NEWS OF TWO CAPITALS.

LONDON.

AN UNPARALLELED IMPERIAL SPECTACLE FOR THE STAID AND SOBER CITY.

PROFOUND PEACE FOR "THE NATIONAL SACRAMENT" MEMORABLE UTTERANCE BY EMPEROR WILLIAM.

(Copyright; 1902: By The Tribune Association.)
(Special to The New-York Tribune by French Cable.)

London, June 21.—The coronation service, aptly described by "The Spectator" as "the national sacrament," will be celebrated in a time of profound peace. No cloud as large as a man's hand can be descried anywhere on the horizon. The settlement in South Africa seems more durable day by day, because the Boers are evidently sincere in their acceptance of the magnanimous terms of peace. The soldiers on each side have learned to respect and like each other, and there has been no tragedy of assassination, as there was at the close of the American Civil War, to light up resentment and evil passion.

Generosity is succeeding so well in inspiring among the brave burghers the obligation of loyalty to the crown that softness is taking the place of hardness in dealing even with the complex situation in Cape Colony. Dr. Jameson has quoted Cecil Rhodes as having favored an indefinite suspension of the constitution of Cape Colony, and Sir Albert Hime has declared emphatically that the rebels ought not to be classed with lawful enemies, but differentiated from them and punished for treason. Mr. Chamberlain may find it difficult to carry out any policy except that of good natured leniency when men like Mr. Barton protest, albeit mildly and not officiously, against the suspension of constitutional arrangements for self-government even for a short period. Premier Seddon is less flexible and more outspoken in favoring strong measures in South Africa, but the trend of public sentiment during the high carnival of imperial loyalty and rejoicing is in the direction of peace and reconciliation.

The German Emperor, after causing temporary irritation among the Poles and Czechs by uncompromising declarations of national policy, has made a characteristic speech at the ancient capital of Charlemagne, deeply veined with religious feeling and imperial pride. While no imposing coronation ritual was in reserve for him in historic Aix-la-Chapelle, he could recall the symbolism of the holy Roman Empire and adapt it to modern conditions in his survey of the German "welt imperium" as jointly scientific and intellectual and founded on morality and religion. The Emperor has offered in this remarkable speech new proof of his extraordinary versatility and mental capacity. He has delivered a philosophical treatise on modern empires and race tendencies on the eve of the King's coronation here in a service enriched with the traditions and memories of a thousand years.

While the Emperor is a wise sovereign, he cannot overrule economic conditions nor reverse commercial tendencies. The recovery of business in Germany from the prolonged depression has been slower than the optimists anticipated at the opening of the year. The number of workmen unemployed has increased rather than diminished, and there has been a continued deterioration in the conditions of labor in many industries. The steadiness of the export trade remains the best resource when the home market is stagnant. The prosperous condition of America reacts in favor of Germany. There is a good demand from the United States for textiles, and the Saxon spinners are profiting by it. There are also large American orders for iron and steel. The material inertia of the home market is remarkable, when the prostration of business through the undue development of banking, electrical and building enterprises has already lasted two years.

Apart from Germany, there is a dead calm prevailing on the Continent. The rumors of a Nihilist conspiracy in Russia are as vague as the Constantinople gossip about the revival of the Sultan's system of terrorism. There are no signs of political disturbance either in Italy or Spain. The affairs troubling the world seem to have quieted down for the coronation festivities. When every court will be represented by a prince of high rank, not even J. Pierpont Morgan is an ogre who needs be exorcised from the imperial feast. Panic articles about the American raids on British shipping have ceased to appear, and the statisticians, instead of betraying alarm over the formation of the new shipbuilding combination, amuse themselves by computing that a century will be required before American builders at the present rate of construction can supply ships for carrying the sea commerce of the United States under the national flag.

With Lord Kitchener's immediate return to England definitely announced, and with Lord Milner installed as the Governor of the Transvaal, there is practical evidence that the war is over and that there will be no further illusions or disappointments. Peace reigns, and there is nothing for croakers to worry about except the King's digestion and the chances of the weather of coronation day.

The ceremonious welcome to the colonial troops at the Alexandra Palace, which is the chief function to-day, is hardly required in order to convince either big or little Englanders that the empire is world-wide, and that London has become in a real sense a picturesque capital. Hampton Court and Alexandra Palace are the headquarters of the Indian and colonial troops, and all races are on exhibition. The tall Sikhs, in khaki jackets and heads puggareed with crimson cloth; the brown Ghoorkas, with long knives and swaggering strides; the stealthy Pathans, in Oriental uniforms; the copper faced guards from the Straits Settlements, the coal black negroes from West Africa and Rhodesia, the wideawake volunteers from Canada and the brawny soldiers from Australia, New-Zealand and South Africa are united in an unparalleled imperial spectacle for staid and sober London.

