"IF YOU SEE IT IN The Sun IT'S SO."

# The Sun.

THE WEATHER PREDICTION
For New York and Its Vicinity:
Fair weather; slightly warmer.

VOL. LXIV.—NO. 2. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1896—COPYRIGHT, 1896, BY THE SUN PRINTING AND PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION. PRICE TWO CENTS.

## BIG DAY'S DOINGS FOR LI.

*DINES WITH MERCHANTS, VISITS CHINATOWN, SEES A BIG PARADE.*

**Besides All This He Received Representatives of Missionary Boards in the Morning and Talked Religion to Them—Hurt His Finger Getting Into His Carriage, and This Kept Him Away from the Delmonico Banquet in the Evening—There Was a Tremendous Crowd in Union Square to Witness the Turn Out of the Police, Fire, and Street Cleaning Departments—Several Women Fainted and Others Were Trampled On—The Earl to Go Over to Brooklyn To-day.**

Yesterday was civic day with Li Hung Chang. Neither the army, the navy, the diplomats, nor anything else that did not pertain to the civic glory of New York had anything to do with the rattling, rushing, dashing programme which filled in his time from breakfast to dinner. A Caucasian Merchants' Club lunched him and a Mongolian Merchants' Club welcomed him to Chinatown. New York's own Squadron A aided the police in acting as his escort. Other police, a portion of the fire department, and that body of men recently added to the list of New York's prides, the street cleaners, paraded and performed in his honor.

Most gratifying to him, however, must have been the crowds drawn to Fifth avenue and to Broadway, to Washington and Union squares, to the dry goods district, to Chinatown, and to the Bowery, to see the distinguished visitor. It was thought that the multitude which crowded his twelve miles ride on Sunday would be the largest he would see in this city, but yesterday's surpassed that. It was parade weather, the kind that New York has come to consider characteristic of parade days; cool, yet bright, the whole island radiant with that brilliant atmosphere which is the delight of painters and the despair of Chicagoans.

Earl Li's trip through Chinatown was thrown in to make good measure. It had been announced and then marked off the programme officially, it was said, but yesterday morning his Excellency communicated his desire that the Chinatown trip should be restored to its place in the schedule of the day's doings. It was, but it caused a replacing, and readjusting and transfering of police forces that kept the department literally on the jump all day long.

With all else that he did, the Senior Guardian of the Heir Apparent to the Chinese throne found time yesterday to receive an address from a number of the ministers of the Gospel, representing Christian churches having missionaries in China, and to reply to their address; and a most interesting reply he made, doubtless giving his callers much to think about. This, for instance, Li Hung Chang said to the Christian ministers: "In a philosophical point of view, as far as I have been enabled to appreciate, Christianity does not differ much from Confucianism." And again this: "There exists not much difference between the wise sayings of the two greatest teachers." Holding these liberal views, it would be interesting to know from which one of the great teachers his Excellency selected a saying to express his feelings when, just before the Union square parade, he had a finger jammed in the door of his carriage.

LI INTERVIEWS HIMSELF.

But there were other things of interest in the wholly interesting day before Li Hung received the ministers of the Gospel. His Excellency before that time gave out through his secretary an authorized interview with himself. It is the second interview with himself which he has authorized his secretary to give out. It is worth reading, too. The first person in the interview which follows is Lo Fing Luh. He is Earl Li's first secretary, and, as he is an amiable and deliberate gentleman, he has been affectionately nicknamed "Loafing Lew." This is the interview:

"Aside from the rain and the disappointment at not seeing the institution which produced Gen. Grant, the Viceroy was immensely pleased with his trip. He learned more yesterday, he said, than he has at any time since his arrival here. Everything his Excellency sees in this country is entirely new to him and characteristic of the people. Everything tells of their ambition. His Excellency said to me at one point in the trip:

"'I have now sailed over twenty miles and I have seen nothing but great buildings on every side, grand manufactories, railroads, steamboats puffing and racing for business—everywhere there is activity and ambition. It all shows what liberty and freedom will do.'

"His Excellency admired the grand Hudson. He kept continually comparing it to our beautiful Yang tse Kiang in China. The width and depth and bits of scenery made his Excellency think of our waters at home. He was charmed with the Palisades, the great rocks towering from the banks of the river until they seem to touch the clouds. 'Such scenery!' his Excellency exclaimed several times in the trip.

"As we progressed on the trip his admiration increased. No spot in the trip could his Excellency see where there was not life. The beautiful villas on the banks of the Hudson brought forth his praise. 'How beautiful!' his Excellency said, 'and how nice for retired Government officers to purchase such villas on top of those beautiful hills and live the life of a hermit.'

"All day it had been showering, and when we got to West Point it was raining too hard for the Viceroy to risk his health. The Viceroy, though, had a nice time and enjoyed every moment of the company of the gentlemen on board. After his return to the hotel his Excellency soon retired and had a refreshing sleep."

ASKS FOR A LIVE VIRGINIA SHAD.

