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Circulation Statement.

The circulation of The Times for the week ended September 14, 1901, was as follows:

Sunday, September 8	29,001
Monday, September 9	55,545
Tuesday, September 10	51,713
Wednesday, September 11	42,690
Thursday, September 12	42,124
Friday, September 13	54,182
Saturday, September 14	62,757
Total	358,017
Daily average (Sunday, 29,006, excepted)	55,165

The Day of Mourning.

In his first proclamation to the American people, appointing this Thursday, September 19, "the day in which the body of the dead President will be laid in its last earthly resting place," as a day of mourning and prayer throughout the United States, President Roosevelt justly said: "A terrible bereavement has befallen our people. The President of the United States has been struck down; a crime committed not only against the Chief Magistrate, but against every law-abiding and liberty loving citizen."

Mr. Roosevelt enjoins all citizens of this Republic today to assemble "in their respective places of divine worship, there to bow down in submission to the will of Almighty God, and to pay out of full hearts their homage and love and reverence to the great and good President whose death has smitten the nation with bitter grief."

We are glad to believe that this call to prayer will find response in every community, great and small, throughout the United States and its possessions. As the orisons of his loving fellow citizens rise to heaven, and their tears fall to the earth, the mortal remains of William McKinley will be consigned to the silent tomb, and his soul to the God who gave it. In spirit there will be seventy-six million Americans who will participate in that last scene of parting. The solemn sound of the bells of Canton will be a signal for the tolling of other bells in thousands of cities, towns, and hamlets, and of hillside churches scattered all over this fair land.

The American people should and undoubtedly will perform the solemn duty of this day affectionately and reverently. In no way, shape or form would it detract from the dignity of their expression of sorrow if they were to array themselves for the occasion appropriately in the garb of mourning. They would do so instinctively for a near and dear relative. Who could be nearer and dearer to the heart of every patriot than one who has sacrificed his life in the service of his country, and lost it solely because of that service?

President Roosevelt.

Theodore Roosevelt succeeds to the Presidency as the direct result of a tragedy which has robbed the nation in mourning and carried sincere grief into every part of our widely extended domain. It was an event which no human foresight could have anticipated—one which astounded and shocked Mr. Roosevelt as much as it did the millions of his countrymen in public and in private life. But by the express provisions of the Constitution he is now President, and he enters upon the discharge of his duties with the heartiest good will and best wishes of the American people. Never, perhaps, since the "era of good feeling" in the days of James Monroe has there been less of party bitterness than exists at the present time. The wounds made by the great civil war have been nearly healed, the sections are firmly united, and the questions before the country are not of a character to rouse the angry passions of men. This condition has developed largely since the last Presidential election, which is quite generally regarded as having settled for the time at least some of the leading questions then at issue. There are still radical differences of opinion as to the proper national policy for us to pursue, but they relate to matters that can be discussed in good temper calmly and argumentatively.

Therefore, sad as are the circumstances which elevated Mr. Roosevelt to his present honored station, from a political point of view he begins his Administration under the most favorable conditions. He has the confidence of his own party, which, by direct vote, elevated him to a position only one step removed from the Presidency, while there is every disposition on the part of his political opponents to treat him in a spirit of perfect fairness. He cannot hope to escape criticism. No President ever did that, and when a point is reached in our history at which there shall be an absence of all criticism of those in authority, it may not augur so well for the continuance of free government. But never during the last seventy-five years has there been less inclination for captious fault-finding than exists today, and if Mr. Roosevelt cannot succeed with such conditions surrounding him, it must be either through personal shortcomings in himself or serious defects in the policy of the party for which he stands.

It may be taken for granted that President Roosevelt will endeavor to carry out the policy of his party, as he understands that policy. This qualification must be kept ever in mind. He has announced that he will adhere to the policy of his predecessor, and doubtless the announcement is made in good faith. He could scarcely feel otherwise or speak differently as yet. Whether as time passes and he becomes settled in his new position he will feel that changes should be made, or what the nature of such changes may be, is for the future to determine. If the public conception of Mr. Roosevelt's character is anywhere near a correct one, he is scarcely a man who will be content merely to walk in the beaten track of party policy. He is supposed to be a person of strongly marked individuality, and not entirely devoid of personal ambition. Hence, it is not unreasonable to believe that he will be anxious in some way to impress the country more forcefully than he could by merely carrying out the policy of others. What he may or may not do to this end we cannot know in advance; we can only conjecture and await developments.

However, with perfect respect it may be recalled that Mr. Roosevelt accepted the Vice Presidency under protest. His ambition was for the first place, and it is a very common belief that he hesitated to become a candidate for the second, because he feared that it might militate against his Presidential aspirations in 1904. He has now become President in a most unexpected way, and it is no reflection upon him to believe that he will hardly be satisfied with a fractional term, to which he fell heir through a deplorable tragedy. But there are others who also have ambitions running in the same direction. If Mr. Roosevelt is really desirous of succeeding himself, he can hardly fail to use the machinery of his own Administration to that end. Unquestionably this will conflict to some extent with the plans and purposes of those influences that were potent with the last Administration, and it is not improbable that it will cause friction that may ultimately prove serious as a party matter.

