NEWS OF TWO CAPITALS.

Continued from first page.

of the business of the session and the changes of the rules of the Commons are numerous, and, since the secrets of the Cabinet are not well kept, the best guesses are likely to prove fairly accurate. There will be no startling surprises in legislation or in procedure. It will be an uneventful session if Sir Michael Hicks-Beach remains in the Cabinet and Mr. Chamberlain does not replace him at the Treasury. The King has the field this year, and nobody in government circles wishes to divert attention from him. When the coronation is over anything may happen.

The reception at Burlington House attracted as large a crowd of smart people as could be collected so soon after Christmas. It was a private view of old masters, but Academicians were entitled to credit for bringing together an unusually large number of works from private galleries which were unfamiliar to the general public, and had the charm of novelty. There were two admirable Claudes—"The Enchanted Castle," owned by Lady Wantage, and a lovely landscape from Sir Frederick Cook's gallery—and a delightful example of Botticelli, "La Bella Simonetta," with a profile face and luxuriant hair.

The enormous price paid by J. Pierpont Morgan for the Colonna Raphael rendered it the chief showpiece. Now that the American millionaire has bought it, some supercilious art critics are disposed to underrate it, but there would have been a chorus of acclamations if the National Gallery had purchased it. The exhibition is conspicuous for portraits and Turners.

I. N. F.

PARIS.

FRENCH COMMENT ON AMERICAN EXPANSION—NOT VIEWED WITH ALARM.

LIGHT ON ATTITUDE OF POWERS BEFORE SPANISH WAR—THE FRENCH THEATRE IN NEW-YORK.

(Copyright: 1902: By The New-York Tribune.)

[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Paris, Jan. 4.—During the first week of the year French newspapers, according to custom, publish reviews, with comments and more or less philosophical deductions, of the events of the old year. Nearly all the papers in Paris and the country express the conviction that by far the most significant revelation recorded is the gigantic industrial, commercial and political development of the United States. The expansion of America is not viewed with alarm, as in Germany and Austria, but as a problem to be studied scientifically in order to ascertain how France may advantageously utilize the coming supremacy of the United States, which is accepted here as inevitable. The tone of the French press is, on the whole, friendly. This is noticeable even in Nationalist organs, such as the "Petit Journal," which formerly evinced unwarrantable bitterness toward Americans. For instance, it characterizes as futile and ridiculous Emperor William's attempt last summer to persuade the French guests on board his yacht of the necessity of a European understanding to exclude the importation of United States products.

The Paris journals each day record the doings of President Roosevelt with a minuteness of detail hitherto only accorded to the personal activity of the German Emperor. The "Temps" the other day devoted two columns on its first page to a searching, picturesque analysis of Senator Lodge, who is described as Roosevelt's alter ego. The conservative mouthpiece of Republican France asks whether Senator Lodge will prove to be a Warwick or a Hanna, a maker of rulers or a maker of contracts; a Père Joseph or a Sully.

The "Temps," "Débats" and "Liberté" still retain some misconceptions about the Monroe Doctrine, but at last are beginning to understand that Monroeism is not so aggressive as popularly painted, and does not oppose the friendly mediation of a European power to preserve peace among the South American republics.

The "Figaro" on New Year's Day published a leading article by Max O'Rell about the extraordinary development of the Sunday newspaper in the United States, and concluded with an allusion to the American people as "amiable, gay, humorous, confident, and so intelligent and energetic that before long the whole world will be subjected to them. I do not say politically, but from the standpoint of ideas and discoveries which tend to change the face of the universe."

The "Petit Journal" devotes half a front page to a comparison in a practical form of the munificence of Carnegie, Stanford and other American philanthropists in the matter of public education, and pronounces their method, which actually creates intelligence, as far more beneficial to humanity than the Old World system of Nobel and Osiris of conferring prizes on men who, from the very conditions of the bequest or gift, have already attained success in life.

The "Journal des Débats" calls attention to the fact that two of the leading prima donnas at the Grand Opera and at the Opéra Comique, Miss Abbott and Miss Garden, are both Americans.

The "Echo de Paris" has an account of the racing stable in France of William K. Vanderbilt, for which it predicts great success the coming season, and describes in detail the three most promising two-year-olds in the stable, Illinois II, Ellesmere and Cleopatra II.

The most applauded feature of the review at the Variétés Théâtre is the scene where the great success of American jockeys on the French turf last season is recorded in song and dance.

The most popular chansonette at Fursy's quaint little theatre at Montmartre is entitled "Le Peril Americain," which, in a friendly, good natured way, relates how Americans are gradually acquiring a monopoly of the good things of the Old World.

All the papers refer to missions appointed by the Ministry of Public Instruction and the Ministry of Commerce, who, at the request of the American branch of the Alliance Française, will leave Paris on January 11, deliver lectures on social science at leading universities, and whose reports will determine the organization and the selection of the site for the proposed national school of application in the United States for French scientific students.

