supported him. As a consequence there is no English church there.

"If the separation be accomplished, the mission service of the Lutheran Church will not be interfered with. The interests of the German and the American missions are separate. We have never asked the German people for a cent, and we have never recivd a contribution from them. I fail to see where any serious consequences will result to either body from a formal separation, because they are now separated in thought and deed."

DENIAL THAT IT IS IN FINANCIAL STRAITS.

BUT MEMBERS OF THE MONTAUK CLUB WILL BE ASKED TO PRESENT BONDS TO IT.

James Matthews, treasurer of the Montauk Club of Brooklyn, denies that the club is in financial difficulties. He says the club is able to meet all obligations. Several months ago, instead of paying the interest on the bonds through the Franklin Trust Company, as had been the custom, notices were sent to all original holders requesting them to forward the names and addresses of present holders, and the number and amount of each bond.

"What the directors propose to do," said Mr. Matthews, "is to call upon the members to make a present to the club of the bonds they hold in order to get the property into better financial condition, and we expect every man to put his shoulder to the wheel and help to the extent of his power. There is absolutely no truth in the story that the club has defaulted in the interest on its bonds. We have a floating debt of $70,000, and this we want to liquidate. The income of the club is large enough to pay running expenses and interest on bonds."

JUDGMENT AGAINST STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THE CONCERN OWES A BROOKLYN MAN MORE THAN $600 FOR CIGARS.

Charles J. Nielson has filed with the County Clerk, Brooklyn, a judgment against the International Navigation Company for $668 22 for cigars sold on the boats of the concern which ply between Buffalo and Niagara Falls on the Canadian side. The judgment was obtained in Buffalo by Nielson, who is a cigar manufacturer in Broadway, near Gates-ave., Brooklyn. The stockholders of the company are all residents of the Bushwick district. Among them are Civil Magistrate Thomas F. Williams, George E. England, Max Horr, Frederick Lemaire, Frank E. Meeker, Gustave J. Weiderhold, Thomas Froelich and the heirs of John O'Berry. The company was organized to run excursion boats from Buffalo to Niagara Falls; five steamboats were chartered, and the late John O'Berry became security for the payment of daily expenses.

It is said that other suits to recover money will be instituted against the company in the near future.

TO INVESTIGATE COL. HEISTAND SOON.

Washington, Sept. 27.—Senator Hawley, chairman, and Senators Cockrell and Harris, members of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, held a conference to-day to discuss details of the investigation of charges against Lieutenant-Colonel H. O. S. Heistand, in connection with an alleged Manila hemp combination. It was decided to proceed with the investigation next Monday, when other members of the committee will be present.

Dispatches were sent to several whose names have been mentioned in connection with the case, asking them to be present. These include Governor Allen, formerly of Porto Rico; George D. Meiklejohn, former Assistant Secretary of War, and General Corbin, Adjutant-General.

WHY SHOULDN'T HE BE "CHESTY?"

MR. M'KINLEY'S WILL.

A HOLOGRAPH DOCUMENT—JUDGE DAY AND SECRETARY CORTELYOU MADE ADMINISTRATORS BY MRS. M'KINLEY.

Canton, Ohio, Sept. 27.—Secretary Cortelyou came here to-day to assist Mrs. McKinley in disposing of matters connected with the late President's estate. He arrived this morning, and was at once driven to the McKinley home. After meeting Mrs. McKinley, the question of filing the will was taken up. The trying task of reading it to her was undertaken by the faithful secretary. Mrs. McKinley made an heroic effort to bear up, and succeeded in doing so, although the ordeal was difficult for her. She is resting well to-night. All legal formalities necessary for her to subscribe to were disposed of. At 3 o'clock this afternoon Judge Day and Secretary Cortelyou went to the office of the Probate Judge and offered the will of President McKinley for probate. They carried with them the following:

I, Ida S. McKinley, widow of William McKinley, deceased, hereby decline the administration of his estate, and recommend the appointment of William R. Day and George B. Cortelyou as administrators with the will annexed.

This recommendation bears the date of September 27, 1901.

Following is the text of President McKinley's will:

Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C.

