signs of recovery. The electrical companies, whose multiplication was one of the causes of financial reaction and industrial paralysis, are in process of reorganization. Some of them will ultimately be amalgamated as trusts. The conditions of business are slowly improving, and the Bourse speculators are looking for an active stock market in the course of the winter.

The establishment of the British Academy is the chief literary event of the week. It starts with forty-nine immortals, who are identified with historical, philosophical and philological studies; but poetry, fiction and belles lettres are excluded from representation. It is a sectional philosophical academy, with Herbert Spencer, the greatest English philosopher, left out, and not an academy of letters, for men like Swinburne, Hardy, Kipling, Meredith, Dobson and Hewlett are not included.

If the Academy had been formed on similar lines at the opening of the Victorian reign Macaulay, Gladstone, Freeman and Froude would have been numbered among the immortals, but Wordsworth, Thackeray, Dickens, Bulwer, Ruskin, Tennyson, Browning and Carlyle would have been shut out. The utility of an Academy organized on so narrow a basis is questionable, but it is a cause for public gratitude that the rival claims of the poets and novelists of the time are not settled by votes for the first lot of immortals. A dense fog of controversy would envelop the Athenæum Club, and the new Academy would be faction rent.

The theatres are reopening after unusually short vacations for the actors. "The Marriage of Kitty," at the Duke of York's Theatre, has been improved by closer playing, and drags much less than on the opening night. Marie Tempest is less effective than she was as Becky Sharp last year, but she sings with charming grace, and pleases the audience. The play is "La Passerelle," in which Mme. Réjane appeared in Paris, but a process of disinfection has accompanied the translation and adaptation. The Haymarket has been reopened with a spirited production of Robert Marshall's version of "Bataille des Dames," under the new title "There's Many a Slip." Cyril Maude, Winifred Emery and H. B. Irving are delighting their audiences with admirable stage work. George Alexander appears next week at the St. James in Justin Huntly McCarthy's "If I Were King," and Bert Comte reopens the Princess with "The Fatal Wedding." Esmond's "My Lady Virtue" and Barrie's "Quality Street" are under rehearsal, and plays by Pinero and Jones are in reserve, but the season is not one of brilliant promise. The chief novelty in the English opera season at Covent Garden will be Signor Pizzi's "Rosalbo."

A welcome calm has settled upon London with the close of the coronation excitement. The timber yard around the Abbey has not yet been cleared, but the garish lines of red, purple and blue in Whitehall and Pall Mall are slowly fading. The weather has been clear and delightful, and the swarms of American tourists awaiting steamer day have been favored with glimpses of the Shah in jewelled headgear and the military escorts for the royal carriage. Both the Etruria and the St. Paul are crowded with American passengers to-day. Many clergymen are returning from holiday journeys.

The blinds are down on all the fashionable West End houses, and the society papers are filled with accounts of the shooting in Scotland and Yorkshire and gossip at Homburg and other watering places. The King and Queen are not expected to reach Balmoral after their cruise until the end of next week, nor will they be seen in London before October, when they are to drive in state through the old borough.

The court officials detained by the Shah's inopportune visit will soon be following either the Prince of Wales to the moors or Lord Salisbury to the waters, and there will be nothing for the club loungers to talk about except the motor accidents and the tragic deaths in the Alps. I. N. P.

PARIS

EXPULSION OF NUNS MEETS WITH GENERAL APPROVAL.

SIGNIFICANCE OF BRITTANY UPRISING—VIEWS OF SIR WILFRID LAURIER ON TRUSTS—ZOLA'S NEW NOVEL.

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

Paris, Aug. 23.—The expulsion of the recalcitrant nuns is now over. Forty-three of the eighty-seven departments into which France is divided have by the mouthpiece of their respective General Assemblies strongly approved the drastic measures taken by the Ministry for carrying out the association laws, twelve departments have censured the Cabinet, in six departments no assemblies were summoned, and in the remainder of the departments, amounting to twenty-six, no expression of opinion either for or against the government was pronounced.

This affords the most accurate barometer attainable of the public sentiment of France in regard to the expulsion of the nuns and the closing of their schools. These rigid measures applied by the government, and which to impartial observers seem to have been wanting in tact and to have been unnecessarily oppressive, nevertheless meet the approval of the great majority.

In Brittany the situation remains very disquieting, for the peasants now threaten reprisals when the schools are handed over to the new teachers. Parents have decided to leave their children uneducated rather than send them to the secular schools. No such scenes as those in the past fortnight have been witnessed in Lower Brittany since the days of the Terror. Had it not been for the timely patriotic intervention of Count de Mun, Abbe Gayraud, the ecclesiastical Deputy from Finistere, and Admiral Cuverville, Senator from Finistere, who, although militant Roman Catholics, conjured and exhorted the people to refrain from violence, fearful bloodshed would have prevailed.

