

NEWS OF TWO CAPITALS.

Continued from first page.

good, and it is agreed by all that a more skillful team has never left the United States. King is undoubtedly the best fast bowler in England today.

Interest in the coming races for the America's Cup is growing on this side of the Atlantic. British yachtsmen think Sir Thomas Lipton has a better chance of winning than in 1901, and they base this opinion on the consideration that the Columbia had been less skillfully handled than the Reliance during the trial races, and that Shamrock III has not yet been permitted to show how much faster she is than Shamrock I. Colonel Sherman Crawford, vice-commander of the Ulster Yacht Club, who has sailed for New York on the Germanic, is convinced that Sir Thomas Lipton will lift the Cup at the third attempt. He is looking forward to placing the famous trophy in the hands of the Ulster Yacht Club, and thinks it likely that the next race it will be sailed at Bangor.

June and July have been the rainiest summer months in London within living memory. It is impossible to estimate the amount of damage that has been inflicted by the twelve inches of rain that has been poured over this city since the beginning of June, but in the drapery trade alone the loss is put down at a million pounds sterling. The English fruit trade has never had a worse season, and the hop crop will probably be one of the shortest on record.

A remarkable portrait of Whistler, by Jean Boldini, which has attracted many visitors at New Gallery since the death of the famous original, will shortly be sent to America, where it will form one of the attractions of the exhibition that is to be organized by the council of the International Society of Sculptors, Painters and Engravers, of which Whistler was president.

Lord Rosebery contributes to the August number of "The Monthly Review" a commentary on Bishop Tomline's life and on Pitt. Lord Rosebery says: "The lesson to be learned from the long career of Pitt, with all its failures and all its successes, is that the venom of mere rancor passes like the poison of a gnat. Whatever be the verdict as to policy and success, it is character that survives."

Arthur Boucher's dramatic version of Poe's story, "The System of Doctor Tarr and Professor Fether," has not been very favorably received by the critics. "The Soothing System," as the play is called, is condemned as altogether too glib for theatrical entertainment. Mad people crowd the stage, gibbering and playing antics suggested by hallucinations until they are worked into frenzy by thunder and lightning. Then they indulge in a wild scene of destruction. The part of Doctor Malar, owner of a private madhouse, who contracts a patient's disease, is considered Boucher's only justification for producing this episode in one act. As a psychological study it is one of the best things he has ever done.

It is stated that the Church and Stage Alliance of America has proposed to run the Rev. Forbes Phillips's play, "For Church or Stage," throughout the United States, and that the offer has been referred to Mrs. Brown Potter, who takes the part of the heroine.

TOPICS IN PARIS.

Scrimmages on Marselles Class Days—A Landmark Goes.

(Special to the New-York Tribune by French Cable.) (Copyright, 1903, by The Tribune Association.) Paris, Aug. 1.—The traditional ceremony of the annual distribution of diplomas and prizes to the pupils of the Paris schools and colleges, which has without a break been celebrated at the Sorbonne since the days of Cardinal Richelieu, came off yesterday with unusual brilliancy. In the presence of a resplendent assembly of Cabinet Ministers, ambassadors and Academicians in full uniform, while the spacious stairways and corridors of the University of Paris in gala parade dress of white buckskin breeches and jackets, and military bands played patriotic airs. The frisky, precocious Parisian schoolboy is here of the day and the hour. Next week all the students and pupils of France will leave for their summer holidays.

A significant feature of this year's course general at the Sorbonne, which corresponds to class days in universities and high schools of the United States, was the prominence given to modern languages, mathematics and applied sciences—in short, to the development of practical industrial education at the expense of the dead languages and classics. M. Chaumie, Minister of Public Education, in his address laid stress on the influence of the reduction of military service to two years on professional education. Students with the application of the new law will not be exempted from military service as hitherto. The effect of this will, according to M. Chaumie, be salutary, by weeding out from the professional schools those students who used to come to them solely with the idea of evading paying their blood tax. M. Gréard, former vice-rector of the University of Paris, was less optimistic than M. Chaumie. He fears that few students will have the energy or disposition to return to the seclusion of libraries and lecture rooms after two years' experience in the barracks.