This did not satisfy the distinguished Chinaman's appetite for an interview. When he had dispatched it he sent for Mr. George C. Boldt, the manager of the Waldorf. The immediate occasion of this honor conferred upon Mr. Boldt was that the latter had supplied Earl Li with a fresh Virginia shad for breakfast. The Earl ate the shad, and promptly sent for Mr. Boldt. Li wanted to know where the shad came from, how old it was (the latter, of course, relating to the length of time it had been out of water), how much it cost, what American waters are stocked with them, and had Mr. Boldt another one. Mr. Boldt was forced to confess that there was not another such shad to be had in the market.

"Then," said his Excellency, "send for another one, and bring me a live one. I want to see how it looks alive."

Mr. Boldt desperately promised to do his best, and he seemed so amiable at promising that the Earl directed him to send a number of little shads to China, so that he, the Earl, could stock therewith the beautiful flowing Yang-tse-Kiang in China. Mr. Boldt began perspiring profusely at this point, and matters were not helped much when the Earl changed the subject of conversation. He wanted to know how much the Waldorf cost, how many servants were employed, and the cost of maintenance. Then he wanted to know all about the tipping system, and from that went into the subject of the Astor wealth. He made extended and special inquiries as to each member of the Astor family; how much each was worth, how it was invested his or her income, and whether they had any undivested funds at present. When Mr. Boldt was permitted to bow himself out from the Earl's presence he confessed to the reporters that he had supposed until that moment that there was nothing in the world which imposed a more awful tax upon a man's nervous system than running a big hotel. He had changed his mind.

LI RECEIVES THE MINISTERS.

Then came the ministers representing the Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian, Congregational, Episcopal, and Reformed churches. They represented, they informed Earl Li, 1,347,200 church members. The Earl looked delighted. Possibly he thought that each of the church members was to be brought before him and submitted to an interview. Instead the Rev. Dr. Ellinwood read an address. It was about 1,500 words in length, but was all addressed to his Excellency. In the address the Earl was told that very few missionaries had lost their lives in China through violence. Gratitude was expressed for various imperial edicts enjoining protection to missionaries. The Earl was reminded that American missionaries in China had early learned to appreciate the wisdom contained in the writings of Confucius, and that it was an American Christian missionary who first translated the works of Confucius into English. The address spoke diplomatically on the question of religion. It said: "We do not believe that religion is a thing of ethnic limitations, but that whatever truth the great author of our being has made known to men of any nation is the rightful heritage of all mankind; and that as a matter of natural and imperative obligation, those who believe that they have received the truth are bound to make it known to others."

The reply of the Earl was by all means the most important utterance he has made publicly since he has been in this country. It will be seen that it gives some hints of the Earl's philosophy, expresses plainly his approbation of the work of Christian missionaries in China, and states with surprising frankness that opium smoking is a great curse to the Chinese. His reply, as interpreted, was as follows:

"GENTLEMEN: It affords me great pleasure to acknowledge the grateful welcome to this country offered to me by you as the representatives of various Boards and societies who have engaged in China in exchanging our ideas of the greatest of all truths which concern the immortal destinies of man.

"In the name of my august master, the Emperor of China, I beg to tender to you his best thanks for your approval and appreciation for the protections afforded to the American missionaries in China. What we have done and how little we have done on our part is nothing but the duties of our Government; while the missionaries, as you have so ably expressed, have not sought for pecuniary gains at the hands of our people. They have not been secret emissaries of diplomatic schemes. Their labors have no political significance; and last, not least, if I might be permitted to add, they have not interfered with or usurped the rights of the territorial authorities.

"In a philosophical point of view, as far as I have been enabled to appreciate, Christianity does not differ much from Confucianism, as the golden rule is expressed in a positive form in one, while it is expressed in the negative form in the other. Logically speaking, whether these two forms of expressing the same truth cover exactly the same ground or not, I leave it to the investigations of those who have more philosophical tastes. It is at the present enough to conclude that there exists not much difference between the wise sayings of the two greatest teachers on the foundations of which the whole structure of the two systems of morality is built. As man is composed of soul, intellect, and body, I highly appreciate that your eminent Boards, in your arduous and much esteemed work in the field of China, have neglected none of the three. I need not say much about the first, being an unknowable mystery of which our greatest Confucius had only an active knowledge.

"As for intellect, you have started numerous educational establishments which have served as the best means to enable our countrymen to acquire a fair knowledge of the modern arts and sciences of the West. As for the material part of our constitution, your societies have started hospitals and dispensaries to save not only the soul but also the body of our countrymen. I have also to add that in the time of famine in some of the provinces you have done your best to the greatest number of the sufferers to keep their bodies and souls together.

"Before I bring my reply to a conclusion I have only two things to mention.

"The first, the opium smoking, being a great curse to the Chinese population, your societies have tried their best, not only as anti-opium societies, but in affording the best means to stop the craving for the opium; and also you receive none as your converts who are opium smokers.

