ernment are now in smoother water, with a prospect of drifting out of the session without throwing overboard the entire cargo of proposed legislation.

The progress of the Jameson trial has been followed during the week with languid interest, the attendance being small in spite of the exceptional nature of the proceedings and the eminence of counsel. Sir Edward Clarke's technical pleadings on questions of jurisdiction were ingenious and hair-splitting, but they were swept away like cobwebs by the three judges. The case then resolved itself into a trial on the issue of fact, and the Crown spent several days in demonstrating what nobody in his sober senses disputes, namely, that Dr. Jameson and his associates invaded the Transvaal without the knowledge or consent of the Queen and in defiance of the Foreign Enlistment act. The defence may be forecast as a plea of extenuating circumstances, emphasized with a view to securing the mitigation of the sentence.

The most exciting episode of the trial was a skirmish between those old antagonists at the Bar, Lord Chief Justice Russell and Sir Edward Clarke. His Lordship directed the attention of a witness to the discrepancy between his testimony at the present trial and that given by him in Bow Street Court. Sir Edward protested that the Court was going beyond its powers in doing this, but the Lord Chief Justice held his ground with firmness and was supported by his colleagues. The collapse of public interest in the case reveals the moral force of English opinion. Since the cipher dispatches were published Jameson and Cecil Rhodes, who was behind him, have been discredited as intriguers in a sordid financial conspiracy. So soon passes away the glory of speculative Jingoism! The conviction of Jameson and his associates, which now seems probable, will leave Cecil Rhodes in an embarrassing position. It will also place the Government under immediate obligation to order a searching investigation into the affairs of the Chartered Company.

Lord Rosebery is the first political leader to direct public attention to the extraordinary inroads made by Germany upon British trade. British consuls have not been silent, and Mr. Williams's book entitled "Made in Germany," has been widely read in England, but statesmen of the first rank have not been alive to the dangers of commercial rivalry. Lord Rosebery is now outspoken, referring plainly to the decline of British trade and the destructive character of German competition. He considers its superiority in technical education the chief cause of Germany's success, and favors an exhaustive Parliamentary inquiry into this phase of the subject. That is certainly one cause, but protection and reciprocity lie at the bottom of Germany's raids upon British trade. Prosperous Germany has borrowed American policies and persevered in them, while the United States has been discrediting them and inviting commercial disaster.

The Royal wedding may be described as the culminating event of a London season of remarkable brilliancy. It was well planned for the masses, who dearly love town shows with military effect, and it was also a splendid ceremonial, conducted with a stateliness worthy of the dignity of the Crown. Princess Maud has been regarded as spirited and amiable, fond of outdoor sport and brimming with animation and good humor. Her marriage with the handsome sailor-prince from Denmark was an occurrence which met with popular approval, although the crowds lining the Mall, Piccadilly, St. James's Park and Pall Mall were undemonstrative. The greatest enthusiasm was shown at the close of the afternoon, when the bridal pair emerged from the gates of Marlborough House with the usual shower of rice, and when the Prince of Wales followed the carriage out into the street to get a last glimpse of his daughter departing with her husband. The Queen's interest in the wedding as usual was intense, but she spared herself from fatigue in every possible way and was in London less than twenty-four hours. Mr. Gladstone came up from Hawarden to be present at the wedding, looking more infirm than ever before. The display of diamonds among the wedding gifts was remarkably brilliant.

St. George's, Hanover Square, was also the scene of a fashionable wedding this week, when Sir Francis Jeune gave away his beautiful stepdaughter, Miss Dorothy Stanley, to Mr. Henry Allhusen, of Stoke Court. The choral service was conducted by the Bishop of Oxford and the Archdeacon of Durham, and was attended by a large assemblage. Royalty graced the wedding reception in Harley-st., Princess Christian and the Duke of Cambridge being the most conspicuous guests at the hospitable mansion. A quiet but pretty wedding was that of Miss Dorothea Baird to Henry B. Irving, the eldest son of Sir Henry, which attracted a great crowd at St. Pancras's Church.

The West End is already beginning to draw down the curtains, many houses being closed. The exodus for the country has set in earlier than usual, owing to the continuance of the hot, sultry weather. Visiting Americans have found the midsummer climate of New-York reproduced, with the single exception that the nights are cooler. It has been the warmest July known here in a quarter of a century. The drouth has been severe in all sections of the country, and meadows and lawns are badly burned, so that visitors do not see rural England at its best. The water supply of many towns is running low, and the lack of rain is another misfortune added to the sorrows of the farmer.

The London theatres are nearly all closed; the opera will end on Tuesday after a successful season, during which Wagner's most important works have been produced with splendid effect. The last performance will be that of "Roméo et Juliette," which has been a great favorite during the season. The Lyceum Theatre closes to-night with "The School for Scandal," acted by a brilliant cast, having had a highly prosperous run. Daly's company at the Comedy Theatre will change its programme next week, when "Love on Crutches" will be presented.

