# NEWS OF TWO CAPITALS.

Continued from first page.

Hicks-Beach, and by the oldtime Liberals, who followed him out of the Gladstone camp, but are not prepared to renounce the economic beliefs of a lifetime. As "The Spectator" represents this matter, there is a large Liberal and Unionist contingent of most ardent Chamberlain men, who assert that he has the sympathy and support of a large body of British manufacturers, but admit that the conservatism of the business and working classes is so sluggish that more than one election campaign will be required for the conversion of the nation, and that a victory for protectionism here can only come after a decisive defeat.

The large body of Americans and Canadians now in London are taking the warmest interest in Mr. Chamberlain's great fight. The Canadians are most eager to induce him to visit Montreal and Toronto during the autumn for the moral effect at home and in the other colonies. The general comment among Americans is that Mr. Chamberlain has insured the re-election of President Roosevelt and effectually dished Mr. Cleveland and the tariff reform issue. American comment heard at every turn in hotels of London is that there can be no change in the tariff policy of the United States as long as Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Balfour have vindicated it and are aiming to reproduce some of the essential features as necessary to the bonds of the British Empire. Some Americans go further and predict that the tariff systems of the two countries will gradually approach each other, as the models of racing yachts have done.

The ministers are not engrossed with the tariff issue to the exclusion of other vexatious questions. The King is reported to be anxious to place the Duke of Connaught in line for succession to Lord Roberts as commander-in-chief. This was the ardent wish of Queen Victoria for her favorite son, and the King has taken it up with his characteristic tact. The ministers are urged to consent to the appointment of the Duke as adjutant general, but are reluctant to do so, because they know how unpopular such a step would be in the Commons. The Duke himself is respected and honored as a capable soldier and a prince of genuine administrative ability, but his appointment as adjutant general with a lien upon the succession to the general command of the army is deprecated by both sides in the Commons, on the ground that a discussion of military affairs would be rendered impracticable at a time when radical reform measures are urgently required. The ministers are also warned that the water board bill has exposed the metropolis to exactions on the part of greedy and merciless corporations. The mysterious rise in water shares which was puzzling operators in the Street is explained by the leakage of official secrets. The ordinary shares of one of the South London companies have risen from 202 to 282 during seven weeks, and the shares of every company have advanced since the passage of the London Water act. The mystery is explained by the aggregate valuation claimed by eight companies in the proceedings before the water board. This runs above £50,000,000, which is an extortionate price. Twenty years ago the water companies could have been bought out for £25,000,000. The metropolis will be severely punished for its inaction and inefficiency in obtaining control of the water supply, when provincial towns were undertaking the same work. It will be compelled to render tribute to the water lords in acquiring an inadequate plant, which needs to be supplemented by a costly scheme for obtaining a fresh supply from Wales. The rise in water shares is prima facie evidence that the ratepayers will be thoroughly bled. A similar movement has been in progress in the dock company shares since the introduction of the Port of London bill.

Claude Lowther has been warned to stick to politics. "The Gordian Knot" having been withdrawn from His Majesty's Theatre and "Trilby" substituted for it, with Mr. Tree and Dorothea Baird in their original parts. Marie Tempest has closed a highly profitable season in three London theatres, with an admirable performance as Polly Eccles in Robertson's "Caste." It is one of her best parts, and will probably be repeated on her American tour this autumn.

Sir Henry Irving plays to crowded houses at Drury Lane in "Dante," redeeming by his classical impersonation and high quality the vagaries and puerilities of the French playwrights.

Mme. Bolska, the Russian singer, has not improved her reputation by her second appearance. As Marguerite she lacks both power and charm in acting. Fräulein Wadekind has fully justified her popularity in Dresden and Berlin, and has become a favorite at Covent Garden. The second performance of "Il Barbiere" went even more merrily than the first and the vivacity of the acting delighted her audience. She has a genuine comic spirit, and appears to better advantage in Rossini's mirthful opera than in "Lucia." She has a voice of exceptional purity of tone, and uses it with excellent taste and judgment. Patti has been received with the usual ardor by an immense audience at Albert Hall, and her admirers are confident that her voice is as fresh as ever. There will be a Richard Strauss festival next week.

The last May court was well attended, and was remarkable for the beauty of the costumes and flowers. Nearly all the gowns were either of white or in light shades, green under gossamer veiling being one of the most effective combinations, and there was a marvellous display of roses. Rumors that the King's health has caused uneasiness in the royal family have not been confirmed from any responsible source. He seems stouter when seen at the opera or in his carriage on the Mall than he was at the coronation, but his color is good and there are no signs of weakness or weariness. He is reported to be taking great interest and showing much anxiety respecting Mr. Chamberlain's new departure in economics. It is rumored that he intends to make the Duke of Buccleuch an English duke by removing the attainder on the Dukedom of Monmouth.