To sum up, America and Americans are foremost in the French public mind, and the French press this week accords greater prominence and importance to the United States than to all other foreign countries put together.

The assumption that it is exclusively to England that American gratitude is due for having thwarted Austria's efforts to create a European coalition against the United States at the outbreak of the war with Spain is vigorously contested here, notwithstanding the renewed statements to that effect made by the Washington correspondent of "The London Times," whose views, together with the indorsement of the leading editorial of "The Times" on December 26, are reproduced in the French newspapers. M. Hanotaux, who at the beginning of the war was the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, adheres to his previous statements, but does not consider himself at liberty to submit to the cross-examination suggested by "The Times" correspondent; but he would be glad to see the complete documentary evidence called for by Congress or Parliament, which, in his opinion, would prove that the French Government from the very outset was as friendly toward the United States as was consistent with maintaining neutrality toward Spain. Moreover, I am authorized by a personage from whom Spain's diplomacy at that time had no secrets, but whom I am not permitted to name, to make the following statement of the facts, believed here not to have been hitherto disclosed:

"On March 25, 1898, Señor Pio Gullon, Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, informed the Spanish Ambassador at Vienna that the key of success in obtaining intervention in behalf of Spain was at St. Petersburg. On March 26 assurances were received by the Queen Regent from Queen Victoria stating that she would support any measures in favor of peace that the British Cabinet might take to aid the Queen Regent. At the same date assurances were also received by the Queen Regent that the sentiments of the Court of St. James, the nobility and the leaders of the highest sets of London society were strongly for Spain and against the United States. On March 27 Count Muravieff, the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, in reply to the strenuous appeals of the Spanish Ambassador at St. Petersburg, Count Villagonzalo, informed the latter that the Russian Government found it impossible to consider the proposal of remonstrating with the United States, and that to even proffer friendly advice under the actual circumstances to the United States would be construed, perhaps justly, by the Washington Cabinet as a threat that would greatly excite public feeling in the United States and have an effect exactly the opposite to what was desired. This refusal of Russia convinced the Queen Regent and Señor Gullon that there was no hope of any further efforts to interest the powers in behalf of Spain, and from that date all the attempts of Spanish diplomacy in that direction were abandoned, for even the platonic visit to the White House of the representatives of six European powers on April 8 was not brought about at the instigation of Spain. It will be noted that Count Muravieff's reply to the Spanish Ambassador was on March 27, many days before the views of the British Cabinet were known, and over a fortnight previous to Mr. Chamberlain's famous speech, which was not made until after the destruction of the Spanish fleet at Manila by Dewey."

This statement, coming from the most authentic source of information, is not intended in any way to controvert the fact, patent to all, that the British Government and the British public were the best and warmest friends in Europe of the United States during the Spanish war, but merely to clear up a disputed point of history.

The idea of a French theatre in New-York arouses considerable interest in the theatrical world here. The general impression is that it would be a pity if such a theatre were to be exclusively devoted to the antique forms of Scribe, Dumas and Sardou, and limited to the academic interpretations of Sarah Bernhardt, M. Coquelin and other war horses of the Parisian stage, but that it ought to have in its composition a strong tincture of the Théâtre Antoine, where studied delivery after the methods of Samson and Régnier are subordinated to realism in just measure, and to truthful, condensed, impassioned presentation of humanity. Talking on the subject of the proposed French theatre in New-York last evening with Gaston Deschamps and with Alfred Capus, both the Parisian critic who delivered the lectures last year at Harvard on French dramatic literature and the author of "La Veine" were enthusiastic, and hoped it would familiarize Americans with what is really good in the modernized French stage as renovated and almost revolutionized by Antoine. It was the opinion of Deschamps and Capus that the Théâtre Antoine, taken altogether, approaches nearer perfection than any other theatre in France, and yet not one out of a hundred of the Americans who come to Paris seems to know anything about it. Gaston Deschamps said that Antoine had done for the French stage very much what Balzac had done for French literature. He has given it truthful simplicity. Happening to meet M. Antoine this afternoon, and asking him what he thought of the French theatre in New-York, he said: "It caused a genuine ring of sympathy and gratitude in the hearts of all who worked for the French stage to learn that the theatrical public in New-York evinced a desire to establish a French theatre there. I feel sure that the keen, impressionable and, above all, logical instincts of Americans will enable them to appreciate and enjoy what is wholesome, sterling and humanitarian in the character of the French stage, of which our younger school of authors and actors are so bravely working out the evolution. The French theatre in New-York ought to give each year a series of representations on the road and in other cities—Chicago, Boston, New-Orleans, Baltimore, San Francisco, Philadelphia, Washington, Montreal, etc. There is plenty of young blood and vigorous talent among our young authors, our young actors, and especially among the young actresses, to make the enterprise a success."

C. I. B.

MR. AND MRS. DEPEW'S RETURN.