It must not be forgotten that the personal equation enters more or less into and affects to some extent the policy of every Administration. So far as Mr. McKinley was concerned, his highest personal ambition had been satisfied. He was content to go into honored retirement at the end of the term which he was just fairly beginning when stricken down. But he had his close friendships, and his preference as to his successor. There is scarcely room for doubt that his death will change the direction of the Administration influence in so far as it bore upon the Republican Presidential nomination in 1904. In a personal sense, the Administration regime has undergone a complete change. This is a fact which all must recognize.

Viewing the situation in its entirety, we may fairly conclude that, apart from any ambition to succeed himself, Mr. Roosevelt would have plain sailing, so far as his own party is concerned. He would have no motive in endeavoring to shape the party policy, except a desire to improve it, and up to this time we have had no evidence that he is not in accord with its more important features. But usually the circumstance that a President is a candidate for re-election does influence his course, and we can hardly suppose that Mr. Roosevelt will prove an exception to the rule. If, in doing this, he should go so far as to modify the issues which now confront the country, it would affect the political situation generally; if he should restrict himself to minor points and those which may be termed personal within the party, the questions raised would concern Republicans chiefly. He now occupies a position in which he may either greatly increase or seriously diminish his prestige with the country. He may prove wise or unwise. But, as stated at the outset, he begins with very much in his favor. He has the professed confidence of his own party, while the Democracy is prepared to treat him respectfully and fairly. More than this no new President can reasonably ask or expect.

The President's Physicians.

When the American people have time to think dispassionately of the matter, probably there is not one of them who for a moment will doubt that the surgeons and physicians in attendance upon the late President McKinley after he was shot did everything that in them lay to save his life, and restore him to his country. On the strength of the bulletins they issued during the first six days of the crisis it appears that they believed they had accomplished these great and noble purposes. But on the seventh day the confidence and joy with which they had filled the nation gave way to astonishment and horror when they were forced to admit that later developments proved their diagnosis and prognosis to have been all wrong, and that the portals of death inevitably had opened for the illustrious patient at the moment he was stricken down by the foul hand of the assassin.

The country will acquit these medical men of any lack of zeal or devotion; but it will not believe that the same men were right in declaring on their professional words, at one time, that there was no doubt of recovery, and, a day later, that there was no hope of it. Of the many eminent professionals who signed the optimistic bulletins so well and critically remembered by the public, only five now remain to proclaim the harmony which, as they assure us, never ceased to exist among the members of the medical staff engaged upon the case. Among others, Dr. McBurney, it will be observed, has ceased to be in evidence. The five survivors, however, are anxious that the public should believe that mendacious newspapers alone are responsible for suspicions of their good faith which, they seem to fear, have fallen upon them. They need not worry over that matter; they will be judged by the bulletins they issued, staking their professional reputations on the accuracy of the same. According to these bulletins, from the beginning they knew nothing in regard to the President's actual condition, and at the end admitted that they had known nothing. On this day of mourning and prayer we can only express the wish that the mantle of charity may fall upon them.

A report comes from Brussels to the effect that a meeting of the Corps Diplomatique, under the presidency of the Russian Envoy, has been held in that city for the purpose of formulating a plan for an international conference on the subject of anarchism. Probably this preliminary consultation has been authorized by the Powers, with a view to laying the foundation for a direct exchange of pour parlers between the various Cabinets, with the purpose of bringing the question to a focus. The general hope is expressed in Europe that the United States will join in the movement. With such reservations as the present state of our laws may render imperative, there does not seem to be any adequate reason why this country should not participate.

Already it is proposed to erect a million dollar arch in Chicago to the memory of the late President McKinley. There is nothing wrong in such a move, but it seems a little premature. It would be better to wait until there has been a subsidence of the strong emotional feeling engendered by Mr. McKinley's untimely taking off and the manner of it. It would be most unfortunate to begin such a movement and have it either drag along almost interminably, as did the project for the erection of the Grant mausoleum, or fail utterly, as did the scheme for a Dewey arch. There will be ample time for paying appropriate honors to Mr. McKinley and the devising of ways in which to do it after the public mind has resumed its normal state. There will then be less danger of ill-advised movements being set on foot, only to result in mortifying failure.

Among our foreign despatches yesterday there was a suggestion of more trouble for Turkey. A French flying squadron is reported as in readiness to sail from Toulon, under sealed orders which are not to be opened until Sicily is reached. This may easily mean a naval demonstration at some one of Abdul Hamid's ports, or it may imply something more serious. But nothing in the way of extreme measures will be resorted to until after the departure of the Czar of Russia from France.

As a special mark of respect and sympathy for the family of the late President, and for the American people, the Duke of Cornwall and York has despatched his aide-de-camp, Commander Faussett, R. N., to attend the burial of Mr. McKinley's body at Canton, as the personal representative of his Royal Highness. As it now appears, if there had been two days more time in which to make the journey, the duke probably would have attended the national funeral in Washington, in person.

POLITICAL COMMENT.

In connection with the discussion of the advisability of checking more severely undesirable immigration from the Old World, the fact that several officials have been guilty of smuggling immigrants into this country at desolate points along the coast assumes vital interest. If it can be clearly fastened upon the accused immigration officers, the punishment of their crime should be the full legal limit of severity.—Baltimore Herald.