The ministers have scattered over the country for the Whitsuntide holiday. Mr. Balfour will visit Wrest Park, Bedfordshire, as Lord Cowper's guest, and also W. H. Greenfell's country house, Taplow Court. Mrs. Egerton Castle's party in the New Gallery, given for her beautiful young daughter, brought together a large and brilliant company of artists, actors and literary people. May balls and parties have disclosed a marked decline of interest in dancing among men. Hostesses complain that it is impossible to provide partners for the girls among the smart sets, and they predict that balls will be abandoned altogether in the course of a few seasons, owing to the lack of dancers among the men.

I. N. F.

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is beautifully illustrated in our showing of hand made reproductions of Colonial furniture. In these examples of early woodcraft we have preserved the original feeling in every line and detail, with the added advantage of perfect modern construction. In the Bureaux—Highboys—Sideboards—Closets—Tester Beds and Chairs, will be found pieces that bear a value for perfect handicraft.

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## TOPICS IN PARIS.

### French View of Mr. Chamberlain's New Fiscal Policy.

(Special to The New-York Tribune by French Cable.)
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Paris, May 30.—Mr. Chamberlain's scheme for a new fiscal policy for the British Empire is eagerly discussed in the French newspapers. The trend of opinion is disclosed by the leading editorial in the "Journal des Débats," which states that American and German competition is aroused by the strong protectionist sentiment in Great Britain, which may lead to extreme measures. But the "Débats" fails to discover in what way Mr. Chamberlain's proposed tariff could benefit, even from an opportunist point of view, the material prosperity of the British people, and doubts whether the British workingmen will ever consent to pay higher prices for food even if by doing so they feel sure the empire will be consolidated by a "Zollverein Britannique." Other influential papers, such as the "Temps," the "Figaro," the "Matin" and the "Gaulois," regard Mr. Chamberlain's fiscal programme as absolutely impractical, and predict that it will never be ratified by the British voters.

The garden festival and annual battle of flowers came off this afternoon in the Bois de Boulogne, and was highly successful. Among the equipages covered with roses and lilacs and most profusely decorated with flowers were those of a number of well known Americans.

The only American to receive the medal at this year's Salon of French artists is Lionel Walden, a pupil of Carolus Duran, whose seascapes have just been pronounced by the jury worthy of the third class medal, thirty of which have been bestowed in the section of oil paintings. M. Rouchoomowski, the Russian goldsmith who fabricated the famous tiara of Saitopharnes in the Louvre Museum, to whom has been awarded a third class medal for his golden sarcophagus and silver articulated human skeleton, is so pleased with his artistic success in Paris that he has promised, upon his return to Odessa, to execute an elaborate work of art in gold as a gift to the French Society for the Protection of Children, which will be offered as a lottery prize for the benefit of the association.

The Combes Cabinet for the eleventh time during its existence faced an angry Chamber and victoriously repelled the assault of its enemies Friday evening when the Ministry was accused of corruption. The result of the very heated debate was that a resolution condemning the campaign of calumny waged against the members of the Cabinet was carried by a vote of 333 to 18. Another curious parliamentary feature of the week was the decisive manner in which the Chamber declined to reduce the tariff of seven francs a hectolitre on foreign wheat, owing to the dearness of French bread, caused by the price of wheat in France having within the last five weeks risen to 25 francs, or $5, a hectolitre, instead of 16½ francs, or $3 30, as in England. On the question of wheat, which touches the pockets of French agrarians, extreme protectionists like M. Meline, Radicals like M. Combes, Monarchists, Clericals and Nationalists, indeed all except the ultra-Socialists, forgot their differences and voted on the same line for maintaining the seven francs duty, which prevents the importation of wheat from abroad.

The glorious summer weather has set in, and Americans abound in the Bois de Boulogne. Colonel and Mrs. Archibald Gracie, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Corbin, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Gardiner and Mrs. Robert Ives Gammell are among those whose dinners in the Bois have been keenly appreciated. The great social feature of the week was the poetic fête given at the Pavillon des Muses by Count Robert de Montesquiou. In the courtyard, which was hung with old Gobelin tapestry, sixty little tables placed on Oriental rugs bore refreshments. In the middle courtyard near the shimmering fountain was Falconnet's superb marble statue of Venus, decorated with garlands of pink roses, while four diminutive Chinese boys presented roses to the women. Among those present at this festival of symbolic poetry were the Comte and Comtesse d'Eu, Prince and Princesse Radolin, the Duchesse de Luynes, the Princesse de Croy, the Comtesse de Guerne, the Princesse Borgese, Mrs. Waddington, Mrs. Ogden Goelet, Mrs. Cameron, Mrs. Edward Andree, Mrs. Albert Robin and Mrs. Porges.

