



Copyright, 1900, by The Tribune Association.

VOL. LX. NO. 19,670.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1900.—2 PARTS, 30 PAGES, WITH ILLUSTRATED SUPPLEMENT, 16 PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

NEWS OF TWO CAPITALS.

LONDON.

ELOQUENT SILENCE OF LORD SALISBURY AND LORD ROSEBERY.

ARMY REORGANIZATION LOOKED FOR WITH LORD ROBERTS IN LORD WOLSELEY'S PLACE—MORE LITERARY MEN FOR PARLIAMENT.

(Copyright, 1900, by The New-York Tribune.)
[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

London, Sept. 22.—A month's canvass is too long for a jaded public which seems weary of it before it is a week old. There is no excitement over the result, and little real enthusiasm for either principles or men. The election addresses have fallen flat on both sides, and the silence of the only two leaders who have not expressed their views on the situation is more eloquent than the cleverest appeal to voters from the front benches of the House of Commons. These are Lord Salisbury and Lord Rosebery. Lord Salisbury will establish a new precedent if he allows the polling to begin without issuing a manifesto of some kind, and the Liberals will cite it as a fresh proof of his cynical indifference to democratic institutions and his contempt for the power of the general electorate. His friends assert that a short letter may be expected any hour in which he will state the grounds for an appeal to the country. They explain that Sir William Vernon Harcourt and Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman waited until they could draw fire from Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain, and that Lord Salisbury has held his letter back until they have spoken.

Lord Salisbury, however, has always been a law unto himself in politics, with a patrician distaste for war cries and direct appeals to the masses. The silence of Lord Rosebery, if it remains unbroken, will be interpreted as an indication that he does not wish to be associated with the Liberal party while it is divided into two distinct sections. He does not hold himself responsible for the equivocal attitude of a large body of Liberals toward South Africa, and does not wish to expose himself to attack, as Mr. Asquith and Mr. Herbert Gladstone have done, by advocating Liberal imperialism. This is the explanation given by his friends, but it may be upset any day by a letter or a speech from him on the political situation. Keen observers are expecting his return to the leadership of the party after the elections, for they are forecasting the downfall of Mr. Labouchere and other Little Englander Radicals, who have been violently opposed to Mr. Chamberlain's policy in South Africa and half-hearted in supporting the war. They predict that the Opposition in the next House, outside of the Irish benches, will be made up mainly of Liberal Imperialists, and that Lord Rosebery's recall will be a natural sequel to this object lesson in practical politics.

There are critics who believe that he will make a serious mistake if he allows his party in the hour of adversity to go to the polls without a single helpful word from him, and there are enemies who do not hesitate to say that he is studying blue books, is deep in the literature of China, and is expecting a summons from Lord Salisbury to take charge of the Foreign Office. These two things, however, are mere speculations for the moment than all the talking machines now in operation throughout the United Kingdom.

All thoughtful students of British institutions have deplored the lack of balance between the two great parties. In the last Parliament one party was so strong that it was rendered immobile by big battalions, and the other was so weak and distracted with factional divisions that it failed to exercise the functions of a vigilant and critical Opposition. Leader writers and magazine essayists have demonstrated many times that a Ministry which was released from the surveillance of effective Opposition criticism was exposed to encroaching influences and internal paralysis. These warnings have not stood in the way of a Unionist appeal to the country on the narrowest possible issue, when probably at least a fifth of the electors will be disfranchised by the operation of the registration system and when there is the best chance for maintaining and possibly enlarging the overwhelming majority which has thrown the parties entirely out of balance. This majority will be an inevitable response to the appeal to English patriotism at the close of a war in which loyal colonies have marched bravely to the music of the new imperialism; but it will be unsettling for both Unionist and Opposition, and will impair the resources of invigorating criticism when the first work of Parliament may be a complete reorganization of the military system of the Kingdom and the Empire.

