

AMERICAN POLICY IN CUBA

ITS LIMITATIONS AND CONTRADICTIONS—WHAT THE FORAKER AMENDMENT HAS DONE.

Havana, April 1. It is now three months since the Spanish flag was lowered from Morro and Spain's exhausted sovereignty over this island and its people was transferred in trust to the United States. In these months a military occupation has been established, so pacific and unchallenged in character, that it has already been found practicable to relax by more than half the severity of its original grip. Since January 1, too, through an administration, half military, half civil, the United States has been sincerely seeking to discharge the pledges it gave the world when, as an intervening power, it forced Spain to relinquish sovereignty here. But in spite of all that has been accomplished in the last three months, the satisfaction of these self-assumed obligations continues to be an infinitely puzzling and tangled labor, and the termination of American trusteeship seems to-day as far ahead in the future as it has ever been.

The role given the American military administration to play in Cuba has been a shifting and at times a contradictory one. Two distinct lines of policy were open to the government established here, yet neither could be made to square exactly with the purposes proclaimed by Congress in the declaration of war against Spain. One was to treat the occupation as purely military and temporary, with no other aim than the substitution at the earliest possible moment of a native government chosen by the people, and democratic at least in form. From this point of view no serious interference with the political status quo was desirable. The civil administration was to proceed under the old Spanish laws. The postal, customs, police and sanitary services were to be remodelled only so far as immediate military necessities demanded; no municipal or other improvements were to be contemplated, and the island was to be turned over to its new and untried Cuban rulers in practically the same state of commercial exhaustion and political chaos in which it was left by the struggle against Spain.

THE FORAKER AMENDMENT.

As much as Congress disclaimed for intervention any other purpose than to set up in Cuba a free and independent native government, this rigid view of the functions of a temporary military administration is perhaps entitled to considerable respect. It has undoubtedly exercised a controlling influence with American officials here, and that it is accepted in good faith by many leaders in Congress is shown by the enactment in the Army Appropriation bill of March 3 of the so-called Foraker amendment—a provision which by its sweeping inhibition of all internal improvements will have the unfortunate effect of deadening commerce and industry in this island for perhaps another full year. That such a policy defeats its own objects when seriously applied is plain. For if it is desired to hasten the establishment of a satisfactory native government, no step is more essential than the revival of commerce and agriculture, and the resorption of the idle and unemployed classes—now a menace to any experiment in autonomy—in productive work. But with authority denied the military authorities and the municipalities as well to issue franchises or to undertake an adequate scale of improvements which public health and public interest demand, distress, stagnation and lack of confidence will continue. The union of the native elements in any stable scheme of self-government will be impossible, and the United States will be called on to guarantee indefinitely that security of life and property to whose maintenance it stands pledged before the world. Though in the main the military administration here has been guided by the narrower policy laid down in the Foraker amendment, and the rulings thereon of the Attorney-General, the second and broader theory of intervention has also all the while materially influenced its acts. In this second view Congress has bound itself to set up in Cuba a stable as well as an independent form of government, and stability and security are the ends toward which American guardianship is moving rather than mere autonomy on the Central and South American plan.

AMERICAN INNOVATIONS.

So it is only natural to find the more energetic American administrators aiming at more than a mere hand-to-mouth management of the departments entrusted to them, and paving the way for substantial and permanent reforms in the various branches of the Cuban service. General Brooke has himself, through a Board of Revision, recently abolished many of the burdensome Spanish taxes on occupations, consumption and real estate. In Havana General Ludlow has organized a police force on the American plan which bids fair to become a fixed municipal institution. Colonel Bliss, in the customs service, has swept away a mass of musty abuses and introduced methods of order and accuracy which, with a gradual change of personnel, are likely to bring the Havana customs-house eventually in touch with modern business requirements. Colonel Rathbone, the head of the Department of Posts, has drawn on Washington for his executive staff, and is endeavoring to infuse an American spirit of energy and trustworthiness into the postal service, so that even with a native administration installed in authority there may be no relapse hereafter to the old Spanish custom of throwing inconvenient or troublesome mail matter into the nearest waste-basket. Colonel Davis, though hampered by inability to undertake the construction of new and modern sewers, has in three months almost transformed the sanitation of Havana, and his work, if its fruits show in next summer's fever record, will perhaps have gone further toward establishing stable and permanent civil government in Cuba than any other influence of the American occupation.

