ENGLISH POLITICS.

TEMPORARY REVIVAL OF POLITICAL SALONS—THE SOURCE OF POWER IN THE COMMONS.

London, July 6.

The Liberal revolt has been a tempest in a teapot. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman has become the necessary leader of a faction rent Opposition, and whenever there is serious trouble in the household a threat of resignation suffices to bring about a semblance of unity. With Mr. Lloyd-George behind him as mentor he has summoned a Liberal conference, and Mr. Asquith's friends have assured him in advance of their determination not to oppose a vote of confidence in him, if he persists in demanding it. Unless all signs fail, the conference will be harmonious. The leader, by the timely display of courage and political resource, has kept the embittered factions of Liberalism together and strengthened his own authority. The revolt came to an end when the Liberal benches were emptied into the hall and drawing room of Lady Campbell-Bannerman in Grosvenor Place, and the wrangling groups found that they were on speaking terms with one another. A gracious hostess united the party, and everybody went home in a conciliatory and peaceable frame of mind. Mr. Gladstone succeeded in emergencies in pulling the party together under his green umbrella. A woman's pink parasol now offers cover for the Liberal factions.

The political salon has not been much in use during recent years in London. Possibly there may be a revival of the social functions of Liberal hostesses, now that there has been a conspicuous demonstration of their utility. Lady Campbell-Bannerman has rallied the Liberal factions at a critical moment by inviting all the members of Parliament owing allegiance to her husband to an evening party. The Grosvenor Place mansion is not spacious, and Liberal Imperialists, oldtime Whigs, new fangled Radicals, and even pro-Boers, found themselves cheek by jowl, and made themselves agreeable to one another. Lord Rosebery and Mr. John Morley were the only conspicuous absentees; and Mr. Asquith, Sir Edward Grey, Sir William Harcourt, Mr. James Bryce, Mr. Herbert Gladstone, Mr. Labouchere, Mr. C. P. Scott, Mr. R. W. Perks and scores of other Liberals holding antagonistic views respecting national policies and party interests were hobnobbing for several hours in the most amiable spirit. Social amenities promoted good feeling, and the hostess was thanked silently as the best politician in the party. The political salon triumphed after a long period of desuetude, during which public interests had been sacrificed to idolatrous worship of smartness—the besetting social sin of London. At once there is a shower of invitations to similar functions. Lady Tweedmouth will receive the Liberal peers, members of Parliament and leading party men, with their wives, next week at Brook House, where there are spacious accommodations for a great throng; and within a fortnight Lady Crewe, Lady Burghclere, Lady Ellen Munro-Ferguson and Lady Grey are to open their houses to Liberals. Mrs. Asquith may yet enter the lists, and there is no more charming and fascinating hostess in London.

This social campaign may serve more purposes than one. Apart from the beneficial result of bringing the Liberal factions together and putting rancorous and embittered politicians on their good behavior, it may help to remove the reproach that the party has lost its social prestige. The Conservatives have been in the habit for a long time of sneering at the Liberals as a party of social outcasts, without prosperous clubs for men and without fashionable and smart houses for entertainment on a large scale. Liberals have been sensitive to this reproach, and Radicals have been ready to condemn with fine irony men of their own party who accept invitations to Tory country houses and are conspicuous figures in London society. Not a little of the resentment which Mr. Asquith has excited among Radicals may be attributed to his own and his wife's social successes. Because they have been included in country house parties and smart sets in town, they have been accused of abandoning Liberal principles and courting the Tories. Radicals with strong prejudices have been envious and dogmatic whenever they have observed indications that leading men on their own side of the Commons were favorites in society. They have expressed strong disapproval of social patronage and blandishments, and have contended that thoroughgoing Liberals must set their faces sternly against compromises with the titled class and fashionable people. A series of social functions designed for Liberals of every shade of political opinion may help to render some of these cynical dogmatists more tolerant in their judgments and more flexible in their own practice.