A bronze statuette of Sir Thomas More has been unveiled in the public library at Chelsea, where the great lawyer and philosopher lived. It is a modest memorial to the eminent Lord Chancellor and man of letters to whom Westminster Abbey has been closed. The condition of Sir John Millais, who is struggling with fortitude and patience against a fatal disease, is again exciting serious apprehension. I. N. F.

THE YARDE-BULLER DIVORCE SUIT.

London, July 25.—The Yarde-Buller divorce action was resumed this morning by the opening of the case for the defence. Counsel for Mrs. Yarde-Buller made a general denial of the allegations of infidelity and cruelty on the part of the defendant, and said that the defence would prove that she was not addicted to drink, as alleged. Counsel also declared that Mrs. Kirkham, of San Francisco, mother of the defendant, had sent Valentine Gadesden, who is mentioned as co-respondent, to England to protect the interest of her daughter against the latter's husband. Testimony was then offered to show that Mr. Yarde-Buller himself was guilty of misconduct.

Life

Has few pleasures for those who are wasting with disease, but hope and joy return when health and strength are restored by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills easy to buy, easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S PLANS.

HIS RELATIONS WITH PRINCE HOHENLOHE AND BRONSART VON SCHELLENDORF.

THE LATTER'S RESIGNATION OFFERED, BUT POSTPONED—DR. STOECKER'S PARTY—VON BENNIGSEN'S DUEL.

Berlin, July 25.—It is announced that the Emperor, after passing the first week of August with the Empress and their children at the Schloss, at Wilhelmshohe, will come to Berlin to meet and confer with Prince Hohenlohe, the Imperial Chancellor, and General Bronsart von Schellendorf, Minister of War. It is now known positively that His Majesty will not go to Cowes, as it was expected he would do. The programme is fixed for his appearance at various public functions during the time intervening between now and the middle of September, when, it is stated privately, he will pay a visit to Queen Victoria at Balmoral, going direct from Kiel to Aberdeen on board the Imperial yacht Hohenzollern.

The relations of the Emperor with Prince Hohenlohe and General Bronsart von Schellendorf occupy the first position in the attention of the high officials of the Government. The retirement of Prince Hohenlohe from office in the face of a grave European crisis is regarded by every one as being extremely improbable, apart from the fact that the Emperor has intrusted to the Chancellor the task of conducting negotiations of a serious character with Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria and Count Goluchowski, the Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the additional fact that Prince Lobanoff-Rostovsky, the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, is still aiming at the maintenance of the integrity of the Turkish Empire. Still, it is undoubtedly true that General Bronsart von Schellendorf has offered his resignation to the Emperor, and it is equally certain that Prince Hohenlohe has informed the Kaiser of his desire to retire from office if General Schellendorf's demands for reforms in the procedure of military tribunals are not granted. It is understood that the Emperor will request General Schellendorf to retain office until the close of the autumn military manoeuvres, when a definite decision in regard to the reforms proposed by the Minister of War will be reached. In high military circles it is the general belief that this means the eventual defeat of the cabal in the Emperor's military cabinet headed by General von Hahnke, the chief of that body, and the Emperor's retention of the present Ministry without change.

The newest feature of internal politics is the attempt of the former Court Chaplain, Dr. Stoecker, and his followers to found a party to be called Religious Socialists, as distinct from the Christian Socialists. Orthodox Christians with anti-Semitic views and free from revolutionary bias will, according to a manifesto published in the "Kreuz Zeitung," be the nucleus of the party, the first principle of which will be the conservation of religious faith, through which alone the renovation of society is possible. Dr. Stoecker by thus separating himself and his followers from the unorthodox Christian Socialists has led Pastors Neumann and Gohre to obtain an alliance with the Conservative party.

For some time past the old army order which prohibits non-commissioned officers and privates from taking any part whatever in Socialist gatherings has been rather loosely enforced, and it had become common to see soldiers of these grades in attendance at the festive meetings of Socialists under the red flag. Several soldiers were recently arrested for this offence, and this has finally awakened the War Ministry, which has produced a special edict, declaring that non-commissioned officers and privates must not be seen at Socialist meetings, nor will they be allowed to attend festivities of any kind without first obtaining special permission. The order does not stop here, but declares that soldiers are liable to be severely punished for carrying Socialist newspapers or other literature into their barracks, or for failing to inform their superior officers at once in case they shall discover such prohibited literature in any part of the barracks.

Since the visit of Li Hung Chang, the Chinese Emperor's special envoy, to Berlin, it has become known that it is the intention of the Government at Peking to reorganize the various Chinese legations and raise the rank of the Chinese representatives at Berlin, Vienna and Rome to that of Special Envoy.