I publish the following as my latest will and testament, hereby revoking all former wills:

To my beloved wife, Ida S. McKinley, I bequeath all of my real estate, wherever situated, and the income of any personal property of which I may be possessed at death, during her natural life. I make the following charge upon all of my property, both real and personal: To pay my mother during her life $1,000 a year, and at her death said sum to be paid to my sister, Helen McKinley. If the income from property be insufficient to keep my wife in great comfort and pay the annuity above provided, then I direct that such of my property be sold, so as to make a sum adequate for both purposes. Whatever property remains at the death of my wife, I give to my brother and sisters, share and share alike. My chief concern is that my wife from my estate shall have all she requires for her comfort and pleasure, and that my mother shall be provided with whatever money she requires to make her old age comfortable and happy.

Witness my hand and seal, this 22d day of October, 1897, to my last will and testament, made at the city of Washington, District of Columbia. WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

The foregoing will was witnessed by us this 22d day of October, 1897, at the request of the testator, and his name signed hereto in our presence, and our signature hereto in his presence. G. B. CORTELYOU.
CHARLES LOEFFLER.

It is given out on authority that the McKinley estate will total $225,000 to $250,000, including life insurance of $67,000. Aside from this insurance, the estate consists of real estate here and contiguous to Canton, and of deposits in Washington banks. Monday morning has been fixed by the Probate Court for a hearing prior to probating the will. Then it is expected that Secretary Cortelyou and Judge Day will be finally appointed administrators of the estate, with will annexed, and will give bond.

Secretary Cortelyou made the necessary affidavit to-day as to the genuineness of the signature of the President and of his own. Mr. Loeffler will reach here to-morrow and make affidavit as to his signature, and to having seen the President attach his name to the document. The will is in the President's own handwriting, and is on Executive Mansion letter paper.

THE M'KINLEY MINES IN NEVADA.

Buffalo, Sept. 27.—There was organized in this city to-day, at the Mines Building of the Pan-American Exposition, a company which will assume control of the McKinley Mines, located in White Pine County, Nevada. The company is capitalized at $1,000,000 and will be incorporated under the laws of the State of New-Jersey. Mrs. McKinley will hold $50,000 worth of the stock. Among other constituting the corporation are H. C. Barber, of Canton, brother of Mrs. McKinley; W. H. McGill, of McGill, Nevada, and J. A. Yerrington, of Carson City, Nevada. The officers elected at to-day's meeting were: M. C. Barber, president; F. E. Fitch, Elmira, N. Y., vice-president; A. J. Hazeltine, Warren, Penn., treasurer, and Dix W. Smith, Elmira, N. Y., secretary.

BUSTLE AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

MRS. ROOSEVELT SO BUSY SHE HAS HARDLY TIME ENOUGH TO WATCH HER CHILDREN.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Sept. 27.—The White House presented a busier scene to-day than has been witnessed there in a long time. Besides the streams of callers that flowed through the public part of the building from an early hour in the morning to a late hour in the afternoon, painters, carpet layers, curtain hangers, decorators, etc., were working in the private part of the mansion all day. Mrs. Roosevelt personally is supervising the refurbishing of the place, while Colonel Bingham, the engineer officer of the army detailed for duty at the White House, is superintending the cleaning of the lawns and flower gardens that dot the grounds.

So busy is Mrs. Roosevelt kept that she has had time since moving into the Executive Mansion to take only two short drives, one yesterday afternoon and the other this afternoon. She has been compelled to intrust the care of her children to the governesses she brought from Oyster Bay and to depend upon Henry Pinkney, the President's faithful negro body servant, to look after the vivacious Kermit, age eight, who refuses to be cooped up in the White House or confined to its ample grounds in this fine weather.

With his sister Ethel accompanying him and Henry Pinkney following close behind on a bicycle, Kermit left the White House yard on his wheel soon after breakfast this morning for a spin over the asphalt pavements of Washington. The children did not return until after their usual luncheon time, and their mother kept them indoors longer this afternoon than she would have done had they returned on time. But at 3 o'clock the children, each on a bicycle, went for another spin, and Pinkney was careful to see that they were back for 5 o'clock dinner, which, under the rules of the Roosevelt household, they are to eat every day with their mother. Then at the regular 7 o'clock dinner Mrs. Roosevelt joins the President and her invited guests in the family dining room to preside at the table.

The children are put to bed at 8 o'clock, and the entire family sit down to breakfast at 8 o'clock. Both the President and Mrs. Roosevelt insist upon their younger children getting at least eleven hours of sleep every night.

ROOSEVELT MAY VISIT PACIFIC COAST.

Washington, Sept. 27.—President Roosevelt will probably make an extended visit to the Pacific Coast next year. The President has spoken of his intention to several of his friends. It is proposed to visit Washington and Oregon first, going thence to California and returning through the Central Western or Southern States.