Apparently Devery considers the displeasure of Richard Croker as a more serious matter than the disgust with which he is regarded by over three million "plain people."—New York World.

For the time being there is no politics. It is a case of the people against dynamite, fire, pistols, murder and assassination in every known and possible form. On that question the people never have wavered. They are opposed to them all.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Tammany will have a walkover in November unless the friends of good government pull together with a long pull and a strong pull for the redemption of New York.—New York Tribune.

New Orleans cleared herself of the Mafia. Can Paterson do as much with the anarchists?—Atlanta Constitution.

Whatever else may be said of the strike, evidence accumulates that it is a very unprofitable institution. The cost of a struggle between labor and capital is great to both sides. Labor loses in wages and capital suffers in the cutting off of profits and the deterioration of plant.—Philadelphia Times.

Neither in Philadelphia nor in any other portion of the country do the people need official promptings to give expression to their grief for the loss of their well-beloved Chief Magistrate. On such an occasion of deep and sincere public sorrow too much official proclaiming and other intermeddling is an impertinence.—Philadelphia Record.

It is conceded by all that Secretary Hay is in earnest in his efforts for consular improvement and he will do all in his power to secure the proposed reform, but we can scarcely hope of success unless we secure the good will of the Administration; that is, of the President and his Cabinet. As long as they favor the appointment of broken-down politicians to office Mr. Hay will find it impossible to fill the consulships with competent men.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

There is no danger of a lynching at Buffalo. To apply mob law to the President's assassin would be to insult the cherished memory of the dead.—Chicago News.

It is noteworthy that if it were not for the law the anarchists condemn and despise they would at this moment be adorning sundry telegraph poles on casual corners.—Chicago Journal.

The indifference of the people who pay the taxes to the character of the men who spend their money is one of the things that have always been a puzzle. There are few communities in this country where complaints of this indifference are not heard year after year, and why such a condition of affairs should be tolerated is past finding out. It goes without saying that the taxpayers are entitled to no better government than they deserve, and if they elect extravagant or incompetent men to office it is no more than proper that they should foot the bills.—Rochester Herald.

We will not admit the Chinese to this country, but as far as we know there are no anarchists among them.—Indianapolis News.

The statement that the Sugar Trust is to get $500,000 of a refund out of the customs under the Supreme Court decision is calculated to impress the public anew with the way the trusts have of catching things going and coming.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Those fidgety conservatives who lie awake nights for fear the bulwarks of our nation are being insidiously as well as openly undermined, are quite aghast just now because there is a determined sentiment in the direction of putting new safeguards about the life of the President. They fail to appreciate the fact that new times and new men bring new manners and new measures. There were no anarchists in the days of Jefferson.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A majority of the people of the United States believe that Rear Admiral Schley has been made the victim of a petty and contemptible conspiracy whereby he was to be robbed of the honors that justly belong to him as the real hero of the Santiago engagement. How far Admiral Sampson is involved in this conspiracy only the most rigid enquiry will reveal. The desire of the public is not so much that Sampson shall be injured as that Schley shall be vindicated and the systematic hostility against him in the Navy Department exposed and broken up.—Pittsburg Chronicle.

PERSONAL.

There is nothing painfully modest about M. Perrier, who is director of the zoological department in the Jardin des Plantes. In order to put his department in first class condition he has asked the French Government for an appropriation of 10,000,000 francs.

With the retirement of the ex-Queen of Naples as a factor in turf affairs, only two European royalties take an active interest in horse racing—Emperor William and King Edward.

Arthur George Brown has been appointed provost of the Baltimore University School of Law, succeeding ex-Gov. William Pinkney Whyte.

The Rev. T. E. Cramblett, pastor of the East End Christian Church, Pittsburg, has accepted the presidency of Bethany College, which was recently offered him by a unanimous vote of the trustees.

Prof. E. M. Wood, of Baker University, Baldwin, Kan., is to succeed the late Prof. Benner as professor of mathematics and astronomy in Albion College.

Two negroes will sit in the House of Bishops of the Episcopal General Convention which will meet soon in San Francisco. They are Bishop Holly of Haiti, and Bishop Ferguson, of Liberia.

Stanislaus Prosper, a St. Petersburg editor, has written a book in which he seeks to prove that the Government monopoly and the closing of saloons on Sunday have led to a great diminution of intemperance in Russia.

Dr. Roswell Park, one of the physicians who attended President McKinley, is the son of the Rev. Dr. Roswell Park, who founded and was first president of Racine College, Wisconsin.

The Rev. T. J. Bassett, rector of the Methodist Church at Thornton, Ind., has declined the place of president of the New Orleans University. He was formerly President of De Pauw University.

Ex-President Kruger of the Transvaal has been in Europe a year without having met personally any of the reigning sovereigns, Queen Wilhelmina alone excepted.

FOREIGN TOPICS.

The women of Nenagh, County Tipperary, Ireland, are going in strongly for their rights. The other day an extraordinary sight was witnessed in the shape of a public demonstration of the women against the employment of machinery in the binding of grain. About 7 o'clock p. m. the town bellman promenaded the town, calling upon the women who were in the habit of working in the harvest field to assemble at the town hall and make a protest against the farmers employing machine binders. The Trade and Labor Association also held a meeting and a resolution was passed unanimously calling on the farmers to employ women at the binding, as heretofore, in preference to having the work done by machinery.