"I have to tender, in my own name, my best thanks for your most effective prayers to God to spare my life when it was imperilled by the assassin's bullet and for your most kind wishes which you have just now so ably expressed in the interests of my sovereign, my country, and people."

Having finished with morals and philosophy, the Earl received the Governor's military staff. That should have been written, of course, "the Governor and his military staff," but the Governor wore a silk hat and a plain suit of black civilian clothes, whereas his staff was more resplendent than the Earl's own, and wore more feathers, too. As for gilt, braid, and bullion tassels and epaulets and shiny swords and dazzling spurs, no equal number of Chinamen past or present could compare with them. The sun was overcast when they filed out on Thirty-third street, and the clerk of the Waldorf paled visibly and hid his shirt front diamond behind a friendly blotting pad as the staff trooped by. It was a brave and a gorgeous and a proud spectacle, and Mayor Strong forgot that Li had never offered him tea in the pride of riding down town with that staff. Gov. Morton and Earl Li do not look entirely unlike to those who see beyond mere whiskers. Both faces are strong and express acquisitiveness, power of observation, and a slight regard for the opinion of majorities. Neither of these gentlemen may have any of these suggestive qualities. It is merely remarked that their faces express them.

As the hour for leaving the Waldorf to go to the Merchants' Club in Leonard street drew near Squadron A, that smart aggregation of young gentlemen of the National Guard of New York, clattered up to the hotel, prepared to do escort duty. There also appeared a dozen militiamen wearing yellow-plumed helmets and belonging to the signal corps, who were assigned to duty as orderlies for the Earl and suite. There must have been some misunderstanding about their assignment. Of course when young gentlemen are assigned to do orderly duty on an occasion such as that they appear, or should appear, in an honorary capacity only. They are not expected to do menial duty, and possibly Li Hung Chang's finger would not have been jammed in the carriage door yesterday if the men whose proper duty it was to open and shut carriage doors had been permitted to perform it.

OFF FOR THE MERCHANTS' CLUB.

It was nearly 1:30 when the Earl entered his carriage, accompanied by Mayor Strong, Gen. Ruger, and Lo Fing Luh. In the second carriage were Gov. Morton and members of his brilliant staff. The other members of the Earl's suite and the rest of the Governor's staff followed in carriages. The procession thus formed to be loaded and followed by the mounted troops. At the very head was a detachment of mounted police, and immediately following them came the delight of everybody, the mounted brass band. There were crowds from the very start to the finish. Fifth avenue from Thirty-third street to the Washington Arch was lined with people all the way on both sides, with big, bulging crowds at Madison and Washington squares. At the latter point a turn was made through Fourth street into Broadway. The latter thoroughfare was impassable for an hour before the appearance of the party from Fourth street to Leonard. Around the new marble building on the corner of Leonard and Elm streets, in the twelfth floor of which the members of the Merchants' Club modestly appease their noonday appetites, there was a dense pack of people composed in large proportion of Italian and Jewish women from the neighborhood of Mulberry Bend Park. They greeted the arrival of the Earl and his escort with shrill shrieks of delight, and when the members of the Governor's staff were espied the women became hysterical with joy, and many of the children were thrown into mild fits.

But first it should be recorded that before the arrival of any of the Waldorf party a single rubber-tired hansom drove down Leonard street hill and brought up sharp at the entrance of the marble building. Every one knew it must be a person of importance who occupied that hansom, else he would not be permitted to pass the police, so every one gazed with high expectation. Few realized how great and delightful was the surprise in store, but when the occupant of the hansom disclosed himself, reaching over to tip the driver, there was a glad and joyous cry extending from the Tombs to the Broadway cable cars: "It's Chauncey, the peach!" It was even so. Just as Dr. Depew stepped out on the sidewalk a small shop boy from a window in the opposite building piped in shrill tones: "Say, Chauncey, you are the best ever." Dr. Depew turned, lifted his hat, bowed to the boy, smiled on the delighted thousands, and skipped up the marble stairs to the elevator, lighter hearted for that honest and unsolicited epigram as to his manifold virtues. Earl Li was cheered, and so were Gov. Morton and Mayor Strong. There was a little delay about the movement of his Excellency from the carriage to the building. He wanted to be carried in, but the carriage containing his chair was blockaded somewhere on Broadway, and all the king's horses and all the king's men, or their New York equivalent, a squad of police, could not extricate it before his Excellency had made up his mind to walk, which he did; and that was not all the walking he did to get to lunch, for the elevator stops one floor below the club rooms. The walk up was worth while, even for a Prime Minister of State of China. There was a fine representative gathering of New York merchants in their handsomely decorated down-town club, and you would have to go further than the Li Hung Chang line on his trip around the world to see a better representation of commercial men.

MAYOR STRONG MAKES A SPEECH.