Paris, Jan. 4.—Senator Chauncey M. Depew and Mrs. Depew left Paris this morning and travelled to Cherbourg in a special car attached to the steamer train. One of the best suites of rooms on the American Line steamer St. Louis (which sailed from Southampton to-day by way of Cherbourg for New-York) has been reserved for them.

PLAN TO PROTECT FOREIGNERS.

Rome, Jan. 4.—A cable dispatch from Washington says that the Secretary of State, Mr. Hay, has sent to the Italian Ambassador in Washington, Signor des Planches, a note saying that a copy of Italy's protest against the lynching of Italian citizens at Erwin, Miss., would be sent to Congress, accompanied by a recommendation by President Roosevelt advocating legislative reforms and the subjecting to the federal courts' jurisdiction all acts committed in violation of treaties and to the detriment of foreigners.

A NEW BULGARIAN CABINET.

Sofia, Jan. 4.—Prince Ferdinand has intrusted to Dr. Daneff (Minister of Foreign Affairs) the task of forming a new Cabinet.

STUDENT KILLED IN A DUEL.

Jena, Jan. 4.—Lieutenant Thieme, of the 94th Regiment, killed a student named Held, of Halle University, in a duel here this morning. The encounter was the outcome of a quarrel on New Year's, when Held assaulted Thieme. The latter was slightly wounded in the duel.

THE SCIPIO'S CREW LANDED.

Lisbon, Jan. 4.—The Dutch steamer Danae has landed here the crew of twenty-seven men of the Italian steamer Scipio, which was burned at sea on January 3.

MEMORIAL MEDICAL INSTITUTE.

GIFT OF PARENTS OF JOHN ROCKEFELLER MCCORMICK, A VICTIM OF SCARLET FEVER.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Chicago, Jan. 4.—In memory of their little son, John Rockefeller McCormick, who died of scarlet fever a year ago, at Pocantico Hills, Mr. and Mrs. Harold F. McCormick have established the memorial institute for infectious diseases. Incorporation papers have been taken out, but no site has been selected for the institute, and the work for the present will be carried on through other hospitals. The prime object of the donors is to study the conditions under which diseases such as scarlet fever are made possible, and a building devoted to this purpose may be constructed later. The amount of the donation has not been made public.

GOING TO PARIS TO BE MARRIED.

Mme. Sibyl Sanderson and Count de Fitz James, to whom she will be married in Paris in February, sailed on the Kronprinz Wilhelm yesterday. Mme. Sanderson would not talk about her engagement to the Count, except to say that she had wished the ceremony to be performed in this country, but was going to Paris in order that her mother might be present. "I expect to return to the United States next winter," she said, "and shall probably reappear in grand opera."

TREASON IN PHILIPPINES.

AMERICANS ISSUE A PROCLAMATION ASKING SOLDIERS TO DESERT AND JOIN INSURGENTS.

Washington, Jan. 4.—The War Department has received from the Philippines copies of a remarkable proclamation, signed with the names of nine Americans—seven of them said to be in the United States military service—inviting American soldiers to desert and join the ranks of the Filipino insurgents. The text of the document is as follows:

To Whom It May Concern.

Dear Fellow Countrymen: After many months among the Filipino people, studying their customs and characters, we, the undersigned, have come to the conclusion that the time has arrived for us to break the silence and let you know the real truth, so that you will see the folly of continuation of fighting these people, who are defending their country against the cruel American invasion in the same manner in which our forefathers did against England in those glorious days of our grand and noble liberator, General George Washington.

Since the day we were led by our conscience and presented ourselves to the Filipino authorities we have received the best of treatment, and we are enjoying a life of luxury without having to put our lives in danger, as do you who still remain in the American ranks fighting for an unjust cause which sooner or later must surely prove disastrous, as it did to the Spanish, notwithstanding that they knew the country and customs of the people better than the Americans do.

For above mentioned reasons, and also that the war may soon end, we ask the men of the American army stationed in these islands to present themselves to the Philippine authorities, as we did, thereby showing yourselves to be true Americans, upholding the policy of Washington and the Monroe Doctrine, against the ambitious policy of President McKinley, who for two years has carried on this cruel war, spilling the innocent blood of thousands of American soldiers, and with what object? To fill the pockets of Mark Hanna and several other American capitalists, who have been for years, and are now, ruling America to-day, or, in other words, changing your blood for gold and robbing many a loving mother or wife of son or husband, thereby making a once happy home sad and miserable.

Before we close let us tell you that in nearly every town there are always stationed forces of Filipino troops, to whom, should you so desire, you can present yourselves with or without your rifles, and to avoid danger it is best to hide it in a secure place, and after you have presented yourself inform the Filipino officer or chief of the guerillas, and they will recover it and pay you some money in return.

With this we conclude, wishing you the best of fortune.