Times have changed since Holland House was the stronghold of the Whigs, where statesmen, politicians, literary celebrities and painters were constantly enjoying hospitality and exchanging ideas. Politics has been considered bad form in the drawing rooms of Vanity Fair, and has been relegated to the clubs and the meeting places of the Primrose habitations. During recent years the closest approach to a political and literary salon in the West End has been Lady Jeune's house, in Harley-st., and this has been opened to men of all parties and nationalities, and has not been devoted, like Holland House in its best days, exclusively to a single political interest. When Mr. Gladstone arrayed London society against the Home Rule cause political discussion languished in the drawing rooms. Society became almost unanimously Conservative, and there was no scope for argument or controversy. Men went to their clubs when they wished to talk about politics, and the great houses were taken out of politics. Celebrities, artists, authors, actors and musicians were welcomed at dinner parties and afternoon receptions; but the smart sets became more luxurious, if not more exclusive, year after year, and there was a shrinkage of intellectual activities in Vanity Fair, with its sumptuous order of entertainment, its idolatry of wealth and its love of pleasurable excitement.

Singularly enough, the House of Commons has remained the stronghold of middle class England. Even with the Liberal party demoralized and distracted through the strife of factions, and with an overwhelming and easily managed Tory majority in power, it retains to a large degree its democratic character. The men who command a hearing from day to day are representatives of the same middle class England which followed the Great Commoner during the closing half of the eighteenth century. "It is the people who have sent me here," was the characteristic boast of the elder Pitt when titled ministers and court favorites sought to thwart his will; and while the great middle class evolved by the progress of industry and commerce was not adequately represented in the Commons, it recognized in him its champion, and supported him with moral earnestness and substantial unanimity out of Parliament. That was the source of his strength and power, and it has remained the secret of political influence in the Commons to this day. The men who fill the benches of the House in debate are not necessarily natural orators, and they seldom represent the privileged classes. They are men like Mr. Chamberlain, who represent middle class Britain, with its practical mercantile intelligence, its commercial instincts and its hard, shrewd common sense. The House, which is mainly recruited from the middle class, knows intuitively the true representatives of its own order, and invariably listens to them whether it agrees or disagrees with what they have to say. The Parliamentary style of speaking must be learned, but it is not everything. The House knows by a subtle sense whom it wants to hear.

Political enfranchisement has armed the masses in England with power, but the men who have been leading them have been the sons and grandsons of merchants, manufacturers, shippers, traders and bankers. Mr. Gladstone sprang from the middle class, and, progressive as was the evolution of his political convictions from Toryism to Radicalism, he retained the characteristic conservative strain which he inherited with his blood. Only a champion of the middle class could have defeated Home Rule and prevented the consummation of Mr. Gladstone's Irish policies; and Mr. Chamberlain has remained the most powerful member of a Tory Cabinet in which the ascendancy of the privileged classes is more apparent than real. He has directed its policies at home, in South Africa and in Australia; and he forecasts more clearly than any other leader in public life the trend of the forces of public opinion toward Imperial Federation. The men who have been doing great work for England at home and abroad stand with few exceptions for the same middle class that has followed Mr. Chamberlain's fortunes. Lord Goschen, who has found retirement in the House of Lords, after protracted service in the Commons and in the Admiralty, is one of them. Lord Cromer, who has reorganized and reformed Egypt and reconquered the Soudan, is another eminent example. Lord Milner, who seems destined to become an imperialist statesman of a creative order of mind after he has finished his work in South Africa, is a true representative of the same middle class England. The House of Commons is not defective in instinct when it recognizes the authority of the great intermediate commercial and trading class, which has been ruling England since the time of the elder Pitt.

I. N. F.

A POSSIBILITY OF THE FUTURE IF THE POSTER IS NOT CURBED.

CHILDREN OFF TO THE HILLS

MORE PARTIES UNDER THE FRESH AIR FUND START FOR VARIOUS PLACES.

Another busy week for The Tribune Fresh Air Fund was opened yesterday. The opening was an early one. Before 9 o'clock a party of children was waiting in the Chambers-st. ferry house to start for the country. There were twenty-seven of them. They were bound to Great Bend, Penn., and Conklin, N. Y. With the party was one "special," going to Sherman, N. Y. The Great Bend part of the party was the larger. In fact, it was the main party. The others, who numbered six, went out to be the guests of the J. J. Bartlett Relief Corps, of Binghamton, at Conklin, a village a few miles away from that city. Those who went to Great Bend will be the guests of the people of the town, who invited them through the Rev. S. Guy Snowden.

