

Amusements.

CASINO—8:15—Florida. EDEN MUSEUM—Day and Evening—World in Wax. KATHIE'S—Continued Performance. KOSTER & BIAL'S—1:45—7:45—Vandeville. LYONS THEATRE—7:15—The Strollers. MANHATTAN BEACH—3:30—Shannon's 2nd Regiment Band Concerts; 8—Pain's War in China; 4—9—The Circus Girl. NEW-YORK—8:15—Vandeville—The King's Carnival—Crazy Business Game. PARADISE GARDENS—8:15 to 10—Vandeville. PARSONS—Day and Night. TERESA GARDEN—8:15 to 10—Vandeville. ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN—Kaltenborn Orchestral Concerts.

Index to the Amusements.

Table with 2 columns: Amusements and Page. Includes entries for Amusements, Banks, Business, Country Board, Dividend Notices, Domestic Situations, Dressmaking, Employment Agencies, Excursions, Financial Meetings, Foreign Sales, Help Wanted, and Instruction.

New-York Daily Tribune

MONDAY, JULY 1, 1901.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—Rapid Transit schemes for London involving an outlay of £50,000,000, considered by a joint committee of the two houses of Parliament. Kenneth M. Clark, owner of the racing cutter Karlad, believing his yacht to be faster than Shamrock II, is anxious for a trial of the two racers, with the object of sending the better boat to America to compete for the America's Cup. Three German tourists lost their lives while attempting the ascent of the Eiger-Gebirge Mountain, in Bohemia. The hotels of Tien-Tsin are crowded with foreign officers returning to their respective countries. The Empress Dowager, fearing a plot to capture her, has refused to return to Peking, and will establish her capital at Kaitoung-Ho-Nan Province. The yacht Meteor, with Emperor William on board, won the regatta in Lubeck Bay. A street conflict took place in Lyons between Socialists and members of the League of Patriots. "Bob" Cook, the Yale coach, speaks in terms of high praise of the Pennsylvania crew at Henley. The trial of the ppx, an ancient ceremony of testing coins, will take place in Goldsmith's Hall, London, on Wednesday.

DOMESTIC.—The Rev. Dr. Byron Sunderland, for many years pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in Washington, died at the home of a son-in-law at Catskill, N. Y. It is thought that the men convicted in Kentucky for complicity in the Goebel murder are treated harshly by reason of biased political feeling. Special trains delayed by strikes. The strike in the day at Catskill, Adirondack and White Mountain resorts. It is thought that fully fifty thousand men will be called out by the great steel strike as all the hoop steel union men are involved. The State of South Carolina will test the constitutionality of the decision requiring tax stamps for dispensaries. A race between the Sunday Tribune and the Columbia is scheduled to take place to-day. A bulletin issued by the State Department of Labor gives useful statistics regarding strikes, employment and immigration.

CITY.—Frank Sullivan Smith, resignee of Henry Marquand & Co., said the prime cause of the firm's failure was its large holdings of industrial stocks at the time when the banks ceased to consider the Sunday Tribune as a security. There were numerous deaths from the excessive heat in and near the city. The seaside resorts were crowded with people who fled from the heat in the city. The wrecked Starlin Line steamer Mohawk was raised and towed to Erie Basin. Large crowds visited the sunken vessel. It was said that the accident was due to the shifting of the anchor. It was announced that the funeral of Mrs. Potter would be held to-morrow in Grace Church. Police Commissioner Murphy promised to discuss the proposed law, which goes into effect to-day, which would be conscientiously enforced. Chinamen flocked into the Chinese quarter from all over the city and to consider the proposed law. A statement was promised soon from General Maximo Gomez explaining the purpose of his visit here. The Catholic Federation in New York is expected to Archbishop Corrigan and Bishop Potter against the use of non-union stone on orphan asylum and cathedral.

THE WEATHER.—Forecast for to-day: Fair and warm. The temperature: Highest, 82 degrees; lowest, 50; average, 56.

Before you leave the city for your summer outing, be sure to subscribe for THE TRIBUNE. You will feel lost without it. The address will be changed as often as desired.

VANISHING WAR TAXES.

