WORLD AFFAIRS SEEN BY OBSERVERS ABROAD.

LONDON OBSERVANCE OF TRAFALGAR CENTENARY.

[Special by French Cable to The New-York Tribune.]
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London, Oct. 21.—A wonderful week, astir with royal functions and international amenities, has been closed with tributes of remembrance for great deeds and unique personality. Irving and Nelson have each had a glorious day at either end of Whitehall, and the most cynical skeptic of the permanence of fame is hardly justified in whispering doubtfully "lest we forget." The 100th anniversary of Trafalgar has been celebrated with unwonted fervor, yet not aggressively, since the municipal guests from Paris have barely taken their departure after enjoyment of prolonged hospitality.

The Nelson Monument was never before so artistically decorated, and tributes have come from every quarter of the empire, and the concerts in Albert Hall, the memorial service at St. Paul's and other demonstrations planned by the Navy League have not lacked popular support and unwonted heartiness. Yet, vast as have been the crowds in honor of Nelson's victory and loud as was the blare of trumpets under the Corinthian column, nothing has been done to excite French susceptibilities. Indeed, the heartiest cheers heard on Trafalgar Day followed the hoisting of the Union Jack and the French tri-color and the playing of the "Marseillaise." Whatever may be the summary of the impressions of the French visitors, there must be the unanimous conviction that London is as polite as Paris, since Trafalgar has not been flaunted in their faces, but cordially converted into a new bond of amity, as though Villeneuve and Nelson were allies, not enemies.

PAGEANT IN HONOR OF IRVING.

Sir Henry Irving's funeral has been an equally vivid proof with the Nelson celebration of the triumph of unique personality over death. The passage of the actor's ashes through the streets after nightfall excited almost reverent homage from throngs of working people, and the service at the abbey was like the burial of a monarch who was beloved by his subjects. The assemblage within the abbey was larger and more representative than at the Gladstone funeral, and the service ordered with even more dignity and simplicity. No pageant at the old Lyceum was ever staged so splendidly as this burial service and more glorious music has never been heard in the abbey save at coronations and jubilees. Never was the vast concourse of spectators more profoundly affected than when Sir Henry Irving's ashes were taken to their own place beside Garrick's, in the Poets' Corner, yet so complete and satisfactory was the ending of his great career that not one among the host of mourning friends could have wished to call him back. The appearance of Sir Henry Irving's wife, with his sons and grandchildren, behind the bier was the only surprise at the stately function. Few among the spectators had ever seen her, but every one knew instinctively who the tall, sharp featured lady, with gray hair, must be. There has never been a larger gathering of actors, painters and men of letters than was witnessed at the abbey. In this respect the best tradition of Garrick's burial was honored.

PLANS TO ENLARGE ABBEY.

The revival of the discussion of the enlargement of the Abbey for the burial of national heroes is not timely since the use of cremation has suggested great economy of space in future burials. Moreover, there is no immediate risk of overcrowding the space beneath the floor, since there is hardly anybody in art, letters or politics of equal pre-eminence with Sir Henry Irving in his own profession with as valid a claim for honors of sepulture, yet the proposal is renewed with precipitate haste for the erection of a new chapel with enlarged accommodations for the burial of greatness and the celebration of its virtues by statuary and wall brasses. "The Times" even suggests the removal of the Westminster school into the country and the construction of a national hall of heroes on the site, but this will not be welcomed by the dean and the chapter, who have a costly plan of their own for the enlargement of the Abbey. The present condition of English cathedrals does not warrant expenditures so rash as these. Money is needed for a new series of works for the preservation of Peterborough Cathedral, where the evidences of mediæval jerry building on a large scale have been disclosed. Winchester has also been found in a worse condition than first supposed, and the cost of putting it in proper condition will be £20,000, not £5,000.

PLANS OF THE KING.

Although the King earned a holiday at Newmarket by the crowded week of municipal, imperial and foreign functions, he returns to unveil to-morrow the memorial to the Duke of Cambridge in the Guards' Chapel, and will hold a council before visiting Lord Londesborough in Yorkshire. Although the royal plans for the spring have not been announced, it is still probable that both the King and the Queen will visit Spain in March and go subsequently to the Western Riviera. To return King Alfonso's visit fits in with the French policy in Morocco, and in that sense may please the anti-German zealots in England, who will not be satisfied with anything less than the complete isolation of the German Emperor on the Continent.

