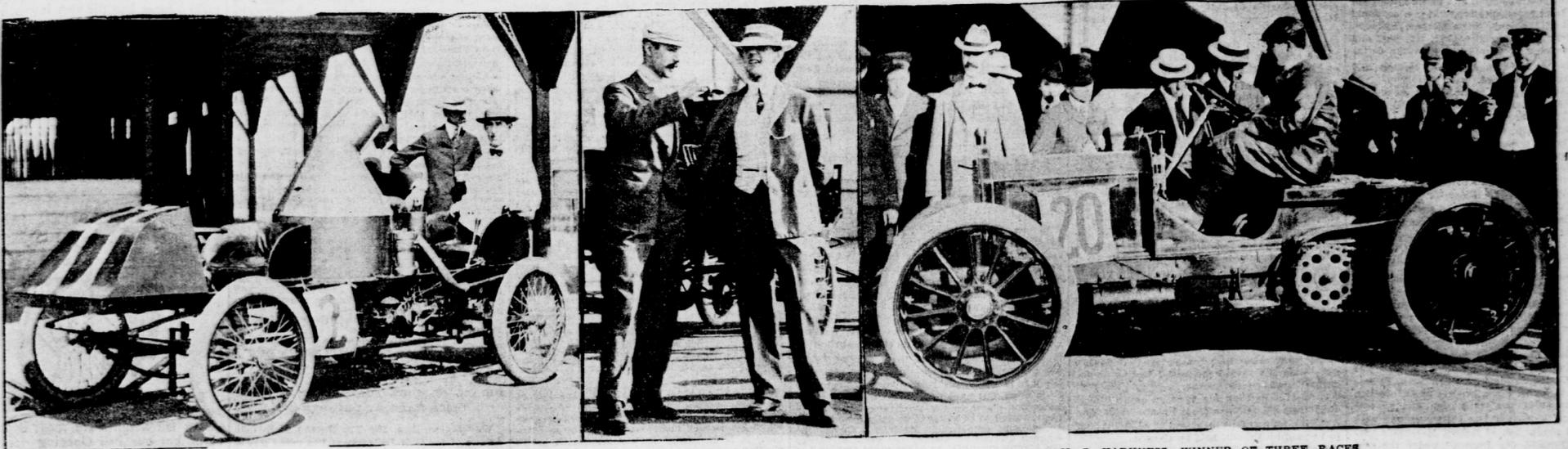




SCENES AT AUTOMOBILE SPEED TRIALS AT BRIGHTON BEACH.



THE CANNON MACHINE, WHICH MADE A MILE IN 1:37.8.

A. C. BOSTWICK DISCUSSING POINTS WITH EXPERT.

H. S. HARKNESS, WINNER OF THREE RACES.

GREAT GIFT TO SCIENCE.

CARNEGIE'S CONTRIBUTION TO BIOLOGICAL WORK.

MARINE LABORATORY AT WOOD'S HOLE TO BE GREATLY IMPROVED.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The first tangible contribution to scientific research to be made by the Carnegie Institution has been determined upon. It will consist of the most perfectly equipped marine biological laboratory in the world, to be located at Wood's Hole, Mass. The equipment of the new laboratory will be designed with especial reference to the pursuit of investigation of the problems of human life, which recent discoveries have demonstrated can be more effectively carried on by means of the simpler forms of marine fauna. The executive committee of the Carnegie Institution has contracted for the purchase of the plant now owned by the Marine Biological Laboratory Company, which will be made the nucleus of the new project, and options have been secured on land adjoining that institution, which will bring the total area at the disposal of the committee up to approximately six acres.

The executive committee has addressed a confidential circular to the trustees of the Carnegie Institution, outlining the character and scope of the enterprise, and setting forth the plans of the committee in so far as they have been perfected. The munificent endowment of the Carnegie Institution—\$10,000,000 in 5 per cent bonds—is not to be exhausted in a single line of research, and it will be the policy of the executive committee to proceed along conservative lines, \$80,000 having been set apart to be expended at Wood's Hole during the next two years.

