BRITISH TO TRY NEW PLAN.

MOUNTED TROOPS TO SCOUR THE COUNTRY FROM GARRISON TOWNS.

Pursuit of Boers With Large Forces to Be Abandoned—Sending of Prince Christian Victor's Body to Cape Town Stopped by the Queen—Will Have a Soldier's Grave.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
From a Staff Correspondent.

PRETORIA, Oct. 31, via Bloemfontein, Nov. 4.—Gen. French has arrived at The Springs, a few miles from Johannesburg, after a difficult march from Barberton. He has lost 1,500 transport oxen since his advance from Machadodorp. It is believed that the plan of moving large bodies of troops about the country will now be abandoned, and that the complete subjugation of the country will be attempted by means of garrisons in the district towns, which will be well stocked with provisions and made the bases for mounted troops, who will scour the territory around.

Gen. Roberts, before starting on his return to England, thanked his bodyguard for their efficient services and presented to each of the men an autograph photograph of himself. The principal members of Gen. Roberts's old staff will leave to-night for England.

Col. Hamilton has been appointed military secretary to Gen. Kitchener, upon whom the military command has devolved. The new headquarters staff is being rapidly installed.

The funeral of Prince Christian Victor, a grandson of the Queen, who died here of enteric fever, will take place to-morrow. A telegram from the Queen commanding that he be buried in a soldier's grave, a desire he had expressed, arrived just in time to stop the sending of the body to England.

The mounted forces are being resquipped. The New Zealand contingent left for Rustenberg to-day.

The greatest satisfaction is expressed by the British here because of the refusal of the Queen of the Netherlands to give an official reception to ex-President Krüger upon his arrival in that country, and also because of the action of the Brussels authorities in refusing to permit any demonstration when Mr. Krüger reaches Belgium.

The remaining battalion of the Royal Canadian Regiment left for home to-day.

BOER COTTAGE AT PARIS CLOSED.

Bought by a Dutchman Who Will Preserve the Anti-English Writings on the Walls.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, Nov. 4.—The Boer Cottage at the Exhibition, which contained a bust of Mr. Krüger, and which was used as a sort of pilgrims' resort where Anglophobes were able to relieve their feelings by scribbling abuse of Mr. Chamberlain and the British nation generally, has now been closed by order of the Government. The conduct of the pro-Boer committee recently led the police to protest against their stirring up trouble. The continuance of the agitation in face of the protest led to the closing of the cottage.

A Dutchman has bought the building, the walls and pillars of which are covered with anti-English sentiments. The purchaser says that if the Boers keep their independence he will present it to them as a souvenir. Otherwise he will send it to the Netherlands, where it will be used as a museum for relics of the Boer war.

Kruger Has Seasickness.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—The Brussels correspondent of the *Standard* says that the Transvaal agency there has received information that ex-President Kruger is seriously ill on the Dutch warship Gelderland, on which he is journeying to Europe. This report is probably another version of the recent report that Mr. Kruger was suffering from seasickness.

DEATH FOR PAO-TING-FU' OFFICIALS.

Field Marshal Count von Waldersee Confirms the Sentence.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

PEKIN, Nov. 3.—Field Marshal Count von Waldersee has confirmed the sentence of death passed by the International Commission at Pao-ting-fu on the sub-Governor of that city, the provincial Treasurer and the Judge for their complicity in the murder of missionaries and Chinese converts. This causes the greatest satisfaction among the foreigners here, who are convinced that the leniency with which the guilty Chinese have hitherto been treated was not only totally undeserved, but mischievous. The massacres at Pao-ting-fu were as atrocious as the most horrible that have been recorded, and the sentence is regarded as deserved. Nevertheless, it is believed that some of the Ministers brought pressure to bear on Count von Waldersee not to confirm it on the ground that if it was carried out it would be likely to frighten the Emperor and prevent his returning to Pekin.

PARIS, Nov. 4.—The Shanghai correspondent of the *Temps* says that the secretary of the Tsungli-Yamen announces the forthcoming arrival of the Emperor at Pekin.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—A despatch to the *Times* from Pekin dated Nov. 1, says that all messages from the court at Singan-fu tend to confirm the belief that the Emperor will not return to Pekin while the city is occupied by the allied troops.

Referring to the satisfaction caused by the confirming of the sentence of death passed on the Pao-ting-fu officials, the despatch quotes from the evidence showing that an American woman there, before she was killed, was led naked through the streets with her breasts cut off.

SAYS YU HSIEN RECOVERED.