The resistance in Brittany is now confined to boycotting the lay teachers. The village shopkeepers refuse to supply them with food or goods. Town meetings have been held, in which the inhabitants resolved literally to starve out all the lay teachers, and if the government sends victuals from Brest or other points to them opposition will be offered to the carters conveying the provisions, and if these be convoyed by gendarmes or troops the inhabitants declare that fighting will ensue.

A significant feature of the present uprising in Brittany is that the whole region, to the great chagrin of the Monarchists and of the Nationalists, has lost all sympathy with the royalist cause. The Breton peasants seem never to have heard even of the Duc d'Orleans. The descendants of the Vendée defenders of the monarchy during the great revolution now sing the "Marseillaise" in frenzied chorus, brandish tricolors surmounted by Phrygian caps of liberty, and their eloquent parliamentary representative, who in the Chamber of Deputies succeeded to the seat of the late Alsatian Bishop Freppel of Orleans and of Monseigneur Hulst, has, to the dismay of the Faubourg St. Germain, proclaimed himself a stalwart, flatfooted Republican.

This Republican outburst in the former stronghold of royalty still further emphasizes the want of tact shown by M. Combes and justifies the criticisms of sober minded Republican papers like the "Temps" that the government lacked foresight and moderation and made a blunder in ever assuming that such decrees would be obeyed without opposition.

Several journals publish extracts from a recent article by President Roosevelt about the advantages of advertising, Jews, Catholics and Protestants all in the same schools as the best way of avoiding sectarian disturbances. The "Temps," the "Figaro" and the "Journal des Debats" regretfully note the criticisms which the recent events in Brittany have elicited in the United States.

Paul de Cassagnac's "Autorité" and the Opposition press, however, are fishing in the troubled waters by opening a subscription for a sword of honor to Lieutenant Colonel De St. Remy for his "glorious deed of faith." It must be recollected that Colonel St. Remy was the officer who refused to obey the orders of his chief to march against the peasants who defended the nuns. This and other ill advised steps have done much to injure the cause of the Sisters of Mercy, for as the "Matin" points out, if one officer is not punishable for disobedience on the ground that he was acting in accordance with the precepts of his confessor, another officer might invoke immunity because the act required by his superior was not in accord with the precepts of the Deputy representing his Department in the Chamber.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian Premier, who has arrived in Paris after a brief holiday at Dinard, in Brittany, is in excellent health and spirits, and has entertained at luncheon all the prominent Canadians in the capital. He visited the clerical seminary of St. Sulpice, in honor of the Sulpician Fathers, who were the first colonizers of Canada. On Wednesday he intends to go to the industrial exhibition at Lille.

Sir Wilfrid is confident that he will eventually succeed in reaching an understanding with the French Government about reciprocity trade between France and Canada, in which French imports into Canada will benefit by a reduction of 15 per cent in customs duties, and Canadian products will be imported into France at minimum tariff rates; in other words, that France will be on the same commercial footing as regards Canada as the mother country. Sir Wilfrid is also pushing his favorite project of a direct line of steamers from France to Canada receiving an annual subvention of $120,000, half to be paid by France, half by Canada.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier has expressed the opinion to a prominent Parisian journalist that trusts, if properly managed, are great benefits to all concerned, and that "our age is dominated by a powerful concentration of interests, a vast grouping of forces and a unification of methods in all branches of industry."

Sir Wilfrid declined to express any opinion on the agitation in Brittany, although he travelled through some of the disaffected districts there, but he said that the republic was the only form of government under which modern France could live and prosper.

According to present arrangements, Emile Zola's novel, "Truth," being the third in the four Gospel series, after "Fecundity" and "Labor," will be published in September. Zola's forthcoming work deals exhaustively with lay schools. The plot centres in the vicissitudes of a free-thinking husband married to a devout Roman Catholic woman of the Brittany type, which culminate in the educational problem presented by their child.

Zola is freshening up his story with episodes from the recent uprising in Brittany. He comes out as an uncompromising partisan of the rigid execution of M. Combe's interpretation of the decrees against the associations, and takes for his watchword Gambetta's saying that Clericalism is the enemy. Zola portrays in glowing colors the fanatical and ferocious attitude of the French Clericals during the Dreyfus affair, and in his book gives them no quarter or mercy, showing up what he calls their sins in his most powerful, realistic phraseology. He represents Church influence as exercised in Brittany and other priest-ridden regions of France as a social bane that must be eradicated from the French republican system.

A number of distinguished visitors are in Paris, flitting from one summer resort to another. The Queen mother of Spain speeds about in a beautiful white automobile between Paris and Versailles, and has met on the road another active representative of royal automobilism in the person of the King of the Belgians, who, in his red motor car, came to Paris from Spa by way of Rheims and took a spin to Versailles before boarding his train for Luchon to drink the waters there.

