RISE AND FALL OF POPULISM.

REASONS FOR ITS EXISTENCE NO LONGER REMAIN.

They Have Been Brushed Aside by the Natural Advance of the Nation in Intelligence and Material Prosperity—Republican Party Regains Strength the Movement Cost It in the West.

LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 10.—Populism in the West is in the last throes of dissolution. One, possibly two years more and it will join the political creeds of the Greenback and Union Labor parties in the realms of the forgotten. It had its birth in the anti-corporation agitation which swept the west in the latter 80s, an agitation traceable to the tyrannical domination of the railroads of the entire trans-Missouri region. That was the era of transportation development in the West, when the tariff was based on the limit that the traffic would bear.

It first took the name and form of the Farmers' Alliance. Lodges were organized in every school district of Nebraska, Kansas, South Dakota and Colorado. The initiation ceremonies were behind closed doors and a ritual and a password were established. No lawyer or professional man of any kind was permitted within its precincts. It was strictly a farmers' organization. Coming close upon a disastrous crop failure the new organization rose to mammoth proportions almost in a night.

In the fall of 1890 the Alliance first made its appearance as a political factor in the States of Nebraska, Kansas and Colorado. It was sneered at by both of the older parties. The Democrats thought they saw in it an instrument by which they might win, as the farmers were almost all Republicans. The Republicans looked upon it as a secret order, the leaders of which could no more deliver the votes than the chiefs of any other fraternal association could do. In Kansas and Nebraska the old politicians were astounded. In the former the Farmers' Alliance polled 106,972 votes for its ticket. In Nebraska it actually elected part of its State ticket, in a very close three-cornered contest, but Republicans and Democrats combined and counted in a Democratic Governor and Republican State officers, despite the fact that the Legislature was overwhelmingly against them. The Alliance made its first big fight in South Dakota in 1891, in the Congress fight when it polled nearly 15,000 votes out of a total of 38,000.

The Alliance spread to Missouri and from thence to the Southwest. At the same time Southern organizations that had their inspiration more in the brutal political tactics of the Democratic majority than in any agricultural depression were formed, and in 1892 these were formally welded into one organization known as the People's Independent party. Weaver was their standard bearer, and it was through the influence of Western Democrats that the vote for the Iowan was run to such high figures. Weaver carried Kansas by a fusion of Democrats and Independents on electors, and came within 4,000 of carrying Nebraska, usually Republican by 20,000.

It may be interesting to note that Mr. Bryan has the documents to prove that fusion of the Democracy with the Populists had its primary inception in the brains of the managers of Grover Cleveland's campaign, and that it was by their direction and at their request that thousands of Democrats in all of the Populistic Western States voted for Weaver instead of Cleveland. Proof that this was the fact is also given by the records, which show that the 70,000 Democratic votes cast for a Governor in 1890 dwindled to 24,000 for Cleveland two years later, while at the same election J. Sterling Morton, afterward Cleveland's voluble Secretary of Agriculture, received 44,000 votes.

The first real test of the strength of the Populist movement in Nebraska came in the Gubernatorial election of 1892. The Republicans won in a three-cornered fight by 10,000, but as compared with four years before it was shown that the party had contributed about 38,000 votes and the Democrats about 35,000 to the new party.

In Kansas, which had previously been very nearly unanimously Republican, the newcomer naturally drew heaviest from the dominant organization. In 1894 it was a three-sided affair, and the Democrats polled but 27,000, while the Independents ran 30,000 behind the Republicans on the State ticket.

As soon as the lawyers and others experienced in politics became eligible and active in the third party there set in an irresistible trend toward fusion as offering the only possibility of office. The nomination of Bryan by the Populist National Convention in 1896 was the logical outcome of the efforts of the professional politicians outside the Republican party to make a working agreement between the two weaker organizations. Free silver in 1896 drew a large number of Republicans to the aid of the old combination and made it possible for Bryan to carry Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado and South Dakota.

The rise and fall of Populism as exemplified in the election returns, is best shown by these figures, the vote in years other than Presidential being for Governor:

NEBRASKA.

Year.	Rep.	Dem.	Pop.
1890	68,878	71,331	70,187
1892	87,213	24,943	82,256
1894	94,613	*97,815	.....
1896	102,304	*115,880	.....
1898	92,982	*95,703	.....
1900	121,835	*114,013	.....

*Fusion.

KANSAS.

Year.	Rep.	Dem.	Pop.
1890	115,025	71,357	106,972
1892	157,237		*163,111
1894	148,697	26,709	118,329
1896	159,541	*171,810	.....
1898	181,893	*134,158	.....
1900	186,955	*162,601	.....

*Fusion.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Year.	Rep.	Dem.	Pop.
1891	17,614	7,199	14,587
1892	34,888	9,081	26,544
1896	41,042	*41,225	683
1898	36,949		*37,319
1900	53,800	*40,100	.....

*Fusion.

COLORADO.

Year.	Rep.	Dem.	Pop.
1896	26,271	*161,153	.....
1897	64,947	*68,858	.....
1898	51,051	*93,972	.....
1900	93,072	*122,733	.....

*Fusion.

In its incipiency populism represented a vagary. Impractical economists had evolved from deficient understandings new theories of government which it was earnestly believed would relieve existing conditions. Most of the beliefs of a dozen years ago, however, have been relinquished and such visionary schemes as the Sub-Treasury and Government warehouse are as freely laughed at by Populists as by their opponents. Populism was a protest, and it fell on heeding ears. The conditions which existed in the West at the time of its birth were bad, but they have materially changed. The railroads no longer maintain large political lobbies and they have substituted for their old system of rates a more equable one—in short, they are run now as strictly business corporations. Expanding markets have strengthened crop values and the general prosperity has reached the farm and the range. From having its strongholds in the country the party has come to rely on the towns for majorities.

Political fellowship and equal division of offices with the Democracy has been another great factor in driving many former Republicans back to their old party. Each year the two State conventions find more and more friction. It generally requires an afternoon and a night to accomplish what the Republicans do in a few hours. The evident decline of the Populists in number strengthens the greed of the Democracy and it insists upon more and more of the offices. In the earlier days of fusion it was not to be denied that two-thirds of the fusion votes were contributed by the Populists. Now the Democrats claim to be the greater factor.