Sheng Now Announces That the Attempt at Suicide Failed.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

SHANGHAI, Nov. 4.—Edicts that were issued on Oct. 28 show that the court is reorganizing the Government. The appointments include a remarkable number of Manchus.

Sheng, Director of Railways and Telegraphs, is credited with confirming the reports of Yu Hsien's attempt to kill himself by swallowing gold leaf. The attempt failed and Yu Hsien recovered.

Germans Defeat Force of Boxers.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

BERLIN, Nov. 4.—Despatches from China state that the Germans have defeated a force of Boxers near Kaumi, Province of Shantung, killing many of them.

Funeral of Senor Sagrario in Havana.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

HAVANA, Nov. 4.—Señor José Felipe Sagrario, the Spanish Consul-General, who died on Thursday of heart failure, the result of yellow fever, was buried to-day. Fully 5,000 persons attended the services. His death is deeply regretted by the Cubans, who recognized the difficulties of his position as the first Spanish Consul-General in Cuba. Spaniards feel his death keenly. Señor Sagrario did everything in his power to bring about good feeling between the Cubans and Spaniards.

RICE CASE CONFESSION.

Lawyer Battle Believes He Did Make Some Statement" to the District Attorney.

Charles F. Jones, who was the valet of the late William Marsh Rice, and who cut his own throat after making a confession indicating that Rice had been poisoned and that his name had been forged to checks for $250,000, declined in Bellevue yesterday to see two well-dressed women who called in the afternoon.

"Not at home," he said to the keeper.

George Gordon Battle, who, it appears, is to be Jones's lawyer, called on him at 3 o'clock and remained with him until after 4 o'clock. Mr. Battle said afterward:

"I believe that Jones will recover all right. His mind was very clear to-day and he said that he was perfectly comfortable. From what he told me, I think that he did make some statement to the District Attorney, but just what he told I do not care to say. I will have another talk with him to-morrow and I may then have something to say of the highest importance."

LONDON VIEWS OF OUR ELECTION.

Great Interest Shown in England Regarding Tuesday's Contest.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—Several of the papers here this morning make a feature of the news concerning the American Presidential election, and print editorials concerning it. The *Standard* says:

"The most punctilious American patriotism cannot be offended because we desire the success of the statesman who appears to be the more likely to assure the continuance of the friendship and mutually advantageous co-operation of Great Britain and the United States. Happily we are able to feel confident that the preference of Englishmen will be found to coincide with that of a majority of the Americans."

The paper declares that its preference for President McKinley is based wholly on the experience of the past four years, and in reviewing the circumstances of that period, which led to better relations between the two countries, it pays a tribute to President McKinley's consistent straightforwardness.

The *Standard* disavows hostility to Mr. Bryan, but declares that his anti-imperial policy is so visibly impracticable that it would be idle to express adherence to it.

Reviewing the issues hanging on the election, the *Telegraph* declares that it is beyond question that a victory for Mr. Bryan would be followed by a financial panic and a disastrous fall in American securities.

The *Chronicle* is surprised that some of the mottoes with which the Democrats adorned the route of Saturday's Republican parade did not excite ill feeling, and adds that it fears they would have provoked wrath and destruction in London. The difference in temper, it says, is greatly to the credit of the Americans. The paper criticises Mr. McKinley's policy in Porto Rico and China, but declares that his sins of omission and commission, striking as they are, ought not to entail on the Republic such punishment as the election of Mr. Bryan.

SHAMROCK II. TO BE READY MARCH 30.

Framework Will Be Laid This Week, and Sir Thomas Says She Will Be a Wonder.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

GLASGOW, Nov. 4.—Sir Thomas Lipton was in this city yesterday on business connected with his new yacht, the challenger for the America's Cup. In an interview he said:

"She is going to be a wonderful boat. There is no question about that. I really believe she will be next year's winner. It is my business to build a boat that will bring back the cup. We have got the best skill and brains obtainable, and nothing will be left undone. Last year's failure has done us good. It taught us things."

It is unofficially stated that Sir Thomas on Saturday signed contracts with the Hendersons to build the boat, it being stipulated that she shall be handed over to him on March 30. The framework will be laid down this week. Precautions to maintain secrecy have already been taken, and the footpath skirting Henderson's yard has been closed.

As Sir Thomas refused to talk in any but a general way about the boat the statements anent the contract, &c., cannot be vouched for.

POPE CONDEMNS CARLIST UPRISING.

Many Priests Arrested for Complicity—Spanish Suspicion of England.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

MADRID, Nov. 4.—The Pope strongly condemns the rising in Catalonia. The Bishop of Barcelona and other prelates, acting by direction of the Papal Nuncio here, have issued an encyclical forbidding ecclesiastics from participating in civil wars and ordering them to obey the existing power.

