# NEWS OF TWO CAPITALS.

## AFFAIRS IN LONDON.

### Ministers in Good Fighting Form—Pro-Russian Feeling.

(Special to The New-York Tribune by French Cable.)
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London, April 24.—The political situation has been cleared and the government strengthened by the Budget speech. There are various explanations of Mr. Chamberlain's relations to the Budget, but these are not authoritative. Mr. Chamberlain, being the best politician in the Cabinet, is naturally credited with having suggested the abolition of the corn registration duty and silencing the Liberal agitation and exaggerations, which were not without weight at every bye-election. Mr. Chamberlain, however, has been an imperialist with advanced views who has openly advocated the zollverein and preferential duties to favor Canada and the other colonies, and he was probably reluctant to draw out the wedge, although it had been driven only a little way into the trunk of the free trade tree. Without doubt he was consulted, with the other members of the Cabinet, but Mr. Ritchie and Mr. Balfour between them share the responsibility for the popular Budget, which brings unexpected relief to income tax payers and removes one of the most mischievous election cries of the Liberal party.

The Tories are not unanimous in approving the repeal of the grain registration duty, but it cannot be doubted that Mr. Ritchie has strengthened the position of the government. With the Irish Land bill approved by Nationalists and land owners; with the Bagdad Railway scheme vetoed; with food once more unequivocally on the free list, with the exception of sugar and tea, and with consols rising once more, the ministers are now in good fighting form, with nothing more serious than the little war in Somaliland and a protracted struggle to menace their peace of mind. The economists who have been arguing in favor of large additions to indirect taxation and the imperialists who have aimed to promote closer business relations with colonies are disappointed and critical. They must blame Sir Michael Hicks-Beach for the failure of their hopes. He had a favorable opportunity in financing the Boer war for readjusting the burdens of direct and indirect taxpayers, but being a convinced free trader and standing in awe of Sir William Vernon Harcourt, he neglected to take advantage of the supreme occasion. Even when he consented to put the registration tax on grain, he acted in a half hearted way, making the duty an insignificant source of revenue and not providing for remissions to favor the colonies. The results of his feeble policy were not encouraging, the colonies were not aided, the British agricultural interests were not protected, little additional revenue was received, and the hue and cry was raised on every Liberal platform about the dear loaf and the abandonment of free trade.

The ministers have now escaped from a false position and have silenced the dangerous Liberal election appeal: The discontented Tory squires and disappointed imperialists will soon be whipped into line. The moral of the recent financial expedients is that the revision of the British tariff on higher revenue lines is a dangerous policy, which excites the hostility of the working classes here, even when they have no real grievance. The United States will continue to have a free market for food supplies and the British colonies must wait indefinitely for discriminations in their favor, whether or not they consent to share the expenses of imperial defence.

The repudiation of the Bagdad railway proposals is a sign that the Foreign Office is taking diplomatic cues from the press and declined to support Germany in the adoption of an admittedly anti-Russian scheme. How far the newspaper censors propose to go in substituting credulous confidence in Russian good faith for senseless distrust and suspicion of the subtle Northern power the editors of "The National Review" and "The Spectator" have not announced, and neither "The Times" nor Mr. Harmsworth's halfpenny "thunderer" has yet foreshadowed the trend of the anti-German, pro-Russian propaganda. The situation in China ought to warn the Foreign Office that the Russian conditions which are being forced upon China are opposed by the Japanese and American interests. The Russian policy in the Balkan peninsula, moreover, is not yet defined with sufficient clearness to warrant British acquiescence in everything arranged at St. Petersburg.

The King's holiday journey is not a diplomatic mission, but a reception. At Paris he will create better feeling between France and England, and on this account will be hailed with delight by the new school of pro-Russian press diplomatists.

The belated action of the British government in appointing a strong commission to the St. Louis fair is the result of the strenuous efforts of the American Embassy, supported by a large staff of agents from America. The German Emperor's zeal in securing a comprehensive exhibit from the Fatherland has not been without effect. It is not considered likely that the Prince of Wales, as the president of the commission, will go to America, but stranger things have happened. A thoroughly representative art exhibit from the United Kingdom had already been arranged, and now Colonel Watson starts off with an admirable plan for securing a combination in place of individual exhibits of British manufactures. The Prince of Wales and Viscount Peel have imparted an immediate impulse to the movement for securing a worthy representation of the United Kingdom at the World's Fair.

Social life has brightened up with the return of Parliament. Mrs. Morgan Crofton's dance has been one of the liveliest affairs, and many dinners for young people were given for it. Mrs. St. John Brodrick has become one of the ministerial hostesses, and is giving parties and receptions in Portland Place. The opera opens next week with a special Ring cycle, for which new scenery and costumes have been provided and a strong company of artists and musicians has been recruited from Germany and America. Preparations have been made on an unprecedented scale at Covent Garden, and music lovers are expecting all the glories of the Bayreuth festival. Sir Henry Irving's production of "Dante" will complete a memorable week on the London lyric and dramatic stages.