Mlle. Berthe Valmont, a pseudonyme concealing the identity of a beautiful young member of the American colony, the daughter of a prominent Bostonian, whose talents as a musical composer are well known, made a successful debut as a concert singer Thursday evening at the Salle des Agriculteurs. Mlle. Valmont sang with great charm and sentiment the "Dichterliebe" Cycle, "Preghiera" from Puccini's "Tosca" and other selections. Her clear soprano voice was keenly appreciated Thursday night. The American operetta "Le Belle de New-York" was for the first time given in Parisian attire at the Moulin Rouge, with a fairly good cast.

At the Théâtre Sarah Bernhardt a young American woman, Miss Isadora Duncan, has begun a series of performances which she calls "Idylls of the Dance," or "Dancing to Nature," a feature of which is naked ankles and naked feet. The movements are inspired by trees in a breeze, as well as by the Greek and Etruscan vases and Tanagra statuettes. This naturalistic evolution of dancing as personified by the young American girl was well received by a Parisian audience, and Miss Duncan already has several imitators.

C. L. B.

## BRECKENRIDGE CASE IN COURT.

### Question of Control to Depend on Report of a Commission of Doctors.

Paris, May 30.—The application of Mrs. John C. Breckenridge, formerly Miss Murphy, of California, for the care and control of her husband, who is the son of Mrs. Frederick Sharon, wife of the son of the late Senator Sharon, of California, was heard in the Civil Chambers to-day. Mr. Breckenridge is under treatment at a hotel, in care of nurses and doctors. Mr. Breckenridge's mother insists on retaining control of him, on the ground that he is mentally irresponsible, and has begun proceedings in lunacy. Mrs. Breckenridge maintains that as his wife she is the proper one to have control of him, and select the nurses and doctors. The lunacy proceedings did not come up to-day, the only question before the court being the wife's application for control of her husband.

Henry Peartree, of Coudert Brothers, represented Mrs. Breckenridge, and Edmond Kelly appeared for the mother.

The court decided to appoint a committee of three medical experts to examine Mr. Breckenridge, who is said to be very wealthy, and report on the whole case, and named Drs. Brouardel, Jaffroy and Richardière. Future proceedings will await the report of the doctors.

## SUFFERING AT MONASTIR.

### Fear of Further Attacks—Incident of Fight at Mogil.

Salonica, May 30.—A letter from Monastir, written by an agent of the British and Foreign Bible Society, who was an eyewitness of the fight at the Bulgarian village of Mogil, six miles north of Monastir, on May 21, between the imperial forces and insurgent bands, says that seventeen komtajis, who were in the village when it was attacked, having fired all their cartridges, and seeing that resistance was useless, killed themselves. The number included three Bulgarian officers of high rank. The letter adds:

Our position here is very wretched. We live in great fear. God have pity on us and bring peace to these regions!

## MURDERER CONVICTED AT SAN JUAN.

### Porto Ricans Gradually Coming to Uphold the Justice of Capital Punishment.

San Juan, Porto Rico, May 30.—Juan Aguilar was convicted of murder in the first degree at Mayaguez yesterday, on the charge of killing Miguel Lugo on March 11. Lugo's wife, who was charged with being Aguilar's accomplice, was convicted of murder in the second degree. It is believed here that, in view of the recent convictions in Porto Rico, the punishment of persons guilty of capital offences will hereafter not be difficult, which is considered to be a great victory over native sentiment, which for centuries has had a deterring influence upon justice. There have been a large number of robberies in Porto Rico, especially in Ponce, recently.

## COUNT NIGRA RETIRES.

### Another Italian Ambassador To Be Appointed for Austria-Hungary.

Vienna, May 30.—According to the "Neue Freie Presse," the Italian Ambassador to Austria-Hungary, Count Nigra, has resigned.

A dispatch from Rome on May 23 announced that Count Nigra, who is the doyen of the Italian diplomatic corps, was about to retire, because the government wished to have at Vienna a representative more adapted to Italy's present relations with Austria, which were daily becoming more strained. E. Mayor des Planches, the Italian Ambassador at Washington, was mentioned as the probable successor to Count Nigra, but nothing was known at the Italian Embassy at Washington, said a Washington dispatch on May 24, of any intention to transfer Signor des Planches.