Five priests in Madrid and more than forty in the provinces have been arrested for complicity in the outbreak. A number of civilians have also been arrested. It is believed that the main rising was fixed to take place at San Carlos to-day, but the premature rising in Catalonia spoiled the plan.

Some newspapers see the hand of perfidious Albion in the whole affair. They say they know as a fact that money for the rising was found in London. This idea apparently arises from the animosity caused by English sympathy with the United States in the late war. Since then there has been a fixed idea that Great Britain will at the first opportunity seize the Canary and Balearic Islands. Mr. Chamberlain's visit to Gibraltar when he was on his way to visit the Governor of Malta is now connected with this supposed intention.

SADI-CARNOT MONUMENT UNVEILED.

Socialists Did Not Attack President Loubet—A Message From the Czar.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LYONS, Nov. 4.—President Loubet to-day unveiled in this city an elaborate and gigantic monument in memory of the late President Sadi-Carnot. The monument is 200 yards from the place where the President was assassinated, in 1894. The disturbances which the local Socialists threatened did not occur. There were some spasmodic attempts to create trouble, but the rigorous military precautions rendered them hopeless.

President Loubet and Prime Minister Waldeck-Rousseau spoke at the unveiling and also in the evening at a banquet, at which M. Loubet read a telegram he had received from the Czar referring to the important services M. Sadi-Carnot had rendered France and to his active co-operation in effecting "rapprochement in the essentially pacific purpose of our friendly allied countries."

M. Loubet, in reply to the message, assured the Czar that France would greatly appreciate this fresh mark of affectionate sympathy.

MARCONI REPEATS HIS SUCCESS.

Wireless Telegraphic Communication With Land From a Channel Mail Boat.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—Successful experiments with Marconi's system of wireless telegraphy were made on Saturday night from the mail boat Princess Clementine while she was steaming from Ostend to Dover. The first demonstration was made while the steamer was actually passing the mast erected on the land at La Panne, between Ostend and Dunkirk. Constant messages were sent to and fro at the rate of twenty words a minute until Dover, which is sixty-one miles distant, was reached.

ANOTHER VATICAN ROBBERY.

Thieves Get $140 From the Peter's Pence Safe—Clue to First Robbers.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—A despatch to the *Chronicle* from Rome says that the police have traced the securities that were recently stolen from the Vatican. They were sold at Genoa to some persons who are supposed to have gone to the United States.

There was another theft at the Vatican on Saturday. The safe in which the Peter's Pence are kept was rifled, but the thieves only secured 700 lire ($140).

FISH SCHOONER SUNK.

Run Down by the Steamer Saxonia—One of the Crew Drowned.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—The steamer Saxonia, at Liverpool from Boston, reports that during a fog on Oct. 27 she ran into and sank the schooner Mary Mosquito, fish laden, bound from Gloucester for Boston. One of the schooner's crew was drowned. The others were taken on board the Saxonia.

Egyptian Cotton Crop Unsatisfactory.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

CAIRO, Nov. 4.—The October reports on the Egyptian cotton crop indicate that it will be very unsatisfactory both in yield and quality.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.—Adv.

AVALANCHE FOR M'KINLEY.

LAST BULLETIN OF THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

An Irresistible and Overwhelming Popular Revolt Against the Bryan Ticket—The People Have Decided That Prosperity Is Good Enough for Them and Will Say So Tuesday.

The Republican national campaigners in charge of the Eastern Headquarters, 1 Madison avenue, issued last night their final official statement of the campaign situation. The statement is signed by Cornelius N. Bliss, Joseph H. Manley, Nathan B. Scott, Frederick S. Gibbs and Franklin Murphy, and is as follows:

"On the eve of the election, the Republican National Committee's forecast of the result, based on absolutely authentic and unimpeachable figures and facts, differs from its previous forecasts only in increasing the magnitude of the triumph which to-morrow will bring to the cause of national honor and prosperity. All the sources of the committee's information—including many that are very 'unwilling witnesses'—concur in indicating the conclusion that Tuesday's election will prove a veritable landslide for McKinley and seal the doom of Bryan and Bryanism forever.

"The prime cause of this irresistible and overwhelming popular revolt against the Bryan Populist ticket is perfectly obvious. It consists in the desire of the people to maintain the prosperity which they have enjoyed and now enjoy under the policies of the McKinley Administration, and in their well-grounded fear of public calamity in case Bryan were to be elected.

