creasing in seriousness, and also Russia, where the brightness of the coronation festivities were dimmed by the catastrophe of the stampede for cups, handkerchiefs and sausages, the week's history of Europe is remarkably uneventful. Perhaps the most impressive incident is the retirement of Lord Dufferin from Paris, where he has made wonderfully felicitous speeches, characterized by his usual tact and literary skill.

English politics are exceptionally dull. Work in the House of Commons is dragging badly, and Mr. Balfour is hardly justifying his reputation as an energetic leader. The Liberal gain of two seats in the bye-elections is not unexpected; the present Unionist majority in the Commons does not represent the true relations of the great parties of the country. Many seats which were naturally and logically Liberal were carried by the Unionists last summer under exceptional conditions. Whenever bye-elections come on, the Liberals are likely to regain what naturally belongs to them. The debate on the Soudan policy was chiefly remarkable for the ingenuity with which Mr. Labouchere brought it on. Mr. Gladstone's letter to the Pope has been received with consternation by Nonconformists and with apathy by English Churchmen, who assume that it will be an ineffective appeal for the reunion of Christendom, since the only substantial effect of his proposals will be the submission of a considerable number of the Anglican clergy to Rome.

The woman suffrage cause has not triumphed at Westminster, but waitresses have been substituted for waiters for serving tea on the terrace of the House of Commons. They are all dressed alike, in black gowns, white aprons and lace caps, and honorable members seem to like the change.

A fresh answer has been given to the old question: "What is fame?" There was a fire recently in the historic house at Brentford, once occupied by Nell Gwynne. A firm of fire assessors sent an official letter marked "Urgent" to "Miss Gwynne." A correspondent of "The Daily Graphic" tells the story, and apparently it is not meant for a joke.

Colonel John Hay starts for Paris to-day after a week's visit in London, during which he has written a trenchant letter to "The Times" on the Presidential canvass in America. His admirable defence of McKinley has attracted much attention here. He has planned a short holiday journey in France and Holland. Senator Hoar left London for the Continent yesterday. He will not return to America until October. Mr. Henry Watterson, after remaining in Paris for several months, is now settled in London for a few weeks. He will not return to America until the Presidential election is over. Mr. Hannis Taylor, Minister to Spain, who has been here for a week, has returned to the Continent to-day, his wife and family having sailed for America on the steamer New-York. His account of the diplomatic relations between Spain and the United States is reassuring; still, he has not allowed himself a well-earned holiday, but has started immediately for Madrid.

Colonel Hay did not escape from London without encountering the intelligent "Chronicle" interviewer, to whom he gave a sketch of McKinley's life and public services, with moral earnestness as the predominant note of the man. He also emphasized the fact that the Republican platform will be against free coinage, and that the Democratic platform will be in favor of it.

Joseph Pulitzer, proprietor of "The New-York World," has received the compliment of a visit from a delegation headed by Cardinal Vaughan and Sir Lewis Morris, by which he was thanked for his services on behalf of peace between the two countries and his advocacy of the principle of arbitration by the means of a permanent tribunal.

The opera season at Covent Garden is still prosperous, the house being well filled at nearly every performance. "Die Meistersinger" has gone more smoothly this week than last, and "Martha" was well sung. The work of the chorus is improving, and the orchestra is noticeably strong. "Aida" and "La Traviata" are promised for next week. There are remarkable displays of diamonds and pearls in the fashionable audiences at Covent Garden and the best theatres. Diamond earrings are coming in again, and the most costly necklaces are worn at the theatres as well as the opera. Patti filled the largest hall in London this week, and enjoyed one of her usual triumphs, making the deepest impression by her brilliant singing of the jewel song from "Faust." She was assisted by Mr. Edward Lloyd, Mme. Amy Sherwin and Mr. Santley. She herself was rapturously applauded. The main novelty in the theatres is "Magda," at the Lyceum, which is now seen in an English version, after having been performed in German, French and Italian. Critics are divided in opinion respecting Mrs. Campbell's ambitious attempt to play the part undertaken by Bernhardt and Duse, but the audience on the opening night was favorably impressed, and was most enthusiastic in its reception of the whole play. Her Magda is neither German, French nor Italian, and is hardly English; but the power of her unique personality compensates for the lack of definiteness. Her delivery of the lines is less measured and monotonous than it usually is, and her acting is also more subtle in method. Her Magda is less Bohemian in instinct than Mme. Bernhardt's, and a pleasanter object for contemplation on that account. Mr. Forbes-Robertson displayed a spirit of self-sacrifice in taking the subordinate part of the priggish pastor, and left Mr. Fernandez at liberty to represent the headstrong, narrow-minded and Puritanical father, which he did with remarkable power. The experiment of reverting to the gloomy and dispiriting problem play is a hazardous one, when the London public has shown a marked preference for the bright and cheerful drama; but Mrs. Campbell has a strong hold on the hearts of playgoers, and seldom fails to interest them, even when her methods and mannerisms are not fully approved. Miss Olga Nethersole appears to-night in "Carmen" at the Gaiety after her American tour. Mme. Bernhardt follows at the Comedy on Monday for a short season, and the Kendals on Wednesday at the Garrick.

