

THE WASHINGTON TIMES

MORNING, EVENING AND SUNDAY. OWNED AND ISSUED BY THE WASHINGTON TIMES COMPANY. TIMES BUILDING. FOURTH AND TENTH STREETS.

BY MAIL, POSTAGE PREPAID. Morning, Evening and Sunday...50c Morning and Sunday...35c Evening and Sunday...35c

WASHINGTON, D. C. AUGUST 21, 1896.



WARNING! It is learned by The Times that W. J. Hobbs has been soliciting subscriptions and advertisements for this paper.

BONA FIDE CIRCULATION.

A reference to the statement below will show that the circulation sworn to is a bona fide one.

It is easily possible for a newspaper with an elastic conscience to swell its legitimate circulation enormously, in order to deceive advertisers, by sending out thousands of papers to news stands, which are returnable, and which are in fact returned, but never, unless are included in what purports to be an honest statement of circulation.

Intelligent advertisers, however, judge by results, and bogus circulation doesn't give them. The family circulation of The Times is many thousands in excess of any other Washington paper, and is believed to be fully two times that of its afternoon contemporary.

The circulation of The Times for the week ended August 21, 1896, was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Day and Circulation. Saturday, August 15, 43,231; Sunday, August 16, 23,978; Monday, August 17, 43,369; Tuesday, August 18, 42,475; Wednesday, August 19, 42,308; Thursday, August 20, 42,595; Friday, August 21, 43,350.

Total copies printed... 281,310. Less damaged copies, copies left over, unsold, in office, and copies returned, unsold, from newsstands and branch offices... 28,311.

Total... 252,999. I solemnly swear that the above is a correct statement of the circulation of The Washington Times for the week ended August 21, 1896, and that every copy was delivered on mail for a valuable consideration.

WILLIAM T. OLIVER, Superintendent of Circulation. Subscribed and sworn to before me this 22nd day of August, A. D. 1896. (Seal) ERNEST G. THOMPSON, Notary Public.

Twelve Hours Ago.

If you miss any news in the morning edition look in the list below. What you're looking for was probably printed in yesterday's edition, and as The Times never repeats you'll have to take both editions to get all the news as quick as it happens.

- HUNDRED IN PERIL OF DEATH—Trolley Car Dashes Down a Mountain Near Frederick. WILL LOCATE IN THIS CITY—National City Party Will Have Headquarters Here. PARTY MANAGERS PLEASED—Miss Smith's Resignation Gives Joy to the Silver Men. TWO BEHIND CLOCKS DEAD—Burglars Charles and John Jenkins Succumb to Wounds. HELD BABY UP FROM DEATH—Mrs. W. H. Douglass Was Dragged by an Electric Car. PLATT'S REFUSAL OF NO TIRE—His Friends Insist Upon His Nomination for Governor. MCKINLEY'S LETTER READY—It Will Probably Be Published This Week. INSPECTOR WAS TOO SHARP—Philadelphia Merchants Caught in Attempt to Smuggle. PERILOUS RIDE TO EARTH—Two Men Came Down on the Postoffice Derrick. ALLOWED TO DIE NEGLECTED—John Rodwell Was Unattended by Delaware Authorities. PAPA PAID FOR THE FUN—Tyson, Senior, Cleared Off Mad Sling by Tyson, Junior. PLAYERS ON THE DIAMOND—McCauley Work Commended by Out-of-Town Newspapers. ONE I LOVE TO BE RETIRED—Col. Thompson's Great Filly Goes to the Stud. GOSSIP OF THE WHEELMEN—Intercollegiate Athletic Association and A. W. V. ONE AIRSHIP THAT FLEW—Lansons' Kite Carried Up a Dummy Man. MARRIED MANY MILLIONS—Bernard Malizia Weds Miss Gaudin and Her Wealth. SUPERB SOCIETY MANSION—Whitney Home, Where Li Hung Chang Will Be Entertained. AN IRISH NEGRO INHERITS—"Paddy" Murphy Finds Heir to House and Farm. PARSON MADE TROUBLE—Rev. J. J. Conroy's Methods Stirred Up a Neighborhood. GIRL CURSED HER MOTHER—When Arrested Jennie Richardson Fought Police. WABER'S CABINET CABAL—Speculation as to Successor of Chancellor Schofield.

Free Silver and a Solid South.