To-day, the date set for the partial repeal of the Emergency Revenue act of June 13, 1898, will see lightened by from \$40,000,000 to \$50,000,000 the burdens of taxation borne by the American public since the outbreak of the war with Spain. To meet the costs, actual and prospective, of that war Congress revived a system of imposts, more vexatious, perhaps, than really burdensome, to which it has rarely resorted except in times of national stress. These taxes—paid mainly through the use of stamps on merchandise or documents—have fallen with no especial severity on the classes affected by them, nor have they proved an appreciable handicap on either business or industry. Possibly they could have been retained for years without exciting more than an occasional ripple of protest. But with an already overflowing Treasury and a further accumulation of surpluses in sight Congress wisely sacrificed those sources of income at its command which produced the minimum of revenue and entailed the maximum of public inconvenience.

The remission of stamp taxes on bank checks, promissory notes, telegrams, express receipts, postoffice money orders and other similar documentary forms in common use will therefore be hailed at once as a concession both to popular preference and to sound revenue policy. The loss to the Treasury by their repeal is estimated at perhaps \$16,000,000 or \$17,000,000, and that sum represents a little more than one-third of the total tax reduction held to be desirable by the framers of the amendatory act of March 2 last. The other two-thirds of the necessary cut in revenues fell on tobacco, beer, proprietary medicines and on various miscellaneous taxables. The beer tax was cut about \$10,000,000; that on tobacco, cigars and cigarettes about \$11,000,000, and all proprietary medicine taxes were abolished, at a loss to the Treasury of about \$2,000,000 more.

It is a remarkable tribute to the debt paying and tax paying capacity of the United States that the changes in rates and schedules involved both in the original emergency act of 1898 and in the reduction act of three years later should have become law and then suffered partial or total repeal with so little actual friction or complaint. In Congress neither the one measure nor the other encountered serious criticism or party opposition, and, save for some lively curiosity as to the methods by which unused stamps still outstanding are to be redeemed, public interest has scarcely been awakened to the fact that from to-day the Treasury relinquishes at one stroke an annual income which could be surrendered by no other government without misgivings bordering on despair. In fact, in the system partially abolished to-day the United States only ticked the surface of a field of taxation which European countries have for years exploited with more or less exhausting industry, and in

which an American government can hereafter find resources to meet almost any national demand.

SUFFRAGE AND INSULAR POLICIES.

EX-Secretary Herbert in his address before the Alabama Bar Association made a frank and crushing reply to the Democrats who cry out about the failure to make the Tagala citizens and partners in governing this country. Mr. Bryan, for example, has worked himself up to a high degree of moral indignation over the crime of ruling the new possessions as colonies. But why do you complain? asks Mr. Herbert. "The constitutional convention in seeking to 'limit negro suffrage is doing precisely what 'the country is doing in its new island possessions.' Why, then, all the heat about the decision of the Supreme Court holding off from participation in our government barbarians who are not fit for citizenship? Mr. Herbert indorses the Republican policy of ruling the Philippines as right and sound.

Really, there is no answer for a Democrat to make except to turn on Republicans and say that their insular policy justifies violation of the Fifteenth Amendment, which they are insisting ought to be obeyed. That, however, is not true. It does justify the South in fair and constitutional attempts to eliminate the unworthy elements from its electorate. The Republicans have refused to use their power to bring millions of unfit barbarians into our citizenship, and in doing so have acted in conformity with the constitution, as the Supreme Court declares. They do not object to the exercise of similar discretion in any Southern or Northern State to raise the standard of citizenship in conformity with the constitution, and we do not understand that even the leaders of the negro object to a sifting out of ignorance and crime from participation in government. What Republicans do object to is violation of the constitution and the limiting of suffrage, not by equal rules applying to all men under similar circumstances, but by laws discriminating against negroes and depriving them of privileges which are preserved to white men who may be less worthy, and there is nothing in the Republican Philippine policy inconsistent with that objection. If the Southern constitution makers will frankly and fairly meet the constitution's requirements and make their suffrage restrictions operate equally to disfranchise all the ignorant and shiftless persons who make good government in their States difficult the great body of the Northern people will support them and long to emulate their example. If Alabama should adopt the views of ex-Governor Jones, ex-Governor Johnston and Captain Ferguson it would solve the suffrage problem constitutionally, secure the supremacy of the best civilization, and have the sympathy of Republicans who are following that same policy in refusing to add more millions to the ignorant and unfit elements of our citizenship by making the Philippines an integral part of the Union.