The scene at Epsom when the Prince of Wales's colt won the Derby was a thrilling one, the vast assemblage going fairly wild with enthusiasm. Few sporting writers had the hardihood to tip Persimmon as the winner against a horse which had badly beaten him, and St. Frusquin remained the favorite to the end; but there was a general impression that the Prince's colt would win. This was based less upon judgment than upon hope. The Prince has had a long, but not a lucky, career on the turf, and there was a general desire to have him win the great prize. This he did to the great delight of the spectators and the English public. A curious effort has been made by several journals to prove that the monarchy has been strengthened by Persimmon's fast time in covering a mile and a half. The Prince's luck was exhausted at the Derby, for Thais was beaten for the Oaks, and the Britannia was outclassed by the Kaiser's new Meteor. The last incident is taken in good part by the English press, which derives consolation from the fact that the Meteor was built in England. "The Times" even has a laborious congratulatory article on the victory of the Emperor's yacht, in which the owner is praised for staying away from Cowes, and a portion of the German press rebuked for its antipathy to England. This cannot be considered a graceful method of complimenting the Queen's grandson on a victory, which, like Persimmon's fine running, may strengthen the cause of monarchy.

I. N. F.

The Cyclist's Necessity.

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GLADSTONE CALLED A JESUIT.

HIS LETTER TO CARDINAL RAMPOLLA RAISES A STORM.

ENGLAND GETTING READY FOR AN ELABORATE CAMPAIGN IN THE SOUDAN—ENGLAND MAY GET KASSALA—TO REVISE THE CHINESE CUSTOMS DUTIES.

London, June 6.—The recent letter of Mr. Gladstone to Cardinal Rampolla, on the subject of a reunion of the Christian churches has caused much adverse comment from the Liberal papers. "Repudiated with abhorrence by an overwhelming majority of the Liberals," and "To the bulk of the British people not merely a dream, but a pestilent delusion," are specimen phrases culled from the criticisms of these papers. Although an impartial examination of Mr. Gladstone's ecclesiastical views since he wrote "Church and State" proves that they have undergone no radical change, his letter burst on the political dissenters as a tornado of surprise and lashed them into fury. Never was a shattered idol treated by its disappointed worshippers with more disrespect than is Mr. Gladstone by his whilom supporters. The honesty of his motives is impugned; it is suggested that the deliverance was due to annoyance at the Nonconformists abandoning home rule, and that no longer finding it necessary to rely upon their support he shows himself in the true colors of a Jesuit. The Nonconformist political clergymen lead the diatribes of impeachment. Dr. Guinness Rogers, speaking at a meeting in London, denounced the latter as a betrayal of the liberty of the country, a miserable trifling with Rome, and an effort to entangle England in the old yoke of bondage. Dr. Berry, speaking on the same subject, said he mourned Mr. Gladstone's decadence. The Rev. Hugh Price Hughes deplored the spectacle of an ex-Prime Minister pleading with the Pope to recognize the English Church.

Mr. Gladstone's retirement from public life has not divested his utterances of political importance. Henceforth to the Nonconformists all planks in the Liberal party's programme with which Mr. Gladstone's name is associated will become suspect. It will raise their anger against him into detestation if the High Church partisans succeed in obtaining from him a declaration in favor of the Education bill, which is now before Parliament. Mr. Gladstone sympathizes with the bill. He recently described education without dogmatic teaching as a monstrosity.

Lord Halifax, to whose influence the letter is due, is pressing upon Mr. Gladstone that it is time for a pronouncement upholding the Education bill. Only his reluctance to interfere in a great party conflict deters him from issuing such a declaration.

According to the well-known Catholic organ, "The Tablet," the Pope will probably shortly promulgate a letter to the English people, the tone of which will be earnest and conciliatory, but His Holiness will adhere to the previous practice of the Church, which is adverse to the Anglican orders.

The Government, according to what the Conservative whips tell members, have positively decided to prorogue Parliament at the latest on the last Thursday in August. To effect this, obstruction in committee on the Education bill must be met by closure, allowing even a moderate period for debate of the principal amendments. But anyhow the bill will be forced through.

The Right Hon. Arthur J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury and Government leader in the House of Commons, announced last night that the debate on the Irish Land bill, recently introduced by his brother, Gerald Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland, would begin on Monday.

The arrangements that have been made by the London Honorable Artillery Company to entertain the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston, who will shortly visit this city, include a private review, smoking concerts, picnics and other social outings. Among the places the visitors will be shown will be the Woolwich Arsenal and the Chatham dockyards.

