occasional dinner parties, given in turn by various members of the Commission. Mr. James Gordon Bennett has purchased racing automobile, with an indicated road speed of sixty kilometres an hour. It is painted white, body, wheels and all. He guides the automobile himself, flying over the country at lightning speed anywhere within a two hundred mile radius of Paris.

The passenger list of the St. Louis, which sails from Cherbourg to-day, includes Mr. and Mrs. Robert Appleton and family, Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Burnes and family, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Crosby, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Canfield, Mr. and Mrs. James M. Carpenter, Miss Virginia Calhoun, Mr. and Mrs. George Lord Day, Mrs. William M. Fellows, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Garrison, Mr. and Mrs. John Hicks, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Mason and family, B. B. Odell, jr., Mrs. Odell and family, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Payne, Mr. and Mrs. Booker T. Washington, Mr. and Mrs. Chase Mellen, George W. Little, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Norcross.

Among the passengers on the Auguste Victoria are Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Chaffe, Mr. and Mrs. de Machado, Miss Machado, Miss Breckenridge, Lloyd Harris, C. L. Cadwallader and W. W. Slidell.

On La Champagne are M. Thiébaut, secretary of the French Embassy at Washington; Mrs. Hallowel, Miss Shaw and Edgar C. Bell.

The following left Paris to sail on the Campania: Mrs. D. H. Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. E. Asiel, Louis Stern, Melville Stern, D. Klauber and J. W. Walker. The following are booked for the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, sailing on Wednesday from Cherbourg: Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus E. Woods, Miss Alice Bemis, Miss Alice Longfellow, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Spencer and family, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Carrington, Mrs. James Gilbert Smith, H. W. L. Dana, John W. Watters, James Thomson, Edward Bell, Walter Gurnee and the Misses Gurnee. C. I. B.

LONDON.

THE MINISTRY'S STRONG POSITION ON THE TRANSVAAL.

COLLAPSE OF LIBERAL CRITICISM—SILVER IN INDIA—THEATRICAL NOTES.

[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

London, July 29.—Whether England's relations with the Transvaal are better or worse, the Ministers have cleverly offered a convincing demonstration that they are standing together and that the country is behind them. Mr. Balfour rallied the Unionist supporters and disarmed opposition by the gravity and firmness of his speech before the Midland Conservative Associations on the eve of the great debate in Parliament. Lord Salisbury was equally vigorous and resolute in declaring in the House of Lords that the Convention of 1881 provided for equality of treatment of the white races in South Africa, and in repeating Lord Selborne's phrase, "we have put our hands to the plough and we do not intend to turn back."

Mr. Chamberlain in the House of Commons last night not only whipped the Liberals into line by proving that their leader was prepared under certain contingencies to fight for British rights in South Africa, but also displayed the keenness and vigilance with which the Government was watching every turn of affairs in the Transvaal. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's leadership was amiable, but spiritless. Sir William Harcourt was absent, and Mr. Morley was silent. Several Liberals spoke on the Government side, and the debate ended without a division after a feeble protest from Mr. Labouchere. The Earl of Kimberley in the House of Lords made no secret of the fact that neither he nor Mr. Gladstone ever had in mind race conditions and political disqualifications as inequitable as those now prevailing in the Transvaal.

As the final result of this demonstration of force in both houses of Parliament, the Ministers now hold the strongest possible position for bringing moral pressure to bear upon the Boers. The only new idea on which Mr. Chamberlain laid stress was the suggestion that the latest franchise proposals of the Boer lawmakers should be made subject to a joint inquiry by experts, with a view to ascertaining how far they were likely to offer substantial and immediate representation of the alien population, without which there can be no satisfactory settlement. This appears to be a sensible method of reaching an agreement between President Krüger and the Colonial Office, which will put an end to the vexatious controversy instead of prolonging it indefinitely. Even more practical than this expedient will be the moral effect produced throughout South Africa by the debate in Parliament with a complete collapse of Liberal criticism. The Ministers have forcibly reminded President Krüger and the Boers that they are dealing, not with Sir Alfred Milner nor with Mr. Chamberlain, but with a powerful and inflexible government and a united nation. It has been a demonstration of the moral force of public opinion as effective as that produced by the Government in 1896 by ordering out the flying squadron, when the united nation fell into line behind it. The chances for a peaceful and satisfactory settlement of all the questions at issue will inevitably be promoted by this brilliant and admirably managed parliamentary coup.

