The Sun.

Rain to-day and to-morrow; winds shifting to northeast.

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GOV. ROOSEVELT TO BRYAN:

A STRAIGHTFORWARD ANSWER TO EACH OF HIS QUESTIONS.

In Return, the Governor Asks Bryan Questions—Great Enthusiasm in Indiana—Result of Refusing a Politician $1,300—Warning That Roosevelt May Be Mobbed To-day.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Oct. 12.—To spectators who are accustomed to the game of politics as it is played in any other State of the Union this Indiana campaign is a revelation. The State is all politics. Business seems to be going on steadily, at least none of the stores is closed and the street fairs are bringing in great harvests of money to the merchants of the towns that are indulging in that peculiarly Western form of stimulating the spending of money. But politics is everywhere. Nothing else is spoken of on the streets or in the places where men gather. The army that invaded Indianapolis last night to do honor to Gov. Roosevelt was characteristic of the whole State.

The only way in which a measurably impartial idea of what the tumult and the shouting through which Col. Roosevelt has passed in Hoosierland may be reached is by taking the word of all sorts and conditions of men, found around railroad stations and on street corners and in barrooms. Ask them how big a crowd Bryan had when he went through, and they will say: "About 25,000 or so." Ask how many there are in Gov. Roosevelt's crowd, and they will say: "About 20,000, and most of them Democrats." You look at your informant and observe that he wears a Bryan button as big as a bread and butter plate, and you know within the limits of human certainty that Bryan's crowd and Gov. Roosevelt's were about equal and about equally composed of Democrats and Republicans. Incidentally, you observe that no more than five or six thousand people are in sight. But when the man with the Bryan button says there are more by one, two or three thousand than listened to Mr. Bryan, and curses mightily because so many Democrats insist upon going out to swell up a Republican crowd, then you know that the Governor of New York is demonstrating that he is far more effective in drawing and holding the citizens of that particular crowd than was the Democratic candidate for the Presidency.

In support of evidence of this sort, and much that is a great deal stronger, livery stablemen say that they have kept more horses in their stables for out-of-town folks who have come in to spend the day, hotel people have fed more; the police have had more trouble in handling the crowds and have been obliged to call in more extra policemen to help them out.

This has been the more gratifying because the towns through which Gov. Roosevelt has gone to-day have many of them been Democratic strongholds since the days when Indiana politics began. Vincennes, settled by Louisiana Frenchmen before the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth; Brazil, a mining and rolling mill town, where the condition of the labor market has been bad for months; Linton, a little town off on the far edge of its county, where there are coal mines and where Harry New went about preparing everybody for an undersized and cold audience, all of them gathered people by the thousands, all of whom were attentive and cheered and fought about Gov. Roosevelt from his train to the platform and back again. Terre Haute had the biggest crowd of the day. There was a street fair going on at Terre Haute, as there was in one or two other towns the opposition will say that the crowds were all because of the fairs. They may or may not explain why nine men and women out of every ten wore McKinley and Roosevelt badges.

Gov. Roosevelt at Evansville answered Bryan's speeches. He said: "Yesterday at Nashville, Mich., Mr. Bryan propounded certain questions to the Republican party, to which I return my answers as follows:

"First—Q. If a trust is a good thing, why did the Republican platform denounce trusts? A. The Republican party denounced the evils of trusts and pointed out the way those evils could be controlled and minimized. Any sensible man knows there may be evils which need correction and yet this may not mean the general and senseless destruction of all corporations and all the conditions of industrial development.

"Second—Q. If the trusts are a bad thing why did the Republican Administration allow more trusts to be organized than during all previous history of the country. A. The Republican Administration did not allow more trusts to be organized than during all the previous history of the country. Incidentally, the Standard Oil Company, the American Sugar Refining Company and all the other more prominent 'trusts' came into existence long before the present Administration. But Mr. Bryan knows perfectly well that the National Government, cannot, with its present powers, prevent the organization of these trusts, and that it was the action of his own party associates in Congress on June 1 last which prevented the passage by Congress of the Constitutional amendment which would have given the National Government the power sought for. What does Mr. Bryan say about this?