At the recent Populist State Convention scarcely a fourth of the accredited delegates put in an appearance and a third of the counties were unrepresented. There was no enthusiasm and not even a delegate rose to protest because a careless committee had permitted the pictures of McKinley and Roosevelt, left over from the Republican convention, to decorate the walls of the convention hall.

Local conditions, largely the result of past misconduct of Republican officials, are responsible for the existence in Kansas and Nebraska of the Populist party to-day. The process of swallowing, by the Democrats, begun in 1896, is still in progress, but it is believed that when the final stage is reached many thousands of former Republicans will balk and be again found in the ranks of their old organization.

Thousands of the Free Silver Republicans, the men who really swung the four States to Bryan in 1896, have already returned, and the organization, a mere farce for two years past, has been formally dissolved. It is a comparatively safe prediction that with Mr. Bryan's personality eliminated from the contest and the old alignment of Democrats and Republicans resumed, the West will register its solid Electoral vote for the Republican candidate, whoever he may be.

THEIR ROBES AND CORONETS.

Coronation Instructions for British Peers and Peeresses.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—A supplement to the London *Gazette*, published to-day, formally opens the proceedings which will culminate in the ceremony, or, as the Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal of England, styles it, "the solemnity" of the coronation of Edward VII. and Queen Alexandra of England. It is so long since a coronation took place in England that these quaintly worded directions of the Earl Marshal to the Peers and Peeresses of Great Britain have an interest of their own. This is addressed to the peers and peeresses:

The King's most excellent Majesty having been pleased to command me, as Earl Marshal of England, forthwith to prepare and countersign letters to be passed under the Royal Sign Manual, requiring the attendance of the Peers and Peeresses of Great Britain at the solemnity of the royal coronation of his Majesty and of her Majesty, the Queen, and the King having been further pleased to command me to prepare such letters also for those Peers of that part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland called Ireland, whose right to vote at the election of a representative Peer for Ireland has, on claim made on their behalf, been admitted by the House of Lords of the United Kingdom, and who are not now members of the House of Commons of the United Kingdom, I do hereby request that all those Peers who, in conformity to the above regulations, are entitled to assist at the solemnity of the royal coronation of their Majesties, will be pleased to transmit their respective addresses to me, at this office, and that the Dowager Peeresses and Peeresses who may claim to attend at the said coronation, will be also pleased to transmit their respective Christian names and addresses to me, in order that their letters of summons may be prepared without delay.

The robes to be worn are described thus:

The robe or mantle of the peers is to be of crimson velvet, edged with miniver, the cape furred with miniver pure, and powdered with bars or rows of ermine (*i. e.*, narrow pieces of black fur), according to their degree, viz.: Barons, two rows; Viscounts, two rows and a half; Earls, three rows; Marquesses, three rows and a half; Dukes, four rows. The said mantles or robes to be worn over full court dress, uniform or regimentals.

The coronets to be of silver gilt; the caps of crimson velvet turned up with ermine, with a gold tassel on the top; and no jewels or precious stones are to be used in the coronets, or counterfeit pearls instead of silver balls.

The coronet of a Baron to have, on the circle or rim, six silver balls at equal distances. The coronet of a Viscount to have, on the circle sixteen silver balls. The coronet of an Earl to have on the circle eight silver balls, raised upon points, with gold strawberry leaves between the points. The coronet of a Marquess to have, on the circle, four gold strawberry leaves and four silver balls alternately, the latter a little raised on points above the rim. The coronet of a Duke to have, on the circle, eight gold strawberry leaves.

Next were the directions of the Earl Marshal to the Peeresses:

These are to give notice to all Peeresses who attend at the coronation of their Majesties, that the robes or mantles appertaining to their respective ranks are to be worn over the usual full court dress.

That the robe or mantle of a Baroness be of crimson velvet, the cape whereof to be furred with miniver pure, and powdered with two bars or rows of ermine (*i. e.*, narrow pieces of black fur); the said mantle to be edged round with miniver pure two inches in breadth, and the train to be three feet on the ground; the coronet to be according to her degree, viz.:—a rim or circle with six pearls (represented by silver balls) upon the same, not raised upon points.

That the robe or mantle of a Viscountess be like that of a Baroness, only the cape powdered with two rows and a half of ermine, the edging of the mantle two inches as before, and the train a yard and a quarter; the coronet to be according to her degree, viz.:—a rim or circle with pearls (represented by silver balls) thereon, sixteen in number, and not raised upon points.

That the robe or mantle of a Countess be as before, only the cape powdered with three rows of ermine, the edging three inches in breadth, and the train a yard and a half; the coronet to be composed of eight pearls (represented by silver balls) raised upon points or rays, with small strawberry leaves between, above the rim.

That the robe or mantle of a Marchioness be as before, only the cape powdered with three rows and a half of ermine, the edging four inches in breadth, the train a yard and three quarters; the coronet to be composed of four strawberry leaves and four pearls (represented by silver balls) raised upon points of the same height as the leaves, alternately above the rim.

That the robe or mantle of a Duchess be as before, only the cape powdered with four rows of ermine, the edging five inches broad, the train two yards, the coronet to be composed of eight strawberry leaves, all of equal height, above the rim.

And that the caps of all the said coronets be of crimson velvet, turned up with ermine, with a tassel of gold on the top.

SOME AMERICAN CITIZENS.

Fine Specimens of Manhood Seen Before a Board of Registration.

"I have read a lot about the pace we go in this country, about our burning the candle at both ends, our growing tendency to nervous prostration, about our aging prematurely and all that," said a hustling citizen, "but after seeing the men I met last night in the place where I went to register as a voter I feel easier. If that wasn't a good-looking omen of American citizens I'll eat my hat; and what got me particularly about it was the way the older men in it all carried their age. No matter what their ages were there wasn't a feeble man in the bunch, and to a man they looked younger than they turned out to be.

"There was a line of men waiting to register when I got there, and I took my place in it and crept along up with it, so I had plenty of opportunities to see the men, and I couldn't help hearing them give their ages, and it made me smile inwardly when I did hear them.