This is a great Fresh Air year at Binghamton. From all accounts, the large party of children which went there a week ago took the city by storm. The party was delayed in reaching its destination by an annoying mishap to the engine, but its arrival was awaited with great interest by hundreds of people, who had assembled at the station to meet it. Although there were 119 children and all had been invited specifically by the people, there were not enough children to go round. No sooner had they alighted from the train than people who had not been forehanded and asked for children pressed forward and begged the committee which had arranged for their coming for at least one child. There were not enough, and a few more went yesterday.

For several years the people of Binghamton have been entertaining Fresh Air children, but in much smaller numbers than this year. Binghamton decided to be enthusiastic on the subject this year, and William F. Seward, of "The Binghamton Republican," the president of the committee, kept the matter before the public, and as a result, coupled with the efforts of the other members of the committee, Mrs. T. M. Farrington, the Rev. M. J. Bieber and Mrs. Charles A. Weed, 172 children have been sent to Binghamton this season.

Some of the children who went to Great Bend yesterday never had been in the country before. Can any one realize what that means? Those who will entertain the children at Great Bend are Mrs. Norton Roosa, Mrs. S. H. Claflin, Mrs. W. B. Hamlin, P. H. Lines, John Young, T. D. Clauss, Mrs. Bradshaw, E. R. Hartman, Mrs. Weldon, Grace Church Guild, the Rev. G. R. Bishop and Mrs. George Raymond.

Twenty little girls started for Amherst, Mass., last night in the Norwich boat to be the guests of the people of the college town. George Cutler, jr., sent the Fund the invitation to have them spend the two weeks there.

A large number of children will be sent out to-day.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Proceeds of a circus given at Norwalk, Conn., by five little boys: Kenneth Vernam, Raymond Gerard, Randolph Betts, Forrest Butterworth and Frank Addison	$25 00
"In loving memory of Julie"	5 00
A. C., Rome, N. Y.	5 00
William A. Du Bois	25 00
Proceeds of a sale of two watercolors through Miss K. MacKinnon	16 25
His Grace the Duke of Newcastle	50 00
Maud N., Bar Harbor, Me.	10 00
J. F. R.	18 00
M. G. R.	3 00
No name	10 00
"In memory of M. E. E."	5 00
"In memory of A. W. E."	5 00
"In memory of A. C."	5 00
D. O. Wickham	100 00
Irene Le Flore, Oak Lodge, Ind. Ter.	1 00
"In memoriam, G. M. S."	25 00
M. E. L.	5 00
Cash	3 50
Albert E. Seibert	5 00
D. P. W.	15 00
Previously acknowledged	11,554 16
Total, July 15, 1901	$11,890 91

FUND FOR WOMEN TEACHERS.

Philadelphia, July 15.—Under the provisions of the will of Lewis Elkin, who was well known in financial and railroad circles, admitted to probate to-day, the bulk of his large fortune is left in trust to create a fund for the benefit of disabled women teachers who have taught in the public schools of the city for twenty-five years, and have no means of support. The testator was a member of the Board of Education. The estate is valued at about $2,000,000. The fund is to be known as the "Lewis Elkin fund for the relief of disabled school teachers in the employ of the city of Philadelphia." The beneficiaries of the fund are to receive an annuity of $400.

THE NEWS OF LONDON.

AUSTIN DOBSON RETIRES FROM THE CIVIL SERVICE.

EFFORT TO RECONCILE LIBERALS—CENSORSHIP IN AFRICA—PROPOSED BOYCOTT OF AMERICAN TRADE.

(Copyright: 1901: By The New-York Tribune.)
[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

London, July 16 (1 a. m.).—Austin Dobson resigned yesterday the post of principal of the Harbor and Fisheries Department of the Board of Trade and retired from the civil service. He entered the Board of Trade in 1856 and had been in continuous service for forty-five years. He is entitled under the rules of the department to a pension for the remainder of his life.

