NEWS OF TWO CAPITALS.

Continued from first page.

meetings in Scotland and industrial England. "The Manchester Guardian" enlarges upon the chances of the enactment of a reciprocity treaty between the United States and Canada by which Mr. Chamberlain's policy will be completely smashed, and there is a general suspicion that when the right time comes the Dominion will make a better bargain with Brother Jonathan than John Bull, who persists in regarding the colonies as spoiled children. The fun goes on in a dense fog, with more banter and nonsense than serious discussion. Sir William Vernon Harcourt has fired a full broadside of rusty free trade guns before crossing the North Sea. Sir Gilbert Parker is selected as the target. This is a striking proof of the progress of Mr. Chamberlain's lieutenant in public life.

There are so many Anglo-American topics that the London press has not yet settled down to the supply of midsummer diet for 'Arry and 'Arriet. The Admiralty agreement with the shipping combination is one, and the general conclusion is that Mr. Morgan was not the speckled monster depicted a few months ago by Carruthers Gould as swallowing up British marine supremacy, but that the national shipping interests, purchased at a high price, have remained as secure as Jonah in the whale's belly.

Another theme is the extraordinary bail offered for Whitaker Wright, and the inference is drawn that the American tribunals would have relieved the British courts of much perplexity in hot weather by declining to grant extradition. Mr. Carnegie's tariff essays and gifts to his native town also make considerable talk, and the financial situation on the New-York Stock Exchange is more interesting to men in the street than war canards respecting Japan or Russia or the signs of unrest in the Balkans or Sir Thomas Lipton's dash for the America's Cup. While the financial writers agree that there remains no open account here worth mentioning, a great many financiers and brokers have denied themselves a holiday, and are watching the American market from Capel Court in nerveless dread lest there be a fresh shaking out of Yankee shares.

The number of American business men in London is smaller than usual at this season, and the homeward movement has set in earlier. The St. Paul and the Campania, sailing to-day, are crowded with passengers, including Lord Strathcona, several members of Parliament and a large number of influential Americans. Senator Lodge made only a brief visit here, and ex-Senator Anthony Higgins came over from Holland, where he has been hobnobbing with a Yale classmate, Minister Stanford Newel, and started almost immediately for Italy. The departure of the King for the Continent will be the signal for the general movement of society sets for the Yorkshire moors and Scotland. The last great marriage, that of Lady Muriel Fox Strangeways with George Digby, has come off at Kensington, with a reception at Holland House as the final function of the season. The Cowes regatta has been a brilliant marine pageant, with royalties and smartness under full rig.

The season is ending, and the clubs are deserted save by small knots of sweltering politicians and city men. The talk of the town centres upon trifles such as the feeble jest that Hall Caine, who has gone to Iceland, neglected to copyright the title "Pius X" in his book and thereby left the Patriarch of Venice free to use it, or the terrible wigging which the Bishop of Liverpool is receiving from the evangelical press for accepting a crozier, which is condemned as a useless bauble of Roman invention, almost pagan in origin, and prohibited by the Ordinaries of 1552.

There are also tears, as well as smiles, in the checkered life of the literary and artistic circles. There are sincere tributes of friendship for the genial Phil May, buried to-day in Kensal Green, without an enemy in the world, having left behind him a gracious memory for wit and a reputation as a master of the conventional art of caricature rather than as a draughtsman who could reproduce textures or estimate values.

I. N. F.

TOPICS IN PARIS.

Burglars Seek to Carry Off Choice Paintings.

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

Paris, Aug. 8.—Parisians, satisfied with the new Pope and absorbed by carrying out plans for summer holidays, are rapidly quitting the capital for Switzerland and Brittany, not even the Humbert trial, which elicits only faint interest, retaining them in town. A clever syndicate of professional burglars has profited by the situation by breaking into several luxuriously furnished houses and walking off with valuable objects, art pictures, rare books and statuettes. The latest exploit of this nature was an attempt to rob the studio at Neuilly of Dagnan Bouveret, the well known portrait painter. The detective police charged with watching the studios of Bouveret, Chartran, Courtois and Dubuffe, all situated within a stone's throw of one another, heard shortly after midnight the words, "All right; go ahead." The police cautiously watched events, and finally scaled the walls and discovered three burglars, one of whom, named Lorenzo Fortucci, is a model frequently employed by the painter; another man is a well known athlete and wrestler, named Moret; the third proved to be the sculptor's modeller, Pieri, a man of the highest reputation and attainments; all artists in their way and familiar with the leading studios of Paris. These men had cut valuable canvases from frames and had rolled them up carefully with the intention, as subsequently discovered, of carrying them off to New-York to dispose of them to "American millionaires."