PREVIOUS RUMORS UNFOUNDED. While rumors to the effect that the Carnegie Institution was about to establish a laboratory in connection with a Western university have been circulated recently, they prove to have been entirely unfounded and incorrect. The Tribune being in position to make the first authoritative statement on the subject.

The Marine Biological Laboratory, which was founded in 1880, fifteen years after the laboratory of the United States Fish Commission was located at Wood's Hole, has been the property of private individuals, whose interest in scientific research impelled them to erect a laboratory which would furnish an opportunity to scientists for the pursuit of investigations along biological lines. The enterprise has never paid expenses, and has necessitated frequent calls upon the stockholders for additional funds.

In the present summer, Dr. Charles D. Walcott, secretary of the Carnegie Institution, who, with his family, has been spending some time at Wood's Hole, became interested in the great possibilities for scientific discovery afforded by the exceedingly prolific marine fauna to be secured in that vicinity, and, learning the desire of the owners of the marine laboratory to be relieved of what had become to them a burden, interested other members of the executive committee, notably Dr. John S. Billings, of New York, and Colonel Carroll D. Wright, of Washington, in the project. It was then determined to purchase the entire plant of the present association and sufficient land adjoining to permit of the erection of several suitable buildings. The new laboratory is to be equipped with all the most up to date paraphernalia known to the scientific world and a library which will be unsurpassed. It is anticipated that it will become the Mecca of biological students from every part of the globe, and accommodations will be provided for representatives of every educational institution which desires to avail itself of the exceptional facilities provided.

ADVANTAGES OF THE LOCATION. Referring to this project and to the somewhat prevalent impression which has gone abroad that the Carnegie Institution would establish a university in Washington, Marcus Baker, assistant secretary of the institution, said today somewhat epigrammatically:

In addition to the remarkably extensive marine fauna to be found in the vicinity of Wood's Hole, the climatic conditions are exceptionally favorable. A somewhat excessive humidity in the summer months and an absence of great extremes of heat and cold throughout the year contribute largely to the success of the more delicate experiments. The location of the laboratory of the United States Fish Commission at that point also influenced the executive committee to select the location for the new project. The officials of the commission have assured to Dr. Walcott that all possible assistance and co-operation will be rendered by the scientists connected with the commission who are pursuing investigation at the Carnegie laboratory. This means much, in view of the fact that the vessels of the commission are constantly securing in the course of their customary explorations specimens which will

prove of great value to the biological investigators. It has been the custom for some years for the Fish Commission to assign tables in its laboratory to the representatives of leading educational institutions for the prosecution of biological research, but the fact that the accommodations of the commission were restricted, and that it was obliged to confine its work to thalassography—the study of marine physical conditions—and to the study of piscatorial resources of the coasts of the United States from a commercial standpoint, have operated as a detriment to investigation of the more intricate problems of biology.

PROBLEMS WHICH MAY BE SOLVED.

It is already understood that certain scientists who will avail themselves of the exceptional facilities afforded by the Carnegie laboratory will devote themselves especially to the investigation of the subtle problem of life. Certain startling results in this direction have been attained, while others have given promise of early attainment, and under the perfect conditions which will prevail there some remarkably valuable discoveries are anticipated. Among the educational institutions which have been represented at Wood's Hole in the last few years are Harvard, Princeton, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Leland Stanford University, Cornell and Denison University and the Universities of Michigan, Nebraska, Texas, Indiana and Iowa, Johns Hopkins, Washington and Jefferson College and numerous others. For five years Professor Whitman, of the University of Chicago, has been pursuing a line of investigation at Wood's Hole, which gives promise of great value to students of the greatest problems of biology.

DR. GLENNON RECALLED.

THE GOOD WORK OF THE MARINE HOSPITAL SERVICE IN CUBA.

Havana, Aug. 23.—Dr. Glennon, chief surgeon of the Marine Hospital Service of Havana, has been recalled to Washington, and left here today for New York on the steamer Mexico. Dr. Trotter has been temporarily appointed chief of the service. A complimentary manifestation was tendered Dr. Glennon on his departure by both Cubans and Spaniards. The most important work done by the Marine Hospital Service during the period of American intervention in Cuba has been that of guarding against the introduction of yellow fever from Mexico. There is not a case of yellow fever in Havana at present, and the opinion of Major Gorgas and other yellow fever experts is that the disease will not appear here again if a strict quarantine against infected ports is maintained.

