

WORLD AFFAIRS VIEWED BY OBSERVERS ABROAD

SERIOUS CRISIS IN GERMANY.

[Special by French Cable to The Tribune.] [Copyright, 1906, by The Tribune Association.] London, Dec. 15.—The approach of Christmas is heralded by jarring discords in politics and strife among extremists. Grave as is the struggle in France over the enforcement of the separation law, the constitutional crisis in Germany is even more serious. While the dissolution of the Reichstag has been ordered over an insignificant colonial item in the supply bill, the German Emperor and legislators are measuring their forces over the power of deciding how taxes shall be spent. If the Reichstag cannot control expenditures it is, indeed, little more than a debating society. From this point of view, liberal institutions are menaced by the abrupt dissolution of the Reichstag. On the other hand imperial interests are sacrificed by factious opposition, and the German Emperor represents in the broadest sense the resources and power of the Fatherland at home and abroad rather than the principle of irresponsible autocracy. The general elections will prove whether his prestige is impaired or whether he still commands the confidence of his subjects. It is his most strenuous conflict, for the Clerical Centre is not likely to lose a single seat and the Socialists will inevitably increase their poll at the expense of the liberal and conservative factions, leaving the extremists rather than the moderates in control of the next Reichstag.

THE CONFLICT IN ENGLAND.

In England there is an analogous conflict, with the Archbishop of Canterbury making a desperate effort to defeat the extremists by rallying the moderates and securing concord at the last moment. Recriminations are natural when neither party wants to face the responsibility of killing the Education bill. The government is reproached for returning the Lords' amendments unopened at the dictation of Dr. Clifford, and Mr. Balfour is charged with slamming the door upon a compromise for the sake of partisan advantage, when Mr. Birrell had shown in his conciliatory speech how an agreement could be reached. Probably Mr. Birrell was overruled in the Cabinet on the method of procedure in dealing with the amendments, but the decision of the Law Lords legalizing the Balfour act without doubt increases his eagerness to obtain a reasonable settlement. Mr. Balfour must have consulted the natural peacemakers, the Duke of Devonshire, Lord Goschen and Lord St. Aldwyn, before making his provocative speech. The duke has gone to Chatsworth, and the leading Peers are making the usual week-end visits. Apparently there is an irreconcilable conflict between the two houses, yet the Archbishop and Mr. Birrell are laboring patiently to bring about the compromise which the King and the nation ardently desire. The attitude of the Irish party in separating from the Duke of Norfolk and the Catholic Peers is helpful in promoting the ends of peace, but the issue is doubtful. The Cabinet will stand as it is until the opening of the next session of Parliament. The rumors that Lord Ripon will retire are as premature as is the report that Mr. Bryce will accept a peerage as Lord Ripon's successor if he decides against accepting the post of ambassador at Washington. Mr. Bryce likes the Irish Office and has his scheme of administrative reform well in hand. Winston Churchill's friends are more eager to put him in the Irish Office than he is to undertake the thankless job. He does not forget that the colonial conference comes next spring and that he will be a prominent figure in it as under secretary, with a fine opportunity of showing what the Liberals can do with imperial policies.

TRANSVAAL CONSTITUTION.

The Transvaal constitution, which Mr. Churchill will explain next week, is grounded upon Lord Milner's foundations. It does not differ materially from Mr. Lyttelton's draft, and embodies the principle that the number of voters rather than the population shall be the basis of representation. The Britons in the Rand could control the Transvaal government if they were united. They are, however, divided into two factions, whereas the Boers stand together. It is probable the Transvaal will be governed by a coalition similar to the bond by which Cape Colony was administered when Lord Milner became high commissioner. It is not clear that Chinese labor will be abolished under the new constitution. Apparently the colonial government, when formed, can enact a labor ordinance similar to the present one, and there will be no imperial veto. The colonial legislature is not likely to begin its career by ruining the gold industry, whether the Boers or the Britons are on top. Lord Milner's statesmanlike speech at Manchester brings him to the centre of the political stage as the natural successor of Mr. Chamberlain whenever a new leader is needed by the imperialists. It is a broadminded plea for the political and commercial consolidation of the empire and for social reform. While he does not emphasize the taxation of food, he favors preferential treatment of the states forming the empire and something like a family council for the management of imperial interests.

CONGO REFORMS.