The class days at Marselles gave rise to lively scenes, ending in disorder and scrimmages. Professor Dautremes, who presided at the diploma distributions to the students, made a terrific onslaught on the Catholic schools, and said: "We must have exclusively lay education given by non-clerical teachers, impregnated with great truths which make free consciences, not poisoned by Christian humility, which abases man and makes him a trembling, superstitious slave." After this diatribe two or three bishops who were present forthwith protested and, getting up, walked away, followed by the Abbé Gamber and Ferrari, chaplains of the Marselles public high schools. Half the students cheered the bishops and abbés, while the other half cheered Professor Dautremes.

The class day at Albi afforded Jean Jaurès, the Socialist orator, vice-president of the Chamber of Deputies, who distributed the prizes and diplomas at the schools there, an opportunity to make an eloquent speech favoring purely lay education. The results of these class day addresses of M. Dautremes and M. Jaurès supply fresh discussion between the radical and reactionary parties all over the country, and, as usual, the newspapers and politicians are fighting hammer and tongs on the new phase of the interminable religious issue that has divided France since the Revolution.

Americans coming to Paris will regret to learn of the disappearance of another Parisian landmark, the Café de la Régence, near the Palais Royal, which is being transformed into a beer garden. It is one of the oldest historical cafés in France and the headquarters of chess players from time immemorial. On a table in the center of the room he used his artillery against the mob on the steps of the St. Roch Church. Among the other celebrities who frequented the Café Régence were Voltaire, Benjamin Franklin, Gouverneur Morris, Rousseau, Robespierre, Talleyrand, Barras, Mme. Tallien, Marat, Alfred de Musset, Balzac, Thackeray, Berthelot, Heinrich Heine, Ernest Renan, Taline and Pasteur.

M. Maneuvrier, assistant director of the laboratory of the Faculty of Sciences, has just

discovered an infallible method of ascertaining by the application of the telephone how much a given quantity of wine, milk or other beverage has been watered. The principle on which the discovery rests is the variable conductivity of different liquids, notably wine, milk and water. The originality of the invention is the use of the telephone to determine to what degree the liquid under observation is a conductor. The operator can now speedily and accurately determine the exact proportions of water in the wine or milk which he is testing, and the results are registered by an automatic recorder. The city of Paris has adopted this new invention, which has a great advantage over the chemical analysis processes hitherto employed, which were long, laborious and expensive.

The American season at St. Moritz is approaching its height. A grand flower show, at which nearly all the flora of the Engadine were represented, took place Wednesday, under the patronage of the Grand Duchesse of Baden and a committee consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Martin Brimmer, Mr. and Mrs. Waldo Story and Chandler Robbins. Those winning prizes were Miss Whiting, Miss Vivian Story, Miss Alice Staub, Miss Edith Gruson and Mrs. Julian Story. Among the latest comers at St. Moritz are Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Townsend, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Lloyd, Mrs. and Miss Ward, Mrs. Marvlin Singer, Mrs. Frederick Sherman and daughters, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Whiting, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Ogden, Mrs. and Miss Thorne and General and Mrs. Skelton Harrison. Among the arrivals at Lucerne are Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Camp, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Robbins, Mrs. Helen Carroll, Walter Livingston, Mrs. Charles Hoyt, the Baroness von André, sister of Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew, and Craig Marsh.

MOORS ATTACK FRENCH.

Twelve of Native Force Killed and Camels Captured.

Algiers, Aug. 1.—A body of about five hundred Moors, of the Berber tribe, recently attacked a French force of fifty native sharpshooters who were guarding one hundred and fifty camels at Sidi el Djadi. A brisk fight followed. The Berbers lost heavily, but they killed ten of the sharpshooters and two French corporals, and carried off all the camels.