The general judgment of the English press on the Peace Congress is that Sir Julian Pauncefote rescued it from the reproach of being a complete failure on the original lines of the rescript. The permanent arbitration tribunal is put down mainly to his credit, although the cordial support of the American delegates who had a similar plan of their own is acknowledged in a perfunctory spirit. Mr. Stead's rhapsodies over the work of the Conference excite suspicion here, since his enthusiasm and optimism have come to be regarded as a source of weakness for any great cause which appeals to the essential reasonableness and common sense of English opinion; but it cannot be doubted that the results of the diplomatic labors at The Hague are larger than the most sanguine experts expected when the sessions opened. They were then looking for the adoption of various virtuous resolutions and preambles; they now find that all the Powers, great and small, have united in recommending a permanent arbitration tribunal and various practical measures for minimizing the horrors of war. The English press might be more gracious than it is in recognizing the useful work done by the American, French, Dutch and Belgian delegates, but it is undoubtedly true that Sir Julian Pauncefote has been the chief figure of the Congress.

Lord George Hamilton, who was once a convinced bimetallist like Mr. Balfour, has sent out a dispatch to the Viceroy of India, instructing him to carry out the currency recommendations of the recent Committee of Inquiry, by which the gold standard will be established. This means that the Indian Government will be left at liberty to use its own discretion in reaching the goal of a single standard, without attempting to borrow gold inopportunely in London or contract the currency prematurely. It will set its face irrevocably against the free coinage of silver, and turn about in the direction of the gold standard, but it will not be in haste to accumulate a gold reserve when it cannot be readily supplied from England or America. Lord George Hamilton lays great stress upon the necessity for having a gold reserve freely available for foreign remittance when exchange falls below the specie point; but it is not probable that this reserve will immediately be created. Indian financiers will wait to see what turns up in America next year. The revival of Bryanism there may encourage them to expect the expulsion of gold from the United States and its absorption by India. Important points for Americans to remember are that the bimetallist cause is a dead issue in England; that the Indian mints will never be reopened to the free coinage of silver, and that financial or political blundering of the United States will hasten the accumulation of a gold reserve in India by which the existing disorders of the currency system will be remedied. Lord Curzon will not look to Lombard Street but to the Bryanism of the prairies and cotton fields to supply him with an adequate stock of gold.

The Alaskan boundary question is discussed by the English press with as slender a knowledge of facts as was displayed four years ago when the Venezuela-Guiana frontier suddenly became a momentous issue. The Foreign Office is still holding back and expecting the State Department to make terms with Canada. Even so good a friend as "The Spectator" begs the Americans to act generously, and without heat over the Alaskan boundary, and not to attempt to drive a hard bargain with Canada. It also suggests that a settlement of this question on reasonable terms will render it easier for America to deal as she likes with the Clayton-Bulwer treaty and the construction of the Nicaragua Canal.

The English press is not so eager for a settlement of either question that it cares to take risks of offending Canada. The British Ministers reserve moral pressure for the Transvaal. They do not attempt to apply it to Canada.

Mr. Chaplin's report on old age pensions is obviously intended for general campaigning purposes at the next election, rather than as a basis of legislation in the next session. The proposals are not crude, since they follow the lines favored by Mr. Charles Booth, one of the ablest social scientists in England, but they involve an immense national liability, since they recommend the grant of a weekly pension of not less than five shillings at the age of sixty-five. It is not probable that any Government, Tory or Liberal, will venture to assume such a liability for pensioners under seventy-five. Socialism is safer in municipal than in national politics in England. The Great English and Scotch municipalities adopt it boldly in various undertakings, and it works so well that the classes and the masses are alike pleased. State Socialism is another matter, even if it be based on the Poor laws, as old age pensions would be.

The naval manœuvres are described in detail in the press, but without Mr. Kipling's incomparable art of last year. They are conducted in the most scientific manner. Even wireless telegraphy is tested from hour to hour. A declaration of mimic war is momentarily expected, and the two fleets will then have opportunity for outmanœuvring each other. The most advanced and experimental types of battle ships, cruisers and torpedo boats are critically tested in these manœuvres. England is not behindhand in scientific warfare, but she moves slowly in other respects. Electric traction is gradually coming in on tramways in provincial cities, and yesterday the chairman of the Metropolitan Railway startled timorous old women by declaring that he had not the least doubt in the world that the same method would ultimately be introduced on the so-called rapid transit system of London. Even Manchester takes a keen interest in the fact that the Westinghouse works to be established there will deliver England from dependence upon American exports of electrical plant, and that gas engines are likely to be turned out there for electric production, which will enable the gas companies to substitute for the present mode of illumination an equal amount of electric light at a minimum cost.

The plan for having an exhibition of the religious art of this century at the Guildhall next year has been reconsidered this week by the full committee. A new scheme has been adopted, which limits the exhibition to British art of the last forty years. An immense attendance of visitors is expected in London, especially from America, during the exposition year, and English painters are alive to the importance of having their best works where they can be seen. Religious art can wait for a quieter year, and British painters will have the benefit of a good display of their work. Several paintings which are needed for this show are owned by American collectors, but the director of the art gallery, Mr. A. G. Temple, hopes that these will be lent and that the American customs officials will be able to guarantee their return from London without payment of duty. These favors are a beggarly return for the privilege of attending these free shows, which many thousands of American tourists enjoy year after year.

