

A HOLIDAY IN ITALY.

III.
FASCINATIONS OF PLEASURE-LOVING CAMPANIA. WITH ITS GRIM, ROCK-BOUND COAST AND REVELS OF COLOR AND MUSIC.

Amalfi, March 25.
Joyous is the holiday in Southern Italy that follows laborious sight-seeing in Florence and Rome. There is a grateful sense of relaxation after aesthetic sensibilities and powers of observation have been overstrained by countless objects of classic and Renaissance art. The traveler's occupation ceases to be serious when he catches his first glimpse of the Bay of Naples and finds leisure for tranquil enjoyment of the loveliest scenery in Italy. There is only one important gallery to be explored in Naples, and the cathedral and churches may be neglected as inferior in interest to those of Central and Northern Italy. There is a single hard day's drive and climb to the summit of Vesuvius, and another busy morning's stroll at Pompeii; and then there is a bewildering range of excursions by land and sea to Posilipo, Pozzuoli, Bala and Ischia on one side of the glorious bay, and on the other to Castellammare, Sorrento and Capri, with the finest drive in the world to Positano, Amalfi and

retreats of Emperors and their favorites are now the heritage of tourists, for whose benefit the finest roads in Italy are kept in repair and who scatter their pennies among beggars and flower-girls up and down the coast. The mountains are close to the sea, and the roadways wind among vineyards and orange and olive groves. It is a high, rockbound coast, brilliant in coloring, with a background of luxuriant verdure and broad prospects of the open sea.
The favorite drive leads from Pompeii through Castellammare to the plain of Sorrento and thence along the Gulf of Salerno to Amalfi. The first section commands continuous prospects of the Bay of Naples, Capri and Vesuvius, passes underneath a picturesque monastery, and after making the circuit of a bold promontory is embowered in vineyards and orange groves. The second and finer section, after a circuitous detour inland, strikes the outer edge of the precipitous cliffs of the Gulf of Salerno, and winds in and out among the ravines and natural terraces mile after mile, flanked by a lofty coast range. It resembles the Underhill Road of the Isle of Wight, but the scenery is bolder and incomparably grander, while the views of the sea are broader and richer in coloring. Even the drives in mountainous Capri are dull in comparison with this high-terraced coast road, with the sea breaking at its base and the gray mountains towering above it. Two picturesque towns, Positano and Praiano, lie on the mountain

PROGRESS IN SANTIAGO.

GENERAL WOOD'S FIRM AND PRACTICAL TREATMENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE PROBLEMS.

EMPLOYMENT ON GOVERNMENT WORK GIVEN TO THE DESTITUTE—THE EXTINCTION OF BRIGANDAGE—LEGAL ABUSES REFORMED.

(FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.)
Santiago de Cuba, April 15.
Of the six Cuban provinces Santiago has made by far the greatest progress toward Americanization. From this point of view it offers a most interesting study of the processes and influences which under the American occupation are gradually remoulding the political and social life of the island. In this province the work of Americanization encountered some special obstacles; on the other hand, it has been favored by conditions, chiefly military and political, which did not exist in the Central and Western departments. The control exercised here from the date of General Toral's surrender to the final evacuation of the island by the Spanish forces was purely martial, hampered by no National pledges or treaty limitations. Military power had, therefore, a free scope, and through a firm, tactful and intensely practical treatment

been granted for several months in Santiago, though it is still unknown to the other departments.
Public schools have not yet been established in the Central and Western provinces. In this city, however, there are twenty already open, in which instruction in English is furnished, along with the usual rudiments of a primary education. Twenty kindergartens have also been established. Santiago's proximity to Jamaica has in times past to a limited extent of English at this port. But it is surprising to encounter so many English phrases in the shops and in the streets, and to note the avidity with which the natives are turning to the study of the new language—an avidity which reflects the popular expectation far more distinctly than any mere expression of political sentiment or belief. In Manzanillo there are also a number of public schools in operation under Colonel Pettit's efficient administration, and only the lack of funds has prevented a further extension of the school system to the interior towns.
The early settlement of the currency problem has rid Santiago of one of the serious evils still existing in the western half of the island—the existence of a fluctuating double standard of values. Speculation in silver and the constant manipulation of prices have consequently been made impossible here for several months past. Last fall General Wood adopted a system of discriminations against Spanish silver and copper, which soon drove both metals out of the province; and even few Spanish gold pieces now remain. Spanish silver and copper are not received in the Santiago shops, and all business is done on the single American standard. This puts all classes of the population on an equal footing, and does away with the payment of

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Appointed Minister to Belgium.