GERMANY AND NORWAY.

The candidature of Prince Charles of Denmark for the throne of Norway, which is now openly avowed, is regarded by the mischief making agitators as another defeat for the German Emperor, and if the expressions of the more outspoken journals of the fatherland mean anything it is so, yet the German Emperor has a most useful friend and ally at Copenhagen in the person of the Princess Waldegrave, who rides out daily with King Christian and strongly influences Danish diplomacy. There is no evidence either that the English dislike of Germany is diminishing or that the German press campaign against Great Britain has been abandoned. Americans having the friendliest relations with both countries need to be cautious and to avoid becoming partisans of either power. Neutrality may help them some day to keep the peace between jealous rivals.

INCREASE IN JAPANESE ARMY.

There cannot be too many disinterested peacemakers in the world like President Roosevelt when new alliances are made a pretext for an immense increase of armament. The Tokio dispatches indicate that the Japanese government intends to increase the standing army from thirteen to twenty divisions so that it can fulfil the obligations of the fresh coalition with England. Military reformers here have taken the same ground and pointed out the necessity for strengthening both fleet and army in order to keep faith with Japan. The Mikado's ministers act when here there is idle talk about conscription by martinets at Aldershot and militant parsons as the only practical method of taking up the question of the impoverishment of the lower classes through the lack of employment.

AT THE THEATRES.

Charles Frohman's American companies are now doing excellent business. Mr. Gillette is having renewed attractive power by reverting to Sherlock Holmes, and is acting at the Duke of York's Theatre with even finer realism than was possible a few years ago in the larger Lyceum Theatre. The return of Sir Charles Wyndham to the New Theatre is the brightest event next week.

Wagnerites are surprised by the sacrifice of King Ludwig's jewels in the London auction sale. These included enamels illustrating "Brünnhilde's Awakening," Elizabeth's Prayer," "Siegfried's Coming" and "Lohengrin's Farewell." The nine parcels with the brilliants and sapphires and two tiaras brought about $3,700. The prices would justify the suspicion that the jewels were a job lot bought for presentation to the actresses at the King's Bavarian Theatre.

I. N. F.

ANGLO-FRENCH GOOD FELLOWSHIP.

[Special by French Cable to The New-York Tribune.]
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Paris, Oct. 21.—Good fellowship between France and England this week is at high water mark. Dr. Paul Brousse, president of the Municipal Council, whose functions justify the picturesque attribution to him of the title of Lord Mayor of Paris, and his colleagues write home expressing enthusiastic satisfaction with their reception in London. Dr. Brousse declares that the present entente municipale between Paris and London brings the two peoples into closer friendship than he ever thought possible. He finds that his previous ideas of Englishmen are radically changed, and says the inhabitants of London are just as warm hearted and as expansive as the Parisians. André LeFèvre, an influential municipal councilor, writes home stating that his present visit contrasts strangely with the one he made six years ago to Berlin in his official capacity to attend the International Tuberculosis Congress held there. Alderman LeFèvre states that immediately upon his arrival at the Prussian capital he was buttonholed (raccroché) a dozen times by prominent Germans who sought to convince him of the necessity of a Franco-German understanding (entente) directed against England. Alderman LeFèvre points out that while in London not a whisper has come from any Englishman suggesting the slightest enmity toward Germany, and the eminent Parisian alderman says this discloses the real difference between the burghers of Berlin and the citizens of London; the former are aggressive, the latter are essentially fair minded, practical and thoroughly sincere in their friendship and genuine desire for peace.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH HEROES.

The French papers to-day lay stress on the fact that Frenchmen and Englishmen are now such firm friends that the anniversary of Trafalgar can be celebrated as an historical event without exciting national recrimination. Indeed the "Figaro" and the "Petit Parisien" head their front pages with the words, "Nelson—Trafalgar—Villeneuve," and relate Nelson's death and Villeneuve's suicide at Rennes on the way to Paris after his release. The "Petit Parisien" says Dr. Brousse performed a patriotic act in accepting for the city of Paris a piece of the oak from the Victory and considers the Anglo-French good fellowship now so deep and in such conformity with commercial interests that they can unite in honoring the memory of their respective heroes.