One canvas which they had cut from its frame and were about rolling up was a Leonardo di Vinci; another was attributed to Murillo, the estimated value of these two pictures alone being $80,000. After an exciting contest, in which the wrestler tripped up and wounded two policemen and some dozen revolver shots were exchanged, two men receiving injuries, the three artistic burglars were at last captured. They are men of culture and capital judges of works of art.

St. Moritz, Switzerland, is already full of well known Americans. Among the recent arrivals there are Mrs. Cooper Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. Laurence Hutton, Mrs. Stephen Moriarty, Mrs. D. M. Turnure, Miss Turnure, Mrs. Charles Lyre and Mrs. William Tiffany. The Swiss authorities have closed the Canton of Grison to automobilists, as was discovered by T. A. Havemeyer, who, after automobiling about in Bohemia and Bavaria, crossed into Switzerland and reached Ragatz on his way to St. Moritz, Mrs. Havemeyer and Miss Sands being with him. The party, unaware of the law, got well into the heart of the Grison country before anybody could stop them, but at the village of Thusis, when they drew up before an inn, they were surrounded by fifty Swiss officials, who refused to allow them either to go on or to return. Finally a compromise was reached by the payment of a fine, and the motor car was led back at a walking pace to Ragatz, Mr. Havemeyer and his party continuing by rail to St. Moritz. The Swiss authorities are very severe upon automobilism, which, they say, spoils the roads and is an unfair competition with the Swiss railways, steamboats and Alpining generally.

The season at Dinard has opened brilliantly, with a large dance given by Mrs. Hughes Hallett. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Goelet Gallatin, Mrs. Spencer Biddle, Miss Elizabeth Cochran, Mrs. Poultney Bigelow, Miss Margot Potter, Joseph Peabody the Nestor of Dinard, but active, lithe and sprightly as ever; Mr. and Mrs. Ingham, Reeves R. Morgan and Miss MacVeagh. There are many automobiles at Dinard, but the only accident so far recorded is the upset of the motor car containing Vicomte D'Imecourt and L. Winslow. The former had his collar bone broken and the latter received slight injuries to his face.

Ideal weather has set in at Deauville. The automobiles there may be counted by the hundreds. William K. Vanderbilt has a beautiful Mors Limousine motor, and, with his wife, makes long trips at a pleasant touring pace, thereby setting a most salutary example. Among the newcomers at Deauville for the race week are Mr. and Mrs. Charles Carroll, Mrs. Bache and Mrs. Arthur Paget. Among the recent arrivals at Paris are Senator Henry Cabot Lodge and Mrs. Lodge. Senator Lodge has had several friendly talks with Baron D'Estournelles de Constant, who is receiving congratulations from his friends on his recent successful arbitration pilgrimage to London. Preparations are being made on a large scale for an imposing reception of the British Members of Parliament who are coming here in the autumn to make a return visit. Senator Lodge is in excellent health. He leaves Paris in a few days for Heidelberg, to rejoin his friend, Dr. William Bigelow, of Boston.

C. I. B.

HUNGARIAN CABINET RESIGNS.

Failure of Count Hedervary's Plans—Desertions from Kossuth Ranks.

Budapest, Aug. 8.—The Cabinet has resigned owing to the failure of Premier Hedervary's programme to meet the approval of the Emperor and the decision of a number of members of the Kossuth party, hitherto neutral, to join the obstructionists.

LAND BILL TO BE PASSED.

House Will Strike Out Objectionable Amendments, Says John Redmond.

London, Aug. 8.—No hitch will occur in the enactment of the Irish Land bill in consequence of the amendments made in the House of Lords. John Redmond, the Irish leader, said this afternoon:

The Lords' amendments are of no importance. An agreement has been reached with the government by which any amendments to which objection may be made will be stricken out when the bill returns to the House of Commons. The Lords' amendments are, therefore, of no practical consequence. I have not altered my position, which is already known, with respect to the advantages and disadvantages of the bill from the Irish point of view.

CAUSE OF THE STRIKE AT BAKU.

Forty-five Thousand Men Demanded More Pay and Shorter Hours.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 8.—Mail advices from Baku, South Russia, show that the strike there began on July 15, in consequence of the men's demands for an increase of wages, an eight hour day, the abolition of the system of fines and the strict application of the factory regulations. The strikers exceeded forty-five thousand, and for a week they were masters of the situation, both in the town and naphtha fields. Only six hundred troops were available. For ten days Baku was without trains, and for several nights the town remained without lights, while no newspapers appeared.

There are now probably six thousand troops in Baku, and the police are making wholesale arrests among the strikers, who are being sent back to their native districts. Even now, however, all trains are escorted by troops, and soldiers are acting as tramway conductors. The companies have expressed their readiness to grant the demands of the men, but the latter are incredulous, and refuse to work until material guarantees are forthcoming.

SICKNESS IN AFRICAN WAR.

British Commission's Report on Enteric Fever and Dysentery.