Arthur Balfour has interested himself in obtaining for him an additional pension from the Crown "for his distinguished services to literature and his eminence as a poet." This second pension amounts to £250, being equal in amount to the one granted to Matthew Arnold. This is the first pension from the Crown given during the present reign for literary services, and is a well deserved honor and reward.

Mr. Dobson's American friends will be pleased to learn that his health is not impaired by his arduous labors in the civil service, and that he intends to devote himself exclusively to literary work.

Lord Avebury took the place of the Duke of Devonshire in welcoming the colonial guests at the British Empire League luncheon at the Constitutional Club yesterday. These guests were chiefly from Australia and South Africa, and compliments were exchanged over the services rendered by the colonists during the war and over the practical measures now in progress for giving to the self-governing dependencies permanent representation in an imperial court of appeal. Several hearty speeches were made and encouraging views were expressed respecting the progress of military operations.

The Countess of Aberdeen continued the campaign of social amenities by entertaining the members of the Eighty Club and their friends at an evening reception at the Royal Botanical Gardens. If the breaches in the Liberal party are not mended it will not be through lack of industry on the part of the Liberal hostesses.

Lord Kitchener's blunt telegrams enabled William St. John Brodrick to parry questions respecting Vlakfontein, but the last has not been heard of complaints of military censorship. While the Boer commandoes may be so demoralized and scattered that neither Generals Botha nor De Wet can put an end to atrocities such as the massacre of the wounded if their attention be called to them, the public has a right to know what is going on, especially when the pro-Boers on the Continent and in England are charging the British army with conducting an inhumane campaign. This is the opinion of the English press, which has united in condemning the military arrangements for keeping the country in ignorance of the real nature of the warfare now in progress.

Details of General French's combined attack upon Scheeper's stronghold are still meagre, but the results were evidently not so complete as had been expected, from the employment of a series of columns working toward a common goal. The main force escaped, and General French will need to set another trap.

Reports that a large body of British infantry will be sent home, and that the railway between Johannesburg and Durban will be the only one occupied in strength, are not credited by military men. This would involve the practical abandonment of the line between Bloemfontein and Johannesburg, and would be regarded by the Boers as a British retreat and a confession of failure.

Mr. Carnegie has completed his princely endowment to Scottish University education by signing the deed of trust placing the $10,000,000 at the disposal of those who are to administer it. The executive committee at once made arrangements for setting the scheme in motion, Mr. Carnegie having promised that the funds for the payment of students' fees should be made available when the next session opens in October. In a letter to the committee Mr. Carnegie expresses the hope that the honest pride for which Scotchmen are distinguished will prevent claims from those not requiring assistance.

Heniker Heaton has received a vast number of letters from the colonies regarding the proposed extension of the King's title. The addition which seems to find most favor is "Sovereign Lord of Canada, Australasia and South Africa." Several correspondents suggest that the two sons of the Duke of Cornwall and York should be created Prince of Australia and Prince of Canada.

In City circles the projected Continental boycott of American goods is taken much more seriously than by "The Spectator," and there are some who do not share that paper's belief that England should under no circumstances join such a movement. Their view is that the menace of America is not merely a matter of trade. They profess to regard the question from a highly moral standpoint. They say it is no advantage to the world that a great nation should dominate it with ideals into which, they allege, nothing except money can enter and with a system of government in which money is the controlling power. The ideals of Europe have ever been higher than that, and to drop to the American standard would be a fatal error. Something will have to be done, they conclude, but as to what that something will be they are delightfully vague. At all events, they have decided to their own satisfaction that America will be placed in a very awkward position.

I. N. F.

FRANCE GIVES UP TARIFF WAR.

Vienna, July 15.—"We learn from official sources in Paris," says the "Politische Correspondenz," "that the difficulties of organizing an effective European customs league against the United States are considered insuperable."

THEODORE MOSS TO LIE IN WOODLAWN.

THE THEATRICAL MANAGER'S ESTATE ESTIMATED AT BETWEEN $2,000,000 AND $5,000,000.