"The laboring man, his wife and his children remember the poverty, misery and despair which shrouded their lives in the black years previous to McKinley's inauguration, and they remember with gratitude the relief which has come to them since then, with abundant employment and largely increased wages. They listen now to Bryan's invitations to throw away their advantage, but they respectfully decline them.

"The business men of the United States remember what happened to them in those same dark years and they know what the practical result of the election of 1896 has been, in reference to the rehabilitation and prosperity of all lines of commercial enterprise, during the past four years. They correctly regard the proposition to inforse Bryan and his free silver and free trade theories as nothing short of insanity.

"The farmers are not likely to forget the evil days when they were reduced to bankruptcy and almost to beggary, and now, with their mortgages lifted, their farm products bringing greatly increased prices, and their homes filled with comfort and joy, they do not propose to change their conditions at the behest of the false prophet of 1896 and the anarchical agitor of 1900.

"All who have remunerative work to do, all who have wages paid to them, all who have a business to protect and develop, all who have money deposited in savings banks or invested in homes of their own, have been confronted with a threat to reduce the value of their property by one-half, and have been asked to ratify this suicidal proposition by their votes. As they constitute the great mass of the American people and as they are sane, sensible and honorable men, the overwhelming majority for McKinley and against Bryan which to-morrow will record is thus accounted for.

"The people know that the country has prospered under McKinley, that wages have risen to a higher rate than ever before, that employment is abundant for all, that the savings of labor have increased half a billion dollars, that commercial prosperity has been universal and commercial honor safeguarded against the advocates of repudiation, and so they naturally have decided to reelect him and continue the present conditions of national prosperity and safety.

"The committee's final official forecast claims at least the following States for McKinley and Roosevelt:

For McKinley and Roosevelt.

California	9	New York	36
Connecticut	6	North Dakota	3
Delaware	3	Ohio	23
Illinois	24	Oregon	4
Indiana	15	Pennsylvania	32
Iowa	13	Rhode Island	4
Kansas	10	South Dakota	4
Kentucky	18	Vermont	4
Maine	6	Washington	4
Maryland	8	West Virginia	6
Massachusetts	15	Wisconsin	12
Michigan	14	Wyoming	3
Minnesota	9		
New Hampshire	4	Total	294
New Jersey	10		

HERE IS ODELL'S PREDICTION.

100,000 in the State; 22 and Maybe 28 Congressmen; at Least 33 Senators.

The Hon. Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., chairman of the Republican State Committee and Republican candidate for Governor, had a number of talks yesterday with Republicans from different parts of the State. Mr. Odell will leave for Newburgh this afternoon. He will receive the returns at his home in that city. Mr. Odell made the following authoritative statement last night:

"New York State will give McKinley a plurality of 100,000. This is a conservative estimate and is based on the rock-bottom figures from the canvass in all the counties. The Republican candidates on the State ticket will be elected by pluralities which will be well up to the national ticket.

"Republicans will make substantial gains in the Congress districts, and the delegation in the next House of Representatives will be fully two to one Republican. Twenty-two of the thirty-four districts will send Republicans beyond a doubt, and six others will, in all probability, be found in the Republican column.

"The State Senate will also have an increased Republican majority. Of the fifty districts, twenty-six are now Republican and twenty-four Democratic. Conservative estimates from all districts indicate that thirty-three are sure to go Republican, while in four others the Republicans have more than a fighting chance.

"The Republicans will also have a larger majority in the Assembly than they now have. Of the 150 Assembly districts in the State, ninety-four are absolutely safe for the Republicans and four others are more than likely to elect Republicans."

MANY DEFECTIONS FROM CREAMER.

Eighth Congress District Likely to Return to the Republican Column.

The number of young Democrats in the Eighth Congress district who have bolted the Tammany carpetbagger, Thomas J. Creamer, for the Republican candidate, Richard Van Cott, has reached such proportions that the district leaders have felt called upon to issue orders to their captains to stop it. The Hon. P. Divver, the Tammany leader in the Second Assembly district, called his captains together one evening last week, and told them that each would be held personally responsible for any knifing of Creamer in his district.

Creamer was forced on the district by Croker. To make room for him a young and popular Tammany man, Daniel J. Riordan, was forced off the ticket. Every young man in the district resents this. They want their district to be represented by a resident. Creamer does not live there.

For these reasons many young men, regardless of the orders of P. Divver and every one else, are going to vote for Richard Van Cott, who lives in the district and is known by every man in it. Mr. Van Cott is a young man and an able man, and his canvass has taken him to every corner of the district. Wherever he has gone he has made friends, and all of his friends are working for him, while the Creamer canvass is slow and forced. The Republicans have carried this district before and can carry it again.