London, Aug. 8.—The report of the commission which investigated the prevalence of dysentery and enteric fever among the British forces during the South African war fills a bulky Blue Book, which is issued to-day. The commissioners express the opinion that there is no connection between the two maladies. The comparative immunity of the Boers from enteric fever is attributed to the boiling of their drinking water.

The commission finds that flies were the active agents in the dissemination of enteric fever in standing camps. It is calculated that enteric fever during the war entailed an expenditure of upward of $20,000,000.

KING PETER RULED BY HIS OFFICERS.

Servian Sovereign Not Able to Make Appointments Without Their Consent.

Cologne, Aug. 8.—King Peter of Servia is openly under the influence of his officials, according to the Belgrade advices of "The Cologne Gazette." Most of the present court officials who took part in or were privy to the murder of King Alexander and Queen Draga appear to have strongly objected to the appointment of Colonel Leschjanin, the Servian attaché at Constantinople, to the post of court marshal. "The Official Gazette" yesterday contained the appointment, but shortly after its publication all copies of "The Gazette" were called in by the police, and a second issue appeared in which Leschjanin's name was eliminated. Leschjanin is a brother-in-law of the Minister of Finance, who was court marshal until the late King Alexander's marriage.

HEIDELBERG'S ANNIVERSARY.

Exercises Last Several Days—Honorary Degree for Professor Pickering.

Berlin, Aug. 8.—The University of Heidelberg has been celebrating for several days the centenary of its reopening. The rectors of many other German, Austrian and Swiss universities have been present. Professor Hugo Münsterberg represents Harvard University. The Grand Duke and Crown Prince of Baden and Prince Max are attending the exercises, while the many strangers include a large number of Americans.

On Thursday the Grand Duke of Baden delivered an address, pointing out that the professors of a century ago awakened the patriotic sentiments of the students, and their action resulted in the creation of a national spirit and the movement for a united Germany. Professor Marcks yesterday delivered the principal historical oration, on "The University in the Nineteenth Century." It treated chiefly of the university's role in introducing liberalism into Germany.

There was a torchlight procession of students on Thursday evening, and last night the old Schloss was illuminated with Japanese lanterns and Bengal fires.

To Professor Pickering, of Harvard, has been given the honorary degree of Doctor of Sciences and Mathematics, and among the other recipients of honorary degrees conferred in connection with the celebrations to-day were the novelist Gustav Frenssen, the Tyrolese story writer Peter Rosegger, and the composer and conductor Richard Strauss.

GERMAN SINGERS NOT COMING HERE.

Berlin, Aug. 8.—The Singing Society of the Berlin teachers is obliged to decline the invitation to visit the United States and give fifty concerts, because it has been found impossible to give furloughs to so many teachers at one time.

BIG BARGAIN OFFERS IN CAPSULE FORM aptly expresses what those "Little Ads. of the People" are to those interested.

THE HUMBERTS ON TRIAL.

INNOCENCE PROTESTED.

Remarkable Demeanor of Leader in the Great Swindle.

Paris, Aug. 8.—The notorious Humbert family to-day faced a judge and jury, to meet the charge of having perpetrated what ex-Premier Waldeck-Rousseau described as "the greatest swindle of the century." M. Leydet, the investigating magistrate, in May decided to commit Thérèse Humbert, her husband Fréderic, and her brothers Romain and Emile Daurignac, for trial on the charges of forgery, the use of forged documents and swindling. He dismissed the cases against Eve Humbert, Thérèse's daughter, and Marie Durignac, her sister.

Public curiosity which has followed the fortunes of the family since the days of its social brilliance, is again intensely wrought up, the chief interest centring in "La Grande Thérèse," who has promised to produce at this trial the mysterious American millionaires, the brothers Crawford, on whom she based her story of an inheritance of $20,000,000, which she put forward as the security for the loans she obtained, amounting to about $10,000,000.

The Palais de Justice was early this morning surrounded by large crowds eager to gain admittance to the courtroom. A large force of Municipal Guards preserved order. Many excursions came from distant points, the railroads treating the trial as they would a national holiday. One of the excursions came from Melun, which was the constituency that Fréderic Humbert represented in the Chamber of Deputies and where was the famous Humbert château, with its parks, lakes, yachts and a fleet of gondolas.

Of the thousands who sought admission only a few hundred of those highly favored gained entrance to the court. Coquelin, the celebrated actor, was among the throng of artists, actors and authors seeking admission, and when he was turned back he remarked that the trial would be "one of the greatest dramas ever enacted." The scene within the courtroom recalled the tense days of the Dreyfus and Zola trials.

THE JUDGES AND SPECTATORS.

The courtroom is comparatively small. The judges' bench formed a high semicircle at the further end. The presiding judge, Gaston Bonnet-Beaupré, occupied the centre of the semicircle, his associates being judges Monier, Planteau, Pignard and du Dézert. They wore red silk gowns and velvet caps, which they removed as they ascended the bench. Within a reserved inclosure were the leading members of the bench and bar in black silk gowns and wearing stiff white neckcloths. To the rear was the small public area, each seat bearing the name of its occupant. The audience included diplomats, academicians and members of the Legion of Honor. Many women were present.