Among other transient visitors in Paris are James Deering, of Chicago; Mrs. Charles Payne, from Aix-les-Bains, and Captain and Mrs. Charles Stewart, of Philadelphia. General Horace Porter is taking the waters at Aix-les-Bains. Austin Lee, who has been ill at Aix-les-Bains, is now doing finely, and with Mrs. Lee intends shortly to return to Paris.

Isaac Stern gave a costume dinner the other evening at Saint Moritz, he himself being attired as a night butterfly. Among those participating in the unusual amount of gayety and dancing this season at Saint Moritz are the Duchesse and Miles. de Bassano, Mr. and Mrs Charles Whiting and Miss Whiting, Mr. and Mrs. Hoffman, Mrs. Sherman, the Misses Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. James Speyer, Miss Wadsworth, Mrs. Robert Speyer, General Warren, Pierre Deschamps, the Misses Forbes, Mr. and Mrs. Beebe, Miss Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Story, Mr. and Mrs. Delafield, Mrs. Fitch and Mr. and Mrs. Nat Goodwin. C. I. B.

QUARANTINE AGAINST BARBADOS.

SMALLPOX EPIDEMIC IN THE ISLAND SPREADING.

Kingston, St. Vincent, Aug. 21.—News received here from Barbados declares the smallpox epidemic on that island to be spreading rapidly in spite of the efforts of the medical authorities to check it. Doctors of Barbados anticipate terrible developments in the spread of the disease. Vaccination has been adopted, but general consternation prevails. Interisland trade has been crippled in consequence of the establishment of quarantine against Barbados.

IMPRISONED WITHOUT A TRIAL.

FRENCH SAILOR PUT IN JAIL AT SAN FRANCISCO BY CONSUL OF HIS COUNTRY.

San Francisco, Aug. 23.—Henri Didier, a sailor, without having been tried in any court of this country, was removed to-day from the French ship Sacoa by a United States marshal and imprisoned in the city jail, where he will serve an eight days' sentence. Didier is imprisoned in accordance with the provisions of the French consular convention of 1853, which gives French consuls authority to imprison for offences committed on French vessels. This is the first instance in which this authority has been exercised in this port. Didier was arrested for a petty theft committed on the Sacoa while en route to this city.

CARLIST RUMORS OF BOURSE ORIGIN.

Madrid, Aug. 23.—Referring to the rumors of Carlist effervescence, "El Correo Español," the official organ of Carlism, warns the party not to be led astray, as the object of those raising the Carlist bogie was to influence the Bourse, and says:

The legitimate chiefs will issue the word of command in due time. In the mean while true Carlists should not hearken to their enemies' cause.

AMERICANS AFTER BRITISH COLLIERIES.

London, Aug. 23.—"The Evening Standard" this afternoon prints a dispatch from Manchester saying that negotiations have been opened in behalf of an American syndicate interested in shipping for the purchase outright of three Lancashire collieries, whose daily output is a thousand tons.

RUSSIAN MATERIAL FOR RUSSIAN SHIPS.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 23.—A decree of the Minister of Marine was gazetted to-day, requiring the exclusive use of materials of Russian origin in the construction of all Russian ships, with the exception of vessels built abroad. The decree may be modified in the case of ships which are to ply in foreign waters.

ARCHBISHOPRIC UNCERTAINTY.

PREMATURE ANNOUNCEMENT MAY INJURE BISHOP FARLEY'S CHANCES.

(Special to The New-York Tribune by French Cable.)
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Rome, Aug. 23.—The announcement in America, purporting to come from Rome, of the appointment of Bishop Farley to the Archbishopric of New-York as an accomplished fact, has caused great surprise at the Vatican, as the Congregation of the Propaganda, which discusses the matter, has not even yet met.

"This certainty about the appointment of Bishop Farley," remarked a high personage at the Vatican, "is a short sighted policy on the part of his friends, as the Pope, although most favorable to his nomination, might change his mind at the last moment, just because the assurance has been given. One of Pope Leo's idiosyncrasies is to reverse his decisions if he sees them announced."

KAFFIRS MAY MAKE TROUBLE.

ALLEGED STATEMENTS OF GENERAL BOTHA TO AN AUSTRALIAN.

Vienna, Aug. 23.—The "Fremdenblatt" to-day publishes an interview with an Australian who travelled from South Africa to England on the steamer with the Boer Generals Botha, De Wet and Delarey. The Australian is credited with saying that, in the course of a conversation, General Botha said to him:

"It is probable that England has no need to fear further trouble from the Boers, but the civilization of South Africa is threatened by the Kaffirs. England armed these savage, brave but untrustworthy tribes to fight for her; now the war is ended the Kaffirs have not returned their arms, but have retreated with them to inaccessible places in the mountains, where they are reported to be engaged in daily shooting exercises and preparation for war. Unless the English authorities display the greatest energy the Kaffirs are likely to cause great trouble."