But though much has been done along these lines in Havana—as it has also under General Wood's wise and farseeing administration in Santiago—to justify the broader view of American intervention, the attitude of the military government has been necessarily a more or less ambiguous and shifting one. Legislation at

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WASHINGTON ON THE ONE HAND, AND THE PRESSING NECESSITIES OF THE SITUATION HERE ON THE OTHER, HAVE CONFRONTED THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND HIS CHIEFS WITH A DILEMMA NEITHER HORN OF WHICH THEY COULD BE EXPECTED TO SEIZE WITH VIGOR AND CERTAINTY.

The result has been a vacillation in attitude which has led to many curious embarrassments and contradictions. For on one day one finds General Ludlow allowing a hold-over Spanish official to bring suit for criminal libel against the editor of the English page of "La Esfera," under the very penalty of imprisonment of six months, while on another day one sees him forbid a Spanish jailer to put a prisoner "incommunicado," on the ground that such a practice is intolerable under American rule. Doubtless the action of the Military Governor was justified in each of these cases, but such a paradox only shows how undefined, under present conditions, is the policy on whose course the American administration is forced to drift.

PROSPECTS FOR AUTONOMY.

Some of the American generals here are inclined to take a very sanguine view of the progress made toward native autonomy since January 1; and they are urging immediate preparations for a census and other steps which will hasten the election of a representative Assembly. But though June was some time ago set out as the probable date of the popular elections, conditions now point to a postponement of the experiment of native constitution-making until next fall or next winter. At present the Cuban people are far from ripe for the assumption of any real political responsibility. The failure of the Cuban Army to disband has blocked the way to any free and wholesome political action. For if the army leaders can retain their following intact, and are left with a clear field, they are sure to play a controlling part in the election and in the new constituent Assembly. The break between Gomez and the Assembly has lessened the danger of a purely military ascendency in the new government.

But though the revolutionary party has been split in two and the army hopelessly divided by the rupture at Cerro, fresh party lines have not had time to form, and native politics is left in a state of most unstable equilibrium. Efforts have been made in Havana to organize a Cuban National party, with purely patriotic aims. But so far little impression has been made on the masses by the so-called Nationalists. For the masses care very little for political abstractions and a great deal for personal leadership, and their present idol, on any political platform he may please to choose, is Maximilian Gomez, the "man on horseback," on whose head the whole scheme of autonomy seems to wait. But Gomez is old, a foreigner, and apparently not greatly inclined to risk heading the new government if its base is to be laid in popular favor. He is not the usual Spanish type of American custom, in military power. Nor is universal suffrage, under the conditions of ignorance and destitution, of industrial stagnation and rural disorder, which prevail in Cuba, likely to commend itself as the surest basis of a "stable form of government" which the United States is under moral obligations to see set up here.

Cuba is to be even remotely Americanized, and the political order established here is to be either stable or permanent, an abandonment in and out of Congress of the hand-to-mouth policy of occupation is absolutely essential. The repeal of the Foraker amendment should be the first step toward a broader recognition of American obligations and responsibilities in Cuba. That amendment had, no doubt, a laudable object—to prevent any reckless or scandalous speculation in Cuban franchises. But by stopping all public and municipal improvements and thwarting all internal development it has entailed far graver evils and embarrassments than it sought to cure. Moreover, if franchises are to be issued to American and foreign capitalists, would it not be far more advantageous to the Cuban people to have them granted now, under the intelligent and watchful supervision of the American military authorities, than to commit them to the hands of the inexperienced and overburdened native government which may come into power?

AMERICAN CAPITAL NEEDED.