To the right of the judges was the prisoners' dock, raised four feet above the level of the room. They were brought in from the prison of the Conciergerie, through a subterranean passage leading to the courtroom. As they entered, every eye was strained toward them. Thérèse Humbert came first, then her husband Fréderic, followed by her brothers Emile and Romain Daurignac. Mme. Humbert's face was pale from her long confinement. Her bearing as she coldly surveyed the spectators indicated scorn and defiance. She wore a becoming steel blue gown and a dainty round hat bearing a cut steel ornament and a cluster of white roses. Fréderic Humbert was the picture of a crushed and miserable man. He bore a haggard expression, showing more despair than defiance. His scanty beard has become gray. Emile Daurignac has grown thin and cadaverous looking, but his brother Romain still looks the type of the sleek promoter.

READING THE INDICTMENT.

Mme. Humbert held a whispered conference with her counsel, Maître Labori, who defended Dreyfus at the Rennes court martial, while the indictment was being read. There was a large array of counsel, representing numerous interests on both sides. The early hours of the hearing were occupied by the reading of the indictment, the formal pleading and the selecting of the jury from the regular panel.

Mme. Humbert frequently interrupted the reading of the indictment with scornful exclamations, which could be heard through the courtroom. When asked where she lived, she answered, "In prison." Her interrogation furnished the chief incident of the day, but failed to develop any surprises or bring out the location of the mysterious Crawford brothers, her statement consisting mainly of vague declarations of her honesty. As the judge read extracts from the dossier, reviewing her family antecedents, she waved Maître Labori aside, and, rising with notes in her hand, insisted on directing her own case.

Judge Bonnet inquired about her eccentric father, who assumed the title of "count." Mme. Humbert emphatically upheld the family character. When the judge stated that Romain Daurignac had followed his father's example in assuming the title of "Count Daurignac," Romain half rose and exclaimed: "It is false! It is false!" Asked about various early inheritances, which she said she had received, Thérèse answered with apparent frankness, saying she had received large presents. When the Court demanded the exact details regarding the presents, she replied: "All will be explained," and she firmly maintained that the details would be supplied at the opportune time.

THERESE'S ASSERTIONS DERIDED.

Her calmness in putting off her disclosures excited outbursts of laughter, in which judges and spectators joined. Questioned as to the Crawford brothers, she exclaimed:

"I repeat that the Crawfords exist!"

"Then, where are they?" inquired the judge.

"Their presence will be made known in due time," she replied, amid another outburst of laughter.

The judge remarked that she had given the same answer before, and now was the time to produce the Crawfords.

Each question put to Mme. Humbert brought forth long declarations of her honesty, in the course of which she asserted that her family was one of the most upright in France, and that it was the victim of a far reaching conspiracy. In spite of the accusations, she insisted her family never wrongfully took a penny.

At the afternoon session, while Judge Bonnet was critically reviewing the story of the Crawford inheritance, Mme. Humbert complained of being suddenly taken with a violent illness. The judge, however, insisted on proceeding with the case, intimating his belief that her sickness was feigned. He then went into the details of the alleged Crawford operations and their short stay at New-York, whereupon Mme. Humbert revived sufficiently to exclaim:

"I will prove everything. I will show my good faith, but not to-day. Not while I am sick."

ASSERTS MANY SAW BONDS.

Judge Bonnet asked if any one ever saw the bonds he said she had deposited within the famous safe, and Mme. Thérèse replied:

"Yes, many persons saw and actually counted them. I tell you the fortune exists. I am an honest woman; I declare it."

She also asserted that a notary named Dumort, at Rouen, had seen one of the Crawford brothers. When the judge sought to check the outbreak of sceptical laughter on the part of the spectators, Maître Labori said:

"This is a good sign, for when the court laughs the case is not a serious one."

Mme. Humbert persisted in her vague statements, and the interrogation concluded without any definite information being extracted from her. Part of the time she was attended by a doctor, who administered restoratives to her.

The examination of Fréderic Humbert, Thérèse's husband, followed. He made insinuations against the Minister of Justice, M. Vallé, and ex-Premier Waldeck-Rousseau. Questioned as to where the Crawford millions were, he replied that he knew nothing about them.

"But I know about them!" exclaimed Mme. Thérèse, rousing herself from her supposed sick condition.

The hearing was then adjourned to Monday, the court stating that the affairs of the famous Rente Viagère, the insurance concern which Mme. Humbert started, and in the crash of which thousands of poor people lost their all, would then be examined.