It is no use to say that the Fifteenth Amendment was a mistake. It is now a part of the constitution, to be obeyed. If it was a mistake it was an inevitable one. The popular impulse to raise the negro could not be stopped half way at the end of the war. Perhaps it carried constitution making for the negro to extremes. The impression also prevailed that the ballot was necessary for the protection of the negro in his freedom. Wisely or unwisely, he received the ballot on absolutely equal terms with the white man; and since it is evident that large numbers of the race are not fit to vote, they may properly be disfranchised along with other men of similar unfitness. The Declaration of Independence never meant that all persons under the dominion of the United States must take a hand in ruling it regardless of their character or intelligence. Democrats and Republicans, North and South, ought to be able to unite in dealing with both insular and continental problems on the principle that this nation is to be ruled by men of intelligence and virtue, that the unworthy and illiterate of any race shall not have the franchise in existing States, and that new States or Territories organized for ultimate Statehood shall not be created in possessions where American traditions do not prevail, and a trained citizenship equipped to participate wisely in American affairs does not exist.

THE EUROPEAN AUTOMOBILE RACE.

The horseless carriage race from Paris to Berlin last week differed in several respects from the one conducted a few weeks ago under the auspices of the Long Island Automobile Club. It extended through three days instead of being finished in one. It covered a distance of more than seven hundred miles instead of one hundred, and it developed much higher speeds. In fact, the American contest was one of endurance and hill climbing powers only, and confined to the legal limitations of eight and twelve miles an hour for city and country roads respectively. Then again, the participants suffered no more unpleasant consequences from the run on Long Island than a bad wetting, while those who undertook the trip from Paris to Berlin met with many accidents and subjected themselves to an appalling physical and nervous strain. More than one contestant dropped out of the race after it began for this reason, and several men who had intended to take part sensibly withdrew before the start, becoming convinced that they were not equal to such an experience. Surely, this is not the kind of travel for which the automobile is designed. Finally, the machines which undertook the seven hundred mile journey were even less suited to afford convenience in comfort than a trotting sulky or a modern cup defender. The vehicles that engaged in the Brooklyn club's contest were built primarily for business or pleasure.

A trial like that which has just been concluded is open to many objections. If those who participated in it risked only their own lives there would be little excuse for interference. But heavy vehicles moving on a public highway at a speed of from thirty-five to forty miles an hour for from seven to ten hours consecutively gravely menace other people's safety. It is gratifying to notice that a vigorous protest was offered in the French Chamber of Deputies against the proceeding. In this country laws have been passed in several States forbidding such speeds. And while these prohibitions are not strictly observed, there is a growing public sentiment on the subject that must eventually have its effect. Moreover, if running as fast as an express train on a country road is objectionable in an individual, how much more so must it be in a collection of individuals. There were upward of fifty entries in last week's race. Those who are charged with the management of speed contests for world sport in the future may well consider the wisdom of conducting them in a special inclosure like that devoted to horse racing. So far as the spectators are concerned, this plan would doubtless prove more acceptable than the present one, and the system would offer at least as good a test of the merits of both vehicle and driver. If it were deemed advisable the track could be provided with sharp turns, steep grades and stretches of gravel or sand to increase the difficulties of the circuit.

In spite of the manifest drawbacks to a race like that which has just been witnessed on the other side of the Atlantic, it nevertheless has some advantages. The ability of horseless carriages and their propelling mechanism to withstand the varied stresses of a hard day's service is promoted by competitive trials under

severe conditions. The evolution of the perfect automobile will be hastened by the accidents and failures in the contest of last week. The horseless carriage is destined to enjoy an immense popularity in the near future. And the sooner its builders learn the art of combining strength and endurance on the one hand with simplicity and cheapness on the other the better for the public.

A FEELER ANTI-MALARIAL CAMPAIGN.

The departure of Major Ross from England for the West Coast of Africa initiates the fifth campaign of the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine against malaria. It has now been proved that a certain genus of mosquitoes, the anopheles, is one of the most active agents in the dissemination of the germs of that disease. Some people go so far as to hold the insect exclusively responsible, and point to the fact that the malarial fever has thus far been found only in mosquitoes and human beings. The disease has been repeatedly transmitted by a mosquito bite. And Drs. Sambon and Low by their experiment in the Roman Campagna last summer suggested the probability that if a person is effectually shielded from the anopheles he will escape malarial fever, even though living in a region peculiarly subject thereto. It now becomes desirable to test that policy on a much larger scale, and that is what Major Ross, one of the leading representatives of the modern theory of malaria, has set out to do.