KING CHARLES VISITS SQUADRON.

Portuguese Sovereign Received by Admiral Cotton on the Brooklyn.

Lisbon, Aug. 1.—King Charles, in the uniform of an admiral, the Prince Royal, Luiz Philippe, the young Prince Don Manuel, and Premier Ribeiro, at 2 o'clock to-day embarked at the dockyard on the Tagus for their visit to the American squadron. They were accompanied by the officers of the royal palace and the officials of the Ministry of Marine. The usual honors were accorded to the royal and state barges as they moved out of the Tagus, both the American and Portuguese men-of-war, which were gayly dressed for the occasion, firing salutes. As the barges neared the flagship Brooklyn the band aboard played the national anthem of Portugal.

The royal persons were received at the head of the ladder by Admiral Cotton, with his chief of staff, the commanders of the other ships, and the United States Minister, Mr. Bryan. Flies of sailors manned the gangway. The King and his escort inspected the Brooklyn. The King examined the equipment, guns and armor of the ship, his conversation on this subject with Admiral Cotton being interesting and cordial. The visit ended after a luncheon. Admiral Cotton in his remarks at the luncheon said he desired to thank his majesty for the honor of his visit, and that he desired to express his great appreciation of the extreme cordiality of the reception tendered to the squadron, not only by the King, but by all the people of Lisbon. He proposed a toast to the King, Queen and the royal family of Portugal.

The King, in replying, said he congratulated himself that he had had the opportunity to visit the American squadron. The cordial manner in which he had been received put him under a pleasant obligation, that of thanking President Roosevelt for the pleasure he felt at having made the acquaintance of Admiral Cotton. He would, therefore, he declared, send a telegram to President Roosevelt in which he would also thank him for the proof of American good will shown by the visit of the squadron. The King proposed a toast to President Roosevelt, saying that to drink to the President was to drink to the prosperity of that most powerful nation.

The cruiser Chicago sailed for New-York at 6:50 o'clock this evening.

NO SERIOUS TROUBLE IN CUBA.

Minister Squiers Says Reports of Incipient Rebellion Are Unfounded.

Washington, Aug. 1.—A cable dispatch has been received at the State Department from United States Minister Squiers, at Havana, saying in substance that the reports of incipient rebellion in Santiago Province, based on unsatisfied demands for back pay by veterans of the war with Spain, have no foundation in fact, for no overt act has been committed, and dissatisfaction has been expressed by only a few people.

TOTAL OF REVOLUTIONARY CLAIMS.

Havana, Aug. 1.—The total of the claims of the persons listed as revolutionary soldiers and as civilians entitled to pay for services rendered in the recent revolution in Cuba is \$51,529,000. The claims will be considerably reduced by the auditing commission, and some doubts will not be allowed.

LUDWIG MOND NOT DEAD.

A Report from Rome Denied by the Well Known Chemist's Secretary.

London, Aug. 1.—A telegram received at 10 o'clock this evening at the house of Professor Ludwig Mond, the distinguished chemist, who was reported from Rome to have died there this morning, says that Professor Mond is quite well, morning, 8:39, that he is in the city of Geneva, and was sent by the professor's secretary, Professor Mond is making a trip in Switzerland.

SHELDON SAID "SLOUGH OF DESPOND."

Did Not Term County Presidency "Slough Hole," Declares Senator Platt.

Senator Platt says that as a matter of exact history it should be understood for all time that George R. Sheldon never characterized the presidency of the Republican County Committee as a "slough hole."

"Not long after Mr. Sheldon was quoted as saying the county committee presidency was a 'slough hole,'" said Senator Platt. "I was talking with him, and he called my attention to the fact that he had been misquoted. 'What he did say was that the county committee presidency seemed to be a slough of despond. People familiar with 'The Pilgrim's Progress' will appreciate Mr. Sheldon's characterization. It is quite different from calling the county presidency a 'slough hole.'"

GENERAL HASKIN LEAVES CUBA.