"Third—Q. If some trusts are bad and some good, can you tell the difference between a good one and a bad one? Fourth—Q. Do you know of any good monopoly in private hands? Fifth—Q. Do you know any man good enough to stand at the head of a monopoly and determine the price of that which others are to use? A. Mr. Bryan's terminology is here so loose that it is difficult to know what he means. If he uses 'trust' in the sense of large corporations, any intelligent man knows that there are good corporations and bad corporations and that the difference between them can be told as readily as the difference between two very private individuals, one good and one bad. As for private monopolies, patents are such monopolies and if Mr. Bryan means that all monopolies are bad he means that patents should be abolished forthwith. Does he really mean this? If not, his words mean nothing. The undoubted evils connected with some partial industrial monopolies will never be affected in the least by any opposition until in dealing with them their opponents learn and practise both precision of thought and precision of statement.

"Sixth—Q. Do you know any good reason why the army should be made 100,000? A. Here again Mr. Bryan's language is loose. If he is speaking of the present army, 65,000 regulars and 35,000 volunteers, then every man who possesses an ounce of common sense or an ounce of patriotism knows not only that there is very good reason for having had it, but no possible excuse for refusing to have it. It has been needed in the Philippines; it has been needed in China; and only the allies of Aguinaldo and the Boxers can criticise it. Half of the Democrats in Congress voted for it when it was provided for.

"Seventh—Q. Would you be willing to make the army 200,000 if the Republican leaders said so, or a half a million if they wanted it? A. It is hard to believe that this question is put in good faith for one has dreamed of asking for an army of 200,000 or half a million. Abraham Lincoln once had to ask for a large army and in spite of the opposition of the politicians whose political heir and assignee Mr. Bryan is, the people gave him what he asked. No increase of the army will ever be asked for by Republicans save because of reasons which would satisfy the people as they were satisfied in the days of Lincoln.

"Eighth—Q. What is your title to the Filipinos? Did you buy him or did you get him by conquest? A. There is, of course, no title to the Filipino save as there is title to the inhabitants of Alaska or of the Hawaiian Islands, and he was not bought save exactly as dwellers in the Louisiana territory, including what is now Mr. Bryan's State of Nebraska were bought of Thomas Jefferson. The Philippine islands were acquired under President McKinley by treaty and purchase exactly as the Louisiana territory was acquired under Jefferson, Florida under Monroe and all the rest of the territories which we have acquired.

"Ninth—Q. Do you think you can buy the right to govern peoples? A. That I have already answered in my reply to No. 8. Evidently Thomas Jefferson thought that we could buy the right to govern the Indians of the Louisiana Purchase, and Andrew Jackson thought we could similarly acquire the right to govern the Seminoles of Florida.

"Tenth—Q. What are you going to do with the Filipino when you get him? Are you going to kill him? A. We are not going to kill the Filipino unless he tries to kill our soldiers and he will stop trying to kill our soldiers very soon after he becomes convinced that he will receive no further aid in the effort from the party of which Mr. Bryan is chief. As to what we are going to do with him, the answer is simple. We are going to civilize him and give him the peace, order and individual liberty and gradually increasing self-government of which Mr. Bryan would deprive him for all time by turning him over to a syndicate of corrupt Chinese half-breeds and ferocious Tagal bandits."

Gov. Roosevelt said a few things of Mr. Bryan's sophistries about militarism and then said: "Now I have answered all of Mr. Bryan's questions, as I will gladly answer any question he can put, or meet him on any issue he can raise. Let him show equal frankness and readiness in answering these questions:

"First—If elected, will Mr. Bryan pay the obligations of the nation in gold or in silver?

"Second—Will Mr. Bryan refuse to accept the Electoral votes of North Carolina because obtained without the consent of the governed, and will he now at once denounce the action of his party associates who helped to nominate him for establishing by the Constitution in North Carolina the doctrine that one man is good enough to govern another without his consent?

"Third—Will Mr. Bryan denounce his party associates in Congress who voted on June 1 last that the National Government should not be given the power to control trusts? He says that all trusts are bad; will he denounce as hypocrites his party associates who support him on that platform, and yet themselves are beneficiaries of the cotton bale, whiskey and ice trusts? This question is not to be met by saying that there are trusts in which Republicans are interested. The point is a question of good faith. If all trusts are as bad as Mr. Bryan represents, then what right has he to be supported and accepting the support of Senator Jones and Mr. Croker who to public denunciation of trusts add private membership in them?"

National Committeeman New and other managers of the party in this State are much agitated by the conduct of a man of rather conspicuous place in the organization who yesterday sent out an interview in which he said that the Republicans of Indiana were staring defeat in the face, that there was no enthusiasm in the campaign, and the worst was feared. The statement was a lie on the face of it. Whatever this campaign may lack, it is not enthusiasm. The gentleman who gave out the interview asked the National Committee for $1,300 the other day for purposes not deemed worthy by them. He didn't get the $1,300. He said he would get even. He has done his best.