INQUIRY OVER U. S. SOLDIERS.

Washington, Aug. 23.—A dispatch from Havana saying that inquiry has been made in the Cuban Congress as to the landing of United States soldiers at Santiago, when shown to officials of the War Department today, elicited the fact that it was a detachment of recruits sent from the Department of the East to take the place of men whose terms of enlistment have expired. No new organizations have been authorized to take the place of those that sent to Cuba, but the Mexicans are to hold the line until the United States has also the right to keep all the organizations to their full strength.

BIG PACKING HOUSE IN MEXICO.

THOSE WHO HAVE GIVEN CONTRACT FOR IT SAY THEY WILL COMPETE WITH BEEF TRUST.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Omaha, Neb., Aug. 23.—A number of Chicago and South Dakota capitalists passed through Omaha today, en route home from Mexico, where they have been for three weeks, letting contracts and perfecting arrangements for the erection of a huge packing house, which will furnish fresh meat for the City of Mexico and the Southwestern cities of this country. As the business broadens the company will enter into direct competition with the packers of the country, it is said.

Among those interested in the deal are C. A. Mallory, of the Mallory Live Stock Commission Company; W. J. Hall, member of the Chicago Board of Trade; Judge Holmes, attorney for the Union Traction Company, of Chicago; John W. Dekey and Judge Palmer, all of Chicago, and Judge Levi McGee, of Rapid City, S. D. The Clark Construction Company, of Chicago, received the contract for the construction of the building to cost \$500,000, and work will begin immediately. The company expects to kill its first lot on January 1, 1903.

The site of the new industry is three hundred miles west of the City of Mexico, and in the midst of the best cattle and hog territory in Mexico, with a natural water power of 170 feet fall, with, will have a capacity of five hundred head each of cattle, hogs, sheep and goats, and will be enlarged as fast as warranted by the market. "The production of meat is along very primitive lines. They do not know what refrigerated beef is. Ours will be the first complete modern plant in the country. Our plant is on the Mexican National road, and the Mexican Central will build a line to us immediately. We will employ our foremen and managers from this country, but the workmen will be Mexican, and we will sell cheaper than the packers can. They work for a day and get a cent, Mexican money, and we figure that we can produce fresh meat in that country and ship to New York and sell cheaper than the packers can. They will put on a line of refrigerator cars, with which we can ship meat to American cities. In addition to the fresh meat business, we will utilize the land, and will manufacture oleomargarine, lard, canned goods, and have, in fact, a complete up-to-date packing plant. "If a meat trust is formed in this country, it will have to reckon with our company in a very short time, for we will be in competition with it at all points if the price of meat is such as to make it profitable for us to ship there."

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is, of course, the New York Central's 24-hour train, between New York and Chicago. It saves a day.

WILD FOR ROOSEVELT.

ENTHUSIASM AT PROVIDENCE ALMOST REACHES RIOT.

PRESIDENT TALKS ON TRUSTS—SUGGESTS AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Newport, R. I., Aug. 23.—Enthusiasm for President Roosevelt increases as he proceeds on his tour of New-England. The favorable impression he leaves behind him seems to travel ahead. He rose early this morning, at the home of Secretary Robinson, in Hartford, and went directly to the special train at the station. When he appeared in his carriage wild cheers came from the crowd. By the direction of the President the floral horseshoe presented to him by the laboring men's club was fastened around the bright red headpiece of his engine. Messrs. Gates and Lake, of the citizens' committee, went with the President as far as the State boundary line. As the train pulled away from the station the President made repeated bows in response to the cordial farewell.

At Willimantic, about forty miles from Hartford, a special committee met the President with the best vehicles of the town. The local National Guard escorted him through the principal streets. Men, women and children followed the carriage for several squares until he rose and delivered a speech.

THE NATION'S PROBLEMS.