"Here was a man, standing up before the registering officer now, gray-haired, to be sure, but straight, and trim and supple. When the registering officer said:

"'Age?' this man said:

"'Sixty, which was ten years, at least, older than I should have guessed him to be, and he was as alert as a man of 40.

"Of course, I had a good chance to see close at hand the man immediately in front of me in the line. I stood next to him twenty minutes or half an hour as the line was inching up. He was a straight, spare, smooth-skinned, young-looking man and I supposed about 30.

"'Age?' says the registering officer, and this man says:

"'Forty-four.'

"And so in every case of the men with some years they proved to be actually older than they looked. The difference may not have been so great as in that last case I spoke of, but every one of these men bore his years well and looked younger than he actually was. If they were middle-aged or old, they were young middle-aged or old men. They had a youthfulness of bearing that seemed somehow to be characteristic of the young country to which they belong.

"You know, as a matter of fact, I don't take much stock in the burn-the-candle-at-both-ends, too-fast-a-pace, nervous prostration idea anyhow. I think the race is improving here all the time. I never saw, myself, so many young old men going about as there are to-day; and as a matter of detail I have never personally known so many men who took care of themselves and kept themselves young and in condition, as right now.

"Getting nervous, and playing out fast? Why, nonsense! We're getting stronger, and steadier, and younger all the time; living longer and staying young longer; we stay young all our lives, in fact, in this life-giving, youth-preserving, blessed and rugged young country."

A STUDIO ROMANCE.

The New York Model Who Gave Up Posing When He Became a German Noble.

In a small bachelor apartment on upper Fifth avenue lives an artist known to many in New York society. Adjoining the apartment is one of the most quaint and interesting studios that can be found in this country. In the studio part of the apartment, entered through the modern building, are rare and valuable curios taken from all parts of the world.

The artist who owns this museum has strange tales of his own to tell, for he has travelled widely and has met many people. The other evening, over the cigars, he began to talk and told this story:

"Only this morning I received a letter from Germany that recalls to my mind a story as interesting as any I have ever heard.

"It was about three years ago," he began, "when a man about 40 years old presented himself one morning with a card of introduction from an acquaintance, asking me to do what I could for the bearer. I was struck at once by the handsome features and military appearance of my visitor and, needing just such a figure in a picture I was painting at the time, offered him the position as model. He accepted with alacrity, thanking me at the same time for affording him the opportunity of making a little money, for he said he was nearly penniless.

"I got to know him very well, and learned many a thing about himself and his past life in the two months in which he came regularly to pose for me.

"It seemed he was a German of noble family, Count Franz von N——, great-nephew of a celebrated General and Marshal in Napoleon's time, and a son of a very rich Count who owned vast estates in Germany, which, at the death of his father some years ago, had become the heritage of his elder brother.

"He had married a girl not his social equal, and in consequence his friends and relations did not recognize the clandestine marriage, and made life so miserable for the poor fellow that he renounced them all and fled to America with his young bride. Here he joined our army under an assumed name and served his time in a way that would have done credit to his title.

"After he left the army he took to writing. He made a little at that till his eyes gave out in consequence of a fever contracted while in the army. Then came poverty and want, and I think he would have starved to death, but for the lucky meeting with my friend, who had known him in a business way and sent him to me out of pity.

"All went well till one day he did not appear as usual to sit for me. Day after day went by and still he did not show up, then one morning a young girl appeared who said she was his daughter. She told me her father was very sick and could not come to pose for me, but if she could, she would like to do something to keep the wolf from the door. I posed her at once and later in the day went to see my protégé.

"They were making the fire with their last piece of furniture when I arrived, and such poverty I hope never to see again. Count Von N—— was lying on an improvised bed, while his wife did all she could to nurse the invalid, whose mind I found out had given away from the effects of the fever.

"I took the wife aside and finally settled that the sick man should be sent to a sanitarium of which I was a trustee. Accordingly the next day we had him removed to this place near Albany.

"The daughter after this came regularly to sit for me, sometimes accompanied by her mother, when she could spare the time from the odd jobs of sewing that she worked on.

"One morning about three months after Count Franz had gone to the sanitarium his wife burst in upon me with a countenance bespeaking such unmistakable joy that I at once set down my palette and brushes to listen to the good news.

"She held in her hand a letter from the German Consul addressed to her husband, which she had opened in his absence, announcing the death of the eldest brother, who was shot while on a hunting expedition, and that consequently at his death the title, estates and wealth of the deceased now devolved upon him as the only heir of the estates.

"Well, to make a long story short, in a couple of months the Count was able to be moved and the whole happy party, after bidding me an affectionate farewell, sailed for home.

"This was over a year ago and not a word have I heard till to-day when I received this letter asking me to come over to visit them for a few months, which I think I will do, as I need the rest."

FRANCE AND THE CHURCH.

Effect of the Law of Associations—Views of a French Jesuit.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—Both by mail and by cable accounts have reached you of the effect of the law of associations upon the religious fraternities or congregations of France. Although many of them have preferred leaving France to asking the Government's authorization to remain, a great number have given in during the last few days and have made their applications before it was too late.

The total number of congregations in France is 1,663, of which 152 are of men and 1,151 of women. Of these 910 are already legally authorized to remain, five of men and 905 of women, leaving 753 unauthorized congregations, divided into 147 male and 606 female bodies. These 753 congregations own 4,292 establishments, 2,010 for men and 2,282 for women.

But even among the authorized congregations there are many unauthorized establishments. Thus of the 905 female congregations that have authorization, 276 have opened 10,970 establishments without legal authority. Similarly the five authorized congregations of men have opened 1,276 unauthorized institutions. According to the law of July, 1901, all these establishments must now also seek authorization.

Of the remainder 416 congregations have sent in their application for permission to remain. Of these 351 must receive the necessary authorization from the Parliament and sixty-five from the Council of State. In the first category come forty-five congregations of men possessing 1,740 establishments, and 206 congregations of women, possessing 1,227 establishments.

In the second category, those to which the council of State gives authorization, are sixty-four congregations of women having 2,135 establishments and one congregation of men possessing thirty-nine establishments. In the second come the Sisters of St. Vincent of Paul, who, only possessing authority for eighty establishments, have filed their request for 965 more.

