

WORLD AFFAIRS VIEWED BY OBSERVERS ABROAD

SANITY SHOWN IN EUROPEAN ELECTIONS.

(Special by French Cable to The Tribune.) (Copyright, 1907, by The Tribune Association.) London, Jan. 26.—European democracy is showing increased sanity. The results of the primary elections for the Russian Duma, in progress this week, are not yet decisively known, but apparently, the revolutionary extremists have not triumphed. The workmen who abstained from voting at the previous election have taken an active part in the new campaign, and their influence has been felt as a conservative force. Social Democrats, rather than Socialists of the unreasoning type, have been elected, and this implies more moderation and deliberation in working out the problems of constitutional government. The Socialists have also suffered defeat in Germany, where the Emperor can claim a brilliant victory. The results will not be definitely known until the second ballots are completed, but there has been an unexpected shrinkage in the Socialist vote in Berlin and other centres of population, and twenty Socialist seats have been lost in Magdeburg, Brunswick, Breslau, Halle and other industrial towns. German democracy is not nearly so red as it was. Progressive radicalism has been reinvigorated at the expense of socialism. The Catholic Centre may be as strong as ever, but Prince von Bülow has already arranged through the Vatican a working arrangement by which the colonial and other appropriations will be promptly carried. The German Emperor, appealing to the good sense of the Fatherland, has won a decisive victory. His birthday is celebrated joyously to-day at Count Metternich's reception at the embassy and the German dinner at the Hotel Cecil.

WORK OF LABOR CONGRESS.

Equally sane has been the action of the British democracy. At the three days' session of the labor congress, at Belfast, there has been a strenuous struggle between the socialists and the old-fashioned trade unionists for the control of the body, which is a source of authority for the thirty labor members, led by Kier Hardie. It has been a drawn battle, ending in an armistice. It has been declared unnecessary for the socialists to become trade unionists or for the trade unionists to become socialists. The majorities against the advanced socialist programme were overwhelming, and Mr. Hardie, in directing the labor members hereafter, will be restrained by the executive committee of the congress. The subscription from the affiliated trade unions was doubled from one penny to twopenny for the membership of a million workers. Organized labor, without committing itself to the extreme socialist programmes, is determined to hold the balance of power between the two main parties. The reaction against public ownership and collectivism disclosed at the labor congress may be renewed at the approaching elections for the London County Council. John Burns has opened a progressive canvass with unmet vigor, but there are many signs that the results of the recent borough elections will be repeated. The progressive managers concede already the loss of twelve seats. They will be well satisfied if they secure a bare majority in the next County Council. The Prime Minister will be relieved from the pressure of the extremists in taking up legislation for municipalities.

THE JAMAICA INCIDENT.

All educated and influential Englishmen have been intensely mortified by the Jamaica incident. They pride themselves upon their good manners, and admit that the Governor's letter to a Good Samaritan was not one which an English gentleman would have written. Nobody has attempted to justify the phrasing of that letter, although some newspapers inferred that extenuating circumstances would be brought to light respecting the manner in which the marines were landed. The Foreign Office without doubt knows that the admiral's conduct was irreproachable, but the public is not yet in possession of the facts. "The Saturday Review" assumes that he landed the marines without consulting the wishes of the authorities and in defiance of the Governor's expressed desire, and was guilty of an outrageous breach of etiquette and of illegal international acts. Abuse of this sort is as ill-natured and silly as the vagaries of the Governor as a letter writer. The resignation of the Governor on the score of ill health will be a natural sequel to the fantastic affair, which has not imperilled Anglo-American good feeling, but has been most galling to British pride. The resignation is already reported by the British press. Lord Elgin not being prepared to confirm or to deny it. The announcement will naturally be deferred until a successor is selected and the crisis in the West Indies has passed. Admiral Davis will have full justice in England when the details of his mission are known. The conduct of the Washington government and the American press is generally conceded to have been perfect in friendliness and good sense.

DINNER TO MR. BRYCE.