Havana, Aug. 1.—Brigadier General William L. Haskin, who has just retired, sailed to-day for the Morro Castle for New-York. He received on the Morro Castle for New-York. He received on the Morro Castle for New-York. He received on the Morro Castle for New-York.

Each one of those "Little Ads. of the People" is a sermon in itself.

BALLOTS END IN SMOKE.

Continued from first page.

at 4 o'clock was just as deserted as on the day Pope Leo died. Soon, however, crowds began to gather. First came the priests and monks, of all denominations, in their colored cassocks, and women from the poorer parts of the city carrying or dragging children with them.

By 5 o'clock several thousands of persons, including many American visitors, hundreds of priests, journalists, photographers and anxious Romans of all classes, gathered at the steps of the basilica and along the left side of St. Peter's Square, the only points from which the Sistine Chapel was visible. Every eye was turned toward the long, narrow tin tube, with a conical top, which rises crookedly from one end of the chapel. It might well be an improvised smoke outlet for a hotel instead of the beacon which alone can give the sign awaited by so many millions of people. As evening drew near the crowd increased, and Roman princes and princesses drove up and watched from their carriages through opera glasses the tin smokestack, which glistened in the sun.

PRINCE AND PAUPER SIDE BY SIDE.

Prince Orsini, the head of the Roman nobility, who shares with Prince Colonna the hereditary right to stand next to the Papal Throne, sat on the steps of St. Peter's beside an old beggar woman. Like her, he watched intently for the smoke signal, but no smoke came. The bells of the basilica rang out the call to vespers, but none went in. The priests, pacing the steps of St. Peter's, prayer books in hand, muttered the evening office with an ever watchful eye on the Sistine Chapel.

Then came a rumor that a Pope had been elected, and many persons rushed to the basilica in order to get good seats when the announcement should be made. The impression of choice had been reached was heightened by the appearance upon the walls of the Vatican of a few officials in full uniform.

When 6 o'clock boomed out from the big clock of St. Peter's there was a sea of upturned faces waiting, in intense anticipation, the crooked smokestack. Three minutes later came a cry of "Ecco la fumata!" From the conical top of the stack of the chapel curled out a tiny streak of smoke, so faint that it was scarcely distinguishable even against the deep blue of the cloudless sky. The smoke thickened and then died down, and in two minutes all trace of to-day's voting had vanished into air. Slowly, and with much speculation as to what had occurred within the conclave and the likelihood of an election tomorrow, the crowds dispersed.

During the afternoon workmen were busy in St. Peter's preparing the great window from which the new Pope, immediately after his election, will give his first benediction to the Catholic world.

CARDINALS AWAKENED EARLY.

The cardinals were awakened at an early hour this morning by the ringing of a bell. Mass was said in the Pauline Chapel by Cardinal Oreglia, the camerlengo, who afterward administered communion to each cardinal, and made subsequently a short address. After this each cardinal celebrated another mass, either at an altar in the Sala Ducale or in his own room. Breakfast, consisting of a cup of coffee and rolls, was served in the apartments. There were many grumbings at the uncomfortable beds, the heat, the odors and other discomforts, one cardinal declaring he had not slept at all because of the mosquitoes.

At 10 o'clock all the cardinals assembled in the Sistine Chapel for the first ballot. Everything in the Catholic Church is symbolic. Even the baldequinos over the cardinals' chairs in the chapel are a sign that each member of the Sacred College has a personal part in the sovereignty of the vacant Apostolic See, but when a Pope is elected they are removed, the new Pontiff alone remaining with this symbol of power.

PRESCRIBED FORMS FOLLOWED.

The cardinals went to the Sistine Chapel accompanied by their conclavists, carrying portfolios and papers. When Cardinal Oreglia was seated, all the others following his example, prayers were offered, after which Monsignor Cagiano, the governor of the conclave, called "Exite omnes," announcing to the conclavists and prelates that they must retire and leave the cardinals alone.