Chairman Hornbrook of the Indiana Republican Committee, received warning to-night from Kentucky that complete arrangements had been made to have Gov. Roosevelt mobbed in every Democratic county in the State which he enters to-morrow.

WILL PARADE 150,000 STRONG.

The Sound Money Demonstration on Nov. 3 to Be a Marvel of Its Kind.

The Executive Committee of the Business Men's Republican and Sound Money Association, which is to hold a great parade in this city on Nov. 3, held a meeting yesterday in Parlor DR of the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The representatives of thirty trades associations were present, and each one of them made a conservative estimate of the number of men which his trade would have in line for the demonstration. When these estimates were all in the aggregate was scaled down 10 per cent., so that there should be no chance for a mistake, and it was found that at least 125,000 men would be in line from these trades alone. Twelve other trades have representatives in the Executive Committee, and the officers of the association are convinced that there will be at least 150,000 men marching up Broadway for McKinley, Roosevelt and the Sound Money dollar on Nov. 3. President McKinley has been invited to review the parade at Madison Square. Gov. Roosevelt has been invited to lead it up Broadway from the Battery to the reviewing stand, where he will take his place beside the President.

At yesterday's meeting the committee voted to allow none except organizations of business men in this city to take part in the parade. This action was made necessary by the fact that trades in all parts of the East have asked to be allowed to have representatives in the line. The managers of the organization intend that the parade shall be a distinctively New York affair. A committee of three was appointed to act as censors on all banners bearing devices which are to be carried in the parade, and a resolution was adopted requesting all the business men of New York to join in making the day of the parade a holiday by closing their doors in order that such of their employees as desire may take part in it.

Gen. Anson G. Cook, who will be the grand marshal of the parade, and Col. A. Noel Blakeman, who will be his chief of staff, were present at the meeting yesterday, and each of them made a short talk to the Executive Committee in which the general plan of the parade and the manner in which the various trades will form to take part in it were laid down.

MISS WENDEL IS INSANE.

Jury Advises, Though, That Relatives Be Not Allowed to Manage Her Estate.

The question whether Miss Georgiana G. R. Wendel is sane or insane which was finally submitted to the Sheriff's jury last night about 9 o'clock seemed from their long deliberation to have been the puzzle to them that it was to the spectators who have heard the evidence in the case and to the physicians who arrived at different solutions.

The jury was out two hours. Just before midnight a verdict was returned that Miss Wendel is insane but the jurymen added to their verdict a recommendation that some person other than her relatives be appointed to care for her and her estate. Counsel for Miss Wendel said he would fight the confirmation of the report of the commissioners based on the verdict of the Sheriff's jury, and if he lost he would appeal.

In no insanity case which has come up in this court in several years have physicians been so strongly divided over the mental condition of a person whose sanity was called in question for judicial decision. Miss Wendel, who is in the custody of her two sisters, Mary and Rebecca Wendel, and her brother John G. Wendel, has been closely guarded for several weeks at the Wendel house at Irvington. Guards with loaded guns have patrolled the grounds fearing efforts of the friends of Miss Wendel to seek her rescue by other means than the writ of habeas corpus, in which they failed. She has exhibited to the jury cuts of bands on her wrists to strap her down in bed, marks made by her during attacks of morphine administered to quiet her, as she declared, against her wishes. She has been in the custody of three nurses to and from court each day of the hearing and has been closely watched by these nurses sitting beside her in court and yet several physicians and many friends testified yesterday that she is perfectly sane.

Miss Wendel asserts that the proceedings to incarcerate her, first begun in 1895, when she was then released on habeas corpus, are the work of her brother, and are inspired by the purpose of getting control of her half-million-dollar estate, in order that, though equally wealthy, he can manage it as he does the estates of her sisters.

HONDURAS MUST PAY AT ONCE.

