

NEWS OF TWO CAPITALS. AFFAIRS IN LONDON.

Political Situation Electric With Surprise—King Busy.

(Special to The New-York Tribune by French Cable.) (Copyright, 1903: By The Tribune Association.)

London, June 6.—The safest generalization in the anomalous political situation is that the English people are preserving an open mind to the questions raised by Mr. Chamberlain. They neither accept nor reject the vague and unintelligible proposals. They understand the fiscal system to which the industries and the business interests of the United Kingdom have been adjusted for a half century. They do not know what his substitute for it will be, and suspect that he himself is enamored of grandiose ideas and has not worked out an alternative system in a businesslike way, but they are prepared to listen attentively if he will explain the precise advantages which can be hoped for from changes in the existing conditions of free trade, whether they are to be increased revenues from indirect taxation available for the relief of income taxpayers and social legislation; or the diminished importation of foreign food-stuffs, or the expansion of industrial trade, or the revival of British and Irish agriculture, or the recovery of resources for enforcing commercial reciprocity by bargain and by menace and retaliation. All these objects cannot be secured simultaneously, and the country awaits with cautious, sluggish conservatism full explanations from the shrewdest and cleverest of statesmen.

The Liberal politicians are unwilling to allow Mr. Chamberlain time for arranging his plans and discussing the tariff question. Hotspurs like Mr. Messingham insist that Mr. Balfour will resign office before the end of another week, and that the King will be consulting with Lord Spencer or Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman. Mr. Messingham has the presence of mind to exclude Lord Rosebery, whom the straight-out Radicals detest. This result is not impossible, for Sir Michael Hicks-Beach is expected to speak early in the week, and the ministry is divided, apparently hopelessly, and incapable of agreeing on any course of action on Mr. Chamberlain's proposals. The Irish members are greatly disturbed over the situation, and suspect that the general elections may be brought on before the land bill can be enacted. This would disappoint the large land owners of the Government, like the Duke of Devonshire, Lord Lansdowne and Lord Londonderry, as well as the Nationalist leaders, and it would involve Irish support of Mr. Chamberlain in the general election for the sake of the land bill, which he himself had upset after defeating Gladstone's rural-estate. Irish support would not offset the disadvantage of a premature appeal to the country before the new issues were understood or the case for fiscal revision had been fairly stated. Neither Mr. Chamberlain nor Mr. Balfour can be anxious to force the question of profit and loss in international colonial trade upon a closely calculating nation of shopkeepers, but it is questionable whether they can retreat, even if they are unprepared to stand and fight, and still more uncertain whether they can keep the ministry from falling sooner and hold the party together. The King's influence is a powerful resource in reserve for enabling the ministers to call a halt on the fiscal question and securing the enactment of the land bill.

Foreign opinion has been watched more closely than political oratory, even so spirited a fighting speech as Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's at Perth, where the cutthroat simile was revived, and the Government plea for fiscal reconstruction was converted into an application for liquidation of the bankrupt Unionist party. The German press, having cues from the Berlin Foreign Office, has denied Mr. Chamberlain's charge that Canadian trade has been penalized, commerce with other British colonies threatened and the right of the mother country to make preferential arrangements with the colonies contested. The German plea that no exceptional action has been taken respecting Canada is adroit and plausible, and leaves Mr. Chamberlain free to assert that the first effect of his policy is a truce in the warfare of the fatherland upon British colonies, while his Liberal opponents convict him on foreign authority of dissimulation and raising a false issue and distorting the facts.

The compliments of the American press for Mr. Chamberlain have helped him. There is no evidence either of bad temper or menace of commercial reprisals by the United States. The equality with which American protectionist journals have accepted Mr. Chamberlain's conversion to their ideas is a guarantee that no disturbance will be created in the relations of the two branches of the English-speaking race by the abandonment of the free trade cause. This is a matter of the first importance. Neither the King nor his ministers nor the nation can regard with indifference any signs of coolness on the part of America toward England. The visit of the American squadron to German waters is an apt illustration. It has caused a flutter of uneasiness in court and government circles as an indication of the growing friendliness of the United States and Germany. There will be a feeling of relief here if the squadron be ordered to anchor in British waters, where the American flag can be greeted with full honors.

