NEWS OF TWO CAPITALS.

Continued from first page.

Desdemona. Mr. Asche would be a most strenuous Othello. Miss Marie Tempest as Becky Sharp continues to draw crowded houses, and the Kendals have no lack of patronage at St. James's.

While Mr. Robert Newman's delightful series of promenade concerts at Queen's Hall are in progress, the regular autumn concert season has not yet opened; but programmes are beginning to appear. The Royal Choral Society will produce Mr. Coleridge Taylor's "Hiawatha" and "The Blind Girl of Castel-Cuille," Dvorak's "The Spectre's Bride," Bridges's "Forging of the Anchor," and Sullivan's "Golden Legend," in addition to old time oratorios. There will be three Richter concerts next month, and the season of Saturday popular concerts will open with an unusually varied list of artists. Sousa's American band will appear at Albert Hall the end of next week.

The academicians are straggling back to London from their holidays, and looking in at the theatres. Sir Lawrence Alma-Tadema has been working upon a large canvas representing Caracalla in the vestibule of the imperial baths, with a graceful damsel scattering roses before him and a retinue of servants following behind. Mr. Sargent has been taking an unusually long outing. Mr. Abbey is putting the finishing touches to his Grail pictures for Boston, which will be exhibited at the Guildhall in October. Mr. Herbert J. Finn has been painting a new series of cathedral pictures, and produced a remarkably effective one of Durham with its three gray towers, as seen from the river near the bridge.

I. N. F.

PARIS.

COLD COMFORT FOR CASTRO.

THE VENEZUELAN ENVOY HAS NO SUCCESS IN FRANCE—MORE SUCCESSFUL SUBMARINE TRIALS.

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

Paris, Sept. 28.—M. Henri Deutsch, the Mæcenas of aerial navigation, has opened a field for the development of automobilism in an unexpected direction. M. Deutsch, who is now at Biarritz, has constructed a 12 horse-power motor car which, according to present arrangements, will be mounted on Sunday by picadors, and used in a bullfight there; the idea being to replace the horse in future bullfights, thereby avoiding the species of cruelty which has been the insuperable objection to the adoption of bullfighting as a Gallic sport. This bullfighting motor is capable of executing very swift and sharp evolutions, and is partly protected by a sort of torpedo boat bow; but it will chiefly depend for safety upon its rapidity of movement. The orthodox bullfighters, however, ridicule the idea of substituting motors for horses, and say that the innovation takes an unfair advantage of the bulls, which are not trained to face such uncanny machines.

The successful trials of the new submarine boat Sirène at Cherbourg have elicited from the naval authorities renewed expressions of confidence in this class of vessel. The Sirène was twenty-four hours at sea in rough weather, four hours of which she was under water, when she discharged torpedoes with ease and efficiency. Her qualities are rapidity of submersion, which is accomplished in five minutes from a stationary start; stability and habitability. Among the results of the submarine experiments is the decision of the submarines board of experts that submarines should never discharge their torpedoes at a distance of less than one hundred metres from the object to be destroyed, because an explosion within that radius would destroy the submarine itself. Submarine craft are, from October 1, to be placed in a department of their own, quite separate from the torpedo boat service, and with special stations at Cherbourg, Rochefort and Toulon, each under the direction of a naval captain. The officer appointed in this capacity at the Norman port is Captain Hellmac, who lately commanded the French guardship at Constantinople. He has been very successful in his technical studies, and is regarded as the highest authority on torpedoes and electricity.

Señor Castro, the envoy to whose mission almost vital importance has been attached by his namesake, the President of Venezuela, has now been in Paris more than a fortnight, and has made so little progress toward the renewal of diplomatic relations with France that, notwithstanding repeated efforts, he has not yet been received, even in his personal capacity, by the Minister of Foreign Affairs. It now turns out, however, that Castro has a second string to his bow, which he is pulling with might and main, and this is to purchase arms and munitions of war in Europe, and interest French capitalists in the latent resources of Venezuela. He even endeavored to secure for his government an armored cruiser, but the haute finance gave the emissary of President Castro a very cold shoulder, and he has been checkmated at every turn, partly owing to the clever, straightforward diplomacy of General Reyes, the Colombian Minister here, and partly owing to the deplorable financial antecedents of Venezuela. The Venezuelan Government has been unable to supply its envoy here with money for cash payments for purchases of war material, and Castro has found it impossible to obtain credit, even at usurious rates, so that from every point of view his mission, from which so much was expected, has so far proved an absolute failure.