It is announced that the Prince of Fürstenberg will entertain the Prince of Wales upon the occasion of the latter's visit to the Baden Baden races in August.

Herr von Bennigsen, son of Dr. von Bennigsen, the National Liberal leader in the Reichstag, was severely wounded this week in a duel with Herr Eschke, a colonial judge. The duel grew out of the fact that Bennigsen carried out his instructions by inspecting some territory which was under Eschke's jurisdiction. This action offended the dignity of the judge, who challenged the young man, with the result mentioned. An official inquiry into Eschke's conduct has been ordered by the authorities of the Colonial Department of the Foreign Office.

RHODES KNEW OF THE RAID.

THE CAPE PARLIAMENT ADOPTS THE REPORT OF THE INVESTIGATION COMMITTEE.

Cape Town, July 25.—The Cape Parliament has unanimously adopted the majority report of the committee which was appointed to investigate the circumstances of the invasion of the Transvaal by Dr. Jameson and his followers last winter. The report declares that Cecil Rhodes, who was at the time Prime Minister of Cape Colony, was aware of the intentions of Jameson, but that the London directors of the British South Africa Company were not, though they ought to have had their suspicions aroused, seeing that the company was being drawn upon for large sums of money, ostensibly for purposes of flotation, but really to defray the expenses of preparing for and conducting a revolution.

ROWING FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

THE TWO YOUNG NORWEGIAN SAILORS WELL WHEN SPOKEN BY THE CITO.

London, July 25.—The Norwegian bark Cito, Captain Clausen, which arrived at Pembroke yesterday from Quebec, reports that on July 15, in lat. 47 north, long. 31 west, she spoke the rowboat Fox, in which on June 6 Frank Harbo and George Samuelson, two young Norwegian sailors, started from New-York to row to Havre. Harbo and Samuelson were in good health. They received a supply of provisions and water from the Cito. The men said that on July 10, the weather being rough, heavy seas upset their boat and they lost several articles.

ATTACKING THE LAND BILL.

THE WAR AGAINST IT TO BE KEPT UP IN THE COMMONS.

AN UNPARALLELED SERIES OF HUMILIATING DEFEATS FOR THE GOVERNMENT—LIBERALS DETERMINED TO FORCE A DISCUSSION OF THE VENEZUELAN QUESTION—MINOR LONDON TOPICS.

London, July 25.—The Right Hon. Edward H. Carson, the Irish Conservative member of Parliament who, during the allnight sitting of the House on Thursday, attacked the Government's method of procedure in the matter of the Irish Land bill, proposes to continue his struggle in behalf of those Irish landlords who are irreconcilably opposed to the measure. He will move the rejection of the bill when it comes up on its third reading. His motion is certain to be defeated, but the bill when it reaches the House of Lords will be so loaded down with amendments by the landlords as to necessitate recourse to the old procedure of a consultation between the two houses. The fate of the measure depends upon the result of this conference.

The business of the House of Commons during the present week has developed whatever fighting quality Mr. Balfour, the Government leader in the House, has in his composition. His utility as a leader can be judged by the fact that his recent illness in nowise retarded the business of Parliament; indeed, there are those who do not hesitate to say that his absence rather facilitated the transaction of business. As a matter of fact, the Government seem indifferent as to how the legislative programme is fulfilled. Their big majority is dazed and limp over the confusion of affairs, and feebly assents to anything that will enable the Ministers to wind up the session. There is no parallel in the history of Parliament to such a series of humiliations as has been inflicted by a small minority in opposition upon a Ministry backed by a strong numerical majority. A week ago, and within a month of the date fixed for prorogation, there were thirty Government measures before the House. Some of these were mere routine bills. Others were certain to involve prolonged discussion, which no closure could prevent. The difficulty is to be met by the simple process of dropping all contentious measures which have not passed the Commons by August 7, and the probabilities, therefore, are that the Government record for the whole session will be limited to the one important measure commonly known as the Landlords' Plunder act. The prolongation of the session to enable the Ministers to carry out a substantial part of the legislation they proposed would be the natural resource of the Government. But the present Cabinet will allow nothing to stand between their supporters and the grouse-shooting, which opens on August 12. It is a matter for wonder how any Cabinet Minister who must face his constituents during the recess will be able to shield himself and colleagues from the odium they have incurred. Mr. Chamberlain alone, by his reticence on the Education bill, the Rating bills and the Irish Land bill, and by his colonial policy, has gained in public esteem. Throughout the Conservative party it is hoped that Mr. Balfour's weak health may justify his withdrawal to the Upper House.