The political situation is fairly electric with startling surprises. The Unionist party may be broken up within a fortnight, in spite of the King's efforts to save the land bill and Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's ardor in supporting against its own authors the free trade budget of the protectionist Government. The country as a whole has remained cold to Mr. Chamberlain's proposals, and the chambers of commerce, which played an important part in Mr. Cobden's agitation, have been silent. "The Spectator," frantic with apprehension, implies Mr. Chamberlain to prevent a split of the Unionist party by abandoning his self-proposed ideas as

premature, and "The Economist" describes the businesslike statesman with unconscious humor as an idealist soaring among the clouds and neglecting to work out the practical details of his schemes like a sound political mechanic. Mr. Chamberlain himself is apparently reveling in the excitement of the situation and meeting contradictions from his own speeches in Disraeli's joyful, jocular manner, with the reminder that a good deal has happened since then. Both he and Mr. Balfour are certain to fight for delay, since the country will go heavily against them if elections are ordered prematurely. They may succeed in minimizing their own speeches and holding their colleagues together, but for the moment English politics are in a state of topsyturvydom, and gifts of prophecy are disclaimed by the wisest observers.

The Covent Garden programmes during the week have involved repetitions of six operas. The chief novelty has been the appearance of Mme. Lillian Blauvelt as Marguerite. Her voice was fresh and of singularly pure tone in the higher register, and she acted with grace and charm rather than power. Frau Wedekind has repeated her performances as Rosina and Lucia, and strengthened the impression that she is a vivacious comedienne rather than a tragic actress. Mme. Terina has again played, full of quaint humor and emotions, the love scenes of "Tristan und Isolde." Mr. Elgar's "Dream of Gerontius" has been heard for the first time in London at Westminster Cathedral with Ffrancoon Davies, Miss Muriel Foster, Ludwig Wullner and other artists especially engaged. The Richard Strauss festival at St. James's Hall has been well patronized for three nights and the symphonic poems and songs have been performed in the best possible conditions. The Amsterdam Orchestra has identified itself with the music, the composer himself has directed some of the most difficult numbers and Frau Strauss de Ahna has sung with a sympathetic, melodious voice the lyrics. The critics are not convinced that symphonic poems have a permanent value, but have been impressed with the range and variety of Richard Strauss's art.

The theatres have offered few fresh attractions this week. There has been a new farce at the Criterion Theatre adapted from the French and entitled "Just Like Callaghan," but it consists of variations on the stock theme of male ingenuity in deceiving female credulity. The husband informs upon himself, but gives his wife wrong dates, and not only invents but impersonates his own double. Fanny Brough's art in representing the incredulous friend who exposes and punishes the wicked husband is better than the play deserves. Mr. Barrie's secrets are well kept and nothing is known about the subject of the play which he has in hand for John Hare. He is a silent worker, who elicits publicity as much as social attentions. Charles Frohman is now the only manager with whom he cares to deal, either here or in America. The poet laureate's "Flodden Field" will have an ornamental production at His Majesty's Theatre next week, and the annual French invasion will be headed by Mme. Hading, at the Coronet.

The exhibition of water color drawings by Frederick F. Ogilvie at the Modern Gallery points a moral of great interest to archaeologists. The ruined temples of Phis are portrayed before the completion of the Nile dam and at high and low water after submergence. The inference inevitably drawn from the pictures is that the engineers cannot redeem the promise that the ancient ruins shall be protected. The artist shows that the sculptured columns and gods were covered with river slime when the waters receded, and that extensive repairs have been required, with the lavish use of mortar. The gradual destruction of the submerged island temples seems certain. Charles Nuttall's painting "The Opening of the First Australian Federal Parliament by the Duke of Cornwall" is exhibited at McLean's Gallery. It is not an imaginative work like the familiar American pictures of the signing of the Declaration of Independence, but is a dress parade of Australian worthies portrayed with humor and realism. The work is painted in monochrome for convenient reproduction. A fine series of D. Y. Cameron's etchings is shown at the Gutekunst Gallery, with several new plates including a masterly one of the Ducal Palace at Venice and another of St. Laumer, Blois.