In Chairman Jones' appeal for campaign funds "to the people of the United States" the Senator says:

The Democratic party in the present contest is engaged in the defense of the plain people against the encroachments of the favored classes. This is purely an economic issue. In its importance, however, it overshadows every question which has occupied public attention since the tragic campaign of 1860.

It presents an alternative at once imperative and terrible. It is imperative because delay may take from us the possibility of choice, and terrible because of the dire consequences which must follow failure.

Is the American Union big enough, strong enough and patriotic enough to have its own financial policy? If not, then we are the serfs of the money-changers of Europe and their agents in this country, and are doomed to vassalage more ignominious and more degrading than that against which our fathers fought a century ago. The American people are not ready to surrender the liberties for which their forefathers shed their blood. We believe that liberty and self-government are destined to remain the heritage of this splendid nation; that we shall not be fated to become a living lie, a nation of slaves, callous and degraded enough to wear only the mask of freedom. We have allied against us in this contest not only the financial forces of Europe, but the subsidized press, and all the monopolies and trusts here at home, who are determined, if possible, to fix forever their relentless yoke on labor for all time. To oppose them we must rely upon the patriotism and heroic manliness of the plain people—the toilers who create the wealth which speculators absorb. With unlimited money in their hands, our enemies are printing and distributing misleading and untruthful statements; hired speakers and emissaries are everywhere attempting to mislead and delude the people.

We ask only for the necessary means to conduct a vigorous and aggressive campaign. No matter in how small sums, no matter how humble the contribution, let the friends of liberty and national honor contribute all they can to the good cause. To the overflowing treasury of the money power we will oppose the accumulated offerings of the masses, fighting to be free, and ask the Ruler of the Universe for His blessing.

Ordinarily such an appeal would be looked upon as a rank exhibition of demagoguery, but when the "Ruler of the Universe" is invoked to bless an attempt to plunge the country into a distressing panic, or an effort to array one class of citizens against another, it must be accepted as an evidence of sacrilege that will neither command public respect nor the protection of an all-wise Providence. Nothing will be gained by Senator Jones and his party in their evident purpose of inviting a revolution—should free silver be defeated. Capital and labor, employers and wage-earners, classes and masses, favored influences and the common people, or whatever they may be designated, are too intimately associated to allow political tricksters to create strife and trouble between them. Wage-earners would gain nothing by destroying their employers, nor would the masses benefit themselves by obliterating the classes, were such a thing possible. Both are the result of mental inequalities, and both will exist until the intellect of mankind can be more nearly equalized.

The Union is big enough and strong enough to support a national financial policy of its own when a suitable one is presented, but we do not care to copy the one offered by the silverite party, because it has been enforced for centuries by both China and Mexico, and has also been rejected by civilized countries. Nor can the charge be substantiated that we are slaves and serfs to money changers and subjects of foreign financial domination. Arguing from Senator Jones' standpoint, France, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy, Belgium, and every other gold standard country is subject to English monetary rule, for all are on the same footing, and their money, as well as our own, is that of the great commercial world. But why not have a national language as well as an independent monetary system? We derived our language from England.

According to Senator Jones and his party, silver should be the money of the masses, but as capital owns the silver mines it is more reasonable to believe that it will be the money of capital. Instead of being the money of the common people and entirely subject to their control, it would be loaned and circulated just as money is now, and every dollar of it must be earned or obtained in the usual way. Should the United States be successful in cornering the world's surplus of silver, in the event of our adopting the silver policy, we could keep silver at a parity with gold, and avoid a change of values, but should the cupidity of silver producers make it impossible to provide for the surplus, we would go to a silver basis and our monetary system would be as fluctuating and unreliable as that of China, Mexico and other silver countries. Senator Jones is collecting funds to try an experiment, one that would introduce itself to the public by precipitating a money famine and panic such as was never before experienced.