Mr. Balfour has not yet conceded to Sir William Harcourt, the leader of the Opposition in the House, a night for a discussion of the Venezuelan matter. The Liberals can and will raise the discussion when the Appropriation bill comes before the House, unless a special night is accorded for a consideration of this question.

An incident, notable as one of time's vindications, has just occurred in the House in the "pairing" of Sir Howard Vincent and Michael Davitt. The last time their names were associated was when Sir Howard, then Mr. H. Vincent, arrested Davitt near London in 1882, on the charge of breach of the conditions of his ticket-of-leave. Davitt, released from Portland Prison, had been speaking in Ireland. Vincent arrested him at 6 o'clock in the morning on the Irish mail train as it neared London, took him to Bow Street and saw him locked up in Millbank Prison. Now, although Mr. Davitt cannot be said to have altered his views on Irish independence, his "Young Ireland" notions are modified, and he holds the respect of good men of all sections in Parliament.

Lord Rosebery has further shocked the Liberal Dissenters, who form the backbone of the party, by allowing his name to appear on the list of a committee getting up a testimonial to the secretary of the Sunday League. A meeting of Baptist pastors has sent a protest to him, wherein they tell him that the support of Nonconformists cannot be continued to a leader who approves the desecration of Sunday. They ask him to consider this matter seriously, and also "completely to sever himself from all support of horse racing."

The Irish National Convention, which opens in Dublin on September 1, is tending toward becoming a great historical gathering. Throughout Ireland and in the populous centres of England and Scotland, the Nationalist societies are appointing delegates and discussing the probable platform of the convention with the greatest enthusiasm. Advices from South Africa and Australia are like those from the United States and Canada. From every quarter of the globe where a nucleus of Irishmen can be found sufficient to form an association delegates are coming. The convention will not only represent the mass of the Irish race, but will also have the representative power of numbers and a working leverage of money toward the organization of a great united party. That the convention will heal existing schisms and regenerate Home Rule seems assured. Mr. Healy and his followers will be present at the convention as friends to its aims. Outside the English press, no one yet credits Mr. Redmond and his section with any desire or design to thwart this great national movement.

The Scotch miners are supporting the English Miners' Federation in the strike movement. In the north of England the miners' societies, which are about the strongest in Great Britain, urge that nothing should be done until winter. They will adhere to the Conciliation Board's agreement until it expires in December.

The Porte has appropriated £250,000 of customs funds hypothecated to foreign bondholders. The strongest protests against this seizure have been made by the Council of Administration at Constantinople, which is charged with the distribution of the customs funds to the bondholders. The Ambassadors of the Powers support the Council, and will take measures to prevent future seizures if they can. Meantime this amount is absorbed.

During the recent hot weather the Queen lived much of her time in the open air or rather under a tent, near Frogmore. Here her secretaries worked, State documents were signed and luncheon served. Intimate guests who were allowed access to this retreat, say that it had a charming location, caught what cool breezes were going and had a pleasant outlook toward the Berkshire hills. The Khedive of Egypt is expected in England as the guest of the Queen about the end of August.

The Anglo-Italian entente, which had the full adhesion of the Duc de Sermoneta, will be maintained by the reconstituted Italian Ministry.

The second of a series of stained glass windows, erected in St. Saviour's, the cathedral church of South London, in memory of illustrious men, is to be the Harvard University's memorial of John Harvard, who was baptized in the church. The first window, recently unveiled, was in memory of Philip Messinger.

D'Oyley Carte will shortly retire from active business life owing to bad health.

Countess Biscaccianti, who died a few days ago at the Rossini Foundation Home for Musicians and Artists in Paris, was at one time a celebrated American singer. She was born in Boston in 1824, and got her title by marrying an Italian Count. She died in poverty. Shortly before her death she expressed the desire that her death should be made known to the American press.

MORE TALES OF SPANISH PROWESS.

A FIVE HOURS' ENGAGEMENT AND A REBEL DEFEAT REPORTED.

Havana, July 25.—Major Fondeviela officially reports that his command has had a five hours' engagement with the rebels under Mirabel and Alvarez, near Tapaste, Province of Havana. During the engagement the troops took a rebel hospital by surprise and captured two wounded insurgents. The rebels fought desperately, but were compelled to retreat. They left nineteen dead on the field and carried off many wounded. The Spaniards had only seven wounded, including a captain and lieutenant.

Rebels attacked the town of Itabo, Province of Matanzas, and burned a number of houses on the outskirts of the town.

Pursuant to instructions received from Washington, Consul-General Lee will request that a civil trial be granted to Jorge Aguirre, who was captured in a small boat while on his way to surrender to the authorities here. Aguirre is a naturalized American citizen who took part in the insurrection.

WRECKED ON SABLE ISLAND.