London is again full for the reassembling of Parliament and the resumption of social gaiety after the Whitsuntide holidays. The King may have unexpected employment in dealing with the political crisis, but his engagements next week are mainly for racing at Newmarket. He has full occupation in arranging dates and details for the approaching visits of President Loubet and the Kings of Italy and Denmark, and adjusting them to his own journeys to Ireland and elsewhere. Members of the royal family have an unusual number of charity functions like the brilliant concert at Grosvenor House, The Princess Hatfield and Mrs. Adair will be among the hostesses entertaining for the Ascot races. Mrs. Frank Avery, who is among the Americans entertaining lavishly in London, has been visiting the Grand Duke Michael and the Countess Torby. On her return to London she called in the "In Dahomey" company to amuse forty-eight guests, among whom are the Grand Duke and the Countess Torby, the Duke and Duchess of Newcastle, Viscount Maitland and the Duke and Duchess of Manchester. The entertainment was as novel as the cakewalk which she gave at Cannes.

Bellamy Storer is returning to New-York by an American liner to-day. Commissioners Nanna, Neenan, and Jenys have continued their efforts to explain the mission on which they are engaged with the Mexican representatives, but have made little progress, owing to the absence of prominent financiers and the occupation of the public mind with Mr. Chamberlain's new issue. They find it difficult to persuade the suspicious English financiers that their object is to extend the gold exchange standard to countries on a silver or a paper basis.

TOPICS IN PARIS.

Rostand's Reception at French Academy—Coaching Parade.

(Special to The New-York Tribune by French Cable.) (Copyright, 1903: By The Tribune Association.) Paris, June 6.—Edmond Rostand, whose reception at the French Academy attained the proportions of an ovation, continues the hero of the hour. His photographs are displayed in shop windows and at the kiosks, his name is on all lips, his plays are given at six Paris theatres, including the Comédie Française, where Mme. Sorel is acting in "Les Romanesques"; the Théâtre Sarah Bernhardt, where Mlle. Evergreen, the tragedienne, is playing "L'Aiglon"; the Théâtre Porte Saint-Martin, where M. Coquelin has revived "Cyrano," while the Théâtre Cluny has produced "Le Gant Rouge," a frisky little four act vaudeville, which was the first play Rostand ever wrote. Rostand after his reception said: "This is the most glorious day of my life." His address was triumphant. Among the brilliant assembly were Sarah Bernhardt, Coquelin and Sorel. Coquelin turned to Mme. Sarah and exclaimed: "What a lesson he is giving me in delivery!" Mme. Sarah smiled, and as soon as the ceremony was over they hugged him on both cheeks. Mme. Rostand was standing by, in a beautiful hand painted gauze dress with lace insertion and a straw hat, applauding her husband, with tears in her eyes. Mme. de Margerie, the poet's sister, who came expressly from Washington to be present on the occasion, wore a champagne colored dress of a broad straw hat with sheaves of wheat and white feathers. She shook her brother by both hands. Francis Coppée turned to Mme. Alexandre Dumas and remarked: "Rostand has to-day proved himself to be as great an orator as he is poet." Sarah Bernhardt, passing by, murmured: "Ah, great heavens, how happy I am!" After all this picturesque emotion and effusion beneath the cupola of the Institute thousands of persons lining the banks of the Seine shouted "Vive Rostand!" as the popular poet drove away beside his radiant wife in a smart open victoria drawn by a pair of bright bay high steppers, thereby closing a spectacle commemorating the traditions of literary enthusiasm, elegance and refinement to be seen nowhere else but in Paris. Sarah Bernhardt, after giving a few performances of "L'Aiglon," intends to start for Orange, to appear for the first time on the open air stage there arranged on the model of the ancient Greek theatre, and will act in the medieval drama, "La Légende du Cœur," by the poet Jean Alcaud, the scene of which is laid at Tarascon, the birthplace of Tartarin. The famous "Monster la Tarasque," with a serpent's tail and a dragon's head, will be led forth to the sound of cymbals and fifes, and merry groups of dancing girls and boys will assist Mme. Sarah in her new venture.

The indignation of the French peasantry against the automobile plutocracy has been considerably encouraged by proposals emanating from James Weir, M. P., to lease motormen transgressing the speed regulations, and from Sir Ralph Payne Galway to fire at unruly chauffeurs with cylinder bored guns loaded with snipe shot. The local papers in France are developing the anti-motor campaign in grim earnest. In several Norman villages on the roads between Vernon, Mantes and Trouville fire engines are prepared to stand by with full pumped hose to inundate instantaneously any recalcitrant automobilists. Several automobiles are now provided with spring dog catchers, with the idea of avoiding the accidents caused by dogs, such as cowcatchers are put on railroad engines.