The repeal of the Foraker proviso would be the signal for an influx of capital into Cuba, for a reconstruction of the insular railway system, for the exploitation of the sugar and tobacco industries, for the initiation of internal improvements of every sort, and the revival of agriculture and commerce thus effected would easily restore the political conditions under which orderly and responsible civil government is possible. The construction in Havana of a modern system of sewerage and sanitation would perhaps do more to promote stable and permanent government than ten years of military occupation on the hand-to-mouth plan. For with the subtle terror of yellow fever and other infectious diseases, and free intercourse with the United States restored for twelve instead of five months out of every year, the extraordinary opportunities offered here to business enterprise would so Americanize the island that government of the people would be a natural and logical line would find neither tolerance nor excuse. For this beneficent influx of capital and energy Cuba can possibly wait. The island is rich; its people are docile and patient. The more substantial classes, too, are satisfied with conditions as they are, and are by no means eager to begin the experiment of self-government. But the purely negative policy enforced by Congress on the military administration here does not seem to meet the real requirements of the situation. What has been accomplished so far in Cuba has been accomplished rather in contravention of its spirit than through any victory over it. If the problems of the present occupation, the process is not apparent; and until its restrictions are lifted, Cuba's progress toward the goal of a stable, settled, autonomous form of government is likely to be disappointingly slow. W. L. M. P.

THE RACE ISSUE IN BALTIMORE.

DEMOCRATS PERSIST IN A COURSE WHICH THREATENS TO CAUSE TROUBLE.

Baltimore, April 9 (Special).—Many white citizens and one of the independent Democratic newspapers of Baltimore strongly condemn the stirring up of race prejudice in the present municipal campaign. There is danger of such political methods being tried in certain sections of the city there is an ugly negro element. A few nights ago a policeman, in attempting to make an arrest, was attacked by negro rowdies, beaten with a club and stabbed. Recently Captain Ward, of the Southern Police District, received a note from one of this class threatening to "shut him up like they did Captain Baker in the North-western District." A communication was received at the North-western District police station a short time before containing a threat to kill Captain Baker, Sergeant Plum, the committing magistrate and several others. A few days before the receipt of the note a number of lawless negroes attacked Sergeant Plum and two other officers at a patrol box, using clubs and stones as weapons. The majority of the large negro population of Baltimore, however, are law-abiding citizens. The police authorities can handle the lawless class, but the agitation of race feeling in a bitter political campaign like the present one is dreaded. Ex-Governor Frank Brown, president of the Democratic association which conducted the mass-meeting of the other night at which the cry "This is a white man's world" was raised by the white people. Brown is more ardent in the saddle. He declares that this will be a memorable campaign, and that he believes that while men, both Democrats and Republicans, realize that the crisis is on and that the future of the city is at stake.

Mr. Washington, chairman of the Republican State Committee, in commenting on this statement, says such expressions are not worthy of an ex-Senator or any good citizen. Thomas G. Hayes, the Democratic candidate for Mayor, said to-night that absolute and well-fortified white supremacy was essential to the best type of local government. He did not mean that the negro should be denied a single right or should be hampered in the exercise of his rights, but he meant that the interests of this city demanded a government in which the negro influence, either direct or indirect, should be wisely eliminated.

THREE SHOT AT A RACETRACK.

Memphis, April 9.—As a result of a shooting affray that occurred just as the last race was being run at Montgomery Park yesterday afternoon, Edward Ryan, a well-known local character, is thought to be mortally wounded. Charles E. Clark, a conductor employed by the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley Railroad, is in a similar condition, and Patrick Gleason, a South Memphis grocer, is shot through the foot. Michael Shanley, an engineer in the employ of the Artesian Water Company, was also in the shooting. The shooting of Clark and Gleason are innocent victims of Shanley's reckless bullets. Ryan was in a fight which preceded the shooting. The police arrested the two men, and it was thought that the affair had run its course. A few moments later Shanley, holding a revolver high in the air, Chief of Police Richardson and Shanley in an endeavor to wrest the weapon from his hand. Ryan, in the mean time, had crouched down behind the officer and fired. The bullet entered Ryan's forehead and struck the head. Two more shots were fired by the infuriated man, both striking spectators. The shooting in the presence of five thousand people created a great sensation.

WHAT LONDON TALKS OF.

London, April 9.