A glance at the history of the last session of Congress will show that Senator Jones and his free silver colleagues prevented the passage of a bill to increase revenues, although the country was then in dire extremities and needed money to meet expenditures. The object in defeating the bill was to force another bond sale and arouse the public against our present monetary system, and now let us see why. Up to the Fifty-third Congress free silver was kept alive by a syndicate of mine owners that instigated the passage of both the Bland bill and the Sherman purchasing act. But as these measures proved detrimental to commercial interests, they were repealed, and had it not been for the enactment of a tariff law by the Fifty-third Congress, free silver would have continued to depend upon the Western mining States for its principal support. It was the passage of the tariff bill that made the South a silver convert. The growth of the protection sentiment in that section, where free trade ideas had so long prevailed, caused the tobacco, rice and sugar-growing sections to combine with the iron and coal interests of the Appalachian range in a vigorous demand for a high tariff. This disaffection in the Southern delegation threatened white supremacy in the South, inasmuch as both the Republican and Populist parties not

only favored protection, but also controlled the Southern colored vote.

The Southern Democratic leaders endeavored to unite their party on the State bank issue, but that policy proved unpopular and the effort was a failure. This then was the situation. Free trade was practically dead as a Southern policy. State rights had lost its power to control votes, the State bank issue had been relegated to an unmentioned past, and nothing remained but free silver with which to rally a solid South and maintain white supremacy.

It will be seen, therefore, that the extreme West is supporting free silver for selfish reasons, and that the South has adopted it for the purpose of defining the color line. Perhaps it was this latter reason that prompted Senator Jones to call for Divine assistance for the Democratic party. If so it should have been done without including the Democrats of the North and the Northwest in the prayer. Both these sections are prospering under our present money system, and prefer not to commit sacrilege by invoking Divine blessings on the schemes of political demagogues. This may seem plain talk but it requires both plain and vigorous language to fully express the maliciousness of an attempt to destroy the peace and prosperity of a whole country for sectional purposes.

City Brevities

Policeman Sam Herndon and family are visiting in Stafford county, Va. Mrs. Welburn has returned from an enjoyable visit at Fredericksburg, Va. New lamp-pans will be erected on Madison street, between P and G streets. Policemen Haines and Coghill of the Sixth precinct are off on their vacation. Dr. Orfitt of Fourteenth street north-west is spending some time in Atlantic City. Mr. John Houshens, of K street north-west, left on Monday on a two weeks' tour through Virginia. Miss Hattie Daniels, of Georgetown, is visiting Mrs. George C. Dawson at Lockville, Md. W. A. Graham, of the War Department, has returned from his vacation, at Ocean Grove. Dr. Edwin S. Luthrop, of No. 807 East Capitol street, is spending his vacation at Harper's Ferry. W. A. McFarland has been appointed principal street engineer at the U. S. street pumping station. Fireman G. Henderson, of station No. 10, who has been in Greenville, S. C., returned to duty yesterday. Mr. A. W. Ward is quite ill at his home in Georgetown as the result of a recent stroke of paralysis. Miss Julia May Goddard, of W street north-west, returned on a visit to friends in Maryland. Senator Don Juan Du Eon, the new first secretary of the Spanish Legation, has arrived in the city. The Washington cricketers were beaten by the Calverville, Md., club on Saturday by a score of 53 to 50. Assistant Foreman Schrom, of engine house No. 10, will visit Branchville, Md., and return next Thursday. Belt line car No. 32 was delayed about an hour last night on Fourth street north-west, near N. by a slight accident. J. N. Smith, roddman in water department, has been transferred to be inspector on the work of driving deep wells. The Treasury still reserves declined yesterday to the \$102,449,269. The day's withdrawals at New York were \$241,600. The greenback circulation to River View, given yesterday by Capt. Randall, was one of the biggest successes of the season. Miss Kay Robinson, of Seventh street north-west, who has been summering at Jamaica City, returned home yesterday. A meeting of the new board of trustees of Columbia Typographical Union will be held this evening at Typographical Temple. Washington was enveloped last night in a real "London" fog. It did not, however, last as long as the fogging English article. Mrs. John F. Prosper and daughter, Miss Lucy Prosper, left yesterday for a brief visit among friends at Silver Springs, Va. Contractor J. W. Dunn has three new three-story houses on New Jersey avenue, above M, which will be completed shortly. Thomas Wade was arrested last night by Policeman Cox of the Sixth precinct on a charge of carrying concealed weapons. Judge Cole will save the city tomorrow on his vacation, his place on the District supreme court bench to be filled by Judge Cox. Charles J. Miller, white, and Andrew Beckwith, black, were arrested by Cycling Officer Dodge for not having lamps on their wheels. Marshall Johnson, a newsboy, was arrested for disorderly conduct yesterday afternoon by Officer Nelson of the First precinct. The Aid Society of St. Ann's Church, Tenleytown, will give a lawn party tomorrow and next day at the Dunham mansion. William Rose, colored, had his bicycle badly damaged last night by a collision with an unknown white man, who immediately fled. The formal order has been issued dismissing Capt. Mitchell F. Jamar, Fourth-tenth Infantry, from the army, to take effect August 27. A number of fire department horses have been condemned as unfit for service, and have been turned over to the District property clerk to be sold. The little Nell Boy, who, together with her mother, was struck by an electric trolley, was taken to his home, 1003 Second street northeast, Sunday. The Metropolitan Electric Street Railway Company issued orders yesterday for the removal of the trolley to stop at all railway crossings in the District. Col. David Newbold of Baltimore, president of the Soldiers' Home and Eckington military, was in the city yesterday on business connected with the road. Spencer Jenkins, colored, a pal of William Pennington, who robbed the secretary of the Chinese legation, was arrested by an officer of No. 8 and placed under \$100 bond. A dead infant was found by a house-painter in a vacant lot at North Capitol street and Missouri avenue last night. The remains are evidently those of a colored child. The proposal of A. Davis, Jr., to furnish and set eighty or more sixty-foot telegraph poles, at \$20 each, was yesterday accepted by the District Commissioners. Rev. C. C. Morhart, pastor of Christ Evangelical Lutheran Church, has returned to the city, after his summer's vacation spent at Penn Park, Charlottesville, Va. A little party of Christian Endeavorers from Grace M. E. and the Fourth Presbyterian Churches, held a song service in the free wards of Garfield Hospital, Sunday afternoon. The dedication ceremonies of the new Gonzaga College Hall will include a celebration of the discovery of the noble of the college, which in 1871 was known as the Washington Seminary. Mr. W. Kelsey Schoepf, general manager of the Columbia and Maryland Electric Railway Company, was very busy yesterday at his office yesterday for the first time in several weeks. The Georgetown colored McKinley and Robert Club completed its organization last night at the temporary headquarters of the club, 2618 Dumbarton avenue north-