A tourist from Mars suddenly arriving in London would not discover that the country was on the eve of the elections unless he dined at a political club. There are no posters in the innumerable of candidates. There are few meetings, and there is general apathy. The Liberal literary bureau, of which Mr. Augustine Birrell is director, is scattering leaflets and tracts among its constituencies and issuing a large stock of political cartoons. Mr. F. C. Gould has sharpened his pencil, and his cartoon representing Lord Salisbury and Mr. Chamberlain dressing up for a shahid campaign is a good example of political satire. The cartoons with which the Liberal leaflets are brightened are probably the most effective weapons in the armory of a demoralized party. The Unionists are also making use of art carnicature, but no artist in their service has Mr. Gould's talent. One of the most popular Unionist cartoons is an imperialist lion with England at the snout, Ireland at the mane, Scotland above the eyes, India at the mane, South Africa at the fore paws, Canada at the body, Australia at the rump and the West Indies and Gibraltar at the tail. This imperialist lion is a foil for the "Little England" lion outlined from the coasts of England and Scotland, with Ireland as a supremely active tail.

The literary contingent in the House of Commons will probably be strongly reinforced. Mr. Morley, Mr. Bryce and Mr. Lecky will be in their old places without doubt, and half a dozen novices are seeking to join them. Mr. Gilbert Parker, Mr. Anthony Hope Hawkins, Dr. Conan Doyle, Mr. Winston Spencer Churchill and Mr. Compton Rickett are standing for Parliament, as are also several journalists. Mr. Churchill's canvass in Oldham is a most spirited one. His speeches are too rhetorical to suit veteran campaigners, but he is strong in argument and has much of his father's skill in unexpected thrusts and picturesque phrasing. Mr. Hawkins is a consistent Liberal, who has undertaken an apparently hopeless fight in Scotland, but he is an attractive speaker and may win.

Apart from the elections, there is much talk about Cabinet changes, judicial appointments and military transfers. Lord Lansdown's retirement from the War Office is regarded as a foregone conclusion, but it is believed that an

Continued on third page.
BACK FROM THE COUNTRY?
Don't forget to include Myles Standish Ginger Ale in your grocery order. Depot, 96 Wall-st.-Adv.

PRESIDENTS OF THE COAL CARRYING ROADS.



E. B. THOMAS, Erie.

ALFRED WALLER, Lehigh Valley.

A. J. CASSATT, Pennsylvania.

W. H. TRUESDALE, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, New-York, Ontario and Western.

T. F. FOWLER, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, New-York, Ontario and Western.

POWERS LIKELY TO DISAGREE

A BREAK IN THE CONCERT WOULD NOT SURPRISE THE DIPLOMATS.

(Copyright, 1900, by The New-York Tribune.)
[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

London, Sept. 23, 1 a. m.—The English press has not yet had an opportunity for commenting upon the reported determination of President McKinley to order the withdrawal of American troops from China. It has refrained from discussing American questions and has assumed a neutral attitude toward the political parties in the Presidential contest. It is not likely to give full expression to the disappointment which will be felt in England over the withdrawal of the American troops. One thing has been clear in the nebulous policy of the Foreign Office here, that is, the determination of Lord Salisbury to keep British troops in China until a settlement of some kind is reached. On this account he would have preferred to have the American troops remain indefinitely and join in such expeditions as General Gaselee has reported.

The inference drawn from the President's action will be that he disapproves the German punitive proposals as impracticable; that he does not lend moral support to Lord Salisbury's policy, whatever it may be; that he declines to be drawn into any European entanglement, and that he prefers to negotiate directly with the Chinese Peace Commissioners, independently of the concert. President McKinley's course will not be popular in England.

It is evident that Count von Waldersee, if he attempts to carry on the punitive policy to its natural and logical conclusion, will have to conduct more formidable military operations than the bombardment of the Pei-Tang forts, details of which are still coming in. He will have to lead the international forces inland until the Empress is overtaken and captured, for she was responsible for the orders for attacking the Embassies and slaughtering the foreigners. There are optimists in the English press who affect to believe that this will not be difficult, since the marfanins themselves will surrender her for punishment when they are convinced that the partition of China cannot be averted otherwise. Those who have lived in China do not share this view. They assert that the ruling Manchu race will stand by her to the end, and that persistence in the demand for the surrender of the Empress, Prince Tuan and other guilty accomplices will involve the establishment of the Court at Si-Nan or elsewhere. Indeed, there are already signs in Berlin of an intention to modify the punitive proposals so as to exclude the Empress from the black list of guilty leaders.