Halifax, N. S., July 25.—The Dominion Government steamer Newfield arrived here this afternoon with the crew of a vessel that had been lost on Sable Island since the Newfield's previous visit to "the graveyard of the Atlantic," as Sable Island is termed. They were twelve men of the Italian bark Raphael D. which grounded on the sandbars off the island during a gale and was wrecked. The crew reached the island in the ship's boats after a thrilling experience, narrowly escaping drowning several times. The Raphael D. was on a voyage from Genoa for Bathurst, N. B., in ballast to load with lumber.

A CASE OF CHOLERA SUSPECTED.

London, July 25.—The death of a coster at Walworth, a suburb of London, has occasioned a disagreement among the medical fraternity of that place. The doctor who attended the man states that his death was caused by cholera, but the statement is disputed by other physicians.

CANADIANS WELCOMED TO LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, July 25.—The members of the Canadian Artillery team were welcomed by the officers and band of the Royal Naval Reserve upon their landing from the steamer Lake Ontario to-day.

THE ENTERPRISE SAILS FOR LISBON.

Southampton, July 25.—The Boston nautical schoopshi penterprise sailed from this harbor today for Lisbon.

FATAL COLLISION ON THE GRAND BANKS.

St. John's, N. F., July 25.—The barkentine Jane, which arrived here to-day, landed sixteen men belonging to the schooner Genesta, which she ran down and sank on the Grand Banks yesterday morning. One man was killed, and five of the rescued crew were badly injured, three of them dangerously.

PEARY'S PARTY ALL WELL.

St. John's, N. F., July 25.—The Peary expedition steamer Hope passed Battle Harbor, Straits of Belle Isle, on July 18, bound north. She reported all well.

ANOTHER REGIMENT IN CAMP.

THE 9TH MARCHES OUT AND THE 14TH RELIEVES IT.

State Camp, Peekskill, July 25.—In order to make up for the abandonment of the drill by the 9th Regiment yesterday, because of rain, the regiment this morning was put through the drill that had been scheduled for yesterday. The morning, so far as the separate companies were concerned, was spent in paying the officers and men for their week's duty in camp. They could not, therefore, join the 9th in its drill. The companies had a battalion drill before breakfast. The week's work of the 9th and the separate companies has, upon the whole, been satisfactory.

The sentence of the court-martial before which Private Lewiston, of the 9th, was convicted of the charge of sleeping while on post, was announced to-day. The court orders him paraded and reprimanded before the regiment, and also reprimanded in general orders. The sentence was carried out by Colonel Seward before the 9th left camp. The line was formed a little earlier than usual, and Private Lewiston, under guard, was marched out in front of the regiment. The finding of the court was read so that every one might hear. The gravity of sleeping on post was pointed out, and he was reprimanded for his neglect of duty. After that he was released from arrest and ordered back to his company.

Immediately afterward the separate companies came on the line, and the entire command marched down and formed along the road to receive the incoming 14th. They had to wait much longer than other organizations have waited this year, for the train was late, and when it did get in the 7th Separate Company, of Flushing, and the 1st and 2d Signal Corps were not along. There had not been room for them on the train, and they did not get to camp until half an hour after the other troops. It was 3:10 o'clock when the 14th marched in, 601 strong. In the 5th Provisional Battalion that followed there were 296 more men. There are 1,060 men in camp. The separate companies contribute the following numbers to the total: The 8th, Captain Henderson, Rochester, 99; the 12th, Captain Treanor, Troy, 101; the 17th, Captain Bell, Flushing, 59; the 18th, Captain Davis, Glens Falls, 36. The signal corps show the following strength: The 1st, New-York, Captain Hedge, 36; the 2d, Brooklyn, Captain Leigh, 35; the 3d, Albany, Captain Williams, 33.

Lieutenant Thomas William Huston, assistant guard inspector, has been succeeded by Captain John R. Blake. Right after dinner to-day a beautiful sabre was presented to Captain N. B. Thurston on behalf of the separate companies forming the 4th Provisional Battalion. Captain Thurston has been their drill instructor, and the gift was to show their appreciation of what he had done for them.

THE 9TH REGIMENT'S WELCOME HOME.

The 9th Regiment received a hearty welcome when it arrived at the Grand Central Station from the State Camp at 5:15 p. m. yesterday. It was believed by many that the troops would arrive sooner, and for an hour before the heavy train moved into the station there was a large crowd of men and women, and not a few children, waiting for the men who had been away from home for a week, exposed to the elements and to the criticism of the post officers at the State reservation. When they stepped from the train the men showed by their appearance that the life in camp, despite the bad weather and the work, had agreed with them, and they were a better looking body of men than when they left their armory a week ago.

Colonel Seward, bronzed and soldierly, marched at the head of the column, and attracted nearly as much attention as the drum corps, which is the pride of the regiment. Their waiting friends cheered the men as they filed out of the station, and many a man in the ranks risked being "called down" by his superior by bowing to some one in the crowd or shifting his rifle to throw a kiss.