The theatrical season virtually ends to-night, when Sir Henry Irving appears for the last time in "Robespierre" and Mr. Martin Harvey in "The Only Way." Each has drawn a great business. Sir Henry is in good spirits, and has not been pulled down by playing in sultry weather. Mr. Harvey was eager to go to America, where his Sydney Carton would certainly have pleased audiences, but has been compelled to make other arrangements and try the provinces. Mr. John Hare has succeeded so well in "The Gay Lord Quex" that he cannot take a holiday, the Globe Theatre remaining open through the summer. The Criterion Theatre will not be closed, a farce entitled "The Wild Rabbit," with an absurd stammering baronet, a motor car, hair dye and plenty of romping and horseplay, having pleased summer audiences. The new season will be opened by Mrs. Langtry at the end of August at the Haymarket, and Mr. Wilson Barrett, at the Lyceum, early in September. Mr. Forbes Robertson will also produce Mr. Fernald's Japanese play, "The Moonlight Blossom," at the Prince of Wales's Theatre, with Mrs. Campbell and Miss Eleanor Calhoun in the cast. "David Garrick," at Mr. Wyndham's new theatre, and "King John," at Her Majesty's, are among the best promises for the autumn season.

The Goodwood has emptied fashionable London this week, and the moralists are summing up the season in the society journals. American tourists are here in great force, but the pressure on the hotels has been relieved by the exodus of wealth and fashion to the country. The American athletes have been doing the sights of the town, and a few of them are sailing today for New-York, with the chess players and swarms of tourists.

The Shamrock will leave the Clyde next week for America without the leakage of any secrets of her construction. Her dimensions, displacement, sail area and other technical points have not been revealed here with any approach to accuracy; she will carry a lot of English money in the Cup races, but she is virtually an untried yacht, whose real qualities are unknown.

I. N. F.

THE TYRANT CUPID.

Say what you will, Cupid is somewhat of a tyrant after all. He waves his lash of government over the head of every woman who elects him to rule her life. No woman can choose the happiness and honor of wifehood and motherhood without being subject also to its pains and penalties.

But no woman ought to suffer as most do from those ailments and weaknesses which are due to her peculiarly delicate and susceptible organism. Every woman ought to know that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription will cure these unnatural and debilitating troubles. It cures them absolutely, completely, permanently. It contains no alcohol to create a craving for stimulants.

"It is with heart-felt gratitude that I must tell you what your medicine has done for me," writes Mrs. A. F. Crenshaw, of Panasoffkee, Sumter Co., Fla., in a letter to Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y. "After consulting you about my case I took your medicine and it cured me of female weakness. I was all run down; I suffered with sick headache, pains in the back and bearing down pains. I took two bottles of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and was then able to take care of my house. My health is better than it has been for three years. I do not know how to thank you for the kind advice you gave so cheerfully."

This grand "Prescription" has accomplished the same beneficent purpose for thousands of women in every corner of this broad land. It imparts health, strength and endurance to the special organism of womanhood and gives tonic vitality to the entire nervous system. Its marvelous properties are more fully described in one chapter of the People's Common Sense Medical Adviser by R. V. Pierce, M. D., a splendid thousand-page illustrated volume which will be sent free paper-bound for 21 one-cent stamps to pay the cost of mailing only; or cloth-bound for 31 stamps.

FATALITIES IN THE PHILIPPINES.

MORE THAN SEVEN HUNDRED OFFICERS AND MEN HAVE LOST THEIR LIVES IN THE ISLANDS.

Seattle, Wash., July 29.—"The Times" prints what purports to be a full list of fatalities in the American Army in the Philippines up to June 2. The list was furnished by Frederick F. Eitell, a representative of "The Manila Freedom," who says he obtained it from the records of the Surgeon General's office at Manila.

The total number of fatalities is 736—23 officers, 699 privates and 14 civilians attached to the Army.

A remarkable feature of the record is found in the statement that the number of officers killed in battle is out of all proportion to the number of privates killed. On the other hand, fewer officers died from disease proportionately than privates. Out of the 23 officers dead, 16 were killed in action, 2 were drowned and 5 died of disease. Of the 699 privates, 294 died of wounds received in action, 9 were killed accidentally, 23 were drowned and 7 committed suicide; 106 died of typhoid fever, 89 of smallpox, 47 of dysentery, 28 of pneumonia, 19 of malarial fever and 14 of meningitis. The remainder died from various diseases.

Of the 14 deaths among civilians, 7 were from smallpox and 3 from gunshot wounds received in action.

NEW REGIMENTS RAPIDLY FILLING UP.

Washington, July 29.—Colonel Pettit, commanding the 31st Regiment, at Fort Thomas, Kentucky, telegraphed to the War Department to-day that his enlistments number 1,150, which is within two hundred of the full quota. He will withdraw the recruiting officers on Monday and the regiment will then be organized for actual service. He thinks that in a month it will be ready for the front. It is said at the War Department that the 31st, 27th and 30th regiments will no doubt be ready to sail for Manila on the Grant, the Sherman and the Sheridan about September 10.