Piccadilly, Park Lane, Pall Mall and Whitehall are clogged with traffic hour after hour, but enlivened with the ceaseless byplay of masquerade faces and costumes. If Thackeray were in the old corner of the Athenæum Club he could have strange glimpses of Oriental Maharajas or grand viziers from Uganda, in blue gowns with silver hats, or sallow Celestials in attendance upon the Chinese envoy, and would fall to know Pall Mall, with its timbered stands and brick red carpentry. Piccadilly, with its gaudy decoration of Turkey red and enormous white bows fastened to Venetian masts, is transformed beyond recognition by oldtime Londoners. The clattering of hammers is heard night and day as the timber construction receives the finishing touches, and the red felting is nailed down and a thousand painters are mixing and splotching colors along the route of the royal parade.

The most remarkable decoration in town is the Canadian arch, midway of Whitehall, which has now reached the decorative stage. It has been boldly and artistically designed, and has a business and commercial side as an attractive advertisement of the agricultural resources of the Dominion. All the streets along the line of the royal progress are already fluttering with banners and bunting. It is the fantastic medley of many colors without the hoped for proof that artistic results have been accomplished in street decoration.

Ascot Sunday, with brilliant scenes at Boulter's Lock and on the river, intervenes for the relief of the jaded world of fashion. A long breath of fresh air is requisite after the disappointment caused by the bad weather and the abandonment of the ball at Windsor.

There are many signs of staleness and weariness among the smart sets. The most conspicuous one is the tendency to take a serious view of the King's health, and repeat the idle tales about clairvoyant warnings and anarchist plots. Every clubman has a fresh story, and wags his head when he asserts in a whisper that his information comes from a prominent woman at court or from some high functionary.

These numerous inventions are unfounded, and merely indicate the high degree of tension on the part of the people of fashion who are occupied with the approaching function. The police officials have intensified the public nervousness by the exceptional precautions taken for controlling the crowds by barricades.

Sir Gordon Sprigg reached London in time for the colonial fête at the Alexandra Palace, but Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Premier Ross and other visitors were less fortunate, not arriving in Liverpool until late in the evening. Laurier's first word on the subject of preferential trade is awaited with peculiar interest by Canadians, who are sorely disappointed by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's action respecting the maize duty and by Mr. Barton's coolness in discussing the imperial zollverein. The holiday crowds have been in possession of the streets during the afternoon, and soldiers have been marching and bands playing. With fine weather, the most brilliant town show London has ever known will be surpassed next week.

Mme. Calvé has again triumphed in "Carmen" at the opera, and has shown that year by year she enriches the part of the light hearted cigarette girl with fresh byplay. Sarah Bernhardt has appeared during the week in five oldtime parts at the Garrick Theatre, and has not failed on a single occasion to light up the enthusiasm of her audience. Perhaps her most artistic work was in "Magda," in which she received the strongest support from her admirable French company. I. N. F.

PARIS.

INTEREST IN RECIPROCITY CONFLICT AT WASHINGTON.

BUDGET POSTPONED—PICTURES OF ANTARCTIC SCENES—INTEREST IN THE SALE OF HUMBERT CANVASES.

(Copyright; 1902: By The Tribune Association.)
(Special to The New-York Tribune by French Cable.)

Paris, June 21.—The conflict between President Roosevelt and the Senators concerning Cuban reciprocity is eagerly followed by the public here and has elicited numerous editorial comments from the "Temps," the "Siècle," the "Journal des Débats," the "Journal," the "Matin" and other leading papers. The struggle is compared to that between the mayors of the palace and the Merovingian kings of France. Great astonishment is expressed that three members of the President's own Cabinet, the Secretaries of the Treasury and Agriculture and the Postmaster General, should have sided with the party managers against the head of the State. The "Temps" regards the struggle as a most instructive problem of representative government, and considers the result will show whether President Roosevelt is the President merely of a party or of the nation. The trend of feeling here is that the United States, having intervened as the liberator of Cuba, is bound morally not to shut the door in her face and put the island into a worse position than when under Spanish rule.

Notwithstanding the vigorous protests of General de Galliffet, the Rolland bill for reducing military service in France from three to two years, now under discussion in the Senate, seems almost certain to become a law, but saddled with bounties to secure voluntary re-enlistments at the expiration of the term of service; that is to say, the two years' system as it now prevails in Germany, with special inducements to retain the old soldiers in the artillery and cavalry, will be adopted in France and entail additional expenses in the French military budget.