AFRAID OF SHEEHAN'S KNIFE.

Goodwin Faction in the Ninth Getting Ready to Excuse Defeat.

The Goodwin-Smith faction of Tammany Hall in the Ninth Assembly district prepared the way for a graceful acknowledgment of defeat to-morrow by issuing a statement in which they charged that John C. Sheehan and his friends were going to knife the Democratic candidate for the Assembly and vote for the Republican nominee. The Smith-Goodwin people say in their statement that the Sheehan candidate, acting under orders, have been booming Sheehan, the Republican candidate and advising the cutting of the regular Democratic one. They also say that the flag that hung at Tenth avenue and Twenty-third street during the last primary contest, bearing the inscription, "John C. Sheehan Bryan and Stevenson Club," is now doing duty in front of Republican Headquarters in honor of McKinley and Roosevelt.

Mr. Sheehan was quoted on Sunday as saying in a private letter that Bryan would lose this State by 100,000 and the Goodwin-Smith folks say this is reprehensible.

OUR TRADE WITH PORTO RICO.

Marked Increase in Our Exports to the Island Since May 1 Last.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—The manufacturing and farming interests seem to be about equally benefited by the increased export trade with Porto Rico, which has followed the Porto Rican Tariff act. That act went into effect May 1, 1900, and the Treasury Bureau of Statistics has just completed the figures covering the five months of our commerce since that act became operative. These figures show that the exports to the island from May 1, 1900, to Oct. 1, 1900, were $2,754,205, against $768,802 in the same months of 1897, the last year in which Porto Rico was under the Spanish flag, or nearly four times as much in the five months of 1900, as in the corresponding five months of 1897. All the great classes of manufactures show a marked increase in 1900 as compared with 1897, and so do all the great classes of agricultural products. Agricultural implements increased from $1,217 in the five months of 1897 to $3,856 in the same months of 1900; sewing machines increased from $1,508 to $8,182; cars and carriages from $3,344 to $12,200; builders' hardware from $4,335 to $22,086; furniture from $3,892 to $23,220; lumber from $35,417 to $65,547; petroleum from $12,930 to $65,956, and cotton cloth from $1,423 to $406,194. Agricultural products show an equally striking increase. Corn increased from $357 in the five months of 1897 to $6,712 in the same months of 1900; butter from $8,151 to $5,420; cheese from $1,062 to $26,463; bacon from $6,949 to $23,431; pork from $75,829 to $94,567; lard from $81,802 to $201,404; and flour from $294,278 to $402,912. There are many other items both in manufactures and in agricultural products which show an increase, while the products of the mine also show a marked growth, especially in the case of coal, which increased from $14,680 to $26,565.

This remarkable growth in our exports to Porto Rico is especially interesting and somewhat surprising in view of the statements made during the discussions of the Porto Rican act which indicated that owing to the destruction of crops and property in Porto Rico by the hurricane of August, 1899, the people of that island would have little to sell and practically nothing with which to buy. Yet the imports into the United States from the island have more than doubled in the five months since the act went into effect, as compared with the same months of 1897, and the exports to the island, as already shown, have nearly quadrupled.

The list of imports is very much smaller than that of exports, the chief items being sugar, hides, tobacco and coffee. The list of exports includes a very large number of articles, among them being agricultural implements, books, maps and engravings, corn meal, flour, candles, chemicals of various kinds, coal, cotton goods of all classes, and especially cloths; dried fish, gunpowder, builders' hardware, electrical machinery, cutlery, pumps and pumping machinery, steel rails, tile, pipes and fittings, and numerous other manufactures of iron and steel, boots and shoes, harness and saddles, paper of various grades, rice, vegetables, manufactures of wood and many other articles.

A comparison of the growth of exports to Porto Rico in the five months' operations of the new law, with the growth in the general exports during the same comparative periods, is especially interesting. The total exports from the United States during the five months from May 1 to Oct. 1, 1900, show an increase of 33 per cent. over the same months of 1897, while the exports to Porto Rico in the five months from May 1 to Oct. 1, 1900, show an increase of 258 per cent. over the corresponding months of 1897.