At the top door of the elevator Earl Li was met by Mr. John F. Degener, President of the club, and escorted by him to the club's main hall. After a brief formal reception his Excellency was escorted to the head table. He sat with the principal members of his suite at his right and Mayor Strong and Gov. Morton at his left. The dining room was decorated with American and Chinese flags and many noble palms, and was made vocal with sweet music by an orchestra in an adjoining room. After a half-hour's attention to the lunch proper, Mayor Strong, a member of the club, arose and welcomed the Earl in behalf not only of the club, but of all business men of Greater New York. He assured his Excellency that he was surrounded by leaders of America's mer-

Continued on Third Page.

## IS MT. HOOD IN ERUPTION?

*THE PEAK SAID TO HAVE BEEN AROUSED TO ACTION.*

**Smoke and Steam Seem to Issue from a Lofty Vent—Flying Rocks Put Mountain Climbers in Peril—A Girl Knocked Into a Crevasse, but Escapes Alive.**

PORTLAND, Or., Sept. 1.—It is only through mere chance that a party of mountain climbers who made the ascent of Mount Hood on last Wednesday were not buried beneath an avalanche of rock and ashes. There was an eruption as the party, of which William Killingsworth and his daughter Fay were members, were making the descent of the mountain.

The party, which consisted of twenty-one persons, had reached the summit of Mount Hood in safety at about 3:40 o'clock in the afternoon, and had started down again, when they met with an experience that none of them will care to pass through again.

They had come to a crevasse some four feet wide which about half of the number had crossed, when they were startled by a rumbling sound resembling the roar of thunder or artillery. The same instant the earth trembled, and on looking up smoke and steam were seen issuing from a towering cliff directly above them.

The air seemed to be filled with flying rocks, and an avalanche of boulders came tearing down the mountain side directly toward the point where the helpless little knot of mountaineers were standing. In an instant, almost, the stream of boulders was upon them.

One of the largest must have struck near Miss Fay Killingsworth, who was standing between her sisters Dora and Nannie, for she was tossed into the air and then thrown into a crevasse some fifteen feet deep, where she was afterward picked up unconscious. The boulders cleared the crevasse and then continued their wild flight down the mountain side. The rest of the party escaped more fortunately.

The guide who accompanied the party at once went to Miss Killingsworth's aid. Upon getting down into the crevasse into which she had been thrown, he saw only a piece of her dress. By dint of hard work, however, he soon had her uncovered. The young lady's face and hands were bruised and bleeding, and she was unconscious.

A small flask of brandy was the only restorative at hand, and this was applied in all haste and had the desired result. Miss Killingsworth had to be carried down the mountain, and then Dr. Rafferty was summoned by telephone from Portland, as it was feared that she was seriously injured.

The eruption lasted but a few minutes. After the rocks and ashes that were ejected had fallen and the boulders had passed, all was serene again. Several others in the party were also struck by the rocks, but none of them was seriously injured.

Mr. Killingsworth and his party reached home to-day, and the many friends of Miss Killingsworth were pleased to learn that she was not as badly injured as was reported. No bones were broken, and Dr. Rafferty, who is attending her, says she will come out all right. Her bruises are severe, however, and it will take her some time to recover from the shock.

Mount Hood is near the northern border of Oregon, about seventy-five miles east of Portland. A great many exaggerated stories were told about Mount Hood, as well as other of our Western mountains, in the early days of our knowledge of the Pacific slope. For a long time Mount Hood enjoyed the undeserved distinction of lifting its head 20,000 feet above the sea. Then one explorer or surveyor after another began to give smaller figures as the altitude of the mountain, until at last they reduced its height to about 11,500 feet.

A farmer who lives near the base of the mountain said, after another slice had been taken off Mount Hood, that if the explorers keep on the great mountain would become nothing but a hole in the ground. This pleasantry was quoted in the Royal Geographical Society a while ago, and Mr. Freshfield, referring to Mount Hood, spoke of "reducing a mountain to a depression."

It is possible, of course, that Mount Hood is in a state of mild volcanic eruption; but more details are required before it will be worth while to give much credence to the above report. There is conclusive evidence within the past half century that several of our great mountains in the northwestern part of the country, formed as they were by the piling up of volcanic matter, cannot be numbered yet among the wholly extinct volcanoes. North of Mount Hood, in the State of Washington, are the great peaks of Baker, Ranier, and St. Helens, all of them very mildly active.

Several eruptions of Mount Baker are recorded, notably that of 1853, when streams of lava covered the western slopes. St. Helens has often clouded the skies of Washington with dry volcanic ashes, but it is otherwise quiet and peaceable. This mountain, however, has in recent years given more signs of a little activity than any of the others. Mount Ranier it is thus called in all the Government publications, though the residents of Tacoma insist that Tacoma is its proper name; sometimes emits steam and smoke from its great crater.

It seems evident, however, that for some centuries past there have been no very violent outbursts of volcanic energy on any part of this large region. The wonderful growth of enormous trees upon the foothills of these mountains seems to be conclusive proof of this fact.

