selected by virtue of experience in previous wars and intrusted with the duty of giving the newspapers throughout the world well written, authentic accounts of what goes on at the front.

One incident of Lord Mayor's Day has remained for forty-eight hours the subject of unceasing interest and gossip. This is the rebuke which the incoming Lord Mayor received from the bench as a company promoter. Witnesses of the scene assert that the Lord Chief Justice, instead of passing the compliments of the day with the gorgeously robed Lord Mayor, who came to invite him to the Guildhall banquet, eyed him askance and addressed him as though he were a criminal in the dock. The City statesman retaliated at night, for there was a sudden fall in temperature when the Lord Chief Justice responded for the bench. He has succeeded in clouding the title of the new Lord Mayor and in forcing him to clear his record of the taint of being a company promoter. There has been no event in City politics which has attracted equal attention since Sir Joseph Renals celebrated his retirement from the Mansion House by ordering a feast for Barney Barnato. The Lord Chief Justice has a hobby, and rides it hard. The business of company promoting has been abused during recent years, but modern enterprise would be paralyzed without it.

There has been silly talk here about the necessity of removing Stevenson's remains from Samoa and burying them anew in Scotland. This would not only be a wanton affront to Germany, but also a direct violation of his own wishes. I have full authority for saying that this proposal is repugnant to the feelings of Stevenson's relations and intimate friends. They will not consent to have the grave on the mountain disturbed, for they know that his ashes are where he wished them to be, and are impressed with the unique grandeur of that solitary tomb on the mountain top, secure from the devastating breath of the hurricane and the disturbing forces of diplomacy. Stevenson chose his own grave and bought the little bit of land where he was buried. It is the only soil in Samoa which remains in the possession of the family. The house in which he lived and died was sold to a German, and has been altered and rebuilt. Mr. Edmund Gosse tells me that on the last day of Stevenson's life the native girls saw him looking thoughtfully for hours from the window toward the lonely mountain top where he wished to be buried. That very night he was stricken with his final seizure of apoplexy.

Stevenson's familiar letters to members of his family and intimate friends will be published on Monday by Methuen in two volumes. These letters will be brought to light here on the fiftieth anniversary of his birth. It is a noble memorial from Stevenson's own hand. The letters are instinct with vitality, and are characterized by beauty of diction and variety of style.

A new illustrated edition of Mr. Sidney Lee's "Life of Shakespeare" is coming out, with pictures of that Elizabethan London which the Bishop of London has been happily describing this week. Dr. Robert Anderson, Assistant Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, has found leisure for writing a striking religious work entitled "The Buddha of Christendom."

The object of the book is to emphasize the fact that the aim of the English Reformation was to establish the supremacy of the Bible in the place of the supremacy of the Church. The book is a keen, vigorous attack upon the English Ritualiste.

Interest in the religious question has been revived by the report that the Bishop of London will suspend from their livings three Ritualistic incumbents, who have refused to comply with the Archbishop's decision respecting incense and lights.

The Court of Appeal has restored Lord Rosebery's copyright on his own speeches, and he will not be compelled to purchase the author's rights from the reporter's table. "The Times" will carry the case to the House of Lords, but without hope of reversing the unanimous decision of the Court of Appeal.

The new Vagabond Club opened the season of monthly dinners with an American chairman, Mr. G. W. Sheldon, who spoke most felicitously and humorously.

The anti-Cromwell agitators are in their last ditch, fighting hard to prevent the erection of a gigantic effigy of the Dictator, sword and Bible in hand, close to Westminster Hall, the scene of what they regard as his sacrilegious deeds.

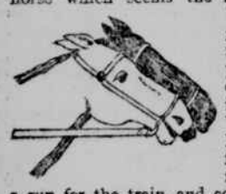
The art galleries are multiplying their attractions. An artist's tour around Dordrecht is illustrated at the Goupil Gallery, and Mr. Wallace Rimington's wanderings on Mediterranean shores are described in a prosaic style of water-color painting at the Fine Art Society's rooms. Delicate experiments with the most difficult medium are delighting art lovers at the Continental Gallery, where Mr. Sainton's silver and gold point drawings of nymphs and fairies are exhibited.