The funeral of Theodore Moss, the veteran theatrical manager, who died at his summer home at Seabright, N. J., last Saturday, is to be private. He will be buried in Woodlawn Cemetery. Friends of Mr. Moss say that his estate is estimated at from $2,000,000 to $5,000,000. He began in the theatrical business about forty years ago by selling tickets in the box office at Wallack's Theatre. Later he was made treasurer of Wallack's, then situated in Broadway near Broome-st. He afterward became the treasurer of the old Star Theatre, at Thirteenth-st. and Broadway. He then went to the theatre now known as Wallack's, at Broadway and Thirtieth-st. After the death of Mr. Wallack Mr. Moss bought out the Wallack interest.

Mr. Moss attained prominence recently in his production of "Sapho." As a result of its run he is said to have netted large profits. Mr. Moss leaves a son, Royal E. Moss, now the business manager of Wallack's Theatre, and a daughter. A widow, who was his second wife, also survives him.

Mr. Moss was seventy-five years old. He was identified with many public interests outside of his theatrical business. He managed for years the Charity Ball. He had charge of the reception tendered King Edward VII, when, as the Prince of Wales, he visited this city. He was said to have been the oldest member of the Old Guard.

Mr. Moss gave much to charity. He paid the expenses of the first floating excursion of the St. John's Guild.

HAPPENINGS AT NEWPORT.

Newport, R. I., July 15 (Special).—Mr. and Mrs. F. K. Pendleton are expected shortly as guests of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, jr.

Mrs. John R. Drexel has cards out for dinners on Tuesday and Friday of this week.

Mrs. Clarence Dolan gave a luncheon at the Clambake Club this afternoon.

Mrs. William B. Ogden, who has taken Pinard cottage No. 2, is expected here this week.

Mrs. George Crocker entertained at dinner to-night at her villa in Bellevue-ave.

To-morrow there will be placed in position in Trinity Church a window in memory of Mrs. Henry Bull, from a design by Miss M. E. Tillinghast, of New-York.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer, of New-York, have arrived at the D'Hauteville cottage in Bellevue-ave. for the season.

To-day Mrs. George A. Huhn entertained at luncheon at the Clambake Club, and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish at the Newport Golf Club.

Mr. and Mrs. William Payne Thompson have returned from Southampton where they have been on a visit of a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Haven will arrive at their cottage in Narragansett-ave. from Lenox on next Saturday for the season.

CHARITABLE BEQUESTS AT STAKE.

WILL OF WOMAN WHO LEFT $39,000 TO BUFFALO INSTITUTION CONTESTED.

Suit has been brought in the Supreme Court by Gamaliel C. St. John, individually and as the executor of the will of Mrs. Margaret St. John Andrews, and Jonathan Sidway, in which Ashton Buchanan Talbot, the husband and sole executor of the will of Mrs C. M. Talbot, is named as the principal defendant, to have Mrs. Talbot's will declared null and void. A number of beneficiaries are also named as defendants, as well as several charitable and benevolent associations in Buffalo, which received legacies.

Mrs. Calista Talbot died in this city. Her home was in Buffalo. After disposing of $68,000 in specific bequests to friends and relatives, she left the residue of her estate to her husband, after making legacies amounting to $39,000 to be divided among fourteen Buffalo charitable and benevolent institutions.

The plaintiff alleges that the will was obtained by fraud and coercion on the part of Mr. Talbot and other persons unknown to him, and that Mrs. Talbot at the time of its execution was of unsound mind and not capable of disposing of her property.

THE WEATHER.

Washington, July 15.—Hot weather continued on Monday throughout the great corn belt. Temperatures were also high over the lake region and Upper Ohio Valley, but fell considerably during the afternoon or early evening over the latter district and along Lake Erie, under the influence of local thunderstorms. At Marquette, Mich., the temperature reached the remarkable height of 108 degrees, six degrees above the previous high record of Sunday. In Central Iowa, Northwestern Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma and Northwestern Arkansas the maximum temperatures were again 100 or higher.

In addition to the thunderstorms above mentioned there were also others in the South, in Arkansas, portions of Eastern Texas, the Central Rocky Mountain region and South Dakota. West of the Rocky Mountains the weather continued fair, with little change in temperature.

The unsettled conditions in the West point to a breaking for a time at least of the present hot wave, and thundershowers with consequent lower temperatures are probable on Tuesday over the great portion of the corn belt, with a prospect of a continuance on Wednesday in the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys and upper lake region. There will also be showers in the South Atlantic and Gulf States and Eastern Colorado. West of the Rocky Mountains the weather will be fair and not quite so warm.