Boys' Shoes \$2.50 shoes, \$1.85. Your Boys' Shoes won't cost near so much if you buy them here. For instance we're selling Boys' \$2.50 Tan Lace Shoes for \$1.85. CROCKER'S, 939 Pa. Ave. Shoes Shined Free.

IN THE CAMPAIGN PILOT HOUSES

Notes of the Political Voyages as Viewed by Party Managers.

Judge C. C. Watts, Democratic candidate for governor of West Virginia, was a visitor at the local party headquarters yesterday. He came here to avoid purpose of conferring with Senator Faulkner regarding his campaign in his State. While at the headquarters he admitted the possibility of defeat. Judge Watts is frank to say that there is hard work to be done to insure the success of his party. He believes with the majority of campaigneers that this is a time when one people must be considered the financial question and this was the direct occasion of his visit. His State will be plentifully supplied with general silver literature.

A letter from a prominent citizen of Columbus, Ind., a well-known Republican, has been received by a prominent lawyer of this city, in which, referring to the political situation in Indiana, he says: "It may be that in parts of Indiana the people are wild for Bryan and silver. It is not so here or hereabouts. A few Republicans have the silver craze, but the leading Democrats will not vote for Bryan. It is my opinion that McKinley will carry this (Marion) county and State by good, safe majorities, and that he will be elected. You may remember a manufacturers' circular issued here in 1892 in behalf of Cleveland and the Democratic ticket. All of the signs existing in your county are for McKinley. The Democratic primary election nominating candidates for county officers was held here on the 7th instant. There were 1,813 voters, of whom 822 ago there were 2,718, a falling off of 905. This, to me, is very significant." "This information," said Captain Babcock to whom the letter was shown, "corroborates the information received by the Congressional committee. The flood of silver sentiment among Republicans is always to be found in the next county to the west. The new county is in the southern part of the State, on the border, and has always been overwhelmingly Democratic. This district was represented in the last Congress by Mr. Cooper, who was defeated by Mr. Overstreet, the present member. Other instances of sentiment from Indiana are very encouraging."