No details of the English army surgeon's plan have been made public, but it is probable that he will follow the precedent established by Professor Grassl. Of course, where the breeding places of the mosquito are small and few they can be treated with petroleum, which keeps the larvae from hatching. But where such a procedure is impracticable for any reason it is necessary to pursue another line of attack. This is to keep the mosquitoes from becoming infected by biting malarial victims, and to keep the people from being bitten by infected insects. No better place for an undertaking of that kind can be found than some of those villages in Africa where malarial parasites are found in the blood of nearly half the people, and where a still larger proportion of the children are still affected. Major Ross will undoubtedly endeavor to keep the whole population housed at night in mosquito proof dwellings. Professor Grassl is said to have interested the late King Humbert so far as to win a promise of soldiers to enforce his policy. But the Englishman will probably be obliged to rely upon other methods of persuasion.

These undertakings are likely to be beset with several difficulties, the chief one being to secure absolute compliance with the regulations. One foolish or wilful person might spoil the good effects of a hundred's submission and self-control. Sanguine as he is, Professor Grassl allows himself five years in which to stamp out the disease in an area occupied by two million people. Nevertheless, definite results may be secured in a single season. If all of the residents of a town who have malaria can be cured with quinine, and in the mean time be kept from being bitten, after a few months practically all of the mosquitoes in that locality should be uninfected and incapable of conveying the germs to healthy persons. And if healthy people were effectually shielded from the mosquitoes, infected or uninfected, theoretically there should be no new cases. The whole civilized world will watch these two ventures with profound interest.

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

Superalties are necessary in discussing the fiscal year just ended. No other twelve months in the history of this most fortunate nation were so replete with gratifying results in finance and trade. Never before did wealth accumulate at such a rapid rate, and the wide distribution of prosperity is the most encouraging feature; for, while capitalists added largely to their possessions, the accretion extended to every walk of life, as evidenced by the unparalleled deposits in savings banks, building and loan associations and insurance policies. One after another of the great manufacturing industries received a share of the activity, until just toward the close of the year even the textile lines began regaining the ground lost through unseasonable weather.

"Midsummer dullness" is a term that has always been used in trade reports to sum up conditions at this season, but the hackneyed phrase is almost obsolete in 1901, for business is prosecuted with more vigor than was seen during the most animated periods of earlier years. Comparisons are anything but odious when they exhibit marvelous gains over preceding years. The best measure of the volume of business transacted is undoubtedly the exchanges through clearing houses, which, according to the latest reports, showed a gain of 60 per cent last month over the corresponding month in 1900, while a still more instructive comparison shows the daily average for June, a summer month, to be about 3 per cent larger than the daily average during the entire first quarter of the year.

The outlook is no less encouraging than the retrospect. Furnaces, factories and shops engaged in the production of many kinds of goods report their full output sold for some time, and it is not unusual to hear of contracts refused because deliveries are wanted within one or two months. Jobbers are reporting stocks very low at numerous points, and the liberal retail distribution now in progress assures a large demand from wholesalers. Moreover, a record breaking wheat yield in the United States at a time when crops in many other nations are short means well sustained prices and consequent prosperity on the farms.

Activity in real estate has been exceptional of late, and in all parts of the country the number of buildings under consideration and plans filed indicate a heavy demand for lumber, structural material, builders' hardware, paints, glass, etc. Instead of the serious delay to manufacturing through waste controversies with which the fiscal year usually opens, the only serious disturbance at present is among the sheet steel workers. Foreign commerce also promises satisfactory results, with large contracts already placed for the export of manufactured goods, while in the exchange market commercial bills are freely offered for future delivery against grain shipments. There are a few of the signs that make pessimistic predictions sound unreasonable, at any rate so far as the immediate future is concerned.

Wall Street is considered a most sensitive barometer, frequently anticipating important events in the financial world, and reflecting industrial conditions much more readily now than securities of manufacturing companies are so extensively listed on the exchange. Confidence in the future was demonstrated to a striking degree during the last week, and the course of prices indicated unmistakably that large financial interests saw a solid foundation beneath the troubled surface. The week opened with bank reserves near the danger line, foreign monetary difficulties caused the unloading of American securities, a flood in West Virginia destroyed property, a local bank failed and was quickly followed by the assignment of the brokerage house that caused its suspension, collateral loans were called, and money reached 18 per cent.

It was rumored that other banks were in danger from similar operations, and events combined to make a condition favorable for a panic among speculators. Fortunately, conservative methods are known to prevail at most financial

institutions. Railway and manufacturing properties were no less valuable than before, and when the few frightened traders had caused a small decline in quotations by their ill advised selling faith in the future. Lower quotations furnished better bargains for the investment of July interest and dividends, which will exceed all records—in itself a convincing demonstration that business has been exceptionally profitable during the last year, even if railway earnings had not made that point apparent by the steady increase in comparison with earlier periods.