JOHN W. IRWIN,
of Iowa, appointed Minister to Portugal.

THREE NEW UNITED STATES MINISTERS.

Ravello. A holiday in Campania is a holiday indeed, with balm in the air, with luminous softness of tinting in mountain, sea and sky, and with the movement of life attuned to Lydian measures.

The tranquillizing effect of an enervating climate is felt as soon as the traveller eager for holiday recreation arrives at the railway station in Naples. There is no resentment when the porter proves to be a petty trickster and the cab-driver with a winning smile dictates a hard bargain. There is little energy in reserve for repulsing importunate beggars on the way to Posilipo or for dismissing guides bent upon imposing among the classic ruins of Pozzuoli. One may rest and grumble over petty annoyances of travel elsewhere in Italy, but not under the blue skies and in the white light of Campania, where there is an unending carnival of good humor and mercurial spirits. The undertone of merriment and joy in life is heard in the bustling streets, with their swarms of hawkers and idlers, and there seems to be only one motive for existence—the enjoyment of every passing hour in pleasure not too enfeebling. Amiability becomes infectious, and the surliest cynic finds it a waste of energy to question a cab fare or to have any feeling of discontent in a city where there is so much cheerfulness and vivacity in everyday life.

To the hurly-burly of the town, with its variegated traffic, rag fairs, droves of goats and chattering beggars, are added the sideshows and attractions of the country roads along which the traveller drives to a festival. Flower-girls and orange-peddlers swarm about his carriage as he passes to Pompeii or Vesuvius; wayside musicians are compelling rollicking songs at every turn to the accompaniment of mandolin and flute; agile boys are tumbling and turning hand-springs, and ragged fakirs are playing every catchpenny trick. In front of every vineyard cottage stands a sunburnt Hebe with a bottle of Lachryme Christi for a brace; and there is a rabble of men, women and children with lava trinkets to sell. There is holiday revel wherever tourists pass, for a volatile population is ever ready to entertain them with song and dance. On the longer drives from Pompeii to Sorrento or along the Gulf of Salerno to Amalfi the flower-girls with sweet voices and the orange-boys with dark eyes will run for a mile beside a carriage before they will give up their chance of turning a hard-earned penny. Sometimes there will be a pathetic eagerness in a toddler's face which implies fear of a beating if he returns empty-handed to his home, but the typical child of Campania spins round by herself, kicking out her tiny brown legs under her petticoat and dancing merrily in a madcap spirit for the recreation of the passing traveller.

CHEERFUL HOTELS.

The hotels in Southern Italy are bright and cheerful in the evenings, for bands of musicians in peasant costume are allowed to entertain the guests with song and dance. Mandolins, guitars, tambourines, clappers and flutes are used, and men and women pair off for the tarantella, that most picturesque and animated of all Southern dances. The best performances are witnessed at one of the largest Sorrento hotels, where there is a small theatre with an orchestra and a dozen dancers and singers; but in Naples, Pompeii, Capri and other halting-places of tourists these dramatic peasant dances are to be seen with the requisite touch of local color. Even at Amalfi the old-time refectory of the Capuchins and Cistercians resounds at the dinner hour with the rollicking strains of peasant songs, which are heard with delight by a swarm of tourists. The picturesque monastery in the hollow of a rock two hundred feet above the sea is now a hotel, where travellers sleep in the monks' cells and smoke in the cloisters. I dare say that the tarantella will be danced some day in the great grotto which was once used as a calvary.
Even if peasant costume, music and dancing were lacking, these holiday journeys could not be anything but joyous revels, for Nature has provided for them a setting of unrivalled loveliness. The wealthy Romans of the imperial age were epicures in their appreciation of scenery, and they found at ancient Bala and Pozzuoli and at Capri and on the mainland between Naples and Sorrento the most luxuriant ravines of a sheltered mountainous coast. These classic