A second St. Patrick must undoubtedly rise up and free Ireland from snakes, as matters are getting serious. A few months ago it was noted that a couple of snakes had been killed in County Wexford, and now last month again information came that two more were seen in a field at Summer Hill, about a mile from the town of Wexford. One of them was killed by a laborer, but the other escaped. It is presumed that these reptiles are brought over in shrubs and plants which come from England, encased in bass matting.

Japan will have to hold her hand soon in the matter of creating peers. No less than 275 have been added to the number since the system was inaugurated. In 1884, when peers were first created, patents were granted to eleven princes—excluding princes of the blood—twenty-four marquises, seventy-three counts, 321 viscounts and seventy-four barons. Now the numbers stand: Eleven princes, thirty-four marquises, eighty-nine counts, 363 viscounts and 281 barons. The total in 1884 was 503; today it is 778.

The Earl of Halsbury, who has just passed his seventy-seventh birthday, has been Lord Chancellor in all the Marquis of Salisbury's Ministries, yet, though he is four and one-half years older than his chief, there has never been any suggestion of an approaching vacancy on the woolsack. Curiously enough, his retirement seems so remote a thing that speculations as to his successor are practically unknown. Lord Halsbury is today as alert and active and nimble-minded as when, sixteen years ago, to the huge surprise of nearly everybody outside the Hatfield party, he first took his seat in the House of Lords, as its President. Since then, with the exception of the three years when the Liberals were in power, he has occupied that familiar seat. Looking back over the last century, when Lord Eldron first held that exalted post, it is found that only fifteen peers have sat on the woolsack, an almost incredible record when it is considered that the office is the crown of the judicial career, and is seldom attained until late in life. Lord Eldron and Lord Lyndhurst held it on five occasions, Lord Erskine but for one year, Lord Brougham twice, Lord Cottenham twice also, and the others were Lord Truro, Lord St. Leonard, Lord Cranworth, Lord Chelmsford, Lord Campbell, Lord Westbury, Lord Cairns, Lord Hatherly, Lord Herschell, and the present holder. During the same period there were twenty Prime Ministers.

The return of merchant shipping for 1900, just issued by the London Board of Trade, shows that there was a considerable decrease in the tonnage of British vessels entered and cleared at ports in the United Kingdom.

The tonnage of sailing and steam vessels dropped from 65,648,989 to 62,710,836 tons, due principally to a falling off of 2,817,017 tons in steam tonnage. The tonnage of foreign shipping showed a considerable increase, particularly the German tonnage, which rose from less than five and a quarter million tons to 6,027,028 tons. Our shipping yards built last year 944,267 tons of shipping, of which 207,361 were built for foreigners.

Of the 247,448 persons employed on British ships, 36,893 were aliens, a proportion of 21.14 per cent. Last year there were only 5,617 apprentices, as compared with 18,303 in 1870.

The Suez Canal traffic still bears witness to the fact that British shipping leads the world. Out of the 13,699,238 tons which passed through the canal last year, the British owned 7,771,346, but these figures were the lowest since 1890, and showed a great decrease on the previous year, when there were over nine million tons. The chief rival was Germany, which in 1890 owned only 731,588 tons of vessels using the Suez Canal. Last year this had increased to 2,047,230 tons, against 1,492,657 tons in 1899.

The British inspectors of weights and measures have been supplied with the King's stamps, and the new letters "E. R." will in future be used. The practice of verifying weights and measures is a very ancient one. Standard weights and measures were provided for the whole of England by the sheriffs of London in the reign of Richard I, those were corrected in the reign of Edward III, and one uniform weight, measure, and yard were ordered throughout the Kingdom. The first statute directing the use of avoirdupois weight was passed in the reign of Henry VIII. All weights and measures, by an act of George III, were to be examined by justices at quarter sessions. Repeated acts have since been passed, the most important being that of 1878, which enforced uniformity throughout the United Kingdom. In the act of 1889 is something like a bull: "No baker shall be liable to any forfeiture or penalty for refusing to weigh in the presence of a purchaser any bread conveyed or carried in a cart unless he is requested so to do." How could he refuse unless asked?

The wife of the President of the French Republic has no official standing; the proof of it is, to mention only one instance, that, though Czar Nicholas II paid his first visit to France in 1896, accompanied by his consort, the return visit of M. Felix Faure was paid alone. Mme. Loubet, if the truth were known, has not had the slightest share in the political aspirations that led to her husband's elevation to the first magistracy of France. From all that is known of her she would have been perfectly content both for her husband and herself with a much less conspicuous social status. Now she has before her the ordeal of entertaining the Czarina under her own roof, for Compiegne, whither the Russian imperial couple are to go in a few days, is to all intents and purposes the residence of the President of the Republic.

President MacMahon and his consort left the Elysee Bourbon considerably poorer than they entered it, and the Parisians in particular and Frenchmen in general cordially acknowledged the exquisite grace and freehandedness with which they discharged their duties of hospitality. No word of reproach has ever been uttered in that respect either against Mme. and M. Carnot, Mme. and M. Casimir-Perier or Mme. and M. Faure. If anything, there was a reproach in the latter's case of ostentation. It is impossible to please everybody. Mme. Carnot and Mme. Casimir-Perier belonged to the stratum of aristocratic society from which Mme. Thiers also sprung. Mme. Faure belongs to the middle classes and Mme. Loubet is more or less identified with the same. Not one of the wives of M. Loubet's predecessors, however, was confronted with the problem of entertaining an Empress or even a princess.