This Government Refuses to Reduce the Indemnity Demanded for Pears's Murder.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—The United States Government has refused a proposition from the Government of Honduras to compromise the case of Frank Pears, an American citizen who was murdered in that country, and has coupled its refusal with a demand for the immediate payment of the indemnity. Pears was from Pittsburg. He was shot and killed by a soldier of the Honduras Army, and the circumstances were such that this Government deemed the killing nothing short of murder. After vainly attempting to make the Government of Honduras realize its responsibility and offer reparation for the crime, the State Department, through the United States Minister to Honduras, demanded the payment of an indemnity of $10,000 for the death of Pears. Attempts were made to compromise by the transfer of concessions by Honduras to relatives of the murdered man, but the State Department rejected these and directed Minister Hunter to press the claim. Yesterday the Government of Honduras proposed to the State Department, through Minister Hunter, that the United States accept $5,000 in full payment of the claim. The Secretary of State promptly directed the Minister to notify the Government of Honduras that its proposal was rejected and that it must pay $10,000 at once. What measures will be adopted by this Government to secure satisfaction if the demand is not complied with promptly are not disclosed.

Change of Schedule

on New York and Amboy divisions, Pennsylvania Railroad, Oct. 14.

Under the new schedule trains will leave New York for points on the New York and Long Branch Railroad from West 23d Street Station at 5.55 A. M., 2.46, 3.25, 4.10 and 4.55 P. M. weekdays; 9.25 A. M. and 4.55 P. M. Sundays.

All parlor cars between New York and Point Pleasant will be withdrawn on and after this date.

For additional changes in local schedule consult ticket agents or see new time table.—*Ads.*

Recreation and Information Bureau

of the New York Central at 1216 Broadway, corner of 28th St., supplies without charge, valuable information about over two thousand resorts reached by the New York Central lines.—*Ads.*

REGISTRATION WAS LARGE.

FIGURES FOR THE FIRST DAY FAR IN EXCESS OF THOSE IN 1896.

Increases in This City Were Principally in Republican Districts—The Turnout Up State Still More Gratifying—Some of the Towns Doubled the Figures for 1896.

Yesterday was the first of the four days of registration in this city for those who wish to vote at the election on Nov. 6. It was also the first day of registration in all the cities and villages of the State of over 5,000 inhabitants.

Two score cities and villages in the northern and western portion of the State showed in every case heavy increases in registration, and these increases, according to the party leaders, were in Republican districts. The Republican leaders were much gratified over the showing, and believe that they have succeeded in overcoming the apathy which has affected the Republican voters during the early part of the canvass.

Police arrangements for gathering returns in the city of New York were as poor as they well might be. The police had made practically no preparation for an early canvass of the registration. Returns from 24 wards in Brooklyn, which in 1896 showed a registration of 5[illegible]26), showed a registration this year of 59,954, an increase of a small per cent. Most of this increase was in Republican wards, and Col. Michael J. Dady expressed the utmost gratification at the figures.

The police of Manhattan and The Bronx were behind the Brooklyn police.

The Republicans at County Headquarters, where Secretary George Manchester received the returns, expressed the belief that the registration would reach 140,000 at least and that it might go to 150,000. Brooklyn statesmen who are nimble with their pencils figured out that Brooklyn's registration would amount to at least 93,000, a gain of 3,000 over 1896. They pointed out also that the Democratic wards like the Second, Ninth and Tenth showed no increase.

The party managers agreed that the total registration in the city of New York would amount to 245,000.

When this edition of THE SUN went to press fewer returns had been received than at the same hour (3:10 A. M.) in former years. The figures then at hand were as in the following tables:

MANHATTAN AND THE BRONX.

First Day's Registration.

Assembly District.	1900.	1899.	1898.	1897.	1896.
1	2127	1504	1671	1721	2558
2	2977	1773	2416	2340	3108
3	3099	2084	2375	2519	3508
4	2560	1964	1828	2008	3220
5	.....	2237	2642	2952	3949
6	.....	2228	2728	2951	3427
7	.....	2328	2553	3016	3966
8	.....	1686	1587	1681	2244
9	.....	2312	2509	3281	4043
10	3180	1976	2412	2619	3423
11	3209	1869	2241	2471	3209
12	2432	1648	1788	2347	2812
13	.....	1674	2018	2342	3032
14	3339	2197	2507	2917	3574
15	3264	2276	2484	2901	3469
16	2855	1858	2097	2468	3348
17	.....	1956	2409	2740	3234
18	.....	2791	2845	3219	3561
19	.....	3071	3368	4137	5799
20	.....	2323	2652	2898	3676
21	.....	4252	4711	5889	5537
22	.....	2235	2441	2853	3558
23	.....	3693	3927	4648	5077
24	.....	1956	2295	2510	3214
25	4459	1743	2294	2965	4238
26	.....	1885	2190	2488	3072
27	.....	1891	2348	2723	3841
28	3212	2297	2365	3026	3562
29	.....	2388	2594	3535	4817
30	4044	2589	2878	3583	4268
31	.....	3887	3901	4996	5902
32	.....	2626	3011	3585	4268
33	3905	2526	2692	3081	3958
34	.....	4335	4524	5437	6569
35	.....	4573	4997	5573	6210
Annex	1655	978	778	1225	1089
Total	46,495	84907	94671	111507	139225
Total four days	.....	289599	316036	324784	359619
Total vote	.....	254341	297623	301883	312816

BROOKLYN.

