

ADVENTUROUS EUROPEANS PERFORM GREAT FEATS.

Russian Professor of Geographical Society Climbed to Top of Tall Mount Ararat.

Duke of Abruzzi Penetrated the Arctic Regions Further North Than Ever Nansen Went.

And the ark rested in the seventh month, on the seventeenth day of the month, upon the mountains of Ararat.—Gen. viii, 4. St. Petersburg, Sept. 6.—News has been received here that Professor Poggenpohl of the Geographical Society, accompanied by two Russian officers and a party of soldiers, ascended Great Ararat Mountain on Sunday last.

Christiana, Sept. 6.—A telegram from Tromsø, Norway, in reporting the return of the Stella Polaris with the Duke of Abruzzi's Arctic expedition on board, says the Stella Polaris reached a point in latitude 86.33 north, thus penetrating further north than Doctor Nansen's record.

The members of the expedition suffered many hardships and were compelled to eat their sled dogs. A Norwegian engineer and two Italians, members of the expedition, perished. Doctor Nansen, who returned from his expedition to the Arctic regions in August, 1888, reported that he traversed the Polar Sea to a point 86 degrees 14 minutes north. This was a point 4 degrees farther north than any previous explorer had reached.

GOLD DEMOCRATS FOR BRYAN, SAYS PROCTOR

Senator Explains to McKinley the Large Democratic Gains in Vermont.

BROTHER PAULIAN SOON WILL RETURN.

Former Head of Christian Brothers College Here Has Been Restored to His Post.

REPUBLICANS ARE WORRIED.

Conference at the White House Over the Senator's Declaration and the Olney and Wilson Letters.

HE WAS EXILED IN IRELAND.

Superior General Is Expected to Release Eight Other Americans Now Under Displeasure for Teaching the Classics.

REPUBLICAN SPECIAL.

Washington, Sept. 6.—The more the result in Vermont is considered, the less encouraging it is to the Republican leaders at the capital. Senator Proctor of that State, a strong administration man, and the first Republican leader in New England to announce four years ago his preference for McKinley as a candidate against Reed, to-day called at the White House. Proctor sought to cheer the administration by holding out the hope that "the result is all right." But the conference with the President was largely in the nature of mutual condolence. The Senator's explanation is that the result, as compared with four years ago, is "due to the return of a good many, if not all, Gold Democrats to the Democratic fold," an explanation that created little short of consternation at the White House.

A SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE REPUBLIC FROM

Washington says that the decision of the superior general of the Christian Brothers with regard to the American brothers exiled in connection with the famous controversy about the teaching of classics in the schools of the United States has just reached this country. Of the ten American brothers now in banishment in different parts of Europe and Asia, but two have been restored to their old posts of honor. These are Brother Paulian, former superior of the St. Louis Province, now in Waterford, Ireland, and Brother Potamian, at present at Nantes, France, who returns to the presidency of Manhattan College, from which he was deposed two years ago. The latter is now on his way to this country, but Brother Paulian has just recovered from a serious attack of typhoid fever, and is not yet able to undertake the long journey to St. Louis. Brothers Maurelian and Quintilian will accompany Brother Potamian. The former was president of the Memphis College, and was well known in connection with the Catholic exhibit at the Chicago fair. He will be attached to the Manhattan College. Brother Potamian was assistant visitor of the New York province, and on his return will take a place in Baltimore. Brothers Justin and Eusebius, both from New York, will be understood, return at some time not yet specified. Brother Justin will also go to Baltimore. The superior general of the industrial education in France during the remainder of his stay abroad. He is now in Rheims.

Little Joy at the White House.

Attorney General Griggs was present at the discussion, and it was admitted by all present that the result in Vermont and the explanation made by Senator Proctor gave very substantial ground for alarm as to the general result this fall. There were several States in 1896 that will be Democratic this year if the same percentage of increase in the Democratic vote is shown as in Vermont. In West Virginia the Republicans had a plurality of 11,487 votes out of a total of 200,000, the percentage being 45.57 Democratic and 54.43 Republican. A slight change to the Democratic side that in Vermont would make West Virginia Democratic.

In a total vote of over 625,000 in Indiana four years ago the Republican plurality was only 13,381, the percentage being 47.64 Democratic and 52.36 Republican. A slight change to the Democratic side that in Vermont would make West Virginia Democratic.

Out of a total vote of about 460,000 in Kentucky in 1896 the Republicans had a plurality of 21,177, the percentage being 49.54 Democratic and 50.46 Republican.