There is much controversy over M. Edmond Rostand's astonishing Compiègne ode, wherein he treated the Czarina to an olla podrida of ancient and modern allusions which startled the imperial visitors. The consensus of opinion of the French Academy is that the author of "Cyrano" and "L'Aiglon" is not a success as a poet laureate. His ode to Krüger was an extravagant hyperbole which failed to find an echo during the height of the Parisian outburst of pro-Boer sympathy, and now the verdict is that the versification of the ode to the Czarina is somewhat tawdry, and that the Empress's charms were dissected with too familiar a hand for even poetic license. Friends of the poet and dramatist try to excuse his metrical and metaphorical audacities on the ground that he is not built for composition of an official order; he must be fancy free, not hampered by the necessity of composing to order. Notwithstanding the adverse criticism, and the suggestion of M. Drumond that he should be proceeded against for having made fools of everybody by his ode, M. Rostand has found favor in high quarters; for Mme. Narischkine, the first lady-in-waiting of the Empress of Russia, asked M. Rostand for an autograph copy of his poetical address to the Czarina. The document has since been transmitted to Mme. Narischkine by Prince Wenssoff, the Russian Ambassador in Paris. This may console the young dramatist and Academician for the criticism of those who contend that he is played out, and for the sarcasm levelled at his verses in some of the so-called literary salons wherein it was the fashion only a twelvemonth ago to cover him with extravagant praise for his stage successes.

Paris just now is fairly overflowing with Americans. Mr. George Meyer, United States Ambassador to Italy, and Mrs. Meyer are passing a few days here, and Mr. Leishman, Minister to Constantinople, and Mrs. and Miss Leishman also arrived to-day from Turkey. General Porter, now fully recovered from his recent surgical operation, has left the city for Vienna, where he will meet Mrs. Porter and proceed with her on a trip to Constantinople, Greece and the Ionian Islands. Senator Lodge and Mrs. Lodge have left Paris for London, intending to sail for home soon. The Duchess of Marlborough is here for a visit to her father at his apartment in the Champs Elysées. Lady Curzon of Kedleston is passing through the city on her way to India. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Roosevelt have returned from Baden-Baden. Mr. and Mrs. Watson Blair, Mr. and Mrs. Howland Jell Haggerty, Mr. J. H. Alexander, Mrs. A. M. Sykes and Miss Harriette Havemeyer are among recent arrivals. Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer, jr., have left Paris for Cherbourg.

C. I. B.

CANAL TREATY FINISHED.

THE DOCUMENT READY FOR SIGNATURES—BETTER THAN THE OLD ONE.

London, Sept. 28.—Correspondence regarding the Nicaragua Canal treaty has ceased, the treaty being in form for signature. The only authoritative information obtainable about it here is that it is considerably better for the United States than the preceding one. The utmost reserve exists respecting the neutrality clause. In other respects the treaty follows the general lines of the old one.

A NAVAL ALTERNATIVE FOR SPAIN.

FUNDS MUST BE PROVIDED OR THE SPANISH NAVY ABOLISHED.

Madrid, Sept. 28.—Admiral Valcarel has prepared a report for presentation to the Queen Regent asking for the necessary funds for naval defences, and proposing, in the event of their being refused, that the Spanish navy be abolished.

THE SHAH'S ASSAILANT DEAD.

SALSON, THE ANARCHIST, EXPIRES AT THE CAYENNE PENAL SETTLEMENT.

Paris, Sept. 28.—François Salson, the anarchist who attempted to shoot the Shah of Persia on August 2, 1900, while his majesty was visiting the Paris Exposition, died recently at Cayenne, French Guiana, the French penal settlement on the east coast of South America.

The trial of Salson for attempting to assassinate the Shah took place in Paris on November 10, 1900. In answer to a question of the presiding judge Salson said:

I am a soldier of the Revolution. I attempted to kill Casimir-Perier (the former President of France) on account of his repressive measures against anarchy. I attempted to kill the Shah because he is the embodiment of power and riches.

Salson was condemned to penal servitude for life.

ARREST OF A FUGITIVE IN LONDON.

London, Sept. 28.—Acting on instructions received from Washington, the United States Embassy here has used the arrest of John Harkes, who is charged with larceny at Washington. The prisoner was remanded to-day for a week at Bow Street Police Court, while awaiting papers connected with the case. A confederate of Harkes is still being sought for by the police.

ARREST OF ANARCHISTS DENIED.

Antwerp, Sept. 28.—There is no truth in the report published in the United States by a news agency yesterday that two anarchists from Paterson, N. J., have been arrested here.

120 YEARS OLD

ABRAHAM E. ELMER, 120 years old.

Mr. Abraham E. Elmer, of 54 Spring street, Utica, N. Y., is without doubt the

OLDEST MAN IN THE WOLRD.

He is almost 120 years of age and is in possession of all his faculties. He attributes his old age, strength and vitality to the constant use of Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey as his only medicine.

Mr. Elmer has taken no other medicines for 26 years; he says:

DUFFY'S PURE MALT WHISKEY

The Standard of Purity and Excellence for Nearly Half a Century

HAS PROLONGED HIS LIFE.