In the course of an interview one of the leading Jesuits in France thus expressed himself on the Associations law:

"The Society of Jesus has no intention to apply for authorization. We consider we cannot do so. In fact, this exceptional law wounds us deeply in our unquestioned rights as freemen, as citizens, as Catholics and as religious; and in striking us it strikes also at the imprescriptible rights of the Church. For us, between the Government, which insists as a preliminary condition of authorization that we should renounce canonical exemption, and the Holy See, which declares it 'will not permit any misunderstanding or lessening of the direct and immediate exercise of its supreme authority over the religious orders and institutions,'' we confess, with all the religious who have taken the road of exile, or have dissolved, that we can find no formula for conciliation.

"It was idle for the Premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, to decline responsibility for certain too frank statements made in the chamber. The law while directly striking at the congregations hits behind them the Church herself. Its authors know it, and they wish it. And the President of the Council's menace to reply to every complaint of the Holy See by a fresh aggravation of the law shows beyond all doubt what the idea of the Government is.

"That is the principal motive which prevents our asking for authorization. The present law is but another step in advance in the war waged against the Church."

CITY'S STREETS ARE FILTHY.

EVEN WITH ELECTIONS COMING NAGLE WON'T CLEAN THEM.

Unsightly and Foul-Smelling Heaps Left Undisturbed for Days in New York's Principal Thoroughfares—Is Any Better Campaign Argument Needed?

Magistrate Cornell, who always carries a bottle of smelling salts when he goes to Essex Market, said the other day that he had not seen a street sweeper at work in the neighborhood of that court house for the last four years. Some day, before Street Cleaning Commissioner Nagle gets out of office, the Magistrate should take two bottles of smelling salts and go east a couple of blocks and take a look at Norfolk and Suffolk streets. But those East Side blocks are by no means exceptional. Mr. Cornell would not be jostled by sweepers no matter where he went downtown.

On either side of Broadway below Fourteenth street there are but few blocks not littered with days' accumulation of filth and rubbish. A street sweeper who is supposed to keep a part of Clinton street clean was resting in one of the small parks the other day when he was asked how long one of the department brooms would last. The sweeper grinned and said:

"If a broom ain't used too hard it will last six weeks or two months."

The same question about the durability of a broom was put to a sweeper who was earning every dollar of his wages cleaning Fifth avenue near the Democratic Club. He said:

"These brooms ain't much good. They wear right down after three days' sweeping and we have to have new ones every week, anyhow."

To supplement the rubbish in the roadways there are piles of boxes and old barrels on the curb all through the downtown district. Perhaps a man's politics has something to do with the size of the pile of débris he is allowed to keep in front of his shop. The other day after the Foley faction beat the Divver men in the Second Assembly district and there was a lot of talk about the latter bolting Tammany, Florrie Sullivan, Superintendent of the Bureau of Incumbrances, said:

"There's nothing in it. All them Divver men who are in business and like to keep stuff out in front of their places come to my office right after the fight and told me they would be regular and stick to Tammany regardless of Divver. Those fellows can't afford to shake Tammany."

The inspectors of Sullivan's bureau seem as able not to see just as much as Nagle's "white wings" can go by without a touch of the broom.

If business was dull with the rag pickers of Cherry street they could leave their basements and make a good day's profit in picking up the rubbish in front of their doors. George Washington, the first President of the United States, lived at 1 Cherry street in 1780. That was the site of the first Executive Mansion. The spot is now marked by a bronze tablet on one of the bridge piers and at the foot of the pier is a pile of old clothes and mildewed shoes. Around the corner in Dover street there is an area of a dozen or more square feet in which the pavement is dyed with many colors, principally green, thrown out of some dye stuffs place and never swept up.

At West Broadway and Reade street old boxes are piled up on the curb half a story high.

Visitors coming to town via the West Shore railroad and Franklin street ferry have to wade ankle deep through mud and rubbish to get to the stairs leading to the elevated road station.

At Duane and Greenwich streets yesterday, long after street sweeping time, there was a mess of old eggs and barrel hoops on the pavement. A street sweeper was asleep in the small triangular park nearby and one of the Department inspectors was sweeping as clean as a whistle the chopped meat plate in the free lunch counter in the corner saloon.

These are samples of what may be seen almost anywhere downtown, not only early in the morning before the sweepers are supposed to begin their work, but at any time of day or night. For half a block of Corlears street empty boxes are piled on the sidewalk and in the roadway so that there is not room for a wagon to pass between the car track and the curb.

In Delancy street near Cannon there is enough broken glass in the middle of the street to kill all the rats in the neighborhood. On the pavement on the same block is an old feather bed that was thrown out of a tenement for cause.

In Hester, Rivington and Essex streets there are certain odors which suggest forgotten garbage, but it is all roofed over by the push carts and is visible only in spots. Here and there there is a spot of real verdure to mark the spot where a nervous horse has shaken some oats out of his feed bag. The oats fell in mud and are left so long that they sprout in spite of hoofs and wheels. There is no lack of fertilizer.

A horse died in a Ninth street blacksmith shop early Thursday morning. The body was dragged out into the middle of the street and covered with dirty straw. It was left there all day.

On Third street, near Avenue C there is a three-foot pile of rubbish that could not have been got together in two days by the most energetic of sweepers. There is a similar mound of filth at Wooster and Bleecker streets.

In front of a vacant house on Eighth street near University place there is a pile of old rags and papers that has been there ten days.

Wooster and West Houston streets, where they cross, suggest a group of squatters' shanties after a cyclone. At that corner there is a man who makes a living by knocking to pieces old packing cases to get the lumber there is in them. He does most of the work on the sidewalk. Strips of old and rusty tin roofing also ornament this same corner.

In West Third street the stench from decayed vegetables in the roadway is in keeping with the reputation of parts of that thoroughfare. Dodging street walkers and avoiding banana peels at the same time make a walk through that street almost strenuous.

Greene and Mercer and nearly all the other streets in the wholesale district are littered every day with cans of garbage that apparently are emptied only once in a great while and with a lot more rubbish loose on the pavement.