slopes on the way to Amalfi, and every ravine that is skirted is a terraced vineyard under laborious cultivation for wine and oil. It is a glorious drive all the way from Sorrento to Amalfi, with splendid Turneresque effects of color on land and sea.
Until this road was hewn a few years ago in the side of the cliffs and helped out by viaducts and bridges over mountain torrents Amalfi could only be reached by boat from Sorrento or by road from Salerno and Vietri. It is now accessible by road from both Sorrento and Cava, and is visited by thousands of tourists every season. Situated on a rocky headland, with a shingle of sand, it commands the entrance of a deep ravine encompassed by mountains. It is a quaint coast town with an ancient Lombard-Norman cathedral on the edge of the harbor and a grim old monastery high in a hollow of the overhanging cliffs. The mountain scenery behind it is wild and impressive. Clustering around it are villages with vineyards, olive plantations and orange groves, and through the valley opening inland winds a sluggish mill stream with old churches perched high among the hills, and gazing with vacant stare at the clumsy waterwheels. Southward is the ever-changing sea, with jewelled effects of opalescent color, which can only be seen from the mountainous coasts of the Mediterranean. Thrice happy is the wandering tourist whose holiday carries him as far as Amalfi and enables him to rest there awhile in placid content!

SURPRISES IN RAVELLO.

To Amalfi is added Ravello, a lovely old town with Norman traditions, a Romanesque cathedral and a Saracenic palace. It stands a long way back from the sea, yet being high in the mountains commands a magnificent prospect of it, with the Greek Temple of Neptune far away across the Gulf of Salerno. There are many surprises in sculpture and architecture in this picturesque town, ranging from a frankly impossible representation of Jonah and the whale on the Cathedral pulpit, to the fantastic colonnade and domed gateways of Rufalo Palace; but the most unexpected revelation is that of neatness and tidiness in gardens and streets. Ravello is a clean town, without a beggar on exhibition. I have seen only one other Italian town where cleanliness seemed to be rated in close proximity to godliness. Bologna is also clean and wholesome; but, unlike Ravello, it swarms with beggars.
As an offset to the evils of uncleanness and mendicancy, which are the besetting sins of impoverished Italy, there are evidences in this rockbound southern coast of patient and toilsome industry. Agriculture has involved a painful, almost pathetic, struggle against Nature on these precipitous mountain slopes, where terraces are rough-hewn one above another and converted into vineyards and gardens. Nature has not conquered the ease-loving Italian peasant in this stern conflict. Out of the heart of the rocky coast flow streams of oil and wine at the bidding of these dark-eyed, sunburnt children of the South, and by no miracle save that of unending toil under the hardest conditions. The holiday tourist driving in a leisurely way among these sheltered ravines and watching the evanescent tones of color in the ever-changing sea is not out of touch with a serious and toilsome working world. Beggars may swarm about his carriage and idlers may dance the tarantella in bright costume for his amusement as he steps his after-dinner coffee and smokes his cigar, but life is real and earnest even in pleasure-loving Campania. I. N. F.

MEMORIAL DAY ORDER.

In his Memorial Day order, W. C. Johnson, senior vice-commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, calls attention to the fact that at the thirtieth Annual Encampment it had been determined that Lincoln's address at Gettysburg should be made a special feature in all Memorial Day exercises conducted under the auspices of the Grand Army of the Republic. The order contains the 27 words which make up Lincoln's famous address.
In a general order, issued at the same time, several appointments of assistant inspectors-general are announced. The following special aids in charge of military instruction in public schools, to report to Allan C. Bakewell, New-York, have been chosen: Charles H. Boyd, Portland, Me.; William Clendenin, Moline, Ill.; and O. A. Reynolds, Covington, Ky.

of the problems that arose numerous reforms were accomplished out of hand, which in other provinces have had to await the co-operation of both civil and military authority.