The Jamaica incident renders the Pilgrims' dinner to Mr. Bryce timely and important. Prominent guests are breaking other engagements in order to be present. It promises, from the list of acceptances, to be a most brilliant affair. The government, the Opposition, the Foreign Office, the army, the navy, Oxford and literature will be well represented. Mr. Bryce, after creating a political sensation at Dublin by explaining the views of the government on the Irish university question, is being entertained at Manchester to-night. He will transfer the Irish Office to Mr. Birrell next week. Mr. McKenna enters the Cabinet as Mr. Birrell's successor. Winston Churchill remains outside, with the assurance that his turn will come soon, and that he is needed where he is for the Colonial Conference. Possibly he can't be kept out of the Cabinet. The American Ambassador is expected on Sunday by the Carmarthen. He will be met at Euston by Mr. Carter, and will probably spend

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FRENCH INTEREST IN THE GERMAN ELECTIONS.

(Special by French Cable to The Tribune.) (Copyright, 1907, by The Tribune Association.) Paris, Jan. 26.—Tremendous interest in the German elections is manifested throughout France. Premier Clemenceau and the other leaders of the present parliamentary majority do not hesitate to say that in their opinion this crushing defeat of the German Socialists is in great measure due to Emperor William's wonderful knowledge of the real sentiments of the German people and to his strategic skill in fighting the battle by framing the issue on the broad popular platform of patriotism against socialism. The Kaiser's victory is a complete surprise and disillusionment to M. Jaures and to the French Socialists, who for the last two years have been ventilating utopian ideas, asserting that the fraternity among the working peoples of France and Germany is so deeply rooted as to justify France in taking the initiative in universal disarmament. On the whole, the result of the German elections, by cutting the ground from beneath the feet of the French Socialists, strengthens the position of M. Clemenceau, and especially of the Minister of War, General Piquart, whose vigorous measures for putting the fighting strength of France on a more solid and more practical basis have been severely attacked by the Socialist orators in the Chamber of Deputies. M. Pichon, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has entrusted to a technical commission at the Quai d'Orsay the task of drawing up an elaborate report concerning matters that may be properly discussed at the Hague conference which will be held this year, but the exact date for which is not yet fixed. It seems now, especially after the result of the German elections, that no question of disarmament, or even of reducing the present military or naval budgets, can be discussed at The Hague, but merely humanitarian measures for mitigating the suffering of combatants. Neither M. Clemenceau nor M. Pichon ever shared the optimistic delusions of the French Socialists in regard to disarmament, but both may be counted upon to do all in their power to make the next Hague conference a success on humanitarian and technical grounds.

MONROE DOCTRINE DEFINED.

The lectures delivered at the Sorbonne by Professor Coolidge, of Harvard, on the world power of the United States attract crowded audiences, including many diplomats, who took careful notes when the American professor explained the Monroe Doctrine, which he characterized as the backbone of United States diplomacy and by no means an "international impotence," as it had once been falsely defined by Prince Bismarck. Professor Coolidge paid a tribute to Secretary Root's recent apigrammatic exposition of the attitude of the United States toward the Caribbean islands: "We don't want them ourselves; we don't want any foreign nation to take them; we want to help them, and we will." This is the first time the Monroe Doctrine has been dealt with at a public lecture of the University of Paris. Professor Coolidge's clear and patriotic definitions of it are most favorably commented upon by the students and by leading French politicians, including MM. Hanotaux and Delcasse, both of whom were formerly Ministers of Foreign Affairs.

CHANGE IN DIVORCE LAW.

The Chamber of Deputies, after an animated debate, has decided, by a majority of 379 against 169, to further facilitate divorce by making it lawful for one of the parties to transform a judicial separation at the expiration of three years into a complete divorce merely upon a formal demand to that effect. This, if passed by the Senate, will make a revolution in the French divorce law, because it enables one party to a marriage contract to obtain divorce against the wishes of the other party. Those who voted in favor of the law say that it will not increase the number of divorces, but on the contrary will make applications for legal separation, now so readily obtained, more difficult, because such separation really means divorce after three years' delay.

NO CHANNEL TUNNEL.

The question of a tunnel under the Channel after being fully discussed in France, is now regarded as definitely shelved. Among the masses of Frenchmen there is absolute indifference in regard to the tunnel, and it was found impossible to get up any agitation in its favor. The French feel that England will never consent to a tunnel, and recognize that on this point they are the best judges. It is a mistake to suppose that the entente cordiale on this side of the Channel will be impaired by the rejection of the tunnel scheme.

BERNHARDT'S NEW PLAY.