Betterments as to rolling stock, track elevation, roadbed, etc., have also been unusually extensive, so that the permanence of increased dividends is more probable than if all the profits were being distributed without any improvement in condition of the properties. At the lowest point of the week the sixty most active railways had only declined an average of \$1.07, while the close was at a recovery of \$1.11, leaving a small net gain for the week, despite all the superficially unfavorable influences. Industrials made a still better showing, closing at a net gain of 84 cents a share, while gas and traction stocks rose 20 cents. The better bank statement was partly due to omission of the suspended institution's figures, although there was a decrease of \$6,000,000 in loans and a gain in surplus reserve of the solvent banks.

A denial is authorized of the report that Fulton's original Clermont is still running on the Staten Island Ferry.

Remark is made upon the fact that the design of the West Indies service naval medal includes a portrait of Rear-Admiral Sampson. It would be a most remarkable and amazing circumstance if it did not—that is to say, if the medal is to bear any man's portrait.

It is simple impudence for a scorching motorist to say he did not know it was against the law to run his automobile through city streets at fifteen or twenty miles an hour. The motorist who violate the law, as lots of them daily do, so with full knowledge of what they are doing. Pretence to the contrary should subject them to extra fine.

Austria sends a new Ambassador to Mexico after a suspension of diplomatic relations for over a third of a century. The latter country testified an active unwillingness to receive an Emperor from the former, but will not object to an Ambassador, particularly as time has healed old wounds and assuaged old memories between the two nations. Count Gilbert Hohenwart von Gerlachstein ought to receive a cordial welcome in the land of the Montezumas, and no doubt will.

Albany and various other cities in that part of the State are about to be rid of the detestable nuisance of having people stand between the seats of open cars. We shall not be surprised if all cities except this follow their example, and New-York is left alone in the unenviable eminence of tolerating the vile practice.

PERSONAL.

The will of the late Canon Scadding, of Toronto, bequeaths to Trinity College, Toronto, a collection of English, Latin, Greek, Dutch, French, Welsh, Irish, German, Italian and Spanish Bibles, besides copies of the Zend-Avesta, Confucius and other religious works. To the library of the University College, Toronto, is given a collection of Shakespearean books, fac-similes and busts, specimens of early typography, several of them dating back of 1500, and a large number of historical, poetical and classical works. All books on bibliography, typography, bookbinding, numismatics, architecture and heraldry, besides books of travels, registers, atlases, sketches and other books, and a framed photograph of the executor, are willed to the library of the Canadian Institute. "To be translated into French is necessary," in the Free Public Library of the city of Toronto.

Three generations of a colored family have been graduated from Oberlin College—John M. Langston, in 1849; his son, Arthur D. Langston, a teacher in St. Louis, in 1877; and his grandson this year. M. Flammarion, the French astronomer, has prepared a novel scheme for reforming the calendar. He proposes that the year shall begin on March 21, and that the months shall be named after the cardinal virtues. In order to make the year exactly fifty-two weeks long he would make New Year's Day (and, in leap years, the day after it) a holiday, and would not consider it a part of the week. Thus the dates of the days of the week would not alter from year to year, but would be the same.

"Cody" Harvey, who has become a citizen of Benton County, Ark., is going to make the race for Congressman in the 11th Arkansas District.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The historical mansion of Marion Delorme in the Boulevard Beaumarchais, in Paris, is to be levelled to the ground. The rooms were the "froudeuse" and luxury loving courtesan mingled enticement with conspiracy still retain some traces of their former splendor. The chief interest of the building is the supposed existence of a treasure hidden when she fled suddenly to England to avoid the severity of Mazarin, against whom she plotted with Cinq Mars, the ex-favorite of Louis XIII. The after life of Marion Delorme and its final ending are little known. It is generally believed, however, that after a series of adventures she was returned to Paris and lived to be a centenarian.

Mr. Judge (examining a new fish)—Yes, my dear, it looks all right; but do you know, I don't think it tastes very nice.

Mrs. Fudge—Oh, it's out of the housekeeping column. "The Married Woman's Vade Mecum" says Mr. Fudge—Oh, that accounts for it.—(Boston Transcript.)

The Rev. J. A. Eby, of Greensburg, Penn., on a recent Sunday appointed six men to count the number of men entering the six saloons of the town during an hour. The aggregate number was found to be 150, while only 75 men attended the Sunday services of the twelve churches. Mr. Eby thinks that there is a moral concealed somewhere in these figures.