The fine weather has brought out large crowds to-day at Chrystie's sales and the numerous art receptions. A remarkable exhibition of the works of early and modern painters of the Dutch school is opened in the Guildhall, where A. G. Temple has drawn upon the resources of many private collections at home and abroad. There are no Sargents at the New Gallery and few noticeable works of high quality except Boldini's portrait of Mr. Whistler. John Lavery's "Spring" is one of the most charming paintings, with a graceful girl in a white gown holding a bunch of white blossoms. Jean Boldini's portrait of Mr. Whistler is a remarkably close likeness, with a cynical smile and affectation of pose nicely caught. It is a marvellous bit of painting and an amazing character study.

J. J. Shannon's best portraits are of Baroness De Meyer, with a color scheme of black and bluish gray, and Miss Penelope Lawrence, with a strongly modelled face, full of character. Mr. Watts has three combinations of Venetian colors, with an allegory so mythical in one that it needs a commentary, and also a landscape entitled "Green Summer" with strangely grim trees. C. E. Halle and Sir James D. Linton, in ministering to the requirements of mediæval religious art, paint altar pieces, Madonnas and angels without trace of religious sentiment. Mrs. Marianne Stokes shows truer feeling in her scarlet figure of Melisande, and Walter Crane reveals improved technique in decorative works. Alfred East's "The Miller's Meadow" is one of the best landscapes. George Boughton has a charming portrait of a nut brown maid, and George Wetherbee two pretty idyls.

Among the water color shows are collections of Perthshire scenery by Charles E. Brittan and of West Ireland scenes by Maciver Grierson, at the Mendoza Gallery. Herbert J. Finn has a fresh series of drawings of Lincoln and Durham cathedrals and Edinburgh scenes, at the Woodbury Gallery.

Even the conservatism of the British Bar is not invulnerable. The benches of the four Inns of Court are considering the appointment of a joint committee for the formation of a law school. The old practice of educating men for the bar by compelling them to eat a fixed number of dinners in one of the Inns of Court still remains, but something is required by way of examination before candidates are called to the bar. The Lord Chancellor, the Attorney General and other legal authorities are taking personal direction of the new movement for the creation of a law school supported by the Inns of Court, the University of London and the incorporated Law Society.

Scientific men are preparing to welcome Professor Timiziazeff, the Russian scientist, next week, when he lectures before the Royal Society, and there will be a general rally of the learned professions when Pierre Curie and Mme. Curie, the experimenters in radium, are entertained at the royal institution in June. I. N. F.

## TOPICS IN PARIS.

### Expulsion of Associations—Art Students in Saturnalia.

(Special to The New-York Tribune by French Cable.)
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Paris, April 25.—Expulsions of the refractory religious associations continue to be carried out with unrelenting severity. Hostile manifestations against the government have been made at Versailles, Nantes and Nancy, but on the whole the mass of the population unquestionably supports the attitude of the Cabinet. The only concession M. Combes so far has made is to make an exception in favor of the miraculous grotto at Lourdes, the waters of which will be allowed to flow and the function to go on as hitherto for the benefit of devout believers. Meanwhile, the anathemas of the bishops throughout France, especially those of the primates of Nevers, Angers, Saint-Flour and Nice are louder and more violent than ever. The radical press exults over what they describe as the headstrong loss of temper on the part of the French ecclesiastics, as leading directly to the grand issue of the separation of church and state by the suppression of the concordat, with which will disappear the salaries and stipends now paid by the government to the bishops and curates.

The twelfth annual spectacular saturnalia of the art students of Paris, the famous Bal des Quatre Arts, in which the leading painters, sculptors and members of all the ateliers of the four arts—painting, sculpture, architecture and engraving—combined their forces, came off at the Elysées Montmartre last night, and was a huge success. The subject selected this year by the committee was that of the Middle Ages, and fully a thousand art students and eight hundred female models participated in the ball, all in superb costumes. The students of the Atelier Bonnat made a great hit with their cavalcade entitled "The Gridiron of Hell," borne by twelve stout painters, upon which twisting and grilling were twelve nude models personifying condemned souls. The cortege of the return of the age of the Crusaders, gloriously got up by the students of the Atelier Barrias, was greeted with shrieks of delight. It was a vivid reconstruction of Middle Ages, and seemed like a living page from Sir Walter Scott. The Academy Julian constructed a huge gothic gate, inside which was a town, the inhabitants impersonated by twenty-five female models, of from eighteen to twenty-two years old, and at a given signal a storming party of knights attacked the fortress and enacted the most realistic scenes of loot, pillage and capture, which characterized the terrible days of the Jacquerie insurrection.