Referring to political matters, the "Fremdenblatt" says General Botha told its informant that England's best course would be to grant the Boers an independent Parliament; that this was the only possible means of securing the peaceable development of the country.

BACK FROM THE ANTARCTIC.

RETURN OF NORDENSKJOLD EXPEDITION TO THE FALKLAND ISLANDS.

Stockholm, Sweden, Aug. 23.—The "Aftonbladet" says that the steamer Antarctic, bearing the Nordenskjold antarctic expedition, returned to the Falkland Islands July 4, after having obtained the most satisfactory results. The great unknown ocean from the Falklands to the South Georgia Islands has been scientifically examined and large zoological collections have been made. The maximum depth measured was 5,997 metres (about 19,600 feet).

News was received from Buenos Ayres on August 18 that the steamer Antarctic, referred to in the above dispatch, was imprisoned in the ice, and preparations had been begun to proceed in the dog sledges. The Antarctic left Gothenburg, Sweden, October 16, 1901. The expedition is headed by Professor Otto Nordenskjold.

ALPS DEATH ROLL GROWING.

CURATOR OF A MUSEUM IN GENEVA FALLS INTO A CREVASSE.

Geneva, Switzerland, Aug. 23.—Emile Dunant, curator of the Archæological Museum here, was killed yesterday while ascending Mont Pleureur. He slipped into a crevasse, and his body was found with the skull smashed. M. Dunant was not accompanied by a guide.

CHEERED FOR SPAIN AND WEYLER.

OLD CRIES HEARD AGAIN IN FRONT OF THE PALACE IN HAVANA.

Havana, Aug. 23.—Some of the city laborers were sent to the wharves at noon to-day to assist in unloading cement used on public works. On arriving at the wharves they refused to work on account of the strike of the dock laborers and others, and marched to the palace, where they were dispersed by the police. The crowd cheered for Spain and for General Weyler.

CANADIAN STATESMEN IN PARIS.

PREMIER LAURIER AND COLLEAGUES CALL ON MINISTER DELCASSE.

Paris, Aug. 23.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian Premier, had an interview with M. Delcassé, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, this afternoon, lasting half an hour. W. S. Fielding, the Minister of Finance of Canada, and William Paterson, the Minister of Customs of the Dominion, accompanied the Premier. The conversation was mainly confined to an exchange of courtesies. The correspondent of The Associated Press learns that some reference was made to tariff concessions. It is understood that France is not averse to certain reductions in return for equivalent concessions on the part of Canada.

The Canadian Premier will be received in audience by President Loubet on Monday.

MURDERS OF MISSIONARIES IN CHINA.

AN AUSTRALIAN AND AN ENGLISHMAN SLAIN.

Shanghai, Aug. 23.—A native evangelist who has arrived here confirms the reports of the murders of an Australian missionary named Bruce and an English missionary of the name of Lewis at Chen-Chou, in Hoo-Nan Province. The missionaries disregarded the warnings of natives, who foretold the outbreak. Although the murders are regarded in some quarters as being a local incident, they are causing some uneasiness.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL WEAKENING.

COSTLY REPAIRS NEEDED TO PRESERVE THE FAMOUS BUILDING.

London, Aug. 23.—A full report is expected soon from Somers Clarke, the architect in charge of St. Paul's Cathedral, but there seems to be small question, in spite of the hesitating denials of the dean, that the chapter is seriously worried over the condition of the cathedral, whose foundations have been weakened by bad draining coupled with extensive excavations in connection with the tube railroads and other sub-surface work. It is said on good authority that prompt and extensive repairs, estimated to cost $1,100,000, are imperative to insure the safety of the historic building. As the cathedral authorities are decidedly pressed for funds, it is not improbable that the public may be appealed to.

FOUND LARGE AMOUNT OF TOBACCO.

PHILADELPHIA REVENUE MEN GET A TON OF LEAF AND TWENTY THOUSAND CIGARS.

Philadelphia, Aug. 23.—Internal Revenue Collector McCoach and a detail of deputies to-day made raids on two houses in the southern section of the city, and found more than a ton of leaf tobacco, twenty thousand cigars and a quantity of beer and wine. Pasquale Cape Bianco, the reputed leader of a gang of men who, it is alleged, have swindled the government by manufacturing cigars without paying the revenue tax, was arrested. He was held by United States Commissioner Craig for a further hearing.

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.

WHAT LONDON TALKS OF.