It gives me great pleasure to tell you how grateful I feel for what your valuable whiskey has done for me. *It is my only medicine.* My health is still good and I am as strong and vigorous as a man could expect to be at eighty years of age, notwithstanding I am nearly 120 years old and have taken no medicine but Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey for several years. I take it in an egg-nog three or four times a day and it stimulates my blood and keeps me well and strong. It is both food and drink to me. My hearing is good, I can walk around, dress and undress myself, and I thank God for what Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey has done for me. It is truly a blessing to old people. I cannot say too much in its praise. I know I would not be alive today if it were not for your whiskey. Gratefully yours,

ABRAHAM E. ELMER.

Aids Digestion, Stimulates and Enriches the Blood, Invigorates the Brain, Builds Nerve Tissue, Tones Up the Heart, Fortifies the System Against Disease Germs and Prolongs Life.

If you wish to keep young, strong and vigorous and have on your cheek the glow of perfect health, take DUFFY'S PURE MALT WHISKEY regularly, a teaspoonful in half a glass of water or milk three times a day and take no other medicine. It is dangerous to fill your system with drugs; they poison the system and depress the heart (Quinine depresses the heart), while DUFFY'S PURE MALT WHISKEY tones and invigorates the heart action and purifies the entire system.

Write us and state your case. It will cost you nothing for advice. We will send you a medical booklet free, which contains symptoms and treatment of each disease, also many convincing testimonials of marvelous cures. There is none "just as good as" DUFFY'S PURE MALT WHISKEY. The dealer who says so is thinking of his profits only, not of your health. The genuine is sold in sealed bottles only; if offered to you in bulk it is not the genuine. Be sure that you get it. You can buy it at any druggists' or grocers', or direct. $1.00 a bottle. DUFFY MALT WHISKEY CO., Rochester, N. Y.

ABSOLUTELY PURE & UNADULTERATED — TRADE MARK

TROUBLE IN PERSIAN GULF

THREE BRITISH WARSHIPS THERE AND MORE ON THE WAY.

Bombay, Sept. 28.—A British naval force is concentrating in the Persian Gulf. Three warships are already on the spot, and they will be augmented by the gunboat Assaye, which has already left Kurrache, and the flagship, the second class cruiser Highflyer. The third class cruiser Pomone will also sail for the Persian Gulf so soon as she has coaled. It is believed that fresh trouble is impending at Koweyt. According to a report, Turkey has thirty thousand troops at Basra (a frontier city of Asiatic Turkey, Pashalic of Bagdad, on the Shat-el-Arab, seventy miles from its mouth in the Persian Gulf), commanded by Edhem Pacha, with the object of seizing Koweyt, though the Turks assert that the troops are intended to traverse Arabia with the object of suppressing disaffection in Yemen.

The "Patrie," of Paris, on Thursday last, said that a dispute had broken out between Great Britain and Turkey; that three British war vessels had been ordered to the Persian Gulf to suppress revolts at Koweyt, the proposed terminus of the Bagdad Railroad, and that Russia, Germany and France had agreed to support Turkey, which had dispatched a strong body of troops with instructions to oppose the landing of the British. Inquiries made in official quarters in Paris elicited an emphatic denial that there was any such agreement between Russia, Germany and France. "The Times," of London, on September 12, said:

It has been for many years past the policy of the Indian Government, in concurrence with the imperial government, to maintain the status quo in the Persian Gulf, and a virtual independence of the Sheikh of Koweyt has been regarded as an important element toward the maintenance of that status quo. The Porte cannot fail to have been aware of the attitude which this country has consistently adopted in such matters, but it nevertheless decided to bring material pressure to bear upon the Sheikh of Koweyt, and, in pursuance of instructions from the Sultan, the Ottoman Governor of Besra (or Bassorah), proceeded to Koweyt, with troops, in the corvette Sehab. But, on arrival, a British gunboat was found anchored in the port, and in consequence of a categorical intimation received from its commander, the Turkish representative returned to Basra without attempting to carry out his mission. The Ottoman Ambassador in London has drawn the attention of the Foreign Office to the incident, and declared the action of the commander of the British vessel to be incompatible with the friendly relations existing between this country and the Porte. The latest advices from the gulf received in India, when the last mail left, showed that, since the incident occured, a British gunboat has been constantly at or in the vicinity of Koweyt, and Colonel Kemball, the British Resident at Bushire, has paid several visits to that place, accompanied by Mr. Gaskin, our vice-consul at Bahrein.

Further developments are certain to be watched in India with great interest. Koweyt is a point of special international importance, as it is believed that Germany proposes to make it the terminus of the trunk line from Constantinople to the Persian Gulf, which is being built with German capital. Any hesitation on the part of the imperial government to uphold the status quo in the Persian Gulf, even should it turn out in this case that the action of the Porte was prompted and supported by a great Continental power, would be viewed in India with the utmost concern.