The theatres are dull. Mr. Wilson Barrett will soon revert from "The Sign of the Cross" to "The Silver King," with "Othello" and "Hamlet" for matinees. "The Moonlight Blossom" goes off to-night at the Prince of Wales's Theatre, and Mr. George Fleming's comedy "The Canary" comes on with Mrs. Campbell, but not Mr. Forbes-Robertson. Mr. Wyndham's beautiful new theatre will be opened with patriotic fervor on Thursday, the receipts from "David Garrick" going for the war charity. The Elizabethan Society produced "Richard II" to-day in the lecture room of the University of London with amateur talent but highly creditable results.

Sarasate's recitals have been resumed with brilliancy of technique and purity of tone. The rendering of Dvorak's "Slavonic Dances" by violin and piano was dramatic enough to fire a critical London audience with enthusiasm.

I. N. F.

"Blood tells." But we rarely recognize the fact except in times of stress and strain. A horse which looks like a "scrub" may beat another horse which seems the ideal of a racer, just by that one quality of good blood. Similarly men, who seem in the pink of condition drop down under the racing strain of business. Why? Blood tells. Men reckoned perfectly healthy start out for business, they make a run for the train, and collapse, "Heart failure" they call it. Blood failure would be often the better name.



Take care of the blood and the body will take care of itself. It is the blood which builds the body. The blood indeed *is* the body. A sound body must be based on sound blood.

It is one of the peculiar properties of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery that it eliminates from the blood the effete and poisonous matter which is antagonistic to health. It also gives to the blood those elements which are necessary to its strength and vitality. Thus by the use of "Golden Medical Discovery" purity of blood and power of body have been attained by thousands of sickly and scrofulous men and women.

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"It gives me much pleasure to testify to the merits of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery," writes Miss Annie Wells, of Ferguson's Wharf, Isle of Wight Co., Va. "I can say honestly and candidly that it is the grandest medicine ever compounded for purifying the blood. I suffered terribly with rheumatism, and pimples on the skin, and swelling in my knees and feet so that I could not walk. I spent about twenty dollars paying doctor's bills but received no benefit. A year or two ago I was reading one of your Memorandum Books and I decided to try Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and 'Favorite Prescription,' and am entirely cured."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are graduated to the requirements of woman's delicate system. They regulate the stomach, liver and bowels.

PARIS.

POLITICAL CALM BROKEN BY THE END OF THE STATE TRIAL.

THE SQUALL LIKELY TO BE BRIEF—AMERICANS RETURNING TO PARIS—SOCIAL NOTES.

[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Paris, Nov. 11.—The calm in home politics which succeeded the release of Dreyfus came to an end yesterday with the session of the High Court of Justice, which was more noisy and tumultuous than the most uproarious of Palais Royal farces. Should the Senate disclaim jurisdiction or acquit, the downfall of the Cabinet would be inevitable. Even in the Republican ranks Méline, Ribot, Constans and Bourgeois are already put forward as possible successors to Waldeck-Rousseau, but those in the best position accurately to forecast the situation say that ten of the fifteen State prisoners will be sentenced to various penalties, and this will save the Cabinet.

Meanwhile the Chamber of Deputies, which will meet next Thursday with its quiver full of interpellations, is likely to be appeased by the Government itself taking the initiative by proposing a general amnesty and wiping out old scores by a vigorous application of the sponge. At all events, the gathering squall cannot last long, because the interest of the French people is crystallizing around the Exhibition, and, with the exception of the Drumonts, Rocheforts, Judets, Millevoyes and other professional agitators, all the political leaders feel convinced that the cordial understanding, now somewhat reluctantly admitted to exist between Germany and England, will be the keynote for all international relations between the European Powers in regard to their interests in Africa as well as in Asia.

The Paris Bourse is firmer after Lord Salisbury's speech. African mining securities continue to rise after a brief setback owing to sales for profit taking.

Dr. Brouadel and all the Paris medical authorities, without exception, feel implicit confidence in the measures the Government is taking to localize the bubonic plague, the appearance of which is announced in Algeria, at Philippeville and Bougie.

Americans are unusually numerous in Paris just now, but social activity is limited to informal dinners or luncheons, afternoon teas, small theatre parties and visits to the Chrysanthemum show in the Tuileries garden, which is remarkably good this year, presenting fifty-eight quite new varieties. There are, however, busy times at fashionable dressmaking and millinery establishments in the Rue de la Paix.

Among the most attractive social gatherings was a tea given by Mrs. Payne at her apartment in the Champs Elysées. Mrs. Ingraham presided at the tea table. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Diaz Albertini, Mrs. Claus Spreckels, Mr. and Mrs. De Garmendia and Mrs. Charles Whittier. Mrs. Ingraham's daughter has just passed with high honors the examination at the Hôtel de Ville for the diploma for normal school teaching, Miss Ingraham ranking fifth in the graduating class of 150.