Sarah Bernhardt scored a decided success last night in "Les Buffons" ("The Jesters"), a fantastic sixteenth century tale in four acts and in verse by a young poet of Portuguese descent, Miguel Zamacois. The romantic Alexandrines of Zamacois have a magnetic fascination. The play is a sort of fresh water "Cyrano de Bergerac." It is in a lighter vein than "Cyrano," more comic and quite as sprightly. An impoverished nobleman has a beautiful but dowdy seventeen-year-old daughter. Two young knights, both enamored of the maiden, disguise themselves as jesters and compete for her hand, together with professional jesters, at a festival in the castle. One of the youths detests

two days at West Park. Mr. Carter has not missed a day at the embassy during the Ambassador's absence, and has been remarkably tactful and efficient in dealing with the Jamaica affair.

The cream colored horses of the Hanoverians are practising for the opening of Parliament, but London remains dull, with little entertaining, no dancing and no many weddings. What is called a small but early season is promised before the King goes to Biarritz and to cruise on the Mediterranean and the Queen visits Copenhagen. There are many departures for the Continent and the Riviera. Sir Ernest Cassel is starting for Egypt, and Joseph Chamberlain is again reported to be well enough to make a journey to Cairo. The Earl and the Countess of Cadogan and the Duke and the Duchess of Portland are heading for the Mediterranean. The Viscount and the Viscountess of Maitland are sailing for America.

"THE STRONGER SEX."

The chief change at the theatres is the production of an interesting play, "The Stronger Sex," by Otto Stuart, at the Apollo Theatre. An American helmsman turns upon her English husband, who married her for money, and brings him to his senses by whipping out a revolver. Cyril Maude opens his beautiful new theatre, The Playhouse, next week, reappearing as Toodles. The strike of music hall artists against a combination of managers has not yet been settled. The sympathies of the dramatic profession are divided between the masters and the artists. The strange murder of William Whiteley, apparently the work of a demented crank, has taken the place of the new theology as the chief sensation of the halfpenny press. The Rev. Mr. Campbell has been attacked by Dr. Robertson Nicol as a half-educated theologian. Mr. Campbell leaves the City Temple under charge of Dr. Clifford while he takes a long holiday. Dr. Clifford likes Mr. Campbell's independence, while he does not sympathize with the new theology. "Truth" has come to the aid of the publishers by printing a detailed account of the methods by which the "Times Book Club" is securing a supply of new books through exporters to foreign markets.

pends on his Adonis-like beauty; the other, who assumes the name of Jacasse, impersonated by Sarah Bernhardt, and who wears a false hump on his back, depends solely upon his wit and eloquence in this tournament of spirit. Delicious verses are recited by Jacasse, who, after several fencing bouts and other melodramatic episodes, finally wins the matinee's heart, and then, to the delight of his betrothed, flings away the false hump and stands forth straight, erect in the full beauty of a gallant knight of twenty. It was astonishing how admirably Sarah Bernhardt impersonated this frisky youth, capering nimbly about, reciting verses and fighting duels. She was applauded, cheered and acclaimed with such enthusiasm that this romantic fantasy bids fair to hold the boards until the end of the present season. C. I. R.

JOHN BURNS CENSURED.

Justices Refuse to Commit Him for Speech, However.

London, Jan. 26.—Justices Darling and Phillimore, sitting in the King's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice, refused to-day an application to commit John Burns, President of the Local Government Board, for contempt of court in delivering a speech in which he commented on a case which is in the courts. The justices, however, characterized the minister's speech as extraordinarily indiscreet and improper.

The application was made in behalf of a London newspaper which is now being sued by members of the London County Council for alleged libelous statements relative to their policy as members of the Street Railroad Committee of the London County Council. Mr. Burns, at a public meeting on January 24, severely condemned the newspaper's statements on the subject, and declared that they were calculated to prejudice a fair trial.

The justices declared that Mr. Burns' language was so extravagant that it could not prejudice the trial of the case, and also said that they considered the speech to be "very unusual and regrettable" and they could not "recall a previous instance where an minister of the crown had thought it consistent with his public duties to take sides in a litigation before the courts."

SUBJECTS AT PEACE CONFERENCE.

Likely To Be Confined to Original Suggestion — The Date.