M. Rouvier, Minister of Finance, has met with such extraordinary obstacles in preparing the government estimates for 1903 that he has been obliged to postpone presenting and submitting the Budget to the Deputies until October, so the disastrous expedients of voting temporary supplies will have to be continued. Meanwhile meetings of taxpayers are held in Paris, Lyons, Bordeaux and all over the country, protesting against a further increase in fiscal burdens, and Jules Roche and a group of fifty Deputies have had the courage to begin financial reform by introducing a bill calling upon the Deputies to renounce the initiative in proposing additions or increases of expenditures in the Budget, a privilege that Jules Roche reminds the French Chamber was voluntarily renounced by the British House of Commons long ago. Jules Roche and the Minister of Finance think that public opinion is now so alarmed about the enormous and rapidly increasing deficits in the national budgets that the Deputies will be compelled to abandon their initiative in proposing the expenditure which is the main source of the present almost desperate financial situation and vote the Roche bill, which is regarded as the first really serious measure of economy proposed in the legislature of the Third Republic.

Baron Hulot, secretary of the French Geographical Society; Professor Ma, Dr. Hamey, the Duke of Loubat, Carolus Duran, Jules Lefebvre, Dagnan Bouveret and other prominent geographers and artists have examined two hundred sketches in oil made by the American painter Frank Wilbert Stokes on board the ship Antarctic, of the Swedish Nordenskjold expedition to the South Pole. Mr. Stokes arrived in Paris on Monday, having left the expedition on April 8 at Port Stanley, Falkland. Nordenskjold, who is a nephew of the famous dead arctic explorer, is passing the cold season at Admiralty Inlet, about 64 degrees south latitude. All but four of the twenty-five Esquimau dogs taken out with the expedition had died, but Nordenskjold and his four companions and the two sailors were in good health and spirits in their winter quarters, where Mr. Stokes left them on February 21. Carolus Duran says Mr. Stokes's sketches of the antarctic regions are highly interesting, giving for the first time ideas of the color of the atmosphere of these latitudes. Mr. Stokes goes to London next week and is due in New-York on July 10.

The oldest frequenters of Paris picture sales cannot remember having seen such crowds as collected yesterday and to-day at the Georges Petit Gallery for the sensational sale of the first instalment of the pictures found in Mme. Humbert's now famous house in the Avenue de la Grande Armée. The crush was such that the police had to be reinforced to keep order and prevent accidents. Several well known amateurs and many women were frightened away by the tumult and excitement. The three front rows of armchairs were occupied by the great dealers from London, New-York, Paris and Berlin, and it is a pity a Whistler or a Beraud was not there to watch their eager faces and nervous gestures as they scanned the pictures and made with jewelled pencils mysterious rapid calculations on their notebooks or shirt cuffs. Here and there was a salient type recalling to mind Sargent's familiar portrait of Mr. Wertheimer. Near this parterre of dealers were Coquelin, the actor, and Henri Rochefort, the amateur anarchist, studying not only the pictures, but the public. Paul Deschanel, Baron d'Estourcelles and Gabriel Hanotaux were interested spectators. A group of Americans viewed the sale complacently, among whom were Ralph Curtis, William Payne, John Kane and Douglas Taylor. Near them were the Duc de Morny, Prince Stirbey, Comte Clermont Tonnerre and Count Roederer. C. I. B.

LONDON'S NEW GARB.

CORONATION PLANS RAPIDLY CARRIED OUT—COLONIALS NOT PLEASED.

(By The Associated Press.)

London, June 21.—A brisk business was done this week at Lloyd's in the coronation gamble. To use a technical expression, the rates on the risk of the King living until June 26 ruled at 3 per cent premium. Many thousands of pounds sterling were underwritten on this basis. This shows to what extent public nervousness has grown in certain circles. Careful investigation reveals that there is no ground for believing that the King's health is any worse than the official reports indicated. His nerves were rather upset by the unfortunate illness at Aldershot, and every precaution is being taken to prevent a recurrence of such a sudden indisposition.

Preparations for the crowning hurry on apace. It is already difficult for pedestrians to traverse the main thoroughfares, such as the Strand, Piccadilly and Whitehall, during the greater part of the day, and they are almost impassable at night, owing to the crowds of visitors, with which store clerks, costermongers and London's floating population generally mingle nightly as they wander through the streets, gazing at the decorations, which are now taking on a finished aspect.