"I wonder if there'll be much of a fight," mused the funny man as he paced the promenade deck with his wife. "Much of a fight?" she queried. "Yes, when they set the dog on the cat."—(Philadelphia Record.)

Professor Dexter, of the University of Illinois, who has studied the effect of weather on morals, finds that the desire to fight rises with the thermometer, but stops at 85; wiles after that as the mercury rises. Assault cases are therefore commoner in summer than in winter. Drunkenness, however, lessens with summer and increases with the coming of cold. Suicides are at a maximum on bright days with a high barometer, and increase as the wind rises.

Stubb—Did you notice how that man's fingers were swollen at the tips?
Penny—Yes, and I can't tell whether he is a professional pianist or just a married man who has been taking down mating.—(Chicago News.)

The laws governing the treatment of labor in England are so strictly enforced that employs have exactly the stipulated time for meals. A firm in Leeds, Lancashire, which was discovered cutting the dinner hour short by a half minute each day, was re-elected £25.

FRENCH POLITICS.

THE OUTLOOK FOR THE ELECTIONS OF MAY, 1902—A POLITICAL ARREST.

Paris, June 20. As we get within measurable distance of the general elections, which are fixed for May, 1902, the political outlook becomes more cloudy. The last general elections, by which the present Chamber of Deputies was elected, took place in May, 1898, when the total number of votes cast was 7,455,000 out of 11,000,000 voters registered. This was an increase of 419,000 votes over those cast in 1893, and as compared with the results of the latter year, the elections of 1898 showed that the Radicals and Radical Socialists gained 454,000 votes, the Socialists pure and simple 260,000, the Rallied Republicans 530,000, while the Progressive Republicans lost 182,000 votes and the Conservatives 443,000. Had the elections of 1898 taken place by "scrutin de liste," as the Radicals and Socialists hoped, instead of by "scrutin d'arrondissement," the Radical and Socialist gains would have been considerably greater. The Radicals and Socialist leaders express great confidence in the results of the elections of 1902, and in spite of the split in their party at the recent Lyons Congress, declare that their gains at the polls will far exceed those of 1898. The Radicals and Socialists, just as they did in 1898, are already agitating to secure the "scrutin de liste," under which all the Deputies of a whole department, comprising, as is often the case, a dozen or twenty arrondissements, would be elected on a single ticket, just as Presidential electors are chosen in the United States. All the other political parties, however, seem resolved to maintain the "scrutin d'arrondissement" under which the Deputies are chosen by individual arrondissement or district, just as the Representatives in the United States are chosen.

The Radical and Socialist leaders are also making efforts to extend the electoral franchise by mitigating the application of judicial disqualification. To appreciate this it should be borne in mind that the electoral franchise under the Third Republic is based upon the organic decree promulgated by Louis Napoleon on February 2, 1852, just two months after the coup d'etat, which provides that "all Frenchmen who have attained the age of twenty-one, and who have not by judicial condemnation lost their civil and political capacity, have the right to be electors without any fiscal or other qualification." The judicial condemnations which carry with them electoral disqualification are, however, very numerous, and are invariably applied with great severity. A sentence of imprisonment, for instance, for watering milk, mixing suet with butter, or other adulterations of food exposed for sale, is a perpetual electoral disqualification which can never be removed. The Socialists hope to show that deprivation of the franchise under such circumstances is too severe a penalty, especially when coupled with imprisonment.

THE ISSUE OF EXTRAVAGANCE.

