

TERROR AMONG CHINESE.

A CHECK TO REFORMS.

Government Returning to the Policy of Repression.

Peking, July 29.—The Chinese who are advocating government reforms have been terrorized by the reiteration of the old policy of repression, as instanced by the recent arrest at Shanghai of Chinese editors on charges of sedition.

The names of forty residents of Peking who are accused of liberal tendencies were presented to the Empress Dowager to-day by the reactionary officials, who recommended that they be severely punished.

All foreigners and progressive Chinese are deeply interested in the decision which the ministers will make on the question of turning over to the native editors arrested at Shanghai to Chinese jurisdiction, and they express the hope that technicalities concerning the jurisdiction of the mixed court will be ignored, if necessary, and that the ministers will refuse, on the ground of humanity, to deliver prisoners to the Chinese for probable torture and execution.

Chang Chi Tung, Viceroy of Nankin, is reported to be the leader of the reactionary policy, advising such a course to the Empress Dowager, who willingly acquiesced. Prince Ching is reported to favor leniency. At the examinations recently held at Peking for the selection of officials many of the candidates departed from the usual custom of writing merely scholarly essays and submitted papers favoring improvements in the government.

Chang Chi Tung has been considered one of the progressive viceroys. He was appointed on the joint Ministry of Education, and was recently ordered to revise the constitution of the Peking university and frame a uniform system for the provincial universities.

POWERS TO SHARE PORTS.

American Privileges To Be Granted to England and Japan.

London, July 29.—Following the signature of the Anglo-American commercial treaty, China will, it is said, grant the same open port privileges to American, British and Japanese, each of which expect to appoint consuls at the new ports.

NO WAR, SAYS KUROPATKIE.

Russian Minister's Favorable Report on Eastern Situation.

London, July 29.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of "The Daily Mail" reports that General Kuropatkin, the Russian Minister of War, who has just returned from the Port Arthur conference, expresses himself as pleased with the results of his tour, and that he communicated to the Czar the opinion that, although a fairly strong party in Japan wanted war with Russia, the bulk of the nation was too sensible to yield to such "jingoism" and that the Mikado would wish to avoid a conflict with Russia.

THE SUGAR BILL ADVANCED.

Mr. Chamberlain Makes a Vigorous Speech in Its Defence.

London, July 29.—The House of Commons to-day passed the Sugar Convention bill to its second reading by a vote of 234 to 146.

Mr. Chamberlain said he believed the bill would increase the price of sugar, but by giving greater stability and certainty to the trade, would benefit the West Indies. Referring to the possibility of losing the American market, he said:

If we had only treated the West Indies fairly there is no reason why they should not now be supplying us with the greater part of our demand for sugar. The government has a choice between prohibition and countervailing duties.

BRITISH CRUISER IN COLLISION.

The Melampus Sinks a Steamer—Crew Saved—Warship Needs Repairs.

Falmouth, July 29.—The British third class cruiser Melampus was in collision with the British steamer Rupperra off the Lizard last night. The steamer sank. The crew was saved. The damage sustained by the Melampus will cause her to be docked for repairs.

DO NOT FORGET

Advertisement for Fry's Chocolate, featuring the Fry's logo and text: "Fry's Chocolate, BONBONS, CHOCOLATES, When Going to the Country. 508 FIFTH AVENUE, 653 Broadway, Cor. 17th & 18th Sts. 150 Broadway, Cor. Liberty St. 335-337 Fulton St., Brooklyn. 458 Fulton St."

CUBAN AGITATORS SHOT.

Leader of Band Near Bayamo Captured—Three Killed.

Havana, July 29.—The efforts of four men to cause an uprising in the vicinity of Bayamo, Province of Santiago, have ended in the capture of their leader and the killing of the other three men. The four had been attracting considerable attention in that vicinity, endeavoring to excite the people to treason and violence on the ground that the revolutionary forces had not been and were not likely to be paid.

Yesterday the party was overtaken by a detachment of the Rural Guard and the leader and the horses of the band were captured after shooting on both sides. The other three men were pursued until yesterday, when they were all killed. Several shots were fired at the guards, but none of them were hit.