Princess Christian is supplying the place beside the Queen so long occupied by Princess Beatrice, who has gone to the Continent. The notion in court circles is that the change will be brief. Sympathetic as Princess Christian may be, the Queen has been so long accustomed to the companionship of her youngest daughter as to feel her absence keenly. Beatrice, who is now at Kissingen, will probably be called to her royal mother before the court leaves Balmoral. It is said that Princess Christian prefers the greater freedom of her own home. She has notably the reputation of unpretentiousness and domesticity. She is active in many charities, such as the British Nurses' Association, Governesses' Training College, and School of Art Needlework. Her claims as an authoress—she writes to various papers—recently justified her election as president of the Writers' Club, a minor female Authors' Society.

The negotiations between the British and Italian Governments regarding Kassala point to a joint occupation early in the autumn. Italian papers, which reported that their Government had proposed to exchange the British port and district of Zeila for Kassala, were mistaken. In assenting to abandon Kassala, the Italian Government returns it nominally to Egypt. Zeila is a British port of some strategic importance, forming with Perim and Aden a triangle which is supposed by the War Office authorities to give England the command of the entrance to the Red Sea. The eventual occupation of Kassala by Egyptian troops is more likely to turn out a financial deal. The Egyptian Treasury, under English guarantee, will pay Italy part of the sums expended in the defence of Kassala against the Dervishers. Italy needs the money, and can surrender its hold upon the place to advantage. The arrangement will form part of the Franco-Russian representations relative to Egypt, which the English Government is about to be compelled to listen to.

The War Office has ordered the heads of the staff to prepare for the dispatch of 5,700 troops at the end of August. Part of these men will go to Egypt, while the remainder will be used to replace the drafts from Gibraltar and Malta, from which places troops now there will be sent to join the Soudan expedition. The orders indicate that 8,500 British troops will take part in the expedition in September. The Indian contingent will then number nearly 4,000, making the combined strength of the Anglo-Egyptian forces about 21,000 men. This confirms the suspicions that the Government have deceived the country regarding the scope of the operations contemplated in the Soudan. An advance on Dongola would not require such an army. The objective point is now believed to be Omdurman and Kassala, and the wiping out of the Mahdists. If the plans are successful the Indian troops will move from Suakim in July and occupy Erkowit, thirty miles northwest of that place, on the road to Kassala. Here they will go into cantonment, which will be made the base of an advance on Kassala and Berber. Erkowit lies on high ground and is free from the heats of the Red Sea littoral. There is plenty of water there.

The report that France and Russia had protested against the influx of Indian troops into the Soudan is unknown at the Foreign Office, though "The St. Petersburg News," which is now the organ of the Russian Foreign Office, says that Russia has a good right to oppose it, as the measure implies the establishment of direct military communication between India and the Mediterranean, increasing the power of Great Britain to interfere in Turkey.

Certain proposals already forwarded from Peking to the English Foreign Office await the arrival of Li Hung Chang in London before being answered by Lord Salisbury. Li Hung is to obtain the assent of Lord Salisbury to such revision of the Chinese customs, as arranged by treaty, as will increase the ad valorem duties at the treaty ports from 5 to 8 per cent. All the European Powers interested in Chinese trade are said to be willing. They have less to lose by the heightened tariff, having nothing like the British trade to be affected. Foreign Office opinion credits Lord Salisbury with being able to convince Li Hung Chang that the consent of England is beyond the power of his Government.

Sir Philip Currie, the British Ambassador to Turkey, after spending his holiday in England, will resume his duties at Constantinople. The reports that he would be replaced are not true. The Marquis of Lansdowne will probably succeed Lord Dufferin as British Ambassador to France upon the latter's retirement from diplomatic life.

Mary Forrest, an American mezzo-soprano, has made a notably successful debut at Queen's Hall.

Among those who will be presented at the Drawing-room which will be held on June 10 are Mrs. and Miss Allen, the Misses Denham Mitchell and Mrs. Schuyler, all of New-York, and Miss Shelley, of Alabama.

GERMAN REFORM BILLS.

BOURSE AND COMMERCIAL MEASURES CALL FORTH MUCH OPPOSITION.

THE KAISER'S POLICY TOWARD CRETE—PRINCE HENRY OF PRUSSIA ANGRY—GENERAL A. MCD. McCOOK WILL NOT VISIT BERLIN.

Berlin, June 6.—Since the Reichstag reassembled after the Whitsuntide holidays it has been a difficult matter to secure the attendance of a quorum. The debates over the reform of the law governing associations, the proposal to create quarter battalions in the army and the bill prohibiting certain transactions on the bourses failed to move the Chamber from its lassitude, but those in political circles are in expectation that there will be livelier times when the presentation of the report of the Commission on the new Civil Code enables the Chamber to discuss in full session the civil marriage and other vexed questions which are included in the code.