Mrs. Robert Leroy has returned to Paris, and will soon resume her receptions. Mrs. Leroy has acquired a charming Yorkshire terrier, which is the envy of all amateurs. Mrs. Claus Spreckels has taken for the winter and spring the apartment recently vacated by Mrs. Phœbe Hearst on the Quai, near the Trocadéro Palace. Miss Bessie Smith-Clift gave a tea yesterday at the Hôtel Ritz, in the Place Vendôme, that was well attended by well known Americans. Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Fearing, of Newport, are making a brief stay at the Hôtel du Rhin, in the Place Vendôme, and Mrs. J. P. Kernochan has arrived at the Hôtel Bristol. Prince and Princess Bellosoffsky, the latter formerly Miss Whittier, are passing a few weeks in Paris. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Ogden gave a dinner party yesterday. Mr. and Mrs. Edward Bolt have returned to Paris, and Mr. and Mrs. Harry Hutton, from Pau, are staying with them. Lawrence Curtis, of Boston, is making a short visit to Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Curtis in their apartment in the Avenue du Bois de Boulogne. Mrs. Willard Case has left Paris for London, where Mrs. Case, her mother-in-law, has been suddenly taken seriously ill with pneumonia. Mr. and Mrs. Luckermeyer have also left Paris for London.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Stevens (the former is a son of the Duchesse de Dino, and served with the Rough Riders) have returned to Paris, having made a two months' continuous tour in a motor carriage all through France, without being delayed by a single accident or mishap. Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, jr., are also enthusiastic motor carriage tourists. They left Paris last Saturday in a small Panhard hydro-carbon motor phaeton, with a seat behind for the stoker, and arrived at Nice via Lyons, Mars, Avignon, Marseilles and Toulon on Wednesday morning. Mr. Vanderbilt acted as driver during the whole journey. Both he and Mrs. Vanderbilt were delighted with their trip.

The funeral of Charles Kuhn, of Philadelphia, one of the best known American residents in France, took place on Wednesday at the American Church at Nice. It is understood that the bulk of Mr. Kuhn's large estate will be divided between his two nearest relatives, his nieces, Mrs. Browne, of Pau, and Mrs. Mahan, wife of Captain Mahan, United States Navy, only a small share going to his nephew, Mr. Evans, whose marriage was celebrated some months ago.

"Père Naturel," a three act comedy by Depré and Charton, a psychological study of a most painful problem of paternity, was produced last night at the Théâtre Antoine, with decided success. The lugubrious subject is treated by the authors much as a clever composer might set a funeral march of Chopin to the merriest measures of a polka. It was highly appreciated by the critics and remarkably well acted by Dumeny, Antoine and Mlle. Bellanger.

"Chênecœur," a four act modern Parisian society comedy by Maurice Soulié, was produced to-night at the Odéon. It is an entangled web of flirtations and drawing room sentimentality, but promises to have almost as good a run as "Ma Bru." Mlle. Sorel, a Parisian professional beauty, is radiant in delicious gowns in the style of Lancret's pastels, and Mme. Emma Bonnet acts admirably the part of a fashionable matron and scored a deserved success.

The forthcoming art sales are already being discussed by amateurs. Among the sales at the Hôtel Drouot are those of the furniture, antique weapons and bronzes of the late M. Ressmann, for many years the Italian Ambassador at Paris; also the unique theatrical library and furniture of the late Francisque Sarcey. The superb Gobelin tapestry and pictures by Watteau, Lancret, Philippe de Champagne, Rembrandt and Angelica Kauffmann, from the collection of the late Duc de Talleyrand-Valençay and Sagan, from the Château de Sagan, will be sold at the Georges Petit Gallery on December 2. Rosa Bonheur's sale is fixed for May and will take place at the Georges Petit Gallery. The catalogue, which is now being prepared, comprises two thousand objects from the studio of Rosa Bonheur, among which are five hundred oil canvases, including some of the great animal painter's finest works.

Archæologists and the American colony take a keen interest in M. de Ricaudy's success in determining the site of John Paul Jones's grave, photographs of which are now on view in the shop windows.