A WARNING TO A RAILROAD.

Order Issued to Keep Off Land Within Area of Coaling Station.

Havana, July 29.—Information in the possession of Minister Squiers, to the effect that the Cuba and Eastern Railroad, which is being constructed from Guantanamo Bay northward, had broken ground within the area covered by the coaling stations treaty, caused the issuance of a peremptory order by the Secretary of Public Works to stop the encroachment.

The United States gunboat Nashville is expected here about August 10 to take the Cuban engineers to Bahia Honda, where the area of the coaling station to be located there will be prescribed.

LOAN MAY BE MADE IN ENGLAND.

Several British Financiers Reported Ready to Subscribe.

London, July 29.—If Cuba fails to float her loan of \$25,000,000 in the United States, she will have no difficulty in doing so here. Several British financiers who have been approached on the subject by the Marquis de Montoro, Cuban Minister to Great Britain, have indicated their willingness to subscribe. The minister is unable to commit the Cuban Government, because of lack of instructions from President Palma.

CUTTING DOWN EXPENSES

The Philippine Commission Making Large Budget Reductions.

Manila, July 29.—The United States Philippine Commission has been conducting a long examination of the heads of the various departments of the government, forcing on them a general policy of retrenchment. The commissioners have investigated the estimates, cut down items, substituted Filipinos in subordinate offices formerly assigned to Americans, and have impressed on the chiefs that they must follow the McKinley policy of the elevation of the Filipinos.

As a result of the commission's action it is estimated that the budget for the half year will be reduced from \$5,209,408 to \$4,216,165 for the insular departments, and for the city of Manila from \$1,407,034 to \$969,015, exclusive of permanent improvements, which will be made a separate charge. The budget bill has not yet been passed.

The commission has adopted a new arrangement for the appropriations, because previous statements contained overstatements to the amount of about \$1,000,000, and it is expected that the insular expenses will show a general reduction of 8 to 10 per cent.

THE SQUADRON AT LISBON.

Admiral Cotton Speaks at a Dinner—Reception on the Brooklyn.

Lisbon, July 29.—King Charles is expected to visit the United States European squadron on Saturday. The reception accorded to Rear Admiral Cotton and the other American officers by the King and Queen Amelia at the royal castle at Cintra on Monday was most cordial. Admiral Cotton, while at Cintra, visited Queen Maria Pia, mother of the King, and the Duke of Oporto, brother of his majesty.

There were 200 guests at the dinner given at the Ministry of Marine last night in honor of the Americans and at which all the Cabinet Ministers were present. Admiral Cotton, who was greeted with cheers, made a speech in which he eulogized Portugal and thanked the officials for the hearty reception accorded to the American warships.

Admiral Cotton and his officers will hold a reception on the Brooklyn on August 4, and Minister Bryan will give a garden party on August 6.

MAY CHECK MARCONI MESSAGES.

German Company Defends Such Action on Ground of Breaking a Monopoly.

Berlin, July 29.—The German wireless telegraph company was recently ordered through the amalgamation of the Slaby and Braun systems to issue a statement regarding Signor Marconi's utterances on the possibility of intercepting Marconi messages in England. Marconi's opinion that such interception can occur only if the German company's stations are erected in England is, it is declared, erroneous. The German company says that it is necessary to erect a strong station on the shores of the Baltic or the North Sea, attune its receiving wires to Marconi's station at Poldhu, Cornwall, and it would be impossible for Marconi to receive transatlantic messages. The statement concludes:

Such procedure for fighting the world monopoly aimed at by Marconi could hardly be called "cannery," but more properly self-defense.

PASSPORT METHODS IN RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, July 29.—The statement published in the American papers to the effect that there has been a change in the method of issuing passports to travelers intending to visit Russia is untrue. The rule which has always been in force, and remains unchanged, is that ambassadors and consuls general may visit passports, but that honorary consuls may not do so.

MRS. GEORGE H. PRIMROSE DEAD.