Central Arabia, last winter, was the theatre of severe fighting between the Sheikh Mubarkh of Koweyt and the Emir of Nejd. With the help of neighboring tribes the Emir of Nejd overthrew the Sheikh's army. But the Emir's former allies, regarding the rewards received for their help as inadequate, recently made a combined raid on the outlying districts of Nejd and carried off considerable loot in live stock and produce, and it is believed in India that these former allies of the Emir of Nejd would array themselves on the side of the Sheikh of Koweyt in the event of a renewal of hostilities. It was added that the Sheikh of Koweyt, who is an independent ruler, had memorialized the British authorities in the Gulf for effective protection against probable aggressive action on the part of the Porte, which from time to time seeks to enforce its nominal authority in those regions by a show of force.

"The New-York Times" yesterday printed a dispatch of "The London Times" from Bombay, saying that the Turks have again attempted to land troops at Koweyt, but were prevented from so doing by the British cruiser Perseus, which cleared decks for action and played her searchlight on the Turkish vessel all night, with the result that the latter, acting on the advice of the commander of the Perseus, left the port of Koweyt and went to Fao. In the mean time, it was added, the Turkish troops were massing at Basra.

REVOLUTION IN HAYTI.

OPPOSITION TO PRESIDENT SAM LEADS TO AN OUTBREAK.

Kingston, Jamaica, Sept. 28.—The German steamer Alene, Captain Rohde, from New-York, September 21, for Jeremie, Hayti, Kingston and other ports, arrived here to-day and brought reports of the outbreak of a revolution in Hayti. Yesterday a large number of prominent men in Jeremie were arrested on the charge of conspiracy and immediately removed to Port-au-Prince and imprisoned.

The situation in the interior of Hayti is reported to be serious, owing to the opposition to President Sam continuing to retain office.

M. Fouchard, the former Haytian Minister of Finance (said to be one of the ablest men in Hayti), who is now in this city, and who is said to be the choice of the members of the Haytian National Assembly for the Presidency, to succeed General Sam, declines to speak on the situation at present. But friends of Haytians here say that the revolutionary movement was planned long ago.

General Tiresias Simon Sam was elected President of Hayti April 1, 1896, for seven years, but according to recent reports from Hayti General Sam has avowed his intention of protracting the date of his retirement.

SUSPECTS AT JEREMIE RELEASED.

Port-au-Prince, Hayti, Sept. 28.—The occurrences at Jeremie are without any importance. The nine men arrested there were released today. The situation in the interior is perfectly tranquil.

ROOSEVELT PLEASES THE GERMANS.

COMMENT ON THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER TO PROFESSOR MUENSTERBERG.

Berlin, Sept. 28.—The newspapers here make favorable comment on President Roosevelt's letter to Professor Hugo Muensterberg, professor of experimental psychology at Harvard University, in which the President says he has at heart that the warmest friendship should exist between Germany and the United States. The "Tageblatt" adds:

We hope that this is President Roosevelt's conviction and no conventional phrase. A sensible American policy has no reason to antagonize Germany.

The "National Zeitung" says:

President Roosevelt knows Germany, and has learned to esteem it by personal studies. His indorsement of the reciprocity treaties will bring both countries nearer to each other economically and increase their common interests. In wishing to maintain the friendship and guarantee the peaceful development and national work of both nations the President of the great republic will meet with the earnest co-operation of the German people and government.

NEW LORD MAYOR INSTALLED.

SIR JOSEPH DIMSDALE SUCCEEDS FRANK GREEN AT THE GUILDHALL.

London, Sept. 28.—Sir Joseph Dimsdale, Member of Parliament, in the Conservative interest, for the City of London since 1900, who is engaged in the banking business, was elected Lord Mayor of London to-day at the Guildhall for the ensuing year to succeed Frank Green. The election was accompanied by the usual quaint customs.

DINNER FOR BISHOP FARLEY.

GATHERING AT THE CATHOLIC CLUB WILL BE SOMETHING OF A FAREWELL RECEPTION.

A dinner in honor of Bishop Farley will be given to-morrow night at the Catholic Club by the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, of which he is the spiritual director. Thomas M. Mulry, the president of the society, will preside, and Archbishop Corrigan and other well known guests will be present. Speeches, dwelling particularly on charity work, in which the Bishop is greatly interested, will be made. Bishop Farley will sail in the steamship Trave on October 5 for a six months' trip to Europe and the Holy Land. The dinner will be in the nature of a farewell reception.

ROUGH TRIPS FOR LINERS.

SEAS KILL A SAILOR ON THE CAMPANIA—NEGRO BISHOPS SAY THEY WERE WELL TREATED IN LONDON.

The logs of the steamers Campania and Philadelphia, which arrived here yesterday, show that the North Atlantic for the last week has been in a perfect ferment. Both reported voyages full of discomfort to the passengers. With the exception of the last day both met head seas that washed the forward decks frequently. There was so much seasickness among the passengers that few were able to appear at table until Friday. A few of the old travellers made a practice of dragging themselves to their places in the dining room and taking an agonizing bite of something, in order to maintain their record of never losing a meal, but their faces wore depressed expressions.