The voting papers used were somewhat different from those of 1878, being a little longer and narrower, but the printed descriptions are the same, the blank spaces being filled in, at the moment of voting, with the name of the voter at the top and that of the cardinal voted for in the center, and a Latin quotation at the bottom. Each cardinal, in turn, holding his ballot between his first finger and thumb, so that every one present could see it, advanced slowly to the altar, where a large chalice was standing, knelt and prayed briefly for guidance, and then, rising, took the following oath:

I call God to witness, He who shall judge me, that I elect him whom I think should be elected according to God. This I promise to do also in the acceding vote.

So saying, the cardinal dropped his ballot in the chalice, bowed before the altar and returned to his place.

PRELATES' WEAKNESS CAUSES DELAY.

The balloting took a long time, as many of the cardinals, owing to their advanced age and illness, moved slowly and were obliged to have the assistance of their conclavists.

After the balloting was finished the chalice was covered, shaken and the ballots were publicly counted. Passing them into a receptacle placed on the table in the center of the chapel, the two cardinal scrutineers opened the first ballot and then passed it to a third cardinal, who read it out in a loud voice. The other cardinals noted the votes on a printed list of names, with which each was provided.

As no cardinal received the prescribed two-thirds of the votes, a supplementary ballot was taken, with no better result. Consequently, at 11:20 a. m., all the ballots were burned, the smoke being seen from the left side of the piazza of St. Peter's, where a few people had gathered. It was said that Cardinals Herrero y Espinosa and Langenieux were unable to leave their apartments this morning, so that, when the time came for voting, immediately after having taken to the altar his own vote, Cardinal Oreglia showed the members of the Sacred College a small empty box having a tiny slit in the cover. This box was locked in the presence of all the cardinals, and they were placed on the altar, after which the three cardinal scrutineers carried the box to the apartments of the invalids, who, after taking the prescribed oath, dropped their ballots through the slit into the box, which was taken back to the Sistine Chapel, unlocked, and the ballots deposited with those of the other cardinals in the chalice on the altar.

A PREDICTION BY THE "TEMPS."

Paris, Aug. 1.—The "Temps" this afternoon announces that it has a special reason for believing that the result of the conclave will be that Cardinal Rampolla, having secured the greatest number of votes, but not sufficient to elect, will withdraw in favor of Angelo di Pietro, Protoprietary of the late Pope, who is Cardinal Rampolla's intimate friend and coworker, and who, if elected, will name Monsignor Ferrero as his successor. The "Temps" also says that Cardinal Rampolla, as his Secretary of State.

AMERICAN PILGRIMS AT ROME.

Rome, Aug. 1.—A large American pilgrimage, under the direction of the Rev. J. Lynch, of Niagara University, has arrived here. Before leaving the

United States Father Lynch received a letter from Monsignor Bilelet, Master of the Chamber at the Vatican, and approved of the proposed pilgrimage for the pilgrims from the United States, and saying that Leo XIII would be pleased to receive its members. The pilgrimage sailed, fearing the death of the Pope, news of which was received when the shores were reached. The pilgrimage will remain in Rome until Wednesday. Its members express the hope that the new Pope will be elected while they are here.

CATHOLIC SOCIETIES' FEDERATION.

Atlantic City, N. J., Aug. 1.—The third national convention of the American Federation of Catholic Societies began here to-day. It is to last four days. Delegates representing one and one-half million persons are present from nearly every State in the Union. Soloma high mass was celebrated at St. Nicholas's Church by Bishop McFaul, of Trenton, this morning. The sermon was by Bishop Sebastian Messmer, of Green Bay. The convention is to seek to bring all Catholic societies into closer touch. Bishop McFaul, speaking of the work that is being accomplished by the federation, said:

"The American Federation of Catholic Societies, so far as possible, is endeavoring to create a Catholic public opinion in the United States on all leading questions, and is anxious to impress on the minds of the Catholic people of America the necessity of conforming to the ideas on economics of his late holiness, the Pope Leo XIII."