Delaware was also close, the Republicans winning by 3,300 out of 229,000 votes, giving a Democratic percentage of 49.57 and Republican of 50.43.

These four States have an electoral vote as follows: Indiana, 15; West Virginia, 6; Kentucky, 12; Delaware, 3.

Outlook on the Pacific Coast. California and Oregon were closer than any of these States named except Kentucky. The plurality in California was 2,797 for McKinley, the percentage being 48.35 Democratic and 51.65 Republican. Oregon went Republican by 2,117 votes, recording a Democratic percentage of 49.54 and Republican of 50.46.

An examination of these figures at the White House to-day did not give the administration much satisfaction. There was some consideration of ways and means for meeting the situation; but the strong announcements of Olney and Wilson in favor of Bryan, were convincing evidence that the Gold Democratic leaders have gone back to the Democratic candidates, and will oppose aggressively the McKinley administration.

At the conference to-day the political situation was discussed with much anxiety and at great length, and its conclusions were not at all satisfactory or encouraging to those who took part in it.

RUMORS OF NEW OUTBREAK.

Canton and Hong-Kong Hear of Contemplated Risings.

SPECIAL BY CABLE. Hong-Kong, Thursday, Sept. 6, 6:40 p. m.—(Copyright, 1900, by the New York Herald Company.)—The Chamber of Commerce and the China Association are telegraphing a strong protest against the withdrawal of troops from Peking till a proper government has been established.

They urge the withdrawal would be disastrous to foreign prestige throughout China. Alarm is manifested among reputable Chinese at rumors of contemplated simultaneous risings in Canton and Hong-Kong on Saturday.

The police place no credence in the reports. The French gunboat Decides and the transport Surnal have arrived. Reports from the West River have been received of disturbances at Tai-Wing, where robbers were looting the Wu-Chow prefect and a hundred men fortified a pawnshop and telegraphed to Wu-Chow for assistance, and 400 troops were dispatched to quell the trouble.

ROCKHILL INTERVIEW CORRECT.

Commissioner Admits He Talked to a Correspondent.

Shanghai, Sept. 6.—Mr. William Woodville Rockhill, United States Special Commissioner in China, when questioned to-day regarding his denial of statements made by him to a correspondent of the Associated Press, and called to the United States from Shanghai, last Sunday, said the State Department had called him regarding the interview, and, as he considered the conversation personal, he had felt justified in replying that he had given no interview.

The correspondent of the Associated Press, on the occasion in question, visited Mr. Rockhill as a correspondent, and for the purpose of inquiring whether, in Mr. Rockhill's opinion, Russia would withdraw from Peking.

As Mr. Rockhill did not request the correspondent to refrain from publishing his views as expressed during the conversation, the correspondent thought he desired to have them made known.

GERMANS LAND AT SHANGHAI.

First Battalion Received by French and Russian Troops.

Copyright, 1900, by the Associated Press. Shanghai, Sept. 6.—The first battalion of German troops landed here to-day from the steamer Bavaria.

The foreign consuls and detachments of French and Russian troops received them, ordering them to camp, the bands playing German airs.



ANOTHER SHOCK FOR THE SYNDICATE!

TWO SIGNIFICANT POLITICAL EVENTS.

Standard Oil Railroad Twelve Hundred Republicans in One County Turn Democrats.

REPUBLICAN SPECIAL.

Wheeling, W. Va., Sept. 6.—The Standard Oil Trust showed its teeth to-day. Stung by the great revolution in sentiment in this State and throughout the country in favor of the election of Mr. Bryan, and by the triumphal tour of the Democratic candidate in this section, H. H. Rogers, president of the Ohio River Railroad, and a member of the Standard Oil pipe-line syndicate, refused today to let the Bryan vote card be attached to a regular train, as he was requested to do, and forced Mr. Bryan to travel in an ordinary coach, already overloaded with passengers.

No such extraordinary insult has ever been put upon the candidate of a great party. It is no figure of speech to say that the people of West Virginia, irrespective of party, are furious at this high-handed proceeding. Mr. Rogers' action will win no votes for the Republican party in this State. The Republican managers here admit privately that it is an unfortunate incident, and that Rogers may be the beneficiary of the party this year.

Mr. Bryan had been touring in a special car supplied by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at a cost to the Democratic State Committee of West Virginia of \$44 a day.

In mapping out Colonel Bryan's itinerary, Colonel John McGraw, National Committee member for West Virginia, figured that he could send the special car on with the regular Ohio River Railroad train, leaving Parkersburg this afternoon and arriving at Wheeling at 7:30 o'clock.