Wards.	1900.	1899.	1898.	1897.	1896.
1	2445	1335	1571	1898	2342
2	716	598	589	619	718
3	1965	1172	1270	1522	1855
4	1373	975	983	1087	1324
5	1553	1263	1249	1473	1624
6	3438	2207	2547	2692	3413
7	.....	2575	2743	3339	4160
8	3590	2506	2627	2789	3167
9	3898	2548	2850	3160	3916
10	3147	2502	2451	2835	3192
11	2199	1421	1606	1846	2239
12	2044	1370	1434	1719	1909
13	2173	1431	1493	1876	2391
14	1822	1262	1330	1740	1996
15	2345	1807	1669	2152	2576
16	.....	1884	1663	2131	2645
17	4177	2832	2859	3603	4479
18	1434	984	930	1145	1541
19	3093	2078	1943	2642	3407
20	.....	1686	1866	2412	3030
21	4915	2541	2498	3522	4777
22	3859	2558	3088	3924	5641
23	.....	4059	4665	5497	6774
24	2448	1377	1291	1835	2166
25	.....	2902	2645	3382	3855
26	.....	2074	2428	3031	3851
27	.....	1747	1599	2004	2404
28	.....	3698	3390	4411	5144
29	2012	1112	874	1280	1410
30	1624	1134	727	1046	1069
31	1064	861	782	828	827
32	649	397	245	377	418
Total	59,954	61019	60127	75177	90858
Total four days	.....	181814	201816	203911	20733
Total Vote	.....	165792	189478	190807	194341

Three wards out of five in Richmond show a registration of 2,160. Two of the five wards in Queens register 2,561.

REGISTRATION UP THE STATE

Much Larger Than the First Day in 1896: in Some Places Nearly Double.

The first day's registration in the city of Newburgh was 3,112, against 1,932 on the first day in 1896. No first day record of 1899 was kept, but the 3,112 is 120 more than the first two days of that year.

In Poughkeepsie the first day's registration was the largest in the history of the city, the total being 2,846, which is 1,300 in excess of the first day last year and 700 in excess of the first day's registration in 1896.

The registration in Rochester is the largest for the first day in the history of the city. It is thousands heavier than one year ago, and almost every district shows gains over four years ago. The largest previous registration was four years ago, when the total for four days was 34,392. In one Republican district 157 were enrolled yesterday, against sixty-one for the first day last year, and it is asserted that 90 per cent. of this enrolment is Republican.

The registration in Troy was greater than any first day of a preceding year in the history of the city. Gains are noted especially in the Republican districts. The total registration was 7,740. This includes the registration in Lansingburg and portions of the towns of North Greenbush and Brunswick, which become part of greater Troy. The registration in the old city proper was 6,257, as against 5,598 last year and 5,514 in 1898.

In Binghamton the first day's registration this year far overreaches any previous year. In 1896, 3,029 persons registered the first two days, and up to the close of the polls this evening 4,401 names had been registered to-day, an increase of 1,372.

The first day's registration in Auburn was the largest in the history of the city. Nearly 3,500 voters are already registered, which is about half of the voters of the city. The first day's registration in other cities, so far as reported follows:

	1900.	1896.	1899.
Ogdensburg	1,220	1,089	.....
Plattsburg	1,546	999	1,281
Jamestown	2,856	2,339	745
Watertown	2,352	2,004	.....
Utica	3,339	2,774	2,683
Ithaca	4,010	4,003	.....
Peekskill	1,211	.....	917
Ithaca	1,819	.....	644
Albany	10,436	9,822	9,066
Syracuse	9,391	.....	10,325
Port Jervis	1,291	.....	.....
Rochester	26,873	25,332	18,621
White Plains	895	.....	.....
Norwich	1,258	.....	.....
Yonkers	3,590	.....	.....
Schenectady	2,499	.....	.....
Rome	1,155	.....	.....
Johnstown	968	.....	846
Middletown	1,569	.....	.....
Canandaigua	1,173	.....	765
Saratoga	950	.....	.....
Seneca Falls	1,115	.....	.....
Mount Vernon	1,450	.....	.....