LINE OF RUSSIAN FORTS.

Great Sum for Defences from Port Arthur to Dalny.

Peking, Aug. 1.—Advices from Port Arthur say that the Russian Government, as a result of the recommendations made by the recent conference there, has appropriated \$6,500,000 for additional fortifications, particularly for the protection of Dalny, and that when completed there will be a continuous line of fortifications from Port Arthur to Dalny, thirty-five miles along the coast.

Yuan Shi Kai, the Viceroy of Pe-Chi-Li Province, is said to be placing large orders for arms in anticipation of the expiration of the prohibition of their importation into China, which occurs this month. He has ordered from Japan 25,000 rifles and forty-eight field pieces and from Germany a number of machine guns. Two thousand soldiers from Moscow have arrived at Port Arthur, and fourteen thousand more are reported to be on the way there.

RUSSIA'S ALLEGED PROMISE.

Report that Manchuria Will Be Open to Trade in Six Years.

Berlin, Aug. 1.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg to the "Cologne Gazette" says the Russian authorities are reported to have notified the government at Peking that Russia will prohibit foreigners from staying in Manchuria at present, but that six years hence, when Russia has restored quiet and order in Manchuria, the country will be opened to foreigners for free commerce.

HORRIBLE CHINESE PUNISHMENT.

Reformer Beaten to Death by Order of Empress Dowager.

Peking, Aug. 1.—A journalist of this city named Shen Chien was executed here yesterday. According to the official report of the execution, Chien was beheaded, but it became known tonight that this report was false, and that the condemned man was beaten to death in accordance with special instructions issued by the Empress Dowager, who desired to make an example of the journalist, so as to terrify other reformers. The incident is declared to be the most horrible that has occurred in China since the massacre of 1900.

The killing occurred in the courtyard of the yamen of the Board of Punishment. The victim was beaten with bamboo rods for two hours, from 4 to 6 o'clock in the afternoon, the flesh on his back, arms and legs being torn to ribbons. After life had apparently become extinct the executioners, fearing that Chien had merely fainted and might revive, twisted a rope tightly around his neck and left the body in this condition until this morning.

No one except officials was permitted to see the prisoner after his arrest, and all information regarding his condition was withheld. The evidence at the trial was so weak that Chien would probably have been acquitted had he not boldly proclaimed his principles and his willingness to die for them. He frankly admitted the charge that he had attempted to organize a rebellion at Han-Kow in 1900, and boasted that he had always advocated the assassination of the Manchus in order to rid the country of the dynasty.

Despite the precautions taken by the officials, the prisoner smuggled from his cell a farewell message in the form of a poem, in which he glorified reform and exhorted his colleagues to continue the work. Chien was thirty years of age and had many friends among the foreign residents of the city, who describe him as an educated, high minded man. The affair has created intense feeling in the foreign community, and a strong sentiment against surrendering the Shanghai reformers to Chinese jurisdiction.

THIRTY HURT AT CRICKET MATCH.

Stand Collapses at a Game Between Perthshire and Forfarshire.

London, Aug. 1.—As a result of the collapse of a grandstand at Perth, while a cricket match was going on to-day, thirty people were injured. There were no deaths. The match between the Perthshire and Forfarshire teams was immediately called off.

DAMAGE TO GERMAN VINEYARDS.

Berlin, Aug. 1.—Phylloxera has appeared in Alsace and is doing great damage to vineyards. Its extension to the vineyards of the Rhine is feared.

MORE BRITISH MONEY FOR THE FAIR.

London, Aug. 1.—A supplementary estimate issued this morning grants an additional \$30,000 for the aid of the Royal Commission to the St. Louis Exposition for the period ended March 31, 1904. An explanatory note says all further contributions will be provided in the budgets of subsequent years.

MANY RULERS TO BE AT DARMSTADT.