On the Atlantic and Gulf coasts the winds will be light to fresh southerly, and on the Great Lakes light to fresh southeast to south.

Steamers which depart on Tuesday for European ports will have light to fresh south to southwest winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY.

For New-England, fair; continued warm on Tuesday, except possibly showers and somewhat cooler in Maine; winds mostly fresh southerly; Wednesday generally fair.

For Eastern New-York, Eastern Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, continued warm and generally fair Tuesday and probably Wednesday; light southerly winds.

For the District of Columbia, Delaware and Maryland, partly cloudy and warmer Tuesday; Wednesday fair; light southerly winds.

For Western New-York, partly cloudy Tuesday, possibly thundershowers in western portion; Wednesday fair; light east to south winds.

For Western Pennsylvania, partly cloudy Tuesday; warmer in southern portion; Wednesday fair; light southerly winds.

Tribune Office, Midnight.—The following official record from the Weather Bureau shows the changes in the temperature for the last twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding date of last year:

	1901.	1900.		1901.	1900.
3 a. m.	73	70	6 p. m.	81	80
6 a. m.	72	68	9 p. m.	79	70
9 a. m.	74	75	11 p. m.	—	76
12 m.	79	86	12 p. m.	—	77
4 p. m.	83	94			

Highest temperature yesterday, 85; lowest, 68; average temperature for corresponding date last year, 80; average temperature for corresponding date last twenty-five years, 73.

Forecast for to-day—Continued warm and generally fair to-day and probably Wednesday; light south winds.

A LONGLIVED MINISTRY.

WORK OF THE WALDECK-ROUSSEAU CABINET IN A TIME OF CRISIS.

Paris, June 26.

When the Waldeck-Rousseau Ministry came into power on June 22, 1899, no one dreamed that it would last beyond the Dreyfus court martial at Rennes. It was regarded on all sides as a "temporary expediency" which would enable the decision of the Court of Cassation to be carried out in regard to the new trial of Dreyfus without plunging the country into civil war. Nevertheless, this "temporary expediency" has remained for over two years, and if Waldeck-Rousseau's Cabinet is not ousted before September 20 it will have become the most longlived of the Third Republic. It is already fourth on the list in respect to longevity. The three which beat its record are the Méline Ministry, which came into office on April 29, 1896, and lasted two years, two months and a day; the Jules Ferry Ministry, wherein M. Waldeck-Rousseau held the portfolio of the Interior, which was formed on February 21, 1883, and lasted two years, two months and thirteen days, and the Ministry of Thiers, which began on February 19, 1871, and lasted two years, two months and twenty-nine days.

Since the fall of the Second Empire, on September 4, 1870, thirty-two Ministries have succeeded each other in France, and the average life of a Ministry under the Third Republic is, so far, nine months. Sixteen Ministries lasted longer than the average, which eighteen never attained. The most shortlived Ministry was that of M. Dufaure, which came into office on May 18, 1873, and lasted only seven days, and next to this stands the Rochebouet Ministry of November 22, 1877, which came to the end of its tether in twenty days.

It is curious in this connection to note how rapidly political men are rolled through the ministerial mill. In thirty years the number of Senators or Deputies who have been Ministers or under-Ministers is 237. Of these 105 have been in office once, 56 twice, 34 three times, 13 have held portfolios four times, 10 five times, 7 six times, 5 seven times, 2 eight times, 2 nine times, 2 ten times, 3 eleven times, and 1 twelve times—the one who holds the record being M. de Freycinet.

In spite of its long life the Waldeck-Rousseau Ministry has been most vigorously attacked by the Clericals and Nationalists. It was my good fortune to be present in the Chamber of Deputies on that hot June afternoon two years ago when the Ministry of "Republicans de Defence" first appeared before the Chamber. The shouts and yells of derision which greeted M. Waldeck-Rousseau as he ascended the tribune to read his declaration of policy were deafening. The Prime Minister wore a dark blue coat and trousers, and he so trembled with nervousness that those near him could hear the sheets of paper which he held in his hand rattle against each other. M. Deschanel, the President of the Chamber, broke his bell in endeavoring to restore silence, and it was not until fully ten minutes had elapsed that he succeeded in making himself heard. Meanwhile, a group of socialists, bearing in mind the executions of communists ordered by General de Galliffet in 1871, shook their fists at the Minister of War and yelled, "Assassin!" "Murderer!"