We remain yours most sincerely,

HARRY HORAL ALMAN, Company K.
JOHN BLAKE, Trumpeter, Company B, 28th United States Infantry.
FRANK L. CLARK, Company F, 21st United States Infantry.
J. THOMAS KREIDER, Corporal, 38th United States Volunteer Infantry.
CHARLES BUCHANAN, Company B, 28th Volunteer Infantry.
HARRY RICHTER, 6th United States Artillery.
CHARLEY WRIGHT, Hospital Corps.
FITZHUGH SMITH.
JOHN RYAN, 4th Regiment.

John T. Kreider, one of the signers of this proclamation, was tried recently by military commission in the Philippines, on a charge of treason, and the records of the court martial have just been received at the War Department. The preponderance of proof, said General Chaffee in reviewing the case, was in favor of the contention of the accused that he was held by the insurgents as a prisoner, and took no part in operations against the United States, gave no aid and comfort to the enemy, made reasonable efforts to escape, and was compelled by his captors under legal duress to sign the above proclamation by threats of violence in case he refused. "While no treasonable intent or overt act is established against the accused by competent evidence," said General Chaffee, "it, however, remains to be remarked that it is the duty of every American soldier to face impending danger of death rather than sign a treasonable proclamation, even if it be prepared, as was the one in this case, by the enemy. Nor should he do any other act that might have even a seeming of giving the enemy encouragement. The true soldier not only takes the risks of battle, but all other risks of life growing out of any and all incidents of war, and accepts the chance of life or death rather than do aught to injure his country's cause or dishonor the uniform he wears."

The military commission found Kreider guilty of the charge of treason, and sentenced him to confinement at hard labor for life, but General Chaffee, because of the absence of conclusive proof that the accused had committed an overt act necessary to consummate the technical offence of treason, disapproved the sentence and ordered the prisoner set at liberty.

A PROTEST FROM MANILA.

REMOVAL OF TROOPS FROM BACACAY CAUSES APPEAL TO CHAFFEE.

Manila, Jan. 4.—General Grant recently decided that, owing to the lack of suitable quarters for troops at Bacacay, and because the place is apparently peaceful, he would remove the company of soldiers stationed there. The announcement of this decision has caused a protest from all the business men in Manila, and the American and Spanish business men of Bacacay have sent a joint telegram to General Chaffee, asking protection, and declaring that it will be impossible for them to remain there should the troops be withdrawn. The Filipino civil authorities are anxious that the troops should go, alleging that the native constabulary afford sufficient protection.

CAPTAIN KIRKMAN RELEASED.

Washington, Jan. 4.—Information has reached here that Captain George W. Kirkman, 25th Infantry, who was arrested in Manila on charges made by local merchants, has been released from custody and will return to the United States. General Chaffee did not consider the circumstances on which the charges were based as justifying his detention in the Philippines.

ELOPERS CAUGHT AND FREED.

AFTER FAMILY VISIT TO POLICE STATION, AUNT WHO WANTED MAN ARRESTED SANCTIONS MARRIAGE.

Captain Hogan, of the West One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-st. station, successfully smoothed the path of a couple of young lovers last night. They were Miss Mattie Dunclay, twenty-four years old, of Whitingsville, Mass., and Edward Bournes, a young man, who says he is a cashier employed in a Sixth-ave. drygoods store, and who boards with Miss Mattie's aunt, Mrs. Richard Young, at No. 166 West One-hundred-and-thirty-third-st.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Young and two of their sons, with Edward Bournes and Miss Mattie Dunclay, marched into the station last night. Mrs. Young asked that Bournes be arrested for trying to elope with Miss Mattie and for endeavoring to take with him Mattie's younger sister May, who is not yet sixteen years old.

Mrs. Young said that Miss Mattie was employed as a stenographer by a lawyer in Providence, R. I., and that she had come to this city just before Christmas to spend the holidays. Here, for the first time, she met Bournes, and an attachment at once sprang up between the two.

Yesterday Mattie and May disappeared from Mrs. Young's house. Bournes got his dinner, as usual, and was asked if he knew where the two girls were. He declared that he did not. Mrs. Young's sons suspected that he did. When he left the house they followed him. Not more than a block from the house Bournes stepped up to a waiting cab and opened the door. The Young boys grabbed him. Sitting in the cab was Miss Mattie. The Youngs announced that they would not allow Bournes and Mattie to drive away. After a bitter argument a compromise was reached, and all agreed that they would go back to Mr. and Mrs. Young. At the house there followed another argument and another compromise, all agreeing this time to go to the station.

When Bourne was questioned by Captain Hogan he said that he and Mattie had determined to marry. Miss May, he said, had become homesick, and wanted to return to her father at Whitingsville. He said he had consented to allow May to accompany him and Mattie to that place, as he had not intended marrying Mattie until he got her father's permission. Captain Hogan and Detective Connolly got into a cab, and the parties interested into others, and a hurried trip was made to the Grand Central Station. Miss May was found in the women's waiting room in tears.