About eighty American art students came in a body from the Latin Quarter, all of course in mediæval costumes. Among the prominent painters and sculptors I noticed François Flameng, Paul Chabas, Bonnat, Laurens and Ferrier in exquisite costumes. A golden cloth dress worn by Jules Roques, who personified a Venetian merchant, represented a value of 10,000 francs. Twelve members of the French Academy put in a glorious appearance at the ball in magnificent costumes, and toward 4 o'clock in the morning burst forth into a frantic cakewalk. A bevy of the prettiest Parisian actresses, including Marthe Regnier, Mariette Sully and Marcelle Lender, took part in the mediæval festivities. Several of the most characteristic of the Parisian professional beauties also participated in the ball, the foremost among them being Liane de Pougy, whose costume consisted of a jewelled facsimile of the "Ceinture de Chastitée" in the Cluny Museum, and another dark eyed beauty wore a facsimile of the famous golden tiara of Saitapharnes. The light, young and frisky American art students as knights errant scored a brilliant success, and following the example set by venerable academicians, committed a pardonable mediæval anachronism by executing an old-Virginia cakewalk with eight models of the Julian Academy, got up to represent Bertrade de Montfort and her attendant handmaids; Bertrade being the most beautiful woman of France, who deserted her husband to elope with Philip I. Altogether, this year's Bal des Quatre Arts was grandly successful.

The request of Alfred Dreyfus for the Minister of War to open an inquiry about the use made during the Rennes court martial of alleged forged documents is commented upon by the French press and discussed by the public on rational, technical grounds, without passion or undue excitement. As matters now stand, the letter of Dreyfus to the Minister of War will be submitted by General Andre to the council of ministers after King Edward's visit to Paris, and the council of ministers will, as usual, be presided over by President Loubet. The opinion of those in the best position to judge the matter is that the request of Dreyfus for the Minister of War to open an investigation will not be granted by the Cabinet, because if he has new facts to bring forward his demand for the annulling or for the revision of the trial of 1899 should, according to the views of the highest legal authorities, be properly addressed to the Minister of Justice and not to the Minister of War. This course, moreover, is in conformity with the vote of the Chamber of Deputies and with the general trend of public feeling in Paris and throughout the country, namely, that the Dreyfus affair should be strictly confined within the limits of the Department of Justice.

At all events, no apprehensions whatever are entertained here that the Dreyfus revival, even if thrashed out all over again before the courts, will ever again bring about a national crisis and agitation, as in 1899.

The letter of Paul Déroulède discountenancing acts of discourtesy on the part of Parisians toward King Edward on the occasion of his coming visit to Paris has had an excellent effect. The Paris press is now almost unanimous in favor of according to the King a right cordial welcome, worthy of French courtesy and hospitality. Out of the fifty odd daily papers published in Paris there are only three which are narrow minded and fanatical enough to excite a manifestation against the King. These three papers are Millevoye's "Patrie," Rochefort's "Intransigeant" and Drumont's "Libre Parole," papers which are perused for the pyrotechnical anathemas and verbal gymnastics of their editorials, and which make highly seasoned, amusing reading. But none of these organs, especially after Déroulède's emphatic disavowal of their discourteous views toward King Edward, seriously influences public opinion. C. I. B.

## FAITH IN HAY-BOND TREATY.

### Newfoundland Premier Believes It Yet Will Pass.

St. John's, N. F., April 25.—In the legislature this afternoon Premier Bond tabled the official draft of the Hay-Bond limited reciprocity treaty, and affirmed his belief that the measure yet would pass. The enacting clause has no time limit for ratification; the treaty will therefore again come before the American Senate next December, when it is believed that action regarding it will be taken. In the mean while the government of Newfoundland does not propose any alteration in the relations at present existing between the United States and Newfoundland.

At to-day's session the members of the legislature warmly praised Premier Bond's services to the colony in the matter of this treaty, and cheered him loudly. They also expressed their faith in the treaty.

## ALARMED BY AMERICAN INVASION.

### Formation of a Central European Trade Association Planned.

Vienna, April 25.—Certain prominent German and Austrian economists and manufacturers are planning the formation of a Central European association, for the promotion of common commercial interests. A meeting will be held in Vienna the end of May, when details of the organization will be discussed.

It is understood that the formation of this association is due largely to the fear of the American invasion of the markets of Europe. The association will be composed at first of Germans, Austrians, Hungarians and Swiss, but it is hoped that representatives of other European countries will join with them later. The agricultural and the industrial are to be the chief departments of the new organization. Branches will be established in foreign countries for the advancement of common interests. Railroad transportation rates will receive the attention of the association.