Commissioner Nagle of the Street Cleaning Department sent a letter to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to defend himself against what he called "silly" newspaper attacks on his methods of keeping the town sightly and on his extravagance. He said that if there was any trouble in his department it was because the Board of Estimate had not approved his suggestion of making garbage disposal contracts for five years instead of one.

PACIFIC PORTS GAIN MOST.

Their Exports of Merchandise Increased More Than 100 Per Cent. Since 1894.

In four years, between 1893 and 1896, both inclusive, the value of the exports of American merchandise varied from $307,-000,000 to $882,000,000 and the exports were chiefly from the Atlantic ports. From these Atlantic ports in 1894 American exports to the value of $660,000,000 were sent to foreign countries, and last year the exports from the same ports were to the value of $960,000,000, a gain of $300,000,000, or about 45 per cent.

From the Gulf ports the exports in 1894 were $133,000,000, and last year $255,000,000, an increase in about the same ratio. From the Lake ports there was a shipment last year of $50,000,000 of American goods as against $47,000,000 in 1894.

In respect to the largest proportion of increase of shipments of American goods, the Pacific ports stand first, having since 1894 increased their exports from $34,000,000 to $72,000,000, more than 100 per cent. The large increase in shipments from them reflects the increase in the last five or six years of American trade with the Orient, a trade which has enormously increased the business of the transcontinental railroad lines between the Mississippi Valley and the Pacific coast, and is steadily expanding.

ABSTINENCE AND LONG LIFE.

Effect of Moderate Drinking as Shown by Life Insurance Records.

The first large general life insurance company of this country to issue policies to total abstainers in a section separate from that of those who drink was the Equitable Life Assurance Society. This was done about a year ago in consequence of a petition signed by several large policyholders, who protested against the "unjust discrimination against the total abstaining class," and asked for a special section of policies in order that the holders "may receive the benefit of increased dividends to be derived from the habit of abstinence." Among the signers of the petition were Senator William P. Frye, ex-Gov. William Larrabee of Iowa, the late Rear Admiral J. W. Philip, Edward Everett Hale, Abram S. Hewitt, Senator Benjamin R. Tillman, Booker T. Washington and Anthony Comstock. The Equitable offers no reduction of premium to abstainers. The only advantage they gain is the probable larger share of profits due to the lower mortality in their class.

The only other companies in the United States which recognize the total abstainer as a different class of risk from the moderate drinker are the Security Mutual and the American Temperance Life Insurance Association. The latter accepts nothing but total abstinence risks, and has in the twelve years of its existence paid more than $500,-000 in death claims. According to its books the ratio of its death rate to that of general risks is about 26 per cent. in favor of the total abstainer.

Life insurance companies in Great Britain have for many years regarded the alcohol habit as one of the main factors in determining length of life. In 1840 a Quaker named Robert Warner applied for life insurance with a certain company and was told that he would have to pay an extra premium on account of his being an abstainer. Warner did not share the then prevalent opinion that a moderate use of alcoholic beverages was essential to good health, and started, with the aid of some friends, the United Kingdom Temperance and General Provident Institution.

For six years only abstainers were admitted. Then the lives of carefully selected moderate drinkers were accepted, the profits being awarded as earned by the two separate sections. For the thirty-two years ending in 1898 the records of the company showed that the actual deaths in the general, or moderate-drinking section, were 92.5 per cent. of the deaths expected. In the total abstinence section the actual deaths were only 70.9 per cent., a difference of 21.6 per cent.

The records of the Scottish Temperance Life Insurance Company show a difference of about 22 per cent. in favor of abstinence. In consequence of this, the company gives holders of policies in this class a reduction of 10 per cent. in their premiums. A year ago the Sun Life, established in 1810, opened an abstainers' section, offering them a 5 per cent. reduction in their premiums.

Other British companies whose experiences seem to show that abstinence promotes longevity are the Sceptre Life Association, the Imperial, the British Empire Mutual, the Victoria Mutual and the Abstainers' and General. Probably the largest difference in favor of abstainers is that shown by the records of the Australian Temperance and General Mutual. For the five years ending 1895 the ratio of actual to expected claims was 30.4 per cent. in favor of the abstainers.

Statistics have been published from time to time in various medical journals which seem to show that mortality is higher among abstainers than among temperate drinkers. Advocates of the separate insurance system in accounting for this say that the tables given include young children who are abstainers, of course, but among whom the death rate is unusually high.

HANDSHAKING IN NEW JERSEY.

Contest of Endurance Between the Two Candidates for Governor.

The two candidates for the office of Governor of New Jersey are just now engaged in an endurance contest of handshaking, with Seymour in the lead. Whether he wins in the election or not, he is pretty certain to continue shaking hands long after Franklin Murphy is exhausted and lame.

Mr. Murphy goes into the competition with a decided handicap, inasmuch as James M. Seymour has been in constant practice for at least ten years and has the business of handshaking down so fine that the action is automatic and mechanical, although it appears to be hearty and fervid. His handshake is a wonder. At the Interstate Fair and again at the Mount Holly Fair, that handshake caught the rural visitors who were introduced to Mayor Seymour.

"He is one of us," said a man with a gray fringe under his chin, and his companion replied:

"That's right, Silas. A man that can shake hands that way is my candidate."

Mayor Seymour's shake comes from the shoulder. His grasp is strong and quick and the motion is like that of the piston of one of the engines he builds, while he looks right into the eye of the man whose hand he grasps. His right hand is considerably larger than his left, and it is powerful and firm. A man who thoughtlessly gives it a squeeze, gets back better than he sends.

Mr. Murphy knew what he had to contend with in this phase of the contest, and it is said that he went into training several weeks ago, squeezing rubber balls, working an exercising machine, practising grips with his son-in-law and friends, and punching the bag until his right hand was in pretty fair shape to enter the campaign. In fact, he stood a severe test at Dover last week when he met and shook hands with some horny-handed iron miners and farmers, and some of the miners really tried to crush his hand, it is said.

He has stood the ordeal in several other places since, and while he has done quite well, he has failed to equal the endurance shown by his big opponent. Mr. Seymour does not have to pull his fingers apart at night, nor to apply hardening or soothing lotions, nor to resort to massage to prepare for the next day's handshaking ordeal. He just goes to sleep peacefully and never thinks of soaking his hands in white oak bark and alum solution before retiring or putting rosin on his hands before meeting voters in the morning.