The march was up Forty-second-st. to Fifth-ave., to Fifteenth-st., to the new armory. All along the line the steadiness of the regiment caused favorable comment, and when the armory was reached Colonel Seward congratulated his men and was cheered in return. Although some of the post officers saw fit to find fault with the 9th Regiment during its tour of duty, the officers of the regiment expressed themselves as satisfied with the work of the men, and say that the tour was pleasant and profitable.

AN ORGAN-GRINDER TRIES SUICIDE.

Peter Fleming, eighty years old, an organ-grinder, attempted suicide yesterday afternoon at the home of John Naegeli, of No. 322 West Thirty-eighth-st., who had befriended Fleming to the extent of allowing him to live at his house. Fleming and his wife, who died two years ago, formerly lived at No. 313 West Thirty-eighth-st., but he was dispossessed a few weeks ago. He has always been wretchedly poor as long as his neighbors have known him. Some friends of the old man, for he is eighty years old, furnished him with a hand-organ, and John Naegeli allowed him to have a room rent free in his tenement. But the old man could not make a livelihood, and would often remark in the hearing of the Naegeli family that nobody wanted him and that he had outlived his usefulness. Where he got hold of the cheap revolver found at his side is a mystery; but it is thought that he pawned a cornet to buy the weapon. After his return from his travels through the city with his organ he went into a bedroom and shot himself in the back of the neck. He was taken to Roosevelt Hospital unconscious, and it is thought his wound is fatal.

AMERICAN FRUIT EXPORTATION.

FAME AND FORTUNE AWAIT THE MAN WHO CAN DEVISE SATISFACTORY MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO EUROPE.

Concerning the exportation of California fruit to England, the head of one of the most extensive fruit-receiving and shipping firms in this city said to a Tribune reporter yesterday: "The exportation of California fruit is an extremely hazardous business. Returns from some shipments made to England under especially favorable conditions have been fairly satisfactory, but, as a whole, the undertaking has been unprofitable, and in many cases heavy losses have been incurred. When my firm began to export California fruit the rates of railroad and steamship freight were enormously high. We have paid as much as $1,500 a carload from Sacramento to London. Four years ago the rate was $1,000 a carload, and shipments were stopped. Two years ago special arrangements were made with the railroads and the American Line steamships by which the through freight charges were reduced to $700 a carload, or only about $75 more than that from Sacramento to this city. In August, 1894, a special fruit train, carrying 45,000 packages, or 480 tons, of fruit of various kinds, was run from Sacramento on schedule time, and the fruit shipped on board the American Line steamship Paris for London, by the way of Southampton. The arrival here was timed so that the fruit could be shipped just before the sailing of the steamship, and no time lost. It was taken by special train from Southampton to London, but, in spite of its rapid transit and the exercise of every precaution possible, it was overripe on its arrival in the London market, and could be sold only at a great sacrifice.

"Both the American and the White Star steamship lines have made elaborate and expensive preparations for carrying fruit in refrigerating compartments, but in the three weeks which usually elapse from the time the fruit leaves Sacramento until it can be offered at auction in London, Liverpool or Glasgow, it seems impossible for it to be landed in uniformly good condition. The process of refrigeration on board the steamship is similar to that for the manufacture of artificial ice, except that as simple refrigeration and not the production of ice for consumption is the primary object, there is no filtering of water nor converting it into steam and then condensing it back into purified water. Coils of iron pipe filled with strong brine are set inside large ammonia boxes or reservoirs, which are filled with compressed ammonia, supplied by ammonia condensers operated by machinery. The contact of the ammonia with the external surfaces of the brine-filled coils of pipe reduces the brine to such a low temperature that when it is forced from them into straight pipes, which traverse the ceilings of the refrigerating compartments, the latter pipes become incrusted with snow-ice about two inches thick, and, as the machinery is kept in constant operation, both day and night, an even temperature of from 30 to 35 degrees Fahrenheit is assured.

"The present rates of freight, including refrigerating charges, are from $350 to $600 a carload. This is only about one-half the original rate, but still the exports are not profitable except in isolated cases. American apples, in season, are always in good demand in the English market, but they must be choice and of bright color, the British preference being for red apples. Our apples are superior to those grown in transatlantic countries, and, therefore, are not seriously affected by competition with the foreign product. Pears, peaches, plums, grapes, oranges, etc., however, come into direct competition with the prolific crops of Europe which are so near to the English market that they can always be delivered in sound condition.