On Tuesday morning a boatswain's mate on the Campania, George Davies, of Liverpool, while standing on the shade deck was struck by a wave and dashed against the deck fittings with such force that he died in five minutes. A subscription taken up by the passengers for the benefit of his widow and child resulted in a fund of $1,125. The concert netted an additional sum of $365. Davies was buried at sea the day of his death.

H. M. Dowsett, the operator of the wireless telegraph apparatus, very nearly suffered a similar fate to that of Davies. He was passing in front of the officers' quarters near the open where Davies was killed, when a sea came aboard. Fortunately it broke high up, and Mr. Dowsett escaped with a drenching and a severe shaking up. The room in which his apparatus was located near the bridge was flooded, and it was necessary to bail the water out.

The Campania was detained at Quarantine five hours, as a case of varioloid had been discovered in the steerage on Friday. The sick man was Edward Strang, a Swede, twenty-six years old. The ninety-nine passengers in his compartment were taken to Hoffman Island for observation. Strang was able to walk off the vessel without assistance at Quarantine.

The value of the wireless telegraph at sea was demonstrated when the Campania and the Lucania passed one another in midocean. They were able to communicate with each other for a hundred miles. Each signalled the other about the sighting of icebergs before they sighted each other, and when they were thirty-five miles apart.

On the Campania were five of the bishops of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, who had been attending the Methodist Ecumenical Conference in London. They were Bishops P. W. Arnett and B. F. Lee, of Wilberforce, Ohio; M. B. Salter, of Charleston; Bishop Tyree, of Nashville, Tenn., and Bishop C. S. Smith, of Detroit. They denied the story that the color line had been drawn at the Hotel St. Ermine, at which they stayed in London, where a New-York man had complained to the proprietor about their presence. They also declared that the published reports that the white delegates from the South refused to sit with them were wholly false. On the Philadelphia was Bishop W. J. Gaines, of Atlanta, Ga., another of the colored delegates to the Ecumenical Conference.

VOLUME OF THE COTTON CROP.

IN 1900 IT EXCEEDED THAT OF 1899 BY MORE THAN 8 PER CENT.

Washington, Sept. 28.—The Census Bureau report issued to-day on the cotton ginned in the United States shows the crop of 1900 to have been 10,486,148 commercial bales (bales as marketed), equivalent to 10,123,027 bales of the 500 pound standard or to 5,061,513,294 pounds. This is an increase of 840,174 commercial bales, or more than 8 per cent in excess of the 1899 crop. Texas grew 34 per cent of the entire crop of 1900 and one-fourth of the world's crop of that year. Its crop increased 33 per cent over 1899, the 1900 crop being 3,536,506 commercial bales and the 1899 crop 2,658,555. East of the Mississippi production decreased.

Although the crop of 1899 east of the Mississippi, which was 5,094,541 bales, was generally regarded as short, that of 1900 was but 4,781,195, a decrease of 313,256. This loss was more than offset by the gains in the cotton region west and southwest of the Mississippi, where the yield was 5,341,832 in 1900, an increase of 25.7 per cent. Following is the total crop of 1900 in commercial bales by States:

Alabama	1,061,678	Mississippi	1,055,968
Arkansas	828,820	Missouri	27,980
Florida	55,696	North Carolina	509,341
Georgia	1,270,597	Oklahoma	116,875
Indian Territory	288,114	South Carolina	780,782
Kansas	151	Tennessee	227,601
Kentucky	133	Texas	3,536,506
Louisiana	714,073	Virginia	11,833

Utah's crop in 500 pound bales is 31. It is not given by commercial bales. The census office announces that the report definitely establishes the feasibility of an annual report of the cotton crop through the agency of the ginners.

THROUGH WESTERN CANADA.

PROGRESS OF THE TRAIN BEARING THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CORNWALL.

Swift Current, N. W. T., Sept. 28.—The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall are now on the great plains of Western Canada, and by to-night they will be in the Rockies. They rode over miles of snow covered wheat fields and prairies, in an air that had the chill of winter, and when they left the train for the reception at Regina, the capital of the Northwest Territories, they were muffled in furs. Their special trains left the Province of Manitoba in the night and swung into the Territory of Assinaboia. Regardless of the weather, the people gathered at the stations to offer the welcome of Western cheers to the royal guests. The widely separated stations were all flag draped, and each town made liberal displays of bunting. As the trains proceeded westward increasing numbers of Indians appeared in the crowds at the stations. A stop of three hours was made at Regina. Lieutenant-Governor Forget and Premier Haultain and a delegation of officials and leading citizens met the train, and, escorted by a detachment of the famous Mounted Police, the duke and duchess, the Countess of Minto, Premier Laurier and a number of the staff were driven to Government House.