The Centrists have been untiring since the code was introduced, and have conducted privately and publicly an active propaganda against the civil marriage clauses thereof. The Government has not yet explicitly declared whether or not it will make any concessions to the party of the Centre, but if the opinion which prevails in the lobbies of the Reichstag proves to be accurate the Centrists will succeed in obtaining some degree of distinction by causing purely civil marriages to be placed upon a footing not at all upon equality with religious and civil marriages.

The Bourse and the commercial associations are making strenuous protests against the restrictions which the Bourse bill places upon time transactions and other commercial and financial dealings, declaring that the extent to which they hamper business operations causes them great hardship, but, judging from the course of yesterday's debate in the Reichstag upon the question of the third reading of the bill, the protests will prove unavailing, as the Conservatives, National Liberals and Socialists hold to the bill as it stands. In a speech in support of the bill as it is Herr Gamp, Free Conservative, denied that the restrictions imposed by the bill were vexatious. The State, he declared, ought to exercise surveillance over all public life. Why, then, he asked, ought not the Government to control the Bourse as an important part of the public organization? Count von Arnim, Free Conservative, spoke at some length, drawing a sombre picture of the abuses of speculation, and concluding by declaring that the restrictions which the bill prescribed would prevent them. Herr Freese and other Freisinnig Deputies argued that operation of the bill would transfer operations in grain to foreign markets, inflict a blow upon commerce, ruin milling industries and so adversely affect agriculture, but none of these arguments seemed to touch the agrarian Deputies, who remain steadfast in support of the most extreme form of the measure.

The Centrists are preparing to reintroduce their proposal to repeal the laws against Jesuits and the Socialists. Freisinnigs and Poles will support it, thus giving a motion to repeal the law so large a majority as probably to oblige the Government to assent to the abolishment of the law. The majority in favor of the repeal of the law, which was shown in the vote taken on the subject in the Reichstag in 1895, ought to have been sufficient to secure the abrogation of the law, but the Bundesrath ignored the decision of the Chamber.

A significant bye-election has just been held in the towns of Ruppin and Templin, comprising a rural parliamentary district near Potsdam, which was supposed to be strongly Conservative. The Conservative candidate was Count von Arnim, a man of much ability and popularity, and he was supported by the Agrarians, but in spite of this he was defeated by the Radical candidate by a majority of 1,300 votes.

The Foreign Office authorities deny that the Government has received a protest or a note of any other character from Greece in regard to the repression by the Turks of the uprising which is going on in Crete. Some concert certainly exists among the Powers, however, the object of which is to prevent isolated action upon the part of any one of the Powers, as each of them has sent warships to Canea or Retimo, ostensibly for the purpose of protecting its own subjects in the island of Crete, but it is understood that if the Turks should attempt a general massacre of Cretans the commanders of the warships are authorized to take combined action and hold the Turks in restraint. Popular feeling in Germany is entirely on the side of the Cretans. The seeming indifference of the Government is attributed to a desire to keep in touch with the policy of Russia, which in the mean time inclines toward allowing the Porte time to deal with the insurrection.

Following the recent injunctions of the Emperor against clergymen taking part in politics, the Prussian authorities have directed that disciplinary proceedings be instituted against the Rev. Dr. von Soden, a Berlin pastor, on account of a speech which he delivered in the Evangelical Congress recently held at Stuttgart. The prosecution of Dr. von Soden is attributed to the secret influence of Baron von Stumm, the well-known advocate of Socialist repression, who is credited with having great influence and enjoying close intimacy with the Kaiser. At the Stuttgart Congress Professor Wagner paid his respects to Baron von Stumm, declaring that he stood upon a lower politico-moral level than Herr Bebel and the other Socialist leaders.

The story of an incident connected with the recent visit of Prince Henry of Prussia, brother and representative of the Emperor, to Moscow, on the occasion of the coronation of the Czar, is being widely circulated. Upon his arrival at Moscow, Prince Henry found that none of the Russian grand-dukes were at the station to meet him. Prince Henry was greatly incensed at this, and intimated to General von Werder, formerly German Ambassador at St. Petersburg, who accompanied him, his intention to return to Berlin immediately in resentment of the gross slight which he declared had been put upon the representative of the German Emperor. General von Werder persuaded the Prince to delay his departure, which he did for a few minutes, and just as his carriage was starting from the German Embassy the Grand-duke Paul came tearing up and explained that the station master had forgotten to telephone Prince Henry's arrival. Prince Henry is not satisfied with this explanation, and wants Prince von Hohenlohe, the Imperial Chancellor, to obtain an official explanation and an apology.