The party returned once more to the police station. Mrs. Young, who at first had been insistent that Bourne should be arrested, relented. She said she had no objection to his marrying Mattie and taking her away with him, but he must leave May behind. The captain told them all to go home and be good. Bourne and Miss Mattie went away in a cab.

WALLA WALLA DISASTER.

EIGHT KNOWN DEAD AND FORTY-FIVE STILL MISSING—OVER A HUNDRED SAVED.

San Francisco, Jan. 4.—As far as can be determined by diligent inquiry and careful comparison of lists, the dead and missing from the wreck of the steamship Walla Walla now number forty-seven persons. The known dead number eight; passengers missing, nineteen; crew missing, twenty.

The list of saved includes, fifty-two passengers and sixty of the crew.

Advices received at the office of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company say that two of the missing lifeboats arrived last night north of Trinidad, and that seventeen persons were landed from them. This leaves one lifeboat and one raft to be accounted for. The raft is in charge of officers of the Walla Walla. The company's agents have confidence that all the missing craft will turn up before many hours have passed.

The majority of the survivors left Eureka today on the steamer Pomona. They are due to arrive to-morrow. The revenue cutter McCulloch and a number of tugs are cruising up and down the coast for possible survivors.

Seattle, Wash., Jan. 4.—The Pacific Coast Company carried $250,000 insurance on the Walla Walla, which they valued at $350,000. Her transformation from a collier several years ago and subsequent changes and repairs are said by company officers to represent an expenditure of $200,000, giving her a value to the company of over $500,000.

SEVEN MORE SAVED.

THEY WERE LANDED IN LIFEBOAT NORTH OF TRINIDAD.

Eureka, Cal., Jan. 4.—Word has just reached here that a lifeboat from the wrecked steamer Walla Walla, containing seven passengers, has landed safely in Big Freshwater Lagoon, fifteen miles north of Trinidad.

Eight other passengers who landed at Big Lagoon yesterday arrived at Trinidad late last night, among them being Second Officer Lupp, who was on watch at the time of the collision. A lifeboat which left the Walla Walla with ten persons on board arrived at Trinidad with only nine, the wife of Revenue Officer Ketzchnur, of Tacoma, having died on board and her body thrown overboard.

Those who came ashore at Freshwater Lagoon last evening, and who are now at Trinidad, are B. Holmes, boatswain; E. Johnson, sailor; P. Naucett, mess boy; Arthur Johnson, sailor; J. C. Johnson, watchman; G. Morrison, waiter, and Rudolph Nelson, sailor.

DENY VIOLATIONS OF LAW AT MUSEUM.

MORRIS K. JESUP AND EX-COMMISSIONER CLAUSEN DECLARE CHARGES ARE UNTRUE.

Morris K. Jesup, president of the board of management of the American Museum of Natural History, yesterday, in answer to the report of the Commissioners of Accounts under Mayor Van Wyck, charging that $39,000 had been expended, in violation of the charter, on construction work at the American Museum of Natural History, made the following statement:

The bills for work and supplies for the amount named were properly incurred, were certified as being correct by the architect employed for this purpose by the Museum authorities, and were forwarded to the Park Department for payment, as were other matters, and were inspected by the representatives of the Controller's office and found to be correct, and the bills were accordingly paid.

George C. Clausen, ex-Park Commissioner, said:

As far as the accounts of the Natural History are concerned, there has never been a bill passed by me unless it had the approval of the president or vice-president or some other representative of the Museum—in other words, always had their signatures—and I was always guided by their approval. The bills also were always approved by the Controller.

DR. ABBOTT AGAIN ATTACKS FENCE.

CONTENDS THAT WALL ON THE LEFT IS A MENACE TO THE "SWEET NATURAL."

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Boston, Jan. 4.—The Rev. Dr. Edward Abbott, brother of Dr. Lyman Abbott, has renewed his attack upon the "structural monstrosity," the new Harvard fence. He says:

The architectural beginnings at the corner of Harvard and Quincy sts., the ugly and at present meaningless barricade on the left, and the unseemly Harvard union on the right, with its appendix, that might well be removed and its back turned toward the passerby, point to changes which are a distinct menace to the future of Quincy-st., and the vandalism which they portend has already begun. If this foreboding is groundless and mine an outcry before anybody has been hurt, no one will be more relieved and rejoiced than I. But, according to President Eliot himself, "we don't know about the future; the architect has planned for extensive changes." Precisely. That is just the point. How far is the character of Quincy-st. to be affected by these changes? That is the question.

My contention, and I respectfully repeat it, is that the wall on the left, whatever in the "future" it may lead to and become a part of, is an invasion of the realm of the sweet and precious natural by the vulgar artificial, and that if this is a first step along the pathway of "changes," it means the desolation of much that the citizens of Cambridge hold dear.