MENINGITIS IN THE ARMY.—In view of the reports that many of the American soldiers from Cuba have been attacked by cerebro-spinal meningitis, the medical authorities of the War Office have been seen with reference to the dispatch from Cairo to "The Daily Telegraph," saying all the Anglo-Egyptian troops have been removed from Omdurman, owing to the persistence of cerebro-spinal meningitis, due to the former unsanitary condition of the town. Surgeon-Major Muir, who has just returned from the Sudan, said: "The position there is extremely serious. We have not been able to get on with the Egyptian troops, but the British soldiers did not suffer, because they were surrounded with the utmost precautions. The disease, due to the miasmatic conditions, such as probably prevailed in the case of the hastily organized 'Cuban campaign,' our campaign in the 'Sudan' was prevented by the use of our face masks, and thus the best sanitary arrangements could be made for the British soldiers, who escaped."

PROGRESS IN EGYPT.

The report of Baron Kromer, the British Agent and Consul-General in Egypt, is looked upon as being a wonderful story of progress and the triumph of administrative foresight and military vigor. He advocates extending the railroad from Khartoum through Abou Haraz to Gedarf and Kassala to Suakin, and thus tap the territory about the Upper Nile, which Sir Samuel Baker called "the granary of the Nile." Lord Cromer says that hitherto grain at Khartoum has at times been sold at famine prices, while a bushel of wheat has been worth only a few pence. The railroad will change all this. The British Agent also makes a significant remark as to the language of the middle classes, and English has already largely taken its place.

BOLD STAND OF THE "FIGARO."

The "Figaro's" revelations in the publication of the evidence presented to the Court of Cassation in the Dreyfus case is the sensation of Paris, and has revived the keenest interest in the Dreyfus affair. The Dreyfusites are highly pleased with the publication of the depositions, which, in fact, are particularly approved by the group of sober opinion in France. The "Figaro's" bold step is especially interesting, as last year its editor unexpectedly championed Dreyfus, with the result that the paper lost a great number of subscribers, and the proprietors removed him from his post. The "Figaro" has now taken a step which has drawn upon it the formidable hostility of the general staff of the War Office, which desired secrecy, while the "Figaro" is vigorously damaged by the publication of the depositions in which there are evidences that the War Department engineered different trials, influenced witnesses and had the intention of preventing the exculpation of Dreyfus. Though the War Department in so doing still remains obscure, the depositions show that both M. Cavagnac, the former Minister of War, and M. de Cassagnac, who restated the whole of the General Staff case, failed to produce any direct evidence against Dreyfus. The testimony of Examining Magistrate Berthelme was damaging. He declared plainly his opinion that Lieutenant-Colonel Paty du Clam and Major Count Esterhazy are the guilty men.

DUKE OF YORK TO GO TO IRELAND.

The Duke and Duchess of York this week will pay their second visit to Ireland within two years. It is evident that they desire to become popular with the Irish people. They will attend a number of public functions, and will be in Dublin on Monday. They will be accompanied by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Earl Cadogan, and will attend the Punchestown and Leopardstown races, the vice-regal ball at Dublin Castle, the Royal Society's dinner, and will also pay a short visit to the Marquis of Ormonde, at Kilkenny Castle.

RELEASE OF POLITICAL PRISONERS.

The Government has decided to release the three Irish political prisoners—Mullitt, Fitzharris and O'Hanlon—now undergoing life sentence in Maryborough Jail for participation in the Phoenix Park murders. A deputation from the Corporation of London, headed by the Lord Mayor, went to Dublin Castle in state on Friday, and presented a petition for the release of the prisoners. The Lord Lieutenant replied that he had resolved to release them, but could not fix the date of their release. It is generally believed that the prisoners will be set at liberty within a short time.

ITALY'S RULERS AT SARDINIA.

The visit of the King and Queen of Italy to Sardinia this week will be an interesting occasion, and will have some important results. The event will shape the naval reunion at Cagliari, capital of the island of Sardinia, of the fleets of Great Britain and France, and it is hoped the opportunity will be seized to emphasize the existing understanding between the two countries. Altogether there will be fifty warships in the harbor, twenty British and fifteen each from France and Italy. The King and Queen will be received by the principal officers.

THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE.