One of Chairman Haddock's workers on the Congressional committee exhibited several copies of a letter which had been received by Mr. Babcock, complimenting that official on his splendid work as manager of the Republicans' literary bureau. They all, with one accord, expressed the utmost appreciation of the tireless efforts and the promptness and smoothness with which the work of his committee is conducted. Col. E. L. Price, chairman of the Essex county, New Jersey, Democratic committee, a "fighting" politician of that State, and generally considered an able party manager, writes to local headquarters as follows: "I think we are going to have a very campaign in New Jersey. Everything points to a substantial victory in our State."

The Democrats are not to be outdone by the National Silver party people in the organization of political campaign clubs, though they are all general rivals, both working for the triumph of Bryan and silver. Tennessee reports to the headquarters of the National Association of Democratic Clubs that preparations have been made for the organization of a club in every voting district of the State. These clubs will be well represented at the St. Louis convention, September 30. Twenty-five new clubs in Missouri are reported to have taken up membership in the new association. The officers of the association are now considering the growing demand, that the St. Louis convention cover a period of two days instead of one, and it is likely that the dates will be September 29 and 30. The first day would then be devoted to preliminary organization, to be followed in the evening by speeches by Bryan, and Sewall, both of whom will attend the convention. Chairman Haddock has recently secured reduced railroad rates to St. Louis for the meeting.

LEVITY WITH BREVIETY

ROPEFUL. "It's true," said the man convicted of murder in the first degree, "I'm playing it hard luck now, but—" He surveyed his accusers with a hard, cynical smile. "I have a pull ahead."

THE PROBLEM SOLVED. O, woman in our hours of ease, There was a time when I could please; But now we never fail to strike Your fancy with a brain new bike.

APPROPRIATE. At a recent meeting of railroad engineers the following toast was offered: "To our mothers—the only faithful tenders who never misplace a switch."

HOW IT HAPPENED. "How did the accident happen?" "Well, you see, Chumpley had been studying pneumatics and conceived the idea that there was a chance of placing the subject under a glass receiver and then exhausting all the air. His grandmother was a trifle vain and allowed him to experiment on her. Chumpley put the old lady looked like a young girl at the funeral."

THE REASON. Mrs. Gosypie—Why do the monkeys keep up such a continual chattering? Her Husband—You will notice they are all tail-beaters.

THE BICYCLE MAID. "Where are you going, my pretty maid?" "I'm out for a ride, kind sir," she said. "May I go, too, my pretty maid?" "Why, sure, if you like, kind sir," she said.

By verdant fields, through sylvan shade, I rode by the side of this pretty maid; We passed some cows; she seemed afraid, So kind was this pretty maid. In the cool retreat of a mossy glade, We loitered, I and this pretty maid—Till the soft twilight around us played, Laying my arm around her, she said: "Pray let me be going," said the pretty maid. As she turned the hour, nor could I dissuade "I really must go—there, now, don't you break."

For my husband may want his wheel," she said.

A MISLEADING "AD." Customer—You advertised Guinea pigs? Dealer—Yes, sir. Here they are. Customer—But these are the ordinary porkers? Dealer—Quite true; in the ad I referred to the price. They are a guinea each.

Wayman Sutton Pardoned. Richmond, Va., Aug. 24.—Gov. O'Ferrall tonight pardoned Wayman Sutton of Wythe county, who was serving a life sentence in the penitentiary. Sutton was sentenced to life for the murder of a woman, and was convicted of killing one Peter Harrell and sentenced to be hanged.

German Catholics in Session. Berlin, Aug. 24.—The forty-third general assembly of the Catholics of Germany began today in the great hall of the Frederickstadt, at Dortmund. When the Congress opened thousands of Catholics were present in the penitentiary. Sutton was convicted of killing one Peter Harrell and sentenced to be hanged.

Another shipment of the 9c sleeve distenders —and they won't last a bit longer than the last lot.

GOLDENBERG'S

926-928 7th.—706 K St. You won't get any thing but satisfaction at SAKS' TOLD BY TRAVELERS.

"While in Berlin last winter," said John T. Morris of St. Louis, now registered at the National Hotel, "there came to my notice the details of a typical German diet. One evening I was dining with some friends at a fashionable restaurant, and at a table near us were seated some cavalry officers. One of them, who came of a noble family, was one of the party, and another was a notorious wild and ower, commonly called the "Rat" by his army associates. "Toward midnight Lieut. H. arose and said: 'You had better go to bed, gentlemen. One of you at least seems to have inhaled too freely.' "The 'Rat' jumped to his feet and demanded to know if the officer referred to him. "If the shoe fits, wear it," was the cool reply. The next morning the duel took place, and Lieut. H. fell with a bullet in his brain. The punishment meted out to the 'Rat' was six months' imprisonment, three of which were actually served and the remainder he was out under guard. The affair created a ruffe on the surface of society, but in a week was forgotten and things went on as serenely as ever. The 'Rat' was not even dismissed from the army and is today still posing society in Berlin."