Lord Salisbury is reported to have suggested some changes and limitations in methods while agreeing in principle with the German proposal. The English press, following "The Times" and Dr. Morrison, adheres strongly to a policy of exemplary and personal punishment of the guilty.

But the atmosphere in diplomatic circles is electric with suspicion that the European concert will not be maintained, and that Russia will be the first to break away and to occupy Manchuria permanently, leaving Germany free to hold Shan-Tung. Candid English journals already forecast some scheme of partial partition of this kind, and assert that the British Government will not interfere with the ambitions of those Powers for the control of Northern China, but will merely watch both closely. If these forecasts are fulfilled the wisdom of the American Government in retaining liberty of action and withdrawing all its forces except those required for the protection of its Minister may be fully vindicated. I. N. F.

LORD BRASSEY'S SUGGESTION.

THINKS THE UNITED STATES SHOULD BE THE MANDATORY OF THE POWERS.

London, Sept. 22.—Lord Brassey, in accepting the presidency of the Liberal Imperial Council to-day, said:

Some supervision of the Chinese Government in behalf of the Powers is desirable. It would be more effective if entrusted to a single mandatory. The United States is especially fitted for the task. She has large interests in China, and is under no suspicion of ambitious designs.

Alluding to Great Britain's isolation, Lord Brassey said he saw across the Atlantic "the possibility of an alliance full of promises for peace and civilization, resting on the broadest foundations and not needing formal treaties."

CHAMBERLAIN ON THE STUMP.

HE ADDRESSES A GREAT OPEN AIR MEETING AT BIRMINGHAM.

London, Sept. 22.—Joseph Chamberlain, opening the Birmingham canvass this evening, delivered an address to a great open air meeting. His speech was an impassioned arraignment of the opponents of the war in South Africa, in the course of which he said:

I was going to call them traitors, but I will instead say, misguided individuals.

Mr. Chamberlain challenged the Liberals to point out a single provocative word or sentence in the despatches exchanged during the ante-war negotiations. He charged the Boers with having broken every pledge and every promise made to the British, and declared that they had long been planning to kick the British out of South Africa.

Besides Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Brassey to-night's contributors to the political symposium include the Earl of Crews, who addressed the Liberals at the Darwen, and the Duke of Devonshire, who spoke to the Unionists at Bradford. Neither speaker, however, stepped out of the beaten paths of their respective parties, the former seeking to fix the attention of the electors upon issues other than those springing out of the war, and the latter dwelling mainly upon the hopeless divisions of the Opposition and its powerlessness, if successful, to accomplish any useful or beneficial to the country.

CONFLAGRATION IN CONSTANTINOPLE.
Constantinople, Sept. 22.—A fire in the Hass Keut (Khas Keut) district has destroyed one hundred and fifty residences, forty shops and a synagogue.

GREAT SHOW OF NAVAL FORCE.

ADMIRAL REMEY'S FLEET ON THE ASIATIC STATION TO BE LARGELY INCREASED.

AMERICAN POLICY IN CHINA OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED.

A large reinforcement of Admiral Remy's fleet on the Asiatic Station has been decided upon by the President and Cabinet. Orders to carry the decision into effect were issued by the Navy Department yesterday afternoon. The vessels selected for this duty are the battleship Kentucky, the gunboats Vicksburg, Wilmington and Annapolis, and the converted gunboat Dorothea. This action, it is explained, is not intended as a threat to the Powers, but simply to guard American interests and provide against unforeseen emergencies.

Answers to Germany, Russia and China regarding the American policy in China were made public.

AN ANSWER TO THE POWERS

UNITED STATES REPLY TO GERMANY, RUSSIA AND CHINA.