REPORT OFFERED, BUT NOT READ.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S MEETING NOT TOLD OF NEW BUILDING'S COST.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Boston, Jan. 4.—At to-day's meeting of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society the report of the committee on building the society's new home, at Huntington and Massachusetts aves., was offered, but not read. That was because the report was ordered into the hands of the committee on publication, despite the protests of several members who spoke in favor of having the report read at the meeting. One member denounced the proceeding as an outrage.

The reporters were allowed to see a summary of the report. The cost of the new building appears to be $290,897 36. But even this statement was not read to the meeting, which aggregated about three hundred people, many of whom were said not to be members.

It appeared in the summary that C. A. Dodge & Co., who held the general contract, received $238,219 62 for their part of the work; Wheelright & Haven, the architects, were paid the sum of $13,646 32 for the work they did.

SPERM OIL WILL COME HIGH.

New-Bedford, Mass., Jan. 4.—All the sperm oil in first hands here has been sold this week, and it is not known when the market will be restocked. About 2,500 barrels caught by the Okotsh Sea fleet and 2,000 barrels from San Francisco are in sailing vessels bound around the Horn. These consignments, with the quantity now on board the brig Harry Smith, at Fayal, are not due before spring. As the market here was cleaned up at a good advance, it is expecter that sperm oil will be a high priced commodity for some time.

COMANCHE GOES AGROUND, BUT GETS OFF.

Jacksonville, Fla., Jan. 4 (Special).—As the Clyde steamship Comanche, Captain T. C. Platt, from New-York to this city, was about to cross the St. John's River bar at 5 o'clock this morning, in the midst of a heavy fog, she got out of the channel and ran hard aground in shoal water south of the South Jetties. Every effort was made to get her off, but in vain, until about 2 p. m., when the rising tide aided the efforts, and she floated off all right. She came up to-night, and the captain reported that she had not sustained the least damage. Captain Platt said: "We didn't ask any aid of the tugs, either, and got off without assistance. It was nobody's fault. The weather was nasty, with a heavy half gale blowing, and the fog was exceedingly dense and low."

ITINERARY OF WILLIAM J. BRYAN.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

New-Haven, Conn., Jan. 4.—The itinerary of William Jennings Bryan's spellbinding tour of the East was given out to-day. He will arrive here on Wednesday afternoon next, and will be the principal speaker at the Jackson Day banquet at the Tontine Hotel in the evening. He will speak in Boston on Thursday evening, at Holyoke on Friday, under the auspices of the Knights of Columbus, and at Cambridge on Saturday evening. On Sunday he will be the guest of Archibald McNeil at Bridgeport, Conn., and on Monday evening he will speak at Naugatuck.

TO BUILD AUTOMOBILES, IT IS SAID.

THE PAN-AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY REPORTED TO HAVE BOUGHT LAND IN MAMARONECK.

The Pan-American Automobile Company, it is reported, has purchased a large tract of land in Mamaroneck, near the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad station, and will begin next spring to build large factories there for the manufacture of racing machines. Albert C. Bostwick, it is said, is a large stockholder in the new concern, which will make a specialty of the pattern of American racing machines used by him in his recent contests. Mr. Bostwick has a large summer home on the Sound near Mamaroneck, and it is said that the factory will be located there, so that he can give it his personal attention.

A close friend of Mr. Bostwick's, when seen by a Tribune reporter last evening, said that he thought the above report was premature. He said he knew that Mr. Bostwick and a few others were assembling about twenty-five machines, which were to be of a high grade. He thought that it would depend on how these machines were received by the public whether Mr. Bostwick would launch out into a general manufacture or not.

DR. EGBERT GUERNSEY SERIOUSLY ILL.

HEART TROUBLE FOLLOWED AN ATTACK OF BRONCHITIS.

Dr. Egbert Guernsey is seriously ill at his home, No. 180 Central Park South. He is suffering with heart trouble. He was resting more comfortably on Friday and yesterday than on any day of last week. In October last he suffered an attack of bronchitis, and on the night of November 15 he had a severe fit of coughing, which developed into heart trouble. For several days he was seriously ill. Then he gained in strength, and later was able to take short drives. His condition became suddenly worse about a week ago to-day. He is under the care of Dr. Arthur Root, who has called in consultation Drs. Guernsey Rankin, Hamilton Rickiby and William B. Wood.

For many years Dr. Guernsey has been president of the Metropolitan Hospital. He was re-elected president for the ensuing year on Friday night. He is seventy-nine years old. In 1896 he celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his graduation in medicine. In 1848 he founded "The Brooklyn Daily Times," and in 1872 he started "The New-York Medical Times," of which he is still the editor in chief.

OFFERINGS AT THE STORES.

R. J. HORNER & CO., Nos. 61, 63 and 65 West Twenty-third-st., announce their annual reduction sale of furniture. Every line in their warerooms has a liberal quota of markdowns from the lowest to the highest priced.