The most picturesque feature of the fashionable season, which conventionally closes on Sunday with the Grand Prix in Paris, was the annual coach parade to the Steeplechase at Auteuil, with the return to the Polo Club for tea on the lawn. There were thirteen smartly appointed drags, led off by the Duc de Noailles, president of the Four-in-hand Club, on which coach, besides the Duchesse de Noailles, were Mr. and Mrs. Compton. On the coach of the Baron and Baroness de Neufize was Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt. As guests of Mr. and Mrs. George Munroe on the only American drag in the parade were the Princess Murat, Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Beach and Mrs. Henry Hottinguer. Smart society women put in an appearance in force both at the races and at the polo grounds, each evidently determined to look her best. The delightful and ideal sunny day was cool, with a northerly wind.

The occasion was also interesting as a revelation of summer fashions, the keynote of which is supplied by hand painted lingerie dresses with lace insertions, white straw hats copied from eighteenth century pastels, and portraits of Nattier, Watteau and Largillière. What more charming, for instance, than the Duchesse d'Uzes's gown of white muslin, hand painted in water colors, with garlands of roses on transparent white taffetas, or that of the Duchesse de Laines, incrustated with Valenciennes lace?

Among the American women present at the polo grounds were Mrs. Griswold Gray, Miss Blackington, Mrs. Ogden Goelet, Miss Goelet, Mrs. Prescott Lawrence, Mrs. Ogden Mills, Miss Mills, Mrs. Bradley Martin, the Marquise de Talleyrand, Mrs. Savendish Bentinck, Miss Shaw, Mrs. Mrs. Newbury, Mrs. Avery, Miss Livingston, the Viscountess Louis d'Andigné, Mr. and Mrs. May and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, who wore a beautiful hand painted dress of linen. Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt had taken a cottage at Deauville for the summer.

C. I. B.

COLOMBIA'S NEXT PRESIDENT.

Reyes or Velez Likely To Be Chosen—Former Man Said to Favor Canal Treaty.

Colon, June 6.—Advices from Bogota say it is believed in well informed circles there that either General Raphael Reyes or General Joaquin Velez, former Governor of the Department of Bolivar, will be elected the next President of the republic, and that General Gonzalez Valencia will probably be chosen Vice-President. General Reyes is generally considered to be in favor of the Hay-Herran Canal treaty, while General Velez is a strong opponent of it.

FOUR BULGARIANS SENTENCED.

Salonica, June 6.—Four Bulgarians, convicted of participation in the dynamite outrages here, have been condemned to death. Their trial took place in open court.

RELIEF FOR STARVING CHINESE.

Washington, June 6.—"The Christian Herald" to-day transmitted to Assistant Secretary Loomis a check for \$10,000 toward the establishment of a relief fund for the famine sufferers in the Chinese province of Kwang-Si. Mr. Loomis deposited the money here, and informed Consul General McWade at Canton by cable that he may draw for the amount of the check. Every report that comes to the State Department, either by mail or cable, contains the most pathetic stories of the extreme destitution prevailing in Kwang-Si, leading to the commission of unnatural crimes, such as the sale of daughters, and there are even hints of cannibalism.

DEPUTIES IN DUEL—RESULT FRENCH.

Paris, June 6.—MM. Berteaux and Guyot de Villeneuve, members of the Chamber of Deputies, fought a duel this morning as a result of a violent dispute in the House. At the sixth encounter M. de Villeneuve was slightly wounded in the forearm.

AN IRISH M. P. ARRESTED.

Sligo, Ireland, June 6.—P. A. McHugh, M. P., was arrested this morning under a warrant for contempt of court issued a year ago in connection with the political comments of Mr. McHugh's paper, "The Sligo Champion." When taken into custody Mr. McHugh was starting for Londonderry to meet Bourke Cockran, of New-York, who was on his way to Sligo to receive the freedom of this city.

CUSTOMS CONVENTION ADOPTED.

Bloemfontein, June 6.—The Legislative Council has unanimously adopted the customs convention, which was signed on March 24, and published in full yesterday.

HAWAIIAN POLITICAL TROUBLES.