It is understood that the association will have substantial support from official and private sources.

## PEKING EPISODE COMMEMORATED.

### Monument to British Marines Unveiled by the Prince of Wales.

London, April 25.—The Prince of Wales unveiled in St. James's Park to-day a statue erected in memory of the marines recently killed in South Africa and China. The events at Peking are commemorated by a bass relief on the pedestal depicting an episode in the defence of the legations, when the British marines were led in a sortie by an officer of the United States Marine Corps, after their own officers had been placed out of action.

## SCORES OF JEWS WERE KILLED.

### The Massacre in Bessarabia Worse than First Stated.

St. Petersburg, April 25.—The "Novosti" to-day, without giving the exact figures, indicates that the Jews at Kishineff, capital of Bessarabia, during the anti-Semitic riots there on April 20, suffered even more severely than admitted officially. The paper says scores of Jews were shot or beaten to death, and several hundred were wounded. Their houses were wrecked and their shops were sacked. Thousands of Jews in the district are homeless and destitute.

The first reports of the riot, received from St. Petersburg on April 23, said twenty-five Jews were killed, and that 275 were wounded, many of them mortally. The disturbance originated with a number of workmen, who organized an attack on the Jewish inhabitants.

## MAYOR OF MAYAGUEZ RESIGNS.

### Complies with Governor Hunt's Request—To Prevent Government Embarrassment.

San Juan, April 25.—Mateo Fajardo, the Mayor of Mayaguez, who has been charged with fraud, has complied with Governor Hunt's request that he resign, saying that he does so to free the government from embarrassment in investigating the Mayaguez frauds. He adds that another reason for his resigning is that he may better prepare his defence of the charges against him, of which he maintains his innocence.

The news that Governor Hunt had demanded Señor Fajardo's resignation caused considerable excitement in Mayaguez, but the insular police preserved order.

## BRITISH GRANT FOR THE FAIR.

### Expectation That $500,000 Will Be Voted by Parliament.

London, April 25.—The first meeting of the royal commissioners for the St. Louis Exposition will take place at Marlborough House on April 28, under the presidency of the Prince of Wales. Little, however, is expected to be done until Secretary Watson returns from America, whither he expects to start next week to arrange for a site and complete other details. Parliament, it is expected, will appropriate at least $500,000, which, it is pointed out, will be equivalent to the larger amounts voted by France and Germany, as a considerable portion of the two latter grants will be spent in assisting competitors to send out their exhibits.

**SUCCESS**

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

## HAGUE TEMPLE OF PEACE.

### Mr. Carnegie's Gift of $1,500,000 for Arbitration Court's Home.

Washington, April 25.—Before sailing for Europe yesterday Andrew Carnegie gave $1,500,000 for a temple of peace for the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague. The gift was made through Baron Gevers, the minister of the Netherlands to the United States, with the understanding that the government of Holland will be responsible for its administration.

The correspondence between Mr. Carnegie and Baron Gevers is as follows:

New-York, April 22, 1903.

Baron Gevers, Washington, D. C.

Your Excellency: Your welcome favor reaches me on the eve of my departure for my Scottish summer home. I am delighted to hear officially from you that your government believes that the cause of the peace conference will be immensely benefited by the erection of a courthouse and library, a temple of peace for the permanent court of arbitration established by the treaty of July 29, 1899, and also that the government will consider itself responsible for the disbursement of the fund, which I esteem it a rare privilege to be permitted to furnish.

The sum named to me being ample for the purpose stated was $1,500,000, I beg to say that the draft of the duly accredited officials of your government upon me for this sum will be honored upon presentation here.

Believe me, your excellency, this closing act before my departure has given me profound satisfaction. I believe that the erection of the permanent tribunal for the settlement of international disputes is the most important step forward of worldwide character which has ever been taken by the joint powers, since it must ultimately banish war, our foulest stain. Very truly yours,

ANDREW CARNEGIE.

Washington, April 23.

Andrew Carnegie, esq., New-York.

Dear Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipts of your letter of the 22d inst., in which you inform me that you have decided to intrust to her majesty's government the sum of $1,500,000 for the erection of a courthouse and library for the Permanent Court of Arbitration established by the treaty of July 29, 1899. You further kindly state that upon presentation here the draft of the duly accredited officials of my government upon you for said amount will be honored.

I beg to say that I have not failed to communicate by cable to the Minister for Foreign Affairs the contents of your letter, the original of which I will forward to his excellency by the next mail.