MANY AMERICAN DECORATIONS.

Such illuminations, festoons and beflagging as will mark coronation day, on Thursday next, have never before been seen in London. Scarcely a house along the principal parts of the route of the procession has not erected an electric or gas device, while a profusion of gay cloths and flags, interspersed with mottoes and representations of the royal arms, already hide most of the outer walls. Some of the streets are already roped with dazzling festoons of fairy lamps, and even the abused stands, which for weeks have made London so hideous with their bare boards, are now rapidly being draped in rich purple or other suitable colors. The United States Embassy has joined in the general decoration, and is erecting an illumination surmounted by a crown. A similar device tops the Morgans' City office. Through London American firms and individuals are not a whit behind the British in decorating their premises. Countless Stars and Stripes will fly out of windows on Thursday and Friday as a welcome to the new crowned King. In fact, some of the most elaborate displays of the metropolis will be by American firms doing business here.

SPECIAL AMBASSADOR'S PLANS.

Among the host of special coronation representatives Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid are having perhaps the most interesting round of entertainment. They spent Ascot week at Cliveden, with William Waldorf Astor, whence a large party daily drove over to the races. On Friday Mr. and Mrs. Reid took luncheon with the Rev. Dr. Albert Basil Orme Wilberforce, Archdeacon of Westminster, who took them over the Abbey. The engagements of Mr. and Mrs. Reid are booked far into July. On June 25 they dine with the Prince and Princess of Wales, on June 27 with Lord Lansdowne, the Foreign Secretary, to meet King Edward and Queen Alexandra; on July 1 with the Benchers of the Inner Temple, on July 5 with Lord Pembroke, on July 10 with Henry White, the secretary of the United States Embassy, and Mrs. White, to meet Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein; on July 12 they leave London to spend the end of the week with the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, at Blenheim, and on July 17 Mr. Reid will address the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce.

The Special Ambassador of the United States has bought a large number of seats for friends in a stand at Richmond Terrace, where the coronation procession passes on both days. Among those invited are Timothy L. Woodruff, Lieutenant Governor of New-York, and Mrs. Woodruff.

The colonial executives, all of whom have arrived here except Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Premier of Canada, are also features of attraction. The sentries guarding their hotel and the gorgeous royal carriages and footmen greatly accentuate popular interest. Every afternoon crowds gather outside the Hotel Cecil, gaze at these brilliant equipages and seem to enjoy the sight just as much as if they knew one Premier from another. The Indian potentates, who are located further from the crowds, are neglected in this unusual homage to the colonies.

COLONIAL TROOPS DISGRUNTLED.

From the colonial contingents, however, angry protests are now being registered. It appears that the War Office arranged that all troops specially sent to the coronation, with the exception of the cavalry, should be utilized to line the route of the procession, instead of actually partaking in it. As the major part of the visiting contingents consists of infantry, the arrangement has created bitter disappointment. One of the officers of the Canadian contingent said:

If we had known that we were merely intended to be used as police, I do not think we would have cared to come over. We have sent our best men at considerable inconvenience and expense, yet our part in the Imperial parade will be only a handful of cavalry, quite unrepresentative of Canada and quite unfair to the dismounted men, who will be seen by only a handful of people, and who will have to perform duties for which they were not sent over.

The Governor General of Canada, the Earl of Minto; the High Commissioner of Canada, Lord Strathcona, and Colonel Pellatt, in command of the Canadians, are doing their utmost to induce the War Office to allow the colonial troops to take part in the procession as units, regardless of the arm of the service to which they may belong.

Alexandra Park, where the colonials are encamped, is now a perfect morass, due to recent heavy rains. The accommodations for the troops are inadequate, and many of the officers, refusing to stay in the tents, have taken rooms near by. The troops, who, naturally, brought their showiest uniforms, are now going about in raincoats and heavy top boots, and much of their equipment is ruined. Even such ordinary camp arrangements as plank walks were neglected by the British staff officers in charge of the preparations. As one of the colonials said:

If we had been told to prepare for a campaign it would have been all right, but we came here for a procession, in which we are not to take part, and are dumped into a bog.

Besides the complaints of the colonials, several of the leading dailies are vehemently protesting against the special war coronation contingent, hurriedly sent by Lord Kitchener from South Africa, at the government's request, being detailed to guard the route, instead of marching through the streets.

GERMAN ACTION IN AFRICA.