Mount Hood is partly covered with forests of pine and fir, and it has been regarded as a dormant, if not wholly extinct volcano. On one of its sides is a nearly vertical precipice about 7,000 feet deep.

*CIVIL SERVICE REFORM GOES ON.*

**Ten Thousand Places in the War Department Classified Yesterday.**

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—Ten thousand employees in the War Department were classified in the civil service to-day, in accordance with the sweeping order of the President last May, which extended the operations of the law to practically all Government employees except those laborers whose work did not require technical skill or intelligence above the ordinary degree.

The sweeping effects of the order, as broadly interpreted by Secretary Lamont to include even laborers who perform duties requiring a comparatively mediocre intelligence, is shown by the fact that in his office but two persons, the confidential clerk of himself and Assistant Secretary McAdoo, remain outside of the classified lists, they being specifically exempt. Even the chief clerk of the department and all the heads of divisions are placed under protection of the civil service statute.

*HOKE SMITH'S FAREWELLS.*

**He Shakes Hands with the Clerks of His Department and Goes Forth.**

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—Secretary Hoke Smith to-day took formal leave of the heads of the bureaus and other employees of the Interior Department. Upon his arrival at the Department this morning he found the corridor leading to his office crowded. The doors were thrown open and the clerks were presented by their chiefs. The Secretary gave each a cordial handshake and pleasant smile. He will remain in Washington until to-morrow, when his successor, ex-Gov. Francis will reach this city.

**Secretary Francis Goes to Washington.**

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 1.—At 3 o'clock this morning Secretary of the Interior David R. Francis departed by the fast mail train for Washington. Yesterday on 'Change the Secretary was a busy man. He still had a number of important matters to be attended to, and, in addition, all his friends on the floor gathered about him to bid him good-by and extend their best wishes for his success.

The new Secretary of the Interior will arrive in Washington to-morrow. Mrs. Francis, who is at present at Jamestown, R. I., will join her husband in Washington immediately.

**Around the World in a Little Sailboat.**

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 1.—Capt. Adolph Fristach, who crossed the Atlantic a year ago in the cockleshell Nina, started at 3 P. M. to-day on a voyage around the world in his little sailboat Schlitz Globe. He will sail down the lake to Chicago, pass through the drainage canal to the Mississippi River, down to the Gulf of Mexico, cross the Isthmus of Panama by rail, and then sail to San Francisco, after which he will go west. His voyage will consume four years.

*MORE TURKISH HORRORS.*

**Hundreds Killed After the Late Massacre—The Porte Admonished.**

LONDON, Sept. 1.—The *Daily News* will print to-morrow a despatch from Berlin saying that, according to Athens advices, the situation in Asia Minor has assumed a most serious aspect. Massacres have been begun there, the victims being Greeks and other Christians.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 1.—The number of persons killed in Sunday's rioting at Hasskein is estimated at 200. The owners of the houses which were looted in that town are returning, and have succeeded in getting some of their lost goods restored to them. Much of the plunder was found in Jewish houses. Over 1,000 persons were massacred in the Psamatra district, 300 Armenians having been dragged out of their houses and murdered by one Khan alone.

The Kurdish porters in the Constantinople Custom House killed their Armenian comrades during the late rioting and horribly mutilated their bodies. The foreign families residing here continue to hang from their windows the flags of their various nationalities. Baron de Calice, the Austrian Ambassador, has had several interviews with the Sultan, who repeats his assurances that ample measures have been taken to insure quiet.

The Porte will have a large amount of indemnity to pay to foreigners whose houses and offices have been broken into and looted by the mobs. The success of the police in regaining control of the city and maintaining order has been rewarded by the payment of their arrears of wages.

The city is perfectly quiet to-day. The shops are all open, and business generally is being resumed.

The police have begun to clear the Armenians out from their hiding places. The work is proceeding in the presence of the foreign Consuls and their deputies, who have stipulated that the evacuation of their quarters by the Armenians shall be only temporary; that all arms and explosives found by the police shall be turned over to the authorities, and that no Armenian shall be arrested without the consent of the Consuls.

The work of searching the city will probably be irritating to foreigners, but the various foreign representatives regard it as necessary to insure the restoration of order.

The dragomans of the several embassies have presented to the Government a note expressing profound regret at the painful events that have marked the twentieth anniversary of the beginning of the reign of the Sultan.

This note and those previously presented are rarities in the way of communications from Ambassadors to a foreign sovereign for the directness of the language made use of; nevertheless the powers were unanimously agreed upon the subject matter and the wording of the notes.

The details of the massacres in the Kassim and Haskoi quarters form a horrible story. In the first named quarter forty-five women and children, who had taken refuge upon the flat roof of a house, were discovered by the mob, which made their way to the roof and butchered the helpless refugees and finished their bloody work by throwing the bodies of their victims into the street. All of the Mussulmans arrested thus far have been found to have been concerned in the agitation of the young Turkish party against the Government.

The authorities, in the course of quelling the demonstration of the Softas (theological students), arrested many persons, and are now endeavoring to persuade the foreign representatives that these persons slaughtered the Armenians.