The following table shows the value of the principal exports from the United States to Porto Rico in the five months from May 1 to Oct. 1, 1900, compared with the corresponding months of 1897:

Articles exported.	1897.	1900.
Cotton cloth	$1,423	$406,194
Flour	294,278	402,912
Lard	81,802	201,404
Pork	75,829	94,567
Petroleum	12,930	65,956
Lumber	35,417	65,547
Bacon	6,949	28,431
Coal	14,680	26,565
Cheese	1,062	26,463
Furniture	3,892	23,220
Builders' hardware	4,335	22,086
Hams	24,346	15,656
Cars and carriages	3,344	12,200
Books, maps, &c	2,516	11,034
Corn	357	6,712
Fruits and nuts	899	6,077
Cottonseed oil	38	5,544
Butter	8,151	5,420
Agricultural implements	1,217	3,856
Sewing machines	1,508	3,132
Rosin, tar, &c	504	2,952
Typewriters	9	2,707
Spirits of turpentine	882	2,063
Beef, salted or canned	648	1,837
Leather, other than sole	103	1,070
Seeds	42	450
Tallow	0	450
Other articles	175,924	1,810,172
Total exports to Porto Rico	$768,802	$2,754,205

GEN. RANDALL'S REPORT.

Recommends the Establishment of a Coaling Station at Dutch Harbor.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—The establishment of a Government military reservation, with a coaling station at Dutch Harbor, and the construction of an ocean cable from Seattle to Valdez by way of Juneau and Skagway, are recommended by Gen. George M. Randall, commanding the Department of Alaska, in his annual report to the Secretary of War. He also recommends that the headquarters of the department be removed from St. Michael to Seattle, or some other point on Puget Sound, so that easy communication may be had with the markets of the United States. In regard to the Dutch Harbor project, Gen. Randall says:

"In the development of this country, with our possessions in the Far East, Dutch Harbor occupies an important geographical position, and the need may arise at some future time for erecting fortifications for its protection.

"Nearly all the army transports and naval vessels which have sailed from Seattle to Tacoma for the Philippines since the battle of Manila have called at Dutch Harbor, and the need of a Government coaling station at that point has often been spoken of. Now that the Government's interests in Alaska have increased to such proportions, the need of a regularly established coaling station in southwestern Alaska, either at Unalaska or Dutch Harbor has been emphasized more than ever.

Gen. Randall says that all the projected overland military telegraph lines in Alaska will be in operation. The ocean cable between St. Michael and Nome, the great mining camp, has just been opened. The conditions existing at Nome and the tributary mining region this season are described at length in Gen. Randall's report.

Close of Republican Club Bowery Campaign.

The Campaign Committee of the Republican Club will close the downtown headquarters at 132 Bowery this evening. John A. Dutton, chairman of the Campaign Committee, will preside at the meeting and speeches will be made by Frank Moss, Alfred R. Conkling, James S. Lehmaier, Charles S. Whitman, Alfred E. Ommen, E. J. Palmer, Charles Shongood, Frank C. Schaeffer and Charles H. Treat.

Where Were All the Anti-Imperialists?

Gamaliel Bradford spoke to 200 women and 100 men at the Casino last night about imperialism. It was said at the club that Mr. Croker had gone to the Casino. If so he probably retired on encountering the frost and the reporters didn't see him.

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THE PRESIDENT CONFIDENT.

WILL MAKE THE RECEPTION OF ELECTION RETURNS A SOCIAL AFFAIR.

His Decision to Do This Regarded as Evidence of His Entire Confidence of Success—Something of a Vacation for the President on the Present Trip—His Social Pleasures.

CANTON, Ohio, Nov. 4.—The attitude of the President and all who are directly associated with him here in regard to the result of the election is one full of confidence and as free from anxiety of worry as it is possible to be where one's interests are so directly concerned. At no time has there been any evidence that fear or doubt of the result was entertained at the North Market street home and the virtual close of the campaign yesterday with its big demonstrations all over the country was closely watched, not with apprehensions of fear, but with expectations of confirmation of predictions. The confirmation came in scores of telegrams from New York, from Cleveland and from other towns where big parades were held, telling of the great enthusiasm of the paraders and of the people along the lines of march, differing in language, but agreeing in sentiment with Gov. Roosevelt's satisfactory telegram regarding the New York demonstration.

Although the President and those with him here have kept in close touch with every feature of the campaign and those managing it, it has not been an absorbing subject with them. In fact, the early and late work in the office rooms of the residence has been devoted to affairs of state to a greater extent by far than to politics. The close of the campaign is not marked with any hard exertions or any flood of final instructions from Canton, but, on the contrary, has been more largely devoted to social affairs than any part of the Canton vacation, because the condition of affairs of state have permitted the President to pursue such a course. Since the President and Mrs. McKinley last came from Washington they have attended several weddings, have lunched and dined and spent evenings with other old friends, have entertained at their own home and have done a large amount of driving in weather that is seldom experienced this season of the year. Saturday night, the last working night of the campaign, was given entirely over to pleasure. A dinner party was joined by an informal party for music and other diversions. The guests remained until nearly midnight.