SCHURMAN ON ANARCHY.

SPEECH OF CORNELL'S PRESIDENT AT OPENING OF COLLEGE YEAR.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Ithaca, N. Y., Sept. 27.—President Schurman of Cornell University in his annual address, delivered at noon to-day in the university armory, announced the increase in the entering class to be 250. The total number of freshmen is 837, and this figure will probably be increased to at least 850 next week. The armory was filled, and Dr. Schurman was warmly applauded. He said in substance:

I am sure that you would not wish me to begin without alluding to the great calamity under the shadow in which we live, the assassination of President McKinley. The republic has lost a good and noble man, a distinguished Chief Magistrate.

It is too early now to give him his fitting place in the annals of the world's history, but, high as we regard him, history, I believe, will place him still higher.

The President was pre-eminently a good man, generous to all, loyal to his friends, devoted to his wife and home. Early in his career he was criticised for blindly following the lead of others. As time wore on almost every one, even those without the sphere of contact with him and his acts, found their early criticism might be without justification, and those closely connected with him were convinced of the total falsity of such criticism. The President was not the follower, but the exponent, of public opinion, and, so far as that is possible in a democracy, its instructor and leader.

This leads us to the cause of the tragedy. Anarchy, which formerly we were wont to regard as an Old World creed, is now indigenous to our country. We were not surprised at its existence in the Old World—in fact, I recall hearing a few years ago an orator at a Phi Beta Kappa dinner laud the Nihilists of Russia. But when anarchism comes among ourselves it is time to pause.

Anarchy makes no distinctions. It sees no difference between the absolute and despotic tyranny and a free government like ours. Legislation is proposed to destroy the dangerous creed. Laws more stringent might—I do not say will—imperil our priceless heritage of free speech, the foundation of democratic government

We as a university stand for freedom of thought, of investigation and of speech. The true remedy lies in another direction. Anarchy will flourish where lawlessness is encouraged or prevails. There is no cause for anarchy in the inequality of men such as it exists in this country. The fact that some are more prosperous than others is due to the inherent characteristics of man, and cannot be changed by anarchy. Perhaps there will always be great, even colossal, fortunes on the one hand and small property, or even poverty, on the other, but the doctrine of socialism fails to recognize individual initiative and self-interest. Those who use great wealth for the benefit of other men—notably, in the furtherance of education—are contributing mightily to the repression of anarchy. These are men like Ezra Cornell, Sage, Sibley, Payne and McGraw. Andrew Carnegie is the most signal example living to-day.

Theodore Roosevelt will carry out the old policies. He has been criticised as unbalanced, but, as our lamented professor, Moses Coit Tyler, once said in speaking of Roosevelt, "his impulses are all generous and in the right direction. When it comes to action he is poised and judicial."

Turning now to our own smaller republic of letters, sciences and practical arts, I am glad to report that the university is in a flourishing condition. Last night I went over the finances of the university, and I would say that the management of our endowment is equal to that of any similar fund in the United States.

But we need money. It costs three or four times as much to educate a man as he pays the university in fees. As in the past, friends of the university have sprung to her aid. Two new buildings are rising up on the campus, the first the gift of Hiram W. Sibley.

There should be a total of 2,500 students this year in Ithaca, and a total, including the summer session and the Medical College in New-York, of 3,250 for the coming year. The question now arises, What have you all come for? First, of course, for knowledge, and in pursuing it I wish to warn you against taking short cuts. Take time for both liberal and professional course if you have the means. The only class that can be excused are the men considerably advanced in life and with little means. For a general course I suggest for a freshman English, one ancient language, one modern language, mathematics and a science of nature.

Finally, the university will tolerate no dawdling or drunkenness. Acquire the habit of concentration and of temperance and learn to take a noble part in the work of the republic under the guidance of God.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

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

Washington, Sept. 27.—The southern disturbance has increased slightly in intensity and is central to-night over Northern Florida, moving northeastward. It has thus far caused high northeasterly winds on the Florida and South Atlantic coasts and rain in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States. There was no other rain of consequence east of the Mississippi River, except some local thunderstorms in the northern upper lake region and Middle Missouri Valley. Temperatures have risen slightly in the Atlantic Coast States and the lake region and fallen elsewhere. West of the Rocky Mountains the weather has been fair, except in Oregon and Washington, where light rain continues. There were frosts Friday morning in Eastern Oregon and Southeastern Idaho, and freezing temperatures in Northern Nevada.