The President said in part at Willimantic:

This nation has great problems to face—problems in its external policy—problems even more important in the administration of its internal affairs. We can solve them only if, with serious purpose, we set ourselves to the task alike in the national and State governments and in the local municipal and county organizations. They will task problems ahead of us as a nation. We have great intelligence, but they will task more what ranks ahead of intelligence—character. It is a good thing for a nation to demand in its representatives intellect, but it is a better thing to demand in them that sum of qualities which we call character. All of you know that that is talk in private life. If you are dealing with a man in a business way, whether as employer or with any one else, you want him to be a smart man, but you also want him to be a man with whom you deal in what you want in your public relations. If you are dealing with a man in the business world in the working world, it will be because that man has the right stuff in him, because he has common sense, honesty, decency and courage. And the same qualities must be shown in public life if we are to make this country what we will make it—an example to all the nations of mankind.

No time was spared in starting on for the next place on the schedule. At Baltic the citizens were gathered at the station. Harold Lawton, superintendent of a lumber mill, presented a fine basket of roses to the President. There were many similar demonstrations along the route. The President made a short speech here in an informal way which pleased the people because they were treated, as one of them said, in a square and simple manner.

Though it was not in the schedule, the engineer stopped at Plainfield for water. Laborers gathered around the rear platform, and the President addressed them. Before he had spoken half a dozen sentences the train started and he was obliged to break off.

At Once, a few miles east, the train halted to take aboard Adjutant General Corbin, of Connecticut. It was due to a local mistake that General Corbin did not meet the President within the limits of his State.

POLICE LOSE CONTROL OF CROWD.

Less than an hour later, the President having by this time made five speeches, the train rolled into Providence. Crowded like huckleberries in a bucket, a great mob broke forth with wild cheering. The police lost control of the crowd. The President was jolted first against a Secret Service man, then against Senator Aldrich, or Senator Wetmore. With raised clubs officers tried to push back the crowd.

It was little short of a riot. Cannon boomed, the hoofs of the cavalry horses clattered against the cobblestones and sabres clanked. The President, the two Senators and Acting Mayor Freeman hurried into the carriages, and, with the horses prancing and jumping, started behind an escort of cavalry for the State Capitol. In the excitement of the reception two cavalrymen were thrown from their horses in Exchange Place. Cheers followed cheers until the President arrived at the capitol.

For an hour a reception was held by the President. Luncheon was served, and the President talked with the members of the Governor's staff and Senator Aldrich and Senator Wetmore. His talk with Senator Wetmore said that the people in Rhode Island were in hearty sympathy with the President's policies. From the State Capitol the President was escorted on a long drive through the city. The historical hills in the centre of the town were climbed, and thence the procession of carriages went through Roger Williams Park. Returning from the drive, the President went immediately to the City Hall, where he delivered a long speech, in which he said that he favored a constitutional amendment, if necessary, to control

Continued on ninth page.

THE MID-DAY CHICAGO LIMITED Leaves Grand Central Station at 1:30 p. m., arrives Chicago 11:30 next morning. 24-hour train via New York Central and Lake Shore.—Adv.

HIGGINSON'S SHIPS OFF.

THOUGHT THAT ENEMY HAS BEEN SIGHTED.

THE BATTLESHIPS KEARSARGE, ALABAMA AND MASSACHUSETTS PUT TO SEA.

Rockport, Mass., Aug. 23.—The battleships of Admiral Higginson's fleet put to sea under urgent orders at 9:30 o'clock to-night, indicating that some news has been received of Commander Pillsbury. The weather conditions at 10 o'clock to-night were slightly in favor of the enemy, the sky being overcast and an easterly wind prevailing.

Many dispatches came in the early evening, the tenor being that the White squadron was not far at sea off the Isles of Shoals, Portsmouth. At 10 o'clock to-night the cruiser Olympia was inside the islands, the Brooklyn was patrolling Portsmouth Harbor. With the battleships bound northward, it would appear that Commander Pillsbury is expected to make his run in toward land to-night at either Portsmouth or York harbor.

This afternoon it was understood that one of Commander Pillsbury's cruisers had been reported off Rockland, Me. This is a long distance beyond the northerly limit of the defence line, but it was suggested that either the enemy was making a feint to draw a preponderance of the fighting strength of Admiral Higginson's fleet to Portland, so that a quick counter dash could be made into Massachusetts Bay, or else he wanted information as to the blockade conditions.