He may go down to the machine shop during the day and do a little filing and forging or rivetting, but that is less for the purpose of hardening than for keeping his hand in, so that he will not have forgotten his craft in the event of defeat and a return to business.

GAME IN CONNECTICUT.

A New Law Which Seems to Limit the Consumption of Birds.

GREENWICH, Conn., Oct. 12.—Though the hunting season opened in Connecticut on Oct. 1, the sportsmen have returned from the woods almost empty-handed so far, but they report that there is plenty of game. The new law regarding the shooting of partridges, quail and woodcock, contains peculiar provisions.

No person is allowed to have in his possession more than five partridges in any one day and not more than thirty-six in any one year, and no person shall sell, or have in his possession for the purpose of a sale any partridge, quail or woodcock, under penalty of a fine of $50 or imprisonment in jail for not more than twenty days. Such a law of course, if enforced, would prevent all persons but hunters and their friends from enjoying any of these birds.

The hunters say that before they can secure much game there must be a killing frost, to bring the leaves from the trees. Owing to the thick foliage it is impossible to see the birds after they have left the clearings and taken to the low brush. The thick coating of leaves prevents the sportsman also from seeing his dog.

Yellow hammers which have been protected for two years are very plenty, and plover are numerous in the salt marshes. Occasionally a canvasback duck is seen, and the black ducks are flying in flocks.

While the law referred to will prevent the sale of certain game birds in Connecticut markets, it does not stop the shipment of game to New York, so that Connecticut lovers of partridges, quail and woodcock who can't shoot may buy these birds from their woods in the metropolis.

TWO EARLY CREMATIONS.

Henry Laurens's Body One of the First to Be Incinerated in This Country.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 12.—In an address delivered before the National Association of Funeral Directors in Charleston, Dr. Charles W. Kollock spoke in favor of cremation. He dealt chiefly with the few known cases of cremation in South Carolina. Among other things he said:

"In South Carolina occurred one of the first cremations, if not the first, among the whites in this country. Henry Laurens, President of the old Continental Congress, known as 'Tower Laurens,' on account of having been confined by the British in the Tower of London, directed in his will that 'his son should have his body wrapped in twelve yards of tow cloth and burn it until entirely consumed, and then collect his bones and ashes and bury them where he saw proper.' He died Dec. 8, 1792.

"It was done at his plantation, Mepken, on the Cooper River, and a brownstone slab without inscription now marks the spot. Tradition says that the head was burned from the body and rolled down the hill and had to be brought back. The second cremation in this State was that of William Nesbitt Mitchell, who came from North Carolina. He lived near the Barrows, the summer home of the Cooper River planters, and near the present station of Oakley on the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad.

"Mr. Mitchell was considered very eccentric by those who knew him best, and one of his eccentricities was that he should be buried on the bluff of old Mulberry, then owned by one of his friends, Thomas Broughton. It was in vain that Mr. Broughton remonstrated, saying that his own people were not buried there, but Mr. Mitchell remained obdurate, and went so far as to mark the spot where he was to lie.

"Some time after the favorite dog of a visitor of Mr. Broughton's died, and, whether by accident or intention, a negro servant buried the animal in the place Mr. Mitchell had chosen for himself. This so enraged Mr. Mitchell that he swore he would not be buried anywhere; he would be burned. He came to Charleston and had an iron box made for himself, and this he kept in his house for several years and used it to keep cheese, crackers, butter and such things as were liable to the attacks of mice. He left most minute directions about the cremation.

"A certain number of cords of fat pine and of seasoned oak were to be used, and placed in alternate layers to a certain height. Then the box was to be placed upon the pile and more wood was to be piled upon it, then the wood was to be fired, and when it was burned and the box cooled, the latter was to be taken to a certain spot, mounted upon six brick pillars of a certain height and surrounded by a brick wall of the same height. The directions were carried out to the letter, and from about 1825, when the body was burned, until after the war, the coffin remained as it had been placed. It was then broken up and sold by negroes for old iron."

Baby Dies on a Hudson Steamboat.

Pavill Gallaccio, an eighteen-months-old Italian boy, died on Saturday night on the steamboat Adirondack, while coming here with its parents from Albany. The mother said the child had "throat trouble." He may have died of diphtheria.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:09 | Sun sets.....5:22 | Moon sets.....6:27

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 8:23 | Gov. I'd.....8:55 | Hell Gate. 10:48

Arrived—SUNDAY, Oct. 13.

U. S. gunboat Eagle, Diehl, Portsmouth, N. H., Oct. 11.
Ss La Bretagne, Alix, Havre, Oct. 5.
Ss Statendam, Potjer, Rotterdam, Oct. 3.
Ss Brooklyn City, King, Bristol, Sept. 23.
Ss Kentucky, Thiedmann, Copenhagen, Sept. 25.
Ss Montserrat, Lavin, Cadiz, Sept. 20.
Ss Capri, Rambusch, Santos, Sept. 19.
Ss Grenada, Murchison, Trinidad, Oct. 5.
Ss Arapahoe, Kemble, Jacksonville, Oct. 11.
Ss El Sud, Higgins, New Orleans, Oct. 8.
Ss Princess Anne, Tapley, Norfolk, Oct. 12.
Ss Caracas, Furst, Philadelphia, Oct. 12.
Ss Horatio Hall, Bennett, Portland, Oct. 12.
Bark Elvion, Davies, Tocapilla, June 4.
Bark Robt. S. Besnard, Andrews, Montevideo, Aug. 15.

ARRIVED OUT.

Ss Grosser Kurfuerst, from New York, at Bremen.

SAILED FROM FOREIGN PORTS.

Ss Etruria, from Queenstown, for New York.
Ss Zeeland, from Southampton, for New York.
Ss Bremen, from Southampton, for New York.