Buffalo, July 29.—Mrs. Emma Primrose, nee Catlin, wife of George H. Primrose, the minister, died here to-night from heart paralysis. She was a native of this city. Mr. Primrose has cancelled his engagements, and will come on from Chicago on a mourning train.

NEW PIER FOR THE PRINCE LINE.

The John C. Seager Company, agents of the Prince Line, which runs to South America and Africa, has purchased a new pier at Bush's Stores, Forty-fifth-st., Brooklyn. The new pier is 1280 feet in length, and covers 20,000 square feet. It cost the Prince Line 20 cents a square foot.

MASS AT THE CATHEDRAL.

RAMPOLLA IN THE LEAD.

PAPAL CHANCES BRIGHT.

Partisans Expect His Election on the Fourth Ballot.

(Special to The New-York Tribune by French Cable.) (Copyright, 1903, by The Tribune Association.) Rome, July 29.—History almost repeats itself on the eve of the conclave. The Secretary of State is the leading candidate for the tiara, as in 1846, and the dean of the Sacred College is again against him. The undetermined point is whether another Mastai Ferretti can be discovered in time to prevent the election of Cardinal Rampolla, who, with Italian, Spanish and French support, will probably have from fifteen to twenty votes on the first two ballots.

Although Cardinal Rampolla's partisans admit that two-thirds of the cardinals are unfavorable to his canvass, or uncommitted, they are confident of his election on the fourth ballot. They assume that neither Cardinal Vannutelli nor Cardinal Gotti can unite the anti-Rampolla forces, and that a compromise candidate cannot be brought forward early enough to repeat Mastai Ferretti's achievement.

The local press is brimming over with rumors, but no cardinal has broken silence. The search for a candidate who will divide the conclave the least will begin on Friday without the assistance of the embassies or the press.

A counter demonstration to the picturesque medieval scenes at St. Peter's was successfully carried out by the White party to-day. This was a long procession of liberal societies, carrying draped banners and hundreds of tasteful wreaths to the Pantheon in memory of the murdered King. Shops were closed and emblems of mourning displayed all along the Corso, and an immense concourse of spectators witnessed the march, listening sympathetically to "Garibaldi's Hymn," applauding heartily the small file of red shirted veterans of the famous army, and welcoming the representatives of the workingmen's societies, who were protesting against socialism and anarchy. It was a spontaneous outburst of loyalty to the monarchy.

I. N. F.

K. OF C. ATTEND VESPERS.

Services in Memory of Leo at Paulist Fathers' Church.

The Knights of Columbus, six thousand in number, attended a memorial service for the dead Pope last night in the Church of the Paulist Fathers, Sixtieth-st. and Columbus-ave. The services consisted of the memorial vespers for the dead, Father Curry being the celebrant and Father Alexander P. Doyle the panegyrist. The Gregorian Chant was sung by the surplice choir of one hundred voices. Within the chancel were over fifty priests, Jesuits, Dominicans, Paultes and secular clergymen of the New-York Diocese. Immediately in front of the chancel, which was draped in purple and black, was a catafalque. A large silver candelabra stood at each of the four corners, and a row of tall wax tapers burned at the sides and ends. On the top of the catafalque rested a triple crown. Every seat in the church was filled, and many hundred men and women stood throughout the services. It was estimated that fully a thousand were unable to gain admittance.

Father Doyle in his panegyric of the Pope said Leo XIII was a saint, a statesman and a seer. He was a Christian gentleman at all times, a man full of sweetness and kindness, and filled with respect for others—rich and poor alike. Yet, while remarkable for his piety, his sweetness and kindly tolerance, Leo had, when necessary, an inflexible will, which knew no bending, yet was exerted when necessary with a kindly spirit.

It was as a statesman, the speaker said, that the dead Pope had been also remarkable. Father Doyle ended by reading the lead Pontiff as a seer. He had been permitted to look down the ages and see what was to come in years hence.

Among those present were Supreme Court Justices O'Grady and Giegerich, John D. Crimmins, ex-Sheriff Dunn, City Clerk Scully, F. W. Smith, of the City Chamberlain's office, chairman of the New York City Board of Education, and other city officials. The K. of C. Francis D. Thorne and District Deputies O'Brien, Clarke, Gibbons, McLarey and Coyle. The committee in charge of the memorial services for the King of Kings, the Rev. John J. Collins, Patrick Dunn, Martin Hanley and Alphonse C. Koelbe.