While the Radicals, Socialists and Collectivists are thus trimming their sails for the general elections, the great party of Catholic Reaction, comprising Royalists as well as Imperialists, is making a great effort to win over to its side wealthy moderate Republicans who feel alarmed at the reckless extravagance of the Republican budgets, and who resent the radical legislation devised to impose heavier burdens upon capital. For offensive purposes the noisy little bands of Nationalists and Anti-Semites act with the Catholic Reaction. The Religious Associations bill, the Workman's Compensation Act, and the proposed income tax, are all three supported by the heterogeneous elements of discontent, and will be used for all they are worth to injure the present parliamentary republic. The Opposition meanwhile intends to harass the government with guerrilla warfare after the plan of Count de Lur-Saluces, who, by compelling the ministry to convene the Senate as a High Court of Justice in his trial on Monday, June 24, hopes to cause serious embarrassment to President Loubet and his advisers. By posing as a martyr M. de Lur-Saluces strives to discredit the Republicans in the eyes of voters who form their opinions during the summer holidays. Imperialists, Royalists and Nationalists are already watching events with eagerness and are prepared to fish in troubled waters. Just now the Bonapartists have more prestige than all the other elements of the Opposition combined, but they have no leader; they are conscious of their inability to stand alone, and they know full well that at the first political success their present allies would become their most bitter foes. Edmond Rostand, Sarah Bernhardt, Constant Coquelin, Jeanne Granier, and half the prettiest actresses of Paris are probably at heart Bonapartists—the salons of the Princess Mathilde Bonaparte and the receptions of women of the princely families of Murat, d'Orléans, Wagram and those of the Duchesse de Bassano, Duchesse de Trévise, Duchesse de Valence and Duchesse d'Auerstadt serve to strengthen the Napoleonic legend. Most of the Paris shopkeepers, and nearly all the fashionable dressmakers and jewellers in the Rue de la Paix are Imperialists, and half the officers of the army would not be averse to seeing a restoration of the Imperial Purple and the Napoleonic huss. But the Bonapartist gospel does not extend to the masses and remains a fashionable fad and literary sentiment.

THE ARREST OF DE LUR-SALUICES.

Whenever the general elections come in sight political events and episodes in France assume a picturesque or theatrical aspect. The latest example of this was the arrest of Count de Lur-Saluces, who returned unrecognized to France, notwithstanding the judgment of the High Court of Justice, which sentenced him to banishment for conspiracy against the republic. The count had been banished for a fortnight after his unauthorized return to Paris, but on June 4 M. Hamard, assistant director of the government detective police, called at his residence with a warrant of arrest signed by M. Bernard, Procurator-General of the High Court. It was 7:45 p. m. "The count has not yet come in, but he is expected every moment," said the footman. "I must wait for him, then," replied M. Hamard, and the footman ushered the detective into a waiting room. At 8:15 the count came home in his victoria with his wife, and walked straight into the dining room. M. Hamard at once put his visiting card in an envelope and a footman carried it on a silver plate to the count. The detective was then shown into the drawing room, where M. de Lur-Saluces joined him. "I thought I should have been arrested before, or else somewhat later on. However, there is nothing to do but make the best of it. May I notify the countess?" "I see no objection," replied M. Hamard. M. de Lur-Saluces was about to leave the room when he noticed that the detective stepped forward to accompany him. "Ah! It seems to me, sir," protested M. de Lur-Saluces. "Oh! I beg your pardon," rejoined the detective, "but you are my prisoner, and my orders are not to let you out of my sight." "All right," said the count, and, ringing a bell, he summoned a footman, who was told to notify the countess. M. de Lur-Saluces expressed astonishment that her husband had not been arrested before, and, mastering her emotion, asked M. Hamard if her husband might dine with her. The detective bowed in polite acknowledgment, and, dinner being announced by the butler, all three walked into the dining room. The countess asked M. Hamard if he would not like something to eat, but he discreetly and modestly declined to take anything, even the glass of liqueur which the count offered him. During dinner the count's

valet packed his master's valise. The detective said: "If you find you want anything else there will be no difficulty about your sending for it, for my orders are that you are to be treated with every courtesy consistent with your imprisonment." The count then wrote a letter to his lawyer, and, turning to M. Hamard, offered him a cigar, which M. Hamard took and lighted, while M. de Lur-Saluces kissed his wife on both cheeks, and the detective and his royalist prisoner walked to the door. "Shall I call my brougham?" asked M. de Lur-Saluces. "No," was the reply; "I have a closed cab here." So they got into the cab, a policeman mounted the box beside the driver, and off they went at a rapid trot to the Prison de la Santé, at the extreme southern limit of the city, where Dreyfus was confined before his degradation. This little episode is characteristic of Parisian political arrests, and it is worth noting that M. de Lur-Saluces at the door of the prison congratulated the detective upon the courteous manner in which he had acquitted himself of his task. C. I. B.

GOMEZ MAY TALK SOON.

STATEMENT IS PROMISED CONCERNING THE PURPOSE OF HIS VISIT HERE.

While General Maximo Gomez was waiting for a carriage yesterday at the Waldorf-Astoria, he was asked by a Tribune reporter if he would give some reason for his extended conference here with General T. Estrada Palma, formerly the head of the Cuban Junta in this city. The Cuban leader only shook his head and said: "Not yet, not yet; I cannot speak yet." He was accompanied at the time by General Palma, Nabano Gomez, his son, and by Señor Gonzales, the private secretary of General Wood. The carriage, which evidently had been specially ordered, had not arrived, and in the meanwhile General Gomez gazed anxiously over his glasses up and down Thirty-fourth-st., in quest of the vehicle. "Are you going out for a drive in the Park?" was asked.