OUTGOING STEAMSHIPS.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Sail To-day.		
Princess Anne, Norfolk	....	3 00 P M
Sail To-morrow.		
Columbia, Hamburg	6 30 A M	10 00 A M
Finance, Colon	9 30 A M	1 00 P M
Arapahoe, Charleston	....	3 00 P M
El Mar, New Orleans	....	3 00 P M
Jamestown, Norfolk	....	3 00 P M
Ragusa, North Brazil	9 30 A M	12 00 M
Sail Wednesday, Oct. 16.		
Oceanic, Liverpool	4 30 A M	8 00 A M
St. Louis, Southampton	6 30 A M	10 00 A M
Vaderland, Antwerp	10 00 A M	12 00 M
Havana, Havana	12 30 P M	3 00 P M
Madiana, St. Thomas	12 30 P M	3 00 P M
New York, San Domingo	12 30 P M	3 00 P M
Lauenburg, Inagua	9 30 A M	12 00 M
Silvia, Newfoundland	10 00 A M	12 00 M
Ravensdale, Progreso	11 00 A M	1 00 P M
Denver, Galveston	....	3 00 P M
Jefferson, Norfolk	....	3 00 P M
El Paso, New Orleans	....	3 00 P M

INCOMING STEAMSHIPS.

Due To-day.		
Nueces	Galveston	Oct. 6
Minnehaha	London	Oct. 5
Astoria	Glasgow	Oct. 3
Nomadic	Liverpool	Oct. 4
California	Gibraltar	Sept. 30
Coronado	St. Lucia	Oct. 7
Maracaibo	San Juan	Oct. 9
Prins Maurits	Port Natal	Oct. 8
Louisiana	New Orleans	Oct. 9
Tallahassee	Savannah	Oct. 11
Colorado	Brunswick	Oct. 11
Due To-morrow.		
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse	Bremen	Oct. 8
Kensington	Antwerp	Oct. 5
Hubert	Para	Oct. 3
Alene	Port Limon	Oct. 10
Peconic	Gibraltar	Oct. 1
Orizaba	Colon	Oct. 8
El Norte	New Orleans	Oct. 10
Excelsior	New Orleans	Oct. 8
Due Wednesday, Oct. 16.		
Teutonic	Liverpool	Oct. 9
Koenigin Luise	Bremen	Oct. 5
Catania	Hamburg	Oct. 2
Maskelyne	St. Lucia	Oct. 9
Comanche	Jacksonville	Oct. 13
Due Thursday, Oct. 17.		
Hesperides	Liverpool	Oct. 5
El Valle	New Orleans	Oct. 12
Due Friday, Oct. 18.		
Palatia	Hamburg	Oct. 6
Island	Christiansand	Oct. 4
Patria	Algiers	Oct. 4
Elswick Manor	Hamburg	Oct. 3

Court Calendars This Day.

Appellate Division—Supreme Court—Adjourned until Tuesday, Oct. 15, 1901, at 1 P. M.

Supreme Court—Appellate Term—Recess.

Supreme Court—Special Term—Part I.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M. Part II.—Ex parte matters. Part III.—Case unfinished. Motions, demurrers, preferred causes and general calendar called at 10:15 A. M. Part IV.—Case unfinished. Cases from Part III. Part V.—Case unfinished. Cases from Part III. Part VI.—Case unfinished. Cases from Part III. Part VII.—Clear. Elevated R. R. cases. Trial Term—Part II.—Cases unfinished. Preferred causes—Nos. 12299, 10750, 9738, 11175, 11299, 11432, 11434, 11525, 11799, 11816, 12246. Part III.—Case unfinished. Nos. 10068, 10672, 10879, 10515, 10394, 10593, 3296, 3308, 3317, 9620, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 10800, 11081, 10921, 10157, 10158, 3203, 3339, 2924, 3340, 10680, 1191, 7725, 7258, 9139, 3163. Part IV.—Adjourned until Monday, Oct. 21, 1901. Part V.—Case unfinished. Cases from Part III. Part VI.—Clear. Cases from Part III. Part VII.—Clear. Cases from Part III. Part VIII.—Case unfinished. Nos. 9997, 10904, 3065, 5858, 10077, 471, 10174, 10279, 10708, 10744, 10965, 6825, 6824, 2653, 10897, 11060, 11074, 11161, 10917, 3809, 10159, 10962, 11020, 5787, 1817, 3166, 3167. Parts IX. and XI.—Adjourned until Monday, Oct. 21, 1901. Part X.—Clear. Cases from Part VIII. Part XII.—Clear. Cases from Part VIII.

Surrogate's Court—Chambers—For probate—Wills of Cornelius Molloy, Annie Kneisel, Bridget Sullivan, Elizabeth V. Sheridan, Ashley B. Tower, Henry Keller, Venna M. Wernsing, Frederieka Muller, George H. Broughton, Jr., at 10:30 A. M.; Mary L. Ward, Harriet B. Hanter, at 2 P. M. Trial Term—Case on. No. 1575. Will of Eugene G. Cruger, at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

City Court—Special Term—Court opens at 10 A. M. Motions. Trial Term—Part I.—Clear. Nos. 2524, 2226, 2915, 2658, 1421, 3087½, 2346, 2587, 523, 850, 415, 1189, 1820, 825, 1806, 1807, 1808, 1809, 1810, 1811, 1812, 1813, 1814, 1815, 1816, 1817, 1818, 1819, 1820, 1821, 1822, 1823, 1824, 1825, 1826. Part II.—Clear. Nos. 3074½, 1125, 1082, 2210, 2177, 1475, 999, 1225, 1100, 1221, 1062, 947, 1128, 692, 1217, 1209, 1101, 665, 1827, 1828, 1829, 1830, 1831, 1832, 1833, 1834, 1835, 1836, 1837, 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845. Part III.—Clear. Nos. 1783, 1408, 1148, 1334, 1346, 1220, 1348, 850, 1084, 1289, 1846, 1847, 1848, 1849, 1850, 1851, 1852, 1853, 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860½, 1861, 1863, 1864, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871. Part IV.—Clear. Short causes—Nos. 1509, 1914, 2237, 1962, 1838, 1880, 2055, 2202, 2293, 2659, 2273, 2294, 2217, 2218, 2565, 2575, 2798, 2861, 2925, 2832, 2476, 2927, 2665, 2874, 2731, 2820, 2662, 2868, 2517, 2017. Equity cases—Nos. 383, 301. Part V.—Clear. Nos. 1917, 959, 1366, 1367, 1368, 1371, 1372, 1373, 1374, 1376, 1377, 1380, 1383, 1385, 1386, 1389, 1387, 1399, 1355, 1356, 1357, 1292, 1365, 1279, 1083, 1642, 1664, 1065, 1228, 1064, 1095, 961, 1486.