To-day the usual morning drive was taken and afterward the President went to his usual place of worship, the First Methodist Episcopal Church. Another drive was taken in the afternoon. A number of close friends called during the day and several remained for dinner. A party of about a dozen travelling men stopping at one of the local hotels called to pay their respects and, at the request of a number of other similar parties, assured the President that they had not yet met the drummers who are said to be opposing him. A similar party came over from the Massillon hotels.

Miss Sarah Duncan, the President's niece, who has been a house guest several days returned to her home in Cleveland to-day.

The President's determination to stay in Canton to receive the news of election and to make the evening a sort of a social affair is taken as another sign of his confidence. Had he any fears it seems probable that he would have left the city in the evening and received the despatches on the way to Washington. Senator Hanna, it is expected, will be here on Tuesday and be one of the guests during the evening.

SINKERS ON PARADE.

Talks Tariff Law With Sarsaparilla Reilly and Learns the Duty on Dead Horses.

"I tink mebbe ve have on Tuesday a McKinley snowslide," said the Sinker Man when Sarsaparilla Reilly went into the little restaurant.

"Landslide," corrected Reilly.

"Dot's vhat I said," continued Sinkers; "und I vill be first to vote for McKinley, 'cause I vill wake myself up to be on der barber pole vhen it ain't yet opened. Und vhen I come around I vill make myself in line because only ve vill be dere so early."

"In other words, ye'll stop up all night," remarked Reilly.

"Sure," said Sinkers. "Vhen she starts ve vill be der only ones in line."

"Who d'yer mane by 'we?'"

"Me und my vote," replied Sinkers. "Ve vere in der big parade Saturday und ve marched together because der Pie Bakers vanted to be boss of der division vhich vere dere. So I vere grand marshal of myself behind der Oils Painting Drugs Good Money League. Ve had a lovely time! Really, Reilly, I vish you vere dere."

"I was," said Reilly. "I ma-arched wid der Double-Barrelled Sporting Breech-loading Shotgun Ornamental Workers. I wanted to be somewhere where I could make noise and whoop it up for McKinley."

"I always believed you vere a Bryansight," remarked Sinkers. "Didn't you vote for Bryans on der last time?"

"Yes," answered Reilly. "And Croker said then that if I wud vote for Bryan I'd get prosperity. So I voted for Bryan and I've had prosperity ever since."

"Und vhy you vote for McKinley now?"

"To kape the prosperity. I got vhin I voted for Bryan," answered Reilly.

"Vell," said Sinkers, "vhen Clover Greaveland vere President I only got half so much vages as I got twice so much now because der Democrats charged der farmers too much money for der flour vhich dey made out of der vheat vhat dey bought for der cake bakers, und der people vhich eat der cakes put more butter on as before, so dot ve could not get no profit for der boss, vho had to make wages lower on der baker. Und ve cake bakers vhat make der sinkers could only buy one pair of clothes from der tailor, vho had to make deduction on der vages of der poor sweat shop finishers, vho patd too less to der buttonhole workers vhat could only live on one loaf of bread a day, so dot it comes right back again to der baker, vho gets vorser till he must discharge somebody. Dot is not prosperities; dot is vhat I vould call dispensation of Democratical starvingness to der poor man."

"Good boy," said Reilly. "Ye'll be runnin' for Congress if ye kape on like that. But I was thinking, Sinkers, it's strange laws we do be havin' wid der Dimocrats. While you and me have the right ter buy all th' whiskey we want we can't sell it. Now that's a funny thing. And if the interference wid th' right to dispose property is based upon Dimocratic principles why should you and me support a political party that gives us the right to buy what we can't sell and which do us harm if we kape it ourselves. Whiskey I'm talking about."

"Vhy not talk about beer," remarked Sinkers.

"That's Dootch," said Reilly.

"Now you are commencing again," snapped Sinkers. "Vhy don't you say I vill vote in German on der barber pole to-morrow."

"Well," said Reilly "ye'll vote in a Dootch neighborhood wid a lot of Dootch women rubber necking at the polling place."

"I tid you vil in a Irish Fourth Vard vote," remarked Sinkers.

"See here," said Reilly. "I don't want you to be castin' no reflections on that ward, for if ye do I'll send Casey, th' Knuckle-pusher, after you."

"Let us talk 'bout Protection," said Sinkers. "Vhich vould you rather be: a Free Trade or a Detective Tariff Bill?"