The gigantic Russian icebreaker, the Yermak, which left Tromsoe several days ago on her really first Arctic voyage—all her former voyages were only trial trips—has now, according to the latest news, reached the neighborhood of Nova Zembla.

Her voyage will be of special interest, because from Nova Zembla she will try to make a trip north of Franz Josef Land and then press forward toward the North Pole as long as her coal lasts. The attainment of the sea north of Franz Josef Land by a steamer would in itself be an astonishing feat and would go far to justify the great hopes that are entertained regarding the utility of icebreakers for the exploration of the Polar seas. It is intended that the Yermak shall then pass from Nova Zembla along the west coast to the northern point of the island in order to find a better route to the mouths of the rivers Ob and Yenesei.

The expedition has been provided with all the necessary instruments for scientific investigations. Bottle posts will be tried in order to ascertain the direction of the currents, still little known, in these regions. The supply of coal for such a voyage with an icebreaker of the strength of the Yermak can only last two or three months.

CHANGING OF CABINETS.

Reconstruction the Usual Policy With the New President.

The relation of Cabinet Ministers to a new Administration brought into power by the death of a President has always been an interesting question, and one of the great episodes of American history. The quarrel between President Johnson and the Republican leaders was focused upon this issue. To the founders of the Republic it would probably have appeared, had they given attention to the subject of a Cabinet, that its members in such a contingency should remain with the new President who succeeded to office, helping him to carry out the policies of the party which had on the same ticket elected both him and his predecessor to office.

The Whig party lost by death the only two Presidents which in its long history it succeeded in electing. When the Whig National Convention met in Harrisburg in 1839, to nominate candidates to be voted for the following year, it aimed to cast as wide a net as possible. Accordingly it adopted no platforms, and in order to unite anti-Masonic and other opposition elements, it set aside the claims of Clay and nominated for President William Henry Harrison, of Ohio, who had been its leading candidate against Van Buren four years earlier, and for Vice-President John Tyler, of Virginia.

Harrison was inaugurated, and Tyler was inducted into that office for which Benjamin Franklin had said the fit title should be "His Most Superfluous Highness." Harrison lived just one month after the Whig party had waited for years to get a taste of power. Tyler retained Harrison's Cabinet at first, and promised to carry out his policies, but in the extra session of Congress which had been called by Harrison, a breach soon widened between Tyler and the Whigs. It reached a crisis when, on September 9, he vetoed a bill which he himself had outlined, at the request of the Whig leaders, as one which he would approve as a substitute for the Fiscal Bank bill, which he had, to their great dismay, before vetoed.

His action in vetoing a bill drawn in accordance with his own suggestion naturally aroused the unconcealed indignation of the Whig party. The Cabinet, with the exception of Daniel Webster, Secretary of State, resigned. The Whig Members of Congress issued an address to the people in which they declared that "all political connections between them and John Tyler were at an end." Webster, impelled by a lofty spirit of patriotism, decided to remain in office to further some diplomatic negotiations which he had begun. He resigned, however, in 1843, two years after the others, and was succeeded by Hugh S. Legare, of South Carolina, who died in office the same year, and was succeeded by Abel P. Upsher, of Virginia. The following year Upsher was killed on board the man-of-war Princeton, when a gun which had been taken down the river for trial exploded, killing two Cabinet officers. He was succeeded by John C. Calhoun, who was then Tyler's fourth Secretary of State.

Tyler's break with the Whig party, which unexpectedly occasioned the vacating of the Harrison Cabinet, furnished the first precedent of this subject, and one which has since prevailed, just as his decision to call himself President instead of "Acting President," has never since been challenged. Had Tyler been a submissive follower of his chief, the chances are that Cabinets would generally expect to remain with a Vice President suddenly called upon to assume the Presidential office.

When Fillmore succeeded to the Presidency he made up an entirely new Cabinet with the exception of Thomas Ewing, of Ohio, Secretary of the Interior, who held office until September 12, or about two months. This was an office which had just been created and he was its first occupant. Clayton, Secretary of State under Taylor, whose name is associated with the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, was succeeded by Daniel Webster, who died in 1852 and was succeeded in the State Department by Edward Everett. Between Taylor and Fillmore there was less difference of opinion than between the President and Vice President of the earlier Whig Administration, although their personal differences were considerable. Fillmore was a silver-grey Whig of New York, while Taylor was a Louisianian and a slaveholder, who had given little or no thought to politics. The change in the Cabinet at that time was probably more due to personal inclination and preferences, and to the Tyler precedent, than any internal conflict in the party.

One of Mr. Fillmore's Secretaries of the Navy was John P. Kennedy of Maryland, who is remembered as the author of a celebrated Revolutionary novel, "Horse shoe Robinson," which had a great vogue in its day. His brother, Anthony Kennedy, was the only man elected to the United States Senate distinctly as a "Know-nothing." In the classifications of 1857 and thereabouts several Senators appear as belonging to the "American" party, who had been elected as Whigs, but Kennedy of Maryland is believed to be the only one originally so elected.