Washington, Jan. 26.—It is understood that while M. de Martens, in the course of his talk on Thursday with Ambassador Tower in Berlin, regarding the reassembling of The Hague Conference, did not, in behalf of the Russian government, name any special date for the meeting, it did develop as a result of the conversation that the month of June would be probably agreeable to most of the powers which expect to send delegates to the congress. While M. de Martens will continue to sound other European powers, it is expected that the decision of the exact date will really be left to the government of the Netherlands, which must entertain the delegates, and that this government will approve the selection of June or perhaps July as the month for meeting.

It is said that as far as the programme is concerned, the negotiations of the last six months or more have made it clear that it is fruitless to expect any general agreement upon the inclusion of other subjects than those mentioned in the original Russian note of 1904, containing the proposal for the second congress. Also, it is said that if the programme is to be enlarged so as to include such subjects as international disarmament or restriction of armaments and the consideration of the Drago Doctrine, this can only be accomplished by recommendations made by the delegates to their respective governments, probably after the congress has already begun consideration of the original programme.

ADVICES FROM ROME.

Rome, Jan. 26.—It became known to-day that the exchange of communications between the European cabinets on the subject of the programme for the next peace conference at The Hague shows that they are divided into two parties. One, led by the United States and Great Britain, desires a discussion of the question of the reduction of armaments without allowing any single power to oppose the discussion, while the other, led by Germany, takes the opposite stand.

Brussels, Jan. 26.—According to a dispatch received here from Rome, the Italian Cabinet has decided to introduce at the next peace conference at The Hague a proposal to fix a maximum limit on the tonnage of warships at 10,000, this being the tonnage of the new battleships which Italy is about to lay down. This proposal, according to the dispatch, is to be supported by Great Britain and the United States, the matter having been arranged between the Foreign Minister, Signor Tittoni, and the ambassadors at Rome of the two powers in question.

KEIR HARDIE OPPOSES LABORITES.

May Quit Party if Conference Resolution Limits Action of Parliament Members.

Belfast, Ireland, Jan. 26.—A resolution in favor of the extension of the franchise to all adult men and women was carried at to-day's session of the Conservative Party of the United Kingdom by 65,000 to 28,000 votes represented. This was an amendment to the original resolution, which favored the extension of the right of election to women as well as the right to vote.

James Keir Hardie, M. P., who was an upholder of the original proposal, declared that if the resolution adopted was intended to limit the action of the Labor Party in Parliament he would be obliged to consider seriously whether he could remain a member of the party.

SPANISH PARLIAMENT SUSPENDED.

New Elections Expected Soon on the Church and State Issue.

Madrid, Jan. 26.—King Alfonso issued a decree to-day suspending the sessions of Parliament, as it had become evident that Señor Maura, the Conservative leader, who formed a Cabinet yesterday with himself as Premier, could not command a majority in the Chambers.

An early submission of the issue between Church and State to the people, through a dissolution of Parliament, has been suggested by the means of clearing up the situation. The Clericals and the Reactionaries are jubilant, as the mere fact of the Conservative power will give them a great advantage at the polls.

MOROCCAN POLICE HEAD NAMED.

Berne, Switzerland, Jan. 26.—Colonel Muller, of the Artillery of Switzerland, a cousin of the President of the Swiss Confederation, has been nominated inspector general of the International Moroccan Police. His wife is an American, formerly a Miss Otte, whom he met at Thun, on Lake Thun, Canton of Bern.

Paris, Jan. 26.—M. Pichon, Foreign Minister, informed the Cabinet to-day that the powers had unanimously approved the Franco-Spanish note relative to the withdrawal of the squadrons of France and Spain from Moroccan waters.

APPEAL FROM ARCHBISHOP.

A note from Archbishop Farley concerning the public meeting to be held at the Hippodrome to-night to protest against French spoliation will be read in all the churches of the archdiocese this evening. The archbishop asks for a large attendance.

MUSKRATS AS FOOD.

From The Philadelphia Record. One dealer on Dock street sells about three thousand muskrats a week. The muskrats are principally by Negroes, who are very fond of the dish, though it is whispered that in season at some of the restaurants of the city they are served as rabbit. It is somewhat similar to the latter in taste, but sweeter, and those who have eaten it pronounce it the best of the muskrat family. They are found everywhere in the vicinity, but a chief source of the muskrats is toward the attachment of something of an industry. Whenever they are found they are frozen and kept until the supply on hand is sufficient for shipment, and then dispatched to this city. They are eaten in many small places by people who catch them, but are not sold at retail except in the larger cities.