The number of enlistments for the Philippine regiments yesterday was 456, making a total of 7,002.

CABLE ACROSS LAGUNA DE BAY.

Washington, July 29.—General Greely, the Chief Signal Officer, has received a dispatch from Major R. E. Thompson, commanding the signal corps in the Philippines, saying that Major Maxfield has laid a cable across Laguna de Bay from Taguig to Calamba, the last town to be captured from the insurgents. This insures uninterrupted telegraphic communication between Manila and the advanced posts of what has been the insurgent country.

TO EXPEDITE COALING OF TRANSPORTS.

Washington, July 29.—There has beeny great difficulty in coaling the transports at Manila, which has caused delay in sending home the volunteers. There is now on the way to Manila hoisting apparatus which will enable the ships to be coaled at the rate of 600 tons a day. Quartermaster Pope has been instructed to have old hulks loaded with coal so that they may be brought alonside the transports and the coal transferred by the new machinery.

COLLEGE ATHLETES SAIL FOR HOME.

MANIFESTATIONS OF GOODWILL AS THEY LEFT LONDON.

Southampton, July 29.—A portion of the Harvard-Yale athletic team, which competed in the inter-university sports at the Queen's Club, London, last Saturday, sailed for home to-day on board the American Line steamer St. Louis. A crowd was assembled at the collegians' hotel in London this morning to bid them farewell. They all sang "Auld Lang Syne" and "God Save the Queen." Hearty handshakes and drinking of healths followed, and amid cheers from their friends and admirers the athletes started for the Waterloo Station, where they entered a special saloon car and were carried to Southampton. A battalion of the Grenadier Guards en route to Aldershot gave the Americans a rousing cheer as the train started, in response to which the Harvard-Yale boys vigorously waved their college colors.

MAKES JAMAICANS ANGRY.

SIR DAVID BARBOUR'S SUGGESTIONS NOT LIKED ON THE ISLAND.

Kingston, Jamaica, July 29.—The report of Sir David Barbour, late Financial Minister of India, who has been studying the sugar industry of Jamaica in its bearings upon the political situation, has been published here. The report has created a sensation and angry disappointment, being regarded as the result of a prearranged scheme to despoil the colony of a representative constitution, which would be likely to encourage the American annexation tendency by alienating the wavering sentiment of loyalty. The report may be summarized as follows: The condition of the colony, though precarious, is not altogether hopeless; but an immediate loan of £1,675,000 is necessary, which would be warrantable only if the colony resigns its constitution, accepting imperial control.

Public opinion considers that anything would be preferable to surrender of the constitution, the most conservative even whispering of annexation as an alternative.

FRENCH ACTIONS IRRITATE RUSSIANS.

THEY DO NOT FANCY GALLIC CORDIALITY TOWARD GERMANY.

St. Petersburg, July 29.—The tendency manifested by France toward rapprochement with Germany is causing great irritation and suspension. The newspapers here express in strong terms their great dissatisfaction and try to demonstrate that Russia and France could not admit Germany to their intimacy without prejudice to themselves, as the Franco-Russian alliance is based upon objects diametrically opposed to the aims of Germany.

MOLOKANES THANKED BY THE CZAR.

St. Petersburg, July 29.—It transpires that the peasant woman who assisted the Czarowitch when he was dying belonged to the Protestant sect of Molokanes. The Czar has commanded the Grand Duke Michael-Nicolaievitch to publicly express to the Molokan community the imperial thanks for the good feeling manifested by the woman and her co-religionists, who have also received recognition from the Dowager Empress.

FINNISH AND RUSSIAN RAILWAYS.

St. Petersburg, July 29.—It is stated on the authority of a Finnish official that the Czar's desire to connect the Finnish and Russian railways and at the same time effect economy makes necessary the abandonment of the project for a railway connecting with Sweden and Norway, which was approved by the Finnish Senate. The Finnish railway will be connected with the Russian system by bridging the Neva.

GERMANY DOES NOT WANT BEAR ISLAND.

Berlin, July 29.—In consequence of inquiries from the St. Petersburg Chancellery, Germany has formally repudiated all intention of annexing Bear Island and ordered the Consul at Tromsoe to inform the traveller Lerner, who recently occupied the island, with a view to revivifying the German fisheries there, that in the event of his action leading to complications he must not reckon upon any support from Germany.

BRIGANDAGE RAMPANT NEAR CANTON.

Hong Kong, July 29.—Brigandage and blackmailing have become so rampant in the neighborhood of Canton that silk merchants have been obliged to make known to foreign buyers that they will probably be unable to fulfil their contracts, owing to the insecurity of transportation.