Honolulu, June 6.—A clash has developed between the Speaker of the House of Representatives and Circuit Judge Sear growing out of the cases instituted recently to test the constitutionality of the county government act passed by the last legislature. The only journal records of the House were introduced in the Circuit Court, and Clerk Mehala, of the court, acting as referee, demanded the return of the books. Judge Sear informed the clerk that the books had been brought to court, but he considered the communication discourteous, and the records would remain in the custody of the court.

TWO EARTHQUAKES IN EQUADOR.

Guayaquil, June 6.—Two slight earthquakes were felt here this morning.

JAPAN VOTES SUM FOR FAIR EXHIBIT.

Yokohama, June 6.—The Diet to-day voted \$150,000 for the installation of a Japanese exhibit at the St. Louis Exposition.

HE DID A BRISK BUSINESS.

through using the "Little Ads. of the People," which appear in The Tribune. How often one hears this snarl!

MORMONS DRIVEN FROM PRUSSIA.

Police Carrying Out Decree—Missionaries Trying to Induce This Country to Act.

Berlin, June 6.—Hugh J. Cannon, superintendent of the Mormon missions in Germany, his wife, his secretary and his assistant secretary were ordered by the police to-day to leave Prussian territory within three weeks. Similar orders are about to be served by the local authorities on eighty-six other missionaries in Prussia under the decision of the government to expel them all. It is quite unusual to send a separate notice to the wives of Mormon missionaries. Mrs. Cannon has been here only a month. No explanation was given for the action taken, except that the presence of the Mormons was undesirable to the police. Mr. Cannon will move his headquarters to Zurich, Switzerland. He has engaged a house there, near the one which from Calvin took when he fled from France. From Zurich the missionaries will occasionally visit the Mormon communities in Prussia, where there are twelve hundred members, in groups of fifteen or twenty each. The German pastors continue their service to the Mormons.

No protest has yet been made against the expulsion of the Mormons. Francis M. Lyman, an elder of Salt Lake City (now in London), the European superintendent of the Mormon mission, has been advised of the action of the authorities here and is waiting to see if Washington will take up the cases of two or three Mormons who were ill treated by the constabulary. Through these cases, it is hoped, the Prussian Government may be led to reverse the expulsion decree, and several German States, notably Saxony, Hesse and Wurtemberg, may also reconsider their decrees expelling Mormon missionaries.

A DEATH FROM PLAGUE AT BERLIN.

Doctor Inoculated with Disease While Engaged in Bacteriological Work.

Berlin, June 6.—A young Viennese physician, Dr. Sachs, died to-day from the plague in an isolation hut here. He was engaged in bacteriological work at the Institute of Infectious Diseases, when plague symptoms developed. There is no apprehension of a spread of the disease.

PHOSPHORUS IN MATCH TRADE.

Chemical Congress Favors International Action to Prevent Its Use.

Berlin, June 6.—The International Chemical Congress at its session to-day adopted a resolution favoring an international agreement prohibiting the use of phosphorus in making matches, and requesting the international committee appointed at Paris in 1900 to communicate the resolution to the various Cabinets.

CEBRIC'S MACHINERY REPAIRED.

White Star Steamer Leaves the Mersey on Her Way to This Port.

Liverpool, June 6.—The White Star Line steamer Cedric, which started yesterday for New-York, but was detained in the Mersey owing to an accident to her machinery, effected repairs and proceeded.

SLIGO HONORS BOURKE COCKRAN.

Freedom of City Given Him—He Predicts Ireland's Greatness.

Sligo, Ireland, June 6.—The municipal corporation to-day granted the freedom of the town to Bourke Cockran, of New-York, who delivered an address upon the future economic development of Ireland. Mr. Cockran predicted that the island would become a clearing port for all products between America and Europe, because only on the west coast of Ireland were there harbors capable of accommodating the great vessels of the future, which he believed would reach a tonnage of 50,000. He was confident, he said, that a day of great industrial development was now dawning for Ireland, and that there were many evidences of the country's coming prosperity.

J. C. INGERSOLL DEAD.

United States Consul at Cartagena—A Nephew of Robert G. Ingersoll.

Colon, June 6.—J. C. Ingersoll, of Illinois, United States Consul at Cartagena, who was on his way to New-York, died here to-day from dysentery. Funeral services were held this afternoon. Mr. Ingersoll was a nephew of the late Robert G. Ingersoll.