So one finds in Santiago the oppressive practice of incommunication long ago abolished, a Court of Appeals established to give final judgment in litigations, a rural police organized and doing effective service, public schools opened, the vexatious problem of currency solved, public works undertaken on a liberal scale, and the English tongue coming noticeably into general use—all these reforms marking a stage of progress not yet attained in the departments further west. It is true that General Leonard Wood, commanding here, has had nine months in which to accomplish such decided results, while the commanders in the other provinces have had barely three. Yet the work of re-establishing order was begun here under the worst possible conditions, and its prompt success in this the most impoverished and turbulent province in Cuba only demonstrates the ease with which a similar transformation may presently be accomplished in the richer, more populous and more tractable sections of the island.

GENERAL WOOD'S ENORMOUS TASK.

The story of General Wood's administration of this province is more or less familiar to American readers. When he assumed office last July he had an enormous task before him. Santiago had been the focus of the Cuban insurrection. Its negro and Indian population had furnished fully half the recruits to the Cuban Army. The coast and interior towns held by the Spaniards had been for two years in a state of blockade, and agriculture had practically been abandoned. The city of Santiago had suffered the ravages of the American siege, and its condition after the surrender was pitiful in the extreme. General Wood had to fight disease and famine from the outset. Last August there were as many as two hundred deaths in one day in the hospitals of this city. Now there are scarcely so many in six weeks or two months. Drastic measures of sanitation soon made the town itself fit to live in.

Then the problem of destitution had to be faced. There were hundreds of thousands of refugees to supply the starving. But mere charity offered no remedy for the evils of the situation. Work had to be supplied, and by gradually reducing the supply distributed gratis, and using the ration as part payment for labor, the unemployed of the city were drafted in large numbers into the Government service, and set to making a system of roads and driveways which will ultimately prove of the greatest value to the province and the municipality.
Brigandage had been tolerated for generations in the rough, roadless country stretching back from the coast. The war had drawn most of the disorderly elements into the Cuban or Spanish guerrilla ranks, and with the signing of the protocol it was feared that the bandits in both camps would resume their former occupation. A rural guard was therefore organized and put on scouting and patrol duty. The mettle of this force was tested only recently, when a series of robberies was committed near Holguin. Under the direction of a few American officers, the guard overtook the banditti, killed eight of them and captured about forty prisoners. This single demonstration of force was sufficient. Other bandits came in and surrendered, and most of them begged to be allowed to reform and to enlist in the rural police. No organized system of brigandage is now possible in Santiago.

ERADICATING SPANISH ABUSES.

To repair some of the more flagrant abuses of the Spanish criminal code General Wood several months ago gave notice to the judges that he would not sanction the practice of putting prisoners incommunicado—that is, forbidding them to know the charges made against them or to have access to counsel. In Havana recently, when General Ludlow insisted on a prisoner being allowed to see his lawyer, one of the hold-over Spanish judges threatened to bring the military commander to trial under Spanish law for interference with the courts. But here both courts and the public have gladly acquiesced in this urgent reform, as they have also in General Wood's decision to allow a prisoner the common-law right of habeas corpus. Habeas corpus has

labor in depreciated money, while all prices of consumption are secretly adjusted to the devalued American silver seems to have come in the discarded Spanish pieces, but many million dollars more will be required as the stock of pesos throughout the island is gradually exhausted by exportations to Spain.

NO APPRECIABLE FRICTION.