London, August 23.

CORONATION VISITORS GONE.—King Lewanika has departed for his kraal in Barotseland, Northwestern Rhodesia, with much impedimenta, one of the most cherished items of which consists of six silk hats. Ras Makonnen, the Abyssinian general, is also homeward bound. Among his baggage is a big balloon. The Indian princes have disappeared, and, with the departure of the Shah of Persia on Monday, London will be bereft of its last show visitors. The West End of London, from a society point of view, is a desert. The members of the royal family, the Cabinet ministers and the foreign diplomats are scattered, and all those with money enough to enable them to do so have fled to the moors, rivers or various Continental health resorts. Twenty-one West End clubs, aggregating a membership of nearly thirty thousand, are closed for renovation and the shuttered houses of Mayfair add to the general gloominess. There is talk, however, of a "second season" beginning in September with the reopening of Parliament and the return of King Edward to town.

THE SHAH.—The Shah has been the object of much attention on the part of the newspapers for a week past, and while it is a moot point whether the monarch is really enjoying himself, certainly royal and official London have spared no pains to that end. The round of entertainments provided for him included everything of a light and showy character from a visit to the waxworks to a big review of artillery at Woolwich, while the short intervals were filled up with conversations on political matters, such as Russian attempts to secure ports on the Persian Gulf, the fulfilment of which would make necessary large additions to the British fleet in Indian waters. The persian's jewels were an unending source of gossip. A jewel merchant who was present at the Shah's reception Tuesday estimated that if the gems the monarch was then wearing were put up at auction they would fetch $3,750,000. To-day arrangements have been made for the Shah to go deer stalking in Windsor Great Park. The Eastern visitor expressed a desire to take back a hunting trophy, so King Edward granted him permission to have a shot at the bucks of the royal herd. The animals are now in fine condition and almost tame enough to permit of stroking them, so the Shah should have no difficulty in securing antlers.

THE MAHARAJAH OF JAIPUR.—The last of the Indian potentates, the Maharajah of Jaipur, sailed for his home on Friday, though officially he began his journey homeward by deputy on Monday. It is customary for the Maharajah before starting on important journeys to consult the State astrologist as to whether the planets are favorable. The astrologer advised the Maharajah's departure on Monday, but as it was inconvenient to do so the Maharajah determined to trick the planets, and deputized his aide-de-camp and some members of his suite to start and await him at Dover. The Maharajah has caused London hostesses endless confusion by having the name of his special god printed on his visiting cards above his own name. Various smart women were hurt by not receiving answers to their invitations, until it was discovered that they had been addressed to the god instead of to the Maharajah. The embarkation of the Maharajah's baggage at Dover caused a sensation among the provincials, especially the removal from the train to the steamer of an image of Buddha and copper vessels containing sacred Ganges water, which was carried out by the priests of the suite with great ceremonial. Among the Maharajah's baggage was a bassinet, a bicycle, a horse and a small tricycle.

NO OFFERS FOR WASHINGTON HOUSE.—The statements published in the United States to the effect that Americans in England are trying to purchase the house near Banbury, Oxfordshire, which was the home of George Washington's ancestors, with the view of transporting it to the United States for exhibition at the St. Louis Exposition, have surprised the agents of the property, who have heard nothing on the subject. The agents recall that when the property was placed in their hands for sale a year ago the same project was mooted and discussed in the newspapers, but it was dismissed as impracticable. Since then the agents have not been approached by any American offers. Commissioner Parker, of St. Louis, informed a representative of The Associated Press to-day that there is no movement whatever in this direction, and that the idea is absolutely impracticable. The Mayor of Banbury also said he had no knowledge of any negotiations for the purchase of the Washington house.

SHOOTING SEASON SPOILED.—The wet, wintry summer is drawing to a close, with every promise of an equally unseasonable autumn, which threatens to spoil the short post-coronation holiday season. The weather is not only destroying the crops, but, more serious from a society point of view, is ruining the Northern shooting. The grouse season is admittedly a failure. Young birds are scarce, and grouse disease is more prevalent than usual on the Scotch moors, and is also appearing in Ireland, which, ordinarily, is almost immune. The outlook for pheasants on September 1 is equally bad. Harvesting is behindhand throughout the Midlands, and northward the crops have been beaten down by heavy rains. The small fruit has been injured by hail in many sections, while the hop crop promises to be unusually poor.

SLUMP IN RECRUITING.—A serious slump in recruiting has resurrected the conscription bogie, which persistently refuses to down for any length of time. It is understood that the year's recruiting returns about to be issued show the greatest decline of any year during the last five years, which promises to have serious influence in preventing the release of reservists. "The Saturday Review" frankly says that, while the army proved effective in South Africa, in respect to the rank and file, the fact remains that it is too small for the requirements of the empire, adding:

We have ultimately to face this question. Whether we like it or not, conscription is certain to come, and the country might as well get used to the idea as quickly as it can.