"That must be a relation of ould Tammany Hall," said Reilly. "Detective Tariff Bill. Where did I hear av him before? Oh, yes. At the Lexow Committee's investigation. But that's not what you mane. You mean to say Protective Tariff Bill. That's what makes up the rate av wages. Did ye iver know that our farmers are protected from cheap Europe labor be the aid av a protective tariff? Well, anny one who buys cattle in Europe and takes thim to this country muss pay a duty on thim if they're alive. I mane th' cattle. That, ye see, protects the American farmer who spends his time and money raising cattle, because anny one who wants to buy Europe cattle must pay $2 a head for each cattle he brings over, if the cattle is less than two years old. So instead av buying the cattle in Europe he buys thim from the American farmer because he kin save $2 on each head. The duty on swine is $1 50. For instance I'll say you are a pig and I buy you in some far off land. Well, when I'd take ye to the United States I'd have to pay $1 50 to the Government as duty on one pig. I mane if ye were alive."

"You tink I vant to be a dead pig?" asked Sinkers.

"I vould rather see you vote for Bryan."

"Well, he'll be a dead horse to-morrow," replied Reilly.

"Und vhat is der duty on dead horses?" asked the Sinker Man.

"To stay dead," answered Reilly. "But as I was saying, about the tariff, the duty on tombstones is 12 cints a cubic foot and the duty on you is ter git up early and vote enough cubic feet to make a fair sized showing for the article imported from Nebraska."

"Und vhat is der duty on beer?"

"Well," said Reilly, "we'll go next door to Red Jerry's and tell him to put it on the free list."

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SHOCKED IN A MANHOLE.

Trolley Road's Electrician Found His Eyelids Paralyzed When He Winked.

Adam C. Munn, an electrician employed on the Third avenue railroad, went down a manhole at Twenty-second street and Third avenue yesterday afternoon to release part of the motor of a car which was blocking the line. While he was in the manhole the fuse of the car blew out. He was badly scorched and the shock left him senseless for twenty minutes. Then he revived. He said he felt well enough to go on working and did so.

Last night Munn began to suffer great pain. His eyes hurt him greatly and the eyelids finally refused to act. A physician was called in and said that Munn was suffering from shock and that the eyelids were temporarily paralyzed. Munn was taken from his home, 510 West Fifty-fifth street, to Roosevelt Hospital. The paralysis, it is believed, is only temporary.

POLITICAL NOTES.

In the following States in which there are election for Governor this year the present Governors are not candidates for reelection: New York, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Missouri, Montana, New Hampshire, North Dakota, South Dakota, West Virginia and Wisconsin. In the following States Governors are running for reelection: Kansas, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Kentucky, Nebraska, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah and Washington.

Bryan and Woolley are on two Presidential tickets each this year—Woolley as the candidate of the Prohibitionists for President and candidate for Vice-President on that of the United Christians, and Bryan is the nominee of the Democratic and Populist national conventions.

Legislatures to choose two United States Senators are to be chosen in Nebraska, Delaware and Montana this year, and Legislatures to elect one United States Senator are to be chosen in Kansas, New Hampshire Texas, Illinois, West Virginia, Iowa, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, South Dakota, New Jersey, Idaho, South Carolina, Tennessee, Wyoming and Colorado.

There are some Prohibitionists in Arkansas, but they do not predominate in the politics of that State. At the September election eighty-four counties were carried for license and thirty-one counties for non-license. The dry counties included Benton, Calhoun, Clay, Cleveland, Dallas, Franklin, Fulton, Grant, Greene, Johnson, Lafayette, Logan, Pope, Van Buren and Washington. It is the custom in Arkansas to call counties after distinguished public men.

Two former candidates for the Presidency have died during the present year—Gen. John Bidwell, the Prohibition candidate, at his home in Chico, Cal., and Gen. Palmer in Springfield, Ill. Gen. Bidwell in 1892 polled 250,000 votes, of which 8,000 were cast in California, Los Angeles county, his home, giving 1,300 of these. He was a General in the war and had been a Republican Member of Congress from California. The other, Gen. Palmer, the National Democratic candidate for President four years ago had, too, an honorable record of active service in the Civil War. He was a native of Kentucky, and commanded a division of Illinois troops in the battle of Chickamauga.

In the First ward of the city of Chicago in which, according to Republican estimates, the Bryan majority will be 700 this year, there is a falling off in the registry of 629 votes compared with four years ago. In the Tenth ward of Chicago, in which the scheduled Republican majority is 1,500, there is a g