## RIOT AT HWAI-CHING.

### Foreigners Narrowly Escape Massacre—Prince Ching's Resignation.

Victoria, B. C., May 30.—Advices received by the steamer Tartar, from Peking, state that Prince Ching tendered his resignation on the ground of ill health, but the Emperor and Empress Dowager refused to accept it.

News from Ho-Nan says an official at Hwai-Ching prevented a massacre of foreigners following the looting of the place by rioters of the "Dagger Society." He advanced against the rioters, who were several thousand strong, alone and unarmed, and argued with them. They pelted him with stones, but were for the time calmed. At night the rioters burned part of the city gates, but next morning they were dispersed. They had posted placards saying they intended to kill all foreigners.

A disaster with great loss of life is reported from Canton. A Shiu-Shing River boat was swamped near Samshui, and out of over three hundred passengers on board only seventy-five or eighty were saved.

"The Shanghai Mercury" says it is stated on good authority at Peking that Yang Lu committed suicide.

## HAN-KOW LINE IN PERIL.

### American Gunboat Sent to Protect Deserted Engineers.

Peking, May 30.—The report that further trouble has occurred along the line of the Canton and Han-Kow Railroad is confirmed. The United States Consul at Canton is sending the American gunboat Callao to protect the American and Japanese engineers who were deserted by their Chinese escort after they had returned to the scene of the former trouble along the line.

## COMPLAIN OF AMERICAN TARIFF.

### German Exporters Object to Making Market Prices Here the Basis for Assessment.

Berlin, May 30.—The German Industrial League has issued a circular to the exporters to the United States regarding the treatment of German goods by the United States appraisers. The circular points out that great damage continues to be inflicted on European trade, particularly German industry, through making the American market prices the basis of appraisement. The circular adds:

All persons who believe themselves forcibly wronged since the McKinley and Dingley laws went into effect, and who, in spite of contrary testimony, like sworn affidavits, etc., have been unable to get justice, are hereby called on to turn to the Industrial League, in the interest of the entire German industry. The untenableness of the American market value as a basis of assessment must be proved, and it must be shown what a dangerous game can be and is played therewith. Drastic examples are on hand, and must be supplemented in the fullest manner possible. We submit the following questions:

First—Have you had difficulties in making shipments to the United States, regarding the determination of market values by the appraisers?

Second—Was the German or American market value taken as a basis?

Third—Was your statement of prices raised?

Fourth—Did you lodge a protest with the Board of General Appraisers, Collector of Customs or Secretary of the Treasury?

Fifth—Was the action taken legal or arbitrary?

Sixth—Were you injured through the arbitrary determination of values by American officials, and how much?

Please attach samples and other means of proof. We intend to lay this material before the German Government and, particularly before Germany's representatives in the United States.

## SUPPLIED BABIES TO ORDER.

### Arrest of German Woman Who May Be Connected with Bedford Case.

Berlin, May 30.—The "Vorwärts" to-day prints a dispatch from Hamburg announcing that the police there have arrested the woman, named Elizabeth Weise, who is accused of having supplied babies from a private institution which she keeps to persons who desired them for fraudulent reasons. Frau Weise is supposed in some quarters to have provided for Mrs. Gunning S. Bedford the child which she registered in London. It is not clear upon what the police base this view.

Mrs. Gunning S. Bedford, who was arrested at Queenstown on May 16, on her arival there from New-York, charged with making a false declaration of a child's birth, pleaded guilty at the Bow-st. police court, London, on May 25, and was fined $50.

The prosecution showed Mrs. Bedford came to England from Paris in December, and that she had advertised as "Madame B., desirous of adopting a female child," with the result that the illegitimate baby of a working girl in Isleworth was transferred to Mrs. Bedford's keeping under the name of Margaret Carnette. Mrs. Bedford registered the child as her own and took it to Paris, and thence to America.

ALMOST EVERY BRANCH OF INDUSTRY is represented in the "Little Advertisements of the People" in the narrow columns.

## IMPERIAL RECIPROCITY.

### Unionists Do Not Think Dissolution Imminent.

London, May 30.—Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Liberal leader in the House of Commons, is apparently reserving public expression of his views of Mr. Chamberlain's imperial reciprocity scheme until the reassembling of Parliament, when the Finance bill will come up. In the mean while Sir Henry's first lieutenant, Herbert Gladstone, the chief Liberal whip, in an open letter to his constituents, warns the Liberals that no time must be lost in putting their house in order.

"The government is hopelessly discredited," writes Mr. Gladstone, "and it is impossible to assume that a general election will be long delayed."