At this the general threw up both hands and repeated: "I cannot speak, I cannot speak."

"Do you not find it hot here compared with Havana?"

"The former leader of the insurgent troops mopped his bronzed face nervously and again exclaimed, "I cannot speak, I cannot speak!"

In order to protect himself against any further inquiries either in regard to the weather or to politics, the general turned his back on the rest of the party. He showed great relief when the belated carriage at last drove up to the curb. He was the first to enter, took the furthest corner. The general was dressed in a black frock coat, which fitted him loosely, and a broad brimmed straw hat. As the carriage drove away he took several vigorous tugs at his white chin whiskers, as if to assure himself that they were still there.

Señor Gonzales said that before General Gomez's departure he would give a formal statement to the press concerning the purpose of his visit.

General Gomez's appearance in the city at this time is more and more interpreted as evidence that to General Palma has again been offered the candidacy for the Cuban Presidency on the National and Republican tickets.

Colonel J. H. Hickey, formerly adjutant-general under General Wood at Havana, and who arrived in this city last week, said yesterday: "It is the general belief of Cuban leaders in that city that General Gomez is here to persuade General Palma to run for President. General Palma is regarded as a most likely candidate, and he would have the support of almost all classes. He has been in this country long enough to have lost much of the provincialism of the Cuban people, and to have learned much of American citizenship. This education, if it may be called such, is appreciated by the Cubans at home."

General Gomez himself is out of politics. He has said that he would not take the Presidency or a seat in the legislature. What still further strengthens the belief that the mission of his visit is to ask General Palma to run for the Presidency is that the election of General Gomez would be the question of a man to head the ticket is of paramount importance.

The Platt amendment has been adopted, and all that remains is to pass an electoral law and to hold the elections. The Cuban leaders have planned that their new President will be inaugurated next February. I do not believe that General Gomez is here to take any part in it, if so it is, it is only in consideration with him. Colonel Hickey is now staying at the Gley House.

WELCOME AT ORANGE FOR ROOSEVELT.

THREE RECEPTIONS ARRANGED FOR THE VICE PRESIDENT.

Orange, June 20 (Special)—Vice-President Roosevelt is to visit Orange to-morrow for the first time since his election. He will take luncheon at the home of his sister, Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Jr. Overlook, on the crest of the Orange mountain, and from 4 to 7 will be the guest of honor at a reception given by the Orange public schools. The options will be tendered him in the evening. From 8:30 to 9 o'clock he will be at the West Orange High School, in Gaston-st., where he will meet the chairman of the Town Committee and other officials. At 9 o'clock he will be driven to Orange Music Hall, where he will be entertained by the members of the Orange Common Council, together with other city officials, will be present.

MRS. POTTER RECITES IN CHURCH.

SCHEME OF A LONDON VICAR TO GET A LARGE ATTENDANCE SUCCESSFUL.

London, June 20.—At the invitation of the vicar, the Rev. Forbes Phillips, Mrs. James Brown Potter, governed in white and wearing a picture hat, recited from the chance of the Gorington Church, near Yarmouth, after evening song to-day Pope's "Vital Spark of Heavenly Flame," and another poem, "The Queen's Last Ride," delivering both to organ and choral accompaniment, the congregation listening reverently. The vicar's idea was to enhance the attractions of the service, and for an hour before it began a great crowd besieged the doors, as if the occasion were a theatrical first night. Hundreds were unable to gain admission.

It is rumored that the Bishop will forbid a repetition of the incident. Mr. Phillips writes plays under the nom de plume "Abel Forester." He is now writing a piece for Mrs. Potter.

DR. S. MACARTHUR GOING SOUTH.

The Rev. Dr. Robert S. MacArthur last night completed his course of sermons on "The Ethical Masters and the Divine Master" at Calvary Baptist Church. Dr. MacArthur will start to-day for Georgia, and will lecture to Chautauque circles in that State and in Kentucky. He will return to this city in August.

TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELERS.

Among the passengers on the French line steamer La Champagne, which arrived here yesterday, were Professor M. Mayer, Mme. Celeste Moser, Mme. de Marguerite and Mrs. Marie Kistler.

NOTES OF THE NEWPORT SEASON.