MANY AT BROOKLYN MASS.

Bishop McDonnell the Celebrant—Father P. McHale's Eulogy.

A great throng attended the solemn pontifical mass celebrated in St. James's Pro-Cathedral, in Jay-st., Brooklyn, yesterday morning, for the repose of the soul of Pope Leo. On the altar and in the sanctuary were many relics. White, of St. Patrick's, as sub-deacon; Dean Donnelly, of Flushing, and Father Thomas Taaffe, of St. Patrick's, as assistant priests. The Rev. George W. Munderlein, chancellor of the diocese, acted as master of ceremonies, assisted by the Rev. Joseph A. Carroll. Seated in the sanctuary were Vice-General McNamara, Monsignor O'Hare, Monsignor Barrett, Monsignor Duffy, the Rev. Thomas E. Carroll, the Rev. Richard S. Foley, the Rev. M. J. Moran, the Rev. William Farrell, of Hempstead; the Rev. William E. Maguire, the Rev. E. W. McCarty, the Rev. David Hickey, the Rev. John Wood, the Rev. John J. DeLoach, the Rev. Thomas McGrohan, and nearly two hundred other priests and seminarians from St. John's College.

The cathedral was draped in purple and black, and on the side altars the papal colors predominated. A catafalque stood at the head of the centre aisle, with a mitre, crozier, the coat of arms and other emblems of the Pontiff. The priests chanted the office for the dead, led by Bishop McDonnell, prior to the services of the solemn mass.

The Rev. P. McHale, president of St. John's College, delivered the panegyric. Taking as his text, Ecclesiastes, fifth verse, "He shone in his days as the morning star in the midst of a cloud, and in the moon of the full," he declared that Pope Leo would live in history as one of the greatest prelates the Church ever had. He said the pontiff was a profound scholar, who, despite his multitudinous duties, had time to contribute to literature works which compared with the best of the century. He won the respect of the people, irrespective of religion, as a theologian, a diplomat and a statesman. He was a really good and great man who was deeply deplored.

Father McHale said the wonderful growth of the Church under Pope Leo was due to his energy, his piety, and his progress was marvelous and due to the great interest shown by the farseeing but simple-minded Pontiff. The Pope's interest in the growth of the Church in the United States was always manifested, and he regarded America as among the foremost nations of the world. He never omitted an occasion to show his appreciation of the young and growing country. His long thought would ultimately be the bulwark of the Catholic Church.

SERVICES IN PORTO RICO.

San Juan, P. R., July 29.—Pontifical mass for the repose of the soul of Pope Leo was celebrated through the island to-day. In the cathedral here Bishop James H. Blenk was the celebrant and the huge church was crowded. Acting Governor Charles Hartzell, Secretary of Porto Rico, the insular officials, the foreign consuls, the clergy, the nuns and members of the Supreme Court, were present.

FARLEY'S INSTALLATION AUGUST 12.

The solemn installation and investiture of Monsignor John M. Farley as Archbishop of New-York, which was postponed from July 23 on account of the death of Pope Leo XIII, will take place on Wednesday, August 12, at the cathedral here. The pallium will be made on that day, with Monsignor Falconio, the Papal Delegate, officiating. The Catholic Club of the City of New-York will hold a reception to the Archbishop from 8:30 to 10 o'clock evening, at the clubhouse, No. 129 Central Park South.

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I. N. F.

READY FOR CONCLAVE.

Short Meeting of Cardinals—Mass for King at Pantheon.

Rome, July 29.—At to-day's meeting of the Congregation the forms to be used in voting at the conclave were distributed among the cardinals. After the meeting Cardinal Oreglia requested the cardinals to visit their cells and be prepared at to-morrow's meeting to present any complaint which they might have. Superstitious people here find an omen in the fact that Cardinal Rampolla drew apartment No. 55, which in the book of the lottery stands for Pope, and consequently they believe that fate has marked him to be the next Pope. Cardinal Agliardi has given his cell, near the Sistine Chapel, to Cardinal Castoni on account of the latter's illness. Over the door of each cell has been placed the coat of arms of the cardinal who is to occupy it.