Washington, Sept. 22.—The State Department to-night made public the text of the notes addressed by it to the Governments of Germany, Russia and China in answer to inquiries from them as to the attitude of the United States toward various phases of the Chinese problem. The forecasts of these notes made in the press appear to have been accurate, for, although where in the text is reference made to the withdrawal of United States troops from China, the official statement issued by the Navy Department in advance of the publication of the notes has set out the proposition that the Government finally has decided upon such a material reduction of its military force as will amount to a withdrawal of the Army as an offensive instrument.

This statement from the Navy Department, moreover, is full of significance of a purpose on the part of the Government to see to it that there is any subsequent attempt at territorial aggression on the part of any of the Powers who have already declared themselves as willing to abide by the expressed determination of the United States to refrain from seizing upon Chinese territory, the United States is to lose no right or privilege which it now enjoys by such action.

The notes themselves are brief, considering the importance of the topics treated. The Russian and Chinese answers, being in the form of diplomatic memoranda, are short to a degree rarely seen in diplomatic exchange, but in both cases, being favorable to the inquirer, they will probably escape criticism on that score.

The answer to the German note is carefully phrased so as to soften the unqualified refusal of the United States Government to make the punishment of the Chinese ringleaders a condition precedent to negotiations. Also, it is noted that in the expression of a purpose to insist upon the ultimate and proper punishment of these offenders, the State Department goes far beyond the German declaration on the subject. The announcement that the Department intends immediately to begin through Mr. Conger conferences with Prince Ching and Earl Li Hung Chang, although distinctly marking the fact that these are only preliminary to final negotiations, will have effect to force the other Powers to an immediate determination of their policies in this matter. The text of the correspondence follows:

CHINESE CORRESPONDENCE, SEPTEMBER 18-21, 1900. PROPOSAL OF THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT IN REGARD TO THE DELIVERY OF THE RESPONSIBLE AUTHORS OF RECENT CRIMES COMMITTED IN PEKING, AND THE REPLY OF THE UNITED STATES THERETO:

(The Imperial German Chargé d'Affaires to the Secretary of State.)
(Translation.)
Imperial German Embassy, Washington, September 13, 1900.

Mr. Secretary: By direction of the Imperial Chancellor I have the honor respectfully to communicate to Your Excellency the following:

The Government of His Majesty the Emperor considers as a preliminary condition for entering into diplomatic negotiations with the Chinese Government a surrender of such persons as are determined upon as being the first and real perpetrators of the crimes committed in Peking against international law. The number of perpetrators who served as tools is too great; a wholesale execution would be averse to the civilized conscience. Furthermore, circumstances would not allow that even the group of leaders could be completely ascertained. But the few among them whose guilt is notorious should be surrendered and punished. The representatives of the Powers in Peking will be in a position to make or adduce in this investigation fully valid testimony. The number of those punished is of less importance than their character as principal instigators and leaders. The Government of His Majesty the Emperor believes that it can depend in this matter upon the concurrence of all the Cabinets; for indifference toward the idea of a just expiation would be equivalent to indifference toward a repetition of the crime.

The Government of His Majesty the Emperor therefore proposes to the interested Cabinets that they request their representatives in Peking to designate the principal Chinese persons whose guilt in the instigation and execution of the crimes is beyond a doubt.

A similar communication is forwarded to the other interested Cabinets.

Requesting of Your Excellency a reply as soon as is practicable, I embrace this occasion to ten-

Continued on fifth page.
BY RUNNING WATERS
Your journey is made if by the New-York Central, up the Hudson River through the Mohawk Valley, passing Niagara Falls and beside the great lakes.—Adv.

the reinforcements ordered to him are not sent for the purpose of impressing China with American naval importance so much as to give Admiral Remy a command more nearly equal if not superior to the fleets of some of the maritime nations assembled in the Western Pacific.

A CABINET MEMBER'S EXPLANATION.