EPIDEMIC AT COLON ENDED.

Colon, July 29.—It is officially announced from Panama that yellow fever has ceased to be epidemic there. The total number of cases reported since the outbreak of the disease is eighty-eight, of which forty-five resulted fatally.

WHAT LONDON TALKS OF.

London, July 29.

THE ALASKAN BOUNDARY.—The Alaskan boundary dispute again looms large in the newspapers, and a heated discussion is raging for and against the latest suggestion that a harbor should be leased to Canada. The official view seems to favor this compromise as a general basis for a friendly arrangement. It is pointed out that as the United States, Canada and Great Britain have to live as neighbors and in their hearts desire to live as friends, neither side can afford to assume a non-possumus attitude or act as if this were to be the last transaction to be arranged; and as the main question at issue, though almost lost to view among the multitude of irritating side issues, was a means of easy access to the Klondike, the lease of a harbor would seem to meet the practical needs of Canada. On the other hand, "The Saturday Review" voices the feeling of a considerable section of the public in pointing out that by accepting the suggested settlement Canada debars herself from again raising the question of territorial right and becomes a mere licensee where she claims to be the owner in fee simple. Many think the proposed compromise would lead to endless complications, annoyances, acts of retaliation and attempts on one side to exceed the other side or restrict their rights. Under the proposed compromise, "The Saturday Review" thinks, Canada ought in no event to surrender her rights in international law unless she concurrently receives considerable concessions from the United States on other questions before the Commission. "The Saturday Review" proceeds to claim that Canada now suffices for herself, both politically and economically, and has no further need of the United States; that only the most factious policy on the part of Great Britain could revive the Annexationist party in Canada, and asks what possible reason could Canada have for involving the country in the gravest internal questions. The article concludes as follows:

With thousands of Americans slaughtering Filipinos, whom they went to free, while the truth is concealed from the public by methods worse than Russia's, as an instance of external aggression, and with a reign of terror in Cleveland, where a tram strike is conducted with nitro-glycerine bombs, as an example of internal convulsion, there is raised the grave question of what will happen when the present tide of prosperity turns. Therefore, to urge Canada to go beyond the bounds of reasonable concession would be good neither for her nor the Empire.

In connection with the Alaskan dispute, the Right Hon. H. H. Asquith, formerly Secretary of State for the Home Department, in a Canadian paper recently repudiated remarks which he had made to the correspondent here of The Associated Press. When Mr. Asquith was visited by the correspondent to-day, to ask wherein he had been inaccurately reported, Mr. Asquith said: "What I said to you was said in the course of a casual conversation. I have said nothing in public about the Alaskan question and have not given leave for any utterance on the matter to be published. Any interview I always revise, and I like to have it in my own words. I uttered no sentiment reflecting on Canada at any time. I therefore could not adopt the utterances in question, and when my attention was directed to them I was, as a public man, bound to repudiate what had evidently been published as a public utterance."

A COURAGEOUS MINISTER.—The disgrace of General De Négrier has created a profound impression not only in France, but all over Europe, and has brought into prominent notice the depth of the civil as well as the military courage possessed by the new French Minister of War, General the Marquis De Gallifet. Before him the pasteboard patriots who threatened terrible vengeance with the army if they were thwarted by the republic double up and fall to pieces, and the public is beginning to realize that at last the right man has been found to suppress the real traducers of the army—those who degraded its honor and shamed its uniform by chicanery and intrigue. It is symbolic of the change in the situation to see General De Pellieux, who in full regimentals attempted to bully the jury into the conviction of Zola, now whining pitifully for a pension from the office to which he has been disgraced. When General De Pellieux searched Colonel Picquart's rooms he found a bundle of love-letters from a Madame M——, the wife of a well known judge, to Colonel Picquart. General De Pellieux read the letters carefully and sent them to the woman's husband, who, upon the evidence they furnished, obtained a judicial separation from her. When asked by General De Gallifet if he had sent the letters General De Pellieux denied on his word of honor that he had done so, but the Minister of War found that the General had been lying, and hence the punishment imposed upon him was in even greater degree than it would otherwise have been. The removal of General De Négrier tends to the salvation of the republic, as, if his flagrant insubordination had been overlooked, the discipline of the army could scarcely have been maintained.

Details of the interview between General De Gallifet and General De Négrier show how misplaced was the confidence of the public in General De Négrier. When taxed with issuing seditious circulars, instead of boldly sticking to his guns, the General equivocated, prevaricated and behaved like a poltroon until forced into a corner. General De Gallifet then treated him like a whipped schoolboy, and ordered him to go forthwith and fetch the original documents. Even then General De Négrier had not the courage to return until General De Gallifet sent him a command to come and not forget the circular.