"I heard a lawyer in a San Francisco court who was engaged in conducting a case in which the naturalization and nationality questions of a man were involved," said Lloyd P. Steyer of San Francisco at the Hotel Regent last evening. "The attorney made use of an anecdote, which, if original, ought to put him on a par with Chauncey Depue, and even T. W. Higginson of the Boston Herald. There were two men, an Irishman and a Frenchman, arguing the nationality of a mutual friend. If he was French, the Frenchman would have to pay the cost of his case and the story is still told in France."

"Horse cars will after this week be a thing of the past in the Metropolitan City," said William Clarkson of Baltimore at the Shoreham last evening. "The rapid transit introduction was begun about five years ago and one by one the surface lines have adopted either the trolley or cable. Philadelphia still has one line using electric power, but a trolley system will shortly be put in operation. The city of London is behind her sister cities in keeping up to the times in the matter of rapid transit."

Charles J. Gingham of Omaha, Neb., and the originator of the co-operative stores of that city, was in the city for a few days yesterday and made the Edgett House his headquarters. "I have just returned from an extensive tour abroad, and in all sections of Europe, and in Great Britain especially, the co-operative projects making great headway. At the twenty-eighth annual co-operative congress recently held at Woodwich, England, there were 1,500 co-operative societies from over 1,500 co-operative societies in England, Scotland and Wales, with one and a half million members, \$75,000,000 capital, an annual business of \$25,000,000, and profits of some \$25,000,000. France has nearly twelve hundred similar co-operative stores."

The low prices prevailing in the markets of the world has boomed the idea among European farmers. Co-operation helps them to help themselves. It was shown in Great Britain that the system of co-operative stores afforded a ready market for all produce raised on farms co-operatively managed. The form of co-operation that was advised was the purchase of farm supplies, joint ownership of expensive machinery and of breeding cattle, joint sale of produce, co-operative working up of butter, cheese, wine, and mutual insurance of buildings and stock."

Louis La Salle of Marseilles, France, is visiting America, and in the course of his travels has reached Washington. At the Arlington Hotel Mr. La Salle said: "I had just returned from Italy before I sailed for America. During my stay in Naples, Vesuvius showed signs of activity and I witnessed one of the grandest sights imaginable. One stream of lava flowed down from the center of the crater and as it ran down the side of the mountain it measured 100 feet in breadth, and from seven to fourteen feet in depth. A hundred other streams are running down into the cave. "A mighty column of smoke is continually rising from the crater and mounts in grotesque shapes and figures into the sky. At night the sight is awe-inspiring, but wonderfully beautiful and interesting."

"A justice of the peace in our city has a most perplexing question to decide," said Walter D. Pava of Jersey City at the Metropolitan Hotel last evening. "He is called upon to decide whether eggs which have undergone incubation for an extended period are eggs of chickens. A man living in the city owned a dog, and was called by the justice of the peace to testify whether the dog was guaranteed to contain the embryos of as many game chickens. The dog bit a child and upon the request of the child's parents the justice ordered the dog to be killed. "The hen saw the killing and refused to sit upon the eggs which became chilled and spoiled. Then the justice called the question as to whether eggs or chickens figured in the case. The counsel in the case offered to break an egg and show that it contained a chicken. The justice's parents the justice ordered the dog to be killed. "The hen saw the killing and refused to sit upon the eggs which became chilled and spoiled. Then the justice called the question as to whether eggs or chickens figured in the case. The counsel in the case offered to break an egg and show that it contained a chicken. The justice's parents the justice ordered the dog to be killed."

M. Ribot to Visit Us. Havre, Aug. 24.—Among the passengers who sailed for New York on board the steamer La Bourgeoise on Saturday, was M. Alexandre Felix Joseph Ribot, formerly prime minister of France.

Rayard to Return September 5. London, Aug. 24.—Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, United States ambassador to the court of St. James, will return to London, from his yachting cruise in the Northern seas, on September 5.