Mme. Humbert first obtained loans on the basis of an imaginary will bequeathing to her a fortune, the testator being a Portuguese, but the great epoch of her career of fraud dates from the invention of the American millionaire, Robert Henry Crawford. The story she told was that at Nice, in the South of France, she saw a stranger, Robert Crawford, suddenly fall as he was getting into a train. She went to his assistance, and nursed him back to life. In gratitude he left to her his whole fortune, amounting to $20,000,000. Soon afterward, she said; a second will, dated the same day as the first, appeared, which divided the estate between Marie Daurignac, her younger sister, and the "millionaire's" two nephews, Henry Crawford and Robert Crawford. Later, a third document was produced, binding the heirs to preserve the title deeds and securities and placing them in charge of M. and Mme. Humbert until Marie became of age, when an amicable distribution of the property was to take place. The alleged title deeds and securities were placed in a safe and duly sealed by the authorities without seeing them. The two wills and the third document remained in the hands of Mme. Humbert, who produced them as proof of the existence of the $20,000,000 inheritance, and the fraud started on its career, increasing in magnitude like a snowball as time went on.

The fictitious millions served as security on which loans were raised from all classes of people, bankers, usurers, small tradespeople and country squires. In order to prevent the opening of the safe and the inevitable exposure of the frauds, she gave instructions to lawyers who represented the phantom nephews, so as to put off from year to year the opening of the safe. The whole cumbrous legal machinery of the republic was turned to her own purpose, but there were many who believed her incapable of handling alone the threads of this tangled skein of legal—and afterward political—intricacies, and the name of Judge Humbert was whispered as being something more than a blind believer in his daughter-in-law's spectral inheritance.

Mme. Humbert thus obtained loans and accumulated great sums, which she spent freely. She was hospitable in the luxurious surroundings of her house in the Avenue de la Grande Armée. It was one of the most handsome houses in the city. On the third floor was the safe, a huge structure let into the wall, locked and double locked and covered with seals. Within an hour's run of the capital by railway she had her chief country house, the Château de Vives Eaux, through the grounds of which ran a stream on which floated a steam yacht. Not a mile distant she had a farm, in Celeyran she had a vineyard, and she had houses in provincial towns, a box at the Opéra costing $6,000 a year, and an estate in Tunis. All were unpaid for.

The families of President Carnot and President Félix Faure were her guests, and General Boulanger and Senators and Deputies sat at her table.

The accrediting of the Humberts by the company they kept had its effect on possible money lenders. Her notes were freely accepted by banks. A Lille banker advanced 7,000,000 francs, and she was on the books of a dozen other banks for sums ranging between 1,000,000 and 6,000,000 francs. Altogether she is supposed to have netted $10,000,000, while the amount of the notes which passed through her hands, in the form of original loans and renewals, is given as approaching $140,000,000. The frauds are said to have been the direct cause of ten suicides, and Mme. Humbert furnished her dining room with objects bought at the sale of one of the suicides, a banker named Girard.

HOOLEY'S NAME AGAIN IN COURT.

Transactions Since His Failure Characterized as Fraudulent.

London, Aug. 8.—Attorney General Finlay has instructed the Director of Public Prosecutions to investigate some of the transactions of E. T. Hooley in connection with the Sapphire corundum mine, of Canada. Hooley's meteoric financial career and heavy failure were the sensations of London a few years back. The bankrupt has since been operating in his wife's name, and has been living in luxury.

In the course of the hearing on Thursday of a suit to recover money paid in connection with the deals, Justice Darling characterized the whole transaction by Hooley and his collegues as fraudulent, and declared "it was a grave reflection on the courts of this country that such a thing could occur in the middle of London. Thimble rigging on a racecourse was a simple crime compared with the transactions of these people with millions instead of peas."

SPRECKELS COMPANY LOSES A SUIT.

Honolulu, Aug. 8.—Judge De Bolt, of the Territorial Circuit Court, to-day refused to grant the restraining injunction asked for by the Hawaiian Commercial Company, of Spreckelsville, against the Wailuku Sugar Company, both of Maui Island. The litigation involved water rights worth several hundred thousand dollars, the sources of the water being in the mountains. Upon the issues in this case depend scores of old royal native grants, leases, deeds and boundaries. An appeal will be taken.

CARNEGIE LIBRARY FOR DUBLIN.

London, Aug. 8.—Andrew Carnegie has offered to the city of Dublin the sum of $140,000 toward the erection of a free public library.

AMERICAN WARSHIPS LEAVE LISBON.

Lisbon, Aug. 8.—The American squadron sailed at 11:50 a. m. to-day for Villefranche, France. The squadron will spend the summer in the Mediterranean.

TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS.