Among the passengers on the St. Louis sailing from Cherbourg are Rear Admiral Beardslee and Mrs. Beardslee. Prince Adam Czartoryski, M. Robert Lebaudy, owner of the largest sugar refining interests in France, whose racing colors are familiar in France and England; Count Manuel de Luzarraga, Mrs. Henry Harper Benedict, Miss Helen Benedict, Mr. and Mrs. Allen Curtis, Miss Curtis, Mr. Robert Driscoll, jr., Miss Driscoll, Mrs. John Lee Davis, Mr. T. F. Shuey, official reporter of the United States Senate (Mrs. Shuey remains in Paris with her children); Professor Newton Heineman, Major H. A. Hall, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Rufus P. Lincoln, Miss Helen Lincoln, Mr. and Mrs. George Burroughs Torrey, Miss E. and Miss V. Willing, Mrs. Charles Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Fargo, Miss Fargo, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Merrill, Mr. E. B. Kinsela, Mr. and Mrs. L. Marvin, Mr. and Mrs. William C. Relck and child, Mr. James Smith, jr., and Mr. T. J. Emery.

Passengers on La Bretagne include Mr. Alexander Thackara, United States Consul at Havre; Mrs. Thackara, Miss Elizabeth Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. J. Lynch and M. and Mme. De Marchena.

Among those booked to sail on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse from Cherbourg on Wednesday are Mrs. William Astor, Mr. and Mrs. James Brown, Mrs. E. J. L. Bloodgood, Mrs. L. A. Carroll, Miss Carroll, Miss Bertha Cotton, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Eaton and family, Mr. Walter S. Gurnee, the Misses Gurnee, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Gates, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. S. Pfeifer and family, Mr. and Pell Haggerty, Mr. and Mrs. Julian Leroy White, Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Weston, Mrs. William Motley, Mr. Samuel McCall, Mrs. McCall, M. De Madrazo, the well known Spanish painter who lives in Paris, and Mme. De Madrazo and Sir E. Colebrooke.

C. I. B.

LIBERIA REHABILITATED.

AMERICA'S FIRST ATTEMPTED COLONY PROSPERING FROM THE RUBBER INDUSTRY.

London, Nov. 11.—After twenty-five years of bankruptcy, America's first alleged colony, Liberia, is now rehabilitated, the interest on her public debt being paid. In 1871 Liberia floated a loan of $500,000, chiefly in England, but three years later the little republic failed to meet the interest, and this condition of affairs has prevailed ever since, until now Liberia's fiscal agents in London have announced that the Government is once more able to meet its obligations. This step was rendered feasible by a new source of revenue derived from rubber, and the interest, which the bondholders despaired of getting, is now being paid from the royalties turned into the Government of the republic by the Liberian Rubber Syndicate, an essentially English concern. It is reported that the arrears of interest are practically swept away, as the bondholders agree to accept the comparatively small sum of $75,000 in settlement of the full amount of the arrears, though this appropriation will not be applied until the extinction of the debt. In the mean while the current interest has been reduced from 7 to 3 per cent, rising ½ per cent every three years until it reaches 5 per cent, which rate will be maintained until the extinction of the loan.

The development of the rubber industry in Liberia has attracted considerable attention, which has not confined itself to the commercial aspect, for it is asserted there is likely to be in the near future diplomatic activity in relation to the status of Liberia. The encroachments of the French upon its territory have caused no little disquietude at the Foreign Office, while it is the general belief that the United States would gladly secure a coaling station on the Liberian coast.

In these and other respects the renewed prosperity has brought the territory to the notice of the European Powers, and, though the press here has failed to observe this particular sign of the times, it can be said authoritatively that the future status of Liberia was recently much deliberated upon by several cabinets. Having thus become the object of unsolicited attention, it is quite probable that the American negroes, who still retain the reins of government in this slice of the west coast of Africa, may soon be threatened with the possibility of exercising their privileges under the tutelage of one of the great Powers, though in such an arrangement the United States, by virtue of its original settlement, would, doubtless, have some share.

JAMAICA STORM SWEPT.

ESTIMATED THAT ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND BANANA TREES WERE DESTROYED.

Kingston, Jamaica, Nov. 11.—Messengers from the storm devastated districts report that Wednesday's hurricane was the most severe experienced in Jamaica for many years. It struck the east end at 1 o'clock and raged for four hours along the northern slopes and through the parishes of St. Thomas, St. Mary and Portland. It swept westward to Morant Bay, on the south, and Lucea, on the north coast, destroying all cultivation and most of the properties in its course, including 100,000 banana trees of the United Fruit Company, conservatively estimated. Port Antonio itself experienced serious damage to property, including the fruit company's wharf and premises; also Port Maria, Anatto Bay and Lucea. But the main force of the cyclone apparently struck Morant Bay to Priestman's River, which district is still totally cut off. The town of Morant Bay is shattered and fears are entertained that the fruit company's business will be seriously crippled for the immediate future, as the St. Catherine plantations are the only part of their property which has not suffered, while most of the independent fruit cultivations are within the area of destruction. Estimates agree that the island's fruit trade will require one year to recover. No accounts of fatalities have yet been received.