The more equable distribution of United States naval force than as at present constituted is a consideration put forth by a member of the Cabinet to-night in explanation of the orders. It had been pointed out that there had always been an undue concentration of warships on the Atlantic coast to the studied neglect of the paramount importance the United States had reached on the Pacific. At present there were only six armored vessels on the Pacific as against twelve or more on the Atlantic. With other classes of fighting ships the disparity was much greater. It was now evident that the field of great naval activity for the next few years would be in the Western Pacific, and if the United States were driven into strained relations with any nation, as much offence and defence would be essential toward the settling sun as along the Atlantic coast line. It was also to be remembered that seven out of every ten ships built for the Navy were produced on the Atlantic, and it was therefore necessary, in order to preserve a healthy balance, to send ships out through the Mediterranean or around the Horn occasionally.

The four ships now ordered will go by way of Suez. As heavy ships are not urgently needed on the California coast, and as the battleship Wisconsin is to have her final official trial next week, the Iowa may be spared for Asiatic service.

REMEY'S FORMIDABLE FORCE.

With the addition of the Kentucky, the Annapolis, the Vicksburg and the Dorothea, and the Solace, which has been ordered from San Francisco, Admiral Remy's effective fighting force will be made up as follows:

Armored (2)—BROOKLYN (flagship of commander-in-chief), OREGON, KENTUCKY, MONTEREY, MONADNOCK.

Protected cruisers (3)—NEWARK (flagship of senior squadron commander, Admiral Remy), NEW-ORLEANS, CHESAPEAKE.

Cruisers (7)—CONCORD, BENNINGTON, CADILLAC, MANILA, NARVILDE, YORKDOWN, YOSEMITE.

Gunboats (25)—CALLAO, DON JUAN DE AUSTRIA, HERZOG, ISLA DE CUBA, ISLA DE LEZON, MARIETTA, MONROE, ANNAPOLIS, VICKSBURG, PEPPERHART, PRINCETON, GENERAL ALAVA, GABRIELI, BARON, LEVY, NASHAN, DOROTHEA, MANILLEN, MIDWOOD, PANAMA, PANAY, PARAGUA, QUIROS, SAMPAN, VILLALOBOS.

Supply ships (7)—SOLACE, CELTIC, GLACIER, IRIS, ZAPHIRO, CULGOA, AURETUSA.

Other (21)—SCINTIA, SATTEN, ALEXANDER, BRUTUS, STERLING, CESAR, MARCELLES.

Of this total of fifty-three vessels, nearly one-half are required constantly for police duty in the Philippines, and nearly half the remainder are auxiliary vessels, non-combatants, leaving at least fifteen fighting ships whose sole office will be to compel respect for American interests.

THE KENTUCKY AS A FIGHTER.

Of these the Kentucky, which, with her sister, the Kearsarge, is the finest battleship in the Navy, more formidable than the Oregon or the

ORDER IN COAL REGION.

TROOPS ON GUARD AT POINTS OF DANGER.

BITTER FEELING INCREASED BY SHOOTING AT SHENANDOAH, BUT NO RECURRENCE OF RIOTING.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

Shenandoah, Penn., Sept. 22.—A considerable portion of the Schuylkill district of the anthracite coal region resembles a military camp to-night. Shenandoah, the scene of yesterday's outbreak and bloodshed, is in a state of siege. The State authorities, under the direction of Governor Stone, have undertaken to prevent any further disturbance, and have distributed the 2,400 troops called out shortly after midnight to such advantage that they can be used if necessary to subdue rioters even in neighboring counties. The military camps are all in Schuylkill County, but four companies have been moved as far north as the mining village of McAdoo, on the borders of Luzerne and a few miles from Hazleton. Reports from the latter place have been of a disquieting nature, and



GENERAL J. P. S. GOBIN, Commanding the militia in the Pennsylvania coal regions.

The soldiers are encamped within easy march to-night as a precautionary measure. The main body is in and around Shenandoah ready to protect the town, but at a moment's notice the troops can be forwarded to Mahanoy City, Ashland, or any other place where rioting may be renewed. It is now known that the troops were not ordered out unprepared. More than a week ago the commands in the eastern portion of the State were informed of the situation.

TROOPS ARRIVE PROMPTLY.