Should all the sixty-two cardinals now in Rome enter the conclave there will be the largest attendance in history. The conclave which elected Leo was attended by sixty-one cardinals. Popes have been elected by as few as nine.

Some ecclesiastics who watch the sliding doors which will be the only means of communication between the conclave and the outside world have been requested to be present at the Vatican at 5 o'clock Friday afternoon to assume their duties. The sliding doors will only be opened between 9 and 11:30 o'clock in the morning and between 5 and 7 o'clock in the evening.

A CONTRAST OF CEREMONIES.

Rome this morning was the scene of a dramatic contrast. While at the Vatican, in the Sistine Chapel, a solemn requiem mass was being intoned, another and no less solemn requiem mass was being celebrated in the Pantheon for the repose of the soul of the late King Humbert. King Victor Emmanuel drove to the Pantheon to meet the Queen Dowager Margaret, who was dressed in deepest black. Mother and son entered the Pantheon, heard the mass and placed wreaths on the tombs of King Humbert and King Victor Emmanuel. The entrance and exit of their majesties were witnessed by a large crowd.

At 11 o'clock the members of the Municipality of Rome, with the exception of those of their number who a few days ago went to the Vatican to condole with the Camerlengo on Pope Leo's death, visited the Pantheon and placed wreaths on the tombs of the two kings.

In the evening there was a public procession through the streets to the tombs. It passed off quietly, though thousands of persons witnessed the demonstration, and the procession itself was over a mile long. Along the route the piazzas and streets were thronged with orderly spectators, who heartily cheered the red shirted Garibaldian veterans and other representatives of Italian liberty. All the shops were shut, and there were more outward signs of mourning than have been seen in Rome in recent years. The procession, which was mostly composed of local patriotic societies and bands, was picturesque. The Veterans' Corps carried many banners and Italian flags draped with crape, besides hundreds of wreaths, which they laid on the tombs of the two kings at the Pantheon.

The general opinion was expressed that the Anti-Clericals succeeded in making a successful counter demonstration against the recent activity of the Clericals, but that they did so without any breach of propriety and without wounding the feelings of the Catholics.

FOREIGN MASS IN SISTINE CHAPEL.

The second requiem mass in the Sistine Chapel was termed the foreign mass. The cardinal who celebrated it was Cardinal Kopp, Bishop of Breslau, a German, assisted by three foreign cardinals, Goossens, Archbishop of Mechlin, Gruscha, Archbishop of Vienna, and Perraud, Bishop of Autun, and one Italian cardinal, Di Pietro.

The Vatican, as a rule, provides a carriage and horses for the cardinals, all the horses being black, but the authorities were not prepared for so many cardinals, and were obliged to give the last arrivals bay horses.

Estimates place the cost to the Holy See of the various ceremonies, from the death of Pope Leo to the election of his successor, if it takes place within a few days, at \$400,000.

Only two cardinals are absent. Cardinal Celesia, Archbishop of Palermo, cannot leave Palermo because of his health, and Cardinal Moran, Archbishop of Sydney, N. S. W., although he has left Sydney, cannot, it is believed, arrive here before August 20, when it is supposed, the conclave will be over. Prince Chigi, marshal of the conclave, visited Cardinal Gibbons to-day.

MANY PRIESTS AT ALBANY SERVICE.

Albany, July 29.—Most of the priests of the Albany Diocese, nearly two hundred in number, to-day attended the pontifical requiem mass for the repose of the soul of Pope Leo XIII at the Catholic cathedral here. Bishop Burks was chief celebrant and delivered a eulogy upon the Pope. All the Catholic choirs of the city assisted in the music.

REQUIEM FOR THE POPE AT NEWARK.