All the cities where the figures for 1896 and 1899 are not given show a large increase over the registration in 1898.

Solid comfort on the Day Line Steamers between New York and Albany; grand scenery; music.—*Ads.*

GEN. BULLER GOING HOME.

First Batch of Refugees Expected Back in the Transvaal Next Week.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 12.—Gen. Buller is expected to leave here for England at the end of the month.

Four hundred refugees, principally miners, will return to the Transvaal next Wednesday. They comprise the first consignment of refugees to return from here.

Sir Alfred Milner, Governor General of Cape Colony, left for Bloemfontein to-night on a special train. He will probably be gone for several weeks. During his absence Gen. Sir Frederick Forrestier-Walker will discharge the duties of Governor.

The naval brigade under command of Capt. Bearcroft arrived at Simons Town to-day from the front. The men were enthusiastically received by the people. The town was decorated and all the business houses were closed. There was a great crowd at the railway station when the train arrived and the Mayor made an address of welcome in which he referred in a complimentary manner to the conspicuous part the naval brigade had taken in the arduous campaign. The sailors were banqueted to-night by the citizens. The majority of them will sail for England on Monday.

KRUGER SAILS FOR EUROPE.

Leaves on the Dutch Cruiser Gelderland—May Land in France if He Wants To.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 12.—It is reported here that ex-President Kruger sailed from Lorenzo Marques yesterday on board the Dutch cruiser Gelderland.

PARIS, Oct. 12.—The correspondent of THE SUN learns from an excellent source that it is absolutely untrue that the Government will oppose the landing of ex-President Kruger at Marseilles. The report circulated to that effect was the invention of newspapers hostile to the Government. Should Kruger decide to disembark at Marseilles, he will be received with the respect, honor and sympathy due to his age and virtues and his office.

THE ENGLISH ELECTIONS.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt Elected by a Decreased Majority.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—In the elections up to date the Government has elected 383 candidates and the Opposition 244.

The Right Hon. Sir William Vernon Harcourt, the former Liberal leader, was reelected from the west division of Monmouthshire by a majority of 3,575. In 1895 his majority in the same district was 5,287.

In the Walthams town division, a suburb of London, where the voters are chiefly workingmen, Samuel Woods, the noted labor leader, who is President of the Lancashire Miners' Federation and Vice-President of the National Miners' Federation, was defeated by 2,465 votes.

Up to the present the Ministerialists have gained thirty-four seats and lost thirty-one, making a net Government gain of three. The total vote recorded so far is: Ministerialists, 1,568,740; Opposition, 1,398,069; Nationalists, 82,073.

EMPRESS FREDERICK VERY ILL.

Considerable Anxiety Caused in Germany by Her Condition.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

BERLIN, Oct. 12.—The condition of the Empress Frederick has become worse and considerable anxiety is felt about her. Emperor William and the Empress are in constant attendance upon her.

It is officially stated that the Empress Frederick is suffering from nephritic colic. Prof. Renvers was summoned from Vienna on Thursday and will remain with the royal patient until Monday.

The latest despatches from Homburg say there has been a slight improvement in the Dowager Empress's condition.

CONSUL BELL'S 10,000 FRIENDS.

They Meet at Sydney, Australia, to Bid Him Farewell on His Return Here.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

SYDNEY, Oct. 12.—Earl Beauchamp, Governor of New South Wales, presided at a meeting held to-night for the purpose of bidding farewell to the American Consul here, George W. Bell. There were 10,000 persons present and the meeting was very enthusiastic.

In reply to an address which was presented by a citizen, Mr. Bell said among other things that since his appointment trade between the United States and Australia had increased 300 per cent.

MME. MELBA ILL.

She Will Be Unable to Sing at the Galveston Benefit in London.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—Mme. Melba will be unable to sing at the performance at the Drury Lane Theatre on Oct. 16 in aid of the Galveston sufferers. Because of an attack of influenza and bronchitis her physician has forbidden her to appear on that occasion. She has written a letter of regret to Sir Henry Irving, who is managing the performance, and enclosed a contribution.

DANISH WEST INDIES FOR SALE?