Darmstadt, Hesse, Aug. 1.—A great gathering of rulers is expected here on the occasion of the wedding of Prince Andrew of Greece to Princess Alice of Battenberg. The Emperor William, King Edward, King Christian of Denmark and King George of Greece have already promised to be present.

FIGURED IN A BRET HARTE STORY.

San Francisco, Aug. 1.—James H. Chaffee, one of the heroes of Bret Harte's story, "The Minister's Boy," is dead in Oakland at the age of eighty years. For fifty-four years he and his old partner, Chamberlain, lived and mined and trusted each other, no shadow ever clouding their friendship, and it was the chivalrous affection which existed between the two men that Bret Harte described. Chaffee lived for years at Second Garrote, forty miles from the Yosemite, and thousands of persons from all parts of the world who have visited the valley have met the old pioneer. Chaffee was born at Groesbeek, Mass.

THE SHERIDAN SAILS FOR MANILA.

San Francisco, Aug. 1.—The United States army transport Sheridan sailed to-day for Manila by way of Honolulu and Guam. Besides about a hundred and fifty passengers, including Colonel J. B. Kerr and five other officers of the general staff in the Philippines, she carries 286 men of the 12th Cavalry, 23 hospital corps men, 5 casuals, 1 gunner for Guam, 3 artillerymen for Honolulu and 5 signal men. The Sheridan also has aboard \$100,000 in cash, four thousand tons of army supplies and four hundred bags of mail.

New York Central Special Low Rate Pacific Coast Tours.

Tickets on sale every day until August 13th. New York to San Francisco or Los Angeles and return only \$66.25 to \$59.25. New York to Portland, Seattle, Tacoma, Vancouver, or Victoria and return—From \$83.50 to \$87.80. For information apply to New York Central or West Shore R. R. ticket agents, or address MILTON C. ROACH, General Eastern Passenger Agent, New York Central, 1216 Broadway, N. Y. City; or H. B. JAGOE, General Eastern Passenger Agent, West Shore R. R., 359 B'way, New York City.

GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent, GRAND CENTRAL STATION.

KING'S IRISH TRIP ENDED WARM WELCOME AT CORK.

Their Majesties Pleased with the Visit—Result of Tour.

Cork, Aug. 1.—The firing of royal salutes and enthusiastic cheering welcomed King Edward, Queen Alexandra and the royal party on their arrival at Cork this morning on board the royal yacht Victoria and Albert from Berehaven. The port was bright with bunting, the whole town was well decorated, and the streets were lined with sightseers. The Lord Mayor and Corporation of Cork welcomed the visitors when they landed. Their majesties drove through the decorated streets, which were lined with troops and bluejackets, to the residence, where the King presented colors to two Irish regiments.

The Catholic Bishop of Cork was invited to assist at the ceremony of blessing the colors, most of the men being Catholics, but he refused to be associated with the Protestant chaplain.

In the afternoon their majesties visited the exhibition. The royal procession to the grounds was greeted everywhere with the warmth which marked the previous ceremonies of the King's tour. Addresses were presented by several local bodies, to which the King replied, saying that his previous great interest in the welfare of Ireland had been deepened by his present visit. He had gained a clearer insight into the conditions on which Parliament was engaged would powerfully contribute to the prosperity and contentment of the Irish people. Good laws alone, however, would not secure that end. There was need of a better industrial training for the young, a keener spirit of co-operation among all classes, and the creation of new and varied sources of employment for the people. Their majesties returned to Queenstown, where they received further addresses. The King in his farewell reply said that the people could rest assured that he had the interest of Ireland at heart. This remark elicited vociferous cheering and much waving of flags and hats.

The royal visit to Ireland was thus brought to a successful close. The King and Queen are both pleased with the tour, which is generally admitted to have done more toward the settlement of the existing Irish grievances than legislation could hope to accomplish. When their majesties re-embarked on the royal yacht for Cowes the strains of "Come Back to Erin" mingled with the salute of guns. The royal yacht left Queenstown for Cowes at 7:40 p. m.

GREAT PLOT REVEALED.