The committee having charged the General Manager of the Ohio River Railroad with the cost of the special car, it was a request which would have been answered in the affirmative for any railroad man in the country, no matter if it were a mere director of some back-country branch road.

"I see no objection," said General Manager Burt, "but I will have to ask the president."

In a few minutes President Rogers' answer determined "No" was received. The whole thing was so childish that Mr. Bryan laughed outright. Colonel McGraw was furious.

"I can force him to haul that car," he said. "No, don't do that. We will ask no favor of Mr. Bryan," he said.

The special car was then straddled at Parkersburg and the Bryan party bought tickets for Wheeling on the regular train. Word of what had taken place reached Wheeling ahead of the train and Mr. Bryan received an ovation upon his arrival there.

ENGLAND APPLAUDS GERMANY.

British Against Retiring From the Chinese Capital.

London, Sept. 7, 2:30 a. m.—Germany's polite refusal to withdraw from Peking is commented upon with keen satisfaction in London, and the hope is expressed that Lord Salisbury will show similar firmness. The British reply has not yet been formulated.

Lord Salisbury desires to consult with his colleagues, and has notified the Foreign Office of his intention to return to London from the Continent early next week.

HOPE FOR A COMPROMISE.

Germans Say Majority of Troops May Be Withdrawn to Tien-Tsin.

SPECIAL BY CABLE. Berlin, Thursday, Sept. 6.—(Copyright, 1900, by the New York Herald Company.)—In political circles here it is thought that a compromise will be reached in regard to the evacuation of Peking; that the main body of troops will be removed to Tien-Tsin, but that a garrison will be left in Peking.

NEWSPAPER BULLETIN

EXTRACTS FROM OLNEY'S LETTER. A CITIZEN'S DUTY IN CONNECTION WITH THE COMING PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION NOT ONLY PERMITS BUT REQUIRES HIM TO DESIRE THE SUCCESS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY. THE ELECTION OF MCKINLEY MEANS THAT THE AMERICAN PEOPLE SANCTION A SYNDICATED PRESIDENCY—A PRESIDENCY GOT FOR THE REPUBLICAN PARTY BY THE MONEY OF A COMBINATION OF CAPITALISTS INTENT UPON SECURING NATIONAL LEGISLATION IN AID OF THEIR PARTICULAR INTERESTS. THAT THE AMERICAN PEOPLE UPHOLD THE POLICY OF GREED AND CONTEMPT FOR ALL PEOPLES WHOSE RETRIBUTIVE CONSEQUENCES ARE SEEN IN RECENT EVENTS IN CHINA. APPROVE OUR JOINING THE RANKS OF THE INTERNATIONAL LAND GRABBERS AND SANCTION THE PRETENDING TO BUY WAR, INFAMY, WHILE EXPELLED SPAIN FROM HER PHILIPPINE POSSESSIONS, AND WITHOUT EXCUSE OR CONSIDERATION SADDLED OURSELVES WITH THE GRAVEST RESPONSIBILITIES FOR SOME EIGHT OR TEN HALF CIVILIZED BROWN PEOPLE OF THE TROPICS.

LEADING TOPICS

TO-DAY'S REPUBLIC.

- For Missouri—Fair and warm Friday and probably Saturday; north-easterly winds, becoming variable. For Illinois—Fair Friday and Saturday; warmer Saturday in northeast portion; fresh north to east winds. For Arkansas—Fair and warm Friday and Saturday; variable winds.

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- 1. Gold Democrats for Bryan. Brother Paulian Will Return. Two Significant Political Events. France and Czar Against Dreibund. Feats of Adventurous Europeans. 2. Negro Prisoner Proves to Be a White Elephant. Cool Miners' Strike to Be Declared Saturday. Organization of Democratic Clubs. Olney Enthusias Boston Democracy. 3. Investigating Live-Wire Accident. German-Americans and Imperialism. Boom in Cotton. 4. Results at Race Tracks. Baseball Games. 5. Irish-American Union Indorsed. Four Were Bitten by Mad Dog. The Railways. Famous Acrobat Dies in Poverty. Vagabond Arrested in Father's Home. Gerrymander Causes Furor in Porto Rico. 6. Editorial. Order of Sacred Heart Centennial. Minister Wu Likes Straw Rides and Golf. Brides-elect Under Age Obtain Licenses. Events in Society. 7. See No Cause for Suspension of Roemer. Liquor Men Combine. 8. Republic Want Ads. New Corporations. Transfers of Real Estate. River Telegrams. The Railways. 9. Grain and Produce. Cattle Sales. 11. Financial News. 12. Judge Clark Victim of Burglar. Messenger Boy Killed by Car. Heavy Trade in Dry Goods.