In replying to the addresses presented to him the duke said in part:

Contrasting the free, healthy and useful life which is enjoyed in this country with the narrow and too often unwholesome existence of the thousands in our great cities at home, one cannot help wishing that the prospects here offered were more widely known and more freely taken advantage of.

Service medals were presented to twenty-five men who fought in South Africa, and as the line filed past, the Duke of Roxburghe and Viscount Crichton recognized in Sergeant-Major Church, of the Mounted Police, an old soldier and friend of the Royal Horse Guards. As he handed Church his medal the duke congratulated him on his long service. At the station the duke called Sergeant Richardson from the ranks of the Mounted Police and congratulated him on winning the Victoria Cross in South Africa. Richardson served with Strathcona's Horse and rescued a wounded comrade under heavy fire.

The Duke of Cornwall and York also praised the Mounted Police on their efficiency and excellent work.

The town of Moose Jaw was next reached, and the royal special made a brief stay. The city officials formally welcomed the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York, and the school children sang patriotic songs.

Calgary, N. W. T., Sept. 28.—The special train of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall arrived here at 9:30 this morning. There was a large crowd at the station, and the royal couple were enthusiastically received. The formal welcome was extended by Mayor Mackie.

The duke distributed medals to the men who served in South Africa, and also inspected and reviewed the Mounted Police at Victoria Park. Later in the day an interesting exhibition of Indian dances and customs was given for the benefit of the royal party, and they also saw some rough riding.

The party left for Banff this afternoon.

GEORGE N. DALE APPOINTED CONSUL.

Washington, Sept. 28.—The President has made the following appointments: George N. Dale, of Vermont, to be United States Consul at Coaticooke, Quebec, Canada, and Lucian Scott Breckinridge to be second lieutenant in the artillery corps.

SLIGHT FIRE AT HOTEL GRENOBLE.

A slight fire, which was extinguished with chemical apparatus, although an alarm was sent in, occurred at 8 o'clock last night on the second floor of the Hotel Grenoble, No. 882 Seventh-ave. Guests who were at dinner, arose in alarm when they heard the engines dashing up, but were soon assured that there was no danger, and resumed their seats.

RETURN OF GUNBOAT CONCORD.

IN BATTLE OF MANILA BAY IN HER FOUR YEARS' ABSENCE—MAKING ALASKA SURVEYS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

San Francisco, Sept. 28.—The gunboat Concord arrived from Alaska to-day after an absence of four years, having sailed from this port for the Asiatic Station in May, 1897. The vessel, rated as a third rate cruiser of 1,700 tons, was next to the rear in Dewey's line in the battle of Manila Bay, and gave a good account of herself, a notable incident of her service being the destruction of the Spanish transport Isla de Mindanao immediately after the fight. At that time Commander Asa Walker, now in the East, was in command, but for some time past Commander G. Blocklinger has been ranking officer on the cruiser.

After being in service in Manila Bay and along the coasts of the archipelago until last February, the Concord went to Hong Kong and Amoy, and, after calling at Yokohama, sailed to Alaska. In July the cruiser unexpectedly arrived at Seattle, Captain Knox having been taken ill, and the command of the vessel devolving upon Lieutenant-Commander Henry Minett. The present commander was sent out from the East, and returned to Alaska with the Concord, sailing from Seattle on August 3.

After touching at Dutch Harbor, the cruiser went to the westward and made a survey of Kyska Bay, on the island of the same name, about five hundred miles from Dutch Harbor, later surveying the Bay of Waterfalls, on Adakh Island, to determine their relative merits as sites for the proposed coaling station. It is probable Kyska Bay will be selected. It is a protected harbor, though rather difficult of access, but plenty of fresh water abounds, as well as an abundance of game, and the island is covered with grass.

At Kyska the Concord's men were astonished to find great schools of the finest food fish, including salmon, halibut, flounder, cod and hake. Lieutenant Sticht, with twenty men, using nets and hook and line, caught 3,040 of these fish in one day, some of the salmon weighing fourteen pounds. The officers and crew also enjoyed frequent messes of the toothsome ptarmigan. At the Bay of Waterfalls, named from a series of small cascades, the men also found good fishing, catching 500 salmon trout, many of five pounds' weight, in a few hours. The anchorage is poor at the Bay of Waterfalls, but the harbor is easy of access. Neither harbor is far from the great circle route often followed by steamers bound to or from Japan.

The Concord was in unusually severe weather on the way down from Dutch Harbor. It was necessary to use oil bags to prevent tremendous seas from boarding the cruiser. For two days the gales continued.

YOUNG WOMAN STRANGELY HURT.

SUPPOSED TO HAVE JUMPED FROM AN EXPRESS TRAIN AT HARRISON.