This impression, however, is not supported in Unionist circles, where it is said that the government has no intention of precipitating a dissolution of Parliament until the whole subject of preferential trade is thoroughly thrashed out.

Lord Brassey (Liberal, former Governor of Victoria), who has had considerable colonial experience, raises the question as to whence comes the demand for a preferential policy, and concludes:

"The only demand comes from Canada, where, in spite of the preference given to Great Britain, the tariffs remain almost prohibitive."

Concluding a general condemnation of the preferential project, Lord Brassey says:

"Future extensions of British trade lie mainly in the tropics, where the enormous population creates an illimitable market. In order to hold that market Great Britain must be able to manufacture cheaply. It is therefore absolutely essential that raw materials be untaxed."

It is understood that Mr. Chamberlain has expressed the hope that his proposals will be freely discussed, and that the attitude of the colonies will be made clear at the Congress of the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire, to be held at Montreal in August.

## GENERAL ELECTION NOT DISTANT.

Liverpool, May 30.—T. P. O'Connor, M. P., presided here to-day at the largest convention of the Irish National League ever held in Liverpool. He commented on the flourishing condition of its finances, at which the speaker rejoiced, because there were many signs that a general election was not far distant. Mr. O'Connor paid a warm tribute to the Irish Nationalists residing in England, and to their patriotic furtherance of Irish interests. He said the safety of the Irish movement lay in its absolute independence of all English parties. The supreme duty of the organization was to get self-government for Ireland.

T. P. O'Connor was re-elected president and P. A. McHugh, Member of Parliament for North Leitrim, was elected vice-president of the league. Mr. McHugh, in acknowledging his election, said the Irish had no reason for self-congratulation unless the Irish Land bill, which would not in any conceivable circumstances satisfy the tenants in its present form, was amended in accordance with the wishes of the people. Referring to the coming visit of King Edward and Queen Alexandra to Ireland, he said, while he hoped they would enjoy their stay in Ireland, he refused to profess loyalty to them while Ireland was governed according to the wishes of a small minority.

London was chosen as the meeting place of the convention in 1904.

## QUESTION OF FRIARS' LANDS.

### Scheme of Arbitration for Their Purchase Not Likely To Be Successful.

Rome, May 30.—Cardinal Rampolla to-day received in private audience Chaplain Edward J. Vattmann, of the 29th United States Infantry, who presented his report of the situation of Catholicism in the Philippine Islands. It appears that the idea of having recourse to arbitration in the matter of the purchase of the friars' lands, which was again favored after Archbishop Guidi's arrival at Manila, is now looked upon coldly by the interested parties. Governor Taft and his colleagues of the Philippine Commission are in doubt of the feasibility of again proposing arbitration, fearing that the friars and the promoters of the companies interested in the sale of the lands in question may reject the proposition. Archbishop Guidi is faithfully carrying out the instructions which he received in Rome, but the friars openly disregard them, denying the right of interference on the part of the Pope in a question which they consider to be entirely under the jurisdiction of the orders whose interests are involved. The hopes entertained of the acceptance of arbitration have not, however, been entirely abandoned.

Later in the day Chaplain Vattmann was received by the Pope in private audience. The Pontiff showed much interest in the information furnished to him about the Philippines.

The Pope inquired after Governor Taft's health, and said he was delighted to learn that he had improved. His Holiness sent his greetings to the Governor, in which he recalled their pleasant intercourse last year.

Chaplain Vattmann presented to the Pope Miss M. E. Brown, of Fort Sheridan, Ill., and the Misses Hagan, of Cleveland.

In audiences with Cardinal Rampolla and Cardinal Satolli Chaplain Vattmann made a thorough report on the state of ecclesiastic affairs in the Philippines, and his reports and proposals were approved. He is the bearer of a special message from Pope Leo to President Roosevelt.

## CRUISERS SAIL FROM PORT SAID.

Port Said, May 30.—The United States cruisers Albany, Raleigh and Cincinnati have sailed for Manila.

## DISEASED CATTLE IN ENGLAND.

### Foot and Mouth Sickness Found on Board a Steamer from Argentina.

London, May 30.—The British steamer Virgil, Captain Jardine, which has arrived at Deptford from Buenos Ayres, has been found to have on board cattle affected with foot and mouth disease. They will be immediately slaughtered and incinerated.

## FATE OF THE PANAMA TREATY.

### Carthagena's Municipal Council Fails to Approve Its Ratification.

Colon, May 30.—At a recent meeting of the municipal council of Carthagena, Señor Navarro invited the council to adopt a resolution approving the ratification of the Panama Canal treaty, as being most beneficial for the nation. The resolution was not carried, the votes standing four in favor of the motion and four against it.