General De Gallifet's communication, issued yesterday, in which he avowed full responsibility for the disciplinary measures adopted toward the Generals, contrasting so strikingly with the pusillanimity of previous French Ministers of War, will add to the respect both of the army and the nation for him, and fully justifies Premier Waldeck-Rousseau's bold step in appointing him to prescribe for a grave political disease. No member of the General Staff has dared to lift a finger against General De Gallifet. General Zurlinden left Paris without a murmur; General De Pellieux only asks for money; Generals De Boisdeffre and Gonse have done nothing to save their tool, Lieutenant Colonel Du Paty de Clam.

OHIO MEN IN LONDON.—The simultaneous presence in London of Congressmen C. H. Grosvenor and T. E. Burton and H. A. Garfield, coupled with the announcement that United States Senator M. A. Hanna will soon arrive here, is believed to indicate the possibility of an important Ohio political conference here next week. H. L. Chapman, who was the Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio at the election of 1897, and who is just closing a European tour, tells the correspondent here of The Associated Press that, despite the action of his friends, he will not be a candidate before the Ohio Democratic Convention in the autumn. Mr. Chapman thinks John R. McLean, of Cincinnati, will be the nominee, though, he says, it is difficult to select the winner among the multitude of entries. Mr. Chapman says that, with the riots in Cleveland and dissatisfaction regarding the war in the Philippines, this looks like a Democratic year.

AMERICANS SPENDING FREELY.—The inrush of Americans is unabated, and they are to be seen everywhere. They are lavish purchasers of everything that strikes their fancy. Shopkeepers say this is the best American season since the financial panic of 1893, and declare that the new customs regulations seem not to affect purchases; and the sign, conspicuous in many shop windows, "Prices made to meet the American tariff," is apparently superfluous. This is particularly true as regards art and curio dealers, who say that Americans no longer ask the price of an article, but purchase the most expensive objects they display.

AMERICANS GAINING GROUND.—There was an interesting little affair on Friday, evidencing the way Americans are gaining commercial ground in England, when President Martindale of the British Pharmaceutical Association gave a banquet at the Royal Botanic Gardens Club in honor of William Warren, of Detroit. Leading members of the pharmaceutical profession were present. Mr. Martindale in the course of his speech said this was the first occasion that an American pharmacist had been invited to a banquet by his British brethren, who now recognized that America had bestowed some of the greatest discoveries known to the pharmaceutical world. Mr. Martindale will be remembered as among the leaders of the pharmacists at the World's Fair in Chicago.

RILEY GRANNAN.—The return of "Plunger" Riley Grannan to London is believed to foreshadow a vigorous turf campaign by the American contingent; and the fact that no one has been able to ride Lord William Beresford's horses to victory since the suspension of Tod Sloan has done much to renew faith in him and to create the belief that he will repeat his brilliant successes when he returns.

THE COLLEGE CONTESTS.—The poignancy of American disappointment over the loss of the international university athletic games was at first too great to permit of a realization of the true value of the contests and how much the achievements of the Harvard-Yale team have done for international athletics; but before starting for Paris to-day a leading member of the team said:

"I am convinced that, as far as substantial benefits are concerned, our defeat has done more for us than victory could have done. It has spurred our English friends to strive to know us better. One of the great successes of the meeting is the fact that English amateurs have learned that we can stand defeat without attempts to excuse, and without quibbling; and while the closeness of the contests demonstrated that we were foes worthy of their steel, the way we have borne defeat has proved to them that Americans are true sportsmen. Undoubtedly both sides have learned much, especially in the matter of training."

It is quite pathetic to see how Burke, the Harvard runner, takes defeat. He has been in bed most of the week with cramps and acute pains in the stomach. His illness is aggravated by the belief that he alone is responsible for the Americans' defeat. The correspondent of The Associated Press saw him today, looking haggard and ill. Burke has lost fourteen pounds within the week; but he talked in a manly, plucky way. "I have just seen our fellows off for the St. Louis," he said. "They met with a crowd of visitors in the vestibule of the hotel and sang 'Auld Lang Syne' and 'God Save the Queen' in hearty fashion. Mr. Wendell leaves London tonight for Paris. I am unfit to take the voyage yet. I had pains all through my training and entered the race in a funky condition. When I covered three hundred yards I knew I was beaten. Graham had a lot in him and finished strong as a bull. Yes, Wendell knew of my condition; but we were not throwing away any chances, and so I determined to do my best and was well beaten by the best man I have ever met. He is a stronger man than Jordan, whom I defeated in America. Now, I say goodby to the running path. I have given away my pumps and breeches and will never set foot upon the track again. Wendell was dreadfully cut up about it. A more pathetic meeting than ours last Sunday morning you cannot imagine. Wendell was in tears. We don't excuse ourselves, but accept defeat in a sportsmanlike spirit. The great hospitality of the Britishers palliated our defeat, but there was not a man of us who was not thoroughly homesick. All except myself have started for home ahead of the time intended. As regards a meeting next year, it is proposed that a British team visit the United States about Easter, but that is almost our winter season; and then many will flock over to the Paris Exposition. Altogether there seem to be a great many difficulties in the way. One thing I can say as a Harvard man: We hope to challenge Cambridge on the river, and any challenge from Cambridge I have no doubt will be accepted. The meeting has been good for athletics and for international amity."