MAYOR OF SUNBURY Says Pe-ru-na Is a Good Medicine.

Hon. C. C. Brooks, Mayor of Sunbury, Ohio, also Attorney for Farmers' Bank and Sunbury Building and Loan Co., writes:

I have the utmost confidence in the virtue of Peruna. It is a great medicine. I have used it and I have known many of my friends who have obtained beneficial results from its use. I cannot praise Peruna too highly.



THERE are a host of petty ailments which are the direct result of the weather. This is more true of the excessive heat of summer and the intense cold of winter, but is partly true of all seasons of the year. Whether it be a cold or a cough, catarrh of the head or a nasal complaint, whether the liver be affected or the kidneys, the cause is very liable to be the same. The weather slightly deranges the mucous membranes of the organs and the result is some functional disease. Peruna has become a standby in thousands of homes for minor ailments of this sort. Ask Your Druggist for Free Peruna Almanac for 1907.

THE GERMAN ELECTION Official Results—Rumor of Prince von Bülow's Retirement.

Berlin, Jan. 26.—According to the latest returns of the Reichstag election held yesterday the Socialists have gained one and lost twenty seats. The two Conservative parties have gained nine and lost six seats. The Clericals have gained two and lost four, the National Liberals have gained nine and lost an equal number, the Radical groups have gained five and lost two seats, the Poles have gained two, the Guelphs have lost three, and the Agrarian and anti-Semitic groups have gained two and lost five seats each. The Socialists have entered demands for seventy-five reballots. From these they are not likely to elect nineteen members; hence their strength in the new Reichstag probably will be below fifty. The Clericals have demanded about thirty reballots, and have chances of winning enough seats to retain their full strength in the new house. The two Conservative parties have demanded forty-one reballots, the National Liberals more than fifty, the Radical groups forty-five, and the anti-Semitic, the Agrarians, the Poles and Alsatians a total of twenty-three. The Socialists probably have increased their total vote by from 10 to 15 per cent. Chancellor von Bülow may select this period of his career when his reputation in the empire has been enhanced, to voluntarily retire. His health appears to be excellent, but he works so hard that it is understood that Princess von Bülow, his wife, wishes him to give up office and not invite another illness. Emperor William called on the Chancellor early to-day and congratulated him on the soundness of his judgment in dissolving the Reichstag. The Emperor maintained throughout the electoral campaign a position of constitutional reserve. He did not attempt by word or act to influence the result, yet, as every one knew, he was intensely interested in the issue, especially in regard to the manner in which the country would treat the colonial question and the Socialist vote. After his visit to Prince von Bülow his majesty took his usual morning walk in the Tiergarten and then returned to the Chancellor's palace in order to discuss the latest returns. The Emperor came out of the palace smiling and seemingly in the best of humor, acknowledging the salutations of the crowd waiting to see him. Emperor William will be forty-eight years old to-morrow, and some one remarked that the country had given him a fine birthday present "in checking the growth of Red Republican Socialism."

The King of Saxony, who arrived here to-day to congratulate the Emperor personally on his birthday, telegraphed Count von Hohenhausen, Saxon Minister of the Interior, his satisfaction at the result of the elections, saying: "The old Saxon loyalty is still alive. I hope this will be a good omen for the future."

The Socialists, who had twenty-one out of the twenty-three Saxon seats in the Reichstag, have been victorious in only seven districts. One of the most interesting figures in the House, President von Ballestrem, disappears from Parliamentary life, having declined to be a candidate for re-election. The Emperor, who probably desires to distinguish von Ballestrem, has summoned him to an audience on Monday.

Both the newspapers and the party managers agree that the result of the elections was brought about by arousing the stay-at-home voters. Three million electors did not vote in 1903, and it was to this class that the government made a special appeal. National feeling was also stirred by the knowledge that some nations would welcome a Socialist victory, because it would weaken the government with the people and embarrass the Emperor in carrying out his national plans. A semi-official expression of regret for the rough dispersal of the crowds which gathered last night in front of the Crown Prince's palace in honor of the victory of the imperialists at the polls was published this afternoon. It was also announced that the Chancellor had conferred on the subject with the Minister of the Interior, who had ordered an investigation of this misapprehension on the part of the police. The incident has caused much popular indignation, in which the Emperor, it is said, joined.