Johannesburg, Transvaal, June 21.—Considerable significance is attached to the action of the German community here, hitherto pro-Boer, in electing a committee, composed of prominent Germans, to assist in preparation for the celebration of the coronation of King Edward. The Germans have published a declaration to the effect that they are determined to dispel any unfavorable impression which might have been created among their British fellow citizens by the "exaggeration of the misguided and misinformed press of Germany," and also acknowledging British sovereignty, which, whether they like it or otherwise, "means personal freedom for everybody."

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO SPANISH LOAN.

Madrid, June 21.—Success has attended the issue of the loan of 338,000,000 pesetas ($67,600,000), in 5 per cent international redeemable bonds. The issue price was 90½, and the subscription amounted to about 3,000,000,000 pesetas ($600,000,000).

CARNEGIE'S GIFT TO WELSH TOWN.

London, June 21.—Andrew Carnegie, in giving £6,000 for a library at Merthyr-Tydvil, Wales, said he tendered the gift because of his indebtedness to the Welsh element in America, many of whom had rendered him service.

JAPAN'S EXHIBITION AT ST. LOUIS.

Yokohama, June 21.—The Japanese Cabinet has informally decided upon an appropriation of 2,000,000 yen to provide for the exhibits of Japan at the St. Louis Exposition.

JUST A LITTLE OF EVERYTHING
is found among the "Little Advertisements of the People" in the narrow columns.

WHAT LONDON TALKS OF.

London, June 21.

JACOBITE MANIFESTOES.—The Jacobites, who from time to time amuse the country by exhibitions of loyalty to the House of Stuart, placarded London in the dead of night with a document proclaiming the Archduchess Mary Theresa of Bavaria the "rightful heir" to the British throne. The proclamation was worded as follows:

Whereas, By the decease of our Sovereign Lord and King, Francis XX, in November of the year of grace 1875, the crown of these realms did by just lineal succession descend to his niece and heiress, the Lady Mary Theresa Dorothea, Adchduchess of Modena-Este, we, the loyal people of England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales, hereby assert, as our forefathers have done, the right of primogeniture in the descent of the crown of these kingdoms and the indefeasible claim therefore of her royal and imperial highness as heiress of the House of Plantagenet and of Stuart.

THE SHIPPING COMBINATION.—If J. Pierpont Morgan had not been unexpectedly absent in the Mediterranean, this week would have been marked by important developments in the final stages of the Atlantic shipping combination. All the heads of the companies, including Bernard N. Baker, president of the Atlantic Transport Line, who is now here, expected Mr. Morgan to be in London Friday, but he was unable to come, and so the proposed meeting was postponed. The Associated Press is informed that everything is proceeding satisfactorily and it is likely that sweeping changes and economies in working expenses will soon be put in operation. On this subject Mr. Baker said:

We are contemplating various steps which will be greatly to the public's convenience and economy. Before long the benefits of the combination will become patent to every individual crossing the Atlantic. As to the rival all-British combine, I can only say that we welcome it. The Atlantic is big enough for us all. If they think they can do better by combining they would be foolish if they did not. If they intend to depend on increased government subsidies rather than on diminution of expenses and improvement of the service, I think they are mistaken. But I suppose they know what they are about. We are not worrying. Prior to the formation of our combine we had the opportunity of acquiring several more lines than were eventually included, and some of those which were not acquired are now prominently mentioned as factors in the rumored rival combine. However, when the latter materializes into something more than mere suggestions, it will be time enough to discuss it.

One of the motives attributed by a section of the English press as constituting the necessity for an all-British trust, namely, the likelihood of the Morgan organization putting all its vessels under the American flag, is perfectly absurd. We would not do it if we could, and we cannot. There seems to have been quite a little hysteria over here on the subject of our combine, though I am glad to find it is not shared by the leading or thinking people.

From other sources The Associated Press learns that the offers made by Sir Christopher Furness and Sir Alfred L. Jones, head of the firm of Elder, Dempster & Co., to the Cunard, Royal Mail and other lines, and which have been considered by them, entirely depend on what subsidies the promoters of the British combination can secure from Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Premier of Canada; Edmund Barton, the Australian Prime Minister, and the imperial government, the basis of the suggested new amalgamation consisting largely in increased subsidies from the British and Canadian Governments and new arrangements with Australia. Unless these are granted, the lines approached will not agree to amalgamate. Impartial opinion inclines to the belief that the demand for increased subsidies will not be granted, with the result that the tentative arrangements between Sir Christopher Furness and the English lines will fall through.