FAILS FOR \$650,000.

San Francisco Grain Firm Goes to the Wall.

San Francisco, June 6.—Eppinger & Co., of this city, one of the largest grain dealing firms in the country, went to the wall to-day. The crash came suddenly, and for a time threatened completely to upset the local grain market. As it was the failure caused a big hobbling of prices or "Change, and wrought such excitement as has not been witnessed on the floor for many years. The London, Paris and American Bank, with which the grain firm has dealt, will also, it is said, suffer heavily. The firm, Eppinger & Co., said this afternoon: "At a meeting of creditors held in my office it was shown by the books of the firm that the liabilities were in the neighborhood of \$1,500,000. The assets, consisting principally of lands, wheat and general and personal property, are placed at \$700,000. Nearly all the creditors are partially or wholly secured."

CONVENTION OF PHARMACISTS.

About Five Hundred Delegates Expected at the Meeting in Utica.

Utica, N. Y., June 6 (Special).—About five hundred delegates will attend the convention of the New-York State Pharmaceutical Association in this city on June 15, 16 and 19. New-York City will send a delegation of about one hundred backing the candidacy of William C. Anderson, of Brooklyn, for president of the association. Thomas Stoddard, of Buffalo, has served two terms as president, and it is believed there will be little opposition to Mr. Anderson. There is an interesting contest over the appointment to the State Board of Pharmacy, the candidates being Charles Sears, of Auburn, and John Hurley, of Little Falls.

There will be a number of receptions on the opening of the convention, and the local committee has arranged a series of trolley rides. There are about one hundred miles of track in and about Utica, running to the most picturesque parts of the Mohawk Valley.

During the sessions of the convention there will be reports on the new remedies, legislation, State Board of Pharmacy, trade interests, acclimatizations and various other subjects. The convention will be a most successful one. They are now allowed to sell a pint of whiskey with a ten-cent license, and the new law will be in effect next week. The convention will be held at the Hotel Hamilton, which is being renovated and will be ready for the reception of the convention on June 15.

NO PRRIEVE FOR FLANNIGAN.

Albany, June 6.—Governor Odell to-day informed Warden Johnson of Sing Sing prison that he would not interfere further in the case of Arthur Flannigan, of the association. Thomas Stoddard, of Buffalo, was sentenced to death for the murder of Hugh McGovern, a keeper in the Seventh District prison, in New-York City. The murder was committed in an attempt by Flannigan to escape with another prisoner, named Emerson, who in the fight fell forty feet from a gallery in the prison. Flannigan was killed. Flannigan declared that Emerson killed the keeper. His sister, in a personal appeal to Governor Odell, begged the governor to delay the execution pending an examination.

THREE CRUISERS REACH ADEN.

Aden, June 6.—The United States cruisers Cincinnati, Albany and Raleigh have arrived here, on their way to Manila.

GERMAN POLITICAL AMENITIES.

Ill Feeling Shown in the Campaign—Socialist Vote Apparently Increasing.

Berlin, June 6.—There were eighty-one political meetings in Berlin last night, and ninety-six are announced for to-night. What appeared to be an uninteresting campaign is now warming up, and there is a prospect of a lively ending of the election warfare. This is especially so in the provinces, where personalities and local interests have aroused considerable feeling. The capital being overwhelmingly Socialist, the other political parties, except in two districts of Berlin, are working their hardest in the country.

The question which politicians everywhere ask each other is: "What will the Socialist vote amount to?" The issues that the anti-Socialist parties push to the front are loyalty to the state, to the church, to stable institutions and to the rights of property, against the "Godless, lawless, propertyless, greedy disintegrators or dreamers." The Socialists lay stress on cheap bread and meat, economic prosperity based on lower tariffs, and freedom of speech and criticism, omitting theoretical discussions.

Much offensive language is being used on the platforms, and the speakers of all parties are constantly interrupted by cries of "That's a lie!" "You know that's false!" and other insulting expressions. Police in uniform are present at every political meeting, none of which can be held without a police permit. Instances of physical violence have been extremely rare. The impression formed by a foreign onlooker at one of these meetings, which are usually held in dance or drinking halls, is that the audience is dancing itself into a fury, and getting ready to mob the orator, who replies to the insults hurled at him with coarse jests or cutting epigrams.