In St. Patrick's Cathedral, Newark, at 8:30 o'clock this morning, Bishop O'Connor, of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Newark, will hold a solemn pontifical mass of requiem for the repose of the soul of Leo XIII. Prominent prelates and clergymen will take part.

KING IN WEST IRELAND.

Drive in a Motor Car—Queen's Gift to Poor.

Dublin, July 29.—The royal yacht Victoria and Albert, with King Edward and Queen Alexandra aboard, which left Buncrana, on the north coast, yesterday, arrived at Killary Bay, on the west coast, to-day. Their majesties were accompanied by the Earl of Dudley, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Despite the inclement weather, they landed on the Mayo side of the bay, and afterward drove in a motor car through this picturesque part of Ireland, inspecting the cottages of the laborers' cottages on the way. To-night the warships in the bay are illuminated, and bonfires are burning on the surrounding hills.

To-morrow the majesties will travel by motor car through the Connemara country. Queen Alexandra has given to the Earl of Dudley \$2,500 for distribution among the poor people of Dublin and other parts of Ireland.

SPANISH CONSUL DEPOSED.

Arbitrary Action of Venezuela Reported from La Guayra.

Port of Spain, Trinidad, July 29.—Passengers who have just arrived from La Guayra, Venezuela, report that on last Monday the Spanish Consul at La Guayra was deprived of his exequatur as a result of friction with the local authorities over the Spanish claims in his district against the United States. The federal local authorities established a commission to revise the claims presented by Spaniards and other foreigners to the mixed tribunals under the terms of the protocols. This commission, according to the statements of these passengers, was composed of military officers who were said to have been appointed for the purpose of revising the claims. The Spanish Consul requested the authorities at La Guayra to give him an authorization to attend the meetings of the commission. It is alleged that the consul refused to do so, and that he subsequently distributed printed copies of the letter in the streets of La Guayra. He is reported to have withdrawn the consul's exequatur without informing the Spanish Minister.

RELIGIOUS RIOTS AT YEZD.

Many Babis Killed and Mutilated with Governor's Consent.

London, July 30.—"The Times" this morning describes a serious religious riot in the city and province of Yezd, in Central Persia, which lasted more than a fortnight and culminated at the end of June. The outbreak was directed against religious reformers called Babis. In the city for two days every Babi found was butchered by the rabble, and the mutilated bodies were dragged through the streets, followed by exultant crowds. Houses were looted, women beaten and killed, and finally the mob, urged on by the remaining Babis before them or the Governor for judgment.

The Governor refused at first to yield to the threats of the mob, but his palace was surrounded by menacing men, and the following day he yielded. One Babi taken before him was blown from the mouth of a cannon, and another was killed and dragged through the town. It is reported, has been restored, but the Babis who escaped are in hiding.

Yezd has a population of forty thousand. It is a walled city surrounded by a deep trench and is famous for its bazaars. Among the population are many Parsees (Persia worshippers), this being nearly the only place in Persia which they inhabit.

HUNGARIAN DIET AMENITIES.

Charges of Bribery, Two Duels and a Scene of General Disorder.

Budapest, July 29.—Deputy Zolman Papp caused a sensation in the lower house of the Diet today by spreading out on the table 10,000 kronen, which he declared, had been tendered him as a bribe to desert his fellow obstructionists and leave Budapest. Herr Papp, who is a member of the Kossuth party, added that it was former Deputy Dines who attempted to bribe him. A parliamentary committee was appointed to investigate the matter.

There were stormy scenes this afternoon when the Premier, Herr Hederer, rose to open a debate on the indemnity bill. The obstructionists stood up and the Chamber resounded with deafening shouts of "Hederer, Hederer, Hederer," and insults hurled at the Premier from the opposition benches. The sitting was suspended, but the Premier was unable to obtain a hearing, the Premier handed the clerk of the House a written motion, moving the reading of the bill. When the obstructionists became aware of this action a couple of members of the Kossuth party stormed the tribune, and the Premier was obliged to take to his heels and to flee. The tribune was soon filled with shouting deputies, and amid the tumult the session was again suspended.

OPPOSITION TO PROTECTION.

London Banker Declares Mr. McKinley Expected a Reduction of Tariff Here.