It is announced that the Queen of Wales has undertaken to arrange for the Queen to open, in May or June, the Royal College of Science, in which the science collection of the South Kensington Museum will be housed. The collection at present is lodged in the part of the museum known, from its hideous shape, as the "Brompton Boilers." The ceremony of opening the college will be on the same scale as Imperial Institute openings, the route will be lined with troops, and there will be a parade of the military band. The Queen, on the melancholy side, as Her Majesty has determined that it will be her last public appearance at a ceremony of this nature.

AMERICA'S INDUSTRIAL SUCCESS.

America's successful competition in the industrial market, where she is beating the British on their own ground, is undoubtedly causing deep concern and heartburnings in British engineering circles. The acrimonious protests of English firms respecting the awarding of the Atchafalaya Bridge contract to a Philadelphia firm brought out clearly this feeling, and the attempts to explain American success by the glut of work here do not harmonize with the complaints from English firms who have not received orders which have been sent to America. As "The St. James's Gazette" has put it: "If the British manufacturers have so much work that they cannot accept contracts, they are to be congratulated. But in this case it is difficult to see what the cause is complaining." The fact is that industrial circles here recognize that these contracts mean more than mere evanescent competition, as in the case of American engines; the railroad authorities here have conceived the highest opinion of American work. This is borne out by the statement of Manager Snell, of the locomotive department of the Great Northern Railway, which recently ordered engines from America. He said: "Apart from the fact that American builders are able to make more speedy delivery than the English there is no doubt whatever that American engines of the highest quality and with present features and improvements are of such utility as to attract the custom of English companies." Taking up the question, urges a system of profit-sharing, with the introduction of the new and better machinery, as the method whereby America can be fought and won; though the paper adds: "We must own that the nation is in some degree suffering from the lack of the services of the engineers and employed." The secretary of the Engineers' Society makes statements which bear out the above. He said: "We certainly regret the transfer, and it would be affecting to deny that there is indignation and much comment on the part of the British engineers. It is a temporary transfer, but you know the danger."

MANILA-BATANGAS RAILWAY.

Inquiries regarding the Belgian syndicate, which is about to send a party of engineers to study the construction of a railroad between Manila and Batangas, south of the Bay of Manila, show that the district was already being surveyed five times. The work was considered impracticable under Spanish rule. The Spanish Government made for the Manila Railroad Company for the construction of the line, but there was no response from any quarter. The party's exertions and expenses for the study of the route were not reimbursed. The enterprise most difficult of the American and Batangas Railway, which has been partly promised that the United States authorities shall take over the existing railroads and exploit them on the American State system. In any case, the railroad company expects to be fully indemnified for its loss in consequence of the Bay of Manila, an enormous sum which is inevitable as soon as tranquility is restored.

THE QUEEN IN GOOD HEALTH.

Queen Victoria is enjoying remarkable health on the Riviera. She is improving in strength daily, drives out nearly every afternoon, and often, when seeing a picturesque spot along the route, alights from her carriage to take tea in the Monastery of Lachel, accompanied by the young princes and princesses, who are with her. The whole party visited the Monastery of Lachel, where the Queen, accompanied by the young princes and princesses, chapel, which she was to take part in. The Queen's health is so good that she has been able to receive her Majesty, and she has given to her monks. The Queen made a gift to the Monastery and purchased various souvenirs of her visit.

MR. CHOATE TO DINE WITH BENCHERS.

Joseph H. Choate, the United States Ambassador,

has accepted an invitation to dine with the Benchers of the Grand Jury at the Grand Jury at the Easter Term, about the end of the month.

THE SHAMROCK'S KEEL CAST.

There was much excitement and bustle at the Shamrock's keel casting last week, with the aid of specially constructed furnaces, the keel of the America's Cup challenger Shamrock was successfully cast in the presence of the designer of the yacht, William F. D. and the Thornycrofts. The exact weight of the keel was not revealed, it being only given as between eight and one hundred tons. There were anxious moments in the casting, but the result was satisfactory.

EMIGRANTS COMING HERE.

The emigration to the United States opened last week with the usual rush. The steamers have average passengers booked several weeks ahead, and it is calculated that the Irish exodus will approach that of recent summers. The Teutonic, Canada, Ultonia and Campania, sailing within three days, take together 1,000 emigrants, and the Teutonic alone is carrying 800, and even then she will have to leave sixty behind, as there are no berths available for them.