Mr. Carter is conducting the American Embassy with energy and tact in the absence of the Ambassador. He has submitted the State Department's communication respecting Congo reforms. As is evident from Sir Edward Grey's sympathetic remarks in Parliament, American and British opinions are in complete accord on this question. The annexation of the Congo Free State by Belgium is not the solution which will satisfy the reformers. Bishops Hartzell and Burt are starting to-day for a prolonged circuit of inspection of the American Methodist missions in Africa. From Madeira they will sail to Liberia and thence to the Portuguese settlements in the South Congo and East Africa. They will make a long halt in Rhodesia, and will return in the spring, when Bishop Burt has engagements with conferences in Southeastern Europe. Bishop Hartzell will attend the religious congress at Rome and then accompany Bishop Burt on a round of inspection of the Methodist missions in Europe.

SOCIAL MATTERS AND THE DRAMA.

The King has gone to Windsor for the shooting to-day, but will return for the large investiture at the palace early in the week. There will be a small party at Chatsworth, and there will

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ETCHINGS AND ENGRAVINGS Old and Modern BY Whistler, Meryon, Haden, Durer, Rembrandt, Etc. OLD ENGLISH MEZZOTINTS EXHIBITION OF FINE Old Engravings Printed in Colours 220 FIFTH AVENUE Between 26th and 27th Streets

FRENCH MANEUVERE TO GET A TARIFF TREATY.

[Special by French Cable to The Tribune.] [Copyright, 1906, by The Tribune Association.] Paris, Dec. 15.—The new tariff commission of the Chamber of Deputies has proposed a measure of great importance to the cotton producing region of the United States. It is a bill establishing a maximum duty of 25 francs on each one hundred kilograms of cottonseed oil, the imports of which into France for the last year were nine million gallons, valued at over two and a half million dollars. This bill had been tacked on to the French budget and came near being passed the other budget items, but at the suggestion of the Minister of Foreign Affairs the proposed maximum duty on American cottonseed oil was at the last moment separated from the budget, and will come up later for debate on its own merits. It is noted that the commercial treaty between France and Great Britain establishes a duty of 14 francs on each one hundred kilograms of Indian cottonseed oil, and the effect of the proposed duty of 25 francs will be prohibitive. The French tariff commission is anxious to bring about a commercial treaty between France and the United States, and the present bill is regarded as a maneuver to induce the United States to enter into negotiations for a commercial treaty.

AN ART SCANDAL.

A lawsuit reveals a bit of scandal in artistic circles. It is disclosed by the evidence that Mme. Therese Humbert, the adventuresome, anxious to obtain fame for her husband, Frederic Humbert, in his career as a painter, promised \$20,000 to M. Roybat, the well known master colorist, if he would help Humbert paint a picture that should figure in the Salon of 1890. This was done, and the picture, entitled "Louis Treize and Mlle. de Hautefort," was signed by Frederic Humbert, although painted by Roybat, and received a third class medal from the jury of the Salon. But Mme. Therese Humbert never paid the promised \$20,000. At the Humbert sale the picture fetched \$1,200. The purchaser, a dealer named Danthon, learning the facts, went to Roybat, asking him to cut the canvas in two, calling one "A Court Benediction" and the other "A Cardinal Awaiting Louis XIII." This was done, and the two pictures were sold to an amateur, M. Vigulier, for \$22,000, but M. Vigulier, hearing the true story of the pictures, brought a lawsuit, the evidence in which led to the foregoing significant disclosures.

THEATRE REJANE OPENED.

The Theatre Rejane, which was opened last night in the Rue Blanche, is a model of comfort and elegance, having all the luxury of the best theatres in New York and London, besides an excellent restaurant, smoking rooms and reading rooms. There is plenty of space and plenty of fresh air, and it has a gallery of theatrical engravings. All the appointments are far ahead of anything yet produced in Paris. The performance last night consisted of a four-act play, "La Sevelly," by Max Maurey, in which Mme. Rejane and M. Tarride took the leading parts. It is a spectacular play, giving graphic pictures of the court of Napoleon III in 1859, in the midst of the Carbonari plots, just before the Italian campaign. Napoleon III is put on the stage at fetes at the Tuileries and Compiègne, and the famous doings and sayings of the cocottes of the Second Empire are vigorously depicted. Altogether, it was a brilliant success for Mme. Rejane and her beautiful and sumptuous theatre. C. I. B.

be a more brilliant one on New Year's for the King and Queen. The marriage of Lord Ellenborough to Miss Hermione Schenley will bring another American heiress into the peerage. It will be a quiet affair, with three bridesmaids, nieces of the bride. There are handsome gifts from Andrew Carnegie and J. Pierpont Morgan. The bridegroom is a retired commander of the British navy. Lord Carrington entertained fifty members of Parliament at Prince's last night. Lord Halsbury has gone to Egypt. C. D. Rose is sailing for America, and will go to Texas, and Hamar Greenwood has left for Jamaica.