The Blue squadron officers are certain that the enemy has his own intelligence bureau along the shore, and has landed officers at Rockland, Me., and Provincetown, Mass. Suspicious sightings at Cape Porpoise, Isles of Shoals, and even here at Rockport, indicate that the blockade running plan has not been entirely drawn up at sea.

On board Admiral Higginson's flagship, Kearsarge, Aug. 23.—The position of Commander Pillsbury, the game he is playing, and the point of his contemplated attempt to strike the New-England Coast are uncertainties which abound this ship and among the officers and men in general are causing a remarkably severe tension. For days they have been on constant watch, anxious lest some condition hitherto unthought of might develop, and their anxiety is telling on them. Still, it is the general belief that if Commander Pillsbury hopes to wear out his enemy by a waiting game he is in error. This theory was advanced and was later rejected, on the ground that no man knows better than does Commander Pillsbury the waiting qualities of the Yankee sailors, and it is considered exceedingly improbable that he would attempt such a move.

It was also advanced that the commander of the white squadron would attempt to capture one of the defending squadron's vessels and thus weaken Admiral Higginson's line of defence, but fears were relieved this morning when a report showed that not a vessel was missing. What made the situation more complicated today was that the calculations as to Commander Pillsbury's game have so far been found wide of fact. Last night he was favored with the most perfect weather for an attack in the dark.

Late last night the Biddle was ordered by Admiral Higginson to make an extended tour of the coast northward.

The torpedo boat skirted the coast, putting in near Salem and Gloucester, and it was 6:40 this morning before she returned. She reported everything quiet, and returned her position in the fleet. This gave Admiral Higginson a force of three battleships—the Massachusetts, the Kearsarge and the Alabama—and two torpedo boats—the Biddle and the Bagley—off this point, all of which lie about a mile and a half from Straitsmouth Light-house.

Much interest is felt aboard the flagship in the trial of the new battleship, Maine, but that interest is, of course, overshadowed by the desire to learn something of Commander Pillsbury and his fleet. To-day's reports, however, gave nothing to satisfy that desire.

The appearance of the cruisers Brooklyn and Olympia away out to sea today caused much excitement aboard this ship. Captain Hemphill, Executive Officer Wood, Admiral Higginson and Flag Lieutenant Evans were all on the bridge. The anchor chain was ordered shortened to thirty fathoms. Everybody on duty went to his post, and the signal halyards were kept busy with the sending of messages, which could not be read by the Brooklyn. The Biddle went offshore at a twenty-five knot clip, and, arriving within easy challenging distance of the Brooklyn, was quickly brought back to Admiral Higginson. It was not long after this that the Brooklyn and Olympia steamed back to the eastward.

The day was spent chiefly in cleaning the ship, the afternoon being made, as far as possible, a half holiday. The men and officers took life easy. The feeling was that if the enemy did not appear to-night it would be very surprising, as it was believed that Commander Pillsbury would not wait until the last night of his time before making his attack.

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STEEL PLAN EXPLAINED.

G. W. PERKINS'S AFFIDAVIT IN THE HODGE SUIT.

REASONS FOR THE CONVERSION—CONFESION OF J. H. LANCASTER.

Supplemental affidavits in behalf of the United States Steel Corporation were filed yesterday in the New-Jersey Court of Chancery at Trenton in the suit brought by J. Aspinwall Hodge to restrain the steel corporation from converting \$200,000,000 7 per cent preferred stock into \$200,000,000 5 per cent mortgage bonds and issuing \$50,000,000 additional bonds for improvements. Chief among the affidavits is one by George W. Perkins, a director of the steel corporation and chairman of its finance committee, who is a member of the banking firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., outlining the policy of the steel corporation and explaining in full the reasons for the conversion plan.