The newspapers are receiving letters from prominent Colombians and others urging the ratification of the treaty.

SPEND MONEY TO GET MONEY.
There is no better and surer way than by inserting an advertisement among the "Little Ads. of the People."

## CAME TO BUY FLOWERS FOR GRAVES.

### Motorman of Newark Car in Which Children Were Killed Arrested for Intoxication.

Peter Boady, who said he was the motorman of the Ridge-ave. car in Newark which was knocked to pieces by a Delaware, Lackawanna and Western train some time ago, a number of school children being killed and injured, was arraigned in Jefferson Market Court yesterday on a charge of intoxication. Boady carries scars on his head received in the accident. He told Magistrate Cornell that he had come to the city to buy flowers to put on the graves of the victims of the trolley accident and had taken some drinks. He was discharged with a reprimand.

## POLICEMAN KILLS CAT.

### Thought To Be Mad—Scratched Children—Smashed Bric-à-Brac.

A cat which had acted strangely all the morning, and which apparently went mad at the sight of milk, was shot and killed by Patrolman Greenison, of the West One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-st. station, yesterday, after it had succeeded in doing considerable damage to bric-à-brac and had scratched two children severely.

The cat, a maltese, was owned by William Fallis, who lives on the top floor of the five story apartment house at No. 304 West One-hundred-and-nineteenth-st. Follis's family consists of his wife and three children, Martha, six years; Robert, four years, and a five-month-old infant.

Martha had poured some milk into a saucer and had placed the cat's mouth near the saucer, when the animal jumped from the girl's arm to the other side of the room. Then it ran around the room several times and finally jumped on the girl's shoulder, scratching her right cheek.

The girl's mother grabbed up the baby and ran from the room, leaving Robert with his sister. The cat then jumped at the boy and scratched him five times on the left cheek.

Neighbors who had heard the screams of Mrs. Follis and of her children ran into the room and carried the children out. The cat then ran into the parlor, kocking over several chairs, upsetting lamps and breaking bric-à-brac.

Patrolman Greenison entered the apartment through a rear fire escape. He found the cat in the parlor, where it was running about the room. With a well directed bullet he killed it.

The two children were taken to a drug store, where the wounds were cauterized.

## FAMILY IN JAIL.

### Because School Teacher Whipped the Eldest Child.

Kingston, N. Y., May 30.—John H. Crispell, his wife and two children, who are two and four years old, are in jail as a result of country justice in the town of Hardenburg, in this county.

Their eldest child, who is twelve years old, was punished twice by his teacher, and each time compelled to remain after school. Finally Crispell said he would whip the teacher, were she not a woman, and, accordingly, he turned the job over to his wife. Mrs. Crispell went to the schoolhouse, but the teacher refused to see her and finally had her arrested on a peace warrant. The Crispells are too poor to employ a lawyer or furnish bonds. Unless some action is taken, the entire family will remain in jail until the County Court meets in September.

## VON PLEHVE RUSSIA'S RULER.

### Control Over Czar—His Part in the Massacre at Kishineff.

Berlin, May 30.—The part which the Russian Minister of the Interior, M. von Plehve, took in the Kishineff massacre is described by a person behind the scenes in Russian court life, in a communication to Dr. Barth, leader of the Radical Liberals and Editor of "The Nation." The writer says:

Von Plehve, who was the assistant of General Ignatieff when the latter was chief minister in 1881, at the time the Jewish persecution took place, desired to impress the Czar with the unfitness of the common people to have any share in local self-government by a spectacular outbreak in the provinces, in which the crudity and primeval character of the loyal people could be shown. Parallel with this object was a desire to divert the attention of the people from the government by giving their passions an outlet against the Jews. Von Plehve chose as his agent his political friend Kroushevan, who is known as the most extreme anti-Semite in Russia, proprietor of the "Bessarabyetz," a newspaper of Kishineff. In Kroushevan's interest he suppressed the "Bessarabyetz Westnik," the rival paper in Kishineff, giving to Kroushevan the exclusive field.

As showing the close relation between the two, von Plehve obtained for Kroushevan a government subvention of 25,000 rubles, with which he founded the anti-Jewish paper "Snamja," at St. Petersburg. Von Plehve, at a council of the ministers, asked for a further subsidy, but M. de Witte, the Minister of Finance, objected, on the ground that the State did not get sufficient return. Kroushevan then got the amount he asked at the State Bank, on his unsecured personal note.