J. B. Jackson, First Secretary of the United States Embassy, has given an official dinner to H. T. Tower, one of the secretaries of the British Embassy here, who has been appointed secretary of the Embassy at Washington. Prince Radziwill and Prince Alfred of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha were present. General A. McD. McCook, who was one of the representatives of the United States at the coronation of the Czar at Moscow, has telegraphed here that he will go directly to Paris from Moscow.

NEARLY 8,000 KILLED AND INJURED.

LATEST ESTIMATE OF THE NUMBER OF VICTIMS IN THE HODYNSKY PLAIN DISASTER.

Paris, June 6.—The "Eclair" learns that in the disaster on the Hodynsky Plain at Moscow last Saturday, on the occasion of the distribution of free food and drink to the populace, 3,873 persons were killed and 4,000 injured.

CANADA'S DEBT STEADILY INCREASING.

IN THE LAST TWO YEARS ABOUT $11,000,000 HAS BEEN ADDED TO IT.

Toronto, Ont., June 6.—The deficit in the revenue of the Dominion for the current fiscal year, which ends on June 30, will be in the neighborhood of $1,250,000. The net debt during the year has been increased $3,500,000, making an increase for the last two years of about $11,000,000.

REFORM LEADERS NOT RELEASED.

A DECISION IN THEIR CASE SAID TO HAVE BEEN POSTPONED UNTIL JUNE 11.

London, June 6.—The dispatch from Pretoria published in "The Pall Mall Gazette" yesterday, announcing that the four leaders of the Johannesburg Reform Committee—George Farrar, Lionel Phillips, Colonel Francis Rhodes and John Hays Hammond—whose sentence to death was recently commuted to imprisonment for fifteen years, had been released on parole, proves to have been untrue. A dispatch from Pretoria, which was sent from that place last evening and reached here this morning, says, on the authority of "The Digger's News," that a decision in the case of the Reform Committee leaders has been postponed until June 11, owing to the objections raised to the casting of a proxy vote in the Executive Council for J. M. A. Wolmarans, a member of the Council, who is absent from Pretoria.

BRITISH TRADE RETURNS FOR MAY.

London, June 6.—The returns issued by the Board of Trade for the month of May show a decrease in imports of £1,400,000, and an increase in exports of £450,000 during that month, as compared with May, 1895.

TORONTO WANTS NO WOMAN LAWYERS.

Toronto, Ontario, June 6.—The Benchers of the Law Society of Ontario have rejected by a vote of 9 to 6 an application made by Miss Clare Brett Martin, of this city, who recently passed her final examination at the Law School, to be called to the bar. Miss Martin, however, may be admitted as a solicitor.

MAJOR POWELL KILLS 180 MATABELES.

London, June 6.—A dispatch from Bulawayo says that Major Baden Powell, with two columns of whites, attacked the Matabeles six miles from Bulawayo, killing 180 of them. Three whites were wounded.

BY BALLOON TO THE NORTH POLE.

Stockholm, June 6.—The expedition of M. Andrée, who proposes to attempt to reach the North Pole by means of a balloon, will sail to-morrow from Gothenburg for Spitzbergen, from which place the expedition will proceed in the balloon.

A FINE SUMMER GUIDEBOOK.

VALUABLE INFORMATION FOR EXCURSIONISTS OVER THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has issued a fine summer guidebook filled with valuable information for excursionists travelling over its well-constructed tracks in its handsome and comfortable cars. The book, which is profusely illustrated, graphically describes the various excursion routes and the attractions of places along the lines. It also gives a long list of hotels, with their rates for summer boarders.

The guidebook contains more than 200 pages of descriptive matter, and a large number of maps on which the tourist may trace his course. It is printed on fine paper, and its covers are embellished with artistic lithographic views. Altogether, it is a delight to the eye, and should be examined by all persons who are contemplating summer tours. Copies of this useful book may be purchased at any ticket office of the Pennsylvania Railroad for 10 cents each, or it will be sent to any address by mail for 20 cents.

CUBA'S STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE.

THE SUBJECT OF PAIN'S NEXT GREAT SPECTACLE FOR MANHATTAN BEACH.

For weeks scene-painters and costumers have been busy at work on the great war spectacle, "Cuba," which will have its initial representation of the regular season in Pain's Open Air Theatre at Manhattan Beach next Saturday night. It will, to all appearances, be as elaborate a production as has yet been given at the beach. The interest the people of this country take in the Cuban revolution first suggested the idea of making a spectacle based on some of the stirring happenings which from time to time in the last eighteen months have been chronicled in the American newspapers. Though no great decisive battle has yet been fought, the fact that the Cubans, with a comparatively small army, have been able to hold at bay the immense military force Spain has thrown into the island of Cuba since the outbreak of the rebellion in the early months of 1895 has attracted the attention of the civilized people of the world. The war between "China and Japan" had hardly ended last season when some of the incidents of that struggle found their way to the same stage on which this summer will be offered a representation of the Cuban war. There will be over 400 people, men and women, employed in it. The scenery has been painted by E. H. Kirby, whose war pictures have won much commendation. After "Cuba" has had its show a brilliant display of fireworks will be made, and the summer season will then be fairly begun at Manhattan.