Among those who arrived yesterday from Southampton on the Philadelphia were:

J. C. Alvarado.	George E. Nichols.
Mrs. Frank Morris Avery.	Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Pendleton.
Francois Ayrolles.	The Rev. W. H. Pinkerton.
Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Bishop.	The Rev. and Mrs. E. L. Powell.
The Rev. Charles Duray.	The Rev. A. Reinville.
The Rev. Jules Etienne.	Thomas B. Shea.
William H. Folwell.	Lee Shubert.
Professor L. N. Hines.	Dr. Sterne.
Dr. Inglehart.	W. H. Tilford.
Mr. and Mrs. S. K. Long.	Mr. and Mrs. David Virtue.
Newton R. Luther.	Captain W. H. Williams.
Colonel Manuel Mondragon.	
Colonel James E. Montgomery.	

On the Etruria yesterday the following arrived from Liverpool:

Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Adams.	David Keppel.
Captain A. G. Bernard.	The Rev. J. B. McGinley.
The Rev. M. L. Cowl.	Mrs. A. L. Parnall.
Dr. and Mrs. W. C. Deming.	The Rev. L. J. Purcell.
Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dixon.	Mr. Squier.
The Right Rev. Monsignor Doane.	Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Stone.
The Rev. L. S. Fell.	The Rev. W. S. Swanson.
Mrs. N. L. Hunter.	C. B. Woodruff.
Frederick Keppel.	Mr. and Mrs. Israel J. Zeimer.
	Lieutenant J. T. S. Schoubol.

Among those who sailed yesterday for Liverpool on the Lucania were:

Mrs. M. T. Brundage.	Colonel and Mrs. A. G. Miller.
Dr. Robert Bell.	Robert McClellan.
The Rev. R. J. Campbell.	David Malone.
The Rev. P. P. Cusack.	Miss Josephine Plows-Day.
F. P. Fish.	James O. Wright.
Lieutenant A. Foster.	N. H. Witt.
Mr. and Mrs. Robert Grau.	Commander A. H. Williamson, R. N.
Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Gilbert.	Captain Berkely Williams.
C. F. Guyon.	
The Rev. and Mrs. H. T. Hoffman.	

Among those who arrived yesterday from Bremen on board the Prinz Sigismund were:

Miss Lydia Bell.	Mrs. George W. Rogers.
Miss Louise K. Hobson.	Miss Jenny Ticknor.
A. W. McCloy.	H. H. Welsh.
Dapt. Magnus.	L. W. Warren.
Edwin Olsbaldeston.	Rudolph Liegellachner.

PERPETUAL MOTION
is still far off, but numerous good bargains are within your reach to-day if you consult the "Little Ads. of the People."

B. Altman & Co.

Are prepared to take orders for

Autumn Tailor Gowns,

for which several new styles and latest novelty materials are shown.

Yachting Suits and Riding Habits a feature.
Orders completed at short notice.

Dressmaking and Tailor Dep't, Third Floor.

Eighteenth St., Nineteenth St., Sixth Avenue, New York.

READY FOR CORONATION.

Preparations in St. Peter's—Complaints About Tickets.

Rome, Aug. 8.—Within St. Peter's the preparations for the coronation to-morrow have been completed. In the central aisle a wide space has been fenced off for the passage of the procession. The chapels, including that of St. Gregory, where the Pope pauses, have been richly decorated with red damask, fringed with gold. The Papal throne rises at the further end of the great building.

On the right a space has been reserved for the diplomatic body, the Knights of Malta and special representatives and envoys; on the left another space has been reserved for the Roman aristocracy. Close at hand stands the bronze statue of St. Peter, dressed in full Pontifical robes, the great toe, worn away by much kissing of the faithful, being uncovered. The high altar is adorned with gilded candelabra after designs by Michael Angelo, Cellini and other artists. Several thousand electric lights will illumine the whole church.

There are twelve rooms to which persons who may be sick may be taken. In each room doctors will be in attendance.

The portico of St. Peter's has been closed by immense curtains to prevent any one from looking in as the Pope passes, which would seem to confirm the statement that Pope Pius X will not bless the people from an outside balcony, as was half expected.

NEW POPE CHANGES CUSTOMS.

The new Pope has been upsetting all customs at the Vatican. When his attendants thought to-day to give him pleasure by saying that he would have a tremendous reception at St. Peter's on Sunday, the Pope, to their surprise, was much displeased, and absolutely forbade anything of the kind, saying that he would not have it. He called his majordomo, who issued the following proclamation, which was distributed as widely as possible:

It is the warm desire of His Holiness to have no acclamations at the Vatican or basilica, and that the most devout and most religious silence be maintained.

Another innovation at the Vatican is the Pope's refusal to permit everybody to be sent away when he appears. A gendarme had ordered away some masons who were working about the grounds because the Pope was about to come forth. The Pope himself witnessed this action, and had the gendarme severely reprimanded. The masons were recalled, and the Pope spoke to each of them, laying his hand on their heads and giving them his blessing.

The Pope also insists on continuing his habit of accompanying all persons whom he has received to the door, no matter how humble. Every diplomatic measure has been adopted to have him abandon this custom, but without avail.