LOUBET'S VISIT TO SPAIN.

The official visit to President Loubet of Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria, a grandson of Louis Philippe, marks another link in the friendly understandings of the French Republic and is accepted as an indication of increased French influence in the Balkan peninsula. The President's voyage to Lisbon and Madrid, returning King Alfonso's visit to Paris last spring, is regarded as coming at a timely moment and emphasizing the thorough unity of ideas of France, Spain and England in the affairs of Morocco.

ROOSEVELT'S UTTERANCES.

President Roosevelt's Richmond speech, reproduced in all the Paris and provincial papers, elicits without exception genuine approval. The "Temps" considers such manly utterances as an excellent tonic that should be prescribed for anæmic nations. The "Eclair" says President Roosevelt's determination to have a powerful navy means after all peace and indicates that in the course of the twelve years which the American engineers demand for the construction of the canal it is probable that the face of the Antilles will be so changed that at the expiration of that time no European nation will have any possessions there.

FRENCH BUDGET INCREASES.

The French budget for 1906 is bitterly criticised in financial circles because it discloses an increase of expenditures of more than $19,000,000 over the 1905 budget. This is due largely to the increase of salaries and navigation bounties voted by the spendthrift Chamber of Deputies. The deficit that makes necessary increased taxation in some form or other exceeds $28,000,000.

WORK OF AMERICAN ARTISTS.

The Autumn Salon of Painting and Statuary, opened on Wednesday, contains more than 1,600 numbers, showing a frank and honest search after truth by the younger school of artists, and is not disfigured by ill balanced sensationalism. Among the American artists are William S. Horton, whose decorative panel, white peacocks forming the motive, and his painting of President Loubet's Night Festival in the Elysées Gardens have places of honor. His King of Spain and landscapes at Biarritz place him in the first rank of decorative painters. Robert Winthrop Chanler's panel in gold and silver of life size giraffes browsing on the leaves of trees is clever and bold yet harmonious work; also Alfred Maurer's Parisian Students' Ball, George Oakley's Latin Quarter figures, Miss Minnie Nelson's portrait of a man, Miss Anna Hudson's London sketches and Mahoury Yong's paintings of the Paris Underground Metropolitan Railway.

SAILING FOR AMERICA.

Among the passengers sailing to-day on the Lorraine is Louis Aston Knight, the painter, who intends exhibiting his works at Knoedler's gallery in New-York. Other passengers are Frank Martin, Mme. Raoul Duval, the family of Albert Geiger and Miss Catherine Smith.

DEATH OF MRS. MUNROE.

The death of Mrs. Munroe yesterday in the seventy-seventh year of her age, at her residence, No. 146 Champs Elysées, is a great loss to American residents in Paris. Mrs. Munroe was the mother of the late John Munroe and of George and Henry Munroe and Mrs. Henry Ridgeway, and for the last thirty years she had constantly lived in Paris, a leader of French-American society and a liberal and discerning benefactress of young American artists, musicians and students.

RELICS OF JOHN PAUL JONES.

Herreshoff Bartlett, who sails on the Lorraine to-day, is taking with him interesting relics of Paul Jones, including the admiral's sword and flintlock pistol, his miniature with a lock of hair, an illuminated copy of his coat of arms, which he himself designed, and the original bill presented to the marine committee of Congress of his expenses in fitting out the Ranger. The bill bears Paul Jones's signature.

C. I. B.

THE NELSON COLUMN IN TRAFALGAR SQUARE, LONDON.

WILL NOT INCREASE NAVY.

German Government Not Influenced by French Revelations.

Berlin, Oct. 21.—The German government, The Associated Press is informed, will not propose to the Reichstag an increase in the navy beyond the additions previously determined upon, which were six large cruisers and thirty-five torpedo boats. Recent incidents in German-British relations have not, therefore, influenced the government's immediate naval policy, except that unusually heavy outlays will be asked for the equipment of naval stations, new docks, etc. These expenditures are all that Germany can conveniently afford.