Crying out in her delirium, "I'll be late; please stop the train!" Mary Cummings, a young woman of Harrison-on-the-Sound, who was found on the New-Haven Railroad tracks badly injured, was taken to the Manhattan Hospital for treatment yesterday. Miss Cummings was found unconscious on the eastbound track at Harrison by the engineer of a freight train, who stopped his engine within a few feet of her at 1:45 o'clock yesterday morning.

She was carried to a drug store, where a doctor upon making an examination discovered that her right leg and arm were broken and that her skull was fractured. Although she was brought back to consciousness, she immediately became delirious and raved about the train not stopping for her. "I'll be late, please stop the train," she moaned. "I want to get off."

It is believed that Miss Cummings boarded an express train at New-York, thinking it would stop at Harrison, and that when she discovered it running rapidly by her station she leaped off without the trainmen noticing her. Miss Cummings resided with Mr. and Mrs. Fred Ahrendon in the Boston Post Road. How she escaped being run over by other trains is a mystery.

A CATALEPTIC AT BELLEVUE.

DOCTORS INTERESTED IN CASE OF MAN WHO IS APPARENTLY DEAD FOR HOURS AT A TIME.

There is at Bellevue Hospital a case of catalepsy in which the doctors are keenly interested. They consider the case one of the strangest of the kind they have ever encountered. The patient is supposed to be James Olgar, twenty years old, who has been in the hospital since August 15. For periods of four hours at a time he has been in a deathlike trance.

Olgar was found on August 12 at Forty-second-st. and First-ave., and was taken to the Flower Hospital. On August 15 he was transferred to Bellevue Hospital in charge of Dr. Jenks, of the former hospital. Since then he has been in Ward 25 at Bellevue, most of the time in a dazed state and unable to give any account of himself, and at times in a perfectly cataleptic condition. It makes no difference in what position he is placed, not a muscle or an eyelid quivers. Nothing is known at the hospital of the man's family.

OBITUARY.

THE REV. DR. JOHN A. PETERS.

Tiffin, Ohio, Sept. 28.—The Rev. Dr. John A. Peters, president of Heidelberg University, died today from pneumonia, aged sixty-nine. The funeral will take place on Monday afternoon.

THE REV. TORQUATO ARMELLINI, S. J.

News has just been received here of the recent death in Rome of the Rev. Torquato Armellini, S. J., a priest intimately known to the Roman Catholic clergy of this country and England. Father Armellini was born of a family of the upper middle class in Rome on December 14, 1823. Twenty years later he entered the Jesuit novitiate at Sant' Andrea al Quirinale. The revolution of 1848, in which a relative was a Triumvir of Rome with Mazzini, drove him, in common with many other youthful Jesuits, to America. Father Armellini remained many years in the United States, living at different times in this city and in the West, but finally returned to Rome and became a professor in the Roman College. For a considerable time he was secretary to Father Beck, the general of the Society of Jesus. In the last year of his life he was the confessor of most of the English and American converts in Rome.

THE CASE OF MISS STONE.

WHAT THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE MAY DO TO SECURE HER RELEASE.

Washington, Sept. 28.—This statement was made to-day touching the case of Miss Stone, the American missionary kidnapped by Bulgarian brigands:

The Department of State will do everything within its constitutional and legal powers to relieve the situation.

The limitations upon the department's activities indicated in the above statement are severe. There is no warrant of law for the expenditure of a single cent of money from the United States Treasury for ransom, and the inference is that the department's action, if, indeed, any is taken, will be along diplomatic lines, tending to induce the Bulgarian and Turkish governments to undertake to release the captive.

LINCOLN'S BODY SECURELY PLACED.

ITS FINAL RESTING PLACE THIRTEEN FEET IN THE GROUND.

Springfield, Ill., Sept. 28.—The final burial of the body of Abraham Lincoln has practically been completed. Half a dozen workmen were occupied all day yesterday cementing over the cage in which the coffin was placed on Thursday in the vault at the base of the monument shaft. Over six feet of cement had been laid over the coffin when work was suspended last night. The rest of the cement was laid to-day and the tile flooring of the tomb replaced. The marble sarcophagus, originally intended for the reception of the body, will be replaced in its old position in the tomb early next week.

It is thought now that no further removal of the body will ever be made. The coffin is buried thirteen feet in the ground, beneath the tomb containing the crypts where lie the rest of the family. On a cement base four feet thick rests the iron cage, inclosing the coffin. Above the cage will be eight feet of solid masonry. It would take a large force of workmen several days to exhume the coffin under the most favorable circumstances.

MRS. M'KINLEY BEARS UP WELL.

Canton, Ohio, Sept. 28.—Secretary Cortelyou said this morning that Mrs. McKinley had gone out for a drive and that she was bearing up well.

Financial.

The Financial World.