"The Saturday Review" devotes a leading article to severe criticism of the American athletes, who "possess virtues we oft associate with professional training," and comes to the conclusion that Americans are the better gymnasts and Englishmen the better athletes.

"The Spectator," after congratulating itself that all the long races were won by Englishmen, says the American team contained at least four Irish or Irish-Americans.

While the American university athletes have been made much of during their stay in England, they have not entirely escaped the criticism which generally greeted their predecessors here. They have been severely criticised, owing to the fact that they brought a tape measure on the grounds and checked the rings measured for their hammer throwing, and the English public has taken every opportunity to emphasize the fact that the English won every event where stamina and endurance were required. At best the praise given to the Americans has been mixed with condescension. President Hunter of the Cambridge University Athletic Club saying in his speech at Saturday's dinner that they really did not know or care exactly where they came from, but were satisfied they were real good sportsmen, while "Truth" this week says:

"The lesson we learned is one that will do an immensity of good, and that is that the men of Harvard and Yale are real good fellows—so very, very different from what many believe Americans to be."

MR. REED'S OBSERVATIONS.—Thomas B. Reed, formerly Speaker of the House of Representatives, greatly enjoyed his run on the Continent. Mr. Reed said to-day: "I spent three weeks in Brussels, and was there during the recent acute crisis. Belgium has yet other crises to meet, but her tremendous resources will enable her to come out on top. In Berlin I met many leading statesmen. One learns much from such men, and obtains a point of view totally different from that of America. I found everywhere on the Continent evidence of a continued and growing goodwill in the best circles and among those whose opinion every American values. I spent a month in Paris, and watched the French and the French constitution with wonderment. The infinite wit of the French, with the casual view they take of things which we Anglo-Saxons hang to with serious tenacity, make them a most fascinating study. Naturally, I cannot give opinions of home politics. The United States and the Administration are now tackling a field of foreign politics never presented to or dealt with by any former Administration. Time will straighten out this tremendous problem presented to us. All I can say is that we will solve it well and honorably."

Mr. Reed went on to say that he had noticed many changes in England. There had been, he said, a great revolution in institutions and the international education of the people. They know Americans better. On every side, Mr. Reed said, he saw signs that Great Britain was on the crest of a wave of prosperity. America was enjoying a similar experience. "Everything," Mr. Reed concluded, "points to the continuance of this prosperity. We only want to get foreign difficulties ended quickly, and internal prosperity will continue for a long period."

THE TRANSVAAL QUESTION.—The Marquis of Salisbury having at last broken silence on the Transvaal question in so decided a manner, it may be expected that President Krüger will hardly be likely to refuse to listen to the Government's new proposal for a joint commission to examine the franchise bill. This proposal meets varying criticism here. Liberals are inclined to regard it as another instance of the incurable tendency of the Salisbury Government to shelve every difficulty by referring it to a commission. Mr. Labouchere calls it a climb down on Mr. Chamberlain's part, and undoubtedly it savors more of Salisbury than of Chamberlain. Others think it a concession to the Transvaal's contention that the matter should be referred to arbitration. All agree, however, that it forms a practical bridge of which Krüger can avail himself to retire from an impossible position.

WHITE TROOPS ONLY.—A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury and Government leader in the House of Commons, gave another strong hint in the Commons yesterday, announcing, in reply to a question, that in the unfortunate event of war there was no intention to employ other than white troops.

THE COWES REGATTA.—The Cowes regatta is anticipated with keen interest. An immense gathering of yachts and yachtsmen is expected. The Shamrock sails for America practically untried. The entries for the Queen's Cup at Cowes include the Britannia, the Meteor and the Satanita. If the Meteor competes, it is hoped the contest will throw some light upon the present capabilities of the Britannia and the value of the Shamrock as a cup challenger.

EASTERN ALLIANCE TALK.—The prospect of a Chino-Japanese alliance has been welcomed by England and Germany on the ground that it will reinvigorate China and enable her to resist the Russian advance. "The Spectator," in the course of an interesting article this week, points out that this is a mistaken idea, and asserts that Japanese reorganization of the Chinese army and navy and finances would be successful because the Japanese are more in sympathy with Chinese national feeling than Western nations. Japan, the article says, would abolish corruption, and organize a formidable, well armed Chinese army, while the combined Japanese and Chinese navies would be able to prevent any invading army reaching China by sea. Thus, it is argued, China would be again a powerful nation, able to exclude European trade from Manchuria and threaten India through Thibet, while a Chinese victory over Russia, even if possible, would be a victory of barbarism over civilization, and could be of no possible benefit to Europe.