THE AMERICAN ART GALLERIES, Madison Square South, will offer at public acution next Tuesday and Wednesday, by order of B. Kobayashi, of Tokio, a Japanese connoisseur, a fine collection of Ukioye paintings and prints, water colors, screens, kakemonos and illustrated books. On next Thursday at 8 p. m. Edward Runge's collection of American paintings, which includes examples of many artists of prominence, will be sold.

JOSEPH P. M'HUGH & CO., the "popular shop," Forty-second-st. West at Fifth-ave., announce a special offering of antique rugs; also a peremptory sale of French and English wallpapers, comprising about ten thousand rolls from the wholesale stock, at less than domestic rates.

DANIELL'S, Broadway, Eighth and Ninth sts., give notice that for the first time it has placed on sale "La Belle," a French corset, imported by and made especially for the firm.

FIFTH AVENUE AUCTION ROOMS, No. 238 Fifth-ave., William B. Norman auctioneer, on next Tuesday and Wednesday will give an exhibition of a choice collection of European ceramics, the contents of the Grossbaum Galleries, No. 243 Fifth-ave. On next Thursday, Friday and Saturday, at 2 p. m., a collection of antique porcelains, etc., removed direct from the Lincoln Storage Warehouse, will be sold

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS, West Twenty-third-st., announce their annual sale of housekeeping linens, comprising many lots of fine damask tablecloths and napkins, towels, sheets, pillow cases, hemstitched and embroidered linens, bedspreads, etc., at reduced prices. Included in the sale are William Liddell's brand of Irish table linens, which were awarded the gold medal at the Paris Exposition.

MEYER JONASSON & CO., Broadway and Twelfth-st., will continue the clearing sale of the entire balance of their stock of winter merchandise at decided reductions. Among the offerings of this sale are fur garments, neckwear and muffs and outer garments in cloth.

STEARN BROTHERS, West Twenty-third-st., will place on sale to-morrow in their cloak departments several new lines of desirable jackets, paletots and wraps at considerably reduced prices, also the remainder of velvet costumes and walking suits, and women's house gowns of cashmere. A special sale of silk and the opening of the first importation of French printed challies are announced. Other offerings are 2,500 suits of pajamas, linen housekeeping goods and curtains, portieres and couch covers.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS, Brooklyn, begin to-morrow a sale of fine furs, which are offered at a reduction. There are coats, jackets, pellerines, long, fashionable neckwear, cluster scarfs and muffs, both the plain round and the new cushion styles. The list is long and attractive. To-morrow they will also offer 57,000 yards of new black and colored silks under cost, including printed foulards, peau de sole, Louisines, taffetas, in black and colors, crepe de chine and fancy silks and satins.

A. D. MATTHEWS' SONS, Brooklyn, announce that their great clearance sales will begin to-morrow. Special attention is called to the sale of 2,400 flannel waists in a variety of shades and sizes.

HAHNE & CO., Newark, N. J., announce three important trade functions—an all white sale, a winter furniture sale and a special sale of furs. They are holding a free exhibition of the gold statues North and South America in the Amusement Hall.

C. C. SHAYNE, manufacturing fur merchant, Forty-second-st., between Broadway and Sixth-ave., announces that on account of the Rapid Transit tunnel remaining open in front of his store until such a late date that it interfered with his trade he has decided to dispose of a large stock of valuable furs in up to date styles at a substantial reduction rather than carry them over to another season and incur the expense of storage, insurance and interest. It is a favorable time for persons to purchase high grade furs at reduced prices.

B. ALTMAN & CO., Eighteenth and Nineteenth sts. and Sixth-ave., advertise offerings in coats and jackets. These they plan to dispose of to-morrow at low prices. Their seal and Persian lamb coats, fur lined capes and paletots have been considerably reduced in price. Many shoppers have already become familiar with their great sale of household linens. This sale will be continued this week. To-morrow they will also show for the spring season new silks for evening and bridal gowns. These include exclusive designs in printed satin foulards and many other attractive silks and satins. Their novelties in cotton dress fabrics are worth inspection. Their embroideries, too, are striking in design and very stylish.

GEORGE C. FLINT COMPANY, Nos. 43, 45 and 47 West Twenty-third-st., near Broadway, have made marked reductions in mahogany furniture suites. They have an entire floor for bedroom furniture alone. All the odd pieces, and even suites, have been reduced in price to make room for spring designs. They have reproduced not only the antique designs, but the true color of age.

THE SIEGEL, COOPER COMPANY, Sixth-ave., Eighteenth and Nineteenth sts., informs its patrons that to-morrow will begin its January sale of canend goods, including canned fruits, vegetables, fish, spices, meats and soups, down through the entire list of good substantial foods. They have a tempting show for boarding house keepers, restaurateurs, hotel proprietors, club stewards, vessel provisioners and others who buy in large quantities and with whom price and quality are points for unceasing consideration. These canned goods represent every packer of note in the United States and Europe. Notwithstanding the recent sharp advances in the prices of all food products, they are able to sell at their old low prices.