There will be rain Saturday in the South Atlantic and the southern portion of the Middle Atlantic States, continuing Sunday over the latter district and extending into New-England. There will also be rain Saturday in the northern upper lake region and showers in Kansas. It will be cooler Saturday in the middle slopes, the lower Missouri Valley, Minnesota and northern upper lake region, and probably cooler Sunday in the middle Mississippi Valley and the southern upper lake region. West of the Rocky Mountains the weather will be fair, with frosts Saturday morning in Washington, except near the southwest coast, and also in Idaho and Southern and Eastern Oregon. On the New-England coast the winds will be light to fresh southerly, shifting to northeasterly by Saturday night, increasing in force over the southern portion; on the Middle Atlantic Coast they will be fresh easterly, shifting to northeasterly and increasing; on the South Atlantic Coast they will be high northeasterly, except over Florida, where they will be fresh and variable; on the Gulf Coast they will be fresh north to northwest; on the upper lakes fresh south to west, and on the lower lakes fresh southerly, probably becoming variable over Ontario Saturday night. Steamers which depart Saturday for European ports will have fresh easterly winds, shifting to southerly, with fair weather to the Grand Banks. Storm warnings are displayed on the Atlantic coast from Savannah to Atlantic City.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND SUNDAY.

For New-England, fair to-day; increasing cloudiness; Sunday, probably rain, except in Eastern Maine; fresh southerly winds, shifting to northeasterly by to-night over southern portion and increasing.

For Eastern New-York, partly cloudy to-day; easterly winds, shifting to northeasterly, increasing in force; Sunday, rain.

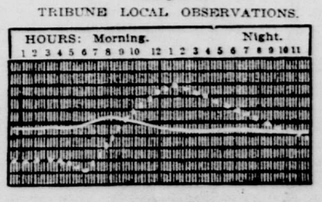
For Eastern Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, increasing cloudiness to-day; probably rain in the afternoon in southern portion; increasing northeasterly winds; Sunday, rain.

For the District of Columbia, Delaware and Maryland, increasing cloudiness to-day; probably rain in the afternoon; increasing northeasterly winds; Sunday, rain.

For Western Pennsylvania, fair, warmer to-day; Sunday, fair; fresh southerly winds.

For Western New-York, fair to-day; Sunday, partly cloudy; probably cooler, with rain in eastern portion; fresh southerly winds, becoming variable.

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.



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.	57	67	6 p. m.	65	71
6 a. m.	55	67	9 p. m.	62	58
9 a. m.	62	67	11 p. m.	—	68
12 m.	67	72	12 p. m.	—	68
4 p. m.	67	72			

Highest temperature for yesterday, 69 degrees, at 1:30 p. m.; lowest, 55, at 6 a. m.; average, 62. Average temperature for corresponding date last year, 69; average temperature for corresponding date last twenty-five years, 62.

Local forecast: Partly cloudy to-day; east winds, shifting to northeast, increasing in force; rain Sunday.

CZOLGOSZ AT AUBURN.

ASSASSIN BREAKS DOWN ON ENTERING PRISON—PUT IN "MURDERERS' ROW."

Auburn, N. Y., Sept. 27.—Czolgosz, President McKinley's murderer, in the custody of Sheriff Caldwell of Erie County and twenty-one regular and special deputies, arrived in Auburn at 3:15 a. m. The prison is just across the road from the station, the distance which they had to walk after alighting from the car being less than fifty yards. Awaiting the arrival of the train there was a crowd of about two hundred people. Either for fear of the crowd, which was not demonstrative and made no attempt to harm the man, or from the sight of the prison, Czolgosz's legs gave out, and two deputies were compelled practically to carry the man into the prison. Inside the gate his condition became worse, and he was dragged up the stairs and into the main hall. He was placed in a sitting posture on the bench while the handcuffs were being removed, but he fell over and moaned and groaned, showing the most abject terror.

As soon as the handcuffs were unlocked the man was dragged into the principal keeper's office. As in the case of all prisoners, the officers immediately proceeded to strip him and put on a new suit of clothes. During this operation Czolgosz cried and yelled, making the prison corridors echo. The prison physician, Dr. John Gerin, was summoned. He examined the man and ordered his removal to the cell in the condemned row, which he will occupy until he is taken to the electric chair. The doctor declared that the man was suffering from fright and terror, but said that he was shamming to some extent.