Kroushevan prepared the minds of the people of Kishineff by publishing anti-Jewish articles. A rumor was started that a "golden ukase" of the Czar had arrived commanding the death of the Jews at Easter. Governor von Raaben refused to deny the rumor, and the Vice-Governor, Ustrugoff, was the censor and a contributor to the "Bessarabyetz," so even the intelligent people of the town credited the report that the government was willing to exterminate the Jews. After the massacre von Plehve informed Governor von Raaben that he had permitted the outbreak to go too far, and that the "barbarities of the drunken robbers were inexcusable."

The Czar was deeply displeased with Governor von Raaben and directed von Plehve to remove all the officials of the city and province. Von Plehve urged that an inquiry be first made, and the Czar agreed to this. He said he would send one of his own adjutants. But von Plehve suggested that Lopuchin, one of his assistants, be selected to inquire into the matter. Lopuchin returned with a mild report, which was too dark for von Plehve, who revised it before its submission to the Czar.

Von Plehve still retains possession of the Czar's mind. His position is completely unshaken, and it will continue unshaken so long as von Plehve has daily personal access to his majesty.

Von Plehve's ambitions were expressed to a small party of his friends on one occasion when he pantomimically held up a baton, as if leading an orchestra.

### BESSARABIAN STORIES.

The Kishineff massacre gives additional interest to a book recently published by a Russian judge, Mr. Koltowski, with the title, "The Criminal World of Bessarabia." The author, who cannot be accused of partiality or exaggeration, shows the deplorable social condition of the country, and the defects of the judicial procedure, which render difficult the task of the investigating magistrates. For instance, in the district of Elizavetgrad, the "dossier," or file of papers concerning a case of murder, was returned after three months to the judge with the strange observation that "the said Peter Ivanow was not to be found," a fact quite natural, since he was the murdered man. Meanwhile the assassins, whose names had been omitted in the papers, had gone across the frontier and passed into Turkey. Another case, still more typical, is that of a man who was found murdered. He was buried without any formalities, and neither the Mayor of the district nor the other local authorities thought of informing the judiciary. Thus is explained the fact that so many crimes remain unpunished, thanks to the neglect of the authorities and of the population.

The book of Judge Koltowski states that in Bessarabia there is a real plague of counterfeiters, who work with banknotes rather than coin. What appears to be still more lucrative is horse stealing by the wholesale. The judge relates a story of five robbers, armed with the best modern rifles, who swam across the Pruth, into Rumania. There, those Bessarabians gagged and bound the herders and brought back with them a herd of sixty horses, which could not be found, said the Russian authorities, in answer to the Rumanians, who claimed their property. These authorities, especially in Bessarabia, are generally illiterate, and this explains in part the frequent denials of crimes in that district.

## CHURCH YEAR SHOWS GOOD RESULTS.

The year book of the Madison Avenue Methodist Church shows gratifying progress in the work of the society. The Rev. Dr. Wallace MacMullen, the pastor, reports that the work of the Church Home has been pushed more vigorously than ever, and the women's union and home and foreign mission societies have been well sustained. The offerings for benevolent purposes amounted to $99,638, and the receipts for the support of the church were $16,593, of which $8,018 came from pew rents and $7,513 from subscriptions. Total, $116,231.

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## Financial.

### The Financial World.

Last Monday the market moved toward the bargain counter with a celerity which was rather disturbing. The heavy selling of that day was followed by the customary reaction, considerably helped by the large and prompt over-subscription to the Pennsylvania underwriting. Nevertheless, the reaction was less than might have been expected, the market has since sold off again; and prices on Friday were not much above the lowest of Monday. Bear operations do not account for this. They are but incidental to unmistakable liquidation. The liquidating movement is still in progress.

In the three weeks from Monday, May 4th, to Monday, the 25th, the market had a serious fall. It was so large that the fact of no failures occurring has been much commented on, and is particularly noted by the "Financial Chronicle" in its issue of yesterday. This fact merely emphasizes what has often been said, that the difference between a declining market and a panic is only a difference of time. If prices fall slowly, readjustments are constantly going on, and no failures occur; if they fall so rapidly as to give no opportunity for these readjustments, failures result.

Saturday a week ago, and Monday, the selling was so large as to give rise to fears of serious trouble. In these two days St. Paul fell from 154 to 147⅝, and the effect on the general list was demoralizing. But in the previous three weeks it had declined from 163 to 154 without attracting more attention than any other leading stock. In this same period, Pennsylvania declined 13 points, Atchison 10, Rock Island 11, Union Pacific 8, New York Central 7, Louisville 6, Southern Pacific 7, Missouri Pacific 9, Steel preferred 4, Steel common 5. Had these declines been spread equally through the period, the market would not have been disturbed. The disturbance arose from the compression of so large a percentage of the decline into one or two days.