BEST & CO., Nos. 60 and 62 West Twenty-third-st., have a lot of sample coats for girls and misses in sizes from four to fourteen years. The prices for these coats have been reduced considerably. The Liliputian Bazar always carries many bargains. Its goods give general satisfaction. The prices are within reach of all.

A. JAECKEL & CO., No. 37 Union Square, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth sts., give notice of their January reductions in sealskin, broadtail and Persian coats and jackets. These furriers and importers have a large quantity of winter coats and jackets which are proof against cold, frost and wind. Some of the things which make their windows and counters attractive at this season are evening wraps, cloth driving coats, lined and trimmed with fur; sable and silver fox scarfs, boas and fancy neckpieces. Their men's fur lined coats are stylish.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Broadway and Nineteenth-st., are ready with their spring and imported novelties. These importations are many in number and design. Some of the more striking examples of foreign workmanship that will find favor with New-York women are their Lyons printed Shanghai and foulard silks, printed satin foulards, Empire and Meteor crêpe, brocaded and printed gauzes. They have also many novelties for bridesmaids' dresses and white silks and satins for wedding gowns.

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON, Sixth-ave., are on the eve of making out their inventory. Half a year's business must be figured out. There is a great volume of merchandise to be reckoned up and cut down in price. With these ends in view a general reduction has completely changed the complexion of prices in the store. Just now it will pay the shopper to buy suits and wraps. Of importance to frugal housekeepers is the notice that delayed shipments in blankets, linens, spreads, sheets and pillow cases are now ready.

JOHN RUSZITS FUR COMPANY, Nos. 73, 75 and 77 Mercer-st., between Broome and Spring sts., are now selling their well known Ruszits furs at wholesale prices. The high grade of the Ruszits furs for over fifty years has been recognized. This stock, which comprises choice skins and fashionable garments, is now advertised at wholesale prices.

DR. WILLIAM H. WILLIAMS DEAD.

Dr. William H. Williams died yesterday at his home, No. 207 Seventeenth-st., Brooklyn. Dr. Williams was eighty years old, and was graduated from Yale in 1847. He was a member of the American Medical Association and the New-York State Medical Association. The funeral will be held at his home to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock.

Financial.

The Financial World.

The market the past week showed the peculiarity that it was generally strongest when money rates were highest, and eased off when in latter part of the week the rates declined under the big offerings of City Bank, which loaned to all borrowers at 6 per cent. Rates had been as high as 20 per cent, though only a few loans were made at that figure; but 12 to 15 per cent was common. The average for the week may be set at between 8 and 9 per cent. The higher rates, however, did not seem to trouble the bull leaders, who gave the market its strongest support at the time these rates prevailed. There was some selling yesterday after the bank statement appeared, because of the large increase in it of the loan item. This increase is due, probably, more to financial operations in connection with the Northern Pacific conversion and kindred affairs, than to the week's operations in the stock market.

Special mention was made last week of the coal stocks, which means mainly the Reading issues; and it was said that they were likely to advance. The trading in them has been large, and the advance has been satisfactory. Reading common has been the most active, and on one day scored an advance of four points from its opening price. It is not so much what these stocks have done the past week which merits attention; but rather the steady progress upward which they have made in the past three weeks. It shows that there must have been a considerable absorption of the stocks for investment purposes, underlying the usual market trading which buys or sells for one or two points' profit.

The railroad list generally is the solid rock of the market, for in the present and what looks like continuing conditions of railroad traffic, earnings must continue heavy. It does not need that they should increase greatly over last year, and they are unlikely to do it, save on one or two systems exceptionally situated, but if they hold their own against the enormous totals of the previous year, they justify their prices. Conditions where the chief trouble with the managers of the roads is to move the immense amount of traffic pressing on them, where passenger and freight equipment is taxed to the utmost to meet the demands upon it—such conditions are scarcely those which make a bear market for railroad securities. If these stocks decline, the causes must be sought outside the status of the properties themselves—in money conditions, in the damage done by such ruinous declines as that in Amalgamated Copper, and by the collapse of inflated schemes like that which has just come to grief in Ohio, and another in Philadelphia.

If indeed, one wanted a text from which to write a bear article, it could be found in the late pernicious activities of the professional promoter. Some of these people, after a brief career of apparently dazzling success, have shrunk to such dimensions that their creditors have had to hold post mortem examinations, so to say, on their remains. The examiners have found sometimes that these airy promoters, deluded by one or two early successes, had loaded themselves and such institutions as they could persuade to lend, with stuff for which there was no market; and in fact, for which there never was a market except in their imaginations. The problem now is how to find for the imaginary market a real one, in which this stuff can be sold; which means that the many and various enterprises will have to undergo some severe financial surgery,