The collapse of the murderer was a surprise to every one. On the trip from Buffalo he showed no indication of breaking down. He ate heartily of sandwiches, and smoked cigars when not eating. He expressed his regret for his crime. He said: "I am especially sorry for Mrs. McKinley." He reiterated his former statement that he had had no accomplices, and declared that he never had heard of the man under arrest in St. Louis who was said to have tied the handkerchief. He says the handkerchief was not tied. He went behind the Temple of Music, arranged the covering to hide the weapon, and then took his place in the crowd. He sent this message to his father: "Tell him I'm sorry that I left such a bad name for him."

Czolgosz was in a normal condition this afternoon and seemed to have recovered fully from his collapse.

There are five cells for condemned men in the prison, and Czolgosz was placed in the only vacant one. Two keepers are constantly on guard in the room, which is separate from the main prison, but to guard against an attempt on Czolgosz's part to commit suicide two more guards have been added and one will constantly sit in front of Czolgosz's cell, and will have a key so that any attempt at self-destruction may easily be frustated.

A LETTER FROM MISS STONE.

HER CAPTORS DEMAND A RANSOM OF 25,000 TURKISH POUNDS.

Constantinople, Sept. 26.—The Rev. Mr. Haskell, a missionary at Samakov (Bulgaria), has received a letter from Miss Helen H. Stone, the American missionary who was carried off by brigands, September 5, in the district of Djumabala. It does not reveal the whereabouts of Miss Stone, but says she is in good health and has been well treated by the brigands, especially in the earlier stages of the abduction. Latterly, in consequence of the vigorous pursuit of Turkish troops, she has been subjected to privations. Miss Stone adds that the brigands demand a ransom of 25,000 Turkish pounds.

The opinion is expressed in Constantinople that the Bulgaro-Macedonian Committee was actively concerned in the abduction of the missionary.

Sofia, Bulgaria, Sept. 27.—The Bulgarian Government denies the statement of the Turkish Government that the abductors of Miss Stone sought refuge in Bulgaria. A search for the missing missionary which was instituted in this country has proved fruitless. The frontier guard has been reinforced, to prevent any possible passage of brigands.

EXCHANGED MESSAGES IN MIDOCEAN.

THE LUCANIA AND THE CAMPANIA UTILIZE THE WIRELESS TELEGRAPH.

Queenstown, Sept. 27.—The Cunard Line steamer Lucania, which sailed from New-York on September 21 for Liverpool, and arrived here at 2:57 p. m. to-day, reports having communication for two hours with the steamer Campania (of the same line, which left Liverpool on September 21, by way of Queenstown September 22, for New-York) in midocean by means of the wireless telegraph. The shortest distance in which communication was effected was thirty-three miles and the longest sixty-five miles. Many messages were exchanged.

RUSSIA MAY BUY CHINESE WARSHIPS.

Shanghai, Sept. 27.—China is favorably considering a Russian offer to purchase the Pei-Yang squadron, consisting of three fast cruisers, four torpedo boat destroyers and some third class cruisers, the price, 5,000,000 rubles, to be deducted from the war indemnity.

SABBATH ASSOCIATION ANNIVERSARY.

The eleventh anniversary of the New-York State Sabbath Association will be held in the Delaware Avenue Methodist Church, Buffalo, on October 14 and 15. There will be a meeting at 9:30 a. m. for the election of officers. A conference will be held in the afternoon for a discussion of the subject, "What Should Be Done to Educate the People as to the Proper and Right Observance of the Christian Sabbath?"

CARNEGIE GIVES SCOTS ORGANS.

THROUGH HIS GENEROSITY THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY WILL BE INSTALLED IN CHURCHES IN SCOTLAND.

Andrew Carnegie, in his effort to carry out his idea of using wealth, according to the Rev. Dr. Donald Sage Mackay, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Collegiate Church, who with his family returned to this country on the steamer Germanic yesterday, is giving organs to three hundred and fifty Scotch churches. This would indicate that the old Scotch prejudice against the use of musical instruments of this character in their churches has disappeared in a large measure. Dr. Mackay was the guest of Mr. Carnegie at Skibo Castle. He said that the philanthropist might follow out this line of giving upon his return to this country in November.

"So far as dispersing his wealth is concerned," added Dr. Mackay, "Mr. Carnegie seems to be increasing his pace, and to be eager to give still more of it away. The more the benefactions the greater his happiness, his principal care being to give wisely."

Dr. Mackay conducted a service at Aberdeen in memory of President McKinley which was attended by sixteen hundred persons.