London, July 29.—F. O. Schuster, at a meeting of the Union Bank of London (Limited), to-day, made a long reference to the British fiscal controversy, which met with the approval of a large gathering of City men. While he welcomed an inquiry into the fiscal policy of the government, the whole tenor of Mr. Schuster's remarks was opposed to tampering with free trade. He expressed the belief that the United States was within "measurable distance of adopting free trade," and in support of this said he had an interview with the late President McKinley two years ago, in which the President said:

My tariff bill has done its work. We have been able to build up many industries in a short time and now gradually, but inevitably, our tariff must be reduced.

Mr. Schuster contended that America's industrial position under protection was not entirely attractive, nor its working men contented.

CUNARD PLANS APPROVED.

Shareholders Ratify the Agreement with British Government.

Liverpool, July 29.—The shareholders of the Cunard Steamship Company at a meeting here to-day unanimously approved the changes in the articles of association, announced on July 21, by which the government will pay considerably over \$5,000,000 for the construction of the new Atlantic steamers for the line, placing the whole additional disposal of the Admiralty for use as cruisers, and providing for an improved Atlantic mail service. The agreement with the government, which Lord Inverclyde, asserted, did not substitute the company's mail service by British ships for the mail service of the Admiralty, was rendered.

An amendment to the effect that in view of the possibility of the United States imposing duties on British passengers carried by British ships the alteration of the articles should be postponed until the agreement between the government and the International Mercantile Marine company was signed was submitted at the meeting, but was subsequently withdrawn.

PLAN TO UNITE GERMAN PARTIES.

BREAD FAMINE AT SANTIAGO.

Santiago, Chile, July 29.—Owing to a strike of the bakers this city was without bread to-day.

OIL WORKS NEAR BAKU BURNED.

Baku, July 29.—The extensive petroleum works at Balakhany have been burned. The fire is believed to have been incendiary origin. Large numbers of buildings and stores of naphtha were destroyed, including those belonging to Nobel Brothers and to the Caspian company. Lack of water and the fighting appliances rendered the fire difficult to extinguish.

DEED HELD SPURIOUS.

Continued from first page.

While it is possible by examination of a large number of genuine signatures, extending over a long period of time, to discover in some cases an absence or modification of one or more of those characteristics, it is wholly improbable that in one signature there should occur an absence or modification of nearly all those characteristics.

The testimony of the handwriting expert, Mr. Carvalho, who has conceded had great experience in his profession, is entitled to weight. After an examination and comparison of the signature in question with genuine signatures, he pronounced the signature spurious without hesitation or qualification. The testimony of Mr. Townsend, the paying teller of the Brooklyn Trust Company, is quite as convincing as the testimony of Mr. Carvalho. Mrs. Valentine kept her bank account in the trust company for many years, and he was accustomed to paying her checks, and he says that he would not pay a check upon the signature in question, and is equally emphatic with Mr. Carvalho in his opinion that the signature in question is not genuine.

It is a fact entitled to some weight upon this issue that no expert was produced to testify to the genuineness of the disputed signature, although it appeared that defendant's attorney was in consultation with an expert during the progress of the trial, presumably for the purpose of procuring such testimony. There is other evidence in the case which is strongly confirmatory of the spuriousness of the deed in question. The defendant's own mother-in-law, Mrs. Valentine, is a woman over ninety years of age. Defendant's attorney has a power of attorney, by virtue of which he has absolutely controlled his mother-in-law's affairs, and he is reported to have executed a deed in her name, a conveyance to his mother-in-law, for all practical purposes, a conveyance to him. He has always had control of the deed in question. The deed purports to be executed May 27, 1897, but is recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, dated November 27, 1897. Mrs. Marie A. Valentine conveyed to Samuel P. Hinkley, for the consideration of \$1,100, a portion of the premises which purported to have been conveyed by her to the defendant by deed in question. It is not reasonable to believe that she would convey by a full covenant warranty deed land she had previously conveyed to her mother-in-law and lands to which she had no title. After the death of Mrs. Valentine, defendant's attorney, in a suit against him for an