NEW UNDERGROUND TUBE.

The opening of the Great Northern Piccadilly-Brompton tube is the principal local occurrence to-day. It supplies a nine-mile sweep of underground railway from Hammersmith to Finsbury Park, with a new system of through fares between the tramways and the tubes, old and new. The tube is fully one hundred feet below Piccadilly, and has cost not less than \$4,000,000 a mile. I. N. F.

ENGLISH RAILWAY MEN JOIN.

Will Make Demands Early in the Year—Strike as a Last Resort. London, Dec. 15.—The Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, representative of all the railroad trades unions in this country, has approved the national programme, and the executive officers purpose to present demands simultaneously to all the companies early next year. The chief demands will be an eight hour day, an improvement in wages and recognition of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants. At the meetings the men have shown a determination to secure the demanded improvements. Richard Bell, M. P., general secretary of the society, and others of the executive board deprecate the use of threats or ultimatums. They consider that there is plenty of ground for a fair arrangement, and will not, except as a last resort, recommend a strike, which would tie up all the roads in the United Kingdom.

KAISER GREETS NORWAY'S RULERS.

Berlin, Dec. 15.—King Haakon, Queen Maud and Crown Prince Olaf of Norway arrived at Potsdam this morning from England and were received at the station by Emperor William, the Empress, the Crown Prince and Crown Princess, the other sons of the Emperor, Princess Victoria and a large number of military and naval officers and courtiers. As the special train drew up at the platform the Emperor advanced and warmly welcomed King Haakon, kissing him on both cheeks. The Emperor then kissed the hand of Queen Maud, and both the Emperor and Empress kissed Crown Prince Olaf. Emperor William, at the dinner at the New Palace in Potsdam to-night, proposed the health of the visiting monarch. He referred to his long attachment to King Haakon's beautiful court and mentioned the gifts made by himself and the German people by the town of Alesund and Germany thought of Norway. In reply the Norwegian King thanked the German Emperor for his many evidences of friendship. He referred to Emperor William's many visits to the coast of Norway, and closed with the assurance given in the treaty of 1814, that the friendship existing between Germany and Norway is the basis of the imperial family. In the course of the afternoon King Haakon called upon the Crown Prince and Crown Princess, and in the evening the Emperor and Empress banded to each the chain of the Order of St. Olaf.

BOMBS FOR DOUBASSOFF

ANOTHER ATTACK FAILS.

Admiral, Wounded in Tauride Palace Garden, Catches Assailant.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 15.—Another attempt on the life of Admiral Doubassoff, ex-Governor General of Moscow, was made this afternoon, but he escaped with slight injuries.

The admiral was walking along a rather solitary path of the Tauride Garden, in which the lower house of parliament is situated, when a young man, dressed as a workman, approached and fired seven shots from a revolver, but missed the admiral, owing to his nervousness. The Terrorist then turned and ran, with the admiral in pursuit. Seeing that his capture was imminent, Doubassoff's assailant threw a bomb, which he drew from his pocket, at his pursuer. Doubassoff was hurled to the ground by the explosion. Then a watchman ran up and seized the Terrorist.

As the admiral was rising a second Terrorist appeared and threw a bomb, which passed over his head and did not explode. The second Terrorist then fired three shots from a revolver, but missed. Doubassoff then threw himself upon the man, disarmed him, and held him until he was seized and taken to the nearest police station.

The attempt on Doubassoff's life to-day is connected with the trials of the Moscow revolutionists, now in progress at Moscow. His assailants are supposed to be workmen from that city who were seeking to avenge their jeopardized comrades, some of whom have already been condemned to death. The attempt was the latest of a long series of plots against Doubassoff, due to the part which he played in suppressing the revolutionary movement in Moscow last December.