A curious factor in the shipping arrangements made or contemplated is the bitter opposition of the Allan Line, the heads of which openly declare that the present agitation is engineered by Sir Christopher Furness and Sir Alfred L. Jones, and is solely for the purpose of hurting their trade, which has practically been unaffected by Mr. Morgan's deal. After the arrival of Sir Wilfrid Laurier here there was a series of important conferences. If these, as expected, do not result in an agreement for additional subsidies a novel plan will be put before the government and the colonial Premiers, embodying many points acutely affecting the United States and Canada, but which is being kept strictly secret until other hands in the transatlantic game have been shown.

COLONEL LYNCH REMANDED.—Colonel Arthur Lynch, Member of Parliament-elect for Galway and formerly of the Boer army, who is in custody on the charge of high treason, was brought up on remand at the Bow Street Police Court to-day, and was again remanded until June 24, witnesses in the case not having arrived in London.

THE COLONIAL CONFERENCE.—A surprise awaits the Colonial Secretary, Joseph Chamberlain, in connection with his approaching conference with the Colonial Premiers, who are now in London for the purpose of attending the coronation of King Edward. For months the government has been urging Parliament not to express any kind of opinion on the feasibility of preferential trade with the colonies, and when introducing measures tending to such an end it has warned off discussion on the ground that it would not be fair to do or say anything until the Colonial Premiers had a chance to announce their views on the subject. In short, the government's whole imperial policy has been waiting in the balance until the Premiers had gathered together. Unfortunately for the government, the Premiers had already practically come to a decision that they would refuse to make any suggestions until the imperial government put forward its own intentions. That is exactly what the Cabinet not only does not want to do, but cannot do. Hence a perfectly tame and futile ending may be safely prophesied for the conference with the Colonial Premiers. One of the latter said to a representative of The Associated Press:

We have no voice in the fiscal policy of Great Britain, and have not always complete control of our own. Obviously, it is the duty of the mother and governing country to make propositions to us, instead of our making propositions to it. We might sit for months, and eventually arrive at a conclusion satisfactory to all the colonies, though it would be difficult, and then find that the results of our deliberations were merely politely filed away in some pigeonhole in Downing Street. We must have at least some idea of what the government is willing to support before we can seriously discuss such a vital question. Lord Salisbury has publicly stated his disbelief in the practicability of colonial preference, and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, has openly declared his hostility to the idea. So what is the good of our having a mock debate for the sake of holding up Mr. Chamberlain's hands in the empty air? It is very nice for us all to get together, and doubtless intercolonial harmony will thereby be promoted; but beyond that I can see no practical ending of our meeting.

The only end likely to be achieved at this really notable meeting is one which is peculiarly interesting to the United States and Canada. The Associated Press learns that Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian Premier; Sir Robert Bond, the Premier of Newfoundland, and Mr. Chamberlain intend to thresh out their long standing differences of opinion, and on all sides there is hopefulness that a conclusion will be reached regarding the Bond-Blaine convention. Newfoundland is determined to have the matter settled, and while her attitude will bring up almost every question now pending between the United States and Canada, the prospect of a satisfactory agreement appears bright, though such matters as the Alaskan boundary and another meeting of the Joint High Commission are involved. The latter is likely to make the Hon. Michael Henry Herbert, British Ambassador to the United States, a party to the negotiations, and perhaps Joseph H. Choate, United States Ambassador to Great Britain, may be consulted, although the question directly at issue lies entirely in Canada's and Newfoundland's differences.

Another noteworthy item in connection with the conference is that a proposition will be brought forward for the confederation of Newfoundland and Canada. This, while doubtless causing some stir and the usual crop of incorrect rumors, will be abortive. Newfoundland will not consent to lose her individuality as the oldest colony, especially in view of her present satisfactory financial condition, although Canada's offer to include the island in the Dominion would mean a reduction of 20 per cent of the taxation now necessarily imposed on the Newfoundlanders. Sir Robert Bond believes that the same end can be better achieved through reciprocity with the United States, which is much more important to Newfoundland than imperial trade preference.

PEACE TERMS GIVEN TO KING.—Colonel Hubert Hamilton, to whom was intrusted the original South African peace agreement, delivered the document signed by the Boers to King Edward at Windsor Castle this afternoon. Colonel Hamilton remained at the castle for dinner, at which Sousa's march, "Imperial Edward," was played, for the first time, by the band of the Scots Guards. A handsome illuminated vellum copy of the march has been presented to the King.

NEWS OF THE THEATRES.—The theatres continue to do excellent business. Sir Henry Irving is giving popular matinees, in which Ellen Terry replaces Cecelia Loftus, while at Her Majesty's Theatre Miss Terry continues to play with Mrs. Kendal.