Religious News of an Uprising in the Balkans.

(By TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.) Boston, Aug. 1.—Confidential advices have been received here by the American Board of Foreign Missions which make it appear that one of the greatest of European revolutions is being plotted, and will begin in two months. The conspirators are reported to be enrolling a great army to bring about war all over the Balkans, beginning immediately after the September harvests, in order to pave the way for an alliance of Bulgaria, Serbia and Macedonia as the United Balkan States.

The Serbian revolution was, it is said, part of the plot, and was hastily rushed to success against the advice of the other conspirators. The American board is informed that the conspirators are so thoroughly organized that they are ready to begin hostilities in Macedonia as in Bulgaria or Serbia. Letters to the board from Bulgarian missionaries give further details.

HAMBURG LINE'S NEW STEAMERS.

Five Vessels Sold and Four Bought for South American Trade.

Berlin, Aug. 1.—A telegram from London received here reports that Herr Ballin, director general of the Hamburg-American Steamship Company, has sold five of the oldest of the company's steamers—the Allemania, the Rhenania, the Polynesia, the Polaria and the Athos—to Glasgow shipbuilders, and has acquired four of the largest and newest steamers of the English Gulf Line and fitted them with extensive cold storage plants, with a view to entering in the meat and fresh fruit trade with South America.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

Steuben County Convention Opposes an Appropriation for a Barge Canal.

Corning, N. Y., Aug. 1.—The Steuben County Democratic convention, held here to-day, nominated the following ticket: For sheriff, Cassius G. Andrew; for coroner, D. P. Mathewson, of Bath; and for member of Assembly, William H. Gervais, of Bath. The convention adopted a resolution opposing the proposed appropriation of \$10,000,000 for a barge canal.

A \$15,000 FIRE IN SARATOGA.

Saratoga, Aug. 1 (Special).—Edward H. Hoyt's sawmill and box factory and dwelling and Nelson T. Freeman's souvenir plant were burned this afternoon. A heavy wind prevailed, and it was with great difficulty that the fire was kept from spreading. Loss upward of \$15,000; insurance small.

TO SUE TOWNSHIP COMMITTEE.

Passaic, N. J., Aug. 1 (Special).—The Lackawanna Railroad Company, according to reports received in this city, will try to make trouble for the Acquackanonk Township committee on account of that body's action in chopping down a fence put up by the railroad company at Athol. Allison J. Van Brunt, clerk of the committee, has received a letter from A. J. Maffie, chief engineer of the railroad, asking for the names of the committee members who have given the fence. The railroad company is thought to wish to bring suit against the committee as individuals and as a whole. The committee tore down the fence, which was at a crossing, thinking it encroached on township property.

STANDARD OIL NOW HAS RHODE ISLAND.

Providence, Aug. 1 (Special).—The Standard Oil Company to-day absorbed the business of F. W. Babcock & Company, who had a good trade and defied the trust for several years. Monday there will be no opposition kerosene oil sold to the storekeepers of Rhode Island.

Forsythe's MONDAY & TUESDAY. 200 Hand-embroidered Irish Linen Waists \$6.75. Regular price \$12.50.

John Forsythe, THE WAIST HOUSE, 865 Broadway, 17th and 18th Sts.

WORSE THAN REFEREE'S REPORT.

Justice Herrick Comments on the New-York Building Loan Banking Company.

Albany, Aug. 1.—Justice D. Cady Herrick, in special term of the Supreme Court here to-day, confirmed the findings of James J. Farren, referee, upon the condition of the New-York Building Loan Banking Company. After summarizing the history of the case, Justice Herrick said with reference to the published allegation that Referee Farren was formerly a professional associate of his: "The referee whom I appointed had never been professionally associated with me in any way. I appointed him because of my knowledge of his peculiar fitness for the work."

Justice Herrick said he had carefully examined the referee's report, and added: "I am satisfied that not only was the referee justified in his findings, but the condition of the company is really worse than as indicated in the