The Finance Minister has been preparing during the last six months a readjustment of the taxation scheme, involving the development of fresh sources of revenue, but an imperial loan will also be necessary to balance the Budget of 1906.

RAILROADS TIED UP.

Employes of Russian Lines Start Widespread Strike.

Kozloff, Government of Tamboff, Oct. 21. — The employes of the Riazan and Uralsk Railroad, an important trade artery between Moscow and the Aral Sea, struck at noon to-day. All traffic was stopped. The workmen demand eight hours' work and liberty of speech and of the press.

Moscow, Oct. 21. — Practically every road leaving Moscow is affected by the strike, except the Nicolai line to St. Petersburg. Traffic is at a standstill on the Kazan road and on the line to Yaroslav and Archangel.

The shopmen of the Kazan and Archangel roads have struck, and it is reported that the train crews on the Kursk road are deserting their trains.

Strikers this afternoon forced the employes in the general offices and financial departments of three roads—the Windaw and Ribinsk, Moscow and Brest, and Kieff and Voronej—to leave their work.

All the employes in the financial and auditing departments of the Kursk, Nijni Novgorod and Murom railroads joined in the strike this afternoon, but traffic on these roads is not interrupted. The station and tracks in the city are guarded to-day by troops and police.

JAPAN'S NAVAL PARADE TO-MORROW.

Tokio, Oct. 21. — It is officially announced that the grand naval review will take place on Monday, October 23. Great enthusiasm over the affair prevails in Tokio and Yokohama. Seventy-five special trains will be run between the two cities on the day of the review.

BUBONIC PLAGUE IN RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 21.—Two new cases of bubonic plague and one death have occurred at Nertschinsk.

WHY WASH OUT THE STOMACH?

MAN-A-CEA, the MAN-GA-NESE Natural Spring Water; Simple, Tasteless, Absolutely Harmless; (not a Purgative Water). Dislodges, Dissipates, and Carries the Mucus through the Natural Channels, Immediately restores Good Digestion and

Cures Where All Else Fails

Catarrh of the Stomach, Gastritis, Indigestion, Cannot Retain Food,

Fermentation, Acidity, Gases, Pains, that Fullness, Lump, Distress After Eating, Nausea.

You Can Stop Your Suffering To-day.

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and all First Class Grocers and Druggists.
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THE POWER BEHIND PE-RU-NA.

RIDGELY'S FINANCIAL FORECASTS.

April 15 to May 20.—Ultra Bearish.
May 22 to July 5.—Ultra Bullish.
July 7 to July 22.—Mildly Bearish.
July 22 to August 29.—Bullish.
August 29 to Sept. 7.—Uncertain.
Since Sept. 7.—Bullish on reactions.

We are well aware that our letter is far from perfect—the subscriber requires brains of his own to make money—but what advisory concern or tipster has approached the above record made by us during the past six months? I assert, without fear of truthful contradiction, NOT ONE; though certain irresponsible parties appear anxious to entice me into a wordy controversy as to this—doubtless to get a little cheap advertising for themselves. Our Daily Letter costs $5 per Month; Summaries of recent issues, giving present views, follow:

Friday, Oct. 13—4 P. M.—"To-morrow being the third day of the rally, there may be some reaction and lower prices Monday, but I do not think they will go below recent bottoms."

Saturday, Oct. 14—2 P. M.—"Sentiment is bearish. My own opinion is that stocks are not going down more than fractionally—that the trend is upward. B. R. T., So. P., Met., N. Y. C., Mop., C. F. should be safe."

Monday, Oct. 16—4 P. M.—"Very plausible arguments can be put on both sides. There are two sides to the market, but the TREND is upward; present rally should go further."

Tuesday, Oct. 17—4 P. M.—"Call money is likely to remain steady around 5 per cent for some time. Traders expect lower prices to-morrow, but U. P. should sell 140 before 130, So. P. 77 before 67, and others in proportion."