The number of interpellations which the Waldeck-Rousseau Ministry has successfully dealt with during the two years of its existence is forty-five. Of these twenty-nine ended with votes of confidence, ten with resolutions to "pass to the order of the day," and six resulted in such confusion to those who proposed them that no vote was taken. No less than one hundred and forty-three interpellations were formally registered against the Waldeck-Rousseau Ministry, and of these forty-five were debated, fifty-one were withdrawn by their authors, and forty-seven remain on the registry for future discussion. This is good evidence of the parliamentary activity of the opposition.

To the Waldeck-Rousseau Ministry belongs the credit of steering the country out of the Dreyfus agitation at a time when civil war was imminent. The timely proposal of the Amnesty bill enabled the country to pull itself together. M. Waldeck-Rousseau has secured majorities in both Senate and Chamber on the Associations bill at a time when the Pope seemed inclined to measure his strength against the aggressive schemes of the French Republic. The Republican financial extravagance is now the most imminent peril for the Cabinet, which, if it holds out until the end of September next, will have been in office longer than any other Ministry during the existence of the Third Republic.

C. I. B.

NEW ROGERS WILL CAVEATS.

RELATIVES FILE PAPERS WITH THE SURROGATE AT PATERSON, N. J.

Paterson, N. J., July 15 (Special).—Three more caveats against the will of the late Jacob S. Rogers were filed with the Surrogate of this county to-day, making five in all now. The first one this morning was filed by Warren Dixon, of Jersey City, for Flora E. Rogers, daughter of Jason Rogers, a brother of the dead man. Mrs. Westerfield, a sister of Miss Rogers, filed a caveat last Saturday. In the afternoon Magie & Bedle, of Jersey City, filed a caveat for Thomas Rogers, a brother of Flora E. Rogers and Mrs. Westerfield, and son of Jason Rogers. Thomas was not mentioned in the will, while his sisters get $25,000 each under it.

The last **caveat** filed to-day was by Helen Rogers Bradford, of Wilmington, Del., a niece of the testator, who receives $35,000 by the will. She is a sister of Theodore B. Rogers, one of the executors. The name of the proctor is not given. It was handed to the Surrogate by a young man who was a stranger to Surrogate King.

PASSENGERS ON THE TEUTONIC.

London, July 15.—Joseph Pulitzer, the proprietor of "The World," and Mrs. Pulitzer and Mr. and Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting will sail for New-York on the White Star Line steamer Teutonic, leaving Liverpool on Wednesday, July 17.

MARRIED.

MONTAGUE—GARDNER—On Monday, July 15, 1901, at Brooklyn, N. Y., by the Rev. Percy T. Olton, Hobart Tomlinson Montague to Beatrice Marshal Gardner.

Notices of marriages and deaths must be indorsed with full name and address.

DIED.

Adee, Charles S.
Bates, John S.
Cory, David U.
Haddack, Arthur H. M.
Hinds, Lincoln S.
Hirsch, Ferdinand.
Jellison, Georgianna B.
Johnson, Jane.
Meade, Charles H.
Moss, Theodore.
Underhill, Mary A.
Watson, John H.
Wheeler, Minnie E.
Whitehead, James M.

ADEE—On Sunday, July 14, of typhoid fever, Charles Stanton Adee, son of George A. and Adelaide Stanton Adee, in his 27th year.
Funeral services will be held at St. Peter's Church, Westchester, on Wednesday, July 17, at 4:15 p. m.
Train will leave 129th-st. and 3d-ave., via Harlem River Branch of N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R., at 3:45 p. m.

BATES—At Rhinebeck, N. Y., July 15, John S. Bates, aged 67 years.
Funeral services from his late residence, Thursday, 11 o'clock a. m.