PLEASED AT SOCIALIST LOSS.

French Papers Not Gratiified by Emperor William's Success, However.

Paris, Jan. 26.—The losses of the German Socialists in the Reichstag elections yesterday surprised France. While Emperor William's victory was not particularly welcome, some of the serious French papers manifest gratification at the check administered to socialism, to which their own government is proving more and more subservient. The semi-official "Temps," while it considers that the question whence the government will obtain a parliamentary majority is still open, regards the elections as evidence that the working classes of Germany are at last turning from the idealism of the Marxists and dogmatic collectivism, with the inevitable class war toward the attainment of realizable reforms through the Liberal parties. The "Liberté" takes a somewhat similar view, saying: "The defeat of the best organized Socialists in the world marks an interesting step, the advance of the extreme parties by the people, who are awakening to their true interests."

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NO ACTION REGARDING SWETTENHAM. State Department Not Advised of the Reported Resignation. Washington, Jan. 26.—No advices have been received at the State Department confirmatory of the report that Governor Swettenham of Jamaica will resign because of his clash with Admiral Davis. It was positively said to-day at the State Department that no representations had been made by this government to Great Britain asking for the resignation of Governor Swettenham. In fact, a high official said that the resignation of the Jamaican Governor would be regretted by the American government, as many persons might think that he had been forced out through the efforts of the United States officials. SYMPATHIZED WITH DAVIS. German Foreign Office Takes Exception to Editorial in the Berlin "Post." Berlin, Jan. 26.—The Foreign Office, taking notice of an editorial on the Swettenham affair in the Berlin "Post," which was reproduced in the United States and in which the "Mistress of the Seas," it was said, was possibly "not entirely convinced of the unselfishness of Yankee benevolence," and so on, authorized the following statement: The article is disapproved of by Germany, as it was by public opinion in the United States. The German government has no objection to the fact that Admiral Davis, who had so willingly assisted the earthquake sufferers, would be settled in a friendly manner between the United States and Great Britain. The German government protests against imputing to it any attempt to disturb the good relations between Washington and London. The government endeavors, on the contrary, to promote good will between them. The Berlin "Post" quotation referred to in the above dispatch was, in part, as follows: Perhaps the Mistress of the Seas considered it humiliating that a British city had to rely on foreign succor. Perhaps she also was not entirely convinced of the unselfishness of Yankee benevolence. There is no doubt that it was a too defective opportunity for Brother Jonathan to make a moral conquest at England's expense, and for once to let the Monroe Doctrine shine in the light of Christian charity. BETTER CONDITIONS AT KINGSTON. Washington, Jan. 26.—Vice-Consul Orrett, at Kingston, advised the State Department to-day

Park & Tilford. In their wide range and variety of stock have the best values at economical prices. The finest Maracaibo Coffee of full maturity, yielding a cup of excellent coffee, is carefully selected and is roasted and ground in P. & T's own warehouse. Sold at a price to meet the economy of every family. 18c. per lb.

RIDGELY SAYS. certain stocks are a purchase on weak spots Monday and Tuesday for substantial advances. For details see his daily market letter, \$5 per month. A. N. RIDGELY, 28 BROAD ST., N. Y. ARTISTIC HAIR GOODS, ORNAMENTS. J. ANDRE, HAIR SPECIALIST, 18 West 29th St., near Broadway. Branch, 140 W. 44th St., near E. Way. Marcel waving, hairdressing, shampooing, manicuring, scalp treatment. that no American dead had been reported so far in Jamaica. The situation is improving and earthquake shocks have ceased. The sewerage system is all right, and the streets are being cleaned, with the result that sanitary conditions are improving rapidly. PURE FOOD LAW AND PRICES. From The Boston Herald. One result of the law requiring can packed provisions to be genuine and prepared in a wholesome way is an increase in their price. The price of canned chicken has gone up from 25 cents for a dozen quarter-pound cans to 35 cents, and canned corned beef, in half-pound cans, from \$1.25 a dozen to \$1.50 a dozen. There has been no rise in the price of chickens and beef cattle to warrant such advances. But the cheating has been stopped, and the food conditions of preparation that happened instead.