SOCIETY AT GOODWOOD.—Though the attendance at the Goodwood race meeting this week beat all records, it was largely made up of faces familiar at previous meetings, such as the Prince of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of York, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, the Duke and Duchess of Richmond, Lord and Lady William Beresford, Lady Randolph Churchill, the Duke and Duchess of Portland, the Earl and Countess of Aberdeen and the Earl of Roseberry. Among the newcomers were the Count and Countess Boni de Castellane. The quality of the racing matters little, and certainly this week's card was below par both as to the number and quality of the entries. The pleasure seekers made the usual fine show on the lawn, and there were the usual picnics under the trees, the participants enjoying themselves to the fullest extent. This was almost the closing big function of the season, only the Cowes regatta remaining before the final disintegration of society until late in the autumn. The weather was typical of Goodwood meetings, and furnished occasion for the display of toilets, although colored muslin gowns, the simplicity of which was noticeable, were generally voted the most attractive. The male members of the royal family wore tweed suits and low hats, while many of the best known men were dressed in flannel suits and wore straw hats, which was quite a new departure at this meeting.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.—"The National Review," in an article discussing the probability of an alliance between France and Germany against England, has reached the conclusion that such a move is within the bounds of practical politics. The writer points out that Germany's future expansion must be colonial, and that France has similar interests. In this respect both France and Germany are somewhat barred by England's widespread holdings. The common belief that England is the enemy of every Power with colonial or maritime ambitions, the writer asserts, supplies both Frenchmen and Germans with an argument in support of union. Emperor William, it is argued, is acting upon the supposition that much as France dislikes Germany she must dislike England more after the Fashoda incident. The Emperor dreams of forming a coalition of central and western Powers of the continent, to be used, firstly, against England; secondly against the United States, and finally against Russia, though at the beginning the latter Power will be included in the German firm. "The National Review" writer finds in these dreams an explanation of the hitherto almost inexplicable policy of the German Emperor toward the United States. The article continues:

"The reason for Emperor William's seeming desire to quarrel unnecessarily with a State of such gigantic strength is that he wished to assume the position of champion of Europe against transmarine Powers."

The article says further:

"To the Continent, before 1898, the United States appeared a huge, drowsy monster that spent its energy in rare moments of wakefulness in nibbling the Lion's tail. No one objected much to this; but when the huge beast shook itself and planted one paw upon the Spanish West Indies and another upon the Philippines, it became an object of real terror to European statesmen, who did not know whom it might next attack. The conditions were all the more unnerving as England refused to walk into the trap and turn her navy against the United States. So the events of 1898 only served to bring the two transmarine Powers together."

LIVE TOPICS IN BERLIN.

Berlin, July 29, 1899.

THE CASE OF DR. ARONS.—The press of Berlin devotes much attention to the Arons case. Dr. Arons is a professor who lectured on physics in Berlin University and a Social Democrat, whose presence in the university had given great offence to all favorable to drastic measures for combating Socialism. The Diet passed a law a year ago, called by the press the Arons law, making it possible for the Government to proceed against and dismiss Socialist professors. Under this the philosophical faculty a week ago tried Professor Arons, and unanimously declared that they saw no occasion to take action. The State's Attorney appealed the case to the Ministry, who, it is regarded as certain, will dismiss Professor Arons. The papers of all parties discuss the case at great length. The Pan-Germanic "Deutsche-Zeitung" says the faculty of Berlin University have shown the same incapacity for consideration of State affairs that was shown by some professors in treating the Danish question last year. The "Kreuz-Zeitung" reproaches the faculty with holding that Social Democracy should be treated on an equal footing with other parties, and formulates the attitude of the Conservatives as follows: "It is impossible to treat a party that declares war upon the State and the existing social order as having the same political rights as other parties." The "Dresdener Nachrichten" re-echoes this sentiment, adding that the idea of political equality for Socialists is against public welfare, and hence it is the duty of judges everywhere to take into account this fact in the administration of justice.

The Liberal papers side with the faculty, holding that their decision was the only one consistent with the freedom of university instruction. The Centrist press defends the faculty on the ground that Professor Arons, as professor of physics, does not handle the question of Socialism in his lectures. The "Cologne Volks-Zeitung" says the prosecution is directed against Professor Arons for his political opinions, and not for his activity as a teacher.

THE KAISER'S TELEGRAMS.—It is observed that since the President of the Reichstag has permitted discussion of the Emperor's utterances if they are printed in the official "Reichsanzeiger," the Kaiser's telegrams no longer appear in that paper, but in the semi-official "Nord-Deutsche Allgemeine-Zeitung."

RUMORED VISIT TO FRANCE.—A Westphalian paper reports that negotiations have been proceeding between Paris and Berlin the last ten days preparatory to the visit of the Emperor to Cherbourg or Brest on his return from Norway. Nothing apparently is known of such plans in Berlin, where pre