CORY—Suddenly, at Englewood, N. J., on July 13, David U. Cory.
Funeral services will be held on Tuesday, July 16, at the residence of his sister, Mrs. Henry A. Lyman, at Englewood, N. J., on the arrival of the 4:53 p. m. train from Chambers-st. (Erie Railroad).

HADDACK—On July 15, 1901, Arthur H. M. Haddack, in the 51st year of his age.
Funeral services on Wednesday, July 17, at 3:30 p. m., from his late residence, Ossining, N. Y.
Carriages will meet train at Ossining on arrival of train leaving Grand Central Station at 2:05.

HINDS—On July 14, in his 30th year, Lincoln Shepard Hinds, at Hempstead, Long Island.
Services at the home, Wednesday, 3:30.

HIRSCH—On Saturday afternoon, July 13, at Edgemere, Long Island, Ferdinand Hirsch.
Remains at House of Repose, No. 9 East 28th-st., near 5th-ave., Monday evening.
Friends of family are invited to attend funeral at House of Repose, Tuesday morning, at 9:30 o'clock.

JELLISON—Entered into rest, July 15, 1901, Georgianna Brazier, wife of Zachariah Jellison and daughter of the late George and Abby D. Brazier, of Portland, Me.
Funeral services at her late residence, No. 245 Carlton-ave., Brooklyn, Wednesday, 2:30 p. m.
Burial at Portland, Me.

DIED.

JOHNSON—On July 13, Jane Johnson, sister of the late Dwight Johnson.
Funeral services at her late residence, No. 35 Sidney Place, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, July 15, at 10 a. m.
Interment private.

MEADE—On July 15, 1901, at Essex, N. Y., Charles Henry Meade, of South Bethlehem, Penn., son of the late Charles Mandeville Meade.
Interment at Woodlawn.
Special car leaves Grand Central Station at 10:30 a. m.

MOSS—Suddenly, of heart failure, on July 13, 1901, Theodore Moss, at his summer residence, Seabright, N. J.
Funeral private.

UNDERHILL—On Sunday, July 14, 1901, at Babylon, Mary A. Underhill, widow of the late William E. Underhill.
Funeral services will be held at her late residence, Babylon, Long Island, on Tuesday, July 16, at 3 p. m.

WATSON—At Narragansett Pier, on Sunday, July 14, after a brief illness, John H. Watson.
Funeral services will be held at St. Thomas's Church on Thursday morning, July 18, at 10 o'clock.

WHEELER—On Saturday, July 13, at Short Hills, N. J., Minnie Edith, beloved wife of Clifton H. Wheeler.
Funeral services will be held Wednesday, July 17, at 2:30 p. m., at the Moravian Chapel, Moravian Cemetery, New-Dorp, Staten Island.
A special Midland Railroad car will leave St. George on arrival of 1:30 boat from New-York.

WHITEHEAD—At Washington, D. C., Sunday, the 14th, James M. Whitehead, in his 92d year.
Funeral from his grandson's residence, No. 357 Van Buren-st., Brooklyn, Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock.

The Woodlawn Cemetery
Borough of Bronx, New York City.
Office 20 East 23d Street, Madison Square South.

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(Should be read DAILY by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending July 20, 1901, will close (promptly in all cases) at the General Postoffice as follows: Parcels Post Mails close one hour earlier than closing time shown below. Parcels Post mails for Germany close at 5 p. m. Wednesday, per s. s. Friedrich der Grosse, via Bremen.

Regular and Supplementary mails close at Foreign Branch half hour later than closing time shown below.

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

WEDNESDAY—At 6:30 a. m. for Europe, per s. s. St. Louis, via Southampton (mail for Ireland must be directed "per s. s. St. Louis"); at 8:30 a. m. (supplementary 10 a. m.) for Europe, per s. s. Majestic, via Queenstown; at 10 a. m. for Belgium direct, per s. s. Friesland (mail must be directed "per s. s. Friesland").

THURSDAY—At 7 a. m. for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, Greece, British India and Lorenzo Marquez, per s. s. L'Aquitaine, via Havre (mail for other parts of Europe must be directed "per s. s. L'Aquitaine"); at 8:30 a. m. for Azores Islands, per s. s. Marco Minghetti (mail for Italy must be directed "