JIMINEZ PROCLAIMED PRESIDENT.

San Domingo, Nov. 11.—Congress to-day proclaimed Señor Jiminez President of San Domingo and Señor Vasquez Vice-President. They will enter into office December 1, when the constitution will undergo a change. The country is quiet and business is improving.

LORD STRATHCONA HONORED.

London, Nov. 11.—Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, High Commissioner for Canada, has been elected Rector of Aberdeen University without opposition.

EARTHQUAKE AT LEGHORN.

Leghorn, Italy, Nov. 11.—A violent shock of earthquake was felt here at 9 o'clock last evening, causing a great panic among the population.

JAPAN ENVIOUS OF RUSSIA.

London, Nov. 11.—In connection with the reported Anglo-American understanding regarding the open door in China, Japan's attitude in Far Eastern affairs is much canvassed. Several correspondents in China talk of a coming conflict between Japan and Russia over Corea. A letter from Seoul which appears in "The Times" to-day says:

The Japanese are convinced that to permit Russia to acquire Corea or establish Russian ascendency in Northern China would be strategically, politically and commercially a deadly menace to Japan's rapidly developing strength. Japan believes her navy is strong enough to attack Russia, and the general opinion is that the interests of the two nations are so conflicting that it is impossible to avoid a rupture in the near future.

"The Spectator" discusses the subject, and thinks such a conflict extremely probable, but does not see any cause for Great Britain to interfere, adding: "Let the Bear and Shark fight their quarrel for themselves, while we, with America, insist upon the open door policy."

TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS.

Among those who arrived here yesterday in the Hamburg-American steamer Fürst Bismarck from Hamburg, Southampton and Cherbourg were Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Van Buren, Captain William Henry Beehler, Naval Attaché at the American Embassy in Berlin; Dr. E. A. Crockett, S. B. Dean, Mrs. Maurice Grau and Miss Lulu Grau, H. D. Lawton, Dr. Hugh Pitcairn, Captain N. Migoski and Mr. and Mrs. Julian Le Roy White.

SAW FIGHTING AT MARACAIBO.

Captain Musans, of the Norwegian steamer Hildur, which arrived here yesterday from Maracaibo, reports that while in that port on November 1 an encounter took place between the Government forces and the rebels which lasted four hours. A shower of bullets flew all around the Hildur, he said, hitting the smokestack and galley, but fortunately none of the ship's crew were wounded.

MAY HAVE TO PAY THEIR FINES.

L. Laflin Kellogg, the attorney for John Pierce, the contractor who has the contract for the construction of the new Hall of Records, in speaking of the affirmation by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of the judgment of contempt of the fourteen Councilmen who were recalcitrant in the matter of voting bonds and whose fine of $100 each was considered light by the Appellate Court, said:

"I have not determined exactly what I will do. It is my impression now that I shall tell the fourteen recalcitrant Councilmen to appear in court and pay the fine. If that is not done I shall have issued warrants of arrest for them. Maybe I shall wait until the eight recalcitrant Councilmen who could not be reached by process at first shall have been heard in court as to their contempt."

LIVE TOPICS IN BERLIN.

Berlin, November 11.

THE CZAR'S VISIT.—The long expected agreement on the Samoan question and the visit of the Czar to Emperor William at Potsdam were two occasions which brought joy to the hearts of the Germans, for they were both construed as favorable to the Empire and Government, and the press did everything to assure the Czar a hearty welcome. From eyewitnesses it is learned that the Emperor and Empress accorded a most cordial welcome to their guests, which was fully reciprocated. The press dwelt especially on the fact that the Czar and Emperor William were always exerting themselves for peace, and that the presence of the Czar at Potsdam on the eve of Emperor William's departure for England, at a moment when Germany had entered into a friendly understanding with Great Britain regarding colonial policy, was tantamount to an additional guarantee of peace. After the Czar's departure the press indulged in the wildest guesses as to what the monarchs might have agreed upon, especially during the ten minutes' quiet talk while alone in the mausoleum of Emperor Frederick, when the doors were closed and all others were excluded. Some papers went to the length of reporting the exact words of the monarchs during those ten minutes. It is learned from an excellent source that after a silent prayer at the tomb of Emperor Frederick they silently shook hands and left the mausoleum. At dinner, where Count Muravieff, Count Von Bülow and Prince Hohenlohe were also present, an exchange of ideas on the political situation occurred, but informally. There was no compact whatever made. It should be remembered that the Emperor has distrusted France since M. Bourgeois, in 1896, seized the opportunity, when Great Britain was wroth at the Krüger telegram, to further France's interests in the direction of the idea of a "revanche." While no specified agreement was entered into, identity of opinion was found to exist regarding present and future policy in China, South Africa, the Balkans, Greece and elsewhere.