Just as at one time in its early career, Sugar would occasionally dominate the market, so did Amalgamated Copper for more than half the past week. Everybody discussed Copper stock and the copper trade; and as a result, the Street is in a fair way to get more information on the subject than it ever had before—which, however, was not a great deal. Boston has been the copper speculative centre; and until the City Bank brought out the Amalgamated stock, little interest was taken here in the copper industry, either as a speculative or investment quantity. Even when the Bank launched its 75 million enterprise on the Street, matters did not mend much, because the thing was swallowed blindly, as far as it was swallowed at all, on the strength of the names appended to the advertisement. Now, however, with a reduction of the dividend on the stock from 8 to 6 per cent; with a reduction of the dividend on Anaconda, controlled by the Amalgamated; with a fall in the price of the latter stock of 12 points between Monday and Thursday, and of about 19 points in two weeks; and a considerable demoralization of the whole market as an effect of this—now, Wall Street is waking up and demanding vigorously to know what the company is doing, what its earnings are, what its prospects may be, why the dividend was reduced, and a number of other things. The two per cent taken off the dividend has wiped all the glamour off the big names.

The question beginning to be asked with increasing frequency, is whether the managers of the copper company are not pursuing the exactly opposite policy to that which made the Standard Oil Company a success, viz., trying to keep up the price of the product against market conditions and restricting output to do it. It was announced when the company was organized that the policy would be to sell largely at the lowest possible figure, and thus discourage competition. It was to follow the Standard Oil Company in this line, and so eventually gain control of the copper market. Now it is announced that the managers preferred to reduce the dividend rather than the price of copper, and will cut down the output. This looks ominous. The Amalgamated Company is only one among many copper producers.

According to figures given, the world's output of copper last year was, in round numbers, 450,000 tons. Of this, the United States produced 250,000; and of this amount, the Amalgamated Company supplied 150,000 tons. Now a company which supplies no more than 150,000 tons out of 450,000, would seem to be a long ways from a position to control prices.

The working up of the stock from below par to 130, which figure was attained in June last, is commonly reported in the Street to have been accompanied by a wide distribution of the shares from insiders to outsiders; so that the number of stockholders, instead of being hundreds, as it was, is now thousands. The figures of our exports of copper show that there has been during the year a heavy falling off, indicating a greatly decreased consumption of the metal, abroad at least. The insiders of course knew this perfectly well. It is a reasonable inference, therefore, that their knowledge of the condition of the trade made them willing to part with their shares to the public.

It is not a little talked of in the Street that regard for their reputations should make them support the stock around present figures. Whether they may consider their reputations or their cash, as the most desirable, is a question which the market will soon answer.

After Amalgamated had been knocked down to 88½, which figure was made on Thursday morning, the rally came; and as the whole list had accompanied it down, more or less, the rally carried the list up. The leaders were the Vanderbilt stocks, St. Paul, the steel stocks, and a number of minor securities not very often active. The improvement lasted till after the bank statement came out yesterday, when there were signs of realizing in various directions.

Rumors, or reports, current in the Street about an impending deal of considerable magnitude in the Vanderbilt securities, were referred to in this column last week. It was stated that these reports had been sent all over the country in the form of New-York dispatches, and might be read in the Salt Lake City papers two weeks ago. More has been heard of them in the past few days. The bringing out of the new deal was originally set for the first week of October. It is now postponed till the last part of the month, or beginning of November. Stocks of the Lake Erie & Western, Big Four, Nickel Plate, and Canada Southern are to be taken in. A new and comprehensive company is to be formed; in which all these properties are to be taken under the protection of the New-York Central. New stocks, and 3½ per cent guaranteed bonds, are spoken of as to be issued. Stocks of the various companies named have had a great advance on the strength of the reports.

Far be it from one without official information, to hint that another postponement may be in order as November approaches. The plan may actually be on the stocks, and ready for launching. But rumor connects the plan most prominently with the name of Mr. Twombly, who is an exceedingly smart gentleman. He is credited with knowing a few things in the way of market manipulation. Has any one heard that the New-York Central has taken in the Delaware & Hudson at a guarantee of 7 per cent on its stock? Not yet.

Nevertheless, it was not so very long ago that Delaware and Hudson soared above 180 on the most reliable reports that the New-York Central had acquired a sufficiently large interest in the property to do this and that the fact would be announced in a week or ten days. So skilfully was this worked as to deceive even the elect. Mr. Twombly is reported, how true or not there is no official information, to have arranged the whole scheme of the guarantee; but as obtaining the consent of some people necessary for it, was inadvertently overlooked, he, it is said, deemed it expedient to part with his D. & H. stock at top figures.

The U. S. Steel Corporation will declare its dividends the coming week. It is announced that the rate will be the same as before—7 and 4 per cent. It is to be hoped that a statement of earnings will be given out. The public demand for it is becoming more pressing—the experience with the Amalgamated Company having given point to it. There are semi-official reports that the net will amount to about 50 millions for the half year, and there is a surplus over from the last of between three and four millions more. The stocks have been strong. There has been particularly good buying of the preferred, both for home and fo