Wednesday, Oct. 18—4 P. M.—"Everybody feels bearish. That makes me think prices will not decline more than fractionally. STOCKS SHOULD CLOSE HIGHER THURSDAY NIGHT AND ADVANCE FURTHER FRIDAY."

Thursday, Oct. 19.—"If not already long of B. R. T. buy some, and hold for much higher figures. Disregard Lawson. IMMEDIATE MARKET GOING HIGHER."

Above original Letters mailed free.

A. N. RIDGELY, 20 Broad St., N. Y.

TRAFALGAR CENTENARY.

One Hundredth Anniversary of Nelson's Victory Widely Celebrated.

London, Oct. 21.—In every part of the British Empire to-day and wherever a British man-of-war floats the 100th anniversary of Nelson's victory over the combined fleets of France and Spain off Cape Trafalgar is being celebrated. On all the ships of the navy at a given hour flags were dipped, while the bands played the "Dead March."

Nelson's old flagship, the Victory, still lying in Portsmouth Harbor, was decked from stem to stern with bunting, and thousands of electric lights were strung everywhere for the night illumination of the old battleship. It was proposed to illuminate the Nelson Monument, in Trafalgar Square here, but fearing a tremendous crush of people, with accompanying accidents, the authorities forbade it.

In London the day's celebration began with the hoisting of national flags on the Nelson Column. Immense crowds assembled, and when Nelson's famous signal, "England expects this day that every man shall do his duty," was unfurled a mighty cheer went up. The day was cold and threatening, but this did not deter the people from coming out to take part in the nation's holiday. Trafalgar Square, which was elaborately decorated, was naturally the centre to which all converged, and much interest was manifested in the thousands of wreaths from the colonies, provinces and various cities of the empire, which were piled in immense masses at the base of the Nelson Column. Among the floral tributes occupying the more prominent positions was a wreath inscribed:

"To the memory of the gallant dead of France and Spain who lost their lives in the great conflict."

The column itself was covered with laurel streamers stretching from the top of the statue to the base.

The boys of the Naval Brigade arrived from Portsmouth in the morning, and after saluting the column by presenting arms placed on it a wreath from Admiral Togo.

Largely attended services were held simultaneously in St. Paul's Cathedral, where Nelson is buried, and in other churches.

The Navy League took charge of the celebrations in the afternoon, and besides the services at Trafalgar Square similar ceremonies were held simultaneously under the league's auspices throughout the country, consisting of special prayers and the singing of Kipling's "Recessional" and the national anthem. In Trafalgar Square the national anthem was played by massed bands, while the crowds which filled every corner of the big space joined in the singing.

To-morrow services will be held in all the churches. Those at St. Paul's Cathedral, being of an official nature, will be attended by British naval officers and the naval attachés of the powers. Captain C. H. Stockton, the American naval attaché here, will represent the United States.

As a more permanent recognition of the centenary the Navy League proposes to improve Trafalgar Square by increasing the statuary and erecting majestic fountains typifying Great Britain's naval successes.

The largest graving dock in the United Kingdom was opened to-day at Southampton, and was named Trafalgar Dock. It is 250 feet longer than any vessel afloat.

John Daniell Sons & Sons

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SPECIAL ITEMS FOR THIS WEEK.

SMART TAILORED SUIT HATS, in various colors and latest shapes; $8.50 value for	4.75
SPECIAL—UNTRIMMED HATS, FELT, with velvet facings in the leading shapes and colors; $2.75 value for	1.75
SPECIAL — VELVET DRAPED TOQUES AND TURBANS; $2.50 value for	1.95
SPECIAL—WINGS—large shaded wings in Plum, red, Alice blue, green, brown and black; 95c value for	65c
SPECIAL—Silk Roses (bunch of three) in light and dark gray, plum, green, pink, light blue; 75c value for	50c
Silk Moss Roses; 95c value for	50c

Exceptional Offering This Week of Desirable Silks and Velvets.