Considering their experiences during and since the war, perhaps it is hardly strange that, while the authorities are lamenting the decline in recruiting, whole regiments of time expired men are walking the streets rather than re-enlist in their own army, yet scores of former British soldiers continue to besiege the United States Embassy and Consulate, owing to the reports, denied by the American officials, that the United States was enlisting men who had served in the South African Army for service in the Philippines.

COTTON CULTURE ON THE NILE.—The British Cotton Growing Association, which, with the hearty co-operation of the Colonial Secretary, Joseph Chamberlain, is striving to render the British empire independent of the United States so far as raw cotton is concerned, is now paying special attention to Upper Egypt, where, it is asserted, the association can develop a cotton belt dwarfing that of the Southern States of America. Major Count Gleichen, secretary of the Sirdar of the Egyptian forces, Major General Wingate, addressing the association at Manchester recently, said the experiments now concluded on the banks of the Nile show the quality of the cotton grown there to be the equal of any in the world. There are available fifteen million acres of irrigated land, and the only difficulty is the labor supply, the dervishes having depopulated the Soudan; but the completion of the Suakim-Berber Railroad is expected to solve the problem, besides furnishing an outlet for the crop.

GOLF BALL CRUSADE.—The crusade against American golf balls here has broken out afresh. The papers are full of communications from both sides. The two American composite balls now in the market have upset the calculations of the conservative critics, as they enable second rate players to compete on more even terms with front rankers. A strong movement is on foot to standardize a golf ball, not only as to weight and size, as in the case of tennis and cricket balls, but in material also. Gordon Smith, Editor of "Golf," writes characterizing the scheme as wholly unfair and unsportsmanlike, since the object is palpably to shut out American balls.

MINISTER SWENSON VISITS WARSHIPS.

INTERCHANGE OF COURTESIES AT COPENHAGEN.

Copenhagen, Aug. 23.—L. S. Swenson, the United States Minister, visited the United States cruisers Albany and Chicago this morning, and was received with a salute of fifteen guns from each vessel. The Minister was entertained on board the warships, which he inspected, and complimented the officers and men.

The commanders of the Danish warships, the Minister of Marine, the commanding admiral and others also visited the American ships.

During the day the Danish training squadron, of which Commodore Prince Waldemar of Denmark is in command, entered the port and returned the salutes of the American ships. The Chicago later sailed for Havre.

Mr. Swenson entertained the remaining American and the Danish naval officers at dinner to-night.

PROVINCIAL BANK IN TROUBLE.

London, Aug. 23.—There were rumors on the Stock Exchange to-day of difficulties experienced by an old established provincial bank whose business, however, has considerably diminished of late years. The recent sales of many securities have been attributed thereto.

LIFE LOST IN A COLLISION.

Halifax, N. S., Aug. 23.—A dispatch received here states that the steamer Egda, bound into Louisburg Harbor late on Thursday night, struck the pilotboat which went out to meet her and in which there were four men. The pilotboat was cut in two and foundered, and John E. Townsend, the light keeper at Louisburg, was instantly killed. Life buoys were thrown from the steamer to the other men, and they kept afloat until rescued by a boat's crew from the Egda.

HOMES FOR CARIB SURVIVORS.

BLESSING A VILLAGE IN THE ISLAND OF ST. VINCENT.

Kingston, Island of St. Vincent, Aug. 21.—A highly interesting ceremony was witnessed yesterday in the blessing of 116 houses, erected by the government for the settlement of sufferers by the recent eruption of La Souffrière. This is the first village to be utilized to this end. The ceremony was conducted under the auspices of the Anglican Church. The new village occupies a site on the seaside, four miles west of Kingston, and is considered to be at a safe distance from La Souffrière. Clergymen, choristers, an orchestra, and numerous spectators from Kingston and elsewhere were present at the ceremony. An important feature of interest to tourists was found in the Carib settlement in the new village; this consists of a lot apart from the other houses, upon which have been erected thirty-four dwellings for thirty-four Carib families. These Caribs, who escaped death by fleeing from the western coast of the island immediately before the eruption, are to-day the only known survivors of the Carib tribe, and every effort is being made to retain and care for this historic and aboriginal people of St. Vincent.

The negroes of the island are the recipients of ample succor from the relief funds, but the government is endeavoring to avoid pauperizing them. It is difficult to get the negroes to work while they are receiving food and other relief, and the government contemplates stopping their rations. Reductions in the food allowance already made have caused dissatisfaction and considerable agitation among the negroes. The police are active and watchful.

La Souffrière still continues to show signs of slight agitation.