Mr. Perkins says in his affidavit that soon after the organization of the steel corporation the executive and finance committees began an investigation as to the extent, condition, capacity and needs of its several properties. Then he says: "After a year's close application to these problems and after substantial economies had been realized, the executive committee brought to the attention of the finance committee the advisability of providing about \$8,000,000 of cash to be used in improving and changing the various plants being operated by the steel corporation, and capitalizing between \$1,000,000 and \$2,000,000 which had been expended for outlays and construction of various kinds undertaken by the subsidiary companies just prior to the organization of the steel corporation. The subject was considered for many weeks. The members of both committees became convinced that the expenditure of this new money would not only tend to strengthen permanently the existing earning capacities, but would increase the net profits not less than \$1,000,000 which was the lowest estimate of the probable increased profits that any one made, but some of the officers of the corporation advised that, in their opinion, such increase would equal \$2,000,000 a year."

PRESENTED SERIOUS DIFFICULTIES.

The problem of raising the funds, Mr. Perkins says, presented serious difficulties. The finance committee decided that the corporation could not risk taking the sum required from the \$50,000,000 surplus, and that the funds would have to be raised or provided either by the issue and sale of preferred stock or by borrowing on notes or bonds. It was decided that the issue of \$50,000,000 in 7 per cent preferred stock, the market price of the stock being low, would be too expensive, and a like decision was reached as to the suggestion that \$50,000,000 in 5 per cent second mortgage bonds be issued, because it was felt that such bonds could not have been sold at a price higher than 95, and because the bonds would have made an increased charge ahead of the stocks. Mr. Perkins's affidavit then goes on:

It was finally determined that the most economical and advantageous plan was to create an issue of \$20,000,000 face value of second mortgage bonds and use the proceeds, first, in procuring the necessary cash requirements, and second, in purchasing and retiring \$20,000,000 par value of the outstanding 7 per cent cumulative preferred stock. The retirement of this stock would save \$1,000,000 per annum of the cumulative dividend charge, and this sum would not only provide the interest upon the whole issue of new bonds, but would be sufficient to provide a sinking fund for the payment, at or before maturity, of the bonds. The steel corporation would have paid to the syndicate the whole \$20,000,000, for value of dividends on the common stock. In other words, the plan enabled the corporation to procure the new capital without increasing its annual outgo for interest and cumulative preferred dividends, and in addition provided for the reduction of its capital stock, which would inure greatly to the benefit of the remaining preferred and all the common stock.

On account of the difficulty in securing preferred stock to be converted into bonds, Mr. Perkins says, the best that could be done was to organize a syndicate that would agree to the following:

- First—Purchase and ledge with J. P. Morgan & Co. \$20,000,000 of preferred stock at its face value or 100 per cent of it, at the option of the steel corporation, and use the proceeds, first, in procuring the necessary cash requirements, and second, in purchasing and retiring \$20,000,000 par value of the outstanding 7 per cent cumulative preferred stock, which would inure greatly to the benefit of the remaining preferred and all the common stock.

THE RIGHT RESERVED.

The steel corporation reserved the right to offer to every preferred stockholder in the corporation the option to subscribe for these new bonds to the extent of 40 per cent of his preferred stock, and said that if every preferred stockholder exercised his right and took 40 per cent of bonds in exchange for his stock the syndicate would be placed in the position where it would only get \$2,000,000 of its \$20,000,000 of preferred stock converted into bonds, and would be left with \$18,000,000 of preferred stock on its hands, although it pledged itself to tie up \$80,000,000 of stock for eighteen months, and could not sell it or in any way dispose of it, no matter what the price changes in the stock might be, or what the business conditions in the country, or how much any syndicate subscriber might need the funds. In consideration of all this risk, said Mr. Perkins, the syndicate was empowered to receive a commission of 4 per cent on such bonds as were issued to preferred stockholders not members of the syndicate. The \$10,000,000 maximum to the syndicate.

Continued on fourth page.

NEWS OF TWO CAPITALS

LONDON.

PROGRESS OF SETTLEMENT OF SOUTH AFRICAN AFFAIRS.

FACTION FEUDS AMONG BOER LEADERS ON CONTINENT—THE BRITISH ACADEMY—WELCOME CALM IN LONDON. (Special to The New-York Tribune by French Cable.) (Copyright, 1902, By The Tribune Association.)