A POLICEMAN STOPS A RUNAWAY.

Policeman Coyle, of the Old Slip station, while on his way downtown yesterday morning caught a dangerous runaway horse belonging to the wholesale liquor house of D. M. Kohler & Co., No. 284 East Twenty-sixth-st. The animal, attached to a light delivery wagon, was standing in front of the store about 10 o'clock, the driver, John Moriatt, being inside getting some orders ready for delivery. The animal became frightened and dashed down the street toward Second-ave. Several men, seeing the horse, jumped into the street and tried to stop him by waving their hands, but the animal only shied to one side and dashed past them at breakneck speed.

By this time hundreds of persons were watching the runaway with heartless excitement, while men, women and children ran to places of safety. The horse turned down Second-ave., ran to Twenty-fifth-st., dodging cars, but smashing to splinters the carriage belonging to Dr. A. Milley, of No. 66 Second-ave., and breaking the leg of a horse attached to a wagon, whose owner's name is unknown.

As the now frenzied animal turned down East Twenty-fifth-st. several persons crossing there narrowly escaped being run over, and it was here that Policeman Coyle ran into the street, and by a masterly effort succeeded in bringing the runaway to a stop, after being dragged along for nearly fifty feet.

Coyle was not hurt, and the horse also escaped injury.

UNIQUE SOUTH BEACH.

THE METAMORPHOSIS OF A LAND OF FIDDLER CRABS AND SAND FLEAS INTO A SUMMER EDITION OF THE BOWERY.

Lying along the southern side of Staten Island is a narrow stretch of low, sandy beach, separated from the remainder of the island by a broad, salt meadow. Up to within a few years ago sand fleas and fiddler crabs held full sway on this sand beach, and no one came to rake up and cart away the carrion fish and refuse from the city's garbage scows which were washed up on the shore by the incoming tide. Over in the swamp behind the beach the frogs croaked, the peepers peeped and the ever-wary mosquito hovered in the long grass, its family multiplying every hour, watching and waiting for human victims.

Finally man came, and woman also. Few in numbers at first, but more and more after awhile, until the fiddler crabs were driven to other quarters and the sand fleas were tramped to death by hundreds of thousands, but they refused to give up their home entirely, in spite of the slaughter. The mosquitoes went joyfully forth and returned well filled. Man at the seashore, it seems, must have beer to drink. And thus it came to pass that this barren stretch of reddish-brown sand became, almost in a night, a full-fledged summer resort, and the Bowery moved down there during the hot weather. South Beach the place was named, from reasons perfectly logical.

The history of the growth of this place would make a boomer of a Western town turn green with envy. Before any one ever thought of making a summer resort at that point the Staten Island Rapid Transit Company extended its line to a station next below Fort Wadsworth and called it Arrochar. Some inquisitive individual discovered that it was only a short walk of perhaps half a mile from the station to the shore of the Lower Bay, and that it could be reached across a neck of high ground at the easterly end of the salt meadow.

The news of this discovery apparently spread rapidly, and it was only a short time before the visitors began to come in tens and even hundreds, particularly on Sundays and holidays. The itinerant venders of peanuts and fruits followed the crowd. Some of the more enterprising ones set up small stands, and lemonade and other "soft" drinks were dispensed to the thirsty ones. Gradually the temporary stands began to assume a more substantial appearance, and it was only a short time before the familiar sign of a huge and foaming glass of beer began to appear, with the announcement that thirsty mortals could secure all that amount of cooling beverage for five cents.

From beer-saloons to bathing pavilions was a short step, and it was soon taken. In some respects the shore was excellent for bathing, as this exercise could be indulged in at any time of the tide, and the water was as salt as the ocean itself. The breakers were not heavy at any time, which was an argument in favor of the place for many people, and at times the water was as smooth and calm as a mill pond. It was not particularly clear when the tide came in and brought with it the filth dumped from garbage-scows.

The saloon and bathing pavilion brought with them the usual dance-halls, merry-go-rounds, toboggan slides on wheels, shooting galleries, photograph "studios" and cheap concert halls. These increased and multiplied, and the place grew and grew, until there were nearly two miles of buildings and a wide board walk extending along in front of them. There are no side streets in South Beach. All the buildings front on the ocean, with back yards toward the swamp. Consequently the view of this enterprising summer city from the Island proper, with its two solid miles of back yards and clothes-lines, from which fly innumerable bathing suits and other equally picturesque garments, is not one which would inspire either poet or painter.