The Rigsdag Told That the Present State of Affairs Cannot Continue.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 12.—During a debate on the budget in the Rigsdag to-day the Premier said that the present state of affairs in the Danish West Indies could not continue. In regard to the latest efforts in the direction of a change he hoped he would have an opportunity elsewhere of furnishing the necessary explanations.

AUSTRIAN AMBASSADOR PUNISHED.

Herr von Revertera Failed to Protest to the Pope and Has Been Recalled.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

VIENNA, Oct. 12.—It is announced that Herr von Revertera, Austrian Ambassador to the Vatican, has been recalled because he did not protest with sufficient energy against "the Pope's recent manifestation of hostility toward Austro-Hungary."

Senator Wetmore Returning Home.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—Among the passengers booked to sail on the American Line steamship St. Louis from Southampton to-morrow is United States Senator Wetmore of Rhode Island.

Minister Bellamy Storer Sees the Pope.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

ROME, Oct. 12.—The Pope gave an audience to-day to Mr. Bellamy Storer, American Minister to Spain, and to Mrs. Storer.

Our Minister to Portugal in London.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN

LONDON, Oct. 12.—Mr. Lawrence Townsend, United States Minister to Portugal, is in London.

Cincinnati's Large Registration.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 12.—The total registration for Cincinnati the first day (yesterday) was 32,100, or nearly 1,000 more than the first day's registration in 1896. The greatest gains in registration were in the Republican precincts and the lightest in the Democratic. The large enrollment was a surprise.

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EXIT MRS. HART, DEFIANT.

BUT SHE'LL BEAT THE BANK AT ITS OWN GAME, SAYS SHE.

The Fair Young Tenant in a Tempest of Tears Leaves the Swell Flat the Jersey Clerk's Stealings Paid For—Belated Warrant Out for Schreiber—New Theft Discovered.

The household furniture of Mrs. Annie Hart, whose very good friend, young William Scrheiber, drew $1,800 in salary and $106,716.15 in perquisites from the Elizabethport Banking Company in two years or thereabouts, was removed from her flat in the Sherman apartment house in West Forty-eighth street to a storage warehouse yesterday afternoon, under a writ of replevin issued to F. L. Heidritter, President of the bank. Mrs. Hart occupied the flat on Thursday night and a deputy sheriff watched over her slumbers. Yesterday morning another deputy sheriff and the attorneys for the bank called. They were admitted by the servant at the suggestion of the deputy inside and the papers in the bank's suit against her were promptly served on Mrs. Hart. The service was coldly received.

Furniture vans had been ordered to take the woman's belongings to a storage warehouse. They came early in the afternoon. Mrs. Hart, a woman friend and a man who was referred to by one of the lawyers as "a prominent clubman" were in the parlor when the van men came in with boxes, barrels and packing materials. Mrs. Hart didn't have much to say until the work of dismantling began. Then she began to cry. Her sobs gave place, after a time, to strongly expressed threats and finally she went into hysterics. But the van men kept on with their work. The china, glass and bric-a-brac went into barrels, the books into boxes and the pictures into quilts. When her own picture and an engraving of Phryne went down to the vans together, Mrs. Hart seemed to feel that the end of everything had come.

The moving out of the furniture took up all the afternoon, and when it was over Mrs. Hart had nothing to do but go out herself, since she had already been dispossessed. Before she went, however, she pulled herself together and hurled a few words of defiance at those who were responsible for breaking up her home.

"I will fight this thing out along the lines these people have chosen," she said. "I will beat them at their own game in the law courts if it takes every cent I have. I am no child, even if I appear to be. Of course I must bow to the will of a deputy sheriff, but I will come back again. I had no part in these thefts. They cannot prove I had any connection with Mr. Schreiber. The furniture that has just been taken out I bought with my own money and nobody can prove the contrary. But I'll get it all back and my jewelry as well. I'll get back all my own with interest, too."

Mrs. Hart's little speech was delivered with dramatic fervor, and it came out so nicely that it might have been imagined that it had been committed to memory. After speaking this piece Mrs. Hart paused for a moment. Then with her second wind, as it were, she spoke again. There was no doubt this time that she spoke extemporaneously. Then she went out to find a new home.

From a discovery made yesterday it is suspected that Schreiber not only helped himself to the cash of the bank in which he was employed, but also stole three $1,000 United States bonds that belonged to the estate of F. H. Wyckoff. They were left at the bank for safe-keeping by the executor of the estate, who was told that he left them at his own risk. Yesterday the executor called for the bonds and they could not be found. A consultation of the bank officers was held and it was decided to make good the executor's loss. There is no direct proof that Schreiber stole the bonds, but that is taken for granted by the bank's officers.