REARRIED AT AGE OF EIGHTY.

Love Revived Fifty Years After a Divorce.

REPUBLICAN SPECIAL.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 6.—A romance was written upon the pages of the City Clerk's books at Lowell to-day when a record was made of the remarriage of John J. Burbank, aged 80, to the wife from whom he was divorced fifty years ago. Burbank, who is a wealthy farmer at Haverhill, N. H., was married to Elizabeth Doty in 1858 and one year was born to them.

Two years after their marriage disagreements arose between them, and they were divorced. Mrs. Burbank married a man by the name of Barnes. For several years, however, she has been a widow. Both have made their homes during portions of the year with their son, their visits being so timed, however, as not to bring them together.

A reconciliation was effected recently and they decided to again marry and go down to the close of life as they began it, together. The marriage ceremony was quietly performed to-day, and the couple have gone on a new honeymoon tour, fully as happy as on their first trip.

KIA KILLED MANY BOXERS.

Two Thousand Slain in Shan-Tung Province.

London, Sept. 7, 2:30 a. m.—It is reported 2,000 Boxers have been killed and wounded in conflicts with the troops of General Yuan Shi Kia, Military Governor of Shan-Tung.

A Hong-Kong dispatch reports from Wu-Chau that serious disaffection exists at Lung-Chow. Three hundred robbers besieged the residence of a wealthy Chinese man at Tai-Ping-Fu. The prefect of Wu-Chau, with 100 soldiers, went to his assistance, but was compelled to telegraph for 400 reinforcements.

FRANCE AND CZAR AGAINST DREIBUND!

Official Statements From Paris and Berlin Outline Ominous Policies.

United States and Great Britain Will Now Hold the Balance of Power Among the Allies in China.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS. Washington, Sept. 6.—The latest expression as to the attitude of the Powers on the evacuation of Peking comes from the United States Ambassador at Paris, General Horace Porter, who has advised the authorities here that the attitude of the French Government is favorable to the position taken by Russia.

Almost simultaneously with this dispatch from General Porter came another from the American Charge d'Affaires at Berlin, giving the attitude of Germany on Russia's proposal. This in substance states that Germany, while anxious to avoid any friction between the Powers, regards the condition at Peking such as to require the continued presence of German forces there.

ALIGNMENT OF THE POWERS.

These two highly important communications bring the Chinese negotiations to a very advanced stage, though they are not yet concluded, as all of the answers are not yet in. The German and French answers, however, clearly indicate the alignment of the Powers.

It is generally accepted that Germany's attitude in favor of remaining in Peking will be concurred in by Italy and Austria, as these two countries act with Germany on political questions of general nature. Moreover, definite word has been received here which clearly foreshadows Austria's position in favor of remaining at Peking.

As to the purposes of Great Britain there is an absolute lack of official information, though little doubt is entertained that since Germany has taken the initiative Great Britain will follow suit in favor of remaining at Peking. The position of Japan likewise is lacking in definiteness, although it is believed in the best posted quarters that if other nations remain at Peking Japan will deem it expedient to remain there also.

It would seem from this that France is the only Government to give concurrence to the Russian proposition, although the United States has expressed a purpose of following Russia's course, unless the other Powers brought about a modification of Russia's position. Thus far Russia has not expressed any purpose of modifying her original position.

ANOTHER NOTE MAY BE ISSUED.

It was stated authoritatively to-day that Russia has not ordered the departure of her Minister or troops from Peking up to this time, so far as the United States Government is advised. It is stated also that no new propositions have been presented, but that the question is practically the same as when first presented, namely as to whether the troops will remain or be withdrawn from Peking.

The receipt of the communications from Berlin and Paris brought about numerous conferences between the President, Secretary Root and Acting Secretary of State Hill, and also between Mr. Hill and Mr. Adee. It was gathered from these meetings that another note was being prepared by the United States, but the authorities did not feel disposed to give any inkling as to its nature, and it is quite probable that its final form will await the consideration of the Cabinet to-morrow.

PARTITION OR INDEPENDENT PROVINCES CHINA'S FUTURE.