The outcry regarding the distribution of the tickets for the coronation ceremonies has assumed vast proportions. Many distinguished Catholics, especially foreigners, have arrived in Rome for the purpose of being present at the ceremonies, and they have been unable to obtain tickets, while speculators are selling them on the streets. At the French Embassy accredited to the Vatican great indignation prevails, and a communication has been addressed to the press, informing the French colony that it will be impossible to provide tickets, as only thirty have been received at the embassy.

TROOPS TO OCCUPY THE PIAZZA.

The government has ordered troops to the number of one thousand to occupy the piazza of St. Peter's at 4 a. m. to-morrow. In addition reinforcements will be ready to be dispatched immediately, should that be necessary.

The departure from Rome of Cardinals Langénieux and Lecot without waiting for the coronation is much commented upon, as the French cardinals refused until the last moment to vote for Sarto.

It is persistently stated that Cardinal Vincenzo Vannutelli will be appointed Papal Secretary of State in succession to Cardinal Rampolla.

After receiving several cardinals, Pius X this morning admitted to a private audience Signor Andreazza, Mayor of Riese, the Pontiff's birthplace, and some of the municipal authorities.

Cardinal Gibbons to-day had almost recovered from his indisposition, which he thinks was due to overfatigue on Wednesday. This morning the cardinal went for a drive. After the coronation of Pius X to-morrow, he intends to go for some days' rest to Castel Gandolfo, on the lake of Albano, near Rome, where the American College has summer quarters.

The Pope, in order to aid the Catholic University at Washington, has promised Rector O'Connell that he will shortly issue a bull granting the apostolic benediction to all the faithful who contribute to the yearly collection which the archbishops and bishops in the United States will raise for the university. "The institution is destined," said the Pope, "to become the heart and centre of the clergy and of Catholicism in America."

The Rev. J. J. Harty, of St. Louis, will be consecrated Archbishop of Manila by Cardinal Satolli on August 15.

MONSIGNOR FALCONIO TO CELEBRATE.

There Will Be a Jubilee Mass for Pius X at the Catholic Summer School.

Cliff Haven, N. Y., Aug. 8 (Special).—Monsignor Falconio, the Apostolic Delegate to the United States, arrived here to-day. A reception will be tendered to him at the Champlain Club. He will celebrate to-morrow morning the jubilee mass in honor of the coronation of Pope Pius X. This will be the only celebration of the kind to be held in this country.

The Apostolic Delegate expressed himself as agreeably surprised at the extent of the buildings and the solidity of the work already accomplished by the Catholic Summer School of America.

Monsignor Falconio can only remain here until Tuesday, when he will go to New-York to pontificate at the investitutre of Archbishop Farley with the pallium.

On Wednesday evening he will be present at the Catholic Club in New-York at the reception to be given by the club to Archbishop Farley.

The season at the summer school is now at its height. There is a steady increase in visitors each year, and there is now promise of additional buildings to accommodate the increased attendance expected next summer.

AMERICAN SOCIETY GREETS POPE.

Jeremiah Fitzpatrick, president of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, sent yesterday a cable message of dutiful greeting and assurance of the loyalty and devotion of the society of which he is the head to Pius X, the newly elected Pope.

WE ARE BUILDERS OF
Beautiful Japanese Gardens and Houses.
ESTIMATES AND SKETCHES PROMPTLY FURNISHED.
JAPANESE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, ORANGE, N. J.

SAILS LOST IN TYPHOON.

Disaster to the Bark Brilliant, of the Standard Oil Company's Fleet.

Advices from Shanghai have been received by Philip Ruprecht, of No. 26 Broadway, of a disaster to the new bark Brilliant, of the Standard Oil Company's fleet. About a fortnight ago, according to the dispatches, Captain Collstraw, of the Brilliant, ran into a fierce typhoon near the Philippines. He evidently was caught carrying too much sail, for he lost his mizzentopmast, foretopsail yard and nearly all his canvas. An anchor and seventy-five fathoms of chain cable were also lost. Captain Colistraw, after he passed out of the typhoon, made sail under a jury rig, and headed for Shanghai, which he made last Wednesday.

The Brilliant left Shanghai in ballast on May 18, going to Sourabaya for sugar. On July 14 she was spoken by a passing steamer, and reported "All well and making good progress." A sister ship of the Brilliant, the Daylight, which sailed last week, caried out the largest cargo of case oil to the East that ever went out of this port in a sailing vessel. The Brilliant and the Daylight are probably the largest square rigged vessels sailing under the American flag.

TRUSTED PAWN CLERK A THIEF.

Confesses to Larceny of Jewelry Worth $3,000 in About a Year.

William Bannistar, of No. 1,189 Simpson-st., Brooklyn, pleaded guilty to a charge of grand larceny before Magistrate Barlow in the Yorkville court yesterday. The complainant was Moses Aufses, the superintendent of the Provident and Loan Society, Fourth-ave. and Twenty-second-st.