RELIGION IN PHILIPPINES.

DENIAL OF WORK AGAINST ROMAN CATHOLICS MADE BY DEPARTMENT.

Washington, Aug. 23.—The Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department has made public the report of Frank H. Bowen, Acting General Superintendent of Public Instruction for the Philippine Islands, upon charges made in the United States against the school system of the islands, alleging that it was used as an agency against Catholics, and generally to the prejudice of Roman Catholicism. These charges were forwarded to Manila, and the reply was made to Acting Governor Wright. The report of Superintendent Bowen is dated July 7, and makes specific denials of the charges. He says that of twenty persons who have been division superintendents, only one has ever been a clergyman. Three division superintendents were appointed from a list submitted by leaders of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States. In this connection the report says:

The question of the religious belief of applicants and appointees was never considered until late in 1901. At that time a special lot of applications, gathered by the authorities of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States, was sent to the civil governor of these islands and transmitted to the general superintendent. From these special lists three division superintendents and twenty-two teachers were appointed. In reporting these appointments to the civil governor, the general superintendent stated:

"I have had much difficulty in finding people in this lot of applications who were possessed of the educational preparation and teaching experience which is required of other appointees in this department. Those who have not been selected seem to be wholly unsuitable."

The only departure from strict non-sectarianism in the conduct of the schools was a provision of the Philippine Commission which made it lawful for a priest or clergyman of any established church in the pueblo where a public school is situated to teach religion for half an hour three times a week in the school building to pupils whose parents have expressed a wish for such instruction.

Concerning proselyting, the report says:

Not only is no proselyting allowed or attempted in any of the public schools, but inquiry of the leaders of the four principal Protestant denominations here brings out the fact that so far as is known by these leaders there is not one native Protestant Sunday school teacher in the entire archipelago.

The statement that not one-third of the Protestant teachers ever taught a day before going to the Philippines and that the Roman Catholic teachers are sent into the distant provinces is emphatically denied.

The assertion is made that the educational department has no knowledge of distribution of Bibles in a private church school by missionaries. It also stated that the conditions of the public schools in the Philippines do not warrant the statement that they are worse in the islands, as viewed from a Roman Catholic standpoint, than in the United States. The report closes with the following:

The venomous attack on the Philippine Commission, and especially the Filipino members thereof, who are termed traitors and rascals, serves to show the degree of bitterness and recklessness of statement which characterize the whole article. The negotiations at present under way in Rome in regard to the church lands in these islands is sufficient refutation of the last wild statement of this extraordinary production, in which not one material statement is true.

QUESTION OF THE TRANSPORTS.

NO INVESTIGATION AT PRESENT BEING MADE BY WAR DEPARTMENT.

Washington, Aug. 23.—In regard to the rather sensational newspaper reports hinting at gross irregularities and fraud in the unloading of United States transports at ports in the Philippine Islands, and declaring that a searching investigation is about to be made to discover the guilty persons, Frederick F. Rittman, auditor for the War Department, stated positively to-day that no special investigation is being conducted by him in that matter.

The charges were to the effect that the tonnage of the small Philippine cascos, which heretofore have been used to take transport stores ashore, was in a number of cases falsely set down at a higher figure. Payment for the service of the cascos was made in proportion to their tonnage, and the reports alleged that the government had suffered considerable loss by the false statements.

Mr. Rittman states that in the ordinary course of routine business the War Department has supplied to him a schedule showing the registered tonnage of all of the little Filipino craft. This will be used in the examination of quartermasters' accounts, and any delinquencies thus can be brought to light. The auditor makes the point, however, that the matter is not to be made the subject of a special investigation, but is simply to be dealt with as a routine affair.

SAID TO HAVE BEEN CROKER'S VALET.

BUT KELLEY'S BODY MAY BE BURIED IN POTTER'S FIELD.

If the body of Joseph Kelley, thirty-two years old, who died in Bellevue Hospital on August 18 from appendicitis, is not claimed, it will be buried in Potter's Field on Monday. Kelley, with his sister Mary, formerly lived at the home of Mrs. Ella Carey, of No. 27 West Sixty-eighth-st., until he went to Bellevue Hospital as a patient on June 6. Soon after his sister left Mrs. Carey's and has not been heard of since. It was said at Bellevue that Kelley came to this country about eight years ago and some time afterward became the valet of Richard Croker and served the Tammany chieftain at the Democratic Club until about a year ago.

TO EXHUME GIRL'S BODY.

THIS COURSE WILL BE TAKEN TO CLEAR UP BARTHOLIN-MITCHELL MURDER MYSTERY.