Herr Bebel, the Socialist leader, who is a candidate in the forthcoming elections, is holding open air meetings in Silesia which have often been attended by from eight to nine thousand persons. This is commented upon by the newspapers as being an unexampled attendance.

KAISER INSTRUCTS SINGERS.

Advises Societies at Frankfurt to Attempt Less Difficult Music.

Berlin, June 6.—Emperor William has for several days been attending the preliminary concert at Frankfurt a police musical societies, numbering fifty-seven hundred voices, for the prize which he gives annually for the best chorus work. His Majesty assembled the conductors' jury to-day and gave them his idea of the kind of songs amateurs ought to sing. He said:

It is a happy fact that the cultivation of art does not suffer in Germany. In spite of the great amount of time that is devoted to the technical study of music, I am astonished that laborers, who are all day in bad air, coal dust and heat, have any leisure to devote to the study of music, which is not only a matter of health, but also a matter of duty. In this connection I must add what I have to say against your work. We have already reached a high point in the history of our music, but it is not beautiful. When I hear that the human voice has a limit, what this style of composition leads to is proved by the fact that the music of your societies pitched their prize songs half tones too high, because they were too excited as to whether they could sing in the technical technique of the style. You sing exclusively folk songs, but these must be more cultivated. "Kallwoda" was composed in 1848, in 1858. That is a beautiful German song, which none of you sang. You have the Rhine in your vicinity, yet who of you has any idea of the folk songs of the Rhine? I can only say that if a single one of you had sung Mendelssohn's "Von der schönen Forest," that would have been a real feat.

FELIX WEINGARTNER TO MARRY.

Munich, June 6.—The engagement of Felix Weingartner, the composer and conductor, to Baroness Feodorovna Treitske is announced.

URNS OLD GOLD AND SILVER INTO GOOD MONEY.

There are several places where it's done every day. See "Old Gold and Silver" heading among the "Little Ads. of the People."

FOR BENEFIT OF JEWISH SUFFERERS.

For the benefit of the Kishineff sufferers a performance of "The Belshazzar" was given Friday evening by the Young Folks' American Dramatic Company in the Manhattan Lyceum, No. 65 East Fourth-st. The performance was arranged by Miss G. Lenkowsky, and realized about \$100. "Mathias" was presented by the same company. The committee of arrangements were Samuel Safchik, Isidore Finkelstein, Maurice Rothstein and Frederick Berlin.

PROTESTS AGAINST MASSACRES.

The People's Institute Club has passed resolutions regarding the persecutions of the Jews at Kishineff, earnestly deploring that in the dawn of the twentieth century such cruelties and outrages should be perpetrated on innocent men, women and children by lawless hordes of next Saturday. The President and government of the United States that such measures be taken as shall express the horror of the American nation.

"DUTY OF THE CHRISTIAN WORLD."

An editorial appeared in the last issue of "The American Hebrew," calling on the Christian world, as such, to protest against the Russian Government because of the troubles at Kishineff, and arguing that it is the duty of the Christian world to "pay the damages arising out of the attacks on the Jewish people of Kishineff." The editorial says that their protest is only natural, but says that the Christians should speak because "it is they who are put to shame when those who profess to believe in Christian precepts are guilty of savagery. It is their duty to declare publicly and unmistakably their abhorrence of the crimes committed in the name of their religion." After expressing his appreciation of the Christian ministers and statesmen, especially in this country, who have denounced the massacres, "The American Hebrew" concludes by saying that the various imprints made in the "calls made upon them by those whose misfortunes have been brought upon them by the Christian 'wronging'" and ends its editorial with the words: "The Jewish question has been paid for by the Jewish people. No Christian has ever helped the Jews. No Jew has helped the Jews. It would be a righteous retribution if every Christian felt it his duty to help cure those ill which have been produced by Christian ignorance or injustice or downright wickedness."

ACROSS CONTINENT IN PRIVATE CAR.