"Bartlett pears, if large, choice and sound, can usually be sold for profitable prices in England. In order, as far as possible, to assure their arrival in good order they must be picked and forwarded while they are green, but even then there is no certainty that they will be in marketable condition when they are landed. Peaches and plums are so perishable that the risk of their deterioration while in transit is much greater than with pears. The English orange market is almost wholly supplied from the convenient Mediterranean ports, but there is some demand for large American oranges, especially in the autumn, when the Mediterranean crop is exhausted. Two years ago, before the Florida orange crop and most of the orange trees in that State were destroyed by severe storms and frosts, we sent to England between 6,000 and 7,000 boxes of extra large and choice Floridas, which were sold at satisfactory prices. We are not exporting any California fruit this summer, but we shall probably ship some winter pears when they come along, and also some California navel oranges, as no navels are grown in Europe, and they are a novelty abroad.

"Whether or not the shipping of California fruit to England will ever be done with uniform success is yet an unsolved problem. Certainly it cannot be done unless we send the choicest fruit and can count on its being landed in good marketable condition. The English people will take no trash. They want only the best fruit. Americans have the same ideas. Poor fruit can be sold here only at a great sacrifice, while for choice fruit there is always an active demand right here in the United States. We often receive here in this city at the height of the season as many as 100 carloads of California fruit in a single week. The enormous product of the Pacific Slope is increasing so rapidly, however, that an outlet must be found for it abroad, and for the man who can devise some reliable means for its speedy and safe transportation to transatlantic ports there awaits not only fame and fortune, but the everlasting gratitude of the fruitgrowers of the Golden State."

GLASSWORKERS' CONVENTION.

THEY INSIST ON THE RESTORATION OF THE WAGE SCALE OF 1894.

Pittsburg, July 25.—The convention of the American Window Glass Workers' Association adjourned finally last night, having disposed of all the business brought before it. The Wage Committee was instructed to insist on the new scale providing for a restoration of the 1894 scale, at which time a reduction of 22½ per cent was made.

Early this morning between 400 and 500 members of the association, including the delegates to the convention, started for Canton, Ohio, to visit Major McKinley. The special train conveying them was gayly decorated. They returned to Pittsburg this afternoon.

A YEAR'S WORK IN THE POSTOFFICE.

Postmaster Dayton has received from the heads of departments in the Postoffice their usual reports, showing in detail the business transacted in each department in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1896. It appears that there were delivered through lockboxes and by carriers, 565,283,951 pieces of ordinary mail matter, divided as follows: Letters through boxes, 74,621,589; by carriers, 253,460,153; postal-cards through boxes, 6,744,181; by carriers, 51,514,870; other mail matter through boxes, 58,032,515; by carriers, 60,910,643. In the registered letter department 1,556,323 pieces were delivered and 1,732,324 of domestic and 829,022 of foreign origin were recorded and distributed to other offices.

In the distribution department a total of 851,954,863 pieces were handled, divided as follows: Letters of local origin, 288,747,215; received by mail, 37,775,646; foreign dispatched, 29,871,301; postal-cards of local origin, 44,422,648; received by mail, 9,443,912; foreign dispatched, 1,422,443; other mail matter of local origin, 323,894,421; received by mail, 56,988,983; foreign dispatched, 59,388,294. The total number of pieces of mail matter of all kinds handled in the year was 1,831,356,483, a daily average of 3,729,744.

The ordinary mail matter handled was contained in 1,712,859 lock-pouches and 4,750,478 sacks (including the foreign mail, of which there were 84,784 sacks received and 135,571 dispatched), besides which there were handled 9,710 cases and 129,137 pouches of registered matter and 4,856 pouches and 43,004 sacks of supplies. There also passed through the New-York Postoffice in transit from and to other offices, 348,449 pouches and 802,196 sacks of mail matter, making a total of 7,791,689 pouches, cases and sacks handled at the office, a daily average of 21,347, exclusive of those which the twenty-four branch Postoffice stations exchanged with each other.

The volume of money order business was as follows: At the General Postoffice, 2,273,437 money orders were issued and paid, amounting to $12,396,685 71. At the eighty branch postoffices and substations the number of orders issued and paid was 495,587, amounting to $5,131,025 94. The aggregate business of the Money-Order Department for the year amounted to $106,398,683 41, displaying an increase over the previous year of $9,378,606 11, 9 66-100 per cent, in amount and of 258,175, 7 1-100 per cent, in the number of transactions.

The total receipts of the office were $7,780,292 34 and the total expenditures $3,133,213 92 (including $1,373,458 27 expended for free-delivery service), giving a net revenue of $4,647,078 44.

The happiness of married life depends on the wife's health oftener than on any other one consideration. An ailing woman is a source of discontent to herself and a burden and drag upon her husband. Women by taking more interest in their own physical condition would lay the best foundation for married happiness and every other happiness. More than half the suffering which saps the energies and sours the disposition of women is directly traceable to some disorder of the organs distinctly feminine. There is no real need of such troubles; they are invariably cured by Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, which reaches and strengthens the internal generative organs as no other treatment can possibly do. By restoring health and strength to this most important part of the feminine constitution, the "Favorite Prescription" gives new tone and energy to all the rest of the body.