Three of these conspirators, in which young men and a woman of a highly connected family were concerned, were discovered and frustrated by the Moscow police, but another plot resulted in the admiral's right leg being injured by the explosion of a bomb. He had only recently recovered from this injury. The leg injured to-day is the same which was hurt by the bomb at Moscow in May.

Owing to the receipt of letters warning him that an attempt would be made upon his life, Doubassoff permitted the police of St. Petersburg to take extraordinary precautions during the marriage of his daughter, a week ago, when all the streets on the way from the admiral's house to the church were closed during the passage of the bridal party. The admiral, however, persisted in going out for walks without escorts.

Admiral Dubassoff was appointed Governor General of Moscow in December, 1905. Several attempts were made on his life. His health broke down, he left Moscow on leave of absence at the Emperor's acceptance of his resignation was gazetted July 19 last. He is an aide-de-camp of the Emperor and a member of the Council of the Empire. During the greater part of the Russo-Japanese war Dubassoff was chairman of the technical board of the Admiralty. His wife is a sister of M. Sipiagin, ex-Minister of the Interior, who was assassinated in 1902.

SIX EXECUTIONS IN POLAND.

Warsaw, Dec. 15.—Six Terrorists were sentenced to death in Russian Poland to-day by drumhead court martial and summarily executed by shooting.

LODZ COTTON MILLS TO CLOSE.

Lodz, Dec. 15.—The Union of Factory Owners has informed the thirty-five thousand workmen of ten of the largest cotton mills here that these factories will be closed on December 29 unless the men in the mean time accept the conditions imposed by the employers.

NEW VON BUELOW SHOWN.

Chancellor's Action in Reichstag Thought Unusually Courageous.

Berlin, Dec. 15.—The political fortunes of the Imperial Chancellor, Prince von Bismarck, are regarded by statesmen and other persons about the court as having been placed in jeopardy by his advice to Emperor William to dissolve the Reichstag. Politicians are already saying that if an adverse majority is returned to the Reichstag on Monday the Chancellorship will be ended. It may be said that he took his political life in his hands on December 13, and he evidently was under the inspiration that comes of taking great risks, for he spoke as one transformed, his manner wholly different from anything the Reichstag had ever seen from him. The Chancellor's smooth, diplomatic bearing, born of the desire to please as many parties as possible in a house divided into fourteen groups, was dropped, and he spoke with such a recklessness of the consequences that he created the impression that a new von Bismarck was speaking. To understand his psychological transformation it must be recalled that von Bismarck, throughout his chancellorship, has been compelled to construct his majorities as the occasion required, and that he only succeeded in so doing by making disagreeable compromises at every step with the Centre party. But he has felt that he had long been misusing this peculiar situation in order to enable him to carry out the government programme. Moreover, the Chancellor is known to have smarted under the idea that has gained ground in the public mind that he was a mere instrument for carrying out the Emperor's will. Every one in the Reichstag on December 13 noticed with what extraordinary animus he repelled this view. Von Bismarck, it appears, feels that he will remain in office only a few years longer at the best, and he has determined to do something to secure the reputation of being a bold, independent statesman. The Chancellor on Thursday showed a degree of passion in his speech that no one supposed he was capable of. His face reddened and he spoke with such energy during one part of his address that a Deputy of the Prussian Diet sitting in the gallery remarked aloud: "Bismarck could not have done better."

The Chancellor evidently felt that he was, for the first time in his parliamentary career, freeing himself of all trammels. His courage was no mere outbreak of spontaneous enthusiasm. His breach with the Clerical party was planned beforehand, conditional upon its continued opposition to the government's measures. Herr Dernburg's attack on Herr Roeren, the Clerical leader, in the Reichstag on December 2 was made, according to trustworthy authority, with the express sanction of the Chancellor, who fully expected the party to use that first opportunity to retaliate. The fact that it is not certain that the government will obtain a majority at the coming elections, and the uncertainty regarding the composition of the majority if secured, is taken as throwing a favorable light on the Chancellor's course. It was officially announced to-day that the elections to the Reichstag will take place on January 25.

SNOW INTERRUPTS LOGGING.

Vancouver, B. C., Dec. 15.—An almost unprecedented heavy fall of snow along the northern coast is driving the loggers out of the woods, and logging camps are being closed. The result of a cessation of operations will be further shortage of logs, with a consequent advance over the present high prices.