London, Aug. 23.—The slow drift of events in South Africa has been accelerated by the meeting of the Cape Parliament. Sir Gordon Sprigg is a read shaken by the wind, but Mr. Chamberlain is behind him, and the Progressives who are opposing him have not ventured to abandon his outright. They have advocated the indefinite suspension of the constitutional government of Cape Colony because they have considered it impracticable for Sir Gordon Sprigg to settle the indemnity claims, to provide for the punishment of seditious practices and to restore social peace to a distracted colony rent asunder by racial jealousies. They have been supported by Lord Milner, but have failed to convince Mr. Chamberlain that responsible self-government is impossible. They have taken up momentarily a neutral attitude under Dr. Jameson's leadership, but evidently expect Sir Gordon Sprigg to resign in consequence of their defection. Sir Gordon Sprigg, in resisting the agitation of the loyalists for the suspension of the constitution, has been driven into the arms of Sir Robert Bond, and Mr. Chamberlain, by the logic of his own dispatch on this question, is prohibited from interference in the internal politics of a self-governing state.

Mr. Chamberlain and Sir Gordon Sprigg have virtually invoked the aid of the Dutch race in the attempt to maintain in South Africa the principles on which Canada and Australia are governed. They have also warned those who are constantly invoking the aid of the Imperial government that the two militant races in South Africa must unite in the establishment of free institutions. The situation is anomalous, and there is little probability that Sir Gordon Sprigg can carry out the work which he has undertaken, nor is it clear that any successor can appear with commanding influence to the patriotism and loyalty of the Dutch and English races.

Meanwhile there are signs of faction feuds among the Boer leaders in Holland and Belgium. As there were no traitors among the burghers when they were fighting on the veldt, so there are no trustworthy revelations of intrigue and counterplot among the followers of ex-President Kruger, Dr. Leyds and the Boer generals. It is inevitable, however, that soldiers who bore the brunt of the prolonged conflict should distrust negotiators like Dr. Leyds, who promised Continental intervention and failed to bring it about. Their natural alliance is with Messrs. Fischer, Wolmarans and Wessels against irreconcilables like ex-President Kruger and marionettes like Dr. Leyds. The generals are too shrewd to conduct an anti-English movement on the Continent when they are responsible for the acceptance of the terms of peace. They will speedily take up their charity mission in England and America, and ultimately become the leaders of a confederation movement in South Africa.

One of Lord Rosebery's partisans in the press makes the ill timed explanation that Beauchamp Morice failed to carry Sevenoaks because he was not an imperialist, and was unbound on the Home Rule question. Mr. Morice himself contradicts this in a letter in which he avows himself the supporter of Lord Rosebery. He did not accentuate these sympathies during the canvass, but accepted help from every faction. His enormous vote in the stronghold of Conservatism is a proof that the Liberal reunion is in progress at the polls, even if the leaders remain unreconciled.

While Mr. Balfour's cricketer in the Treasury was not bowled out, the government met with a moral defeat almost as decisive as that in North Leeds. "The Times" and other government supporters warn Mr. Balfour that he must brace up and prove that the confidence of the nation has not been misplaced. The experiment of pouring old wine into new ministerial bottles, with the addition, as the irrepressible Bowles remarks, of a little water, has not opened well.

The marriage of the Grand Duchess Helena and Prince Nicholas of Greece, at St. Petersburg, next week, is an important dynastic event. Berlin is now arranging a holiday fête for the reception of the King of Italy. This will be followed by the visit of the German Emperor to the Polish provinces and military manoeuvres at Posen and Frankfort on the Oder. Germany welcomes the glamour of these civic and military pageants, after the prolonged period of depression of business. The revival of the iron industry is one of the most hopeful signs, and this may be promoted by the extension of the government system of railways to remote sections of Prussia. The building trades, which have been depressed and out of employment for two years, are also beginning to show

ALL WOOL, A YARD WIDE, NO SHODDY. Remarkable Gains. The circulation of the New-York Tribune shows a gain of over 14 per cent daily and more than 11 per cent Sunday for July, 1902, as compared with the same month in 1901, and it is still growing.—Adv.