The telegrams for their mobilization were sent out early this morning. Soon after daylight they were on the move, and by noon all three regiments summoned to duty—the 4th, 8th and 12th—Battery C. of Phoenixville, armed with Gatling guns, and the Governor's Troop, of Harrisburg, had invaded the Schuylkill region. The 8th Regiment includes five companies located in the very heart of the district where the trouble occurred, one each from Pottsville, St. Clair, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City and Girardville, and they were so prompt in obeying as to call forth the commendation of their superiors. The rioters have fled to the mountains and mining patches, but if so disposed may give the authorities considerable trouble. The cavalry company, known as the Governor's Troop, can do excellent service in patrolling the valleys around Shenandoah and driving away marauders. The town has a population of 20,000, half of whom are Hungarians, Poles and Lithuanians. Many of them cannot speak a word of English. Surrounding the place are great breakers, mines and coal banks, and beyond the hills, to which the disorganized rioters retreated last night, it is a fact that many of these men are of Anarchistic tendencies. They are not greatly interested in the cause of the miners, and defy the authorities on general principles.

A noteworthy incident of the departure of the troops from their homes in such places as Harrisburg, Allentown, Reading and Lancaster, as they sped away on special trains, was that they took with them to the coal regions strong evidence of approval, while their presence in some of the mining towns was greeted with hisses.

GENERAL GOBIN IN COMMAND.

General J. P. S. Gobin, who served in the Civil and Spanish-American wars, is in full command. The foreigners are thoroughly cowed, but it is believed that they expect to rally when an attempt is made to resume work at the mines under military protection on Monday morning, as they are known to have held secret meetings since last night. At that time the collieries will be prepared for resumption. Miners who want employment will have a chance to work. If interfered with, there will be further bloodshed.

The stay of the troops is uncertain, but they will probably be required for several weeks. The worst passions of some of the foreigners have been aroused, and a strong hand is needed to deal with them. The action of the rioters has succeeded in closing twenty of the thirty-nine collieries of the Reading company, and every effort will be made on Monday to run them to their fullest capacity. This is problematical, however, and only a few may be started. The crucial test will come on Monday morning.

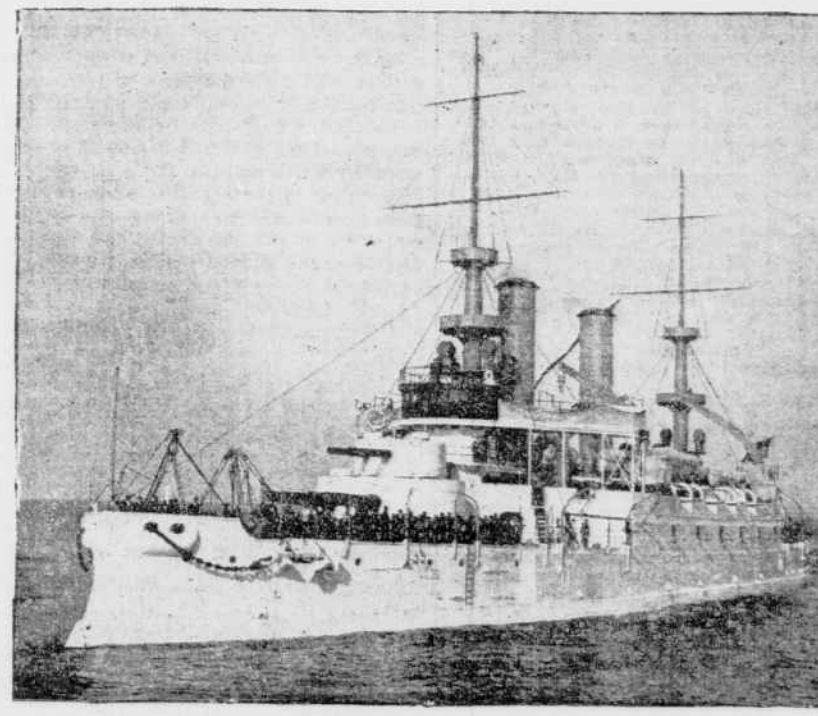
After the shooting of last night many of the law-abiding people in Shenandoah passed the time until daylight in mortal terror that there would be another uprising. It was admitted that Sheriff Toole and his deputies could not have coped with the disorderly element. There was a sigh of relief when the military came. The deputies under Sheriff Toole patrolled the streets all night, and had a force of men stationed about the collieries, with a view to protecting them from the mob, should occasion arise.