New Publications.

HARPERS

New Novel

Flood Tide

By SARAH P. McLEAN GREENE

Author of "Cape Cod Folks," and "Vesty of the Basins."

One of our "record" books. The *Brooklyn Eagle* says, "We can promise a feast of reason and a flow of wit such as fiction seldom offers us. It is a human tale of pathos blended with good comedy. Scene in a little Maine village. More than worth reading." $1.50.

HARPER & BROTHERS
Franklin Square New York

MAGIC, Hypnotism, Astrology, Palmistry, Theosophy, Spiritualism, Psychology. PRATT, 161 6th av.

Colleges and Schools.

For Boys & Young Men—City & Country.

THE BARNARD SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
117-119 WEST 125TH STREET.
Thorough preparation for College; small classes. Boys taught How to Study. Well equipped gymnasium under charge of practising physician. 15th year begins Sept. 25. Office hours, 4-6:30 P. M.
Wm. L. Hazen, B. A., LL. B., Headmaster.
Theo. E. Lyon, B. S., Asso. Headmaster.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR BARNARD,
260 LENOX AVE.
Primary grades and kindergarten for Small Boys and Girls. Office hours 8-10 A. M.

Senftner School,
13 ASTOR PLACE. TEL. 1143 SPRING.
REOPENS SEPTEMBER 30TH.
The Senftner School offers to prospective students of its Academic Department an advantage which is not offered to students elsewhere.
H. F. Senftner, A. B., M. D., Principal.
G. W. Senftner, A. B., LL. B., Secretary.

PENNINGTON (N. J.) SEMINARY.—On Bound Brook R. R.; 63d year; co-educational; healthful location; home comforts; 17 experienced teachers; catalogue free.
THOMAS O'HANLON, D. D., LL. D., President.

For Girls & Young Women—City & Country.

KINDERGARTEN TRAINING CLASSES Now Forming.
(Free Scholarships limited.) Z. A. CUTTEN, Supt. Metropolitan Temple, 7th Ave. and 14th St.
EVENING CLASSES.
WRITE FOR PARTICULARS.

Business Colleges.

PACKARD COMMERCIAL SCHOOL 44th Year
4th Av. & 23d St. Day & Evening. 'Phone 101—18. All commercial branches. Individual instruction.
Young men and women enrolled at any time.

NIGHT SCHOOLS for those who would EARN WHILE THEY LEARN

EASTMAN
Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and the
NEW YORK BUSINESS INSTITUTE.
The most celebrated business schools in America. They train for practical work and always SECURE SITUATIONS for graduates of complete Commercial Course. Day and evening sessions. Call or write for free catalogue. Address
CLEMENT C. GAINES, M. A., B. L., Prest.,
81 East 125th St., New York, N. Y.

MISS CONKLIN'S SCHOOL
STENOGRAPHY AND TYPEWRITING,
18 WEST 34TH ST., ASTOR COURT.
Thorough preparation for offices and secretaryships.

Schools of Languages.

LANGUAGES.
THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES.
Madison Square (1122 Broadway), New York.
73 Court Street, Brooklyn.
Private and class lessons at School or residence, day or evening. Best native teachers. "*The Berlitz Method is the systematized form of learning a foreign language in a foreign country by its actual use.*" Four medals at Paris Exposition for most practical method. Fee reasonable. Trial lessons free. Translations in all languages.

Musical.

New York College of Music
128-130 East 58th st.
ALEXANDER LAMBERT Director
Private instruction in piano, singing, violin, 'cello and organ and all branches of music to beginners and advanced students.
Terms from $15 upward per quarter.
Students received daily.

Dancing Schools.

COLUMBIA DANCING SCHOOL, Cor. 59th St. & 6th Ave. Private and class lessons daily. Call or send for circular.

Schools of Physical Culture.

DR. THE SAVAGE GYMNASIUM
and N. Y. Normal School of
PHYSICAL EDUCATION
NOW OPEN
For men, women, boys and girls. Private, individual, or Class Instruction. CIRCULARS. 308-310 W. 59TH ST., NEAR B'WAY, N. Y.

GARDNER PRIVATE GYMNASIUM, 81 East 59th; ladies and children; small classes, day, evening; fencing.

SHEPARD DRAWN BY LINCOLN.

A Story by the President That Applies to Croker's Candidate for Mayor.

"Mr. Shepard's penchant to get there reminds me of a story which Congressman Landis of Indiana told me about Lincoln; and this is a Lincoln story I never saw in print," said a man up from Washington. "One day an old friend of Lincoln's stood by him in the East Room of the White House as the throng passed by. When it was over Lincoln asked his old friend to dinner. During the courses the old friend said:

"'Abe, it seems to me you ought to have more pleasure than any man I ever saw.'

"For a moment a shadow came over the face of the President.

"'It does look that way to some,' he replied. 'But your remark recalls an incident in my boyhood which will illustrate my feelings and situation. My mother used to bake a lot of gingerbread every Saturday to last the family over Sunday. She always managed to have enough dough left over to make a lot of gingerbread babies, as she called them. These she handed out to me.

"'I had a playmate—a freckled, red-headed boy, who always came over to my house on Saturdays. We went out into the barn and he used to fill himself up on my gingerbread babies until he got sick. I said to him one day:

"'"Jimmy, you seem to like gingerbread mighty well."

"'Between swallows he replied: "Abe, I reckon I do like gingerbread better than any boy you ever knew in all your born days. And Abe, I reckon I get less of it than any boy you ever knew."'

"Mr. Shepard likes office and notoriety better than any man I ever knew, and he seems to get less than any man I ever knew."

CARPET CLEANSING
326 7TH AVE.
TEL. 1132—38TH ST.
Est. 1863. T. M. STEWART.