LOWER PRICES FOR SEALSKINS.

Victoria, B. C., Dec. 15.—The Canadian pelagic sealing catch of 14,391 sealskins, sold yesterday at London, brought an average of \$3 a skin less than last year. The average price paid was \$2.50, and the cost of getting the skins was \$1 a head, an excess of the previous year the proceeds will be \$4 less than last year.

SHAH'S CONDITION UNCHANGED.

Tehran, Dec. 15.—The Shah to-day remained about the same condition as yesterday. There has been no further gain in strength or other noticeable advance toward permanent improvement.

PERUNA HELPED ME.



I Am Now in Good Health. Mrs. Joseph Lacelle, 3 Bronson street, Ottawa East, Ontario, Canada, writes: "I suffered with backache, headache, and dragging pains for over nine months, and nothing relieved me until I took Peruna. This medicine is by far better than any other medicine for these troubles. A few bottles relieved me of my miserable half-dead, half-alive condition. I am now in good health, have neither ache nor pain, nor have I had any for the past year. Every suffering woman would take Peruna, they would soon know its value and never be without it." Mrs. S. J. Kountz, 1015 Scovel street, Nashville, Tenn., writes: "I have had a very bad cough nearly all my life. Peruna cured me. I was always thin and delicate, very easy to catch cold, and dreaded winter, but I am well now." Ask Your Druggist for Free Peruna Almanac for 1907.

JAP RUMORS IN HAWAII.

Washington Denies Report of More Troops Ordered West.

Honolulu, Dec. 15.—A dispatch from Honolulu says that the officers of the transport Thomas announce that two regiments are to be sent to Honolulu in anticipation of trouble with the Japanese. It is said that the Mikado wishes to get the island of Lanai, which is private property. This island is fifty miles from Honolulu, and could be used as an excellent naval base against the United States by any foreign power. It has two harbors of sufficient depth to accommodate a large fleet of war vessels. Attorney George D. Gear obtained an injunction last night against Governor Carter and Land Commissioner Pratt to prevent their selling the island to a syndicate. It is understood that the syndicate represents the Japanese government or people who ultimately expect to dispose of the island to Japan.

Washington, Dec. 15.—It is stated at the War Department to-day that no order has been issued for the dispatch of additional troops to the Hawaiian Islands, nor is any such order contemplated. The permanent garrison in Hawaii consists of four companies of regular troops. Two of these were ordered last summer to the mainland for target practice, the facilities for which were lacking in the islands. They have now returned to their posts, and no immediate changes in the force or additions thereto are contemplated.

QUESTION UP TO ROOT.

San Francisco Japanese Test Waiting Secretary's Consideration.

San Francisco, Dec. 15.—It was said by President Altman of the San Francisco Board of Education yesterday that "Japanese children who have passed the grammar grades have not been, and will not be, admitted to the high schools." It is only in the grammar and primary grades, he said, that any objection is made to the presence of Japanese and the chief objection to those grades is to grown men. Mr. Altman continued: "The Board of Education will stand pat in the position taken. We have proceeded according to law, and it is the move of the United States." "It is up to Attorney General Moody," said United States District Attorney Devlin. "I have telegraphed the agreed statement of facts to him, and to-day have written letters explanatory of that and the conditions here. I am ready to move when ordered."

Washington, Dec. 15.—The Department of Justice has received from the District Attorney at San Francisco the statement of facts in the Japanese school controversy, and has transmitted a telegram to Secretary Root for his consideration. The question will be handled by Mr. Bonaparte, who is expected to take up his duties as Attorney General on Monday.

JAPAN AND AMERICA.

Discussion in Berlin Regarding Possibility of Trouble.