One of the most deeply interesting and truly educative books ever written is the "People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," by Dr. R. V. Pierce, Chief Consulting Physician of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y. This splendid volume of 1008 pages, includes ninety pages on the subject of diseases peculiar to women, with directions for home treatment, rendering unnecessary the embarrassing "examinations," and generally useless "local treatment," so dreaded by modest women. The book contains the most comprehensive explanation of human physiology and the rational principles of hygiene ever published. Illustrated with over 300 engravings—a complete medical library in one volume. No other medical book in the English language ever had such an enormous sale. 680,000 copies were sold at $1.50 each. Dr. Pierce is now distributing a new free edition of half a million copies. A copy will be sent *absolutely free* to anyone who will send to the World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y., 21 one-cent stamps to pay cost of mailing *only*. The present edition is in all respects the same as that sold at $1.50 except only that it is bound in strong manila paper covers instead of cloth.

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LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

The Good Things For Baby,

Mentioned here, are not more desirable, in price or otherwise, than many other articles we have for sale, but are selected simply to suggest to mothers the advantage and satisfaction there is in beginning at the very outset to dress their children at the one place where their outfitting is the exclusive business.

75c.

For this Nainsook Dress. Has pointed yoke of hemstitched tucks, and one insertion in centre. Full sleeves and neck trimmed with ruffle of fine embroidery. Sizes, 6 months to 2 years.

19c.

Corded Swiss Cap.

One row ruching all around, three at the top, wide ties.

Sizes, 2 months to 4 years.

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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 DIARRHOEA. Sold by druggists in every part of the world.

Twenty-five Cents a Bottle.

REED & BARTON,

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GRAY HAIR RESTORED & YOUTHFUL COLOR by Dr. Hess' HAIR HEALTH. Covers Bald Spots, Stops Dandruff, Hair Falling, Scalp Disease, Don't Stain Skin. Best HAIR GROWER Dressing. LARGE BOTTLES 50c., at druggists.

OYSTER BEDS IN DISPUTE.

MEN ARRESTED AS "PIRATES" DECLARE THAT THEY HAD A RIGHT TO DREDGE.

An interesting fight is on among the oystermen of Giffords and Princess Bay, Staten Island, and alleged oyster "pirates," who have been operating on beds which they declare are natural ones, and which the oystermen's association declares are private grounds, owned by members of the association.

A few days ago Charles Olsen and Andrew Anderson, owners of the sloop Jessie, were arrested by State Game Protector Hicks, and taken before Justice of the Peace Wood, in Tottenville, and their sloop was confiscated, under the new law applying to piratical oystermen. It is the first case of the kind, and naturally excites interest. The two men are charged by Thomas De Hart and Peter Polworth with stealing oysters from the beds which they lease from the State.

Yesterday Benjamin Patterson, a lawyer, of New-York, appeared before Justice Wood, before the case was called for trial. He produced an order issued by Supreme Court Justice Osborne, ordering the case transferred to the Grand Jury of Richmond County and the release of the prisoners in $100 bail. The men gave bonds and were released.

Mr. Patterson said the law providing for the confiscation of the property of the men was unconstitutional, and that it would be fought to the end. He also declared that the beds were natural ones, and that the men had a right to dredge them at will. The contest will probably settle the dispute, and is awaited with much anxiety by the oyster planters of the Raritan Bay.

ST. JAMES CHURCH PROPERTY FOR SALE.

Reports have been current that the St. James Methodist Episcopal Church, at One-hundred-and-twenty-sixth-st. and Madison-ave., together with the parsonage and schoolhouse attached, are to be sold to a downtown congregation. It was learned yesterday that the church trustees have been looking for a purchaser for some time, but without success. They expect to rebuild their church between One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth and One-hundred-and-sixteenth sts, if they sell their property, which is valued at $110,000. The larger part of the congregation has moved further west since the church was built over twenty-five years ago, and its future site will probably be as far west as Lenox-ave. The main building of St. James's was condemned in May, 1895, and the congregation have been worshipping in the lecture-room until this summer. At present they are uniting in a union service each Sunday with four other churches, the Church of the Puritans, the Harlem Presbyterian Church, the Pilgrim Church and the Mount Morris Baptist Church. This service is usually held at the Mount Morris Church, but will be held to-day at the Harlem Presbyterian Church, on One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-st.

NO TRACE OF MRS. COOGAN'S DIAMONDS.

According to the latest intelligence, no trace has been discovered of the diamonds, said to be worth $20,