TROOPS GO INTO CAMP.

General Gobin and his staff arrived at Shenandoah at 8 a. m. and passed several hours in selecting camp sites for his command. The 4th Regiment encamped in Columbia Park, in the eastern end of the town. Battery C. and the Governor's Troop are at the same place. The 8th Regiment is in Bald's Field, in the northern end of the town. The 12th Regiment is at Turkey Run, on the hill overlooking Shenandoah and Girardville. "These positions," General Gobin says, "will enable the military to control all the principal roads in this district." At 8:30 a. m. the 8th Regiment Band, of Tamaqua, came to the streets playing "Marching Through Georgia." Thousands were on the sidewalks. The saloons opened in the afternoon, when it was assured that quiet and good order would prevail. General Gobin and his staff are at the Ferguson House.

ONLY ONE KILLED IN THE RIOT.

Only one man was killed in last night's riot. He was John Schomontski, forty years old. He leaves a wife and child in Poland. The bullet en-



THE UNITED STATES BATTLESHIP KENTUCKY.

ordinary precaution to meet unforeseen contingencies.

This disposition is emphasized when it is added authoritatively that the substantial reinforcement of Remy with additional armored vessels was determined upon nearly a month ago.

THE SHIPS TO BE SENT.

The first ships to be dispatched in conformity with this decision are the Kentucky, Captain Colby M. Chester, now at Newport, and the gunboat Vicksburg, at the Newport Training Station, which are ordered to proceed at once to the Boston Navy Yard to fit out immediately for the Asiatic Station. The other orders direct that the gunboat Annapolis, now at the Norfolk yard, and the converted gunboat Dorothea, at the League Island yard, be fitted out forthwith for duty on the Asiatic Station.

At first superficial glance it would seem that the gunboats Vicksburg, Annapolis and Dorothea would not materially increase Admiral Remy's fleet, but it is to be remembered that they are admirably adapted for guard duty in the Philippines, and that the Vicksburg and the Annapolis were especially designed for service on Chinese and South American rivers. For these purposes they are superior to heavier armored vessels or high powered cruisers, several of which are at present doing important patrol duty for lack of smaller vessels to take their places. With the arrival of three gunboats on the station Admiral Remy will be able to add at least three formidable sea fighters to his main fleet. It is clear, therefore, that

Alabama, will be the peer of any European vessel that can be sent to China, as she is certainly the superior of any now there. All the other vessels in the list of Admiral Remy's command are well known except the Dorothea. She is a fleet yacht of 500 tons, built by the Cramps in 1870 for the late Thomas McKean, whose estate sold her to the Navy at the outbreak of the Spanish war for \$187,500. She was converted into a torpedo boat destroyer and gunboat, armed with ten rapid-fire guns, and her hull received additional protection by the application of steel plates. She is particularly adapted to police duty in the Philippines.

NAVY DEPARTMENT'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

Washington, Sept. 22.—The Navy Department this afternoon issued the following statement:

In view of the possibility that later, when circumstances so warrant, the land forces in China will be materially reduced, the naval force in Asiatic waters will be from time to time increased with reference to American interests in China and also in the Philippines.

The following orders have therefore been issued to-day: The Dorothea, at League Island, and the Annapolis, at Norfolk, have been ordered to fit out for the Asiatic Station. The Wilmington has been ordered to the Asiatic Station, via the Mediterranean, and will be replaced on the South Atlantic Station by the Atlanta. The Albany, at Piraeus, has been ordered to Manila. The Kentucky and the Vicksburg have been ordered to Boston to fit out for the Asiatic Station.

MYLES STANDISH GINGER ALE

is as good as it can be. Nothing superior at any price. Your grocer or depot, 96 Wall-st.—Adv.