The directors of the Ottoman Bank have decided to send all the Armenian employees of that institution abroad.

LEWISTON, Sept. 1.—Miss Clara Barton, President of the American Red Cross Society, has decided not to sail for the United States on the steamer Servia to-day, as she had intended to do. This change in her plans is due to the news received from Turkey.

BELGRADE, Sept. 1.—An uprising has occurred among the Moslems in the villayet of Uskub, European Turkey, and the Christians in the villayet are being massacred and their homes pillaged by the mob.

*THE BANCROFT'S TRIP TO TURKEY*

**She Will Go Into Dry Dock Here and Will Start About Sept. 12.**

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Sept. 1.—The cruiser Bancroft, Lieut.-Commander Belknap commanding, left the Naval Academy last night for New York, where the vessel will be fitted out for an expedition to Turkey. The detail of officers will be completed after the cruiser has reached New York.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—Orders have been given to take the recently damaged caisson and the injured torpedo boat Ericsson out of the stone dry dock of the New York Navy Yard and set the blocks for the Bancroft, which will be docked immediately upon her arrival from Annapolis. Lieutenant Porter's cutters will be scraped and painted while she is in the dock, and no doubt is now felt that she will be able to start for Turkey on Sept. 12.

*TWO CABLE ROADS BLOCKED.*

**Cables of Both the Broadway and Third Avenue Lines Break.**

Travel on both the Boulevard and the Third avenue cable roads was blocked for over two hours yesterday at the time when the rush of traffic was heaviest. The blockade on the Broadway road began at about 5:15 o'clock, and was caused by the parting of the cable directly in front of the power house of the down-town section of the road at Houston street. The breaking of the cable was due to the heavy pressure put upon it when the cars which were stalled along the track because of the parade and review at Union square took up the cable when the line had been cleared.

It was fully an hour before the relay cable was in running order, and in the meanwhile cars had accumulated on the down-town track until the line of waiting cars extended to Thirty-fourth street. It required much work to untangle this mass of cars, and at Houston street every other car, as it arrived from up town, was switched back. It was 7:30 o'clock before the cars were running regularly.

The block on the Third avenue cable road was also caused by the breaking of the cable. The break occurred at Houston street at about a quarter before 6 o'clock. Cars were stalled along the Bowery and Park row, and as far north as Eighth street. It required fully an hour's time to repair the break and get the cable in working order.

In the mean time down-town cars were switched back as they arrived at Eighth street. When travel was resumed on the lower section of the road the cars were again brought to a halt as they reached Eighth street. It was found that the cable supplying motive power between Eighth and Thirty-fourth streets had parted. This break happened about half past 6 o'clock, and it was two hours later before the break was discovered and repaired. It was half past 9 o'clock before the cars were running on regular roadway.

*SHOT HERSELF ON HER BIRTHDAY.*

**Mary Bosch Leaves Warning that the Revolver She Used is Still Loaded.**

Mary Bosch, who was a stenographer until she became mentally incapacitated five months ago, committed suicide yesterday at her home, at 146 Varick street, by shooting herself through the head with a revolver. Yesterday was her twenty-ninth birthday. She left a note which read:

"Good-by. Forgive. I feel as if I had done everything wilfully. Be careful of revolver; still loaded."

She was confined in the Bloomingdale Asylum until three weeks ago, when it was thought that her general health would be improved by her going home. She lived with her father and sister. They declined to tell where Miss Bosch was formerly employed, or what construction they placed on the note.

*CUT OFF HER HUSBAND WITH $1.*

**He Is Labor Agitator McLuckie, and Has Spent Little Time at Home.**

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 1.—In her will, probated to-day, Harriet McLuckie cuts off her husband, ex-Burgess John McLuckie, of Homestead, with one dollar. McLuckie was prominent as a leader and disturber in the Homestead riots and he has spent little time of late years at home. At the time of Mrs. McLuckie's death, a week ago, he was in New York agitating in labor circles.

This, it is believed, is the reason she said in her will: "I will and bequeath to my husband, John McLuckie, the sum of $1, in lieu of any courtesy or other interest he may or might have in my estate." The estate is worth several thousand dollars, and is given to her daughter and son.

**The White Squadron Leaves This Port.**

The White Squadron got under way from its anchorage off Tompkinsville yesterday afternoon and proceeded to sea. The flagship New York led the way. The squadron has been ordered to Fisher's Island.

## HEAR VERMONT THUNDER!

*THE REPUBLICAN PLURALITY MAY REACH 40,000.*

**At Midnight It Was Known to Be 35,000, and Was Growing Constantly—Biggest Vote and Biggest Majority in the History of the State—A Republican Gain of Forty Per Cent., and a Democratic Loss of Twenty-five Per Cent—The Result Beyond the Dreams of the Most Sanguine.**

ST. ALBANS, Vt., Sept. 1.—Vermont has gone Republican this time with a vengeance. At midnight it is certain that the plurality for Joshua Grout, the candidate for Governor, will be 35,000, and if the percentage of Republican gain keeps up in the towns, which are yet to be heard from, the Republican candidate will probably be 40,000 ahead of his Democratic opponent, Dr. J. Henry Jackson.