Mr. and Mrs. Beerbohm Tree appear in "The Merry Wives of Windsor" to-night. Mr. Tree will vary the bill by the performance of "Trilby," with Lily Brayton in the title role and himself as Svengali.

Old favorites, such as "David Garrick" at Wyndham's, "The Gay Lord Quex" at the Duke of York's, "The Toreador" at the Gaiety, "The Country Girl" at Daly's, and "The Chinese Honeymoon" at the Strand, continue to hold the stage.

The PIANOLA

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EIGHT HURT ON TROLLEY CAR

STRUCK BY TIES WHILE STANDING ON STEP OF CONEY ISLAND CAR.

Eight persons were injured in an accident on the Thirty-ninth Street Ferry Line of the West End Line, Brooklyn, at 11 o'clock last night. A crowded car on this route was approaching Coney Island Creek. So heavily laden was the car that a number of men were standing on the steps. Suddenly these were struck by a pile of ties standing near the tracks and unmarked by lanterns. Eight persons were more or less seriously injured, and six were taken to the Emergency Hospital.

The following is the list of injured:

SIDNEY H. CLIPTEN, No. 12 Second Place, Brooklyn, contusion of right hip.
LOUIS NEW, Eighty-sixth-st. and Twenty-third-ave., Brooklyn, contusion of right hip.
WILLIAM BRENSON, No. 106 Christopher-st., contusion of right hip.
HARRY VERNELL, No. 420 East Nineteenth-st., Manhattan; refused examination.
JAMES HURLY, No. 356 West Sixteenth-st., Manhattan.
J. J. NUGENT, No. 404 East Seventy-ninth-st.; refused examination.
JACOB DAVIS, No. 116 Wyckoff-ave., Brooklyn, right hip injured.
HENRY VICKER, No. 226 West Nineteenth-st., Manhattan, left thigh injured.

INOCULATED HORSES.

ALLEGATION THAT BOER SYMPATHIZERS CAUSED DISEASE IN BRITISH LIVE STOCK.

New-Orleans, June 21.—It has developed about the boarding houses where the sailors and muleteers were recruited for the British during the South African war, according to a story printed here to-day in "The States," that the diseases now raging in South Africa among the live stock there are due to inoculations made in this port by Boer sympathizers and disgruntled muleteers "playing even" with the British.

It is said that the virus used was secured from a Philadelphia chemist, and that it consisted mostly of charbon and glanders. It is also stated now that the British suspected that this crime was being constantly committed, and for that reason removed their headquarters from this city to Montreal. The inoculations, it is stated, were also made in Lathrop, Mo., so that it was necessary to break up that camp as well.

The British are now retaliating, so it is intimated, by refusing entrance of Louisiana cattle in South Africa.

HONOR FOR PRESIDENT LOUBET.

ORDER OF THE GOLDEN FLEECE CONFERRED BY SPECIAL EMBASSY.

Paris, June 21.—President Loubet was invested at the Palace of the Elysée this afternoon with the decoration of the Spanish Order of the Golden Fleece by a special embassy sent to Paris for this purpose by King Alfonso.

This evening the President gave a dinner to the members of King Alfonso's mission, the Spanish Ambassador and the embassy staff.

LOSES MONEY; CAUSES RAID.

MAN COMPLAINS TO POLICE—FOUR PRISONERS TAKEN.

Acting Captain Dillon, of the West Thirtieth-st. station, and Detectives Flynn, Black and Underhill, made a raid on an alleged gambling house at No. 17 West Twenty-fourth-st., last night, and took four prisoners, a double and single roulette outfit, a faro bank and a rouge et noir table. The raid was made on the complaint of a man who said he was Joseph Hymonson, a foreman for a uniform manufacturing concern, living at No. 419 Brook-ave., Brooklyn.

Hymonson, about 10 o'clock, told Dillon that he had met a friend early in the evening who had taken him to the house, where they played roulette. He won at first, but finally lost $30. Then he thought he had been robbed, and that the best way to get even was to inform the police.

Captain Dillon told Detective Flynn to go with Hymonson and see if he could get into the place. He said that he would follow and surround the place, and a signal was agreed on. Flynn and Hymonson had no difficulty in gaining an entrance. Both risked a few dollars on the roulette wheel and lost. Some one in the place became suspicious, and announcement was made that the place was to close up. The detective and the informer went outside and Flynn gave the signal. Captain Dillon and Detectives Underhill and Bluck then rushed in and got the four prisoners.