The correspondent also learns that the Czar and Emperor William informally conversed during the course of the day on a number of subjects likely to occupy Germany and Russia in the near future, including the renewal of the commercial treaty.

The monarchs separated sure of each other's pacific and friendly intentions. On the whole, the correspondent is informed on good authority that the visit of the Czar makes for good. He left with the conviction that Germany and Russia may remain good friends, even if Germany is improving her relations with Great Britain.

One subject of the conversation of the monarchs and the statesmen accompanying them, the correspondent is informed, was the phenomenal progress of the United States as a potent factor everywhere on the globe. This subject is said to have caused a lively discussion, as ideas on the subject by no means tallied.

From personal observation the correspondent is able to say the Czar presents the appearance of a man in fair health. His motions and speech are rapid and unaffected. Of course, precautions for the safety of the visitor were of a comprehensive description. The train conveying the Czar travelled only twelve miles an hour, and stopped frequently while a pilot engine ahead was examining the ground. Detectives shadowed every step of the Czar while at Potsdam, even when alone with the German Emperor in a dogcart, which the latter drove through the Park of Sans Souci.

THE SAMOAN SETTLEMENT.—The newspapers, with few exceptions, express lively satisfaction at the Samoan settlement. There is no doubt that Count Von Bülow has gained tremendously in favor, not only with the Emperor but with people of nearly all shades of opinion. He receives the whole credit for the agreement. Even the hostile "Kreuz Zeitung" admits he has thereby deserved well of the country. The price paid for Samoa is not deemed too high. All the papers, except a few of the Pan-German variety, express confidence that the United States, as the owner of Tutuila Island, will prove a peaceful and accommodating neighbor.

In the joint Samoan settlement the war in South Africa has nearly been lost sight of. The dispatches from there have been but little commented upon.

REICHSTAG'S NEXT MEETING.—The Reichstag meets November 14, and it is probable that the session will be most lively. There are three important measures about which great diversity of opinion exists. They are the Anti-Strike bill, the Naval bill and the renewal of the commercial treaties. The first is not likely to pass unless the Government accepts radical changes. The Naval bill is more likely to succeed. Regarding the treaties everybody, including the Government, is at sea, the preparatory work being still behindhand. Besides these, of especial interest to America is the Meat Inspection bill, which comes up for its second reading at an early day. The shape in which it was left by the committee is not acceptable to both Governments. It is learned from a reliable American authority here that if the bill, as expected, passes with the clause amounting to a prohibition of the importation of sausages and canned meats the United States will not be satisfied, and will immediately retaliate with prohibitory measures on German wines. The result will be a regular tariff war.

Soon after the Reichstag meets an interpellation on the foreign policy of the Government will be discussed. Nearly every party represented will express confidence in Count Von Bülow's conduct of affairs.

PROPOSED NAVAL PROJECTS.—The correspondent learns that Prince Hohenlohe has not yet made peace with the Emperor about the publicity given to His Majesty's naval projects, and it is strongly probable he will have to resign, though there is still a chance that another truce will be patched up. It seems certain that Count Von Bülow will be Prince Hohenlohe's successor. The Emperor is deeply impressed with the skilful manner in which Von Bülow conducted the Samoan matter and managed Russia without giving offence either to Great Britain or the Czar, yet obtaining substantial benefits for Germany.

The naval plans incorporated in the Naval bill preserve to the Reichstag the right of annually granting the precise sums needed.

Since the Emperor's Hamburg speech all leading shipyards and ironworks have had a big rise in the price of their stock, some of them increasing 30 or 40 per cent.