When Lincoln was assassinated in 1865 the Cabinet question assumed large proportions. Three members of his Cabinet remained in office through Johnson's term, Seward in the State Department; McCulloch in the Treasury, and Welles in the Navy. Three other members, Usher, Secretary of the Interior; Dennison, Postmaster General, and Speed, Attorney General, remained in office under him for about fifteen months. The remaining member, for there was then no Secretary of Agriculture, was Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War. Although he had been a Democrat up to the time of Lincoln's election, about him focused the quarrel between President Johnson and the Republican party, which produced so violent a commotion.

It is notable that a few days before President Lincoln's assassination Stanton had tendered his resignation, thinking that the war was over and desiring to return to the practice of his profession. Under Johnson, he soon found it necessary, in the interest of the Republican party, whose position on the question of reconstruction he sustained, to remain at the helm to prevent Johnson from accomplishing too much. The War Department was then the most important executive branch of the Government. The story of the President's long conflict with Congress and of his appointment of Grant and Thomas as Secretaries ad interim, and the passage over his head of the tenure of office bill on March 2, 1867, it is unnecessary to review here. On the day that Johnson was acquitted on the impeachment trial, Stanton voluntarily retired from the Cabinet and General Schofield filled out the remainder of the term.

When Chester A. Arthur succeeded to the Presidency, it was an occasion when men representing opposite wings of the party had been elected on the same ticket. Arthur was a Conkling man. James G. Blaine, whom he found as Secretary of State, had been the great anti-Conkling leader, and, of course, there was nothing for Mr. Blaine to do but to leave the Cabinet. The rest of the members, with the exception of Robert T. Lincoln, did the same thing. It was probably sentiment on Mr. Arthur's part largely that led to his insisting on Lincoln remaining in office. Windom, as Secretary of the Treasury, gave place to Charles G. Folger, whose candidacy for Governor of New York the next year brought to the front the career of Grover Cleveland. Kirkwood was succeeded by Teller, who left the Senate to become Secretary of the Interior, and at the expiration of his term returned to it. William E. Chandler, who has since been fourteen years a Senator from New Hampshire, became Secretary of the Navy, succeeding Judge Hunt, who was made Minister to Russia. Timothy O. Howe became Postmaster General, and Benjamin Brewster Attorney General.

FAITH IN THE NATION.

It is to be hoped that every citizen of the United States today will put as firm and as steadfast a faith in the people of this country as William McKinley himself did. Lincoln had that faith. Grant had it. In equal measure William McKinley had it, and it was because of this faith that his rise in American politics was steady and irresistible. If the dead President had nothing else to bequeath to the people of his country, their heritage in this alone, would be noteworthy. Behind the President, behind the courts, behind the army and the navy, the stability of this nation will remain unchanged, so long as the people have faith in themselves and remain true to their highest ideals.—Boston Advertiser.

WELCOMED TO MONTREAL.

The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York Greeted.

MONTREAL, Que., Sept. 18.—The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York made their entrance into Montreal shortly after 3 o'clock this afternoon and were received by enthusiastic thousands. The Governor-General's train, with Lord Minto and Lady Minto and suite, which preceded the royal train, arrived at 2:30 o'clock. The royal train, with the Duke and Duchess of York, steamed into the Central Pacific Railroad station a few minutes before 3 o'clock.

When the royal train arrived salutes thundered from the shipping in the harbor. The royal party was welcomed at the station by the members of the civic reception committee and escorted to a beautiful canopy which had been erected on Place Viger, opposite the depot. Here hundreds of citizens prominent in Montreal professional, financial, and commercial life were assembled to welcome them.

Mayor Prefontaine, looking rather uncomfortable in the official uniform and cocked hat, which he had ordered from London for the occasion and which he wore for the first time, officially welcomed the duke and duchess on behalf of the chief citizens of Montreal. Grouped on the platform were the Governor-General and Lady Minto, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Prime Minister of Canada; the Roman Catholic and English Archbishops of Montreal; representatives of Parliament, of the bench and the bar, and of the general public.

The duke and duchess took their places on a raised dais and the mayor read a formal address of welcome. His royal highness in reply referred to the loyalty that had always been displayed by the French and English people of Montreal toward the British Crown and the important part taken by Canadian soldiers in the South African war. The duke was interrupted by frequent applause.

Following the duke's reply, several other addresses from Montreal societies to the duke were presented, together with a fine gold-headed cane, given by the Antiquarian Society of Montreal.

One of the most interesting features of the reception was the presentation to the royal visitors of a delegation of chiefs and squaws from the Iroquois and Five Nation Indians of Caughnawage, near Montreal. The Indian chiefs, who were dressed in full Indian costume, shook hands with the duke and the squaws knelt. Both the duke and the duchess were apparently both pleased and amused by this novel incident. The duke then presented the South African medals to those men of Montreal who were entitled to them. This concluded the programme for the formal reception.

The duke and duchess were then escorted to their carriage and accompanied by the Governor General and the members of their households were driven to the residence of Lord Strathcona, where they will stay during their Montreal visits. The streets through which the royal visitors passed were lined with spectators, and a hundred thousand people is a conservative estimate of those who turned out to see the royal party.