Other signs of exceptional progress are not wanting in Santiago. There has been, for instance, no appreciable friction between the civil and military administrations, or between the American soldiers and the police. Early last fall one of the negro immune regiments got into trouble with some Cuban rural guards. But when it was discovered that offending soldiers would be dealt with as harshly as any other lawbreakers, all difficulties of this kind ceased. As a consequence, one does not see in the Santiago cafes the notices so conspicuously placarded about Havana which forbid the sale of alcoholic drinks to "American soldiers." Soldiers are not set off here as a special class, to be subjected to special restrictions. If a private or an other gets drunk and becomes disorderly he is simply treated like any other offender; though it must be said that the native leaves to his military protectors a practical monopoly of this particular form of trouble-breeding amusement.
The Cuban Army has been a good deal of a beggar in the case here. General Wood discovered that the easiest way to dissolve the native forces was to offer the rank and file employment on public works, and an one earning small but regular wages few of the Cuban soldiers cared to go back to their commands in the interior. There has been no organized force of Cubans in this province for several months, though some thousand ex-soldiers remain here whose names are carried on General Gomez's lists. The army in the East is apparently willing to dissolve and go to work whenever work is offered, and this admirable spirit has been encouraged by the example of chiefs like General Bartolome Maso, who has recently refused both military command and civil office to devote himself to his estates near Manzanillo.

ATLANTA SUNDAY-SCHOOL CONVENTION.

Atlanta, Ga., April 29.—The International Sunday-school Convention to-day decided to hold the next meeting at Denver in 1900 after a spirited contest between Toronto, Indianapolis and Denver. Toronto's friends last night believed their success assured, but a strong fight made by delegates from Indianapolis and Denver weakened their cause. There were many spirited talks by the advocates of the three cities, but the speech of Major E. W. Halford, paymaster, U. S. A., recently of Denver and now stationed in Atlanta, won the convention for the Western city.
Sunday-school work in the new possessions of the United States was discussed at the morning session. Letters from T. C. Ikebara, of Japan, and the Rev. Richard Burges, of India, on "Our Coworkers in Other Lands," and "The Work of the Sunday-school Association of the United States," by the Rev. H. C. Woodruff, of New-York, were read.
John W. Manaker was elected chairman of the Executive Committee of the international organization, and B. F. Jacobs, of Chicago, was chosen world's commissioner to visit Sunday-schools in all lands where the Bible is used.

THE BUILDING WELL PROTECTED.

Chief Hugh Bonner of the Fire Department has written to Henry B. Stokes, president of the Manhattan Life Insurance Company, about the test he made at its building recently. He says:
The test was then continued by the auxiliary plant in the building, operating the three and four inch pipes and forcing water from the two lines of standpipes, through six different hose lines, into the cellar. All of those streams were considered as good as new, and each of which could do emergency work in case of fire. On the whole I consider the test entirely successful. In fact, there was enough water from those six streams to meet any emergency that might occur, either within or without the building. I am sure that the test placed in the building, together with the three-inch formerly in use, and the protection of the new line, the Manhattan Life Building is thoroughly well protected from fire, and I am sure can protect any other building with such an auxiliary plant as is now at the command of the Manhattan Life for its protection against fire.

ALCOHOLISM IN FRANCE.

EFFORTS OF THE SENATE AND PRESS TO OVERCOME THE HALF-MILLION RETAIL LIQUOR DEALERS.

GENERAL GALLIENI'S EXPERIMENTS IN MADAGASCAR—"TOTAL ABSTINENCE IN THE TROPICS A MILITARY NECESSITY."

Paris, April 11.
In no civilized country are the ravages caused by the abuse of alcohol so disastrous as in France. M. Poincaré, who was recently Minister of Public Instruction, estimates that the "victims of alcohol"—that is to say, "those whose in spirituous liquors"—average fifty thousand yearly, while in certain districts of Normandy, where the greatest amount of alcoholic beverages is consumed, "the population," to borrow the simile of M. Cornély, "is melting away just as did the red Indians of America when they began to use firewater."
Official statistics produced at the International Anti-Alcoholic Conference, which closed its meetings on Saturday at the Ecole de Médecine, show that the quantity of alcohol of 100 degrees consumed in France yearly per head is 14.19 litres. Belgium is second on the list with 10.56 litres per head. Great Britain is third with 9.25 litres per head. The consumption in Switzerland, Italy and Holland is, respectively, 8.75, 6.90 and 6.25 litres per head. In the United States 6.10 litres is consumed per inhabitant. The three most abstemious countries are Sweden, Norway and Canada, where the average yearly consumption of 100-degree alcohol per inhabitant is, respectively, only 4.50, 3 and 2 litres. To make matters still worse for France, the consumption of alcohol is each year increasing by leaps and bounds, while it is rapidly decreasing in all other European countries except Belgium, where it remains stationary.