"The Vorwaerts" states that the creation of a huge naval port of war at Dantzic is contemplated, and that a new torpedo station near Plendorf has been planned. The same paper says that as long ago as 1891 the Emperor, while at the Kiel Naval Academy, formed the plan of making the German Navy adequately offensive. The Government press daily eulogizes the naval programme. The feeling on the subject was voiced by General Posen, who proposed, as the motto for the Colonial Society, "A First Class Empire and a First Class Navy." The Emperor is immensely pleased at the accumulating evidences of popular approval of his pet idea. The Secretary of the Navy, Admiral Tirpitz, explained the scheme at a special meeting of the Prussian Cabinet. He said that after some opposition he had carried his object. Anyway, it is reasonably certain that the Bundesrath will pass the bill in time for the first reading to take place in the Reichstag before Christmas. In spite of this, the Agrarians, Socialists and part of the Friesinnige and a majority of the Centre party continue to protest through their organs, suggesting that the Reichstag has become "a club of nodding mannikins under the endless screw of the naval plans."

The Canal bill has been reconstructed for another introduction into the Diet. It now involves a total expenditure of 400,000,000 marks, instead of 250,000,000 marks as heretofore. The new features include new canals, the Masovian and Berlin-Stettin, besides a more extensive regulation of the Oder and Vistula.

VISIT OF THE DUTCH QUEEN.—During the recent visit of the Dutch Queen the idea of making the Netherlands part of the Empire, holding a similar position to Bavaria, was discussed, and M. de Beaufort, the Dutch Foreign Minister, left a memorandum on the subject with the Emperor. While nothing has been accomplished, it is within the bounds of possibility that an agreement might be reached.

The projected customs agreement between the Netherlands and Germany is still much discussed. In the press, the hope that it will materialize is generally expressed.

DECORATION OF SPAIN'S KING.—The decoration of the King of Spain with the Order of the Black Eagle has little significance, in spite of Prince Albrecht saying, in the name of the Emperor, that Germany was among Spain's best friends.

AGAINST AMERICAN BARLEY.—The Agrarian press, in all seriousness, circulates reports that the hogs of Schleswig refuse to touch American barley, and the anti-Agrarians report humorously that the Schleswig hogs are of heroic breed.

The reports that the end of the world will occur on November 15 have been received with such credence throughout Germany that the director of the Berlin Observatory has published an official denial.

PLANS FOR THANKSGIVING DAY.—Thanksgiving Day will be celebrated with the usual banquet on November 30, followed by a ball at the Kaiserhof. The Committee of Arrangements consists of Mr. Jackson, who is Chargé d'Affaires in the absence of Mr. White, Consul General Mason, the Rev. Dr. Dickie and Messrs. Kreisman, Griscom, Boles, Von Schierbrand, Miller and Macfadden.

THE EMPEROR'S TERRACE.—The Emperor is determined to fight the Berlin Municipal Council's refusal to let him construct a terrace, twelve metres wide, all around the Berlin Castle, razing houses in order to achieve this. All hopes of an amicable settlement disappeared this week when another dozen Socialists were elected to the Council, so the Emperor called in Professor Zorn and ordered an opinion to be drawn up.

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BABIES' DOUBLE-BREASTED SHORT COATS, crepon eiderdown hood and belt, large pearl buttons on waist, 2 and 3 yrs., $5.00.

GIRLS' SAILOR SUITS, blue serge, red cloth front with embroidered emblem; collar, cuffs and neck band trimmed with two rows red, one row white braid; full skirt, deep hem; stylish and pretty, 6 to 12 yrs., $5.75 to $7.25.

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GIRLS' MOHAIR PETTICOATS, changeable colors, two small ruffles on skirt, lined throughout, warm and comfortable for everyday wear, 22 to 36 inches, $2.75 to $3.25.

GUIMPE WAISTS, fine lawn, full waist, tucked band on neck and sleeves finished with lace edge hemstitched ruffle, all sizes, 85c.

BABIES' SOFT SOLE BUTTON SHOES, also lace ties, pink, blue, white, tan, and black, sizes 0 to 4, 50c.

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THE PHILIPPINE CAMPAIGN.

IMPORTANT ADVICES RECEIVED FROM GENERAL OTIS.

DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED BY AMERICAN TROOPS—REBELS BASING HOPE ON DEMOCRATIC SUCCESS.

Washington, Nov. 11.—Three dispatches from General Otis were received at the War Department to-day, showing the hardships and difficulties encountered by the American troops in their advance, and giving a captured insurgent dispatch showing the line of argument put forward to sustain the insurrection. The dispatches are as follows:

Manila, November 11.