Tonight the city was beautifully illuminated and a torchlight procession, in which all the athletic organizations of Montreal participated, took place. The big civic reception, however, which was to have been held, was canceled out of respect to the memory of the late President McKinley.

THE YALE BI-CENTENNIAL.

A Greek Hymn Prepared—Decorations and Illuminations.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 18.—Music and art will play a prominent part in the functions of the coming Yale bicentennial on October 20-23. Elaborate preparations are being made for two concerts, one the rendering of Parker's "Hora Novissima" by the Gounod Choral Society of New Haven, the other a concert by the Symphony Orchestra of Boston.

Numerous other musical features will be interspersed throughout the days of the celebration. Among the most important is the rendering of the Greek ode set to music by H. W. Parker. This unique literary and musical production is about to appear from the publishing house of G. Schirmer, of New York. It is entitled a "Greek Festival Hymn for Yale University on the 200th anniversary of its founding, October, 1901, by Thomas Dwight Goodell." The music is composed for male voices and orchestra by Horatio Parker. Prof. Goodell is a graduate of Yale College in 1877, and holds a professorship of Greek in the university. The production of a Greek hymn is in a way unique, and will attract much attention among classical scholars in this country and abroad.

One of the unique and striking features of the celebration in the line of decoration will be a succession of beacons or torches outlining the interior of the college campus. They will be twelve or fifteen feet high, surmounted by a specially designed flat vessel of terracotta or metal, the designing and making of which are in the hands of Mr. Pierre Jay and the architect, Mr. Charles A. Platt, of New York. In this shallow dish will stand a wire basket containing cotton waste, soaked in combustible material, that will be lighted on the evenings of the celebration, giving out a beautiful mellow light. The chemists of the university have been long experimenting with the necessary ingredients for these combustibles, in order to insure an effective light, and at the same time avoid disagreeable odors and too large an amount of smoke.

The campus, which has taken on a new appearance since the demolition of all but one of the old buildings constituting the brick row, will be most effectively treated by means of decoration and illumination. In the center of the campus will be erected a temporary ampitheatre, disguised and beautified as much as possible by drapery and evergreens. At the focus of the ampitheatre will be built a large stage, backing against a majestic elm tree. On this stage will be presented the historic pantomimes planned for Tuesday evening, October 22. Mr. Frank Lee Short, the well-known dramatic manager, is hard at work preparing all the details for this unique performance. A vast amount of work is to be accomplished, costumes prepared, scenery designed and painted, and all the accessories carefully planned. Immediately upon the opening of the fall term the Students' Dramatic Association will organize its forces, and the training of the large body of amateur actors will begin. From present indications this dramatic function will be one of the most interesting and arouse great enthusiasm.

The illumination of the ampitheatre will be striking. It is to be obtained by stretching radiating lines of electric bulbs, enclosed in large Japanese lanterns, over a central point in the elm tree in the center of the ampitheatre, to its circumference. A similar festooning of electric lights will be used on the south fronts of Vanderbilt Hall, facing Chapel Street, the leading street of New Haven, and by special arrangements with a leading electric illuminating company of New York the front of Haven Green, will be outlined with 8-power candle lights.

SMUGGLING IN ANARCHY.

While President McKinley lay on his death-bed in Buffalo, the discovery was made that more than a hundred immigrants had been landed by a sailing vessel upon a lonely point on the Massachusetts coast.

These people are said to have been brought from the Azores as the last station in a new "underground route." That they are undesirable characters it is safe to assume. Immigrants who would be admitted at Ellis Island would never take such a costly and roundabout route to the New World. It is more than likely that some at least of them are criminals leaving their country for their country's good—thieves, swindlers, and actual or potential anarchists.

Every effort should be made to break up this nefarious traffic. The honest immigrant is welcome; none is wanted who dares not look an inspector in the face.—New York World.

WAGES OF FARMING HANDS.

The Status of the Agricultural Laborer Throughout the Country.

Much interesting information concerning the wages of farm labor is contained in a pamphlet recently issued by the Department of Agriculture. The compilation is the result of local investigations in eleven States.

A greater number of persons are directly engaged in some form of agriculture than in any other branch of labor. There were 22,735,661 persons, ten years of age and over, having gainful occupations in the United States in 1890, of whom 8,395,624, or 36.9 per cent, were engaged in agriculture; of these 3,004,061 were agricultural laborers, the class whose wages are the subject of this report. Agricultural laborers—that is, those who work for hire—are a decreasing element as compared with the entire farm labor of the United States. In 1870 they constituted 48.9 per cent, or nearly one-half, of the agricultural workers; in 1880, 43.6 per cent, and in 1890, 35.8 per cent, or a little more than one-third.

It appears from the reports on agriculture of the censuses of 1880 and 1890 that the number of rented farms increased from 1,024,601 in 1880 to 1,294,913 in 1890, or from 25.56 per cent of the total farms in 1880 to 28.37 per cent in 1890. During the same time the number of farms tilled by their owners increased from 2,984,306 in 1880 to 3,269,728 in 1890, although the percentage that the number of owned farms was of the total number of farms decreased from 74.44 per cent in 1880 to 71.63 per cent in 1890. These statistics indicate the tendency of farm laborers to become farm tenants and farm owners.