SILK RADIUM—44 inches wide; the correct fabric for evening gowns; beautiful assortment of new colorings; requires only 9 yards for entire gown; $1.75 quality for	1.35
MOIRE VELOUR—21 inches wide, plain, figures, checks and changeable effects, very desirable for coats and gowns; full line of colors to select from, also white and black; values 95c to $1.15, for	79c
TAFFETA SILK, 20 inches wide, all silk, very strong, full line of colors, including black; 49c quality for	29c
BLACK DRESS TAFFETA, 27 inches wide, very lustrous, strong and durable; 85c grade for	65c
BLACK PEAU DE SOIE, 21 inches wide, Winter sheer make, soft finish, thoroughly guaranteed; value $1, for	79c

Velvet Department.

ALL SILK CHIFFON VELVETS FOR 95c.

SALE CONTINUED OF IMPORTED CHIFFON VELVETS, 21-inch, absolutely all-silk, very brilliant lustre; 25 choice shades for street and evening wear. This quality is sold elsewhere at $1.75; our sale price.	95c
BLACK CHIFFON VELVETEEN—Special number for this week's sale, 23 inches wide, superior dress quality, soft and silky, excellent shade; regular $1.10 quality, special at	89c

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Broadway, Eighth and Ninth Sts.

FEARFUL OF PANIC.

Excuse by Russian Authorities for Interference with Student Meetings.

St. Petersburg Oct. 21.—On account of continued meetings at universities, with steadily increasing attendance, especially of workmen and other non-students, which are not only devoted to the anti-government propaganda, but also place those present in grave danger in case of fire or panic, Emperor Nicholas summoned a special conference of the Ministers to discuss the right of assembly, with special reference to university meetings. The conference declared that the promulgation of a new statute immediately governing the right of assembly was imperatively necessary, and recommended the putting of halls outside the universities at the disposition of the students for meetings, and the closure of the universities unless public meetings within their precincts are discontinued.

The last meeting at the St. Petersburg University was attended by thirteen thousand persons, of whom only a small portion were students, completely filling all the available rooms and blocking the aisles and corridors. The university council issued a statement declaring that it cannot be responsible for the consequences of such meetings, pointing out that the inadequacy of exits would cause a frightful catastrophe in case of fire or a panic, which could easily be started in case of police interference, or even a rumor of such interference.

The socialistic workmen have resolved to continue their tactics of political obstruction, and declare from time to time strikes of two or three days. Under the law they cannot be dismissed, and therefore the employes of the big Obukoff steel works and the workmen of several other factories who did not strike early in the week have begun such a strike and have issued manifestos demanding the right of assembly, universal suffrage in the elections to the National Assembly and freedom of the press.

W. J. BRYAN RECEIVED BY MIKADO.

Tokio, Oct. 21.—The American Minister, Lloyd Griscom, presented W. J. Bryan and Captain Clover of the battleship Wisconsin to the Emperor to-day. After the audience with the Emperor, Mr. Bryan left for Nikko. He will return to Tokio to-morrow and address the Young Men's Christian Association.

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(LUDIN-RATNER-BOLEN & STERNE)
High Grade
GINGER ALE and OTHER
CARBONATED
THIRST QUENCHERS
EQUAL TO IMPORTED. 40 YEARS' TEST.

RECEIVED BY THE CZAR.

Military Attaches from Seat of War Entertained by Emperor Nicholas.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 21.—Under the leadership of Brigadier General Thomas H. Barry, U. S. A., as senior officer, the party of military attachés recently returned from Manchuria, including, besides the four Americans (General Barry, Colonel John Van R. Hoff, Major Montgomery M. McComb and Captain Sydney A. Cloman), the British, French, German, Turkish and Rumanian attachés, went to Peterhof this afternoon for presentation to Emperor Nicholas, and afterward had luncheon at the palace. The Emperor spoke a few cordial words to each.

All the attachés except the Americans wore the decorations just bestowed on them by the Emperor. The Americans are awaiting permission from Washington to accept their decorations.

CORRUPTION IN CHINA.

Superintendents Seek Punishment for Failure to Detect Thefts.

Peking, Oct. 21.—Notwithstanding its reform policy, China continues to exhibit evidence of official corruption. The imperial granaries, supplying thousands of bannermen and government dependents at Peking, have burned down, just before the time for the winter distribution of rice.

Superintendents Kui and Liu have appealed to the throne that they be punished because of their inability to detect the peculations of subordinates.