Under the management of George E. Sanders, No. 125 Broad-Exchange Building, a twenty-five-day trip across the United States and Canada in a private car has been arranged for next Saturday. The estimated cost of the trip for each person desirous of making one of the party is approximately \$17, inclusive of all charges for meals, hotels and other traveling accommodations. New-York, Chicago, the Grand Canyon, Phoenix, the Ore Grande Mines, Los Angeles, Pasadena, Santa Catalina, San Francisco, San Francisco, San Francisco, Seattle, Victoria, Vancouver, Montreal and thence back to New-York, such is the itinerary mapped out in the case of those wishing to join the party at Chicago, a rebate for the difference in the railroad fare will be allowed.

NEW-ORLEANS STEAMERS.

The Southern Pacific Company announces that it has arranged for the departure of its New-Orleans steamers on Wednesdays at 3 p. m. hereafter.

BARING, MAGOUN & CO.

15 Wall Street, New York.

Foreign Exchange, Letters of Credit, Investment Securities.

English Consols Bought and Sold.

Agents and Attorneys for Baring Brothers & Co., Ltd., London. KIDDER, PEABODY & CO., Boston.

Financial.

The Financial World.

Several important speculative accounts have been liquidated the past week, having more or less connection with the Canadian collapse, and the hard blow this gave the Boston market. These accounts had reached a stage where their forced liquidation had become a certainty. Now they are out of the way, the market is the nearer to hard pan. Of course prices declined under this forced selling, energetically assisted as it was by bear operations; but the recovery, which came in the last part of the week, made the net losses from Saturday to Saturday, much less than might be supposed.

The Canadian speculation, which had its headquarters at Toronto, with the firm of Ames & Co., was concentrated on Twin City stock (the trolley company of St. Paul and Minneapolis), Dominion Steel and Dominion Coal stocks, Canadian Pacific, and to a less extent Amalgamated Copper. It is said, also, there was quite a little Brooklyn Traction up there. New York had little part in this particular line of speculation, but Boston was heavily interested; because Boston is the market connection on this side the line of Montreal and Toronto.

Consequently, when the crash occurred up there, Amalgamated Copper was poured out on this market in quantities, as Boston was loaded with the stock, and New York was the best market for it in the disturbed conditions existing. From 58, the closing figure a week ago, it fell daily until on Friday morning it touched 51, and it was at this time that nearly the whole list saw its lowest prices of the week. Then occurred a really sharp rally, in which recoveries were closed. Copper itself rebounding above 54. It closed yesterday with a net loss of 4 1/2%—the largest net loss of the week in any prominent stock. Meanwhile Canadian Pacific had tumbled 6 points, from 124 to 118; but it recovered 3 of this. Twin City stock fell 13 points in one day, but went back quickly. This stock, however, has not much more than a nominal quotation on the New York market; and the Dominion Steel and Coal, none at all.

Those who know the situation in Toronto, say that several times before, Ames has been pulled out of speculative scrapes by his hard-headed old father-in-law, Senator Cox, who is known as the Morgan of Canada. This time, the old gentleman evidently considered there was nothing for it but to let his plunging son-in-law go by the board, and he went. Ames is described as a comparatively young man, smart, but who knows everything. The other stock showing the largest net loss for the week—(a fraction over 4 points), is Atchison—which is also largely held in Boston. Until recently, Atchison had received a very stubborn support in the market; but lately, the support weakened and the stock gave way. It closed yesterday at 69 1/2, and the general opinion seems to be that it is looked for much lower prices. The heavy selling from Boston has come at a time when certain people who have usually supported the stock, have had severe losses in some recently collapsed enterprises; and also when the company has to face the loss by flood destruction at Kansas City, which must be large, not only from the actual destruction of its property there and along the river, but by the partial paralysis of its system.

With the selling of Atchison, there was also a constant selling of Union Pacific, which closed yesterday at 80 1/2—a net loss of 2 1/2 points for the week. This stock, however, had much better support than Atchison, and the selling seemed to have more of the character of bear raiding than was the case with the other stock.

Conspicuous by the way they were defended from attack were Southern Pacific, St. Paul and the Erie issues. Only fractional differences are shown between their closing prices yesterday and those of the week before. It was St. Paul which originally started the market downward, by its continuous decline from well above 160 to 147. From the latter figure it rallied, and has been held with singular persistence near 150. The Erie has been steady all through this falling market, and much attention has been attracted to them in consequence. Southern Pacific seems to have a peg in it about 50. It is also noted that B. & O. has been very steady.

The drives at Pennsylvania met stout resistance when the stock broke 1