At the station they gave the names of John Spanish, of No. 1506 Broadway, a waiter; John Wall, waiter, of No. 94 Second-st.; Andrew Clark, waiter, of No. 746 Third-ave., and George Vance, waiter, of No. 231 West Thirtieth-st. Spanish was charged with keeping a roulette wheel, Vance with running a faro bank, Wall with being a lookout and Clark a suspicious person. When the detectives went back to the house they found that the three wheels were missing. They were found later in a small safe which was pried open in the room. Hymonson seemed proud of the fact that he had caused a raid. He was asked what he would have done if he had won money instead of losing it.

"Why I would have gone home and let them alone," was the reply.

STILL AFRAID OF O'REILLY.

Captain O'Reilly's second Sunday in the Oak-st. station began at midnight yesterday in much the same way that the first was begun. In turning out the patrols last night, the captain's instructions in regard to violations of the excise law were fully as explicit as when he first took command. The saloons with upstairs attachments in the vicinity of the Brooklyn Bridge station were prompt in closing all their doors at midnight, although it is understood that Captain O'Reilly has not had to call their attention to the strict observance of the law.

TO REMOVE A NORTH RIVER OBSTRUCTION.

Washington, June 21.—The River and Harbor Committee to-day ordered a favorable report on the bill authorizing the use of $25,000 of the fund for deepening the channel of New-York Harbor for the purpose of removing the obstruction opposite Pier No. 1, North River.

The obstruction was discovered recently. The discovery was made by the officers of the steamer Kensington, of the Red Star Line. She struck on something about 700 feet northwest of Pier No. 1 on February 19. Up to that time it had been supposed that the water was at least fifty feet deep at that point, and the government charts so indicated. Large vessels had passed over the spot previously without touching. The blow was so hard that the bottom of the Kensington and three of her water ballast tanks were injured. One of them sprang a leak. The obstruction was reported to Mr. Mansfield, the engineer in charge of New-York Harbor, and he, thinking that it was possibly some sunken hull or other body easily removed, ordered a firm of contractors to remove it at an expense of $600. The contractors found, to their surprise, that there was a reef twenty-four feet in height rising from the bed of the river, and that it could not be removed for less than $50,000.

Advice to Housekeepers

Get thoroughly familiar with the uses of . . . MAGGI

It will work wonders in the domain of the kitchen and pantry. For Soups, Sauces, Beef Tea instantly made, and as a Condiment for Fish, Meats, Fowls, Game, Ragouts, Stews, etc., it is incomparable. Comes in liquid and solid form. Once used you would as soon go without salt or pepper. It is a dainty article for dainty people. Sold by all first-class grocers and druggists. Liquid in bottles; solid in single portion tubes.

A New Sensation
INTENSELY APPETIZING

A GRAND COMBINATION OF English Mustard, Fine Oil, etc.

In Stone Pots ready for use.

Ask your Grocer, or send to the Importers.

GREAT LAKES OF AMERICA

$500,000 has been expended in refitting and adding novel improvements to the Northwest and Northland.

Between Buffalo and Chicago.
W. H. LOWRIE, Gen. Pass. Agent
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IN ALL THE WORLD NO TRIP LIKE THIS

CHANGE IN KINGSTON'S DEFENCES.

Kingston, Jamaica, June 21.—In pursuance of the imperial scheme to reconstruct the defences here, contracts have been made to remodel the fort commanding Kingston Harbor. Modern guns for this fort will be sent out from England.

HASKINS DIVORCE SUIT SETTLED.

Justice Truax in the Supreme Court yesterday signed an order discontinuing the suit of Mrs. Mary R. Haskins, daughter of the late Ambassador Runyon, who represented this nation at Berlin. The order was made with the consent of Weeks, Battle & Marshall, counsel for Mrs. Haskins, and of John C. F. Gardiner, who represented the husband. Mrs. Haskins sued for a legal separation from her husband, and Mr. Haskins met the suit with a counter charge asking for an absolute divorce.

TAMMANY FIRM TO DO MORE CITY WORK.

In spite of the opposition of Mayor Low to Horgan & Slattery, as architects for city work, the firm is still engaged in supervising the erection of new buildings for the city. The firm has filed plans for three engine houses, one in Manhattan and two in The Bronx, to cost $100,000. These buildings were authorized in the Tammany administration.

TREATY WITH ARGENTINA CONFIRMED.

Santiago de Chili, June 21.—The Senate has unanimously approved the treaties between Argentina and Chili, providing for general arbitration and a restriction of armaments.

SUCCESS
is often in purchasing at bargain prices. That's why people consult those "Little Ads. of the People."