In Paris alone there are 35,000 drinking shops, not including the bars of hotels and at the railway stations, which is in the proportion of one drinking shop for three houses. In 1880 there were 355,863 drinking shops in France. In 1898 (date of the latest statistics) there were 454,500; that is to say, one drinking shop for thirty adults, or for eighty-five inhabitants, inclusive of women and children. In the department of the Eure, which is the region where the greatest quantity of alcohol is consumed, there is one drinking shop for eleven inhabitants, or for three adults. It appears that the average Frenchman in the course of a year drinks 22 litres of brandy, absinthe or spirits; 25 litres of beer, 79 litres of wine and 18 litres of cider, which makes a total of 14.19 litres of alcohol of 100 degrees. The amount of money paid in a year over the little zinc counters of these drinking shops is estimated at \$20,120,000,000—a sum which comes in a large measure out of the pockets of the working classes. These appalling figures are taken from the reports made by Dr. Jaquet, of the Faculty of Paris, and by Dr. Brunet, director of the Rouen Medical School, and seem to have thoroughly aroused public opinion.

ALCOHOLISM IN THE ARMY.

The prevalence of alcoholism in the army has been set forth by comprehensive papers drawn up by General Gallieni, recently commander of the French troops in Madagascar, and by Lieutenant Guileysse, a young artillery officer stationed at Versailles. Experiments made in Madagascar and elsewhere in the colonies, as well as in France, prove that under all climates and conditions the French soldier is 40 per cent more efficient when subjected to a régime of total abstinence. General Gallieni declares that in the tropics "even bad water is preferable to alcoholic beverages, and a large proportion of the sickness attributed to malaria fever is in reality due to alcohol." "Pardieu," continues General Gallieni, "during the recent campaign in Madagascar it has been conclusively demonstrated by actual experience in the field that the soldier who is deprived of the use of any alcoholic beverage whatever is at least 40 per cent more useful and efficient than when allowed rations of wine or spirits. In tropical climates total abstinence is a military necessity. Moderate indulgence is distinctly dangerous."
As the climate of Madagascar closely resembles that of the Philippines, the experience of General Gallieni may be considered as applying to the United States troops campaigning in Luzon. Lieutenant Guileysse considers that a great advance toward temperance in the French Army has already been accomplished by controlling the canteens, and by replacing them in many cases by refresheries where tea, coffee, cocoa and other beverages replace alcohol. But even now, states M. Guileysse, "by far the greater portion of the crimes or misdemeanors for which the French soldier is subjected to punishment springs solely from drink."

THE TEMPERANCE CONGRESS.

The congress to discuss the most efficacious means of preventing the increase of alcoholism, which has just concluded its sittings at the Ecole de Médecine, brought together men of every political creed and religious faith. The honorary president was Senator Thomas Rouseell, member of the Academy of Medicine. The honorary vice-presidents were Dr. Brouardel, dean of the Paris Faculty of Medicine; M. Léonard, the Socialist free-thinking Deputy of Paris, all three of whom sat side by side and fraternized in their efforts to check what they felt to be the most imminent danger that threatens France. Among the most eloquent speakers were the Bishop of Nancy and the Italian Protestant preacher, Signor Rochat, while Jews, Catholics, Protestants, and even athletes, lifted their voices against the common enemy.
Senators Siegfried and Bérenger have drawn up a bill, which is already before the French Legislature, with the object of restricting the

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number of drinking shops. At present any one can set up a drinking establishment who has the financial means of doing so. There is no preliminary requirement whatever. The new bill provides that licenses shall be obligatory, and that no license shall be granted by the Prefects of Police or by the Departmental Prefects where the proportion of drinking shops exceeds one to three hundred inhabitants. Until the reduction to this limit is attained no new licenses shall be issued.