Severe typhoons over Panay last two days impeded march General Hughes's troops; his column several miles north of west of Iloilo. Insurgents have abandoned strong defences in that section.

Manila, November 11.

Lawton pushing troops through on Lupadimgan and San Quentin road, but country submerged; bridges and recently constructed rafts washed out and wheel transportation cannot move. His reliance on cavalry, few infantry and native scouts living mostly on country. MacArthur commenced advance early this morning. Yesterday two companies 17th Infantry, under Chynoweth, making reconnoissance, on Malalong and Conception road, struck battalion of the enemy, which left twenty-nine dead on the field; our casualities reported three wounded.

Manila, November 11.

A number of official insurgent dispatches captured yesterday by General Young's troops in the north and forwarded by Lawton last night. They indicate directed abandonment by enemy of country in vicinity of Cabanatuan and San José, and hurried movements by way of Taying over mountains to Bayonbonay, thence on to Apirra. Among the dispatches the following appears:

"Tarlac, Nov. 5, 1899.—Otis did not accept proposition to-day; enemy attacked our outposts because Otis promised McKinley to take Tarlac to-day; think they cannot break through; take care of prisoners, as therein lies our great hopes, especially (for?) our wives. There is no such miscruit (?) either by the Government or by miong (?) Spanish Commissioners tried to deceive us; dealing with us as insurgents; our Government sent them away and they withdrew greatly displeased. Quadruple alliance between Germany, France, Russia and Spain is a fact. Before December we will know our fate. Throughout Europe there is sympathy for our cause. American Democrats clearly in our favor; they are sure of Bryan's triumph next election. Pay no attention to your affairs, and never mind the rest.

The dispatches are given verbatim as received, with several unintelligible words, including "miscruit." Inquiry is being made to learn whether this is a cable error or a word used in the insurgent dispatch.

DEATHS REPORTED BY GENERAL OTIS.

Washington, Nov. 11.—General Otis to-day reported to the War Department the following deaths:

November 6, JAMES HORAN, cook, Company A, 9th Infantry, oedema of larynx; JOSEPH PIERCE, recruit, 23d Infantry, traumatic cerebral hemorrhage; 4th, ELIPHALET PRICE, Company E, 6th Artillery, apoplexy; 8th, GOTTFRIED ELFGANG, Company C, 4th Infantry, chronic dysentery; JAMES HAMILTON, sergeant, Company B, 21st Infantry, chronic diarrhœa; MICHAEL WALSH, Company H, 21st Infantry, nephritis; 7th, SAMUEL M. DITTLSEEL, Company E, 10th Infantry, aortic aneurism; 11th, MARTIN HEFFRON, Company I, 14th Infantry, dysentery.

TENNESSEE MEN ON THE INDIANA.

San Francisco, Nov. 11.—The transport Indiana, bearing the Tennessee volunteers, the last of the returning volunteer regiments, has been sighted just off port. On board the Indiana are 43 officers, 666 enlisted men of the Tennessee regiment, 25 discharged men and 101 military prisoners.

TOPICS IN CUBA.

GENERAL WILSON TO MAKE A TOUR OF THE ISLAND—MEXICO AFTER THE CIGAR TRADE.

Havana, Nov. 11.—The lower part of Havana has now been disinfected, and two thousand horses have been thoroughly cleaned. A force of inspectors is going over the ground to see that the occupants of these dwellings keep their premises in a sanitary condition.

Brigadier General Wilson, Governor of the consolidated departments of Matanzas and Santa Clara, intends to make a tour of the island. He will probably start to-morrow. Colonel Ewers will act as Governor during his absence.

The "Diario de la Marina" says editorially that Cuba should make every effort to have good exhibits at the Paris Exposition of 1900, especially as Mexico is using all means in its power to supercede Cuba as the producer of the best cigars in the world. The "Diario" quotes an article published in a Mexican paper which says that there is a golden opportunity for Mexico in this connection, as Cuba is in a bad condition as a result of the late war, and that Mexican cigars now are only second to those of Cuba.

QUESTION OF DUTIES ON CUBAN CIGARS.

Boston, Nov. 11.—Collector Lyman having been informed officially to-day that his decision ordering the collection of duty on goods imported from Cuba had been sustained by the general appraisers at New-York, the question will now go before the United States courts. Thompson & Leavitt, of this city, who imported Cuban cigars some time ago, paid the duty under protest, and they maintain that the amount should be refunded. If the courts declare in their favor the decision will mean a loss of millions of dollars to the United States Government