SUZANNE ADAMS OFF FOR WORCESTER.

Suzanne Adams, the soprano, who will sing with the Grau Opera Company, arrived on the Germanic yesterday. She was much annoyed over the delay of the vessel, as she had an engagement to sing at the Worcester festival last night, and was due there for a rehearsal in the forenoon. She took the earliest possible train for Worcester. She is the second singer of the Grau force to arrive in this country. Mr. Dippel, the tenor, arrived a few days ago on the Kronprinz Wilhelm.

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MARRIED.

AMUNDSON—PAIGE—On September 25, 1901, at Brandon, Vt., by the Rev. William Farrar Weeks, Augusta Robinson Paige to John Arnold Amundson.

BALDWIN—SMITH—On Wednesday, September 25, at the home of the bride, Troy Hills, N. J., by the Rev. Jesse C. Jarolemon, assisted by the Rev. Horace D. Sassaman, William Edward Baldwin to Marjorie White, daughter of the late Richard Smith.

HEATON—CHASE—On Thursday, September 26, 1901, at Central Congregational Church of Fall River, Mass., by the Rev. William Knight, Mary Whitman Chase, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Simeon B. Chase, to William Wilson Heaton, of New-York.

Notices of marriages and deaths must be indorsed with full name and address.

DIED.

Baxter, Abraham M.
Brockway, Anabel B.
Gleason, Elliott P.
Hapgood, Lydia A. B. C.
Harrison, John W.
Nicholson, Enoch G.
Plume, Harriet C.
Purves, Rev. George T.
Rust, Louisa A.
Slaughter, Thomas J.
Wait, Jeannie S.

BAXTER—At Yonkers, N. Y., on Thursday, September 26, 1901, Abraham M. Baxter, in his 79th year. Funeral services at his late residence, No. 504 Warburton-ave., Yonkers, on Monday morning, at 10 o'clock.

DIED.

BROCKWAY—September 26, 1901, Anabel Boise Brockway, wife of Howard Brockway, and daughter of Otis B. and Annie Stockley Boise. Memorial service (private) at her home, No. 317 West 92d-st., Manhattan, Sunday, September 29, at 3 p. m. Cleveland papers please copy.

GLEASON—On Thursday, September 26, 1901, in Brooklyn, after a short illness, Elliott Perry Gleason, in his 51st year. Funeral services will be held in the Union Baptist Church, Noble-st., Greenpoint, Brooklyn, on Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. Interment in Greenwood, private.

HAPGOOD—Lydia A. B. Crossley, widow of the late Asa Hapgood, of Worcester, Mass., at Weekapaug, R. I., September 25, in her 70th year. Interment private, at Worcester.

HARRISON—At rest, on Wednesday, September 25, 1901, John W. Harrison. Funeral at his late residence, No. 87 Mercer-st., Jersey City, Saturday, September 28, 1901, at 8 p. m. Interment private. Please omit flowers.

NICHOLSON—On Thursday, September 26, 1901, at East Windham, N. Y., Enoch George Nicholson, son of the late Rev. E. G. Nicholson, D. D., in the 42d year of his age. Funeral private. Interment at convenience of the family.

PLUME—At Cranford, N. J., September 27, Harriet Cole, wife of Robert C. Plume. Funeral services from her late residence, Orchard-st., Cranford, Monday, September 30, at 2:30 p. m. Train leaves foot of Liberty-st., C. R. R. of N. J., at 1 o'clock.

PURVES—Suddenly, at 10 p. m. September 24, at his residence, No. 30 West 58th-st., after a short illness, in the 49th year of his age, the Rev. George T. Purves, D. D., LL. D., pastor of Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church and Moderator of the Presbytery of New-York. Funeral services on Saturday, September 28, at 10 a. m., at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, New-York, and at 3 p. m. at the First Presbyterian Church, Princeton, N. J.

RUST—At New-Brunswick, N. J., on Thursday, September 26, Louisa A., widow of the late William Rust.

SLAUGHTER—On Wednesday, September 25, Thomas J. Slaughter, in his 78th year. Funeral services from his late residence, Madison, N. J., Saturday, at 2 o'clock p. m. Carriages will meet train leaving New-York at 12 o'clock.

WAIT—On Friday, September 27, Jeannie S., widow of the late William S. Wait. Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend her funeral service on Sunday, September 29, at 4 p. m., from her residence, No. 58 Astor Place, Jersey City.

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