MONTE CARLO PROSPERITY.

The Casino at Monte Carlo wound up its financial year on March 31, with a total income of 1,100,000 francs, an increase of 40,000 over 1898. The season opened badly, with a shortage, compared with 1897, of over a million francs at the end of January. But such a rush set in during February and March that the receipts not only recovered the lost ground, but established a record. The tables have been exceptionally fortunate. There have been some big players, a wealthy Yorkshire millionaire was one of the luckiest. He plunged consistently for three weeks, and took away 15,000. A Russian Count made the sensational play of the season, winning 14,000 in a single night. The most remarkable event was the turning up of No. 23 several times in succession, and nobody backed it. The revenue will be absorbed by the payment to the Prince of Monaco, and the maintenance of the Casino, 444,000, the remaining 656,000 going to the shareholders, as interest at 2 1/2 per cent, whose value originally 200, and now 217, rose 10 on the announcement of the year's working. The Prince of Monaco now receives 150,000 francs from the Casino, and will get a jump sum of 1,000,000 extra for the renewal of the concession, which expires in 1903. The Prince is a shareholder in the Casino. The title of Monaco was practically penniless in 1856, when Baron Blanc arrived there from Hamburg with the idea of establishing a casino.

NEWS OF THE THEATRES.

The theatrical season has received a new lease of life. Three new plays were seen last week at the Globe, the Criterion and the Lyric. This week will see Henry Arthur Jones' "Carnac Sahib," at Her Majesty's, and Sardou's "Robespierre," at the Lyceum. Miss Blair, a daughter of the Dowager Duchess of Sutherland by her first husband, the late Captain Blair, has decided to go on the stage, and join William Barrett's company. She is a handsome girl. Frank Lawton, of the "Bole of New York," has been engaged at music halls here in the three coming seasons.

LIVE TOPICS FROM BERLIN.

Berlin, April 9.

TO LIMIT EMPEROR'S POWER.—It is learned from inside information that the anti-strike bill announced by the Emperor with a flourish at Oeynhausen, after hanging fire for months in the Prussian and other cabinets, has at last found its way to the Bundesrath. In its present shape the measure is much milder than the Emperor desired, and the Minister of the Interior, Count von Posadowsky-Wehner, denies that the bill threatens anybody, but that the Emperor is bent on confinement in the penitentiary, adding: "Of course, His Majesty does not like it, but the Bundesrath would never consider such a bill as the Emperor wants."

CRUISER IN PERSIAN GULF.

It is learned that the German cruiser Arcona recently visited a number of harbors in the Persian Gulf, with the object of founding a German commercial settlement either at Bushire or Mohammara. This, however, is said, is not connected with any political aim.

PLANS FOR MOBILIZING ARMY.

The new mobilization plan has gone into effect. It simplifies the method of calling out the reserves and the Landwehr by the greater use of the telegraph and telephone in sending out notices, and provides a special corps of messengers to carry the notices to the most distant villages.

OPPOSED TO AMERICAN HORSES.

The Federation of Husbandry has presented a memorial to the Government drawing attention to the growing importation of American horses. The figures quoted show a rise from 2,475 in 1885 to 6,419 in 1898. The duty, 20 marks a horse, was compared with the duties of the United States, France and Canada. The Government replied that the duty was regulated by treaties, but that the matter would be considered in the pending negotiations for a reciprocity treaty with the United States. The reciprocity newspapers made frequent references to these negotiations during the winter, and the "Volks-Zeitung" editorially expresses the hope that the press will continue to point out their importance. It is stated that the matter at stake is the most vital, from an economic standpoint, that we have had to face for years.

EXPERIMENTS ON PATIENTS.

Dr. Basse, the Prussian Minister of Education, has ordered an investigation into Professor Puester's charges that many scientists, including those of the Breslau University Clinic, and the German hospitals, indulge in dangerous experiments with patients. The charges involve some specimens of world-wide reputation, which have been used in the investigation. The matter came up in the Reichstag in March, when Dr. Basse promised an investigation. Since then a mass of new evidence to the same effect has been produced by the German press, and the matter is being investigated by the Imperial Chancellor, Prince von Bismarck, but he has been forced to yield to the latter's arguments in favor of the constitutional prerogatives of the Bundesrath.