Such figures seem ridiculous and beyond the bound of possibility, but the computations made up to this time show that all the records have been broken. The total vote cast to-day was by far the largest in the history of the State. In every place great gains were made by the Republicans.

On the basis of 1892 the Republican vote has increased fully 40 per cent. and the Democratic vote has fallen off about 25 per cent. The last Presidential election was a "slump," so far as Vermont was concerned, and the Republicans hoped to do much better this year than they did then, but they had no expectations of bringing out what they have, the largest total vote and the largest majority ever recorded in this State.

The whole Republican State ticket is elected, and both Congressmen H. Henry Powers of Morristown and William G. Grout, a brother of the successful candidate for Governor, are returned to Washington.

Although it is impossible at this time to tell definitely about the State Legislature, the indications are that the Senate will be almost if not quite unanimously Republican, and that the Democratic members in the lower branch will be indeed few.

To-night congratulations are pouring in on Mr. Merrill, the Chairman of the State Republican Committee, for the campaign he has waged this fall.

Although the result was a foregone conclusion, he had every town in the State carefully canvassed, and particular pains were taken to see that every voter was brought to the polls. Rallies have been held in every township in the State, and some of the most effective campaign speaking was done by Massachusetts men, Henry Cabot Lodge, Curtis Guild, Jr., and others.

The result of all this work can be seen in the vote to-day. No particular part of the State can be selected from which to draw a lesson, as the figures show the same result everywhere, tremendous Republican gains even over the figures of two years ago, which were thought to be phenomenal, and almost corresponding Democratic losses.

In other words voters have changed this year at a great rate from the Democratic to the Republican party. The farming towns in which the Democrats hoped to do so much have disappointed them greatly; indeed, so far as the returns have come in to-night, there has not been a single polling place which has not shown a decided Republican gain.

In St. Albans, for instance, the Republicans gained 303 votes over 1892 and 142 over 1894 while the Democrats lost 24 votes as compared with the last Presidential year. In the towns the Democratic losses have been proportionately more marked than in the cities.

To-night Mr. Merrill, the Chairman of the State Committee, Secretary Proctor, and some of the other leaders of the party in this State have been guests of Col. Childs in the new building of the St. Albans *Messenger*, where they have been receiving the returns. To say that they are elated is putting it mildly. The result has gone beyond their highest anticipation.

Since it has become known that the size of the plurality is abnormal they have been sending telegrams to all parts of the Union. In some cases messages have already come. Mr. Manley of the Maine committee sent a message proclaiming that his State would do even better for the Republican nominees in the election week after next.

The band came out early in the evening and played under the windows of the *Messenger* building, and Col. Childs made a short speech. The Democrats have little to say about the result, but they are not particularly downcast, as, of course, they expected to be beaten by about 25,000 votes.

There will be little difference between the plurality and majority in this case, as only a few votes were scattering to-day. Every man who went to the ballot-box wanted his vote to count. There was no trouble in any part of the State so far as can be learned to-night, but the election was conducted without disturbance of any kind.

The returns from the few towns which have not already been heard from are coming in slowly, and it may be twenty-four hours before the exact plurality is known, but enough is known to-night to satisfy the Republicans that the victory is the most pronounced that has been won in New England for a long time.

RUTLAND, Vt., Sept. 1.—Vermont Republicans carried everything in sight to-day with the help of the Democrats. The first returns received showed assurances of 30,000 Republican majority, and late reports constantly tended to raise the figure. Thirteen towns in Rutland county showed a gain in majority over that at the State election in 1892 of 175 per cent.

The whole of Orange county showed 2,238 majority, against 749 in 1892. Similar reports come from all quarters. The majority for the State in 1892 was 17,096.

The result is due in no small degree to the action of the Democrats. Although the men who run the Democratic machine mostly joined the silver procession, there were a good many gold Democrats left, and some of these have asserted themselves to good purpose.

They made an organization, and then came the Phelps letter to cheer them. Half a dozen leaders finally declared that they would vote the Republican ticket in the State election, and many others said that they would not vote for the Democratic nominee for the Governorship.

The number of Democrats who actually voted the Republican ticket is probably not large, but some voted that way and many others stayed at home.

BELLOWS FALLS, Vt., Sept. 1.—The Republicans to-day made the largest ever cast here. F. H. Hadley, Rep., was elected to the Legislature by 589 majority. Windham county, with the exception of three small towns, gave Grout 4,070; Jackson, 794. The same towns in 1892 gave Fuller, 3,080; Smalley, 1,296. The Republicans elect all of the county officers and all members of the Legislature, except Westminster, where Clark, independent Republican, is elected.