For a year or two after the place was started the only way to reach the beach was across the narrow strip of high ground already alluded to. This strip was greedily taken up by all sorts of resorts and space there for beer-gardens, dance-halls, etc., soon became valuable. People coming from the cars had to pass over this strip of land on their way to the beach, and naturally many of them were induced to stop by the attractions of the rival places of amusement. For a year or two the attractions at the beach proper consisted of only half a dozen open pavilions, where the chief commodities dispensed were bad beer and sandwiches.

Finally the railroad company began to cater to the excursion trade, and extended its track down to the beach by making a cut through considerable of a hill and using the dirt to fill the swamp and make a roadbed. As the station of the railroad was some distance west of the narrow strip of land, the value of that particular spot was greatly decreased, and most of the owners of resorts there moved down near the water and left their old buildings as unsightly monuments of the progress which had been made in other directions.

But this year a new enterprise has come into existence which promises to be the cause of rehabilitating this once valuable piece of land. This is nothing else than a line of trolley-cars, by which the beach can be reached from the Oranges, Newark and all the surrounding towns, for a small fare. A road has been put through from Newark to a point on the Kill Von Kull. The passengers are then taken across the stream on a ferryboat and another trolley-car takes them right to the beach. This line was opened only about ten days ago, and it has already become exceedingly popular. On Saturdays and Sundays the cars have been filled to overflowing. Many of these people formerly went to Coney Island, and thus the new resort is becoming more and more popular.

Probably the whole of that sand beach could have been bought a few years ago for a few thousand dollars at the most. To-day a small booth, fifteen or twenty feet wide, rents for from $75 to $90 for the season. Some of the larger places in favorable locations pay enormous rentals, considering the intrinsic value of the land.

It would be difficult to duplicate the scene presented along that board walk on Saturdays and Sundays, during the warm weather. Coney Island in its palmiest days could not equal it. At Coney Island the people are spread out over considerable ground, and the concert halls and dancing pavilions are considerably removed from the bathing. At South Beach everything is confined in that narrow strip of beach, the walk next to it and the various pavilions facing the walk.

Each of the concert halls has a runner-in, who in harsh and blatant tones, calls attention to the attractions of the place he represents and tells about the greatest show ever seen on the beach, "fresh from Broadway." The loud, mechanical notes of the modified calliopes connected with the merry-go-rounds seem to have entered into a contest to see which can make the most piercing noise, so as to rise above the general din, and let its presence be known. The sharp crack of the rifles in the numerous shooting galleries, the shouts and laughter of the bathers, the voices of the hot frankfurter venders, the din of the toboggan slides; all these noises are commingled and produce a conglomeration of sound which would have made Babel seem like another Sleepy Hollow.

WELL REPRESENTED.

From The Passaic Daily News.

Passaic, which is either wholly ignored of greatly minimized by the New-York papers with Jersey editions, was well represented in The Tribune yesterday. The Jersey page contained good pictures of the proposed new Unitarian Church and of its accomplished and energetic pastor, E. C. A. Walker.

MACY'S

Sixth Ave. and 14th Street.

Ladies' Suits.

ONE LOT OF

Ladies' STORM SERGE SUITS, colors navy and black, some silk lined throughout, worth 15.00 ..... 9.74

One lot of Ladies' BLAZER SUITS, in DUCKS, LAWNS and DIMITIES, worth 4.50, choice at 2.20

Ladies' BLAZER SUITS of Cheviot Finished Serge and Combination—lined throughout with Fancy Silk—colors black, navy and brown—would be good value at 25.00, for 17.99

Special Ladies' MOHAIR DRESS SKIRTS, in navy, brown and black, full width and velvet binding, worth 7.00 ..... 4.56

Bicycle Suits.

LADIES' BICYCLE SUIT of All Wool Mixtures, Jacket, Divided Skirt, including Leggins and Hat 3.91

Would be very cheap at $9.00.

The WINTHROP (patented) BLAZER SUIT, divided skirt, were 18.99, now 12.99

RED STAR BICYCLE SUIT, with Norfolk Reefer and Blazer Jackets, were 14.99 .. 9.74

Untrimmed Hats.

A lot of Ladies' PANAMA NARROW BACK SAILORS, worth 88c., at ..... .34

A lot of CHILDREN'S HATS, your choice at ..... .44

Extra quality LEGHORN HATS, the $1.00 quality, at ..... .63

Ladies' Shirt Waists.

PERSIAN and LINEN COLORED WAISTS, extra large sleeves ..... .59

COLORED LAWN WAISTS, laundered collars and cuffs ..... .69

PERSIAN LAWN WAISTS, extra large sleeves, detachable collar ..... .99

Children's FINE LAWN GUIMPES, all sizes ..... .59

Wash Dress Fabrics

AT ABOUT HALF PRICE.