Awaiting the answer of my government, it gives me great and intense satisfaction, dear sir, to express to you my personal and sincere admiration of the truly humane and noble sentiments which prompted you to show to the world at large in how high esteem should be held the institution of peace whose seat by the common consent of nations has been placed in the realm of my most gracious sovereign, Queen Wilhelmina.

Accept, dear sir, the assurance of my highest consideration, and believe me to be yours very sincerely, GEVERS.

## NEWS NOTES FROM BERLIN

Berlin, April 25.

COMPLAIN OF AMERICAN WHEAT.—Importers of American wheat are complaining of the quality of recent arrivals, and are blaming the inadequacy of the American inspection. The importers say the New-York inspection is better than that of Philadelphia and Baltimore, while that of Newport News is the worst. Wheat appearing to the inspectors to be of good quality develops heat during the voyage and is ruined. Even late arrivals by the Hamburg-American Line's fast steamers from New-York are found to be partly damaged. The importers are agitating for the introduction in the case of American wheat of the same condition that prevails with Russian, Rumanian and Argentine wheat, namely, delivery in good condition at a German port. The newspapers have been devoting much attention to the matter recently.

UNSEASONABLE WEATHER.—A heavy snowstorm has swept over Western Germany. A telegram from Remscheid says the snow there is two feet deep.

STUDENTS PUNISHED.—Seven students belonging to the Polytechnic Institute, at Carlsruhe, Baden, have been sentenced to six months' confinement in a fortress for acting as a court of honor whose decision caused a duel between two students, in which a Russian Pole, Stanislaos Goldberg, was killed.

STATE YIELDS TO CHURCH.—The dispute between the Right Rev. Michael F. Korum, Bishop of Treves, and the government, regarding teaching in the Catholic girls' schools, has ended with the government yielding to the bishop's contention that German and history shall be taught by a Catholic teacher. The textbooks formerly used are abolished and certain Catholic textbooks are substituted.

A TARIFF IN DISGUISE.—The new meat inspection regulations are being applied to American lard. A firm at Koenigsberg has filed a protest with the Bundesrath against the charge of $40 25 for the examination of one hundred tierces of lard, three of five samples being tested by smell alone. The importers inquire if the government intends, by placing heavy examination fees on imports, to impose an additional tariff.

MUSIC AND DRAMA.—Walter Damrosch has received invitations to conduct symphony concerts in Berlin, Paris, St. Petersburg and Warsaw during the spring of 1904. He will come to Europe in February for that purpose, and will also conduct a number of Wagner operas in German cities. Mr. Damrosch sails for New-York on May 8 on the Hamburg-American Line steamer Auguste Victoria.

Sarah Bernhardt plays at the Lessing Theatre, Berlin, from May 23 to 26, with one matinee.

The composition for Emperor William's singing contest at Frankfort, selected after open competition, is by George Messner, an artillery officer (on the active list), of Breslau. The title is "The Song of Victory After the Battle with Varus."

(Varus was a Roman general who, with a Roman army, in the year 9 A. D. was lured into an ambuscade in the Teutsburg Forest, North Germany, and was totally defeated. The general, in despair, committed suicide. The region was never reconquered by the Romans.)

## DISORDER OVER MONKS CONTINUES.

### Capuchins Lead a Demonstration Against Authorities.

Paris, April 25.—Disturbances more or less serious were reported to-day from many sections in connection with the dispersal of the congregations. At St. Etienne the Capuchins fortified themselves within their convent, and at Havre the Dominicans and Franciscans closed the entrances to their houses and compelled the authorities to bring locksmiths to force the doors or have the police scale the walls. At Rodez the Capuchins headed a large crowd which made a demonstration against the authorities, and at Moulins the Redemptorists refused to admit the police to their convent and declared that they had resolved to yield only to force. Crowds made demonstrations at different points in Brittany.

At Nantes a boisterous crowd surrounded the courthouse, where the Marquis de Dion was on trial in connection with the disturbances yesterday evening, in which mounted gendarmes charged and scattered a crowd of about three thousand persons, arresting twenty-three, among whom was the marquis. He pleaded the brutality of the police in his defence, and declared that he had not provoked the trouble. The court, however, found him guilty and sentenced him to three days' imprisonment.

The police of this and other cities are organizing for decisive measures.

## POSTOFFICE FRAUD ORDER STAYED.

### Department Restrained from Holding Up Crown Manufacturing Company's Mail.

Boston, April 25.—Postmaster Hibbard received orders to-day from the Department at Washington to hold up all mail addressed to the Crown Manufacturing Company, L. N. Cushman & Co., proprietors, of this city. Almost immediately a restraining order was obtained from the United States Circuit Court to prevent the postmaster from so doing. Counsel for the concern demand that the Postoffice Department should show cause why a fraud order should go into effect.