BARRE, Vt., Sept. 1.—The greatest surprise in the State to-day is the result of the vote in the Granite City. It is beyond the expectations of the most sanguine of the Republicans, and the Democrats are amazed at the landslide that seems to have overtaken them.

The vote for Governor in the home of the Democratic candidate, Dr. Jackson, is: Jackson, 432; Grout (Rep.), 714. Jackson lost his own home ward by a vote of 50 to 136, and did not carry a ward in the city.

BENNINGTON, Vt., Sept. 1.—The principal election contest here was for town representative, for which there were two candidates, C. H. Darling, Rep., who received 931 votes, and Eli J. Tiffany, Dem., who had 508.

It was the largest vote ever polled here, and the majority given to Darling was the largest ever given a candidate for any office in town. The nearest to him was in 1894, when Bingham, Rep., got 332. The total number of voters registered was 2,958. The vote for Governor shows a Republican gain of 821 over that of 1894.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Sept. 1.—Vermont has outdone herself, and to-day gave the greatest Republican majority in her history. At 11:30 o'clock to-night Chairman Merrill of the State Republican Committee announced that he had returns from 198 towns and cities out of the total of 247, which showed a majority of over 33,000 for Joshua Grout, the Republican candidate for Governor. For years a majority of 30,000 has been the goal held up before Vermont Republicans, but it was hardly expected it would ever be reached.

Not a Populist will be found in the Legislature, not a Democrat in the Senate, and only a very small number in the House.

Col. W. Seward Webb will probably be the wealthiest member of the House, being elected in Shelburne by a majority of 161 in a total vote of less than 300.

Baltimore is the banner town of the State, casting eleven votes for Grout and not one for the other candidates. One other town cast nothing but Republican votes. Brattleboro cast a vote which gave her a Republican majority larger than her total Republican vote in 1894.

*SETTLING THE CRETAN QUESTION.*

**The Deputies Agree to the Terms Proposed by the Powers.**

ATHENS, Sept. 1.—The Cretan Deputies met to-day at Canea and received from the foreign Consuls a communication informing them of the terms of settlement to which the Sultan would agree.

Besides the concessions which it is already known the Sultan will make are certain reforms in the penal code and the exemption of the island of Crete from the Ottoman debt. The Deputies informally agreed to accept the terms, and will make a formal reply on Sept. 6, when a meeting of the Chambers will be held.

*LOBANOFF'S SUCCESSOR.*

**M. Nelidoff Mentioned as Probably Russia's Next Foreign Minister.**

PARIS, Sept. 1.—The *Figaro* in an article discussing the possible consequences of the death of Prince Lobanoff-Rostovsky, the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, says that M. Nelidoff, the Russian Ambassador at Constantinople, will probably become his successor at the head of the Russian Foreign Office.

*QUEEN VICTORIA AT BALMORAL.*

**The Pilot Engine of Her Train Kills a Signalman on the Way.**

LONDON, Sept. 1.—The Queen arrived at Balmoral to-day. While her Majesty was en route for Balmoral the pilot engine of the royal train struck and killed a signalman on the line.

*A TUG ENGAGED FOR THE FUNERAL.*

**The Late Rev. James de Buchananne Will Be Buried at Sea, as He Requested.**

GALVESTON, Tex., Sept. 1.—The Rev. James de Buchananne, D. D., M. D., died here this morning of dropsy. He had been very prominent first as a Congregational minister, and then as a lecturer on liberal and spiritualistic topics.

A few days ago Dr. de Buchananne asked that he be buried at sea. He declared that the happiest years of his life were those he had spent on the ocean, and when he died he wanted a sailor's burial.

A tug has been engaged for the funeral. To-morrow morning the body will be taken out into the Gulf, far beyond the shore line, and there, wrapped in a shroud and canvas and weighted down, it will be cast into the sea.

*A GIANT IMMIGRANT SET FREE.*

**Seven-foot Charles Witkowsky Gives Bonds and Leaves Ellis Island.**

A good-looking seven-foot immigrant who arrived here in the first cabin of the North German Lloyd steamship H. H. Meier six days ago, and was detained because he was suspected of being a contract laborer, was liberated yesterday. He paced the detention pen nearly all the time he was awake and denounced the system which had made him a prisoner. He is Charles Witkowsky, a Polish mechanical engineer and inventor, who has come here in the interest of the manufacture of a patent seamless iron and steel tube. He says he was under contract to superintend the making of tubes for the National Tube Works of McKeesport, Pa. The tube company furnished $2,000 bonds for him, and appealed to the Washington authorities for a reversal of the decision of the Ellis Island officials.

*MADE BLIND BY A BLAST.*

**Two Workmen Blown Out of a Deep Excavation—One May Die.**

A blast in a sewer excavation at 169th street and Marscher avenue hung fire yesterday, and Tony Garafella, aged 30 years, of 471 East 151st street, and Petro Carriselli, aged 18 years, of 465 East 151st street, climbed into the cut to ascertain the cause. Just then the cartridge ex