Berlin, Dec. 15.—The relations between the United States and Japan excite extraordinary interest both in government and diplomatic circles here. Emperor William discussed the question with several persons recently, and is thoroughly informed regarding President Roosevelt's personal views on the subject. It is believed that Russia's more resolute attitude against Japan's requests for trade and colonization rights on the Amur River and in Siberia, and for fishery privileges on the adjacent Russian coasts is partly due to the discussion of the California school question between the United States and Japan. The Russian Foreign Office has been subjected to steady, diplomatic pressure on the part of Japan in the latter's efforts to obtain these far reaching rights and has been impressed as much by this as by Japan's firmness. The result is that the idea has been created at the Russian Foreign Office that Japan might make her ambitions the occasion for a renewal of the war with Russia. This idea pervaded the conversations which the Russian Foreign Minister, M. Iswolsky, had with the government officials and others whom he met here six weeks ago. M. Iswolsky met many prominent people here and talked with extraordinary freedom. Among German military and naval officers the possibility of a conflict between the United States and Japan has been freely discussed, and the professional view appears to be that Japan would take the Philippine Islands and places on the United States the necessity of conducting across the Pacific prolonged sea and land campaigns, which would call forth immense exertions against great natural obstacles. It was known here in June that the British Admiralty had considered theoretically the possibility of a war between Japan and the United States as likely to occur within twenty-five years, and some of the British naval men are reported to have expressed the belief that the contest would occur within five years. In any case, it is certain that several European foreign offices are making inquiries regarding the temper of the Japanese people and the government of Japan.

Arnold, Constable & Co. DRY GOODS—CARPETS—UPHOLSTERY MONDAY, DECEMBER 17 UNUSUAL SALE OF Animal Skin Rugs A new invoice at unprecedented prices LIONS, TIGERS, POLAR and GRIZZLY BEARS and other FUR RUGS, handsomely mounted by our own artists Appropriate for Holiday Gifts Nubian Lions, 1,000.00 Lioness, 200.00 Mongolian } 225.00 to 300.00 Royal Bengal } 250.00 to 400.00 Tigers, } Grizzly } 60.00 to 200.00 Polar } 125.00 to 550.00 Bears, } Flat Tigers, } 35.00 to 60.00 Leopards, } 15.00 to 60.00 Flat Lions, } 50.00 Zebras, } 75.00

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The Whitcomb Metallic Bedstead Co. 450 5th Av. near 40th St. Formerly of 18th St. and Broadway. We invite your attention to the attractive display of our latest designs in BRASS BEDSTEADS of the regular and Etruscan finish, also a full line of ENAMEL BEDSTEADS. Associated with above our choice representation of LUXURIOUS BEDDING AND LACE SPREADS, all of our own production. The name of WHITCOMB on your Brass or Enamel Bedstead and Bedding is a guarantee that they are the best. Boston 80 Washington Street. Philadelphia 131 Chestnut Street.

LEADING VALUES. Special lot of fine Overcoat ends, satin lined, to measure \$25, formerly sold from \$30 to \$60. 80 styles of the finest imported worsted Suitings, \$25. Tuxedos, \$35; Full Dress, \$40; made of imported Drape worsted, silk lined and faced. Better style and value cannot be had. Samples cheerfully given or mailed to any address.

ARNHEIM, Broadway & Ninth Street. FREE HAND FOR RAISULI. Can Have It Outside Tangier if He Does Not Interfere with City. Younger Men Get Control, After Assaulting and Imprisoning Seniors. St. Petersburg, Dec. 15.—An important ecclesiastical movement, according to a dispatch from the Caucasus, has taken place in the monastery of Etchmiadzin, the ecclesiastical capital of the Armenians. An association of the younger prelates placed itself in control of the Armenian Church and changed its policy, which will have a bearing on revolutionary developments in the Caucasus. Raisuli, the brigand chief, it is said, will have a free hand outside Tangier if he does not interfere with the city proper.

FRENCH SHIPS FOR JAMESTOWN. Paris, Dec. 15.—Admiral Thierry is to command the French squadron which will take part in the naval display at the opening of the Jamestown Exposition. It will include the armored cruisers Kieber, Jules Ferry and Victor Hugo. ITALIAN PAMPHLET BY AMERICAN. Rome, Dec. 15.—St. Jerome Thayer, an American delegate to the International Historical Congress, has issued a pamphlet in Italian entitled "Cavour and Bismarck" which is being highly praised. It is considered to be one of the best historical parallels of the two statesmen. KING OSCAR IMPROVING. Stockholm, Dec. 15.—This morning's bulletin bore out the more favorable unofficial news from the palace to-day, and showed that King Oscar's temperature was nearing normal and that the other unsatisfactory symptoms were yielding to treatment. The bulletin issued at 9 o'clock to-night says: The King has had a quiet day, with about one hour's sleep. His appetite is good. His temperature is 101.5. The activity of the heart has further improved. The condition of the lungs is unchanged.