District Attorney Moulton, in behalf of the government, said the postoffice inspector who had worked up the case was now out of the city, and the evidence against the concern was not at hand.

The judge said the Postmaster General had, no doubt, acted honestly in taking the steps he had; nevertheless, he thought there was too much room for oppression, and too much injustice in holding up the mail of a business concern without giving the defendant or proprietor a chance to state his side of the story. He further held the Postoffice Department should not hold up a man's mail unless it was ready, at a moment's notice, to show cause to the courts why it should be done. The restraining order is to last until a week from Monday.

## COMMISSIONER PEPPER AT COLON.

Colon, April 25.—Charles M. Pepper, United States Pan-American Railway Commissioner, arrived here this morning from New-York. From the isthmus he goes to Peru, and then to Chili.

## SLAUGHTER OF SOMALIS.

### British Kill Two Thousand of the Mad Mullah's Followers.

Aden, April 25.—Brigadier General Manning, after an engagement with the Mad Mullah's forces, has relieved Colonel Cobbe near Gumburru, Somaliland, forty-five miles westward of Galadi. About two thousand of the Mullah's men were killed. The British loss is not known.

The few details obtainable of the disaster to Colonel Plunkett's detachment on April 17 show the Mullah's forces consisted of 2,000 horsemen and 10,000 spearmen. They surrounded Colonel Plunkett's force in the open, and the Somalis, after a heavy rifle fire, charged repeatedly, with their horsemen and spearmen, on all sides. The British detachment held out until its ammunition was exhausted, and then charged with the bayonet, but it was ultimately overwhelmed by weight of numbers. The British force fought until all its officers and 170 men were killed. Most of the handful of men who reached the camp were wounded. The Somalis' losses are reported to have been enormous.

The Mullah's forces are reported to aggregate from 3,000 to 4,000 mounted men and about 80,000 spearmen.

## EVEN CAPTAIN DOOLEY WAS FOOLED.

### He and a Plain Clothes Man Try to Place Bet in a Street Cleaning Station.

Ever since the Rev. Cortland Myers preached a sermon in which he gave the addresses of twenty-five alleged poolrooms in Brooklyn, Captain Dooley has felt aggrieved because of the charge that there were poolrooms in the Bedford-ave. precinct. He instructed his men to watch sharply for signs of poolrooms, and if they saw an unusual number of men going in and out of any place to let him know at once. Two days afterward a patrolman reported that every afternoon men were continually going in and out of No. 60 Grand-st. A plain clothes man went there, and, after looking the place over, returned and said he had it "dead to rights." He hadn't seen any betting, but he was sure there was a blackboard on the wall. Captain Dooley told Wardman George Reynolds to go into the place and put down a bet. Reynolds was then to step to the door and give a signal.

The wardman visited the place and was puzzled by what he saw on the blackboard, but he strolled over to Jonn Horbelt, the man in charge of the rooms, and in an offhand way, asked: "Well, how are they running?"

"Good," replied Horbelt. "Everything is going nice."

"Is the second off yet?" pursued the wardman.

"I don't know what you're talking about," replied Horbelt, suspiciously.

"Now, see here," said the wardman. "I want to put down $10 on Petunia in the second. What are you giving against the Walden stable?"

"We haven't any horses in the Walden stable that I know of, but we've got about sixteen horses working for us. I don't believe they are very fast. Mike is a go d, steady breadwinner, Katie is a little uncertain."

"Do you want this Petunia money or not?" broke in the wardman, impatiently.

"Can't tell till I see the boss," was Horbelt's diplomatic reply.

Meanwhile, Captain Dooley had grown impatient, and came in with two plain clothes men.

"There's the boss," said the wardman to the captain, "talk to him."

"I think I'll look at the books first, to make sure," observed the captain, cautiously.

Horbelt recognized Captain Dooley and did not try to prevent him, but the latter, after glancing over the pages of the book, slammed the cover down and went over to the blackboard.

Finally, he remarked, "It's too much for me," and asked the wardman, "Did you get the bet down, George?"

The wardman confessed that he had not.

Then the captain introduced himself to Horbelt and held forth in this fashion:

"I hear you have forty or fifty men hanging around here every day. This looks like a poolroom and you might as well tell me all about it. What kind of a joint is this, anyhow?"

"Well," replied Horbelt with a smile, 'this is the station of Section 16 of the Street Cleaning Department, and I'm John Horbelt, the foreman. Didn't you see the sign over the door?"

"Don't you try to give me a 'con' like that," said the captain, knowingly.

"Then go outside and look it over," suggested Horbelt, mildly.

The captain thought he would. He did. There were no arrests.