RETAIL LIQUOR DEALERS' POWER.

There will be great opposition to the Senate bill, because the half-million retail liquor-dealers in France have the entire electoral system of the nation in their hands. Each corner drinking shop is the centre of the electioneering machinery of the district. These five hundred thousand abstinent voters form the non-commissioned officers of the army of French suffrage. No national representative, whether in the Senate, Chamber of Deputies, on the Boards of General Councils (Conseillers Généraux) or members of the city or town municipalities, can stand in opposition to the influence of the retail liquor-dealers, whose power is yearly increasing by leaps and bounds. Writers like Cornély, Paul Leroy-Beaulieu, Ernest Judet, "Jean de Nivelle" (Charles Canivet), and caricaturists like "Caran d'Ache" (Emmanuel Poire) and Forain, have thrown themselves heart and soul into the anti-alcoholic movement. Emile Zola is so far from being a shoulder to shoulder with them in combating the common peril, which years ago was so clearly portrayed in the "Assommoir." The royalist "Soleil," the radical "Aurore," the clerical "Univers," the eclectic "Matin," the reactionary "Gaulois," the Socialist "Petite République" and the Parisian "Figaro," with its bourgeois common-sense, all unite in denouncing alcoholism as the national enemy; but one and all express doubts whether the organized machinery of the five hundred thousand retail liquor dealers who hand over a slice of politics with each glass of absinthe or "trois-six," and who have become the real masters of France, can ever be vanquished, even by the joint efforts of the legislature and of the press. C. I. B.

TROUBLE IN ATLIN LAKE REGION.

INJURIOUS EFFECT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA LEGISLATION ON AMERICAN MINERS.

Washington, April 25.—To meet many demands for information as to the status of American miners in the gold fields of the Atlin Lake region of British Columbia, the State Department has published a report from Consul Smith, at Victoria, embodying a copy of the planer mining act passed by the Legislative Assembly of British Columbia on January 18. This act prohibits the holding of claims by aliens, and its passage has done much to complicate the settlement by negotiation of the issues over the boundary question. The Consul reports that there has also been trouble since the discovery of the Atlin Lake gold fields over the loosely defined boundary between British Columbia and the Northwest Territory. At first these fields were believed to be in the Northwest Territory; now they are declared to be in British Columbia. The immediate result is that a number of American citizens are to be dispossessed, although they hold their claims under certificate of the gold Commissioner.

Consul Smith includes in his report an interpretation of the laws in regard to the holding of claims by aliens in United States territory. This was obtained by him on application to Secretary Hitchcock of the Department of the Interior. In substance the Secretary's opinion is that the right to occupy and purchase mining claims, and also the provision authorizing Canadian citizens to acquire claims in Alaska, the same rights enjoyed by United States citizens in Alaska, are not affected by the laws of the Northwest Territory. As to this latter section, Secretary Hitchcock says it has been found impracticable thus far to promulgate or enforce any rules of regulations to give it effect, as while the Canadian law permits the leasing of mineral land on royalty, the United States law has no such provision. There is, therefore, a conflict that cannot be reconciled.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT AT DAWSON.

Seattle, Wash., April 28.—Advices from Alaska state that the Dawson Judiciary are imprisoning people for debt under the ancient English masters and servants act. Six or eight debtors are now in jail.
C. L. Andrews, the American collector of customs at Skagway, recently seized the British ship Dorothy, presumably because he believed she was engaged in whiskey smuggling, but ostensibly for her failure to report after leaving Victoria, a Canadian town, at the way ports of Mary Island, Fort Wrangell or Iliamna. The captain has entered a vigorous protest and claim for damages.