SPECIAL BY CABLE. Tien-Tsin, Tuesday, Aug. 28, via Che-Foo, Monday, Sept. 3, and Shanghai, Wednesday, Sept. 5.—(Copyright, 1900, by the New York Herald Company.)—It is reported that the American Minister approves inviting Li Hung Chang to Peking to negotiate on behalf of China. Those who know this Viceroy best regard him as insincere, incapable and unreliable. In Peking, the Government is dead. It means either partition or the maintaining of independent provincial Governments.

ANXIOUS ABOUT AMERICA.

Berlin Unwilling to Believe United States Will Follow Russia.

Berlin, Sept. 6.—Several dispatches have arrived from Washington during the last five days, which have met with various interpretations here. One of these is that the United States Government intends to withdraw its troops from Peking if Russia does the same. Official circles were slow to believe this, however, although a short Washington dispatch received to-day seems to confirm it.

The withdrawal of the Russian and American forces from Peking would, of course, upset Germany's programme as outlined in Count von Buelow's circular of July 3, and would create a wholly novel and much more difficult situation.

The press continues a lively discussion of the Russian proposal, the more plain-spoken papers pointing out that Russia's motives are far from pure. The Centrist organ, the Cologne Volks Zeitung, says:

"Russia's purpose is to get all foreign troops as quickly as possible out of China and then to lay aside the mask and seize the Empire for herself. Her proposal is an unfriendly act toward Germany, since Count von Waldersee announced he would never give an order to retreat."

The German Vice Admiral at Taku telegraphs that Captain Pohl, in his report from Peking, says the impression he formed on marching through the Imperial Palace reception halls and rooms August 29 was "dirty and neglect."

"No treasures," he adds, "were observed." The report now is that the Empress Dowager fled from Peking during the morning of August 15.

Captain Pohl, under date of August 15, says: "The second marine battalion has arrived here. After handing over the command to Major General Hoepfner, I will march to Tien-Tsin with the landing force, which is much in need here. Companies of seamen will be posted at the halting places to protect the water and communications."

The German Admiral further reports that the allied forces landed at Taku up to August 28, were as follows: German—Officers, 31; men, 5,120; guns, 6; horses, 544. American—Officers, 181; men, 5,427; guns, 17; horses, 1,229.

Great Britain—Officers, 218; men, 6,748; guns, 25; horses, 1,897. France—Officers, 192; men, 5,186; guns, 37; horses, 570. Italy—Officers, 26; men, 653; guns, 1; horses, 10. Austria—Officers, 16; men, 372; guns, 2; horses, 80. The details of the Russian and Japanese

BARRY GOING TO MANILA.

Reports Taku Quiet and Troops Comfortably Quartered.

Washington, Sept. 6.—The War Department to-day received the following cablegram from General Barry: "Taku, China (no date).—Adjutant General, Washington: All quiet at Peking. Supplies promptly unloaded, forwarded when dispositions determined. All supplies received. Troops comfortable for winter. No communication with Chinese official after August 28. James H. Wilson, Brigadier General of Volunteers, goes to Peking to-night. Rockhill is at Shanghai. Telegraphic communication between Peking and Tien-Tsin had. Extreme heat ended. All conditions satisfactory. Go to Nagasaki to-morrow; take first transport for Manila."

General Barry goes to Manila to assume the duties of Chief of Staff to General MacArthur.

DELAYS ENCOURAGE BOXERS.

Soldiers Murdered While the Allies Exchange Notes.

SPECIAL BY CABLE. Peking, Date Missing, via Tien-Tsin, Sunday, Aug. 26; Che-Foo, Monday, Sept. 3, and Shanghai, Wednesday, Sept. 5.—(Copyright, 1900, by the New York Herald Company.)—Overtures toward peace negotiations with the allied Ministers have been made by a few mandarins, but there is no Prince among them.

This delay is encouraging the Boxers, who have murdered two French soldiers in the center of Peking.

SERIOUS RIOTING NEAR AMOY.

Native Christians Attacked at Chang-Chow and Lung-Chi.

Washington, Sept. 6.—The Japanese Legation was informed to-day by telegraph by the Foreign Office at Tokyo of the receipt of a dispatch from the Japanese Consul at Amoy stating that the riots against native Christians in Chang-Chow and Lung-Chi have assumed serious proportions.

The city gates in six adjoining districts have been closed, and Yung, Tsoat of the locality, having been disgraced on the ground of unpopularity, has been succeeded by Chen, Tsoat of Amoy, who will proceed to Chang-Chow as soon as the present troubles at Amoy are settled.