REPAIRS AT THE NEW PALACE.

The Imperial Court returns on April 23 to the New Palace, where extensive repairs and improvements have been made this winter at an expense of 1,000,000 marks. The Emperor has also ordered great alterations in the Sans Souci Park, where the planting of woods for hunting purposes.

CHANGES AT CADIXEN.

His Majesty is going to Cadixen to study the construction of a railroad between Manila and Batangas, south of the Bay of Manila, which has been surveyed five times. The work was already being surveyed five times. The work was considered impracticable under Spanish rule. The Spanish Government made for the Manila Railroad Company for the construction of the line, but there was no response from any quarter. The party's exertions and expenses for the study of the route were not reimbursed. The enterprise most difficult of the American and Batangas Railway, which has been partly promised that the United States authorities shall take over the existing railroads and exploit them on the American State system. In any case, the railroad company expects to be fully indemnified for its loss in consequence of the Bay of Manila, an enormous sum which is inevitable as soon as tranquility is restored.

STATUES OF MUSICIANS.

His Majesty has selected a site, beside the goldfish pond in the Tiergarten for statues of Wagner, Mozart and other composers, so the spot is likely to acquire considerable historical interest. Reply of the principal German sculptors will be invited to submit designs for the Wagner statue, from which one will be selected.

DEATH OF MRS. ANN LEO.

Owing to the death of Mrs. Ann Leo, an American, ninety-six years of age, and mother of Countess von Walderssee, wife of General Count von Walderssee, the former chief of the general staff of the German Army, the preparations for the public funeral of the silver widow have been completed. The Countess, who was the widow of the Emperor's private secretary, had been abandoned, and the anniversary of their marriage will be observed in the strictest privacy.

EMPEROR CALLS TO SEE TRIPLETS.

A poor Berlin family has recently augmented by triplets, and since then the parents have been the recipients of parcels of baby linen and other useful articles, while a Sister of Mercy arrived to nurse the mother.

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A RECORD OF EFFICIENCY WHICH HAS NEVER BEEN EQUALLED.

Of all preventives of ordinary derangements—Coughs, Colds and Chills, none are so efficient as Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey. Or if these have been acquired, there is no cure so effective. Scientists endorse and doctors recommend it for Asthma, Grip, Bronchitis and Pneumonia. The reason for this is that Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey is the only whiskey combining stimulating and curative properties. It is the only whiskey required by the Government to affix the official stamp—it is taxed as a medicine, and therefore acknowledged as one, not only by the Government, but by the medical profession as well. Its adaptation for medical purposes has been tested thousands and thousands of times. It has never been found wanting; its efficiency has been attested in cases innumerable. In no case has it ever been administered without distinct benefit. It is the purest and best of stimulants, and its use is followed by no unfavorable reaction.

NEW-YORK DISPENSARY'S REPORT.

The 16th annual report of the Board of Trustees of the New-York Dispensary, which is at No. 117 Centre-st., has just been issued. This dispensary was founded in 1790 and is one of the best institutions of its kind in this city. Frederick J. de Peyster is the president of the Board of Trustees and Dr. David Magie secretary. Last year 2,635 persons were treated at the dispensary and 424 persons at their homes by physicians of the institution. The total number of visits made to the dispensary by these patients was 130,429. An appeal is made to all persons who are interested in this work to help as much as they can toward the maintenance of the institution. A subscription of 25 cents will entitle the subscriber to a copy of the report and a subscription of \$5 to an annual membership, and a subscription of \$10 to a life membership. All contributions should be sent to W. Emilen Roosevelt, treasurer, No. 33 Wall-st., or to No. 117 Centre-st.

STILL JOY IN THE WORLD FOR HIM.

From The Indianapolis Journal. "Have you met Jonesy since his horseless carriage blew up with him?" "Oh, yes. He is taking it quite cheerfully. He is explaining the loss of his hair by saying that it is the result of an automobile accident."

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