Our May declines have followed rapidly on a wasting away of prices running through many months; so that to-day's level represents from the highest figures made for the same stocks in the boom period, a reduction ranging from 10 to as high as 35 and 40 points—and this counting out exceptional cases like Northwest, which was bought at enormous figures with the evident purpose of putting the company through the same process as Rock Island has been, if control could be obtained. Counting out these cases, we have the losses mentioned in the ordinary leading stocks of the list.

When prices were at the dizzy figures of last year, conservative people had been left behind considerably. They had long before declared that prices were too high, yet felt that the wild rush of speculation would carry them higher. The same people now say that stocks have got back to intrinsic values; but they expect to see them lower. It is safe to buy stocks now, for their real value; but for one buying on anything but ample margin, there is danger of getting wiped out. The fact that prices had got beyond values did not prevent them going higher, before the final turn came. The fact that prices have now got back to values will not prevent them going lower.

It is a reasonable expectation that stocks will have to sell on at least a 5 per cent basis, before the bottom is reached. That is, a good stock paying 5 per cent will have to sell at par; and, of course, stocks paying more or less than this will be reckoned at that ratio.

This basis is obviously only a general standard, and leaves out stocks like the Steels, which are selling greatly below it; and it takes no account of non-dividend paying stocks, the list of which shows the greatest diversity of prices, from Leather common at 10 to Brooklyn Transition at 60, neither stock ever having paid a dividend; or Wabash preferred at 15, K. T. preferred at 52, Southern Pacific at 50.

The speculative element is, in respect to the non-dividend payers, or to the dividend paying Steels, the predominant one. We may take Southern Pacific. At 50 this stock is intrinsically cheap, because the condition of the property makes it certain that if bought at these figures as an investment, the stock will become a dividend payer within a period which will make the investment a profitable one. Nevertheless, there is in this fact, no assurance that it will not go lower temporarily, simply from the present downward force of the speculative movement.

As to the Steels, we are left in wonder when they will rise to prices approximating the dividends they pay, or when there shall be some demonstration in declining earnings why they should sell at present figures. The common, at 31, is selling at a non-dividend figure; the preferred, at 81, at the figure an industrial stock paying only 5 per cent, might be expected to sell at. The new 5 per cent bonds have been advancing while the preferred stock has declined. Probably the opposite movements have a mutual relation. The bonds are about as sure an investment as any high standard railroad bond.

The Street has an opportunity to see in the performances with the new Rock Island securities, what would have happened in Northwest, had the same people succeeded in their scheme to buy up control. There would have been issues of bonds and stock, something like three for one; and the market would have been flooded with an unlimited amount of the new stuff. This would have been worked off on the public at the best prices obtainable, and the promoters would then have looked round for new properties to capture; meanwhile retaining control by the same ingenious device as they hold control of Rock Island, which does not involve the investment of a dollar in the property. It was a bold conception—this device of buying up a railroad, fixing oneself securely in control without the necessity of holding its securities; and thus releasing your money for the purchase of other roads, to be put through the same process. The rumors have been thick that some of the Rock Island party have been hard pressed lately. This is less probable than that the trouble has been with the people upon whom they unloaded their Rock Island creations. It is true, however, their failure with the Northwest scheme cost them heavily.

It was an agreeable surprise to see the big over-subscription to the Pennsylvania underwriting. Like in a comparatively small way, what the subscriptions to the Transvaal loan did in a large way, it showed that there was plenty of money still available for anything in which there is public confidence. The surprise was the greater in this case, because the compensation was so small—only 2½ per cent. Comment is made that if Mr. Cassatt had been forced to go to another quarter, the Pennsylvania Company would not have got off so cheaply.

It is not worth while to specify facts—there are plenty of them—which may cause prices to go still lower. A great many stocks on list are absolutely sure purchases at present figures, just as these same stocks were a sure sale at figures made for them last year. But there is little chance that decline will cease on that account. What is hoped is that the further lowering will be slow, and interrupted by rallies. This avoids trouble.

CUTHBERT MILLS.

## FUNERAL OF MARCEL RENAULT.

Paris, May 30.—The funeral of Marcel Renault, the automobile racer and maker, who died at Couhé-Verhac on May 27, from the effects of injuries sustained in the first part of the Paris-Madrid race, started on May 25, took place this morning at St. Augustin's Church. Many well known automobile owners were present. A plan is on foot to erect a monument to M. Renault at the spot where he was killed.