**SPEND MONEY TO GET MONEY.**

**There is no better and surer way than by inserting an advertisement among the "Little Advertisements of the People."**

## OFFERINGS AT THE STORES.

JOSEPH P. McHUGH & CO., at West Forty-second-st. and Fifth-ave., call attention to some new textile effects in foreign wall papers for the inexpensive decoration of the country house.

SIEGEL COOPER COMPANY, Sixth-ave., Eighteenth and Nineteenth sts., offer some silk floss pillows filled with choice Java cotton. These are on the bargain counter on the second floor. They have some ruffled bobinet lace sash curtaining, and curtain muslins in various patterns of stripes.

LUDWIG BAUMANN & CO., at Eighth-ave., Thirty-fifth-st. to Thirty-sixth-st., in the upholstery department will show slip covers made of German linen bound with shrunk wool. In tapestry portieres they have red ottomans and armure, three yards long, fringed and corded. They offer Oriental couch covers, fifty and sixty inch, fringed all around. In the furniture department are desks for women of Mission design in weathered oak, with fancy tops and legs. Buffets of highly polished golden oak, with carved claw feet, large cupboards, linen and silver drawers and display shelves are offered.

B. ALTMAN & CO., at Eighteenth-st., Nineteenth-st. and Sixth-ave., will offer a collection of summer hats including many lingerie hats, both imported and adaptations. They have a recent importation of Chantilly net coats unlined, in black, tan and white. On Tuesday they will offer demi-tailor gowns of canvas in blue and black, lined throughout with taffeta silk, and plaited dress skirts of canvas in blue and black on taffeta silk lining.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., at Broadway and Nineteenth-st., offer some short walking suits in a variety of tweed suitings—short and long coat styles. In petticoats they will show some of pongee and others of black taffeta silk. Some of the latter are Paris made. They are trimmed with lace.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS, in West Twenty-ninth-st. are offering a selected assortment of women's underwear, which comprises chemises, skirts, drawers, gowns and corset covers. They are of muslin, cambric and nainsook, trimmed with lace or embroidery.

A. D. MATTHEWS' SONS call attention to their spring shoes for women. The boots of glazed kid, dongola and patent leather are in the recent spring toe shapes, including the full round, medium and opera toes, tipped with patent leather or kid. They have 800 pairs of Oxford ties, intended for a quick sale. These are of black vici and glazed kid, with thin sewed, flexible soles, in the new full round toe lasts. On Monday only they will offer some 36-inch white lawns at a reduction in price.

FREDERICK LOESER & CO., of Brooklyn, call attention to their walking suits made of novelty mixtures. The blouse coat has a double cape over the shoulders, with the stole front piped with broadcloth and lined with taffeta. The skirt is a nine gore, flare, panel front, with straps of material and cloth piping.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS, of Brooklyn, will offer to-morrow some silk jackets. The coat is the loose box, 26 inches long, collarless, with double capes, full sleeves, turn cuffs. They are of taffeta. They will offer capes of cloth, silk and net. They are all black. For elderly women they have fifty styles.

STERN BROTHERS, West Twenty-third-st., are showing in the suit departments some women's fine gowns, in lace, chiffon, foulard silks, net, etc. These are at greatly reduced prices, as are women's walking suits in tweeds, taffetas, mohairs, pongees and plain cheviots. Among other things the store calls attention to for the coming week are its silks, Paris dress goods, parasols, carpets and rugs, and high grade boys' suits. In the last named line there are top coats and reefers that are especially notable.

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## Financial.

### The Financial World.

When a bank statement came out yesterday of a most favorable character, the stock market promptly declined, under pressure of sales by traders who evidently had been waiting for something bullish upon which to sell out. This gives the measure of the market, as it is now and as it is likely to be for some time, according to present appearances. It is the familiar two per cent trading market.

Most likely it will work off some more for a few days, and then will be a purchase again for a short turn. There is nothing in sight for the moment which promises to stir up business; but we are always liable to surprises; and perhaps the expected Franchise Tax decision looked for from the Court of Appeals on Tuesday, may do something in that line.

Judge Sanborn gave the market quite a lively one last Monday, when he modified the decree against the Northern Securities Company. It had been announced early that decision would be rendered immediately after the arguments closed. The Street interpreted this with considerable unanimity as meaning that the court was going to say no, with emphasis. Therefore the traders sold stock in anticipation. At one o'clock the wires flashed the news that the answer was yes; and thereupon ensued a rush to cover shorts, and get on the long side, which gave a most lively two to three point rise all along the line; Northern Securities leading the way with a rush from 95 to par, or thereabouts.

The modification of the decree, it was argued, put the case out of the way for several months, and so removed it as a disturbing factor. This was favorable for the market, and it was believed the upward move could be continued. It was not to be, however. The fatal lethargy which is on it, asserted itself next day; trading declined, prices shaded off; the effort to work up a sort of sentimental rise on the opening of the new Stock Exchange building was scarcely a success; and the week ended with prices just about where they were when it started.