JACONETS, LAWNS and DIMITIES, that were selling at 10c. and 12c. yard, now 7

BATISTE LAWNS, 40 in. wide, in a variety of designs and colorings, were 15c., now, yd 9

REAL IRISH DIMITIES, in neat floral designs, the 25c. grades at ..... .12

TWO TONED SATIN STRIPED Linen Batiste, have been 65c. yd., now ..... .29

Superior quality LINEN BATISTE, blocked in tints of natural colors, interspersed with contrasting lines of silk, former price 70c., now ..... .34

45-in. GRASS LINEN, plaited with variegated colors of satin stripes, opening price this season $1.25 per yard, now .. .49

Men's Shirts.

MEN'S OUTING SHIRTS, Percale and Madras Cloth, laundered collar and cuffs attached; also with collars and cuffs detached; in a large variety of colors and designs, at ..... .89

MEN'S fine PERCALE Pleated Bosom SHIRTS, with detachable collars and cuffs; the $2.00 quality elsewhere, at .. 1.34

MEN'S WOOL SILK and WOOL and ALL SILK Outing Shirts, to be worn with white collars, in a large assortment of colors and designs; worth double at 1.19, 1.99, 2.99

All kinds of Shirts MADE TO ORDER from best materials and workmanship at a saving of one-third.

Shoes.

The following EXTRA VALUES are an indication of the BARGAINS which abound in this department:—

Ladies' RUSSET GOAT OXFORDS ..... .97, 1.24, 1.97

Ladies' KID OXFORDS, patent tips ..... .97, 1.24, 1.40, 1.94

Ladies' RUSSET GOAT LACE BOOTS, with tips 1.97

LADIES' BATHING SHOES 29

LADIES' BATHING STOCKINGS 29

Ladies' best quality black and tan canvas top kid and goat fixed BICYCLE BOOTS, hand made 2.29

Gloves.

Kayser Patent Finger TIPPED GLOVES, in tans, modes and white, at 89

Children's TAFFETA GLOVES, in tan and gray 34

Ladies' Best Quality TAFFETA GLOVES, in tan, gray and black 44

Hosiery.

Ladies' Black and Tan COTTON HOSE .. 34

Ladies' LISLE HOSE, Black and Fancy Striped 34

Ladies' LISLE HOSE, Fancy Lace striped, Black and Tan; also Black Boots, Colored Uppers and Vandyke Points ..... .69

Men's COTTON HALF HOSE, Black, Tan and Unbleached ..... .19

Men's LISLE HALF HOSE, Black, Tan, French Blue and Slate ..... .29

Men's LISLE HALF HOSE, solid color and fancy ..... .44

Underwear.

Men's French BALBRIGGAN SHIRTS and DRAWERS, each ..... .89

Men's GENUINE FRENCH BALBRIGGAN SHIRTS and Drawers, each ..... .42

Men's AUSTRALIAN LAMB'S WOOL Shirts and Drawers (medium weight), each ..... .84

Men's GERMAN NATURAL WOOL Shirts and Drawers, each ..... .84

Men's PEPPERELL JEAN Drawers ..... .89

Men's PEPPERELL JEAN Drawers (double seated) ..... .44

Men's LISLE THREAD Shirts and Drawers, extra light weight, each ..... .89

Ladies' JERSEY RIBBED Vests, V shape and square neck ..... .19

Ladies' JERSEY RIBBED Vests, square neck, trimmed with silk braid ..... .34

Ladies' PURE SILK JERSEY Vests, in pink, sky, cream and black 1.09, 1.14, 1.19

Ladies' JERSEY RIBBED Vests, V shape, in white ..... .34

Linens.

5-8 BLEACHED NAPKINS, worth 1.75, at 1.39

OPENWORK WHITE MOMIE Tray Cloths ..... .12

White DAMASK BUREAU SCARFS, open work, 18x54 ..... .44

White DAMASK BUREAU SCARFS, open work, 18x72 ..... .59

WHITE TURKISH TOWELS ..... .11

CREAM TURKISH TOWELS, extra large size ..... .19

HUCK TOWELS, with knotted fringe ..... .11, .12, .14

Jewelry.

Ladies' Sterling SILVER SHIRT WAIST SETS, 1 pair link buttons and 4 studs, at ..... .24

Ladies' ENAMELLED SHIRT WAIST SETS, consisting of links and 4 studs; sold elsewhere at 50c., at ..... .24

Ladies' STERLING SILVER BELT PINS for leather belts, at ..... .24

Elegantly assorted stock of DIAMONDS and JEWELRY at much lower prices than any other house.

CHILDREN TEETHING

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

has been used for over FIFTY YEARS by MILLIONS of MOTHERS FOR THEIR CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING with perfect SUCCESS. It SOOTHES THE CHILD, SOFTENS THE GUMS, ALLAYS ALL PAIN; CURES WIND COLIC, and is the BEST REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA. Sold by druggists in every part of the world.

Twenty-five Cents a Bottle.

CARPET CLEAN