Bannistar has been a trusted employe of the society, but he confessed to Aufses that he had stolen jewelry worth nearly $3,000 between June, 1902, and July 23 of this year. Bannistar's father and brother are also clerks in the society. There was no suspicion of theft until about three weeks ago, when a man who had pledged a diamond pin came to redeem it. The pin could not be found. The society was organized about four years ago to aid poor people, and accepts jewelry on which loans are given. One per cent has to be paid for interest.

When the pin could not be found suspicion attached to Bannistar, and Detective Geisler, of the East Twenty-second-st. station, arrested him several days ago. Several pawn tickets were found on him. When arraigned in court at that time his freedom was given him and he was ostensibly discharged, but the detective still watched him, and succeeded in finding several pieces of jewelry. He was then rearrested and rearraigned yesterday. Bannistar was recently married, and Superintendent Aufses said he believed he had stolen to secure money for his home. He was held in $1,000 bail for trial.

WILL HAVE BIG CLAMBAKE.

Republicans of the James S. Merritt Association to Gather at Rye Beach.

The arrangements are now complete for the big clambake and outing which the James S. Merritt Association, named in honor of the Republican nominee for Sheriff of Westchester County, is to hold at Rye Beach on the Sound on Thursday, August 20. The feast probably will be one of the biggest of the kind ever held in the United States, and President Roosevelt, it is said, has promised, if he can spare the time, to go across the Sound from Oyster Bay and look the crowd over. James Patterson, president of the main body of the association, has reported that he will go to the beach with at least two thousand members, and Timothy Garvey, president of the New-York branch, says that his crowd will number five hundred. Many other people, who are not members of the association, have purchased tickets, and will attend the bake. The New-York branch of the association will go to Port Chester on a special car, and will be accompanied by a drum corps.

The crowd is to assemble in Liberty Square, Port Chester, at 10 a. m., where, after obtaining hats and badges at the Park Hotel, the men will form into line and parade through Main-st. The members from each of the twenty-two towns and cities of the county will march in separate bodies and will be commanded by a captain of their selection. Music is to be furnished by the Mertz Reed Band and the Port Chester Cornet Band, and following the custom of the last three years the buildings on the line of march and many others will be decorated.

The preparations for the feast are in the hands of Colonel W. H. Leonard and Colonel John P. Bliss, of the Rye Beach Inn, and a committee composed of Mr. Merritt and the two presidents of the association, Mr. Patterson and Mr. Garvey. In order to furnish accommodations for the multitude they have obtained the loan of one of the big Barnum & Bailey circus tents from the headquarters of the show at Bridgeport, and will put it up on the campus adjoining the inn. In the centre of the tent will be a band stand, where the Mertz Band will give a concert of ragtime and comic opera music. Tables and seats to accommodate 2,500 people will be arranged under the tent.

Breakfast is to be served promptly at noon. The bake is to be served at 4 p. m. The committee has devised an entirely new method of cooking and serving the bake, by which each portion when it is put on the table will be steaming hot. Instead of one big bake there are to be six smaller ones, each containing ingredients enough for five hundred people. The waiters will serve the clams to ragtime music furnished by D. McCarty's Orchestra, of Port Chester. In the afternoon there will be a tug of war, baseball, football, swimming matches and other games, and at night the crowd will return to Port Chester, where there will be a display of fireworks.

STARIN LINE MAKES NO STATEMENT.

Mr. Parker, manager of the Starin Line, said yesterday that the line would make no statement regarding the collision on Friday night between the schooner yacht Celeste and the Glen Island boat Howard Carroll. He said that the officers of the boat had as yet made no report, and that no investigation had been begun. Mr. Beaudrias, who had chartered the yacht, alleged that not only had the captain of the Howard Carroll refused him the right of way, but had not stopped to ascertain the damage or to offer help.

THE FIRE RECORD YESTERDAY.

4:35 a. m.—Webster and Wendover aves.; Frank Ergott; $800.
6:10 a. m.—No. 5 Bedford-st.; John Lang; $75.
8:55 a. m.—No. 200 Allen-st.; Simon Schoengold; trifling.
12:10 p. m.—No. 1,778 Madison-ave.; M. Steinberg; $10.
12:20 p. m.—No. 206 East One-hundredth-st.; Joseph Neptune; $300.
1:30 p. m.—No. 518 West Thirty-ninth-st.; Mary Whealan; $25.
2:10 p. m.—No. 43 Hester-st.; city property; no damage.
3:10 p. m.—No. 23 Canal-st.; William R. Tesselmilk; slight.
5:15 p. m.—No. 200 Mott-st.; Pasquale Carsaro; $5.
5:26 p. m.—No. 404 East Fourteenth-st.; Henry Fieldman