Last evening Henry Schreiber, "Willie's" brother, heard from a "clubman in New York," who may've be not Mrs. Hart's friend of the afternoon, that on Aug. 19 a letter addressed to "William Hart" and postmarked San Francisco, Aug. 14, was delivered at Mrs. Hart's apartment. This was after she had had the tiff with Willie at Saratoga and, as the envelope was in a woman's handwriting, she opened it. The letter purported to be from a Mrs. Howard and the writer said that she was out of funds and in a hospital and needed money, which she expected "Hart" to supply. Such a letter would seem to be late that if William Hart was "Stuttering Willie," Annie Hart was not the only woman Schreiber was good to.

If Schreiber had, in his own name, in Mrs. Hart's name or in the name of Hart a strong box in the vaults of the Bank of New Amsterdam, the box was not opened yesterday. All that the Elizabethport bank's lawyers would say about the box was that they had come to an amicable arrangement with the officers of the Bank of New Amsterdam. The latter bank's officials would say nothing. Dreicer & Son gave up no more of Mrs. Hart's jewelry yesterday and they observed that it was their private business whether they gave up any more or not.

A curious omission was discovered yesterday in the legal proceedings taken against Schreiber. The Pinkertons made inquiry for the warrant for Schreiber's arrest. The Elizabethport people had never thought about getting out a warrant, but they lost no time in doing so. The warrant charges grand larceny. After it was issued President Heidritter said that any amount of money would be spent to secure Schreiber's arrest and conviction.

CHILD'S STORY OF PEKIN SIEGE.

Ruth Ingraham, Aged 9, Prayed for Help, and Also Made Sandbags.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 12.—Ruth Ingraham, aged 9, who with her baby sister Miriam passed through the siege of the British legation at Pekin, has arrived here with her parents. While her parents were recounting their experiences in Pekin before the Board of Foreign Missions last night, Ruth told her story to a private audience. She said:

"We are very glad to be in America; we never expected to see our country again. For weeks we expected to be killed at any moment, but we all prayed to be saved and we were. We little girls did more than pray. We made sandbags to stop the bullets.

"We did not have much time to play all those fifty-five days. We were awfully crowded. Twenty people ate and forty slept in the one room I was in. We got into the little compound before the fighting began. Soon after we heard that Capt. McCalla and some American marines had started for our rescue. We waited for them prayerfully, but weeks afterward we heard that they had been driven back. Still we hoped, but, oh, relief was a long time coming.

"On Aug. 14 we heard the booming of cannon, and we felt that it was the allies. That afternoon troops arrived. How happy we were! The Sikhs, those Indian soldiers of the English, were the first to arrive. About an hour later the Fourteenth United States Infantry marched in and we all shouted a welcome at the Stars and Stripes. There was great enthusiasm then.

"A few days after that we left in army wagons for Tung Chow, where our mission was before the trouble. There the soldiers got some little boats and in these we all floated to Tientsin."

Dr. Ingraham, Ruth's father, says that the Chinese, in addition to firing shot and shell into the legation, used what are known as fire darts, in the hope that they would set the buildings on fire and thus force the foreigners out of their refuge.

SHE WAS GLAD TO BE ARRESTED.

Exclaimed "Thank God!" When Caught Shoplifting—Her Hearing To-day.

A well dressed woman carrying a net bag full of parcels, was arrested in a Sixth avenue department store yesterday after a special policeman had seen her take a neck scarf valued at $18. He followed her out of the store and saw her wrap the scarf in a newspaper and put it into the bag before he placed her under arrest. When she was taken to the office of the store she confessed that she had been stealing articles in various stores for the last three months.

"I thank God that I have been caught at last" she cried. "For I have not had a quiet day since I got into the habit."

She said that she was Mrs. Annie Johnson, 38 years old, of 165 West 136th street, the wife of a broker who has an office in Pine street. She admitted having taken a neck scarf valued at $10 in the same store last week and added that she had given it as a wedding present to a Mrs. Rothstein, who lives in West Thirty-fourth street.

When arraigned in the Jefferson Market court she gave the name of Mary Jones. The hearing was adjourned until this morning.

At 165 West 136th street last night it was said that nobody of the name of Johnson lived there