Meanwhile, money gets easier; and the effect of the lower rates makes itself felt in the bond market, where a better demand is reported; also in the stiffening of exchange rates, which are hovering at the gold export point. The surplus reserve, by yesterday's statement, is brought close to $11,000,000; and call rates have got down to 2½ and 3 per cent; while time money is 4 to 4½. Next week's statement, it is calculated, will also be a good one. Four per cent money makes 4 per cent stocks look a little more desirable than they were with 6 per cent money.

The traction stocks were weak yesterday, and Metropolitan dropping a couple of points to 129 was set down to the last new phase in the mixed-up litigation involving it; but Manhattan was also weak, and Brooklyn traction, so it is probable that some tip had been given out in speculative circles that the decision of the Court of Appeals in the tax case, would be adverse. The special weakness in Metropolitan is easily accounted for, since people do not care to hold a stock, if they can get out of it without loss, about which there is so much legal and other unpleasantness. Some surprise has been expressed that the Metropolitan people did not put Mr. Stephen Little on the stand, to testify as an expert that the Amory statements were false, as he has declared them to be in a published letter. Perhaps he may come later, as in various shapes this thing threatens to drag out.

The coal stocks have recovered from the drop they had when the Inter-State Commerce Commission started its inquiry. The testimony of Mr. Baer was much talked about. Opinion was divided whether he had been indiscreet or judiciously bold. He seems to have taken the bolder outspoken course as the best available. Everybody who knows anything, knows what the Temple Coal Company is, why it was formed, and who did it. If Baer had dodged and equivocated, he would simply have been forced from one untenable position to another by the production of documentary evidence; would have come out at last badly used up, and an object for derisive newspaper headlines. He took the bold attitude of conceding everything, avowing its rightfulness, denouncing his accusers on their weak side, viz., their palpable straining for notoriety; and declaring that if anything had been done contrary to law, he and his associates were ready to stand the punishment. Instead of deriding, the other fellows could then only howl at him.

As a matter of fact, it is difficult to see how the coal companies can escape being declared under the ban of the Anti-Trust law, if that law is to be interpreted by the Supreme Court as it was in the Northern Securities case; and undoubtedly it will be so interpreted, since that decision was right in line with previous decisions. To reach any other conclusion, the Court would either have to virtually reverse itself, or so refine away the case as to amount to a practical evasion of the law. Such things have happened before, however, and may again; but assuming the more probable outcome that the decision will stand, there is no visible way of escape for the coal companies any more than there is for the others.

We have a law which the courts have declared to mean what it was never supposed to mean by those chiefly instrumental in passing it. This is the testimony of Senator Hoar, one of its supporters. When the Supreme Court gives the final word, the Government will have no choice. It must prosecute all cases. It cannot pick out one here and one there, exercising an arbitrary choice as to who is, or who is not, to be fired at. Such a course would leave the Attorney General's office open to charges of flagrant favoritism; even to accusations of blackmail. It is very certain the political party in opposition would ring the changes on this; and from the same source would come a great outcry if the Government, anxious to avoid radical disturbance of business interests, should try to let the law sleep. Cases obnoxious to this drastic statute are legion, and prosecution of them means widespread confusion. But this has nothing to do with the Government or the courts. The remedy is with Congress, and there only. If the statute be amended by putting into the body of it the phrase in the title of it, so that "any restraint" of trade becomes "any unlawful restraint" of trade, the remedy is applied. Until this is done, the Government will find itself in the position of having to go ahead anyhow.

Government action in another line, that trying to establish a stable currency in the Philippines, is wonderfully stirring up the Mexican authorities to do the same for their country. Putting in brief the technical details, the plan is simply to maintain the Mexican dollar at a fixed value of 50 cents in gold. If this can be successfully accomplished, and the thing looks favorable now, it is another way of putting Mexico on a gold basis; and will be of immense importance to the railroads there. This is the explanation of the recent buying of the Mexican railroad stocks, and their advance in prices. Behind the Mexican National stand the Speyers; behind the Mexican Central, which has the strategic position and the cream of the business, are a number of well known capitalists who may be reckoned on to push ahead whatever they take hold of.

It has been said that the only thing the new Stock Exchange lacks, is business. It is notable at this time that a number of people prominent in the market are either sick or absent. Mr. Morgan has just gone away; Mr. Keene has not been out of his room for weeks; Mr. Harriman is in California; Mr. Gates is sick, and going to Carlsbad; Mr. Rogers is down with appendicitis. This is enough in itself to make a big hole in market business. CUTHBERT MILLS.

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