Chicago, Aug. 23.—An effort will be made within the next few days to establish definitely the identity of the body supposed to be that of Minnie Mitchell, found a fortnight ago in a field at Seventy-fourth and State sts. In order to clear up some of the mystery surrounding the Bartholin-Mitchell murders, Coroner Traeger consulted to-day with State's Attorney Deneen about the exhumation of the supposed body of the murdered girl from its grave in Calvary Cemetery.

An attempt was made to have Judge Brentano rush an order for exhumation through his court, but he declined to do so until the Mitchell family requested it. Robert Mitchell said this would be done next week, and that, through the testimony of dentists who had done work on his sister's teeth, it would be learned whether it was her body.

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All Wool, A Yard Wide, No Shoddy.
REMARKABLE GAINS.
The circulation of The New-York Tribune shows a gain of over 14% Daily and more than 11% Sunday for July, 1902, as compared with the same month in 1901, and it is still growing.

WAR ON MOSQUITOES.
Sallade's Mosquito Bite Cure & Insect Exterminator
Kills Bugs, Roaches, Moths, Fleas, Ants, etc. Never fails. Wonderful disinfectant. 25c. Bottles ½ gal., $1.00; gallons, $2.00. At all dealers, or
SALLADE & CO., 122 CEDAR ST., N. Y.

TOPICS IN BERLIN.

Berlin, August 23.

KING VICTOR EMMANUEL'S VISIT.—Gilded masts surmounted by evergreen crowns are being set up along Unter den Linden, in preparation for the entry into Berlin of King Victor Emmanuel of Italy next Thursday. The Unter den Linden midway is being bordered throughout its length by potted greenery. The programme for the King's entertainment, which includes receptions, state dinners and a gala performance at the opera, ends on Saturday with the great fall parade of troops on the Tempelhof Field. At the Italian Embassy it is said that the King is simply making his first call since his accession to the throne of Italy on his friend, the Emperor. Such was the only purpose of his visit to Russia, and it is quite probable that he will visit France next year. He is not likely to go to Austria, because Emperor Francis Joseph never returned the late King Humbert's visit to Vienna, as he wanted to avoid offending the Vatican by seeing King Humbert in Rome. As King Victor Emmanuel, on his visit to Berlin, will be attended by the Italian Premier, Signor Zanardelli, the relations between Italy and Germany will naturally be discussed, but anything approaching negotiations with a definite object growing out of the question of the Italian King's disarmament proposals is for the Emperor's personal ear, and is not official. The fruitlessness of making them is already well understood by the Ministers here. As for the rest, the Berliners are looking forward to a brilliant show, and official circles anticipate a wearisome series of functions which must be attended.

DESIGNS FOR THE M'KINLEY MONUMENT.—Frank H. Mason, the United States Consul General here, in behalf of the McKinley Memorial Committee, will invite the German sculptors to submit designs for the McKinley monument. It is quite probable that several offers will be made, as the German sculptors take unusual interest in such work. More monuments will doubtless be erected in Germany during this generation than in any other country.

WOULD EXPEL MORMON MISSIONARIES.—Notices of expulsion have been served by the police on twenty-two Mormon missionaries in Germany, but they are all held up through the representations of the United States Embassy. The notices were issued chiefly in the eastern districts, and, seemingly, on the initiative of the local authorities only, there being nothing like a desire on the part of the government to interfere with Mormon activity. Hugh J. Cannon, brother of ex-Senator Cannon, of Salt Lake City, in charge of the proselytizing in Germany, has one hundred and forty American agents under him. They are all supporting themselves and doing missionary work for a couple of years, for love for the cause. They have three thousand German adherents. The Berlin Police Department not long ago appointed six commissioners to examine the Mormon doctrines and publications. They decided that there was nothing legally objectionable in them. The Mormons have full toleration in Berlin. The orders for the expulsion of Mormons have usually been prompted by the local clergy, and the German Foreign Office readily intervenes when the United States Embassy makes representations in behalf of the Mormons.

THEATRICAL SEASON BEGINS.—The German theatrical season opened this week, the Royal Opera presentations beginning last night and the Royal Theatre also opening with "Henry IV." part second. Mme. Nordica, who only recently began singing in German, has deeply impressed the critics at Munich with her Isolde. The management of the Munich Regent Theatre has shown unusual enterprise in inviting critics from London and other capitals to the first performances. The gross receipts at Bayreuth amounted to about $125,000, but, as no new staging was necessary this year, the management, after paying fourteen conductors, an orchestra, thirty-two soloists, 122 chorus singers, two stage managers and a numerous mechanical staff, cleared more than in other seasons.

SMALLPOX QUARANTINE TO BE LIFTED.

Montclair, N. J., Aug. 23 (Special).—The quarantine on the Mountainside Hospital will be lifted on Tuesday next, provided none of the occupants are stricken with smallpox by that time. The hospital has been quarantined for more than a week on account of one of the patients having broken out with