At an early date it is probable that kindred facts will be available for 1900. It will be a matter of interest to see how far returns upon actual count agree with the indications of tendencies toward tenure by lease and the effects upon hired labor shown by other modes of investigation.

In general, the negro has lower wages than the white. This is not so much from comparison of an individual negro with an individual white as because of a condition affecting negroes as a body, which has established customs of privileges and allowances for negroes as to work and compensation that apply to whites in the States employing large numbers of negroes only in a very limited degree. The negro is furnished rations rather than boarded; the rations may not be all that he would require, but only stated amounts of staple articles, which he supplements, as he may, from his garden patch, his flock of chickens, the woods, or the waters.

In parts of the South white labor is not as well esteemed as colored labor; the former does not fit as well into the social economy of the region as the latter. In other districts white labor seems to take a more advanced position, corresponding somewhat to skilled labor. But in the Southern States, the colored population has been the main dependence for agricultural labor. Since the emancipation that came of the civil war, the white laborer has been a larger factor in the industrial economy, but there are extended areas, especially on the lowlands, where colored help is still almost the exclusive dependence. Colored labor when found at the North loses certain characteristics that must be recognized in studying wage conditions at the South. In the North the colored agricultural laborers are too few in numbers to make any impression as a distinct class, and there are but few counties where they are found on farms. In such instances, usually near the border of the former slave States, the negro generally is presumed to have adapted himself to local customs, so that little distinction is made between negro and white labor. When any difference is maintained, it is generally true that wages paid whites are slightly larger than those paid negroes.

In the earlier social economy the negro was housed, fed, and clothed in return for his labor; he was supplied with seed and animals and implements for cropping. His work was hard and exacting in the months of planting, cultivating, and harvesting, and relatively leisurely in the considerable intervals. The change from slavery to freedom has not yet developed a condition of direct dependence on the wages earned, received, and used according to the personal judgment of the laborer, as has been usual in the earlier free States. To a great extent, the negro of the South still has land, animals, seed, food, shelter, part or all, furnished by the landed proprietor or by a trader. All this affects the rate of nominal wages. It is not prominently a question of color, but it is essentially a question of social economy in which color becomes involved, because so many of the laborers with such customs of life are colored.

Where a farm hand at the North, almost universally a white man, would be boarded, the farm hand at the South, still generally a negro, on the lowlands, will have a cabin, fuel, and rations of uncooked food, often simply a stipulated number of pounds of staple food, as meat and meal, weekly. He may have his garden patch and his flock of poultry besides, while the woodlands and the streams have not lost their usefulness for his table as much as in the more densely settled North.

The perplexities attending hiring laborers have given an increased tendency to leasing, not only at the South, but also over large areas at the North. Tenants take such tracks as they can manage with the help of their families and pay sometimes a cash rent per acre, but more frequently a fraction of the crop, greater or less according to the assistance received from the owner in the way of seed, team, implements, and supplies.

Ordinary farm life is made up of many details, varying continually with soil, climate, growth of timber, slope of the ground, habits of living, and many other contingencies. A manufacturer can compare the cost of making a plow, producing a ton of steel, or of making a yard of cloth, and like cost to another manufacturer with a degree of accuracy rarely to be reached in computing the cost of production upon the farm. Particular crops, as wheat, corn, cotton, tobacco, or fruit, can be produced, under some circumstances, so that a closely accurate account can be kept of outlay and returns. In general, however, daily life upon the farm is so diversified that the separation of charges and credits with the farm products is complicated.

Overseers or foremen are rare in the farming economy of the country as a whole. The great ranches of the West have managers, overseers, or foremen; the summer residence farms of wealthy owners in Eastern States are under like charge; a sugar plantation of Louisiana often needs a general manager, a superintendent of the machinery of transportation by locomotives, cars, and movable tracks, and machinery of manufacture, overseers of planting and cultivating, forces with foremen and gang bosses in the various subdivisions of an immense manufacturing and agricultural industrial combination, using many grades of skilled and unskilled labor; great fruit and truck farms at sundry points require kindred supervision; in many States some farm enterprise will be on so large a scale that the owner will use some supervising officer to aid him in administration, but all these combined make an insignificant number compared with the great multitude of cultivators who are overseers for themselves and themselves the principal laborers.

Farm wages per month by the year or season, without board and with board, were higher in 1899 than in 1898, with the single exception that wages without board in Nevada fell from $45.18 to $45.10. In rate of wages with board per month by the year from 1898 to 1899, the smallest changes are in Georgia, Texas, and New Mexico, each less than 1 per cent. The highest gain will be seen in Minnesota, 10 per cent, followed by Wisconsin, nearly 10 per cent; Washington and Michigan, each 9 per cent; North Dakota, 8.5 per cent; South Dakota, 7.5 per cent; Wyoming, 7 per cent.

NO SPECIAL SESSION.

The day fixed by law for the meeting of Congress is less than three months off. Fortunately there is as little need of a special session as desire for it. The public affairs are in competent hands, the great governmental machine is running smoothly without a hitch or jar, the Treasury is full of gold, and no emergency of any sort is in sight or in apprehension. The country's mourning over its beloved dead is free from any admixture of anxious solicitude about the future.—Hartford Courant.